

Swindon Borough Council

Constitution

Approved on: Friday, 16 May 2025

Updated on: Monday, 1 September 2025

Updated on: Thursday 15 January 2026

Updated on: Monday 16th March 2026

Updated on: Thursday 30th April 2026

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Uploaded: 14 May 2026

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Part 1

Summary and Explanation

The Council's Constitution

Swindon Borough Council has agreed a constitution that sets out how the Council operates, how decisions are made and the procedures that are followed to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. Some of these processes are required by the law, while others are a matter for the Council to choose.

The Constitution includes Articles that set out the basic rules governing the Council's business. More detailed procedures and codes of practice are provided in separate rules and protocols in Annexes at the end of the document.

What's in the Constitution?

Article 1 describes the Constitution and is a statement of purpose. Articles 2-16 explain the rights of citizens and how the key parts of the Council operate. These are:

- Members of the Council (Article 2).
- Citizens and the Council (Article 3).
- The Full Council (Article 4).
- Chairing the Council (Article 5).
- Overview and Scrutiny (Article 6).
- The Cabinet (The Council's Executive) (Article 7).
- Regulatory and Other Committees (Article 8).
- The Standards Committee (Article 9).
- Community Involvement (Article 10).
- Joint Arrangements (Article 11).
- The Council's Officers (Article 12).
- Decision Making (Article 13).
- Finance, Contracts and Legal Matters (Article 14).
- Review and Revision of the Constitution (Article 15).
- Suspension, Interpretation and Publication of the Constitution (Article 16).

How the Council Operates

The Council is composed of 57 councillors. Historically, the Council held elections three years in four, electing a third of councillors at each election. On 12 October 2023 the Council resolved to change to a scheme for whole council elections. This means that, on 7 May 2026, and every fourth year afterwards, elections will be held for all councillors simultaneously.

Councillors are democratically accountable to residents of their ward. The overriding duty of councillors is to the whole community, but they have a special duty to their constituents, including those who did not vote for them.

Councillors have to agree to follow a code of conduct to ensure high standards in the way they undertake their duties ("The Councillor's Code of Conduct"). The Standards Committee recommends training on any aspect of conduct and behaviour for Councillors and assists them on their obligations in respect of the code of conduct.

All councillors meet together as the Council (Full Council). Meetings of the Council are normally open to the public. Here, councillors decide the Council's overall policies and set the budget each year. The Council will elect the Leader of the Council.

Governance

The Council has a key role in governing and leading the communities within the Borough of Swindon. Effective local government relies on public confidence in elected councillors, and officers. An effective system of corporate governance underpins the credibility and confidence in public services. The Swindon Local Code of Corporate Governance in Part 5 of the Constitution sets out the way in which the Council demonstrates that it has such an effective system.

How Decisions are made

The Leader and Cabinet is the part of the Council that is responsible for most day-to-day decisions. The Cabinet (or Executive) is made up of the Leader of the Council and a Cabinet of up to 9 Councillors to whom the Leader allocates portfolios (Cabinet Members). When major decisions are to be discussed or made, these will be published in the Cabinet's Work Programme / Forward Plan in so far as they can be anticipated. If these major decisions are to be discussed with Council Officers at a meeting of the Cabinet, this will generally be open for the public to attend, except where personal or confidential matters are being discussed. The Cabinet has to make decisions that are in line with the Council's overall policies and budget. If it wishes to make a decision that is outside the budget or policy framework, this must be referred to the Council as a whole to decide.

To speed-up decision making and to allow the Cabinet to concentrate on major matters, the Leader and Cabinet Members have the delegated power to make day-to-day decisions in relation to the areas within their portfolio. In addition, specified Council officers have powers / functions delegated to them either under the scheme of delegation in Part 8 of the Constitution, or under other parts of the Constitution, or by the Leader or by resolution of a committee or Council body. Councillors and officers operate in accordance with various agreed procedures and protocols as set out in Part 5 of this Constitution.

There are other Regulatory Committees that make decisions on planning applications, licensing matters and similar issues. The Council also has a Standards Committee which promotes and maintains high standards of conduct by Councillors and others, and an

Audit Committee which provides independent audit assurance to the Council in respect of its governance and financial arrangements.

Cabinet Members may also, from time to time, appoint one or more Advisory Groups to assist them in the discharge of any or all of their Portfolio responsibilities. The Cabinet Member determines the membership of the Advisory Group and whether it shall be chaired by the Cabinet Member or his/her nominee. Advisory Groups are informal non-decision-making bodies and do not exercise executive power. The Cabinet Member decides whether the public or other members of the Council shall be allowed to attend or be on the circulation list for papers prepared for an Advisory Group. The Monitoring Officer maintains a register of such Advisory Groups.

Community Involvement

The Borough Council's relationship with the Parish Councils seeks to ensure inclusivity and enhanced ways of working. It will meet regularly with Parish Councils in the Borough both at Member level and at Officer level, these meetings to be conducted in accordance with agreed working principles to govern its interactions with the Parish Councils.

The Borough Council will continue to work with the parishes to promote community involvement, enable community empowerment and devolve power and responsibility to neighbourhood level. The Borough will also continue to work with Residents Associations and other Community Groups to the same end.

The Borough Council will also continue to seek to ensure that community governance within the Borough is effective and convenient, and reflective of the identities and interests of communities within the Borough.

Petitions

Petitions from members of the public will be dealt with under the Council's Petitions Scheme, which is set out in Part 4 of the Constitution.

The Council's Staff

The Council has people working for it (called 'officers') to give advice, implement decisions, and manage the day-to-day delivery of its services. Some officers have a specific duty to ensure that the Council acts within the law and uses its resources wisely.

Citizens' Rights

Citizens have a number of rights in their dealings with the Council. These are set out in more detail in Article 3. Some of these are legal rights, whilst others depend on the Council's own processes. The Citizens' Advice Bureau can advise on individuals' legal rights.

Where members of the public use specific council services, for example as a parent of a school pupil or as a council tenant, they have additional rights. These are not covered in this Constitution.

Latest version: May 2025

Part 2

Articles of the Constitution

Article 1 – The Constitution

1.01 Powers of the Council

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

1.02 The Constitution

The Constitution, and all its appendices, is the Constitution of Swindon Borough Council.

1.03 Purpose of the Constitution

The purpose of the Constitution is to:

1. Enable the Council to provide clear leadership to the community in partnership with citizens, businesses and other organisations;
2. Support the active involvement of citizens in the process of local authority decision-making;
3. Help councillors represent their constituents more effectively;
4. Enable decisions to be taken efficiently and effectively;
5. Create a powerful and effective means of holding decision-makers to public account;
6. Ensure that no one will review or scrutinise a decision in which they were directly involved;
7. Ensure that those responsible for decision making are clearly identifiable to local people and that they explain the reasons for decisions; and
8. Provide a means of improving the delivery of services to the community.

1.04 Interpretation and Review of the Constitution

- a) Where the Constitution permits the Council to choose between different courses of action, the Council will always choose the option that it thinks is closest to the purposes stated above.
- b) The Council will monitor and evaluate the operation of the Constitution as set out in Article 15 (Review and Revision of the Constitution).

Article 2 – Members of the Council

2.01 Composition and Eligibility

- a) **Composition.** The Council will comprise 57 Members, otherwise called Councillors. Councillors will be elected by the voters of each ward in accordance with a scheme drawn up by the Local Government Boundary Commission for England and approved by the Secretary of State.
- b) **Eligibility.** Only those over 18 years of age who are either registered voters of the Borough, or who live, work or occupy land there will be eligible to hold the office of Councillor.

2.02 Election and Terms of Councillors

The ordinary election of all councillors will normally be held on the first Thursday in May in each fourth year (starting in 2026). Usually the terms of office of councillors will be four years, starting on the fourth day after being elected and finishing on the fourth day after the date of the regular election four years later.

2.03 Roles and Functions of all Councillors

- a) **Key roles.** All Councillors will:
 - (i) collectively be the ultimate policy-makers and carry out a number of strategic and corporate management functions;
 - (ii) represent their communities and bring their views into the Council's decision-making process, i.e. become the advocate of and for their communities;
 - (iii) deal with individual casework and act as an advocate for constituents in resolving particular concerns or grievances;
 - (iv) balance different interests identified within the ward and represent the ward as a whole;
 - (v) be involved in decision-making;
 - (vi) be available to represent the Council on other bodies; and
 - (vii) maintain the highest standards of conduct and ethics.
- b) **Rights and duties**
 - (i) Councillors will have such rights of access to such documents, information, land and buildings of the Council as are necessary for the proper discharge of their functions and in accordance with the law;

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

2.04 Conduct

Councillors will at all times observe the Councillor’s Code of Conduct and act in accordance with this Constitution.

2.05 Allowances

Councillors will be entitled to receive allowances in accordance with the Councillors’ Allowances Scheme (which is published in Part 6 of the Constitution).

2.06 Councillor Role Definitions

To assist Members of the Council, and to help others outside of the Council to understand what Councillors’ roles involve, general Councillor Role Definitions have been agreed by Members. These are published in Part 5 of the Constitution.

Article 3 – Citizens and the Council

3.01 Citizens' Rights

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

(a) General rights

Citizens have the right to:

- contact their local councillor about any matters of concern to them;
- obtain a copy of the Constitution;
- attend meetings of the Council and its committees except where, for example, personal or confidential matters are being discussed;
- petition to request a referendum on a mayoral form of executive;
- participate in the Council's question time and contribute to investigations by the Overview and Scrutiny Committees and Policy and Performance Committees;
- inspect the Council's Accounts and make their views known to the Council's External Auditors.

The Council welcomes participation by its citizens in its work.

(b) Voting and Petitions

- Citizens on the electoral roll for the area have the right to vote and sign a petition to request a referendum for an elected mayor form of Executive.
- Citizens also have the right to vote in a referendum on matters specified in the Localism Act 2011, for example in relation to the making of a neighbourhood development order, and a council tax increase that is determined to be excessive;
- Citizens can petition the Council to take specified action(s). Such petitions will be dealt with under the Council's Petitions Scheme, which is set out in Part 4 of the Constitution.

(c) Information

Citizens have the right to:

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

- attend meetings of the Cabinet where key decisions are being discussed or decided except where, for example, personal or confidential matters are being discussed;
- record and report on meetings using modern media in accordance with the Council's agreed Protocol and Guidance;
- find out from the Work Programme / Forward Plan what key decisions will be taken by the Cabinet and when;
- find out, from the Cabinet's Work Programme, what major decisions are to be discussed by the Cabinet or decided by the Cabinet, Cabinet Members or officers, and when. The Cabinet Work Programme is available by way of the Council and Democracy pages of the Council's Website (www.swindon.gov.uk);
- find out at least 28 days in advance of either any key decision to be taken by the Cabinet, or any decision / report where it is intended that the public and press will be excluded from a meeting of the Cabinet, or a report to Cabinet will be considered as being "Not for Publication". (Where a report is considered as being "Not For Publication", individuals will be able to express their views on why they believe such decisions should be taken in a meeting open to the public and the Cabinet will be required to respond to these representations and explain why it either supports or rejects the request.) This is by way of "notices" on the Council and Democracy pages of the Council's Website (www.swindon.gov.uk);
- see reports and background papers, and any record of decisions made by the Council and the Cabinet and Cabinet Members. Agenda, reports and minutes are available by way of the Council and Democracy pages of the Council's Website (www.swindon.gov.uk).
- inspect the Council's Accounts and make their views known to the Council's External Auditors.

(d) Complaints

Citizens have the right to complain to:

- The Council - The Council's customer feedback policy is available on the Council's Website (www.swindon.gov.uk);
- The Ombudsman (after using the Council's own complaints process);
- The Council's Standards Committee about a breach of the Councillor's Code of Conduct.

3.02 Citizens' Responsibilities

Citizens must not be violent, abusive or threaten Councillors or Officers and must not wilfully harm things owned by the Council, Councillors or Officers.

Article 4 – The Full Council

4.01 Meanings

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

- Annual Library Plan;
- Children and Young People’s Plan;
- Sustainable Community Strategy;
- Community Safety / Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy;
- Licensing Authority Policy Statement;
- Local Transport Plan;
- Development plan documents
- Plans and alterations that together comprise the Development Framework Plan;
- Youth Justice Plan;
- Council’s Corporate Plan;
- Swindon Economic Strategy
- Other plans and strategies that the Council and Cabinet consider should be adopted by the full Council as a matter of local choice; for example:
 - Food Law Enforcement Service Plan;
 - The Plans and Strategies that comprise the Housing Investment Programme;
 - Adult Learning Plan;
 - Local Agenda 21 Strategy;

The names of these Plans are sometimes amended but still reflect the named subject areas.

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

4.02 Functions of the Full Council

Only the Council or its Special Committee will exercise the following functions:

- (a) adopting and changing the Constitution (other than minor textual changes and/or changes to officer titles which shall be agreed by the Chief Executive in consultation with the Group Leaders, with the Chief Legal Officer then authorised to make the necessary changes to the Management Structure chart in the Constitution);
- (b) approving or adopting the policy framework, the budget and any application to the Secretary of State in respect of any Housing Land Transfer;
- (c) making decisions about any matter in the discharge of an “executive function” which is covered by the policy framework or the budget where the decision maker is minded to make it in a manner that would be contrary to the policy framework or contrary to/or not wholly in accordance with the budget;
- (d) electing the Leader of the Council;
- (e) agreeing and/or amending the terms of reference for Committees, and other bodies and deciding on their composition and making appointments to them;
- (f) appointing representatives to outside bodies unless the appointment is a Cabinet function or has been delegated by the Council;
- (g) adopting a Councillors’ Allowances Scheme;
- (h) changing the name of the area, conferring the title of honorary alderman or freedom of the Borough;
- (i) approving the appointment of the Head of Paid Service, and the dismissal of the Head of Paid Service, S151 Officer and the Monitoring Officer;
- (j) making, amending, revoking, re-enacting or adopting bylaws and promoting or opposing the making of local legislation or personal Bills;
- (k) all local choice functions (as described in the Local Government Act 2000 and associated Regulations) which the Council decides should be undertaken by itself rather than the Cabinet;
- (l) adoption of any proposals that are a “significant departure” from previously agreed Council policies;
- (m) consider and determine matters referred to it by Overview and Scrutiny Committees, Policy and Performance Committees, or the Cabinet in cases where those bodies cannot reach agreement;

- (n) consider petitions for debate at Council in accordance with the Petitions Scheme as set out in Part 4 of the Constitution; and
- (o) all other matters that, by law, must be reserved to Council.

4.03 Council meetings

There are three types of Council meeting:

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

These will be conducted in accordance with the Council Procedure Rules (Standing Orders) set out in Part 4 of the Constitution.

4.04 Responsibility for functions

The Council will maintain the tables in this Constitution that set out the responsibilities for the Council's functions that are not the responsibility of the Cabinet (Part 3 of the Constitution).

Article 5 – Chairing the Council

5.01 Role and Function of the Mayor

The Mayor, and in his/her absence the Deputy Mayor, will have the following roles and functions: -

(a) Ceremonial Role

The Mayor shall be the first citizen of the Borough of Swindon and shall undertake such civic and ceremonial duties as shall from time to time occur, in consultation where necessary with the Leader of the Council.

The Mayor will promote Swindon as a whole and together with the Leader of the Council act as a focal point for the community.

(b) Chairing the Council Meeting

The Mayor will be elected by the Council annually. The Mayor will have the following responsibilities, to:

1. Uphold and promote the purpose of the Constitution and to interpret the Constitution (in particular Part 4 of the Constitution Procedural Rules - “Standing Orders”) when necessary;
2. Preside over meetings of the Council so that its business can be carried out efficiently and with regard to the rights of Councillors and the interests of the community;
3. Ensure that the Council meeting is a forum for the debate of matters of concern to the local community and the place at which Members are able to hold the Cabinet to account;
4. Promote public involvement in the Council’s activities;
5. Be the conscience of the Council.

Article 6 – Overview and Scrutiny

6.01 Overview and Scrutiny arrangements

The Council will appoint three Overview and Scrutiny Committees, and three Policy and Performance Committees. The Committees are collectively responsible for the discharge of all functions conferred by Section 9F(1) of the Local Government Act 2000 or associated regulations in relation to the matters broadly set out below.

6.02 Terms of Reference – Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Committee	Membership	Scope
Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee	Total membership comprising 10 non-executive Members of the Council, and such other non-voting co-opted members as may be agreed by the Committee	To be responsible for the Overview and Scrutiny function, and all statutory scrutiny duties, in relation to: • Corporately significant matters that don't fall to another Overview and Scrutiny Committee; • All housing functions, including landlord functions; • Matters that cover a wide remit of Council functions, with the agreement of any Committee having any part within its own remit; • The Council's financial arrangements and draft budget prior to consideration by full Council; • Any matter referred to Corporate Overview and Scrutiny by another Overview and Scrutiny Committee. • Agree work programming and prioritisation process according to resources • Deal with statutory or other scrutiny matters

		• Establish sub-committees, working groups, task and finish groups as necessary to deal with specific issues • Act as the Council's 'Crime and Disorder Committee' under section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006, by reviewing and scrutinising decisions made, or other actions taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of the Crime and Disorder function. • Deal with call-ins, Councillor call for action, Motions, and Member agenda requests that don't fall within the remit of another Overview and Scrutiny Committee. • Refer matters to the Children's and Education Overview and Scrutiny Committee, the Adults and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee, or a Policy and Performance Committee as deemed appropriate. • Receive periodic reports (at least twice annually) from any other Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

6.03 Terms of Reference – Children's and Education Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Committee	Membership	Scope
Children's and Education Overview and Scrutiny Committee	Total membership comprising 10 non-executive Members of the Council, in addition to–	To be responsible for the Overview and Scrutiny function, and all statutory scrutiny duties, including provision of constructive

	a) the following education representatives - • 1 Church of England diocese representative; • 1 Catholic diocese representative; • Representatives of other faiths or denominations (where appropriate) • Between 2-5 parent governor representatives (the above education representatives shall have a right to attend and vote on matters relating to the Councils education functions) b) such other non-voting co-opted members as may be agreed by the Committee	‘critical friend’ challenge and amplifying the voices and concerns of the public in relation to: • Children’s Services (including detailed provisions set out in Part 5 the Constitution) • Education • Admissions • Home to School Transport • Agree work programming and prioritisation process according to resources • Deal with statutory or other scrutiny matters • Establish sub-committees, working groups, task and finish groups as necessary to deal with specific issues • Deal with call-ins, Councillor call for action, Motions, Member agenda requests falling within the remit of the Committee • Refer matters to the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee, the Adults and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee or a Policy and Performance Committee as deemed appropriate. • Produce periodic reports (at least twice annually) for the Corporate

		Overview and Scrutiny Committee. • Drive improvement of public services and strategic decision making through scrutiny

6.04 Terms of Reference – Adults and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Committee	Membership	Scope
Adults and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee	Total membership comprising 10 non-executive Members of the Council Such other non-voting co-opted members as may be agreed by the Committee	To be responsible for the Overview and Scrutiny function, and all statutory scrutiny duties in relation to: • Adults Social Care Services and adults safeguarding • Public health • Health and wellbeing board • statutory health scrutiny including engaging with Healthwatch, health partners and delivery of health services • Agree work programming and prioritisation process according to resources • Deal with statutory or other scrutiny matters • Establish sub-committees, working groups, task and finish groups as necessary to deal with specific issues • Deal with call-ins, Councillor call for action,

		Motions, Member agenda requests falling within the remit of the Committee • Refer matters to the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee, the Children's and Education Overview and Scrutiny Committee, or a Policy and Performance Committee as deemed appropriate. • Produce periodic reports (at least twice annually) for the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

6.05 General role – Overview and Scrutiny Committees

The three Overview and Scrutiny Committees will support the work of the Cabinet and the Council as a whole. It will allow citizens to have a greater say in Council matters by holding public hearings into matters of local concern. Also, any councillor can ask an Overview and Scrutiny Committee to discuss any local government matter (within its remit) under a 'councillor call for action'. These lead to reports and recommendations that advise the Cabinet and the Council as a whole on its policies, budget and service delivery.

The Overview and Scrutiny Committees also monitor the decisions of the Cabinet. These committees can 'call-in' decisions that have been made by the Cabinet and may also call-in a decision made by an individual Cabinet Member. This enables the committee to consider whether the decision is appropriate. It may recommend either that the Cabinet or Cabinet Member reconsider the decision or that the matter be investigated further. There is also a call-in procedure set out in Part 4 of the Constitution which enables other Members to call in a decision.

The Overview and Scrutiny Committees may be consulted by the Cabinet or the Council on forthcoming decisions as 'pre-decision scrutiny'.

Within their terms of reference, the Overview and Scrutiny Committees will:

- i. Be responsible for the overview and scrutiny function in connection with any of the Council's functions that fall within their remit, and may establish and assign these duties or any part thereof to a sub-committee

as deemed necessary. Any of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees, or their Sub-Committees will:

- a. Review and scrutinise decisions made by, and the performance of, the Executive and/or committees and Council officers;
 - b. Review and scrutinise the performance of the Council in relation to its policy objectives, pledges, performance targets and/or particular service areas;
 - c. Question members of the Executive and/or committees and chief officers about their decisions and performance, whether generally in comparison with service plans and targets over a period of time, or in relation to particular decisions, initiatives or projects;
 - d. Make recommendations to the Executive and/or appropriate committee and/or the Council arising from the outcome of the scrutiny process;
 - e. Review and scrutinise the performance of other public bodies in the area and invite reports from them by requesting them to address the Committee and local people about their activities and performance;
 - f. Question and gather evidence from any person, with their consent;
 - g. In accordance with the Local Authority (Public Health, Health and Wellbeing Boards and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013, the Health and Social Care Act 2001 (as amended) and other relevant legislation, the Adults and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee will scrutinise health commissioners and health providers, (including the Health and Wellbeing Board) and invite reports from them about their activities and performance;
- ii. Make reports and/or recommendations to the full Council and/or the Executive and/or any other appropriate committee or forum in connection with the discharge of any of their functions;
 - iii. Request the consideration by any other appropriate committee or forum of a matter falling within the remit of that other committee or forum;
 - iv. To receive a report by the Leader of the Council (in the case of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee) or the relevant Cabinet Member (in the case of other Overview and Scrutiny Committees) in conjunction with Service area lead officers at its first meeting after each Annual Council Meeting (or at such a meeting as is agreed by the Chair of the Committee and the Leader of the Council) on the service issues

for the year ahead, the Cabinet's policy development priorities, and on the Council's performance in the previous year;

- v. Exercise the right to call-in for reconsideration, decisions made by not yet implemented by the Executive as defined in the Council's Constitutional Procedure Rules;
- vi. Seek to report annually to the Council on the workings of the Committees and Sub-Committees and make recommendations for future work and amended working methods if appropriate.

6.06 Terms of Reference – Policy and Performance Committees

Committee	Membership	Scope
Policy and Performance (Build a Better Swindon) Committee	10 non-executive Members of the Council	• Policy development and monitoring performance in relation to: ○ Planning and heritage assets ○ Town centre rejuvenation ○ Enhancing the economy and helping local businesses ○ Improving transport networks ○ Housing and regeneration • Promoting Council efficiency and Parish collaboration • Performance against pledges & action plans
Policy and Performance (Build a Fairer Swindon) Committee	10 non-executive Members of the Council	• Policy development and monitoring performance in relation to: ○ Reducing disadvantage ○ Combating cost of living crisis ○ Working with the third sector and community engagement ○ Education ○ Social care • Performance against pledges & action plans

Policy and Performance (Build a Greener Swindon) Committee	10 non-executive Members of the Council	• Policy development and monitoring performance in relation to: ○ Mitigating and adapting to climate change ○ Planning ○ Transport ○ Waste and recycling ○ Green infrastructure and biodiversity ○ Built environment and retrofitting ○ Energy ○ Community engagement • Performance against pledges & action plans

6.07 General role – Policy and Performance Committees

Three Policy and Performance Committees provide a platform dedicated to policy development, review and revision to support the delivery of the Council's priorities and pledges.

The Cabinet, the Council, Committees, Cabinet Members, or members of a Policy and Performance Committee will refer policy initiatives to the relevant Policy and Performance Committee, which will then undertake detailed developmental work in liaison with the appropriate Cabinet Member. New and revised policies will be developed using a wide array of approaches, including public open forums, consultations, task and finish groups, peer reviews, and emerging good practice. The draft policies will be informed by input from stakeholders to ensure they are fit for purpose, workable, and reflect the Council's priorities and pledges.

The Committees will act as subject matter experts in the matters falling within the committee's remit, and will oversee the performance of policies devised by that committee, and also other policies falling within its remit.

Policies that span the remit of more than one Committee will be assigned by agreement to a single lead committee with input from other committees as agreed necessary, or alternatively, assigned by agreement to either the Corporate, Children's and Education, or Adults and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee. Work programming and inter-committee liaison shall be in accordance with the adopted Cabinet, Policy and Scrutiny Protocol.

Within their terms of reference, the Policy and Performance Committees may:

- i. Assist the Council and the Executive in the detailed development of its policy framework by in-depth analysis of policy issues;
- ii. Conduct research, community and other consultation in the analysis of policy issues and possible options;
- iii. Consider and implement mechanisms to encourage and enhance community and stakeholder participation in the development of policy options;
- iv. Question members of the Executive and/or Committees and chief officers about their views on issues and proposals affecting the area;
- v. Oversee the performance of policies devised by the committee, and also other policies falling within its remit;
- vi. Liaise with other external organisations operating in the area, whether national, regional or local, to ensure that the interests of local people are enhanced by collaborative working.
- vii. Produce periodic reports (at least twice annually) for the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

6.08 Tenant Scrutiny Panel

The Tenant Scrutiny Panel will scrutinise decisions relating to the housing revenue account and report into the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee periodically.

6.09 The Council also participates with Wiltshire Council Members in a joint Police and Crime Panel, which undertakes a similar overview and scrutiny role for the Police and Crime Commissioner.

Article 7 – The Cabinet (The Council’s Executive)

7.01 Role

The Cabinet will carry out all of the local authority’s functions that are not the responsibility of any other part of the local authority, whether by law or under this Constitution.

7.02 Form and Composition

The Cabinet will consist of the Leader of the Council together with at least 2, but not more than 9, councillors appointed to the Cabinet by the Leader of the Council.

The Leader of the Council will allocate portfolio responsibilities to the members of the Cabinet from time to time and may delegate decision-making powers to individual Cabinet Members.

Individual Cabinet Members may exercise such powers within their portfolio areas as may be delegated to them by the Leader.

7.03 Leader

The Leader will be a Councillor elected to that position by the Council. The Leader’s term of office ends on the day when the Council holds its first annual meeting after the Leader’s normal day of retirement as a councillor or until:

- (a) he/she resigns from the office; or
- (b) he/she is no longer a councillor; or
- (c) he/she is removed from office by resolution of the Council following Notice of Motion having been given in accordance with the Council’s procedural rules (Standing Orders). In the event of the Leader being removed from office by resolution of the Council, the new Leader may be appointed at the same or a subsequent meeting.

7.04 Other Cabinet members

The Leader must appoint one member of the Cabinet as Deputy Leader of the Council who will hold office until the end of the Leader’s term of office unless

- (a) he/she resigns from the office; or
- (b) he/she is no longer a councillor; or
- (c) he/she is removed from office by the Leader.

Where a vacancy occurs, the Leader must appoint another Deputy Leader.

If for any reason the Leader is unable to act or the office of Leader becomes vacant (and pending the election of a new Leader) the Deputy Leader shall discharge all roles and functions of the Leader.

If for any reason both the Leader and Deputy Leader are unable to act or both offices become vacant the Cabinet shall act in the Leader's place or arrange for another member of the Cabinet to act in his /her place.

The Leader appoints the other members of the Cabinet.

Other Cabinet members shall hold office until:

- (a) they resign from office;
- (b) they are no longer councillors;
- (c) they are removed from office on the expiry of their appointed term of office, or by the Leader at an earlier date if he/she so decides, who must give written notice of any removal to the Monitoring Officer. The removal will take effect two working days after receipt of the notice by the Monitoring Officer.

7.05 Proceedings of the Cabinet

Proceedings of the Cabinet shall take place in accordance with the Council's Procedural Rules as set out in this Constitution and its associated documents.

7.06 Responsibility for Functions

The Leader of the Council will maintain a list setting out which individual members of the Cabinet, or sub-committees or other bodies established by the Cabinet, officers or joint arrangements are responsible for the exercise of particular 'executive'/Cabinet functions (Set out in Part 3 of this Constitution in accordance with Section 9E(2) of the Local Government Act 2000).

7.07 Cabinet Member Advisory Groups

The Leader and/or a Member of the Cabinet may from time to time appoint one or more Advisory Groups with whom they may consult in the discharge of any or all of their Portfolio responsibilities.

The membership of an Advisory Group may include members and officers. The Cabinet Member shall have sole discretion to determine the membership of an Advisory Group, including whether members are drawn from one or more political groups on the Council. The Cabinet Member or his/her nominee shall chair an Advisory Group. Such bodies shall be informal non-decision-making bodies and shall not exercise executive power and shall not constitute a sub-committee of the Cabinet. The Cabinet Member shall determine whether the public or other members of the Council shall be allowed to attend a meeting of

an Advisory Group, or be on the circulation list for papers prepared for an Advisory Group. The Cabinet Member is accountable for his/her Advisory Group(s) and will determine reporting arrangements.

The Cabinet Member shall notify the Monitoring Officer if an Advisory Group is established and of its membership. The Monitoring Officer shall maintain a list of such Advisory Groups which shall be open to public inspection. Details will also be reported to the Annual Meeting of the Council and these details will be published on the Council's website.

Article 8 – Regulatory and Other Committees

8.01 Regulatory and Other Committees

The Council will appoint the following committees to discharge the functions also described below:

Appeals Committee

An Appeals Committee comprising a pool of Councillors representing the political groups on the Council (Politically Balanced) will be appointed to consider, through a series of Sub-Committees as described below, appeals and / or objections received under different statutory requirements and / or where the Council has allowed a right of appeal against officer or councillor decisions as mentioned below: -

- Ad Hoc Appeals Sub-Committee
- Education Transport Appeals Sub-Committee
- (Corporate Directors, Directors and Heads of Service) Staff Appeals Sub-Committee

Members sitting on an Appeals Sub-Committee for education transport appeals should undergo annual training prescribed by the Member Development Advisory Group before sitting on the Committee.

Appointments Committee

A politically-balanced Appointments Committee, comprising Councillors who are Cabinet Members or are the spokespersons of the other Political Groups on the Council, will be appointed to make appointments, through a Sub-Committee, to the Council's senior management (Head of Paid Service and Chief Officers) and statutory (s151 Officer, Monitoring Officer, Director of Public Health) posts.

Audit Committee

To provide independent assurance on the adequacy of the Council's risk management framework, the internal control environment and the integrity of the financial reporting and annual governance process. The core functions are to:

- Be satisfied that the authority's assurance statements, including the Annual Governance Statement, properly reflect the risk environment and any actions required to improve it, and demonstrate how governance supports the achievement of the authority's objectives.
- In relation to the authority's internal audit functions:
- Oversee its independence, objectivity, performance and professionalism
- Support the effectiveness of the internal audit process

- Promote the effective use of internal audit within the assurance framework
- Consider the effectiveness of the control environment, including arrangements for ensuring value for money and for managing the authority's exposure to the risk of fraud and corruption.
- Consider the reports and recommendations of external audit and inspection agencies and their implications for governance, risk management or control.
- Support effective relationships between external audit and internal audit, inspection agencies and other relevant bodies, and encourage the active promotion of the value of the audit process.
- Review the financial statements, external auditor's opinion and reports to Members, and monitor management action in response to the issues raised by external audit.
- Reviewing and monitoring treasury management arrangements in accordance with the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice.
- To require any member of the Cabinet or senior officer of the Council (Chief Executive, Corporate Directors, Directors or Heads of Service) to attend before the Audit Committee to facilitate consideration by the Committee of any matters within the remit of such member or officer.

Health and Wellbeing Board

The Council has established a Health and Wellbeing Board. It is a "standing committee" of the Council established in accordance with the requirements of the Health and Social Care Act 2012.

The membership of the Board may consist of:

- The Chair: The Leader of the Council (or a Councillor nominated by her/him to take her/his place for a Municipal Year)
- Leader/s of the Opposition Group/s
- The Cabinet Member/s for whose portfolio includes public health, social care of adults and for children's services and housing.
- Shadow Opposition Group spokesperson/s whose portfolio includes public health, social care of adults and children's services and housing
- Healthwatch Swindon representative
- BSW Integrated Care Board representative
- The Chair of the Swindon Integrated Care Alliance
- CEO Voluntary Action Swindon
- VCSE Lead for Integrated Care Voluntary Action Swindon
- Police and Crime Commissioner
- Chief Executive of Swindon Borough Council
- Directors of Adult Social Care, Children's service and Public Health
- Chief Executive / Executive director of Great Western Hospital
- Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership Representative

- Wiltshire Police Representative
- Dorset and Wiltshire Fire Service Representative
- Probation Representative
- Department of Work and Pensions Representative
- Such Lay Members as the Board may appoint (co-opted)

The Board's main statutory functions are to prepare Joint Strategic Needs Assessments and a Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy with a view to improving the health and wellbeing of Swindon's population and to reduce inequalities in health experienced by some communities. Its meetings are open to the public. Its key specific responsibilities are as set out in its Terms of Reference available on the Council's website.

Licensing Committee

A Licensing Committee comprising a pool of 15 Councillors representing the political groups on the Council (Politically Balanced) will be appointed to consider, through a series of Sub-Committees as described below, the grant, refusal, revocation, amendment, modification and variance of such policies and consents, licences, permits or registrations, or the conditions, limitations or terms to apply to such consents and licences that fall within the remit and terms of reference of the bodies listed below. These powers shall be exercised by the following bodies:

- Ad Hoc Licensing Sub-Committee
- Private Hire / Hackney Carriage Licensing Sub-Committee
- Licensing Panels

The Licensing Committee is constituted as a committee in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of the Licensing Act 2003.

The Licensing Panel will be delegated to undertake all duties and exercise all powers of the Licensing Authority as set out in the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the grant, refusal, revocation, amendment, modification and variance of such consents, licences, permits or registrations where such powers have not been delegated by the Licensing Committee to officers.

Members sitting on the Licensing Committee should undergo annual training prescribed by the Member Development Advisory Group before sitting on the Committee or any of its sub-committees or panels.

Planning Committee

To exercise the functions of the Council in relation to development control, legislation relating to historic buildings, conservation areas, including designation of conservation areas, advertisement control, hazardous substances consents, tree preservation orders (including applications to lop, top or fell protected

trees), planning enforcement, and land adversely affecting the amenity of a neighbourhood.

To make decisions in respect of Commons registration, and of Public Path or Modification Orders that may change the route or status of public rights of way on the definitive map. This will include the creation, diversion, extinction and modification of definitive footpaths, bridleways, restricted bridleways and byways within the Borough of Swindon.

Members sitting on the Planning Committee should undergo annual training prescribed by the Member Development Advisory Group before sitting on the Committee or any of its sub-committees or panels.

Special Committee

The Special Committee shall have delegated to it the power to act for the Council on the advice of the Chief Executive or Chief Officer on any policy decision or any particular matter that is urgent and necessary in the best interests of the Council.

8.02 Education

Schools Forum

The Schools Forum is not a Council body. It is an independent statutory body established under the Schools Forum (England) Regulations 2002 (as amended). Its function is to consider issues relating to the schools' budget, as set out in its Terms of Reference. The forum has at least 15 members, including representatives of the various types of schools within the Borough, the Diocese and the Council, including Black and Minority Ethnic Community representation.

Standing Advisory Council on Religious Education (SACRE)

SACRE is not a Council body. It is an independent statutory body established under Section 390 of the Education Act 1996. It has a range of functions, some of them advisory, and some of them executive. These are set out in the SACRE Constitution.

The SACRE is organised in groups and currently has four groups. Each group has a single vote. The groups are as follows:

- i) GROUP A - Twelve representatives of such Christian Denomination (other than the Church of England) and other religions and non-religious world views as will appropriately reflect the principal beliefs held in Swindon and the number of representative members reflects broadly the proportionate strength of that group in the area. These are determined as a result of consultation.
- ii) GROUP B – Three representatives of the Church of England.

iii) GROUP C - Eight representatives of those associations of teachers as, in the opinion of Council, ought, having regard to the circumstances of Swindon, to be represented; to include at least 3 teachers of religious education of whom at least one must be a primary school teacher.

iv) GROUP D - Five representatives of the Local Authority

In addition to the above, SACRE can appoint up to 4 co-opted members (non-voting) for a specific purpose and period of time.

8.03 Joint Committees and Other Joint Bodies

Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Regulation 30 of the Local Authority (Public Health, Health and Wellbeing Boards and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013 provides that "Two or more local authorities may appoint a joint committee (a "joint overview and scrutiny committee") of those authorities and arrange for relevant functions in relation to any (or all) of those authorities to be exercisable by the joint committee subject to such terms and conditions as the authorities may consider appropriate."

Part 4 of the Local Authority (Public Health, Health and Wellbeing Boards and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013 also makes specific provisions relating to the establishment of joint committees for the discharge of health scrutiny functions and requires local authorities to do so in certain circumstances.

The Council has agreed that where relevant and where viewed appropriate by the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Committee, that Committee may establish, or agree to be represented on, a joint overview and scrutiny committee, with one or more other local authorities, for the purpose of the joint review and scrutiny of issues and services relevant to its remit.

Local Enterprise – Joint Oversight Partnership

There will be a Joint Oversight Partnership comprising three elected Members each from Swindon and Wiltshire Councils. The three elected Members shall comprise the Leader, the Cabinet Member whose remit includes skills, and the Cabinet Member whose remit includes Finance and/or Development.

This Partnership oversees the provision of former Local Enterprise functions including local business engagement, local economic development, skills, the operation of the Careers Hub and Growth Hub, and the administration of development loans to businesses. The Partnership will operate in parallel with an Officer Joint Management Board, and an Economic Advisory Board.

Local Enterprise - Officer Joint Management Board

This officer board oversees the day to day operational activities associated with the Local Enterprise - Joint Oversight Partnership. Detailed arrangements for the

Board will be set out in a Service Level Agreement between Wiltshire and Swindon Councils.

Local Enterprise - Economic Advisory Board

This board exists to engage with local businesses across the Wiltshire and Swindon areas. Membership of the Board comprises the Leader of each Council, and local business leaders from across the entire economic area.

Police and Crime Panel

The Panel enables joint working between Swindon Borough Council and Wiltshire Council and has been given authority by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 to review and scrutinise the decisions and actions taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner for Wiltshire ('the Commissioner') in connection with the discharge of the Commissioner's functions. These give it certain powers including:

- To review the draft Police and Crime Plan and make recommendations to the Commissioner, who must consider them.
- To review the Commissioner's annual report, on the progress made towards their plan, and make recommendations at a public meeting, which the Commissioner must attend.
- Responsibility for complaints about the Commissioner, although serious complaints and conduct matters must be passed to the Independent Office for Police Conduct in line with legislation.
- To require the Commissioner to attend the Panel to answer questions.
- To veto the Commissioner's proposed precept, the amount people pay through their council tax for policing, by a two-thirds majority of its total Membership.
- To veto by a two-third's majority of its total Membership the Commissioner's proposed candidate for Chief Constable.
- To appoint an acting Commissioner where the incumbent Commissioner is incapacitated, resigns or is disqualified.
- To make recommendations about the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner as well as the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer of the Commissioner's Office.
- To support the effective exercise of the functions of the Commissioner.

Article 9 – The Standards Committee

9.01 Composition

(a) Membership. The Standards Committee will be composed of

- at least six Councillors (who may not be the Mayor, the Leader of the Council or the Leader of any other political group on the Council or a Cabinet Member);
- up to two co-opted members who are not councillors or officers of the Council, and have not been so during the previous 5 years, and are not a close relative or friend of a councillor or officer of the Council (lay members).
- up to two people who are members of any parish council wholly or mainly in the Council's area (to be nominated by the parish councils within the Borough) who are not also members of the Borough Council (parish members).

(b) Lay and Parish Members. - Lay and parish members will not be entitled to vote at meetings;

(c) Quorum. A quorum shall be three members including at least two councillors

9.02 Role and Function

The Standards Committee will have the following roles and functions:

- (a) promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct by councillors and co-opted members including church and parent governor representatives;
- (b) assisting the councillors, co-opted members and church and parent governor representatives to observe the Councillor's Code of Conduct;
- (c) advising the Council on the adoption or revision of the Councillor's Code of Conduct;
- (d) monitoring the operation of the Councillor's Code of Conduct;
- (e) recommending training on any aspect of conduct and behaviour for Councillors, and officers, where it considers it would be of benefit;
- (f) approving other codes of conduct and behaviour which apply to Councillors, employees, contractors and any other parties or organisations associated with Council activity (for employees' approval will be subject to agreement through recognised negotiating machinery where appropriate).
- (g) receiving from the Council's Monitoring Officer details of all allegations of any breach of the Code of Conduct;

- (h) determining any matters which may be referred to it by the Monitoring Officer or which may arise under consideration of complaints as to breaches of the Councillor's Code of Conduct or the Protocol for Member / Officer Relations or any Code or Protocol applying to Members and Co-opted Members;
- (i) supporting the Council's Monitoring Officer in discharging his/her role;
- (j) granting dispensations to councillors and co-opted members, including church and parent governor representatives, arising from requests relating to interests set out in the Councillor's Code of Conduct and/or under section 33 of the Localism Act 2011;
- (k) exercising (a) to (i) above in relation to the parish councils wholly or mainly in its area and the members of those parish councils;
- (m) reporting to the Council when it considers: -
 - standards of conduct and behaviour in a particular area need reviewing, and
 - the level of commitment necessary to resolve these difficulties should be greater;
- (n) approving the Council's anti-fraud strategy and whistle-blowing procedures and ensure they operate effectively;
- (o) recommending to the Council the payment of compensation or the taking of any other action relating to standards of conduct and behaviour where this is considered appropriate;
- (p) reporting to the Council, should it deem it necessary, on the result of any investigation into the standards of conduct and behaviour of a Member; and
- (q) approving procedures associated with the appointment of an independent remuneration panel for Councillors' Allowances.

9.03 Advice and Procedure

The Council's Monitoring Officer or his/her nominee will act as Clerk to the Committee.

The Committee will adopt such procedures as it considers necessary to discharge its role and appoint such sub-committees or Panels as it thinks fit, including an Assessment or Hearings Panel as required.

Article 10 – Community Involvement

10.01 Parishes

The Borough is completely parished, as follows:

- Bishopstone
- Blunsdon
- Castle Eaton
- Central Swindon North
- South Swindon
- Chiseldon
- Covingham
- Hannington
- Haydon Wick
- Highworth
- Inglesham (Inglesham parish has an annual parish meeting, not elected parish councillors)
- Liddington
- Nythe, Eldene & Liden
- South Marston
- St Andrews
- Stanton Fitzwarren
- Stratton St Margaret
- Wanborough
- West Swindon
- Wroughton

10.02 The Borough Council's relationship with the Parish Councils seeks to ensure inclusivity and enhanced ways of working. It will meet regularly with Parish Councils in the Borough both at Member level and at Officer level, these meetings to be conducted in accordance with the working principles (in development) to govern its interactions with the Parish Councils.

10.03 The Borough Council will continue to work with the parishes to promote community involvement, enable community empowerment and devolve power and responsibility to neighbourhood level. The Borough will also continue to work with Residents Associations and other Community Groups to the same end.

10.04 The Borough Council will also continue to seek to ensure that community governance within the Borough is effective and convenient, and reflective of the identities and interests of communities within the Borough.

Article 11 – Joint Arrangements

11.01 Arrangements to Discharge Certain Functions

In order to make arrangements for the discharge of certain functions, the Council or the Cabinet may:

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

11.02 Joint Arrangements

- (a) The Council may establish joint arrangements with one or more local authorities and/or their executive to exercise functions which are not Cabinet functions in any of the participating authorities, or advise the Council. Such arrangements may involve the appointment of a joint committee with these other local authorities.
- (b) The Cabinet may establish joint arrangements with one or more local authorities to exercise functions which are Cabinet / executive functions. Such arrangements may involve the appointment of joint committees with these other local authorities.
- (c) Except as may otherwise be provided in the relevant regulations (e.g. The Local Authorities (Arrangements for the Discharge of Functions)(England) Regulations 2012) the Cabinet may only appoint Cabinet members to a joint committee and those members need not reflect the political composition of the local authority as a whole.
- (d) The Cabinet may appoint members to a joint committee from outside the executive in certain circumstances which must be specified and agreed at the time and are in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2000 and its associated Regulations .
- (e) The Council may establish joint arrangements with one or more local authorities to exercise functions required by Part 4 of the Local Authority (Public Health, Health and Wellbeing Boards and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013. Such arrangements may involve the appointment of joint committees with these other local authorities.
- (f) Details of any joint arrangements including any delegations to joint committees must be referred to within or added to this constitution as an annex when the joint arrangements are established.

11.03 Access to Information

- (a) The Council's Access to Information Rules apply.
- (b) If all the members of a joint committee are members of the Cabinet in each of the participating authorities then its access to information regime is the same as that applied to the Cabinet.
- (c) If the joint committee contains members who are not on the Cabinet / Executive of any participating authority then the access to information rules in Part I of the Local Government Act 1972 will apply.

11.04 Delegation to and from Other Local Authorities

- (a) The Cabinet may delegate executive functions to another local authority or the executive of another local authority in certain circumstances.
- (b) The decision whether or not to accept such a delegation from another local authority shall be reserved to the Council meeting.

11.05 Contracting Out

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

Article 12 – The Council’s Officers

12.01 Management Structure

- (a) General. The full Council may engage such staff (referred to as officers) as it considers necessary to carry out its functions.
- (b) Chief Officers. The full Council will engage persons for the following posts, who will be designated chief officers:

Post/Functions and areas of responsibility:

(1) Chief Executive

- Overall corporate management and operational responsibility (including overall management responsibility for all officers).
- Provision of professional advice to all parties in the decision making process.
- Together with the Monitoring Officer, responsibility for a system of record keeping for all the Council’s decisions.
- Representing the Council on partnership and external groups

(2) Chief Operating Officer

- Legal
- HR, OD and Learning
- IT
- Data Performance and Insight
- Communications
- Policy
- Transformation
- Customer Services
- Facilities and Emergency
- Resilience
- Business Support
- Registrars and Coroners Service
- Democratic Services

(3) Corporate Director of Integrated Adult Social Care

- Adults Safeguarding
- Adult Services
- Commissioning and Brokerage
- Relationship with ICB
- Care Home Management

(4) Corporate Director of Children's Services

- Children's Social Care
- Commissioning
- Education
- Skills
- SEND
- Youth Justice Service
- Participation and Support

(5) Director of Finance and Audit (Section 151 Officer)

- Finance
- Audit

(6) Corporate Director of Stronger and Safer Communities

- Public Health
- Housing
- Community Safety
- Community Engagement
- Leisure
- Revenues and Benefits
- Libraries
- Environmental Health

(7) Corporate Director of Inclusive Economy and Sustainability

- Net Zero and Sustainability
- Property and Commercial
- Services
- Culture and Heritage
- Inclusive Economy and Regeneration
- Operations
- Strategic Transport
- Procurement
- Planning and Regulatory
- Services
- Relationship with JV and Housing
- Company Architecture and Construction

(c) Head of Paid Service, Monitoring Officer and S151 Officer

The Council will designate the following posts as shown:

Post/Designation

- Chief Executive - Head of Paid Service
- Chief Legal Officer - Monitoring Officer
- Director of Finance and Audit - Section 151 Officer

(d) Structure

The Head of Paid Service will determine and publicise a description of the overall departmental structure of the Council showing the management structure and deployment of officers.

12.02 Functions of the Head of Paid Service

- (a) Discharge of functions by the Council. The Head of Paid Service will report to full Council on the manner in which the discharge of the Council's functions is co-ordinated, the number and grade of officers required for the discharge of functions and the organisation of officers.
- (b) Restrictions on functions. The Head of Paid Service may not be the Monitoring Officer but may hold the post of S151 Officer if a qualified accountant.

12.03 Functions of the Monitoring Officer

- (a) Maintaining the Constitution. The Monitoring Officer will maintain an up-to-date version of the Constitution and its supporting documents and will ensure that it is widely available for use by Members, staff and the public.
- (b) Ensuring lawfulness and fairness of decision-making. After consulting with the Head of Paid Service and S151 Officer, the Monitoring Officer will report to the full Council, or to the Leader and Cabinet in relation to a Cabinet function, if he or she considers that any proposal, decision or omission would give rise to unlawfulness or if any decision or omission has given rise to maladministration. Such a report will have the effect of stopping the proposal or decision being implemented until the report has been considered.
- (c) Supporting the Standards Committee. The Monitoring Officer will contribute to the promotion and maintenance of high standards of conduct through provision of support to the Standards Committee.
- (d) Receiving reports. The Monitoring Officer will receive reports relating to the Council which may be issued by the Local Government Ombudsman.
- (e) Conducting investigations. The Monitoring Officer will conduct investigations into matters referred by individuals under the local filtering of complaints process, and make reports or recommendations in respect of them to the Standards Committee.

- (f) Proper Officer for Access to Information. The Monitoring Officer will ensure that Cabinet decisions, together with the reasons for those decisions and relevant officer reports and background papers, are made publicly available as soon as possible.
- (g) Advising whether Cabinet decisions are within the Budget and Policy Framework. The Monitoring Officer will advise whether decisions of the Leader, the Cabinet or of individual Cabinet Members are in accordance with the Budget and Policy Framework.
- (h) Contributing to corporate management. The Monitoring Officer will contribute to the corporate management of the Council, in particular through the provision of professional legal advice.
- (i) Providing advice. The Monitoring Officer will provide advice on the scope of powers and authority to take decisions, maladministration, financial impropriety, probity and Budget and Policy Framework issues to all Councillors, and will support and advise Councillors and officers in their respective roles.
- (j) Restrictions on posts. The Monitoring Officer cannot be the S151 Officer or the Head of Paid Service.

12.04 Functions of the Section 151 Officer

- (a) Ensuring lawfulness and financial prudence of decision-making. After consulting with the Head of Paid Service and the Monitoring Officer, the S151 Officer will report to the full Council, or to the Leader and Cabinet in relation to an executive function, and the Council's external auditor if he/she considers that any proposal, decision or course of action will involve incurring unlawful expenditure, or is unlawful and is likely to cause a loss or deficiency or if the Council is about to enter an item of account unlawfully.
- (b) Administration of financial affairs. The S151 Officer will have responsibility for the administration of the financial affairs of the Council.
- (c) Contributing to corporate management. The S151 Officer will contribute to the corporate management of the Council, in particular through the provision of professional financial advice.
- (d) Providing advice. The S151 Officer will provide advice on the scope of powers and authority to take decisions, maladministration, financial impropriety, probity and Budget and Policy Framework issues to all councillors and will support and advise councillors and officers in their respective roles.
- (e) Give financial information. The S151 Officer will provide financial information to the media, members of the public and the community.

12.05 Duty to provide sufficient resources to the Monitoring Officer and S151 Officer

The Council will provide the Monitoring Officer and S151 Officer with such officers, accommodation and other resources as are in their opinion sufficient to allow their duties to be performed.

12.06 Conduct

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

12.07 Employment

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

Article 13 – Decision Making

13.01 Responsibility for Decision Making

The Council will, through its Constitution, issue and keep up to date a record of what part of the Council or individual has responsibility for particular types of decisions or decisions relating to particular areas or functions.

13.02 Principles of Decision Making

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

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

13.03 Types of Decision

- (a) Decisions reserved to full Council - Decisions relating to the functions listed in Article 4 of this constitution will be made by the full Council and not delegated.
- (b) Key Decisions: -
 - (i) A key decision is any decision in relation to a Cabinet (Executive) function that results in the Council incurring spending that is, or the making of a saving that is, significant having regard to the budget for the service or function to which the decision relates; or a decision that is likely to have a significant impact on two or more Borough Council wards.
 - (ii) A decision taker may only make a key decision in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2000 and its Associated Regulations and in accordance with procedural rules set out in Part 4 of this Constitution.
- (c) Strategic Decision: -

A strategic decision is a decision which has a significant effect on the delivery or direction of the service or function to which the decision relates.

13.04 Decision-making by the full Council

The Council meeting will follow the procedural rules set out in Part 4 of this Constitution ("Standing Orders"), when considering any matter.

13.05 Decision-making by the Cabinet and individual Cabinet Members

The Cabinet and individual Cabinet Members will follow the procedural rules set out in Part 4 of this Constitution, when considering any matter.

13.06 Decision-making by The Overview and Scrutiny Committees and Policy and Performance Committees

The Overview and Scrutiny Committees and Policy and Performance Committees will follow the procedural rules set out in Part 4 of this Constitution, when considering any matter.

13.07 Decision-making by other Committees and bodies / sub-committees established by the Council, including Locality Panels

Other Council committees, bodies and sub-committees will follow those parts of the procedural rules set out in Part 4 of the Constitution when considering matters as apply to them.

13.08 Decision-making by Council bodies acting as tribunals

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

13.09 Decision-making by Council Officers

Council officers shall exercise powers delegated to them in accordance with Article 14 and Part 8 of the Constitution – Scheme of Delegations and Designations of Proper Officers and shall record, in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions and regulations, any executive decisions that they may make.

Article 14 – Finance, Contracts and Legal Matters

14.01 Financial Management

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

14.02 Contracts

Every contract made by the Council will comply with the Standing Orders Relating to Contracts set out in out in Part 4 of this Constitution.

14.03 Legal Proceedings

The Chief Legal Officer is authorised to institute, defend, conclude, settle, or participate in, any legal proceedings in any case where such action is necessary to give effect to decisions of the Council or in any case where the Chief Legal Officer considers that such action is necessary to protect the Council's interests.

14.04 Authentication of documents

Where any document is necessary to any legal procedure or proceedings on behalf of the Council, it will be signed by the Chief Legal Officer or other person authorised by him/her, unless any enactment otherwise authorises or requires, or the Council has given requisite authority to some other person.

14.05 Common Seal of the Council

The Common Seal of the Council will be kept in a safe place in the custody of the Chief Legal Officer. A decision of the Council, or of any part of it, will be sufficient authority for sealing any document necessary to give effect to the decision. The Common Seal will be affixed to those documents that in the opinion of the Chief Legal Officer should be sealed. The affixing of the Common Seal will be attested by the Chief Legal Officer or some other person authorised by him/her.

14.06 Delegation to Officers

The Chief Executive, Corporate Directors and Directors shall be authorised to carry out operational, management and administration functions within their areas of responsibilities and such actions are hereby ratified as acts and decisions of the Council. In particular, this delegation shall include:

- the incurring of expenditure provided for in the annual budget (subject to Part 4 of this Constitution);
- the service and withdrawal of notices, issue of licences, permits, consents, and similar authorisations;
- the entering into of leases and agreements;
- the selection of persons or companies to be invited to submit tenders and the acceptance thereof (subject to Part 4 of this Constitution) and the

provisions of the Local Government Act 1988 in respect of "defined activities";

- the entry and inspection of property;
- the investigation of relevant matters to support the Chief Legal Officer with the institution, defence and settlement of legal proceedings;
- responding to government consultations;
- the exercise of authority when required under Civil Contingencies and emergency planning legislation.
- following consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member(s), Chief Executive, s151 Officer and Corporate Director, apply for external grant funding.

This delegation shall be exercised in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions and regulations and following appropriate prior consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member. Such decisions shall be recorded and where appropriate in accordance with openness and transparency regulations, published on the Council's website.

14.07 Delegation to Officers during a major incident

Once the Chief Executive or her/his designated deputy, in consultation with the Leader of the Council or in her/his absence the Deputy Leader of the Council, has implemented the Gold/Strategic response to a major incident, the Chief Executive, Corporate Directors, Directors and Heads of Service shall be authorised to carry out key and strategic functions within their areas of responsibilities in consultation with the Leader or Deputy Leader and their respective Cabinet Members. Any such actions are hereby ratified as acts and decisions of the Council, and which shall also be reported to the next meeting of Cabinet or Council as appropriate.

14.08 Absence of Chief Executive

The Chief Executive may make such arrangements for the carrying out of his/ her functions, in the event of him/her being absent or otherwise unable to act, by any other member of the Corporate Management Team.

Article 15 – Review and Revision of the Constitution

15.01 Duty to Monitor and Review the Constitution

The Monitoring Officer will monitor and review the operation of the Constitution to ensure that the aims and principles of the Constitution and its supporting documents are given full effect and shall report to the Council on any proposed changes.

15.02 Protocol for Monitoring and Review of Constitution by the Monitoring Officer

A key role for the Monitoring Officer is to be aware of the strengths and weaknesses of the Constitution adopted by the Council, and to make recommendations for ways in which it could be amended in order better to achieve its purposes. In undertaking this task, the Monitoring Officer may:

1. observe meetings of different parts of the Member and officer structure;
2. undertake an audit trail of a sample of decisions;
3. record and analyse issues raised with him/her by Members, officers, the public and other relevant stakeholders; and
4. compare practices in Swindon with those in other comparable authorities, or national examples of best practice.

15.03 Changes to the Constitution

- (a) Approval. Changes to the Constitution will only be approved by the full Council (or Special Committee) or, in accordance with Article 9, by the Standards Committee in relation to the relevant Codes and Protocols set out in Part 5 of the Constitution.
- (b) Change from a Leader and Cabinet form of Executive to Alternative Arrangements, or vice versa. The Council must take reasonable steps to consult with local electors and other interested persons in the area when drawing up proposals.

Article 16 – Suspension, Interpretation and Publication of the Constitution

16.01 Suspension of the Constitution

- (a) **Limit to Suspension.** The Articles of this Constitution and its associated documents may not be suspended except by the full Council and only to the extent permitted below.
- (b) **Procedure to Suspend.** A motion to suspend any rules will not be moved without notice unless at least one half of the whole number of Councillors are present. The extent and duration of suspension will be proportionate to the result to be achieved, taking account of the purposes of the Constitution as set out in Article 1.
- (c) **Rules Capable of Suspension.** The Council's Procedure Rules (Standing Orders), set out within Part 4 of the Constitution, refer to which of the following rules may be suspended.

16.02 Interpretation

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

16.03 Publication

The Chief Legal Officer will

- (a) on request, provide an electronic copy of this Constitution to each member of the Council upon delivery to him/her of that individual's declaration of acceptance of office on the member first being elected to the Council, or as soon as practicable thereafter.
- (b) ensure that the Constitution is updated as necessary and available for inspection on the Council's Website and can be purchased by members of the local press and the public on payment of a reasonable fee.

Schedule 1: Description of the Executive Arrangements

The following parts of this Constitution constitute the executive arrangements:

1. Article 6 (Overview and Scrutiny) and the Overview and Scrutiny and Policy and Performance Committee Procedure Rules.
2. Article 7 (The Executive (Cabinet)) and the Executive (Cabinet) Procedure Rules.
3. Article 11 (Joint Arrangements).
4. Article 13 (Decision Making) and the Access to Information Procedure Rules.
5. Part 3 (Responsibility for Functions).

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Part 3

Responsibility for Functions

Responsibility for Functions

1. RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOCAL CHOICE FUNCTIONS

Functions that may be, but not need be, the responsibility of the Cabinet:

	Function	Decision making body	Delegation of functions
1.	Any function under a local Act, other than a function specified or referred to in regulation 2 or Schedule 1 of the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000.	Cabinet	Not Applicable
2.	The determination of an appeal against any decision made by or on behalf of the authority.	Appeals and Licensing Committee – Unless outside its terms of reference in which case the Cabinet will decide	Not Applicable
3.	The making of arrangements pursuant to subsection (1) of section 67 of, and Schedule 18 to, the Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998 (appeals against exclusion of pupils)	Education Appeals Panel	Not Applicable
4.	The making of arrangements pursuant to section 94(1) and (4) of the Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998 (admission appeals) and the Education Act 2002.	Education Appeals Panel	Not Applicable
5.	The making of arrangements pursuant to section 95(2) of the Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998 Act (children to whom section 87 applies: appeals by governing bodies).	Education Appeals Panel	Not Applicable
6.			

	Function	Decision making body	Delegation of functions
7.	Any function relating to contaminated land.		Director of Public Health
8.	The discharge of any function relating to the control of pollution or the management of air quality.		Director of Public Health
9.	The service of an abatement notice in respect of a statutory nuisance.		Director of Public Health
10.	The passing of a resolution that Schedule 2 to the Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993 should apply in the authority's area.		Director of Public Health
11.	The inspection of the authority's area to detect any statutory nuisance.		Director of Public Health
12.	The investigation of any complaint as to the existence of a statutory nuisance.		Director of Public Health
13.	The obtaining of information under section 330 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as to interests in land.		Head of Planning, Regulatory Services and Heritage and the Chief Legal Officer
14.	The obtaining of particulars of persons interested in land under section 16 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976.		Head of Planning, Regulatory Services and Heritage and the Chief Legal Officer
15.	The making of agreements for the execution of highways works.		Head of Highways and Transport and the Chief Legal Officer
16.	The appointment of any individual officer –	Cabinet	Not Applicable

	(a) to any office other than an office in which he is employed by the authority; (b) to any body other than – (i) the authority; (ii) a joint committee of two or more authorities; or (c) to any committee or sub-committee of such a body, and the revocation of any such appointment.		
17.	The making of agreements with other local authorities for the placing of staff at the disposal of those other authorities	Cabinet	Not applicable

2. RESPONSIBILITY FOR COUNCIL FUNCTIONS

Committee	Functions	Delegation of functions
Planning Committee	Planning and conservation Functions relating to Town and Country Planning and Development Control as specified in Schedule 1 to the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000 (the Functions Regulations)	Head of Planning, Regulatory Services and Heritage (<i>as set out in the Scheme of Delegations and Designations of Proper Officers – Part 8 of this Constitution</i>)
Planning Committee	Commons registration The registration of common land or town and village greens and to register the variation of rights of common as set out in Schedule 1 to the Functions Regulations.	No further delegation to an officer
Cabinet	Highways use and regulation The exercise of powers relating to the regulation of the use of highways as set out in Schedule 1 to the Functions Regulations.	Head of Highways and Transport <i>(as set out in the Scheme of Delegations and Designations of Proper Officers –</i>

		<i>Part 8 of this Constitution)</i>
Licensing Committee	Taxi, Gambling, Casino, Gaming, Entertainment, Food, Liquor and Miscellaneous Licensing Functions relating to licensing and registration as set out in Schedule 1 to the Functions Regulations	Head of Planning, Regulatory Services and Heritage (<i>as set out in the Scheme of Delegations and Designations of Proper Officers – Part 8 of this Constitution</i>) Head of Highways and Transport (<i>as set out in the Scheme of Delegations and Designations of Proper Officers – Part 8 of this Constitution</i>)
Not Applicable	Health and Safety Functions relating to health and safety under any “relevant statutory provision” within the meaning of Part 1 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, to the extent that those functions are discharged otherwise than in the Council’s capacity as employer.	Director of Public Health (<i>as set out in the Scheme of Delegations and Designations of Proper Officers – Part 8 of this Constitution</i>)
Appeals Committee	Chief Officer Appeals To consider appeals against dismissal, grading and grievances by Chief Officers and Deputy Chief Officers of the Council.	Head of Paid Service except for appeals by Chief Officers and Deputy Chief Officers

For details of current membership of Council bodies – please contact the Monitoring Officer

3. RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

1. Article 7 of this Constitution sets out the terms of reference of the Cabinet.
2. The Leader of the Council has allocated portfolio responsibility to individual Cabinet Members and full details of their responsibilities are available from the Monitoring Officer and are on the Council's Website (Committee Services pages).
3. 'Key' and 'strategic' decisions (as defined in Article 13 of this Constitution) may be made by the Leader, a Cabinet Member within the remit of their portfolio, or the Chief Executive, Directors, following consultation with the Leader to, subject to the following: -
 - a) the Cabinet Member shall comply with the requirements of Article 13 of this Constitution relating to Decision-Making and Rule 21 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules (*Cabinet Member Decision Note*) and any other relevant Procedural Rules contained in this Constitution.
 - b) a Cabinet Member may refer any matter within their portfolio to Cabinet for decision.
 - c) the Leader may refer any executive matter to Cabinet for decision.
 - d) any matter which requires the approval of Council shall be referred to the Cabinet for the formulation of proposals to Council.
 - e) a Cabinet Member shall not exercise a function expressly delegated to an Officer.

4. SCHEME OF DELEGATION

- (a) The Scheme of Delegation and Designation of Proper Officers is set out in Part 8 of the Constitution.
- (b) An officer may refer an executive matter for decision to a Cabinet Member or the Cabinet.
- (c) If an officer exercises any delegated powers either under the Scheme of Delegation or otherwise, this must be in compliance with the requirements of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012, and the Openness of Local Government Bodies Regulations 2014, and there must be appropriate prior consultation with relevant ward members and the relevant

Cabinet Member. Should an officer wish to consult formally with a Cabinet Member when exercising any delegated power, the officer shall use the Cabinet Member Briefing Note process as set out in the Council's Protocol for Report Writing.

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Part 4

Rules of Procedure

Section 1 - Council Procedure Rules (Standing Orders)

Section 2 - Access to Information Procedure Rules

Section 3 - Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules

Section 4 - Executive (Cabinet) Procedure Rules

Section 5 – Scrutiny Procedure Rules

Section 6 - Financial Procedure Rules (Financial Regulations)

Section 7 – Standing Orders Relating to Contracts

Section 8 - Officer Employment Procedure Rules

Section 9 – Council Petitions Scheme

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Council Procedure Rules (Standing Orders)

Introduction

The Council Procedure Rules (Standing Orders) deal with the operation, procedures and practices related to Council, Executive and other meetings. These rules include both statutory requirements and locally agreed procedures.

STANDING ORDERS

PART I - MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL

Standing Order

1	Meetings of Council
2	Chair of meeting
3	Quorum - Council Meetings
4	Order of business
5	Minutes of previous Council Meeting
6	Rules of Debate for Council Meetings
7	Motions which may be moved without notice
8	Notices of Motion
9	Motions on expenditure
10	Rescission of preceding resolution
11	Public Question Time at Council Meetings
12	Recording of Proceedings by the Media
13	Mode of considering Minutes of Committees or other Council Bodies
14	Voting
15	Questions
16	Motions affecting persons employed by the Council

17	Disorderly conduct
18	Disturbance by members of the Public
19	Suspension of Standing Orders
20	Interpretation of Standing Orders relating to meetings of the Council

1 MEETINGS OF COUNCIL

1. - In addition to the annual meeting of the Council and any meetings convened by the Mayor or by members of the Council, meetings shall be held on such days as the Council at its Annual Meeting shall decide, provided that the Mayor may, in special circumstances, direct that the meeting shall be held on another day. All the meetings of the Council, except the Annual Meeting, shall be held at 7.00 p.m. except when, in special circumstances, the Mayor shall fix some other hour for holding any meeting.

1.2 Annual Meeting of the Council

1.3 Timing

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.

1.4 Business

The Annual meeting will:-

- (a) elect a person to preside if the Mayor is not present;
- (b) elect the Mayor of the Council;
- (c) elect the Vice-Chair of the Council;
- (d) approve the minutes of the last meeting;
- (e) receive announcements from the Mayor and /or Head of Paid Services;
- (f) subject to Article (5.03), elect the Leader in the year of an ordinary election of Councillors;
- (g) (h) agree the scheme of delegations or such part of it as the Constitution determines is for the Council to agree (as set out in Article 4 of this Constitution;
- (i) approve a programme of ordinary meetings of the Council for the year; and
- (j) consider any business set out in the notice convening the meeting

2.3 Selection of Councillors on Committees and Outside Bodies

At the annual meeting, the Council meeting will:

- (a) Decide which committees and sub-committees to establish for the municipal year to deal with matters which are neither reserved to the Council nor are executive functions (as set out in Article 4 and 6 of this constitution
- (b) Decide the size and terms of reference for those committees
- (c) Decide the allocation of seats to political groups in accordance with political balance rules;
- (d) Make appointments To outside bodies accept where appointment to those bodies has been delegated by the council or is exercisable only by the

- executive; and
- (e) appoint the chairman and vice chairman of Committees as set out in the agenda papers

1. 5 Extraordinary Meetings

Calling Extraordinary meetings

The Chief Legal Officer may call Council meetings in addition to ordinary meetings and those listed below may request the Chief Legal Officer to call additional Council meetings:

- (a) the Council by resolution;
- (b) the Mayor of the Council;
- (c) any 5 Members of the Council if they have signed a requisition presented to the Mayor of the Council and they have refused to call a meeting or have failed to call a meeting within seven days of the presentation of the requisition.

1.5.2 Business

The business to be conducted at an extraordinary meeting shall be restricted to the item of business contained in the request for the extraordinary meeting and there shall be no consideration of previous minutes or reports from committees etc. except that the Mayor may at their absolute discretion permit other items of business to be conducted for the efficient discharge of the Council's business as set out in the summons

1.6 Notice of and Summons to Meetings

The Chief Legal Officer will give notice to the public of the time and place of any meeting in accordance with the Access to Information Rules. At least 5 clear days before a meeting, the Chief Legal Officer will issue a summons signed by them to every Member of the Council. The summons will give the date, time and place of each meeting and specify the business to be transacted and will be accompanied by such reports as are available.

2 CHAIR OF MEETING

- 2. - Any power or duty of the Mayor in relation to the conduct of a meeting may be exercised by the person presiding at the meeting.

3 QUORUM - COUNCIL MEETINGS

3. - (1) If, during any meeting of the Council, the person presiding, after causing the number of members present to be counted, declares that there is not a quorum present, the meeting shall stand adjourned for fifteen minutes.

(2) If, after fifteen minutes, the person presiding, after again causing the number of

members present to be counted, declares that there is still no quorum present, the meeting shall end.

(3) Notwithstanding any provision in these standing orders that notices of questions or motions shall lapse, the consideration of all business which is on the agenda of a meeting brought to an end under the previous paragraph and which has not been completed before the meeting is brought to an end shall be postponed to a date fixed by the Chief Legal Officer or postponed to the next meeting of the Council, whether ordinary or extraordinary.

The quorum for a Council meeting is 15 members

2 ORDER OF BUSINESS

Ordinary meetings of the Council will take place in accordance with the timetable decided at the Council's Annual Meeting except where amended by the Chief Legal Officer in consultation with the Mayor and the Leader of the Council.

4. - (1) Except as otherwise provided by paragraph (2) of this Standing Order, the order of business at every meeting of the Council shall be:-

- (a) To choose a person to preside if the Mayor and Deputy Mayor are not present..
- (b) To deal with any business required by statute to be done before any other business.
- (c) To receive such communications as the Mayor or the Chief Executive may desire to lay before the Council.
- (d) To approve as a correct record and sign the minutes of the previous meeting of the Council.
- (e) To receive any declarations of interest from members of the Council.
- (f) To receive a report from the Leader and receive questions and answers on the report; (time permitted up to 15 minutes)
- (g) To permit the asking of questions by members of the Public in accordance with Standing Order 11 (this does not apply to the Annual Council meeting).
- (h) To dispose of business (if any) remaining from the last meeting.
- (h) To receive and consider reports from officers in relation to:
 - the appointment of the Leader of the Council;
 - the appointment of Chairs and Vice-Chairs of such Committees and other Council bodies as the Council may decide;
 - political balance;
 - the appointment of Committees and other Council bodies;
 - the Council's Constitution;
 - appointment to other bodies;
 - dates and times of Council meetings; and
 - such other matters as the Chief Executive shall determine
 - and to pass any consequent resolutions; on receipt of such reports any member may propose a motion in relation to such matters and once a motion has been seconded and discussed and any proposed

amendments disposed of, the Mayor shall put the motion to the vote. If further motions are required to deal with such matters the same procedure shall be followed (this does not apply to the Annual Council meeting).

- (i) To consider petitions for debate referred to Council under the Council's Petitions Scheme, as set out in Part 4 of the Constitution (except at the Annual Meeting of Council or at any extraordinary meeting of the Council, which is not convened to consider the subject matter of the petition) .
 - (j) To receive and consider those minutes of Cabinet/Committees that are reserved to Council for decision under the Council's Constitution (These may be considered as part of relevant Cabinet or Committee Report) (this does not apply to the Annual Council meeting).
 - (k) To consider notices of motion in the order in which notice has been received (this does not apply to the Annual Council meeting),
 - (l) To receive and consider reports relating to those community strategies, key policies and plans referred to in Article 4 of Council's Constitution.
 - (m) To receive and consider any reports from the relevant Chair on any conflict between decisions and recommendations of the Cabinet and an Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
 - (n) To receive and consider any reports from the Chair of an Overview and Scrutiny Committee on the reasons for refusing requests for scrutiny under the scrutiny call in process. The process being described in the Scrutiny Procedure Rules.
 - (o) To receive and consider written reports from the Cabinet and from Cabinet members on decisions taken relating to their portfolio responsibilities and the determination of any matters automatically referred under the provisions of Standing Order 9 (with the exception of the Annual Council Meeting, Budget and Council Tax Setting Meeting and any extraordinary Council meetings).
 - (p) To receive and consider reports of chairs on the minutes of committees and other bodies (with the exception of the Annual Council Meeting, Budget and Council Tax Setting Meeting, and any extraordinary Council meeting).
 - (q) To answer questions asked under Standing Order 15 (this does not apply to the Annual Council meeting).
 - (r) Other business, if any, specified in the summons.
- (2) Business falling under items (a) or (b) of paragraph (1) shall not be displaced, but, subject thereto, the foregoing order of business may be varied:
- (a) by the Mayor at his/her discretion;
 - (b) by a resolution passed on a motion (which need not be in writing) duly moved and seconded, which shall be moved and put without discussion.

3 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS COUNCIL MEETING

5. - (1) The Mayor shall put the question that the minutes of the meeting of the Council held on the "x" day of "y" be approved as a true record.

(2) No discussion shall take place upon the minutes, except upon their accuracy, and

any question of their accuracy shall be raised by motion. If no such question is raised, or if it is raised then as soon as it has been disposed of, the Mayor shall sign the minutes.

(3) Where, in relation to any meeting of the Council, the next such meeting is a meeting called under paragraph 3 (extraordinary meetings) of Schedule 12 of the Local Government Act 1972, the next following meeting of the Council (being a meeting called otherwise than under that paragraph) shall be treated as a suitable meeting for the purposes of paragraph 41(1) and (2) (signing of minutes) of that schedule.

4 RULES OF DEBATE FOR COUNCIL MEETINGS

6.- (1) A motion or amendment shall not be discussed unless it has been proposed and seconded and it shall, if required by the Mayor be put into writing (unless notice has already been given in accordance with Standing Order 8), and handed to the Mayor before it is further discussed or put to the meeting.

(2) Any amendment to a motion which contains over 7 words shall be put in writing and a copy made available to all members present (Note: members are asked to arrange for copies of all amendments to be available in writing if the wording is known in advance of the meeting.)

7 (3) **Secunder's speech** A member, when seconding a motion or amendment, may, if he/she then declares his/her intention to do so, reserve his/her speech until a later period of the debate, subject to the provisions of paragraph (14) of this Standing Order.

Prior to the Mayor asking the proposer to close the debate in relation to a particular motion or amendment, the Mayor will invite the secunder to speak where they have reserved their right to do so (if they have not already spoken). Following the speech of the secunder, the Mayor will establish whether any other member (who has not yet spoken during the debate on the particular motion or amendment) wishes to speak prior to asking the proposer of the motion as set out on the agenda papers to close the debate.

(4) A member shall address the Mayor when speaking and may choose to sit or stand. If two or more members indicate their wish to speak, the Mayor may call on one of them to do so. When a member is speaking the other members shall remain seated, unless rising to a point of order or in personal explanation.

(5) A member shall direct his/her speech to the question under discussion or to a personal explanation or to a point of order.

6 A speech of a member moving a motion (but not an amendment) shall not exceed ten minutes and all other speeches shall not exceed five minutes except by consent of the Mayor, save for specific provisions in relation to budget proposals set out below.

4 – Budget speeches

(e) When the Council's annual budget is under discussion, where Budget, Capital Programme and Treasury Strategy are considered together, the proposer and seconder of the motion, will be entitled to speak for double the usual allotted time as set out below.-

Proposer of the motion and any amendment – 20 minutes
Secunder of the motion and any amendment 10 minutes limit
right of reply – 10 minutes
(all other speeches – five minutes)

(6) When may a member speak again

A member who has spoken on any motion shall not speak again whilst it is the subject of debate, except:

- (a) to speak once on an amendment moved by another member;
- (b) to move a further amendment if the motion has been amended since they last spoke ;
- (c) if his/her first speech was on an amendment moved by another member, to speak on the main issue, whether or not the amendment on which he/she spoke was carried;
- (d) in exercise of a right of reply given by paragraphs (12) or (14) of this Standing Order;
- (e) on a point of order;
- (f) by way of personal explanation.

(7) Amendments to Motions

An amendment to a Motion shall be relevant to the motion and shall be either:

- (a) to refer the matter to a committee or other Council body for consideration or reconsideration;
- (b) to leave out words;
- (c) to leave out words and insert or add others;
- (d) to insert or add words;

but such omission, insertion or addition of words shall not have the effect of negating the motion before the Council.

(8) Only one amendment may be moved and discussed at a time and no further amendment shall be moved until the amendment under discussion has been disposed of.

(9) If an amendment is not carried, other amendments may be moved on the original motion.

(10) If an amendment is carried, the motion as amended shall take the place of the original motion. This becomes the substantive motion upon which any further amendment may be moved.

(11) After an amendment has been carried, if required, the Mayor will read out/confirm the amended motion before accepting any further amendments, or if there are none, put it to the vote.

(10) alteration of a Motion by the proposer

(a) A member may with the consent of the Council signified without discussion:

(a) alter a motion of which he/she has given notice in the Agenda (any such alteration (if it contains more than 7 words) shall be put in writing and a copy made available to all members present)

or

(b) a motion which has been moved and seconded may be altered by the proposer during the debate with the consent (signified without discussion) of the seconder and of the Council

(c) alterations under (a) and (b) must comply with the provisions for amendments to motions

(11) withdrawal of a motion

(a) during the meeting the proposer may withdraw the motion prior to moving it with the consent of the seconder and of the Council, which shall be signified without discussion, and no member may speak upon it after the mover has asked permission for its withdrawal, unless such permission shall have been refused.

(b) A Member who has moved a Motion or amendment to a motion may withdraw it with the consent of both his/her seconder and of the meeting. Consent shall be signified without discussion. No member may speak upon it after the mover has asked permission for its withdrawal, unless such permission shall have been refused.

(12) Right of reply

(a) The mover of the original 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 as set out in the summons shall also have a right of reply at the close of the debate on the amendment and shall not otherwise speak on the amendment.

(c) The mover of the amendment shall have no right of reply to the debate on his/her amendment.

(d) A member exercising a right of reply shall not introduce any new matter.

(e) After every reply to which this Standing Order refers, a decision shall be taken without further discussion.

(13) Motions which may be moved during debate

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

(a) to amend the motion;

(b) to adjourn the meeting;

(c) to adjourn the debate;

- (d) to proceed to the next business;
- (e) that the question be now put;
- (f) that a member be not further heard;
- (g) that a member do leave the meeting;
- (h) a motion under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 to exclude the public.
- (i) to withdraw a motion

(14) Closure motions

(A) member may move without comment at the conclusion of a speech of another member:

- "That the Council proceed to the next business";
- "That the question be now put";
- "That the debate be now adjourned", or
- "That the Council do now adjourn",
-

Motion to proceed to the next business

- a) If the motion is seconded, and the Mayor thinks the item has been sufficiently discussed, the Mayor will give the mover of the original motion a right of reply and then put to the vote the motion to proceed to the next business (the procedure motion)

Motion that the question be now put:

If the motion 'that the question now be put' is moved and seconded and

- a) the Mayor considers that the item has been sufficiently discussed, then
- b) the Mayor will put the motion that the 'question now be put' to the vote, and,
- c) if passed, the Mayor will give the mover of the original motion a right of reply (under standing order 12) and then
- d) immediately put the amendment under discussion to the vote
- e) If the amendment is not carried, the Mayor will immediately put the original motion to the vote .;

Motion to adjourn the debate or the meeting:

- a) If the proposal to adjourn the debate is moved and seconded, and the Mayor considers the item has not been sufficiently discussed and cannot be sufficiently discussed on that occasion, the Mayor will put the procedural motion, that 'the item be adjourned', to the vote without giving the mover of the original motion a right of reply.

(15) Point of Order

A member may rise on a point of order at any time. The Mayor will hear them immediately. or. A point of order shall relate only to an alleged breach of a Standing Order or statutory provision. The member must indicate the rule or law and the way in which they consider it has been broken.

The ruling of the Mayor on the matter will be final and shall not be open to discussion.

(16) Personal Explanation

A member may rise on a point of personal explanation at any time. A personal

explanation may only relate to some material part of an earlier speech by him/her which may appear to have been misunderstood in the present debate. The ruling of the Mayor on the admissibility of a personal explanation will be final and shall not be open to discussion.

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(17) Whenever the Mayor rises during a debate, a member then standing shall resume his/her seat and the Council shall be silent.

Interests in matters being discussed

(18) Where a member has a disclosable pecuniary interest in any matter being discussed, then the member must declare that interest and withdraw from the room where the meeting is being held unless a dispensation has been obtained.

(19) Where a member has any other interest in any matter being discussed which prohibits the Member from taking part in the discussion and vote, the member must declare that interest and withdraw from the room where the meeting is being held immediately after making representations, answering questions or giving evidence (if entitled to do so), unless a dispensation to remain has been obtained.

7 7MOTIONS WHICH MAY BE MOVED WITHOUT NOTICE

7.- The following motions may be moved without notice:

- (1) Appointment of a Chair of the meeting at which the motion is made.
- (2) Motions relating to the accuracy of the minutes of the previous meeting of the Council.
- (3) to change the order of business in the agenda/summons. .
- (4) to refer something to an appropriate Committee, other Council body or individual.
- (5) That leave be given to withdraw a motion.
- (6) Extending the time limit for speeches.
- (7) Amendments to motions.
- (8) That the Council proceed to the next business.
- (9) That the question be now put.
- (10) That the debate be now adjourned.
- (11) That the Council/ meeting do now adjourn.
- (12) Suspending Standing Orders, in accordance with Standing Order 19.
- (13) Motion under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 to exclude the public.
- (14) That a member named under Standing Order 17 be not further heard or do leave the meeting.
- (15) Giving consent of the Council where the consent of the Council is required by these Standing Orders.

Motions moved under this Standing Order (other than amendments to motions) need not be put in writing in accordance with Standing Order 6(1) and 6(2) unless the Mayor so requires it.

8 NOTICES OF MOTION

8.-(1) Notice of every motion other than a motion which under Standing Order 7 may be moved without notice shall be given in writing, signed by the member or members of the Council giving the notice, and delivered before midnight of the tenth clear calendar day proceeding the day of the Council meeting at the office of the Chief Legal Officer, or within the same timescale by electronic mail (E-Mail) sent by the member to the Chief Legal Officer (from an "address" previously registered with Chief Legal Officer as belonging to that member) by whom it shall be dated and numbered in the order in which it is received and recorded in such a way that it shall be open to the inspection of every member of the Council.

(2) Prior to submitting a motion advice should be sought by the proposer from the Monitoring Officer on the lawfulness of the proposal. The Monitoring Officer may confidentially liaise with other appropriate officers in considering lawfulness.

(3) The Chief Legal Officer shall set out in the summons for every meeting of the Council all motions of which notice has been duly given, in the order in which they have been received, or the order as determined by the Mayor, unless the member giving such a notice intimated in writing when giving it that he/she proposed to move it at some later meeting, or has since withdrawn it in writing.

(3) If a motion, thus set out in the summons, be not moved either by a member who gave notice thereof or by some other member on his/her behalf, it shall, unless postponed by consent of the Council, be treated as withdrawn and shall not be moved without fresh notice.

(4) The following general standards shall apply to any motion falling within this standing order:

- a) A motion shall be clear and concise, and of direct relevance to a matter over which the Council has powers or duties or which affects the Borough.
- b) The Chair, after consultation with the Monitoring Officer, will refuse to accept any motion or amendment to a motion deemed to be -
 - unrelated to matters for which the Council has responsibility, or which do not affect the Council's administrative area or those living in that area;
 - within the current authority of a Council committee to consider and determine;
 - related to any non-determined planning or licensing application;
 - naming or identifying individual service users, members of staff, or the staff of partner agencies;
 - illegal, improper, unconstitutional;
 - vexatious, frivolous, irrelevant, timewasting, or likely to cause the Council reputational damage;
 - defamatory, offensive, or otherwise out of order.

(5) At the Chair's discretion, motions on the same or similar subjects may be grouped together and considered as one motion, at the time that the first such motion is being considered.

(6) Opposition Group Budget Proposals should be provided to the Chief Legal Officer and S151 Officer not later than 12.00pm 2 calendar days before the Budget Council meeting. Proposals received after that deadline will only be considered in exceptional circumstances and with the approval of the Mayor, Section 151 officer and Chief Legal Officer.

This provision does not limit amendments to the budget proposals during debate.

9 MOTIONS ON EXPENDITURE

9.1 Motions on Expenditure

9.-(1) Any motion which is moved otherwise than in pursuance of a recommendation or report of the Cabinet or of another Committee after the said recommendation or report has been approved by the Cabinet, and which if carried would materially alter the expenditure upon any service which is under the management of or the revenue under the management of any Committee or other body, or would involve capital expenditure, shall, when proposed and seconded, stand adjourned without discussion until Cabinet shall have had opportunity to consider the proposal. The Cabinet also shall report on the financial aspect of the proposal.

Once Cabinet has had an opportunity to consider the motion, Cabinet will make a final decision on the matter. and report to Council for debate under the relevant item on the order of business for ordinary meetings.

With regard to a motion on expenditure moved in pursuance of a recommendation or report of the Cabinet or of another Committee after the said recommendation or report has been approved by the Cabinet, once Cabinet has had an opportunity to consider the motion, Cabinet will make a final decision on the matter, with a Minute of the relevant Cabinet resolution directed to Council to be noted.

(2) An amendment to a minute of a Committee moved in accordance with Standing Order 13(1) shall, however, not require to be referred to the Cabinet prior to its adoption unless the Council so directs.

9.2 Motions on Executive Functions

Any motion which relates to executive functions which is moved otherwise than in pursuance of a recommendation or report of the Cabinet or of another Committee (after the said recommendation or report has been approved by the Cabinet) and which are executive functions, shall, when proposed and seconded, stand adjourned without discussion until Cabinet shall have had opportunity to consider the proposal. SAVE that the Leader may at

Once Cabinet has had an opportunity to consider the motion, Cabinet will make a

final decision on the matter and report to Council for debate under the relevant item on the order of business for ordinary meetings.

With regard to a motion on expenditure moved otherwise than in pursuance of a recommendation or report of the Cabinet or of another Committee after the said recommendation or report has been approved by the Cabinet, once Cabinet has had an opportunity to consider the motion, Cabinet will make a final decision on the matter, with a Minute of the relevant Cabinet resolution directed to Council to be noted.

9.3 Motion to remove the Leader

- a) A motion to remove the Leader cannot be moved unless the notice of motion is signed by a number of councillors which is at least equivalent to 15% (9) of the total number of councillors on the Council.
- b) The notice of motion must be signed by councillors from at least 2 political groups /independent councillor. I. Should only two political groups be in existence, this requirement is lowered to councillors from one political group only.

(c) In order for such a motion to be carried it must have the support of at least two-thirds of those members voting and present in the room at the time the question is put.

(d). When any such motion has been disposed of by the Council, it shall not be open to any member to propose a similar motion in respect of that Leader within a further period of twelve months

9.4 Reporting on progress on motions

If a motion agreed by council is not progressed within 90 days, there shall be a report to council to explain why the motion has not been actioned.

This will not apply if a longer period of time has been agreed within the motion itself, and any inaction on those motions will be reported following the time frame specified.

Any actions agreed in motions that are ongoing in nature will not be reported to Council since activity will be monitored through the usual performance monitoring processes.

10 RESCISSION OF PRECEDING RESOLUTION

10.- No motion to rescind any resolution passed within the preceding twelve months, and no motion or amendment to the same effect as one which has been rejected within the preceding twelve months, shall be proposed unless the notice thereof given in pursuance of Standing Order 8 bears the names of at least ten members of the Council. When any such motion or amendment has been disposed of by the Council, it shall not be open to any member to propose a similar motion within a further period of twelve months. Provided that this Standing Order shall not apply to motions moved in pursuance of a recommendation of the Cabinet or other Council body.

11 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME AT COUNCIL MEETINGS

11.-(1) A maximum of 15 minutes will be allowed shortly after the start of each meeting for questions.

(2) Any member of the public may ask one or more questions in accordance with the Council's Protocol and Guidance relating to 'Public Question Time at Council Meetings' included in Part 5 of the Council's Constitution.

(3) The question must be relevant clear and concise. Public question time is not an opportunity to make speeches or statements.

(4) The question must be relevant to the powers and duties of the Council. It must not deal with confidential, personal or other information which the law permits the Council to consider in private, nor shall it relate to a specific planning application.

(5) A question may be written or oral. Prior notice to the Chief Legal Officer on a prescribed form is helpful, but not essential.

(6) Each questioner will be allowed to ask only one supplementary question.

(7) The Chair of the Committee or other Council body concerned or, at his/her discretion, another member may reply. He/she may decide that a written reply should be sent after the meeting.

(8) No debate will be allowed on any question or answer.

(9) The minutes of the meeting will record the name of the questioner, the subject matter and the name of the person replying.

(10) The Mayor or the Chair of the meeting's decision on the relevancy of a question or on the method of dealing with any issue in connection with this procedure shall be final.

12 RECORDING OF PROCEEDINGS

12.- Audio and visual recordings of a meeting of the Council, the Cabinet, Committees and other Council bodies that is open to the public is permitted by legislation. Whilst no prior permission is required, any person wishing to film, photograph or record such a meeting is requested to advise the Mayor, Leader, or Chair of the meeting of their intention to do so. That activity shall be undertaken in accordance with the Protocol included in Part 5 of the Constitution. The Mayor, Leader or Chair of the meeting shall advise members that the meeting is being recorded. In order to maintain orderly conduct or prevent misbehaviour or disruption of the meeting, the Mayor, Leader or Chair of the meeting may exclude any individual who is recording the meeting.

13 MODE OF CONSIDERING MINUTES OF COMMITTEES AND OTHER

COUNCIL BODIES

13.-(1) A motion to adopt and confirm (with or without amendment) those minutes of the Cabinet, a Committee or other Council body which has made recommendations on matters reserved to the Council for decision shall be moved by the Chair of that Committee or Council body (even if that Chair is not a member of the Council) or, in his/her absence, by the Vice-Chair or, in his/her absence, by some other member of the Committee or Council body. After such motion has been seconded, the Chair or the member moving the adoption and confirmation of the minutes shall call each minute by number.

When any minute is called, any member of the Council may speak upon such minute or may propose any amendment which is in accordance with these Standing Orders, but after the number of any minute has been called it shall not be competent to any member to speak upon or propose any amendment to a preceding minute. After each minute for confirmation has been moved, seconded and discussed and any proposed amendment disposed of, the Mayor shall put to the vote the adoption and confirmation of the said minute before the Chair or member moving the adoption of the minutes calls the next minute.

(2) The Chair or member of the Committee or Council body moving the adoption and confirmation of the minutes of a Committee or Council body moved under Standing Order 13(1) may make any statement or give any explanation which he/she may think desirable.

(3) The Minutes or reports of any Council body which are not for confirmation may be submitted to Council for information and for such debate as the Mayor shall allow in his/her absolute discretion, on the advice of the Chief Legal Officer.

(4) The reference to the minutes of a Committee in (1) above may include the minutes of any Joint Committee or Board of which the Authority is a constituent member.

14 VOTING

14.-(1) The mode of voting at meetings of the Council shall be by show of hands or by electronic voting, or if there is no dissent, by the affirmation at the meeting. If the voting is by show of hands the decision of the Mayor shall be final. Immediately before the vote a formal division may be demanded by not less than seven members, and in that case the names for and against shall be recorded in the minutes.

(2) right to require individual vote to be recorded Where, immediately after a vote is taken at a meeting of the Council, any member of the Council so requires, there shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting whether that person cast his/her vote for the motion or against the motion, or whether he/she abstained from voting.

(3) Immediately after any vote is taken on the budget or setting of the Council Tax at a budget decision meeting of the Council there must be recorded in the minutes of

the proceedings of that meeting the names of the persons who cast a vote for the decision or against the decision or who abstained from voting.

(4) in the case of an equal number of votes for and against, the Mayor will have a second or casting vote. There will be no restriction on how the Mayor chooses to exercise a casting vote.

Voting on appointments

If there are more than two persons nominated for any appointment to be filled by the Council (including the election of the Mayor and the Leader) and there is no overall majority vote in favour of one person, the following procedure will apply. The name of the person who has received the least number of votes will be struck off the list of nominations and a fresh vote will be taken. This procedure will continue until a majority vote is given in support of one of the persons nominated.

15 MEMBERS' QUESTIONS

15.-(1) A member of the Council may ask the Leader of the Council, relevant Cabinet member or Chair of a Committee or other Council body, by the completion of the appropriate form, any question upon any minute of a Committee or Council body submitted to the Council for confirmation when such minute is under consideration by the Council or any question upon any Minute of the Cabinet which is before the Council for information.

(2) A member of the Council may:

- (a) If notice in writing, including by electronic mail (email), has been given to the Chief Legal Officer not later than midnight of the tenth clear calendar day preceding the day of the Council meeting, ask the Mayor or the Chair of any Committee or any other Council body any question on any matter in relation to which the Council have powers or duties or which affects the Borough, and
- (b) With the permission of the Mayor, put to him/her or to the Chair of any Committee or other Council body any question relating to urgent business of which such notice has not been given, but a copy of any such question shall, if possible, be delivered to the Chief Legal Officer not later than 9.00am on the day of the meeting.

(3) Every question shall be put and answered without discussion. The person to whom a question has been put pursuant to Standing Order 15(2) may answer in writing or be allowed up to two minutes to answer orally. In either event the questioner may then ask a supplementary question and shall be allowed one minute to do so. The person to whom a supplementary question has been put shall be allowed up to two minutes to answer.

16 MOTIONS AFFECTING PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE COUNCIL

16.- If any question arises at a meeting of the Council as to the appointment, promotion, dismissal, salary, pension or conditions of service, or as to the conduct of any person employed by the Council, such question shall not be the subject of discussion until the Council has decided whether or not the power of exclusion of the public under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, shall be exercised.

17 MEMBERS CONDUCT DISORDERLY CONDUCT

17.-(1) Speaking at meetings

When a member speaks at full Council they must address the meeting through the Mayor. If more than one member signifies their intention to speak, the Mayor will ask one to speak. Other members must remain silent whilst a member is speaking unless they wish to make a point of order or a point of personal explanation.

17 (2) Mayor Speaking

When the Mayor speaks or stands during a debate, any member speaking at the time must stop.

Members must not use improper and/or inappropriate language to each other or about others at any meeting of the Council and, in particular, offensive and/or abusive words must not be used. Members are reminded that the Members' Code of Conduct requires members to act with civility.

(2) Member not to be heard further

If, at a meeting, any member of the Council, in the opinion of the Mayor, misconducts himself/herself by persistently disregarding the ruling of the Mayor, or by behaving irregularly, improperly or offensively or by using improper and/or inappropriate language or by wilfully obstructing the business of the Council, the Mayor or any other member may move "that the member named be not further heard" if seconded, the motion shall be put and determined without discussion.

(3) Member to leave the meeting

If the member continues his/her misconduct after a motion is carried under the foregoing paragraph the Mayor may move:-

EITHER "That the member named do leave the meeting" (in which case the motion shall be put and determined without seconding or discussion).

OR, adjourn the meeting of the Council for such period as he/she in his/her discretion shall consider expedient. If seconded, the motion will be voted on without discussion

(4) General Disturbance

In the event of general disturbance which in the opinion of the Mayor renders the due and orderly dispatch of business impossible, the Mayor, in addition to any powers vested in him/her, may adjourn the meeting of the Council for such period as he/she in his/her discretion shall consider expedient.

(5) In the event of continued misconduct under (3) or (4), the Mayor may direct that any live broadcast be suspended.

18 DISTURBANCE BY MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

18.- (1) removal of a member of the public

If a member of the public interrupts the proceedings at any meeting of the Council, the Mayor shall warn him/her. If the person continues to interrupt, the Mayor shall order the removal of that person from the Council Chamber or meeting room. I

(2) clearance of part of meeting room

in the case of any general disturbance the Mayor shall order that that part of the Chamber or meeting room open to the public shall be cleared.

(2) In the event of continued misconduct under (1), the Mayor direct that any live broadcast be suspended.

19 SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS

(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this Standing Order, any of the preceding Standing Orders may be suspended so far as regards any business at the meeting where its suspension is moved, except Standing Orders 5(3) and 14(2)&(3).

9.3 motion to remove the leader, 14.2 right to require individual vote to be recorded. And 14.3 recorded vote for council tax.

5.3 no requirement to sign minutes of previous meeting at extraordinary meeting

(2) A motion to suspend Standing Orders shall not be moved without notice having been given in accordance with Standing Order 8 unless there shall be present at least one-half of the whole number of the members of the Council

(3) Amendment

Any motion to add to, vary or revoke these standing orders will, when proposed and seconded, stand adjourned without discussion to the next ordinary meeting of Council.

20 INTERPRETATION OF STANDING ORDERS RELATING TO MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL

20.- The ruling of the Mayor as to the construction or application of any of these standing orders, or as to any proceedings of the Council, shall not be challenged at any meeting of the Council.

PART II - MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEES AND OTHER COUNCIL BODIES

Standing Order

21	Appointment of Committees and Other Council Bodies
22	Constitution of Committees and Other Council Bodies
23	Election of Chair and Vice-Chair of Council Bodies
24	Special meetings of Committees and Other Council Bodies
25	Sub-Committees and Other Council Bodies
26	Quorum of Committees and Other Council Bodies
27	Voting in Council Bodies
28	Public Question Time at Council Bodies
29	Recommendation by one Council Body to another
30	Proposer of motion may attend
31	Resignation of members of Council Bodies
32	Casual Vacancies on Committees and Other Council Bodies
33	Meetings of Council Bodies between Elections and Annual General Meeting
34	Submission of Budget
35	Proceedings of Council Bodies to be confidential
36	Motions affecting persons employed by the Council
37	Conduct of members and members of the public

21 APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES AND OTHER COUNCIL BODIES

21.- The Council shall, at the Annual Meeting, appoint such Committees or other bodies as it is required to appoint by or under any statute or under Standing Order 22 (Constitution of Committees), and may at any time appoint such other Committees as are necessary to carry out the work of the Council but, subject to any statutory

provision in that behalf,

(i) shall not appoint any member of a Committee or other Council body so as to hold office later than the next Annual Meeting of the Council;

(ii) may at any time dissolve a Committee or alter its membership.

(iii) shall not appoint or remove any Councillor the Leader has appointed to Cabinet.

22 CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEES AND OTHER COUNCIL BODIES

22.- (1) The following Committees shall be the Standing Committees of the Council: -

- Audit
- Appeals
- Appointments
- Cabinet
- Health and Wellbeing Board
- Licensing
- Overview and Scrutiny Committees (no.3)
- Policy and Performance Committees (no.3)
- Planning
- Special
- Standards

(Note: the above bodies are referred to as Committees or as Council Bodies throughout these Standing Orders).

23 ELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR OF COUNCIL BODIES

23.- Unless previously appointed by the Council, every Committee and other Council body shall, at its first meeting before proceeding to any other business, elect a Chair and a Vice-Chair for the year, in whose absence from a meeting a Chair for the meeting shall be appointed. No member of the Council shall at one and the same time be Chair of more than one Standing Committee and Vice-Chair of more than one other Standing Committee except with the consent of the Council.

24 SPECIAL MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES AND OTHER COUNCIL BODIES (EXCEPT COUNCIL)

24.- The Chair, or Vice-Chair in the absence of the Chair of a Committee or other Council body, or the Mayor may call a special meeting of a Committee or other Council body at any time. A special meeting shall also be called on the requisition of a quarter of the whole number of the Committee or other Council body delivered in writing to the Chief Legal Officer, but in no case shall less than four members requisition a special meeting. The summons to the special meeting shall set out the business to be considered and no business other than that set out in the summons shall be considered at that meeting, unless, 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 at the meeting as a matter of urgency.

25 SUB-COMMITTEES AND OTHER COUNCIL BODIES

25.-(1) Every Committee or other Council body appointed by the Council may appoint Sub-Committees for purposes to be specified by that body.

(2) The Chair and Vice-Chair of the Committee or other Council body shall be entitled to be appointed to every Sub-Committee constituted by that Committee. The Chair and Vice-Chair shall indicate at the time the Sub-Committee is constituted if they do not wish to be appointed.

(3) References in these Standing Orders to "Committees" shall be deemed to apply to Sub-Committees and other Council bodies if the context so requires.

26 QUORUM OF COMMITTEES AND OTHER COUNCIL BODIES

26.- Except where authorised by statute, or as set out in Article 8 of the Council's Constitution or as may be ordered by the Council, business shall not be transacted at a meeting of any Standing Committee or Sub-Committee unless at least one quarter of the whole number of the Committee or Sub-Committee is present; provided that in no case shall the quorum be less than two members.

27 VOTING IN COUNCIL BODIES

27.-(1) Voting at a meeting of a Committee, Sub-Committee or other Council body shall be by show of hands. Electronic voting may be used at meetings held in the Council Chamber.

(2) The Chair's decision as to such voting shall be final unless immediately after such decision a formal division be demanded by not less than three members present and entitled to vote, and in that case the names for and against shall be taken down and entered on the minutes.

(3) Where, immediately after a vote is taken at a meeting of the Committee, Sub-Committee or other Council body, any member of that body so requires, there shall be recorded in the minutes of the proceedings of that meeting whether that person cast his/her vote for the question or against the question, or whether he/she abstained from voting.

28 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME AT COUNCIL BODIES

28.-(1) At ordinary meetings of the Council's Cabinet, Committees and other relevant bodies, questions can be asked of the Chairs of committees

(2) The total time set aside for such questions and answers will be limited to 15 minutes which can be extended at the Chair's discretion.

(3) Public Question Time at the Council's Cabinet, Committees and other bodies shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order 11 relating to Public Questions at the Council Meeting and the Public Question Time at Council Meetings Protocol and Guidance set out in Part 5 of this Constitution.

29 RECOMMENDATIONS BY ONE COUNCIL BODY TO ANOTHER

29.-(1) Any recommendation made by one Committee or body to another shall be forwarded direct to the Committee or body concerned, together with an accompanying report from the appropriate officer, and be considered by such body before it is submitted to the Council.

(2) In the event of the Cabinet not having approved any recommendations of another Committee or body, where such recommendations require confirmation by the Council, the Chair and the Vice-Chair of the Cabinet shall, on the resolution of such other Committee or body arising for consideration by the Council, move and second respectively the reference back of such resolution. On the first occasion on which such resolution of such other body shall be under consideration by the Council such resolution shall be referred back to the appropriate body without discussion and no comment or speech shall be made or vote taken on the relevant resolution of the Cabinet.

(3) In the event of such other body submitting a like resolution on a second occasion and the Cabinet again not approving the recommendation therein, the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Cabinet shall, on the said resolution being brought before the Council, move and second respectively that it be not approved and the said resolution shall then be open for discussion and determination by the Council. Any such motion shall be a permitted amendment in accordance with Standing Order 6(7).

(4) In the event of the Cabinet resolving to recommend the Council to modify a resolution of another Committee or body, such modification shall be moved and seconded by the Chair and the Vice-Chair of the Cabinet on the resolution of such other Committee arising for consideration by the Council.

(5) In Standing Orders 29(2), (3) and (4) above, any other member or members of the Cabinet may act in the absence of the Chair and Vice-Chair.

30 PROPOSER OF MOTION MAY ATTEND

30.- A member of the Council who has moved a motion at Council and which has been referred to any Committee or other Council body shall have notice of the meeting of the body at which it is proposed to consider the motion. He/she shall have the right to attend the meeting and if he/she attends shall have an opportunity of explaining the motion.

31 RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL BODIES

31.- Any member of a Council Body or committee desiring to resign such membership shall signify the resignation to the Council in writing and it shall take effect upon receipt of the notification by the Chief Legal Officer.

32 CASUAL VACANCIES ON COMMITTEES AND OTHER COUNCIL BODIES

32. - Casual vacancies, caused by the death or resignation or disqualification of a member of a Committee or Council body, shall be filled by the Council at its discretion.

33 MEETINGS OF COUNCIL BODIES BETWEEN ELECTIONS AND ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING

33.- In any year in which ordinary elections of Councillors are held, no committee or Council body, unless specially called together by, or at the request of, the Mayor shall hold any meeting between the date of the ordinary Election of Councillors and the date of the Annual Council Meeting in each year.

34 SUBMISSION OF BUDGET

34.-(1) It shall be the duty of the Cabinet to consider the overall budget of the Council and to make recommendations to the Council in relation thereto.

(2) Every Council body with decision-making powers, except as provided by paragraph (4) below, may prepare and submit to the Cabinet an estimate of the anticipated spending and income on its revenue account for the ensuing year.

(3) Every Council body with decision making powers, except as provided by paragraph (4) below, may prepare and submit to the Cabinet estimates of the anticipated capital spending proposed to be incurred by them for the ensuing year.

(4) Except as otherwise determined by the Council, a Council body with decision making powers shall, before incurring any spending not included in an approved estimate (other than rates, taxes, insurance and loan charges), submit to the Cabinet, and subsequently the Council, a supplementary estimate accompanied by a detailed statement by the responsible officer in support of the spending, provided that in matters of urgency a duly authorised Sub-Committee of the Cabinet and subsequently the Council may, pending approval, authorise such expenditure. A Council body shall also submit to the Cabinet (or where urgent a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet) any proposal involving a reallocation of the budget provision for spending provided in the annual estimates and any proposal involving a significant reduction of income included in the approved annual estimates.

35 PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL BODIES TO BE CONFIDENTIAL

35.-(1) All agenda, reports and other documents marked "Not for Publication" and all proceedings of Committees and other Council bodies similarly marked "Not for Publication" shall be treated as confidential unless and until they become public in the ordinary course of the Council's business.

(2) Nothing in this Standing Order shall prevent the publication of information required to be published by statute.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Standing Order the Chief Executive may, having consulted with the Leader of the Council or, in the absence of the Leader, the Deputy Leader of the Council, give information to the public in such manner as the Chief Executive may deem to be most suitable.

36 MOTIONS AFFECTING PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE COUNCIL

36.- Standing Order 16 shall apply to meetings of Committees and other Council bodies in the same way as it applies to meetings of the Council.

37 CONDUCT OF MEMBERS AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

37.- Standing Orders 6(18), 17 and 18 shall apply to meetings of Committees and other Council bodies in the same way as they apply to meetings of the Council, except that references to "the Mayor" shall be construed as references to "the Chair of the meeting".

PART III - MISCELLANEOUS

Standing Order

Appointment of Staff

- 38 Canvassing of and recommendations by Councillors
- 39 Relatives of Councillors or officers
- 40 Appointments
- 41 Disciplinary Action
- 42 Assistants for Political Groups

Documents

- 43 Sealing of Documents
- 44 Authentication of documents for legal proceedings
- 45 Confidential Documents

Conduct of Councillors and Officers in relation to Council business

- 46 No directions to be given to persons making appointments or taking disciplinary action
- 47 Councillors and officers not to bind the Council
- 48 Interest of Councillors in contracts and other matters
- 49 Interest of officers in Contracts and other matters

Standing Orders

- 50 Variation and revocation of Standing Orders
- 51 Standing Orders to be given to Councillors
- 52 Interpretation of Standing Orders
- 53 Petitions

38 CANVASSING OF AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY COUNCILLORS

38.-(1) Canvassing of Councillors or officers of the Council or any Committee or other body of the Council directly or indirectly for any appointment under the Council shall disqualify the candidate concerned for that appointment. The purport of this paragraph of this Standing Order shall be included in any form of application.

(2) A Councillor or officer of the Council shall not solicit for any person any appointment under the Council, but this shall not preclude a Councillor from giving a reference or written testimonial of a candidate's ability, experience or character, for submission to the Council with an application for appointment. Provided always that (a) any Councillor or officer who shall have given a reference or written testimonial of a candidate's ability shall not be present at the discussion or meeting during such time as the appointment is being considered, and (b) an officer shall not be regarded as being in breach of this standing order if he/she advertises a post in the normal course of his/her duties.

39 RELATIVES OF COUNCILLORS OR OFFICERS

39.-(1) A candidate for any appointment under the Council who knows that he/she is related to any Councillor or officer of the Council shall when making application disclose that relationship in writing to the Chief Executive. A candidate who fails to disclose such a relationship shall be liable to be disqualified for the appointment and, if appointed, shall be liable to dismissal.

(2) The purport of this Standing Order shall be included in any form of application.

40 APPOINTMENTS

40.-(1) Recruitment of employees to the Council shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Council's Recruitment Policy so far as it does not conflict with the provisions of the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) Regulations 2001 or any other statutory provision and the appointment of staff shall be the responsibility of the Council's Head of Paid Service or his/her nominee except as otherwise provided in this Constitution and these Standing Orders and this shall be carried out in accordance with the process set out in this Constitution's Officer Employment Procedural Rules (Part 4) of the Constitution.

(2) Where the Council proposes to appoint a Chief Officer (statutory or non-statutory), and it is not proposed that the appointment be made exclusively

from among their existing officers, the Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development shall, for consideration by the Appointments Committee or its Sub-Committee -

- (a) draw up a statement specifying -
 - (i) the duties of the officer concerned, and
 - (ii) any qualifications or qualities to be sought in the person to be appointed;
- (b) make arrangements for the post to be advertised in such a way as is likely to bring it to the attention of persons who are qualified to apply for it; and
- (c) make arrangements for a copy of the statement mentioned in paragraph (a) to be sent to any person on request.

(3) Where the Council proposes to appoint a Chief Officer (statutory or non-statutory), and it is proposed that the appointment be made exclusively from among their existing officers, the Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development shall undertake the steps set out in Standing Order 40(2) in a manner considered by the Head of Paid Service (or his or her nominee) as proportionate and sufficiently robust in the circumstances.

(4) Where a post has been advertised as provided in Standing Order 40(2)(b) or 40(3), a Sub-Committee appointed by the Appointments Committee for each post to be filled shall -

- (a) interview all qualified applicants for the post, or
- (b) select a short-list of such qualified applicants and interview those included on the short-list.

(5) Where no qualified person has applied, the Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development shall make further arrangements for advertisement in accordance with Standing Order 40(2)(b).

(6) The provisions of Standing Order 40(2) and (3) shall not apply to any appointment in accordance with Section 9 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (Assistants for Political Groups) or to any appointment of a non-statutory Chief Officer within the meaning of Section 2(7)(a) or (b) of that Act except those officers whose conditions of service are to be determined by the Joint Negotiating Committee for Chief Officers.

- (7)
 - (a) Where the post to be filled is that of the Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development, the Appointments Committee shall take the steps referred to in Standing Order 40(2), 40(3) and 40(4).
 - (b) Where the post to be filled is that of Head of Paid Service (as defined in Section 4 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989) or the Officer having responsibility for the purpose of Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 for the administration of the Council's financial affairs or the

Monitoring Officer (as defined in Section 5 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989), the steps referred to in Standing Order 40(2) and (4) shall be taken by the Appointments Committee.

(8) Every appointment of a non-statutory Chief Officer (as defined in Section 2(7)(a) or (b) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989) whose conditions of service are to be determined by the JNC for Chief Officers shall be made by the Appointments Committee or a sub-committee of that committee or by the Joint Selection and Appointment Committee for joint appointments with Health partners under Section 75 of the Health Act 2006.

41 DISCIPLINARY ACTION

41.-(1) Neither the Head of the Council's Paid Service, nor the Officer having responsibility for the purpose of Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 for the administration of the Council's financial affairs, nor the Monitoring Officer (a "relevant officer") may be dismissed by the Council other than in accordance with the procedure referred to in Regulation 6 and Schedule 3 of the Local Authorities (Standing Orders)(England) Regulations 2001.

(2) The procedure mentioned in paragraph (1) is that:

(a) The Council must invite relevant independent persons to be considered for appointment to a Panel (the "Panel") appointed by the Council under Section 102(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 for the purposes of advising the Council on matters relating to the dismissal of a relevant officer, with a view to appointing at least two such persons to the Panel.

(b) In paragraph (i) above, a relevant independent person is any person who has been appointed by the Council under Section 28(7) of the Localism Act 2011 or, where there are fewer than 2 such persons, such independent persons as have been appointed by another authority or authorities as the Council considers appropriate.

(c) Subject to paragraph (iv) below, the Council must appoint to the Panel such relevant independent persons who have accepted an invitation issued in accordance with paragraph (i) above in accordance with the following priority order: –

(i) A relevant independent person who has been appointed by the Council and who is a local government elector;

(ii) Any other relevant independent person who has been appointed by the Council;

(iii) A relevant independent person who has been appointed by another authority or authorities.

(d) The Council is not required to appoint more than two relevant independent persons in accordance with paragraph (iii) above but may do so.

(e) The Council must appoint any Panel at least 20 working days before the

Council meeting (the “relevant meeting”) which is to consider whether or not to approve a proposal to dismiss a relevant officer.

(f) Before the taking of a vote at the relevant meeting referred to in paragraph (v) above, on whether or not to approve such a dismissal, the Council must take into account, in particular –

- (i) Any advice, views or recommendations of the Panel;
- (ii) The conclusions of any investigation into the proposed dismissal;

and

- (iii) Any representations from the relevant officer.

(g) Any remuneration, allowances or fees paid by the Council to an independent person appointed to the Panel must not exceed the level of remuneration, allowances or fees payable to that independent person in respect of that person’s role as an independent person under the Localism Act 2011.

(3) The taking of dismissal, and/or disciplinary action, against a member of staff shall be the responsibility of the Council’s Head of Paid Service or his/her nominee except as otherwise provided in this Constitution and these Standing Orders and shall be carried out in accordance with the process set out in this Constitution’s Officer Employment Procedural Rules (Part 4 of this Constitution).

(Note - This Standing Order is partly required to satisfy the provisions of The Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) Regulations 2001).

42 ASSISTANTS FOR POLITICAL GROUPS

42.- (1) This Standing Order shall apply when the authority resolves to exercise their powers under Section 9 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 to make appointments to posts the duties of which are to provide assistance to members of a political group in the discharge of any of their functions as members of the authority.

(2) No such appointment shall be made until the authority has allocated such a post to each political group which qualifies for such a post under that Section, and the total number of political assistants does not exceed 3.

(3) No such appointment shall be made in respect of any political group which does not qualify for such appointment under that Section. (a political group must hold at least 10% of the council seats in order to qualify)

(4) Not more than one such post shall be allocated to any political group.

(5) Unless the political group to which the post is allocated indicate that they are content that the terms and conditions of any such post shall be less favourable than they would otherwise be, the terms and conditions of appointment to all such posts (including the terms required to be included by

sub-section (3) and (4) of that Section, and the hours to be worked and scale of remuneration to be paid) shall be the same for all such posts.

(Note - Section 9 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 requires Standing Orders to be made covering the matters set out in Section 9(5) before an appointment can be made.)

43 SEALING OF DOCUMENTS

43.- (1) The Common Seal of the Council shall be kept in a safe place in the custody of an officer so directed by the Chief Legal Officer.

(2) The Common Seal of the Council shall be affixed to any document only on the authority of:

- (a) a resolution of the Council, a Committee or other Council body with decision-making powers, or
- (b) a decision by the Council, or a duly authorised Committee or other Council body or officer to do anything where a document under the Common Seal is necessary to complete the action.

(3) The Seal shall be attested by the Chief Legal Officer, and an entry of every sealing shall be made and consecutively numbered in a book to be provided for the purpose and shall be signed by the person who shall have attested the seal, including by electronic sealing processes.

44 AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS FOR LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

44.- Where any document will be a necessary step in legal proceedings on behalf of the Council, it shall be signed by the Chief Legal Officer unless any enactment otherwise requires or authorises or the Council give the necessary authority to some other person for the purpose of such proceedings.

45 CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

45.- The contents of any document (other than Committee / Council body documents which are referred to in Standing Order 35) which may be circulated to any Councillor or non-elected member of the Council and which is marked "Not for Publication" or "private and confidential" or with words having a similar meaning shall not be disclosed to any other person or persons. The Chief Legal Officer, however, having consulted with the Chair of the Cabinet, and, where appropriate, with the Chair of any other Committee or Council body, may agree to disclose the contents of any such document (or any part of any such document) at any time when, in his/her opinion, there is no longer any need for the document to be treated as not for publication. In the absence of the Chairs, the Chief Legal Officer shall consult with Vice-

Chairs in this matter.

46 NO DIRECTIONS TO BE GIVEN TO PERSONS MAKING APPOINTMENTS OR TAKING DISCIPLINARY ACTION

46.- Neither the Council, nor any Committee or Sub-Committee or other Council body, nor any other person shall directly or indirectly

- (a) give directions to any person taking any step in relation to an appointment to a post in the paid service of the authority as to the identity of the person to be appointed;
- (b) give directions about the taking of any disciplinary action in relation to a person in the paid service of the authority; or
- (c) otherwise interfere with the making of such an appointment, or the taking of disciplinary action;

provided that

- (i) any body which is, or any person who is, empowered to take any step in relation to an appointment, or to take disciplinary action may give such directions as may be necessary to give effect to a decision which it, or he/she, has taken in exercise of that power; and
- (ii) the Council, or any Committee or Sub-Committee or other Council body of the Council, may call for a review of the conduct or capability of any employee.

47 COUNCILLORS AND OFFICERS NOT TO BIND THE COUNCIL

47.- No member of the Council and, except as duly authorised, no officer shall, either orally or in writing, enter into any contract or obligation or give authority on the Council's behalf.

48 INTEREST OF COUNCILLORS IN CONTRACTS AND OTHER MATTERS

48.- (1) If, at a meeting of the Council, a Committee or other Council body, there is under consideration any contract, proposed contract, or other matter in which any member of the Council or Committee or other Council body then present has an interest within the meaning of the Councillor's Code of Conduct (other than a personal interest), that Councillor or non-elected member shall retire from the meeting during the consideration of the said contract, proposed contract or other matter, unless

- (a) the disability imposed upon him/her under that Code of Conduct has been removed by the Council's Standards Committee; or
- (b) the contract, proposed contract or other matter is before the Committee, other Council body or Council as part of the report of a Committee or other Council body and is not itself the subject of

debate.

(2) Even where any member has given written notification under the Councillor's Code of Conduct to the Council's Monitoring Officer of his/her financial interest in any contract or other matter which is under consideration, he/she shall nevertheless orally remind the meeting of that interest and shall retire from the meeting during the relevant discussion unless the exceptions referred to in Standing Order 48(1)(a) and (b) apply. Any such reminder shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

49 INTEREST OF OFFICERS IN CONTRACTS AND OTHER MATTERS

49.- (1) If it comes to the knowledge of any employee of the authority, that he/she has a disclosable pecuniary interest in any contract which has been, or is proposed to be, entered into by the authority, or in some other matter which is to be considered by the Council or any Committee or other Council body, and which (in either case) is not

- (a) the contract of employment (if any) under which he/she serves the authority,
- (b) the tenancy of a dwelling provided by the authority, or
- (c) a contract of which he/she would have to give notice under section 117 of the 1972 Act

he/she shall as soon as practicable give notice in writing to the Monitoring Officer of the fact that he/she is interested therein.

(2) For the purposes of this Standing Order, a disclosable pecuniary interest is an interest that, if the employee were a member of the Council, and if the contract or other matter were to be considered at a meeting of the Council at which he/she was present, he/she would have to disclose their interest under statute or the Council's Code of Conduct.

(3) The Monitoring Officer shall record in a register to be kept for the purpose, particulars of any notice of a pecuniary interest given by an employee of the authority under Section 117 of the 1972 Act or paragraph (1). The register shall, during the ordinary office hours of the authority, be open for inspection by any member of the Council.

(4) Where an officer submits a report to a meeting on a matter in which he/she has declared an interest under Section 117 of the 1972 Act or paragraph (1), he/she shall state that such declaration has been made, and give brief details of it, in a separate paragraph at the commencement of the report.

(5) Where any officer advises orally a meeting of the Council, a Committee or other Council body on a contract, grant, proposed contract or other matter and has declared a pecuniary interest in that matter, whether under the

requirements of Section 117 of the 1972 Act, or of paragraph (1), he/she shall remind the meeting orally of that interest, and the reminder shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

50 VARIATION AND REVOCATION OF STANDING ORDERS

50.- Except where it is in accordance with a recommendation of the Cabinet, any motion to add to, vary or revoke these standing orders shall, when proposed and seconded, stand adjourned without discussion to the next ordinary meeting of the Council, and in the meantime shall stand referred to the Cabinet for report to that meeting.

(For the avoidance of doubt the Annual Meeting shall be treated as an ordinary meeting of the Council for the purposes of these Standing Orders)

51 STANDING ORDERS TO BE GIVEN TO COUNCILLORS

51.- A copy of these Standing Orders shall form part of the Council's Constitution and, on request, shall be given to each member of the Council by the Chief Legal Officer.

52 INTERPRETATION OF STANDING ORDERS

52.- (1) Any reference to the Chief Executive or Chief Legal Officer in these Standing Orders shall be taken to include an officer authorised by him/her.

(2) Any reference to a Chief Officer or other officer in these Standing Orders shall be without prejudice to the authority of the Chief Executive to give directions to such officers in any matter.

53 PETITIONS

53. Petitions received by the Council will be considered in accordance with the Council Petitions Scheme as set out in Part 4 to the Constitution.

Latest Version: April 2026

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Access to Information Procedure Rules

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1 Scope

These rules apply to all meetings of the Council and its Standing Committees (Overview and Scrutiny Committees, the Policy and Performance Committees, the Standards Committee, the Special Committee, Audit Committee, Health and Wellbeing Board and regulatory committees (including Planning Committee) and public meetings of the Cabinet (together called meetings).

2 Additional Rights to Information

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

3 Rights to attend and Record Meetings

Members of the public may attend, record, and report on all meetings using modern media in accordance with the Council's agreed Protocol and Guidance subject only to the exceptions in these rules.

4 Notices of Meetings

4.1 Meetings in Public

- (a) The Council will give at least five clear days' notice of any meeting by posting details of the meeting on the Council's Website ([Meetings, Agendas and Minutes page](#))
- (b) Urgent Business – If a matter is considered by the Monitoring Officer to be so significantly urgent and unexpected that a decision must be taken and that it is not possible to provide five clear days' notice of the date of the meeting at which the decision must be taken, then with the agreement of the Chair of the body concerned, the Monitoring Officer is authorised to call such a meeting, subject to the agenda and reports being available to the public at the time at which the meeting is convened.

4.2 Private Meetings or Parts of Meetings Where the Public Are To Be Excluded

- (a) The Council will give at least 28 clear days' notice of any meeting of the Cabinet or a committee of the Cabinet that is likely to consider confidential or exempt information by providing details of the meeting on the Council's Website (www.swindon.gov.uk) and at the

Civic Offices, Euclid Street, Swindon. This notice will give details of why the Council intends to hold the meeting in private.

- (b) The Council will give a further notice of its intention to hold part of a meeting in private at least five clear days before the meeting. The notice must include reasons for the meeting to be held in private together with details of any representations that have been received about why the meeting should be open to the public; and a statement of the Council's response to such representations.
- (c) Special Urgency – If the date by which a meeting must be held means it is not practicable to give the notices set out in (a) and (b) above, the meeting can only take place in private if the Chair of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee (or in his/her absence the Mayor or in the absence of both the Deputy Mayor) agrees that the meeting is urgent and it is not reasonable to defer it.

5 Access to Agenda and Reports before the Meeting

The Council will make copies of the agenda and reports open to the public available for inspection on the Council's Website ([Meetings, Agendas and Minutes page](#)), through the Modern.gov app, and, on request (during open hours) at the Civic Offices, Euclid Street, Swindon, at least five clear days before the meeting. If an item is added to the agenda later, the designated officer shall make each such report available to the public as soon as the report is completed and sent to councillors.

6 Supply of Copies

On request, the Council will supply copies of:

- (a) any agenda and reports that are open to public inspection;
- (b) any further statements or particulars necessary to indicate the nature of the items in the agenda; and
- (c) if the Monitoring Officer thinks fit, copies of any other documents supplied to councillors in connection with an item to any person on payment of a charge for postage and other justified costs.

7 Access to Minutes after the Meeting

The Council will make available, including on its website, copies of the following for at least six years after a meeting:

- (a) the minutes of the meeting (or record of decisions taken together with reasons, for all meetings of the Cabinet, decisions taken by Cabinet Members under delegated powers or officers when making a decision that is an executive decision) excluding any part of the minutes or proceedings which disclose exempt or confidential information;
- (b) a summary of any proceedings not open to the public where the minutes (or record of decisions) open to inspection would not provide a reasonably fair and coherent record;
- (c) the agenda for the meeting; and
- (d) reports relating to items when the meeting was open to the public.

8 Background Papers

8.1 List of background papers

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

- (a) disclose any facts or matters on which the report or an important part of the report is based; and
- (b) that have been relied on to a material extent in preparing the report.

but does not include published works or those that disclose exempt or confidential information (as defined in Rule 10) (and in respect of Cabinet reports, the advice of any political advisor).

8.2 Public Inspection of Background papers

On request, the Council will make available for public inspection for four years after the date of the meeting a copy of each of the documents on the list of background papers.

9 Summary of Public Rights

These rules are a written summary of the public's rights to attend meetings and to inspect and copy documents.

10 Exclusion of Access by the Public to Meetings

10.1 Confidential Information – Requirement to Exclude Public

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

10.2 Exempt Information – Discretion to Exclude Public

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

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

10.3 Meaning of Confidential Information

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

10.4 Meaning of Exempt Information

Exempt information means information falling within the following 7 categories (subject to any condition):

Category		Qualification
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 the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information
3.	Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)	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

Category	Qualification
	disclosing the information Information falling within paragraph 3 is not exempt information by virtue of that paragraph if it is required to be registered under – (a) the Companies Act 1985 (b) the Friendly Societies Act 1974 (c) the Friendly Societies Act 1992 (d) the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1965 to 1978 (e) the Building Societies Act 1986 (f) the Charities Act 1993
4. Information relating to any consultations or negotiations, or contemplated consultations or negotiations, in connection with any labour relations matter arising between the authority or a Minister of the Crown and employees of, or office holders under, the authority	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
5. Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings	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
6. Information which reveals that the authority proposes – (a) to give under any enactment a notice under or by virtue of which requirements are imposed on a person; or (b) to make an order or direction under any enactment	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
7. Information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of crime	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

Information falling within any of paragraphs 1 to 7 is not exempt if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority can grant itself planning permission under Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992.

Information falling within any of paragraphs 1 to 7 is 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.

11 Exclusion of Access by the Public to Reports

If the Monitoring Officer thinks fit, the Council may exclude access by the public to the whole or any part of a report which in his or her opinion relates to items during which, in accordance with Rule 10, the meeting is likely not to be open to the public. Such reports or parts of reports will be marked “Not for Publication” together with the category of information likely to be disclosed.

12 Application of Rules to the Cabinet

Rules 13 – 23 apply to the Cabinet (including any Cabinet Sub-Committees or Panels and any Cabinet joint committees or sub-committees). If the Cabinet meets to take a key decision then it must also comply with Rules 1 – 11 unless Rule 15 (general exception) or Rule 16 (special urgency) applies. A key decision is defined in Article 13 of the Constitution.

If the Cabinet meets to discuss a key decision to be taken collectively, with an officer other than a political assistant present, within 28 clear days of the public notice of the decision to be taken, then it must also comply with Rules 1 – 11 unless Rule 15 (general exception) or Rule 16 (special urgency) apply. A key decision is defined in Article 13 of this Constitution. This requirement does not include meetings whose sole purpose is for officers to brief Councillors.

13 Procedure before taking Key Decisions

Subject to Rule 15 (general exception) and Rule 16 (special urgency), a key decision may not be taken unless:

- (a) a notice has been published in connection with the matter in question (This may be by its inclusion on the Cabinet Work Programme and

Forward Plan); This notice will set out:-

- the matter in respect of which a decision is to be made;
 - where the decision taker is an individual, their name and title, if any and where the decision taker is a body, its name and details of its membership;
 - the date on which, or period during which, the decision is to be taken;
 - a list of documents submitted to the decision taker for consideration in relation to the matter and details of how to inspect copies of these documents;
 - a note that other documents relevant to the decision may be submitted to the decision-maker and details how to inspect copies of these documents;
- (b) at least 28 clear days have elapsed since the publication of the notice / Cabinet Work Programme and Forward Plan; and
- (c) where the decision is to be taken at a meeting of the Cabinet (or its committees), notice of the meeting has been given in accordance with Rule 4 (Notices of Meetings).

14 The Cabinet Work Programme and Forward Plan

14.1 Period of Cabinet Work Programme and Forward Plan

A Cabinet Work Programme and Forward Plan will normally be prepared by the Leader of the Council to cover a period of twelve months, beginning with the first day of any month. They will be prepared on at least a monthly basis.

14.2 Contents of Cabinet Work Programme and Forward Plan

The Cabinet Work Programme and Forward Plan will contain matters that the Leader of the Council has reason to believe will be subject of a key decision and any decision that is to be considered in private to be taken by the Cabinet, (or a committee of the Cabinet, or individual members of the Cabinet), officers or under joint arrangements in the course of the discharge of an executive function during the period covered by the Plan. It will describe the following particulars in so far as the information is available or might reasonably be obtained:

- (a) the matter in respect of which a decision is to be made;
- (b) where the decision taker is an individual, his/her portfolio, if any and where the decision taker is a body, its name and details of membership;

- (c) the date on which, or the period within which, the decision will be taken, and the date of the notice and or of its inclusion on the Cabinet Work Programme and Forward Plan;
- (d) the steps any person might take who wishes to make representations to the Cabinet or decision taker about the matter in respect of which the decision is to be made, and the date by which those steps must be taken; and
- (e) a list of the documents submitted to the decision taker for consideration in relation to the matter.
- (f) The address and /or website details of where the documents are available
- (g) A statement that other documents may be submitted to the decision maker
- (h) The procedure for obtaining access to additional documents

The Cabinet Work Programme and Forward Plan must be published at least 28 clear days before any key decision or item to be considered in private is considered by the Cabinet.

Exempt information need not be included in a Cabinet Work Programme /Forward Plan and confidential information cannot be included.

15 General Exception

If a matter that is likely to be a key decision (as defined in Article 13 of the Constitution) has not been included in the Cabinet Work Programme and Forward Plan and/or the 28 clear days' notice has not been given , then subject to Rule 16 (special urgency), the decision may still be taken if:

- (a) the decision must be taken by such a date that it is impracticable to defer the decision until it has been included in the next Cabinet Work Programme and Forward Plan/ 28 clear days' notice given;
- (b) the Monitoring Officer has served notice on the Chair of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee or if there is no such person, notice has been served on each member of that Committee in writing, of the matter to which the decision is to be made;
- (c) the Monitoring Officer has made copies of that notice available to the public at the offices of the Council and on its website; and

- (d) at least five clear days have elapsed since the Monitoring Officer complied with (b) and (c).

Where such a decision is taken collectively, it must be taken in public.

16 Special Urgency

- (a) If by virtue of the date by which a decision must be taken Rule 15 (general exception) cannot be followed, then the decision can only be taken if the decision taker (if an individual) or the Chair of the body making the decision, obtains the agreement of the Chair of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee that the taking of the decision cannot be reasonably deferred. If there is no chair of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee, or if the chair is unable to act, then the agreement of the Mayor of the Council, or in his/her absence the Deputy Mayor will suffice.
- (b) As soon as reasonably practicable after the Monitoring Officer has obtained agreement under paragraph (a) that the making of the decision is urgent and cannot reasonably be deferred, the decision maker must—
- make available at the Council offices a notice setting out the reasons that the meeting is urgent and cannot reasonably be deferred; and
 - publish that notice on the Council's website.

17 Report to Council

17.1 When the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee can require a report

If the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee thinks that a key decision (as defined in Article 13 of the Council's Constitution) has been taken which was not:

- (a) the subject of the required 28 days' notice period or included in the Cabinet Work Programme and Forward Plan; or
- (b) the subject of the general exception procedure; or
- (c) the subject of an agreement with the Chair of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee, or the Mayor/Deputy Mayor of the Council under Rule 16;

the Committee may require the Cabinet to submit a report to the Council within such reasonable time as the Committee specifies. The power to require a report rests with the Committee, but is also delegated to the Monitoring Officer, who shall require such a report on behalf of the

Committee when so requested by (the Chair or any 4 members).
Alternatively, the requirement may be raised by resolution passed at a meeting of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

17.2 Cabinet's Report to Council

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

17.3 Reports on Special Urgency decisions

In any event, reports will be made to the Council on the Cabinet decisions taken in the circumstances set out in Rule 16 (special urgency) in the preceding cycle of meetings. The report will include the number of decisions so taken and a summary of the matters in respect of which those decisions were taken. This may be undertaken by way of the minutes of the Cabinet or by the Notice of Decision if by an individual Cabinet Member. The Leader will make an annual report to Council on all urgent key decisions that have been taken during that period.

18 Record of Decisions made at meetings

After any meeting of the Cabinet or decision-making body, whether held in public or private, the Monitoring Officer or, where no officer was present, the person presiding at the meeting, will produce a record of every decision taken at that meeting as soon as practicable. The record (or minute) will refer to the reasons for each decision and any alternative options considered and rejected at that meeting either directly or by reference to the report. It will also include a record of any conflict of interest declared by a Cabinet Member that relates to the decision and a note of any dispensation granted by the Head of Paid Service in respect of any declared conflict of interest. This will be available on the Council's website.

19 Cabinet Meetings Relating to Matters that are not Key Decisions

Meetings where the Cabinet will make decisions relating to matters that are not key decisions must be held in public except to the extent that the public are excluded under Rule 10.

20 Attendance at Private Meetings of the Cabinet

- (a) All Councillors will be served notice of all private meetings of committees of the Cabinet, whether or not they are members of that committee.
- (b) All members of the Cabinet are entitled to attend a private meeting of any committee of the Cabinet.

21 Decision by Individual Members of the Cabinet (Where delegated powers have been given to Individual Members)

These need not be exercised in public but must only be exercised having taken into account a report prepared by the relevant Officer, known as a Cabinet Member Decision Note and subject to any notice being given as required under Rule 4. Cabinet Member Decision Notes will be published on the Council's website except where the report contains information that is excluded under Rule 10.

21.1 Reports intended to be taken into account

Where an individual Cabinet Member receives a report that he/she intends to take into account in making any delegated decision, then he/she will not make the decision until at least five clear days after receipt of that report and a copy published on the Council's website except where the report contains information that is excluded under Rule 10.

21.2 Provision of copies of reports to Overview and Scrutiny Committees

- (a) Subject to (b) below, the Overview and Scrutiny Committees will be entitled to copies of any document which is in the possession or control of the Cabinet and any cabinet committees and which contains material relating to:
 - (i) any business transacted at a public or private meeting of that committee; or
 - (ii) any decision taken under delegated powers.
- (b) Limit on rights - The Overview and Scrutiny Committees will not be entitled to:
 - (i) any part of a document which contains exempt or confidential information, unless that information is relevant to an action or decision they are reviewing or scrutinising or intend to scrutinise; or

- (ii) the advice of a political advisor or political assistant.
- (c) Requests for documents by the Overview and Scrutiny Committees must be sent in writing to the Monitoring Officer at the Civic Offices and the requested documents will be supplied no later than ten clear days after the request has been received.

21.3 Consultation

Cabinet Members should only exercise delegated powers following consultation with Shadow Group Spokespersons, and Ward Councillors where appropriate. This consultation should be by way of circulation of a Cabinet Member Decision Note, which will specify when comments should be received in order that they can be taken into account by the Cabinet Member when making the decision.

21.4 Record of Individual Decisions

- (a) As soon as reasonably practicable after an executive decision has been taken by an individual member of the Cabinet, he/she will prepare, or instruct the Monitoring Officer to prepare, a record of the decision.

This will include

- a record of the decision including the date it was made;
- a record of the reasons for the decision;
- details of any alternative options considered and rejected by the decision-maker at the meeting at which the decision was made;
- a record of any conflict of interest declared by any executive member consulted by the member which relates to the decision; and
- in respect of any declared conflict of interest, a note of dispensation granted by the Head of Paid Service

The provisions of Rules 7 and 8 (inspection of documents after meetings) will also apply to the making of decisions by individual members of the Cabinet. This does not require the disclosure of exempt or confidential information or advice from a political assistant.

- (b) A decision by a Cabinet Member should be published to all Councillors on Mod.Gov or other means as may be notified, and by way of the Council's Website. The decision may not be implemented until such time that a five-day 'Call-in' period has expired which shall be calculated from the decision date.

22 Additional Rights of Access to documents for Members

22.1 Inspection of Documents

All Members will be entitled to inspect any document which is in the possession or under the control of the Cabinet or its sub / joint-committees and contains material relating to any business to be transacted at a public meeting at least five clear days before that meeting, unless either (a) or (b) below applies:

- (a) where the meeting has been 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, such a document must be available for inspection when the item is added to the agenda.

22.2 Material relating to Previous Business

All Councillors and non-elected members of any committee will be entitled to inspect any document which is in the possession or under the control of the Cabinet (or its committees) and contains material relating to any business previously transacted at a private meeting or any executive decision made by an individual member or officer in accordance with executive arrangements, within 24 hours of the meeting or decision being made, unless either (a), (b) or (c) below applies:-

- (a) it contains exempt information falling within paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7 of the categories of exempt information
- (b) It contains information falling within paragraph 3 of the categories of exempt information which relates to any terms proposed or to be proposed by or to the Council in the course of negotiations for a contract; or
- (c) it contains the advice of a political adviser.

22.3 Nature of rights

These rights of a member are additional to any other right he or she may have.

23 Additional rights of access to documents for members of The Overview and Scrutiny Committees

23.1 Rights to copies

Subject to Rule 23.2 below, The Overview and Scrutiny Committees (including its Sub-Committees and Task groups) will be entitled to copies of any document which is in the possession or control of the Cabinet, [or its committees] and which contains material relating to

- (a) any business transacted at a public or private meeting of the Cabinet (or its committees); or
- (b) any decision taken by an individual member of the Cabinet; or
- (c) any decision that has been made by an officer of the authority in accordance with executive arrangements

and such document must be provided as soon as reasonably practicable and in any case within 10 clear days of the request being received by the Monitoring Officer.

23.2 Limit on Rights

The Overview and Scrutiny Committees (including its Sub-Committees and Task Groups) will not be entitled to:

- (a) any part of a document that contains exempt or confidential information, unless that information is relevant to an action or decision they are reviewing or scrutinising or intend to scrutinise; or
- (b) the advice of a political advisor or political assistant.

and where a decision has been made that a member of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee is not entitled to a copy of a document then the Committee must be provided with a written statement setting out the reasons for that decision.

Latest Version: May 2025

Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules

1. The Framework for Executive Decisions

2. Process for Developing the Framework

3. Decisions Outside the Budget or Policy Framework

4. Urgent Decisions Outside the Budget or Policy Framework

5. Virement

6. In-Year Changes to Policy Framework

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

8. Objections by the Council to Key Plans and Strategies Proposed by the Cabinet

1 The Framework for Executive Decisions

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

2 Process for Developing the Framework

The process by which the Budget and Policy Framework shall be developed is:

- (a) At least 2 months before the Budget and Policy Framework needs to be adopted, the Cabinet will publish initial proposals for the Budget and Policy Framework, having first taken into account the views of local stakeholders as appropriate and in a manner suitable to the matters under consideration.

The Cabinet will have regard to the outcome of any prior representations made by the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee, and the outcome of consultations undertaken as part of the Council's strategic review process in formulating its initial proposals. Details of the Cabinet's consultation process shall be referred to in its initial proposals report. Any other representations made to the Cabinet, shall be taken into account in formulating the initial proposals, and shall be reflected in any report dealing with them. If the matter is one where the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee has carried out or overseen a review of policy, then the outcome of that review will be reported to the Cabinet and considered in the preparation of initial proposals.

- (b) The Cabinet's initial proposals shall be referred to the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee for further advice and consideration. The proposals will be referred by sending a copy to the Monitoring Officer who will forward them to the Chair of the Committee. If there is no such chair, a copy must be sent to every member of the Committee.

The Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee may canvass the views of local stakeholders if it considers it appropriate in accordance with the matter under consideration, and having particular regard not to duplicate any consultation carried out by the Cabinet on behalf of the Council. The Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee shall report to the Cabinet on the outcome of their deliberations. The Committee shall have not less than four weeks to respond to the initial proposals of the Cabinet unless the Cabinet considers that there are special factors that make this timescale inappropriate. If it does, it

will inform the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee of the time for response when the proposals are referred to it.

- (c) Having considered any report of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee a, the Cabinet, if it considers it appropriate, may amend its proposals before submitting them to the Council meeting for consideration. It will also report to Council on how it has taken into account any recommendations from the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- (d) The Council will consider the proposals of the Cabinet and may adopt them, amend them, refer them back to the Cabinet for further consideration, or substitute its own proposals in their place. In considering the matter, the Council shall have before it the Cabinet's proposals and any report from the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- (e) The Council's decision will be publicised and a copy shall be given to the Leader of the Council. The Council's decision will become effective on the expiry of at least five clear days after the publication of the decision, unless the Leader of the Council objects to it in that period.
- (f) If the Leader of the Council objects to the decision of the Council, he/she shall give written notice to the Monitoring Officer to that effect as soon as possible prior to the date upon which the decision is to be effective. The written notification must state the reasons for the objection. Where such notification is received, the Monitoring Officer shall convene a further meeting of the Council to reconsider its decision and the decision shall not be effective pending that meeting.
- (g) The Council meeting must take place within ten clear days of the receipt of the Leader's written objection. At that Council meeting, the decision of the Council shall be reconsidered in the light of the objection that shall be available in writing for the Council.
- (h) The Council shall at that meeting make its final decision on the matter on the basis of a simple majority. The decision shall be made public and shall be implemented immediately.
- (i) In approving the Budget and Policy Framework, the Council will also specify the extent of virement within the budget and degree of in-year changes to the policy framework which may be undertaken by the Cabinet, in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of these Rules (virement and in-year adjustments). Any other changes to the Budget and Policy Framework are reserved to the Council.
- (j) It should be noted that under the Local Government Finance Act 1992

(as amended), formal approval of the Council Tax base for the whole of an authority's area does not fall automatically to full Council, and it is for that Authority to make its own arrangements in this respect. Swindon Borough Council's Tax Base is calculated in accordance with the legislative framework, and in particular the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012, and approved by Cabinet.

3 Decisions Outside the Budget or Policy Framework

- (a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 (virement) the Cabinet, individual members of the Cabinet and any officers, other Council bodies or joint arrangements discharging executive functions may only take decisions that are in line with the Budget and Policy Framework. If any of these bodies or persons wishes to make a decision which is contrary to the policy framework, or contrary to or not wholly in accordance with the budget approved by full Council, then that decision may only be taken by the Council, subject to 4 below.
- (b) If the Cabinet, individual members of the Cabinet and any officers, other Council bodies or joint arrangements discharging executive functions want to make such a decision, they shall take advice from the Monitoring Officer and/or the S151 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, an individual member of the Cabinet or officers, other Council bodies or joint arrangements discharging executive functions may take a decision that is contrary to the Council's policy framework or contrary to or not wholly in accordance with the budget approved by full Council if the decision is a matter of urgency. However, the decision may only be taken:
 - i) if it is not practical to convene a quorate meeting of the full Council (or Special Committee); and
 - ii) if the Chair of the appropriate Overview and Scrutiny

Committee agrees that the decision is a matter of urgency.

The reasons why it is not practical to convene a quorate meeting of full Council and the Chair of the appropriate Overview and 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 the appropriate Overview and Scrutiny Committee, the consent of the Mayor and in the absence of both the Deputy Mayor 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 service areas set out in the Council's Budget Book shall be the budget heads set by the Council. The Council may approve, on the recommendation of the Cabinet, variations to the budget heads or the transfer of approved resources between budget heads in pursuit of policy objectives.
- (b) The Chief Executive, Corporate Directors, Directors and Heads of Service, in consultation with Cabinet Members where appropriate, may transfer resources between budget heads provided that this does not give rise to a change in approved Council policy. Where such a change does affect approved policy, then the approval of the Cabinet will be required (subject to the provisions controlling urgent decisions).
- (c) Any significant variations from approved budgets that are not in themselves a result of deviation from approved policy will be reported to the Cabinet as part of the periodic in-year expenditure monitoring process.
- (d) The Cabinet may authorise allocations from the Council's general reserves to supplement existing budgets or in pursuit of approved policy objectives subject to a report to the following meeting of the Council in respect of the latter.

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 committee of the Cabinet (if any), an individual member of the Cabinet or officers, or joint arrangements discharging executive functions, must be in line with it. No changes to any policy and strategy that make up the policy framework may be made by those bodies or individuals except those changes:

- (a) that will result in the closure or discontinuance of a service or part of service to meet a budgetary constraint;
- (b) 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) that relate to policy in relation to schools, where the majority of school governing bodies agree with the proposed change.

7 Call-in Decisions Outside the Budget or Policy Framework

- (a) Where an Overview and Scrutiny Committee is of the opinion that an executive decision is, or, if made, would be, contrary to the policy framework, or contrary to or not wholly in accordance with the Council's budget, then it shall seek advice from the Monitoring Officer and/or S151 Officer.
- (b) In respect of functions that are the responsibility of the Cabinet, the Monitoring Officer's report and/or S151 Officer's report shall be sent 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 / S151 Officer's report and to prepare a report to Council in the event that the Monitoring Officer or the S151 Officer conclude that the decision was a departure, and to the appropriate Overview and Scrutiny Committee if the Monitoring Officer or S151 Officer conclude that the decision was not a departure.
- (c) If the decision is yet to be made, or has been made but not yet implemented, and the advice from the Monitoring Officer and/or the S151 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 appropriate Overview and 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. The Council shall meet within ten clear days of the request by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee. At the meeting it will receive a report of the decision or proposals and the advice of the Monitoring Officer and/or the S151 Officer. The Council may either:

- i) endorse a decision or proposal of the Cabinet 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 to accommodate it, require the Cabinet to reconsider the matter in accordance with the advice of either the Monitoring Officer/S151 Officer.

8 Objections by the Council to Key Plans and Strategies proposed by the Cabinet

- (a) Where the Council has any objection to a draft key plan or strategy, falling within Article 4.01 of the Constitution, proposed by the Cabinet then before amending, approving or adopting (with or without modifications) it must inform the Leader of the Council of any such objection and must give to him/her instructions regarding the Cabinet to reconsider in the light of those objections the draft plan or strategy submitted to it.
- (b) In giving such instructions the Council must specify a period of at least five clear days following receipt of these instructions by the Leader of the Council within which the Leader may: -
 - (i) submit to Council a revised draft plan or strategy as amended by Cabinet with reason for such amendments; or
 - (ii) inform the Council of any disagreement that the Cabinet has with any of the Council's objections and the Cabinet's reasons for any such disagreement.
- (c) When the period specified by the Council referred to in (b) above has expired the Council must when amending/approving or adopting

(with or without modification) the draft plan or strategy take into account any amendments made by the Cabinet together with reasons, for those amendments, and disagreement that the Cabinet has with any of the Council's objections and the Cabinet's reasons for these disagreements of which the Council were notified by the Leader within the period specified.

15th January 2026

Executive (Cabinet) Procedure Rules

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1 How Does the Cabinet Work?

1.1 Who May Make Executive Decisions?

The arrangements for the discharge of Cabinet or “executive” functions may be set out in the executive arrangements adopted by the Council. If they are not set out there, then the Leader of the Council may decide how they are to be exercised. In either case, the arrangements or the Leader of the Council may provide for executive functions to be discharged by:

- i) the Cabinet as a whole;
- ii) a committee of the Cabinet;
- iii) an individual member of the Cabinet;
- iv) an officer;
- v) joint arrangements; or
- vi) another local authority.

1.2 Delegation by the Leader

As soon as practicable after being elected to the position, the Leader of the Council will circulate to all members and the Monitoring Officer a written record of delegations made by her/him. The document circulated by the Leader, and published along with the Constitution on the Council’s Website (www.swindon.gov.uk) will contain the following information about executive functions in relation to the coming year:

- i) the names and wards of the people appointed to the Cabinet and their individual portfolios;
- ii) the extent of any authority delegated to Cabinet members individually, including details of the limitation on their authority;
- iii) the terms of reference and constitution of such Cabinet committees as the Leader / Cabinet appoints with delegated authority and the names of Cabinet members appointed to them;
- iv) the nature and extent of any delegation of executive functions to any other authority or any joint arrangements and the names of those Cabinet members appointed to any joint committee for the coming year; and

- v) the nature and extent of any delegation to officers with details of any limitation on that delegation, and the title of the officer to whom the delegation is made.

1.3 Sub-Delegation of Executive Functions

- (a) Where the Cabinet, a committee of the Cabinet or an individual member of the Cabinet is responsible for an executive function, that body or person may delegate the exercise of that function further by means of joint arrangements or to an officer.
- (b) Unless the Council directs otherwise and the issue is not one reserved by legislation to the executive, if the Leader of the Council delegates functions to the Cabinet, then the Cabinet may delegate further to a committee of the Cabinet or to an officer.
- (c) Unless the Leader of the Council directs otherwise, a committee of the Cabinet to whom functions have been delegated by the Leader may delegate further to an officer.
- (d) Even where executive functions have been delegated, that fact does not prevent the discharge of delegated functions by the person or body who delegated.

1.4 The Council's Scheme of Delegations and Executive Functions

- (a) Subject to (b) below, the Council's scheme of delegations will be subject to adoption by the Council and may only be amended by the Council. It will contain the details required and set out in the provisions of the Council's Constitution.
- (b) The Leader of the Council is able to decide to delegate executive functions. He/she may amend the scheme of delegation relating to executive functions at any time during the year. To do so, the Leader must give written notice to the Monitoring Officer and to the person, body or committee concerned. The notice must set out the extent of the amendment to the scheme of delegation, and whether it entails the withdrawal of delegation from any person, body, committee or the Cabinet as a whole. The Monitoring Officer will present a report to the next ordinary meeting of the Council setting out the changes made by the Leader and the changes will also be published on the Council's Website.
- (c) Where the Leader seeks to withdraw delegation from a committee, notice will be deemed to be served on that committee when he/she has served it on its chair.

- (d) Where delegated business must be transacted (through a Cabinet Member Decision Note, a Cabinet Member Briefing Note or an Officer Decision Note) and the relevant Cabinet Member is not available, the Leader will have power to make the decision. This shall not require the publication of an updated scheme of delegations as set out in (c) above.

1.5 Conflicts of Interest

- (a) Where the Leader of the Council has a conflict of interest, this should be dealt with as set out in the Councillor's Code of Conduct that forms part of the Council's Constitution.
- (b) If any member of the Cabinet has a conflict of interest, this should be dealt with as set out in the Councillor's Code of Conduct.
- (c) If the exercise of an executive function has been delegated to a committee of the Cabinet, an individual member or an officer, and should a conflict of interest arise, then the function will be exercised in the first instance by the person or body by whom the delegation was made and otherwise as set out in the appropriate Council Code of Conduct.

1.6 Executive Meetings – When and Where?

The Cabinet will meet at least 6 times per year at times to be agreed by the Leader of the Council. The Cabinet shall meet at the Council's main offices or another location to be agreed by the Leader of the Council.

1.7 Quorum

The quorum for a meeting of the Cabinet, or a committee of it, shall be one quarter of the total number of members of the Cabinet (including the Leader or Deputy Leader / Vice-Chair of the Cabinet), or 3 (including the Leader or Deputy Leader or the member appointed by the Leader to preside in his/her absence), whichever is the larger.

1.8 How are Decisions to be taken by the Cabinet?

- (a) Executive decisions that have been delegated to the Cabinet as a whole will be taken at a meeting convened in accordance with the Access to Information Rules set out in the Constitution.
- (b) Where executive decisions are delegated to a committee of the Cabinet, the rules applying to executive decisions taken by them shall be the same as those applying to those taken by the Cabinet as a whole.

1.9 How are Decisions to be taken by Cabinet members?

Executive decisions which have been delegated to Cabinet members need not be exercised in public but must only be exercised in accordance with the procedure set out in the Access to Information Procedure Rules and the Executive (Cabinet) Procedure Rules.

2 How Are Cabinet Meetings Conducted?

2.1 Who Presides?

If the Leader of the Council is present he/she will preside. In his/her absence, then the Deputy Leader of the Council / Vice-Chair of the Cabinet or a Cabinet member appointed to do so by the Leader shall preside.

2.2 Who may Attend?

Meetings of the Cabinet will be open to the public, subject to the Access to Information Rules set out in the Constitution.

2.3 What Business?

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

- i) consideration of the minutes of the last meeting;
- ii) declarations of interest, if any;
- iii) matters referred to the Cabinet (whether by an Overview and Scrutiny Committee or by the Council) for reconsideration by the Cabinet in accordance with the provisions contained in the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules or the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules as set out in this Constitution;
- iv) matters set out in the agenda for the meeting, including (a) reports from an Overview and Scrutiny Committee, and that shall indicate which are key decisions and which are not in accordance with the Access to Information Procedure rules set out in this Constitution, and (b) petitions referred to the Cabinet in accordance with the Council's Petitions Scheme, as set out in Part 4 of the Constitution.
- (v) reports containing the recommendations of an Overview and Scrutiny Committee, Sub-Committee / Task Group for consideration by the

Cabinet (if the proposals are consistent with the existing budgetary and policy framework), or to the Council as appropriate (e.g. if the recommendation would require a departure from or a change to the agreed Budget and Policy Framework). If a report is to be submitted directly to Council, it will include consideration of any contribution Cabinet may wish to make.

2.4 Consultation

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 appropriate Overview and Scrutiny Committee, 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 and shall have regard to the Council's Consultation Policy.

2.5 Who can put items on the Cabinet Agenda?

The Leader of the Council will decide upon the schedule for the meetings of the Cabinet. He/she may put on the agenda of any Cabinet meeting any matter which he/she wishes, whether or not authority has been delegated to the Cabinet, a committee of it or any member or officer in respect of that matter. The Monitoring Officer will comply with the Leader's requests in this respect.

Any member of the Council may ask the Leader of the Council to put an item on the agenda of a Cabinet meeting for consideration, and if the Leader agrees the item will be considered at the next available meeting of the Cabinet. The notice of the meeting will give the name of the Councillor who asked for the item to be considered. This individual will be invited to attend the meeting, whether or not it is a public meeting. However, there may only be up to one such item per Cabinet meeting.

The Monitoring Officer and/or the S151 Officer may include an item for consideration on the agenda of a Cabinet meeting and may require the proper officer to call such a meeting in accordance with their statutory duties. In other circumstances, where any two of the Head of Paid Service, S151 Officer and Monitoring Officer are of the opinion that a meeting of the Cabinet needs to be called to consider a matter that requires a decision, they may jointly include an item on the agenda of a Cabinet meeting. If there is no meeting of the Cabinet soon enough to deal with the issue in question, then the person(s) entitled to include an item on the agenda may also require that a meeting be convened at which the matter will be considered.

Latest Version: May 2025

Rules of Procedure and Terms of Reference

The Overview and Scrutiny and Policy and Performance Committees

1. Membership and Terms of Reference – Corporate Overview and Scrutiny
2. Membership and Terms of Reference – Children’s and Education Overview and Scrutiny
3. Membership and Terms of Reference – Adults and Health Overview and Scrutiny
4. Membership and Terms of Reference – Policy and Performance
5. Sub-Committees, Task Groups and Panels
6. Who may sit on the Overview and Scrutiny Committees, its Sub-Committees and Task Groups
7. Meetings of the Overview and Scrutiny and Policy and Performance Committees
8. Quorum
9. Who Chairs Overview and Scrutiny and Policy and Performance Committee Meetings
10. Work Programme
11. Agenda Items
12. Unplanned items
13. Councillor Call For Action
14. Budget and Policy Review
15. Reports from an Overview and Scrutiny Committee
16. Making sure that Overview and Scrutiny reports are considered by the Cabinet
17. Rights of Overview and Scrutiny Committee Members to Documents
18. Members and Officers giving Account
19. Attendance by Others
20. Call-in Procedure
21. The ‘Party Whip’
22. Procedure at Overview and Scrutiny and Policy and Performance Committee meetings
23. Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committees
24. Petitions
25. Tenants Scrutiny

1. Membership – Corporate Overview and Scrutiny

10 non-executive Councillors or such number as may be determined from time to time by the Council, or substitutes nominated by the appropriate political group (substitutes must not be members of the Cabinet) and such other non-voting co-opted members as may be agreed by the Committee.

The Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee will normally be chaired by a Councillor who is not a member of the largest political group on the Council.

Terms of reference

To meet at regular intervals to review the policies, process and implications of Cabinet, Cabinet Member, Locality Panel and Officer decision making and the way in which Cabinet and Cabinet Member decisions are made:

- To consider requests for “Call-in” as defined in the Council’s “Call-in” Procedure (Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules, Part 4 of the Constitution) that don’t fall within the remit of another Overview and Scrutiny Committee,
- To refer decisions back to Cabinet (or the decision maker) for reconsideration. It may do this once for any individual decision, after which if there is no agreement the decision will be referred to the full Council for determination,
- To investigate or refer for investigation, Cabinet and Cabinet Member decisions without delaying the implementation of the decision concerned,
- To receive a report by the Leader of the Council in conjunction with Service area lead officers at its first meeting after each Annual Council Meeting (or at such a meeting as is agreed by the Chair of the Committee and the Leader of the Council) on the service issues for the year ahead, the Cabinet’s policy development priorities, and on the Council’s performance in the previous year
- To oversee the arrangements for Overview and Scrutiny within the Council, including determining (i) a system to ensure that referrals from Overview and Scrutiny Committees to the Cabinet, either by way of report or for reconsideration are managed efficiently and do not exceed any limits set out in the Council’s Constitution, and (ii) in the event of reports to the Cabinet exceeding any limits in the Constitution or if the volume of such reports creates difficulty for the management of Cabinet business or jeopardises the efficient running of Council business, at the request of the Cabinet to make decisions about the priority of referrals made,
- To carry out any investigation into the business and functions of the Council that fall within its remit, and to call in any Cabinet Member or senior officer of the Council so that they can offer advice, support or answer any question that will assist the Committee in carrying out its functions,
- To carry out an external scrutiny function in relation to matters that fall within its remit.
- To fulfil all the functions of an Overview and Scrutiny committee as they relate to –

- Corporately significant matters that don't fall to other Overview and Scrutiny Committees;
- Matters that cover a wide remit of Council functions, with the agreement of any Committee having any part within its own remit;
- The management of performance;
- The monitoring of progress towards delivering relevant strategies and corporate priorities;
- The formulation of advice for the Cabinet, Council and other partners and stakeholders;
- Strategies to reduce or prevent Crime and Disorder;
- To have specific responsibility for good governance and the operation of all Enabling Services, and the Budget Scrutiny function;
- Receive periodic reports (at least twice annually) from each other Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

In accordance with Section 19 of The Police and Justice Act 2006, the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee will act as the Council's "Crime and Disorder Committee" in terms of reviewing and scrutinising decisions made, or other actions taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of the Crime and Disorder function.

To fulfil all the functions of an Overview and Scrutiny committee as they relate to, but not limited to, the following –

- Strategic Licensing issues
- the performance of services seeking to deliver sustainable communities against agreed local and national performance indicators,
- StreetSmart services,
- Transport and strategic transport planning,
- Flood risks,
- Environment and sustainability,
- Waste and Recycling,
- All housing functions including landlord function and homelessness,
- Library services,
- Business Support.
- Parishes and Devolution
- Community and Neighbourhoods
- Localities
- Volunteering
- The performance of services promoting cultural and economic development and enterprise and regeneration of the Borough against agreed local and national performance indicators
- Regeneration
- Economic and Cultural development
- Strategy and Research
- Swindon and Wiltshire Business and Growth Unit (formerly LEP)
- Car parking services

- Spatial and Strategic Planning
- All Council (partly or wholly) owned companies
- The Borough's Property portfolio
- The Council's Revenue and Capital Budget
- The Medium Term Financial Strategy
- Strategic Projects
- Leisure
- Corporate Customer Services
- The Council's financial arrangements and draft budget prior to consideration by full Council
- Any matter referred to Corporate Overview and Scrutiny by another Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

2. Membership – Children's and Education Overview and Scrutiny

10 non-executive Councillors or such number as may be determined from time to time by the Council, or substitutes nominated by the appropriate political group (substitutes must not be members of the Cabinet), the following education representatives –

- 1 Church of England diocese representative;
 - 1 Catholic diocese representative;
 - Representatives of other faiths or denominations (where appropriate)
 - Between 2-5 parent governor representatives
- (the above education representatives shall have a right to attend and vote on matters relating to the Councils education functions only)

and such other non-voting co-opted members as may be agreed by the Committee.

The Children's and Education Overview and Scrutiny Committee will normally be chaired by a Councillor selected by full Council, who is considered to offer the most appropriate skillset in terms of qualifications and/or experience in the specific functions and responsibilities of the Committee.

Terms of reference

To meet at regular intervals to review the policies, process and implications of Cabinet, Cabinet Member, Locality Panel and Officer decision making and the way in which Cabinet and Cabinet Member decisions are made:

- To consider requests for "Call-in" as defined in the Council's "Call-in" Procedure (Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules, Part 4 of the Constitution) that fall within the Committees remit,
- To refer decisions back to Cabinet (or the decision maker) for reconsideration. It may do this once for any individual decision, after which if there is no agreement the decision will be referred to the full Council for determination,

- To investigate or refer for investigation, Cabinet and Cabinet Member decisions without delaying the implementation of the decision concerned,
- To receive a report by the relevant Cabinet Member in conjunction with Service area lead officers at its first meeting after each Annual Council Meeting (or at such a meeting as is agreed by the Chair of the Committee) on the service issues for the year ahead, the Cabinet's policy development priorities, and on the Council's performance in the previous year,
- To carry out any investigation into the business and functions of the Council that fall within its remit, and to call in any Cabinet Member or senior officer of the Council so that they can offer advice, support or answer any question that will assist the Committee in carrying out its functions,
- To carry out an external scrutiny function in relation to matters that fall within its remit.
- To fulfil all the functions of an Overview and Scrutiny committee as they relate to:
 - The management of performance,
 - The monitoring of progress towards delivering relevant strategies and corporate priorities,
 - The formulation of advice for the Cabinet, Council and other partners and stakeholders, and
- Contribute to policy development and the review of relevant strategies and decisions upon the request or direction of the relevant Policy and Performance Committee

To fulfil all the functions of an Overview and Scrutiny committee as they relate to, but not limited to, the following –

- delivery of statutory services relating to children and education services
- the performance of services for children towards agreed local and national Performance Indicators
- the quality of provision and effectiveness of Local Authority strategies to raise standards of education within Swindon
- children in care, child protection, residential homes for young people, supported accommodation, leaving care
- safeguarding responsibilities including policy development, serious case review, safe recruitment and multi- agency training
- fostering and adoption, family support
- Early Help impact and performance, including school attendance, school readiness, early years, and take up of years 2 and 3 offer
- Families First Partnership Reforms
- SEND, school attendance, exclusions and day 6 provision, admissions and appeals, attainment, school places and sufficiency, virtual school outcomes for CLA/CE, employment skills and higher education, home to school /college transport and appeals
- maintained schools
- 14-19 education training and apprenticeships, careers service and youth service, supported employment for young people

- youth offending service
- specialist social services and integrated social services for children and young people in Swindon including contextual safeguarding (e.g. adolescent risk, knife crime, violence risk outside the home, children first), Safeguarding Partnership Annual Scrutineer Report, Corporate Parenting Board Annual Report, YOS Annual Report, child exploitation, ATV Annual Report on adoption, Private Fostering Annual Report, IRO Annual Report
- the delivery of services to children and young people in Swindon generally
- In addition, as these relate to Children and Young People:
 - the performance of services seeking to deliver healthy communities towards agreed local and national performance indicators
 - Corporate and service audit reports, peer reviews, self-assessments, regulatory body assessments and assurance reports, workforce data, demand data, quality assurance data, performance against budget (including delivery of savings), and feedback from people with care and support needs
 - review and monitor performance in relation to Education standards and school improvement, early help impact, SEND performance, exclusion, attainment, virtual schools outcomes, specialist social services and integrated services for children, safeguarding partnership annual report, corporate parenting board annual report, Youth Offending Service annual report and delivery of services to children and young people generally

3. Membership –Adults and Health Overview and Scrutiny

10 non-executive Councillors or such number as may be determined from time to time by the Council, or substitutes nominated by the appropriate political group (substitutes must not be members of the Cabinet), the following education representatives and such other non-voting co-opted members as may be agreed by the Committee.

The Committee will normally be chaired by a Councillor selected by full Council, who is considered to offer the most appropriate skillset in terms of qualifications and/or experience in the specific functions and responsibilities of the Committee.

Terms of reference

To meet at regular intervals to review the policies, process and implications of Cabinet, Cabinet Member, Locality Panel and Officer decision making and the way in which Cabinet and Cabinet Member decisions are made:

- To consider requests for “Call-in” as defined in the Council’s “Call-in” Procedure (Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules, Part 4 of the Constitution) that fall within the Committees remit,

- To refer decisions back to Cabinet (or the decision maker) for reconsideration. It may do this once for any individual decision, after which if there is no agreement the decision will be referred to the full Council for determination,
- To investigate or refer for investigation, Cabinet and Cabinet Member decisions without delaying the implementation of the decision concerned,
- To receive a report by the relevant Cabinet Member in conjunction with Service area lead officers Lead Officer(s) for the service areas within the Committee's remit at its first meeting after each Annual Council Meeting (or at such a meeting as is agreed by the Chair of the Committee and the Leader of the Council) on the service issues for the year ahead, the Cabinet's policy development priorities, Leader of the Council's priorities for the coming year and on the Council's performance in the previous year,
- To carry out any investigation into the business and functions of the Council that fall within its remit, and to call in any Cabinet Member or senior officer of the Council so that they can offer advice, support or answer any question that will assist the Committee in carrying out its functions,
- To carry out an external scrutiny function in relation to matters that fall within its remit.
- to fulfil all the functions of an Overview and Scrutiny committee as they relate to:
 - The management of performance,
 - The monitoring of progress towards delivering relevant strategies and corporate priorities,
 - The formulation of advice for the Cabinet, Council and other partners and stakeholders, and
 - In accordance with Section 7 of the Health and Social Care Act 2001 (as amended), the Committee will undertake scrutiny of local health service providers including scrutinising the planning, provision and operation of health services in the council's area and for engaging with statutory partners and Healthwatch organisations
- Contribute to policy development and the review of relevant strategies and decisions upon the request or direction of the relevant Policy and Performance Committee

To fulfil all the functions of an Overview and Scrutiny committee as they relate to, but not limited to, the following –

- The impact from and performance of services and key partnerships seeking to deliver healthy communities towards agreed local and national performance indicators including the quality of provision and effectiveness of local authority strategies relating to adults and health, specialise social services and integrated services for adults, review of performance data, performance against budget, quality assurance
- Health, health commissioning and service delivery
- Public Health, health promotion
- Health and Wellbeing Board
- Health Integration and collaborative working and commissioning with Health agencies and providers and General Practitioners

- Specialist social services and integrated social services for adults in Swindon and periodic review of performance data including National Data Reports (Office of Local Government Data, Adult Social Care Framework, Client Level Data Report, Safeguarding Adults Report, Annual Client with Services Report, and the Bi-Annual Unpaid Careers Report),
- The monitoring of delivery of services to adults in Swindon generally
- Corporate and service audit reports, peer reviews, self-assessments, regulatory body assessments and assurance reports, workforce data, demand data, quality assurance data, performance against budget (including delivery of savings), and feedback from people with care and support needs
- Issues affecting carers and vulnerable adults
- Reducing Domestic Violence and Abuse
- Respond to referrals from the Council's Health and Wellbeing Board, and National Health Service Health Commissioning bodies and to referrals by Healthwatch within the statutory response period as established by Regulation

4 Membership – Policy and Performance Committees

10 non-executive Councillors or such number as may be determined from time to time by the Council, or substitutes nominated by the appropriate political group (substitutes must not be members of the Cabinet), and such other non-voting co-opted members as may be agreed by the Committee.

The Policy and Performance Committees will normally be chaired by a member of the largest political group on the Council.

Terms of reference

To meet at regular intervals to consider the need for, and to develop or revise, policies relating to matters within the Committee's remit, and to conduct specific and/or periodic reviews of existing policies to ensure effectiveness.

- To receive referrals for policy development or policy review from Cabinet, Cabinet Members, full Council, Committees, or officers.
- To make recommendations to Cabinet and other relevant bodies in relation to new and amended policies, or issues identified in relation to policy implementation and compliance
- To undertake periodic review of policies, and of performance under policies, that fall within the committee's remit (except the review of policies relating to Education and Social Care (which will fall within the remit of the Children's and Education Overview and Scrutiny Committee) and policies in relation to adult care and health services (which will fall within the remit of the Adult's and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee).
- Policies that span the remit of more than one Committee will be assigned by agreement to a single lead committee with input from other committees as agreed necessary, or alternatively, assigned by agreement to the appropriate

Overview and Scrutiny Committee should the policy fall within their remit.

- Work programming and inter-committee liaison shall be in accordance with the adopted Cabinet, Policy and Scrutiny Protocol.
- To fulfil the following functions:

Build a Better Swindon:

- Policy development and review of corporate plans and any other matters falling within the Committee's remit - Planning policy review and support
- Town centre and wider regeneration
- Heritage assets
- Enhancing the economy and helping local businesses
- Improving transport networks
- Housing and regeneration
- Promoting Council efficiency and Parish collaboration
- Performance against pledges & action plans

Build a Greener Swindon:

Policy development and review of corporate plans and any other matters falling within the Committee's remit -

- Mitigating and adapting to climate change
- Planning policy review and support
- Waste and recycling
- Green infrastructure and biodiversity
- Built environment and retrofitting
- Energy
- Community engagement

Build a Fairer Swindon:

Policy development and review of corporate plans and any other matters falling within the Committee's remit, including:

- Reducing disadvantage
- Combating cost of living crisis
- Working with the third sector and community engagement
- Performance against pledges & action plans

Policy development in relation to:

- Education
- Social care

4. Sub-Committees, task groups and panels

Each Overview and Scrutiny or Policy and Performance Committee may appoint sub-committees, task groups or panels to support the discharge of its functions. The appointing committee will agree the terms of reference for the sub-committee, task group or panel, including but not limited to:

- The terms of reference and intended outcome

- Its membership and support arrangements
- Arrangements for its meetings, and
- A time limit for its recommendations to be submitted to the parent committee.

In exceptional circumstances where time constraints prohibit a meeting of the full Committee, the Monitoring Officer in consultation with the Chair and Vice-Chair and political group spokespersons on the Committee will be authorised to establish/agree the composition of any Sub-Committee, task group or panel.

Sub-committees, task groups and panels are for the purpose of detailed consideration of specific issues and their arrangements may reflect this taking into account any statutory or good practice guidance.

Task group and panel meetings may, but *are not* required, to comply with the Access to Information Rules contained within the Constitution, whereas sub-committees *are* required to comply. Recommendations and outcomes must be reported to the parent committee in a formal meeting of that committee.

5. Who may sit on the Overview and Scrutiny Committees, its Sub-Committees and Task Groups

All councillors, except members of the Cabinet, may be members of an Overview and Scrutiny Committee. However, no member may be involved in scrutinising a decision in which he/she has been directly involved in.

All councillors, except members of the Cabinet, may be members of a Policy and Performance Committee.

6. Meetings of the Overview and Scrutiny and Policy and Performance Committees

Meetings of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees and the Policy and Performance Committees will be held in accordance with the 'Timetable of Meetings' agreed by the Council each year. In addition, extraordinary meetings may be called from time to time and when appropriate. A meeting may be called by the chair of the Committee, by any 3 members of the Committee or by the Monitoring officer if he/she considers it necessary or appropriate.

7. Quorum

The quorum for an Overview and Scrutiny Committee, Policy and Performance Committee, and Sub-Committees and Task groups shall be one quarter of the membership eligible to vote, or the nearest whole number above one quarter subject to a minimum of 3 councillors.

8. Who Chairs Overview and Scrutiny and Policy and Performance Committee Meetings?

The full Council or Special Committee will usually make appointments of the Chair and Vice Chair to the Overview and Scrutiny Committees and the Policy and Performance Committees, and will also be responsible terminating appointments. All appointees remain appointed until such time as the appointment is terminated.

The Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee will normally be chaired by a Councillor who is not a member of the largest political group on the Council. Other Overview and Scrutiny Committees will normally be chaired by a Councillor selected by full Council, who is considered to offer the most appropriate skillset in terms of qualifications and/or experience in the specific functions and responsibilities of the Committee

9. Work Programme

The Overview and Scrutiny Committees and Policy and Performance Committees will be responsible for setting their own work programmes and in doing so shall take into account of the following:

- The Council's corporate plans and priorities for the year
- Consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member(s)
- Consultation with the Chief Executive and relevant corporate director(s)
- The desirability of making provision for the consideration of items of business within the remit of the committee but not in the work plan arising during the year (unplanned items)
- The Council's adopted Cabinet, Policy and Scrutiny Protocol, and
- Advice from the Scrutiny Officer on any matter.

Each work plan will include a delivery plan and timetable, and may include the establishment of task groups or panels. The plan must have regard to the Council's and the Committee's resources to deliver the plan and any provision for unplanned items.

10. Agenda Items

Any member of an Overview and Scrutiny Committee, Policy and Performance Committee, or a sub-committee shall be entitled to give notice to the Monitoring Officer 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 that Committee. On receipt of such a request, the Monitoring Officer will ensure that it is included on the next available agenda of the Committee or sub-committee for consideration. At this meeting, the Committee will decide what action it wishes to take, add it to the work programme and determine the remit of any overview or scrutiny, as deemed

necessary.

An Overview and Scrutiny Committee or Policy and Performance Committee shall also respond, as soon as its work programme permits, to requests from the Council, and, if it considers it appropriate, the Cabinet, to review particular areas of Council activity. Where it does so, the relevant Committee shall report its findings and any recommendations back to the Cabinet and/or Council. The Council and/or the Cabinet shall consider the report of the Committee within one month of receiving it or at the first available meeting after that date.

The Adult's and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee will also respond to referrals from the Council's Health and Wellbeing Board, and National Health Service Health Commissioning bodies and to referrals by Healthwatch within the statutory response period as established by Regulation.

11. Unplanned items

Unplanned items are items of business that fall outside a committee's work plan, but the committee may agree to consider. This may not include items that could be considered through:

- Pre-decision scrutiny of Cabinet decisions; or
- Call-in of a Cabinet decision made but not implemented.

An Overview and Scrutiny member may request an unplanned item of business, that falls within the committee's remit, is considered by the committee, by giving notice in writing no less than 10 working days before the date of the next committee meeting, stating the reasons for the request and proposed outcome.

The Scrutiny Officer will add the request to the committee agenda and the committee will determine whether the unplanned item of business shall be considered by the committee and when.

12. Councillor Call For Action

Any member of the Council who is not a member of an Overview and Scrutiny Committee may give written notice to the Monitoring Officer that he or she wishes to be included on the agenda of an Overview and Scrutiny Committee any local government matter which is relevant to the functions of the Committee and which affects all or part of the member's ward and is not an 'excluded matter' as defined in section 9FC of the Local Government Act 2000 (as amended). If the Monitoring Officer receives such a notification, then that item will be included on the first available agenda of the appropriate Overview and Scrutiny Committee for consideration.

In deciding whether or not to exercise any of its powers, the Committee shall

comply with the requirements of section 9FD of the Local Government Act 2000 together with any guidance issued by the Secretary of State, the Centre for Governance and Scrutiny or the Local Government Association (LGA). Existing best practice guidance states that the Councillor Call for Action is about helping councillors to resolve issues and problems on behalf of their residents. It should not be regarded merely as a scrutiny process. It should only be used as a means of last resort after other avenues have been exhausted.

13. Budget and Policy Review

- (a) The role of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee 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 that forms part of this Constitution.
- (b) In relation to the development of the Council's approach to other matters not forming part of its Policy and Budget Framework, the Overview and Scrutiny Committees, Policy and Performance Committees, or their Sub-Committees or Task Groups may make proposals to the Cabinet in so far as these relate to matters within their terms of reference.
- (c) The Overview and Scrutiny Committees, Policy and Performance Committees, or their Sub-Committees and Task Groups may hold enquiries and investigations and may appoint advisers and assessors to assist them in this process. They may go on site visits, and subject to the identification and approval of the necessary funding, conduct public surveys, hold public meetings, commission research and do all other things that they reasonably consider necessary to inform their deliberations. The Committee may agree to ask, via the Committee's Clerk, 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.

14. Reports from An Overview and Scrutiny or Policy and Performance Committee

- (a) Once it has formed recommendations, an Overview and Scrutiny or Policy and Performance Committee, Sub-Committee / Task Group will prepare a formal report and submit it for consideration by the Cabinet (if the proposals are consistent with the existing budgetary and policy framework), or to the Council as appropriate (e.g. if the recommendation would require a departure from or a change to the agreed Budget and Policy Framework). If a report is to be submitted directly to Council, it will include consideration of any contribution Cabinet may wish to make.

- (b) If an Overview and Scrutiny Committee or Policy and Performance Committee cannot agree on one single final report to the Council or Cabinet as appropriate, then one minority report may be prepared by the Committee clerk to reflect the minority views, and be submitted for consideration by the Council or Cabinet with the majority report.
- (c) The Council or Cabinet shall consider the report of the Overview and Scrutiny or Policy and Performance Committee within one month or at its first meeting after the time it has been submitted (via the Monitoring Officer).
- (d) An Overview and Scrutiny or Policy and Performance Committee may also make formal reports and recommendations to local National Health Service bodies, and where appropriate, in accordance with statutory provisions, to the Secretary of State, insofar as these matters fall within their remit.

15. Making sure that Overview and Scrutiny Committee reports are considered by the Cabinet

- (a) Where appropriate, the agenda for Cabinet shall include an item entitled 'References' (from the Overview and Scrutiny Committees and other appropriate bodies). The reports of a Committee referred to the Cabinet shall be included at an appropriate point in the agenda (unless they have been considered in the context of deliberations on a substantive item on the agenda) as soon as practicable following the Committee completing its report / recommendations.
- (b) Once an Overview and Scrutiny Committee has completed its deliberations on any matter, it will forward a copy of its final report to the Monitoring Officer who will allocate it to either or both the Cabinet and the Council for consideration, according to whether the contents of the report would have implications for the Council's Budget and Policy Framework. If the Monitoring Officer refers the matter to Council, he/she will also serve a copy on the Leader of the Council with notice that the matter is to be referred to Council. The Cabinet will respond to the report as soon as practicable, and the Council shall not consider it until the Cabinet has responded. When the Council does meet to consider any referral from a Committee on a matter that would impact on the Budget and Policy Framework, it shall also consider the response of the Cabinet to the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Committee proposals.
- (c) Where an Overview and Scrutiny Committee (or its Sub-Committee / Task Group) prepares a report for consideration by the Cabinet, in relation to a matter where the Leader or the Council has delegated

decision making power to another individual member of the Cabinet, then the Committee will submit a copy of their report to him/her for consideration. At the time of doing so, the Committee shall serve a copy on the Monitoring Officer. The member with delegated decision-making power must consider the report and respond in writing to the Committee within no more than 4 weeks of receiving it. A copy of his/her written response to it shall be sent to the Monitoring Officer and the Leader of the Council. The member will also attend a future meeting of the relevant Committee to present their response.

- (d) If the member with delegated decision-making power does not accept the recommendations of the Committee then he/she must then refer the matter to the next available meeting of the Cabinet for debate before exercising his/her decision-making power and responding to the report in writing to the relevant Committee. The Cabinet member to whom the decision-making power has been delegated will respond to the relevant Committee within no more than 4 weeks of receiving it. A copy of his/her written response to it shall be sent to the Monitoring Officer and he/she will attend a future meeting to respond.
- (e) The Overview and Scrutiny Committees will have access to the Cabinet's Work Programme and timetable for decisions and intentions for consultation. Even where an item is not the subject of detailed proposals from a Committee, the Committee will be able to respond in the course of the Cabinet's consultation process in relation to key decisions.

16. Rights of Overview and Scrutiny Committee Members to Documents

- (a) In addition to their rights as councillors, members of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees have the additional right to documents and to notice of meetings, as set out in the Council's Access to Information Procedure that forms part of this Constitution and as defined in the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012.
- (b) Nothing in this paragraph prevents more detailed liaison between the Cabinet and Scrutiny Committee as appropriate depending on the particular matter under consideration.

17. Members and Officers giving Account

- (a) The Overview and Scrutiny Committees, or their Sub-Committees or Task Groups, may scrutinise and review decisions made or actions taken in connection with the discharge of any Council functions insofar as they fall within the Committee's remit. As well as reviewing

documentation, in fulfilling the overview and scrutiny role, it may require any member of the Cabinet or Senior Officer, (Chief Executive, Corporate Directors, Directors and Heads of Service) to attend before it to explain in relation to matters within their remit:

- i) any particular decision or series of decisions;
- ii) the extent to which the actions taken implement Council policy; and/or
- iii) their performance,

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

- (b) Where any Councillor or officer is required to attend an Overview and Scrutiny Committee under this provision, the Chair of that Committee will inform the Monitoring Officer. The Monitoring Officer shall inform the Councillor or officer in writing giving at least 5 working days' notice of the meeting at which he/she is required to attend. The notice will state the nature of the item on which he/she is required to attend to give account and whether any papers are required to be produced for the Committee. Where the account to be given to the Committee will require the production of a report, then the Councillor or officer concerned must be given sufficient notice to allow for preparation of that documentation.
- (c) Where, in exceptional circumstances, the Councillor or officer is unable to attend on the required date, then the Overview and Scrutiny Committee shall in consultation with the Councillor or officer arrange an alternative date for attendance.

18. Attendance by Others

The Overview and Scrutiny Committees, Policy and Performance Committees, or their Sub-Committees / Task Groups may invite people 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.

An Overview and Scrutiny Committee may also require officers of local National Health Service bodies, clinical commissioning groups or other relevant health service providers to address it, discuss issues of local concern and/or answer questions on matters within the Committees remit.

Further to section 9FF of the Local Government Act 2000 and section 104 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 as amended and associated Regulations (e.g. The Local Authority (Public Health,

Health and Wellbeing Boards and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013), an Overview and Scrutiny Committee may also require specified partner bodies to provide information to, address, discuss issues of local concern and/or answer questions at the Overview and Scrutiny Committee, in relation to matters within the Committee's remit.

Where committees have representatives from partner organisations, it is recommended that the committee chair indicate at the time the agenda is published whether a representative of that body is required.

19. Call-in Procedure

"Call-in" is the process by which any Overview and Scrutiny Committee exercises its statutory right to scrutinise executive decisions that have been made but not yet implemented by the Council. The relevant decision maker must consider any recommendations made by the committee before it can be implemented.

19.1 The Scrutiny Officer shall call-in any decision where (s)he receives a valid call-in request, which is one which:

- is submitted in writing (including by electronic means but excluding text or social media) by any four councillors and citing a lead councillor by **5pm on the fourth working day** after the publication of the Notice of Decision; and
- gives reasons in writing for call-in and outlines the alternative course of action, or recommendations proposed; and
- it is not excluded from call-in as set out in these Rules

The Scrutiny Officer may seek clarification from the lead councillor on the call-in when considering its validity but has no obligation to assist councillors in ensuring that a call-in is valid.

19.2 A decision is excluded from call-in where:

- the urgency procedures below have been followed;
- the decision has already been considered by an Overview and Scrutiny Committee before it was made (pre-decision scrutiny) and there has been no substantive change in the decision (except one to accept a recommendation of an Overview and Scrutiny Committee);
- where the alternative course of action, or recommendations proposed in the call-in have already been considered and rejected; or
- where the Cabinet or other decision maker has given notice that it will reconsider its decision without the need for call-in (so long as the decision maker has notified the Chair of the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Scrutiny Officer in writing).

Any decisions not called in by this deadline will immediately become effective.

19.3 Urgent Decisions & Waiver of Call In

The call-in procedure set out above shall not apply to urgent decisions.

An urgent decision is one:

- which is made under the urgency procedures in the Access to Information Rules in the Council's Constitution,
- in the opinion of the Chief Legal Officer, any delay likely to be caused by the call-in process would be likely to expose the Council, the public or other stakeholders to a significant level of risk, loss, damage or significant disadvantage.
- The Chair of the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Committee has given consent to the waiver of call-in (or, in their absence, the Deputy Chair of the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Committee).

19.4 Call-in procedure

The following procedure shall apply to a valid call-in.

The Scrutiny Officer will:

- notify the decision-taker and Chief Executive;
- determine the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Committee to consider the call-in; and
- if the request for call-in states that the reason for call-in is that the decision is outside the Budget and Policy Framework, refer it to the Monitoring Officer/Chief Financial Officer for a report to be prepared to the next meeting of the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

Once notified of a call-in, the Scrutiny Officer in consultation with the Chief Executive shall take one of the following actions:

- refer the call to the next appropriate Overview and Scrutiny committee meeting if that is within 7 working days of the receipt of the request for call-in; if not, convene an extraordinary meeting to take place as soon as practicable; and if not
- consider the call-in at the next available scheduled meeting with the consent of the decision taker (the Leader in the case of a Cabinet decision and in consultation with the councillors requesting the call-in).

19.5 Consideration by Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Having considered the decision, an Overview and Scrutiny Committee may:

- confirm the original decision and if so the decision will be effective from this date.
- refer the decision back to the decision-maker for reconsideration, setting out in writing any recommendations and if so the decision maker will reconsider the decision as soon as reasonably practicable.

- refer the matter to full Council, as set out below.

19.6 Reference to Full Council

An Overview and Scrutiny Committee may refer a matter to Council if, in its opinion:

- it is contrary to the Policy Framework; or
- it is contrary/not wholly consistent with the Budget Framework; or
- the Scrutiny Committee disagrees with the Monitoring Officer/S151 Officer's view that the decision is legally and/or financially compliant.

The Council will consider the matter in accordance with the Budget and Policy Framework rules.

20. The 'Party Whip'

When considering any matter in respect of which a member of an Overview and Scrutiny Committee (or its Sub-Committee / Task Group) is subject to a 'Party Whip,' the Member must declare the existence of the whip, and the nature of it before the commencement of the Committee's deliberations on the matter. The declaration, and the detail of the whipping arrangements, shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

21. Procedure at Overview and Scrutiny Committee meetings

- (a) The Overview and Scrutiny Committees, Sub Committees and Task Groups shall consider the following business:
 - i) minutes of the last meeting;
 - ii) declarations of interest (including whipping declarations);
 - iii) public question time
 - iv) consideration of any matter referred to the Committee for a decision in relation to call in of a decision ;
 - v) responses of the Cabinet or Cabinet Member to reports of the Committee ; and
 - vi) the business otherwise set out on the agenda for the meeting, including petitions referred to the Scrutiny Committee in accordance with the Council's Petitions Scheme, as set out in Part 4 of the Constitution.
- (b) Where an Overview and Scrutiny Committee or Sub-Committee / Task Group conducts investigations, the Committee may also ask people to

attend to give evidence at meetings which are to be conducted in accordance with the following principles:

- i) that the investigation be conducted fairly and all members of the Committee or Sub-Committee / Task Group be given the opportunity to ask questions of attendees, and to contribute and speak;
 - ii) that those assisting the Committee or Sub-Committee / Task Group 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. Hearings of witnesses may be held in private if required for good reason.
- (c) Following an investigation or review, the Committee or Task Group shall prepare a report, for submission to the Cabinet or Council as appropriate, and shall normally make its report and findings public.

22. Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committees

Part 4, Regulation 7 of the Local Authority (Public Health, Health and Wellbeing Boards and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013 provides that "Two or more local authorities may appoint a joint committee (a "joint scrutiny committee") of those authorities and arrange for relevant functions in relation to any (or all) of those authorities to be exercised by the joint committee subject to such terms and conditions as the authorities may consider appropriate."

The Council has agreed that where relevant and where viewed appropriate by the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Committee, the Committee may establish, or agree to be represented on, a joint scrutiny committee, with one or more other local authorities, for the purpose of the joint review and scrutiny of issues and services relevant to its remit.

23. Petitions

Petitions received by the Council and referred to an Overview and Scrutiny Committee will be considered in accordance with the Council Petitions Scheme as set out in Part 4 to the Constitution.

24. Tenants Scrutiny

A Tenants Scrutiny Panel or body will be established comprising representatives of tenant bodies and will perform a similar function in relation to decisions affecting the Council's Housing Revenue Account as that

undertaken by the Council's Scrutiny bodies, noting that formal scrutiny of housing functions is undertaken by the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

15th January 2026

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Financial Procedure Rules

(Financial Regulations)

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Status of Financial Regulations

- 1.1 Financial regulations provide the framework for managing the authority's financial affairs. They should be read in conjunction with the Council's Procurement Policy which incorporates Contract Regulations. They apply to every member and officer of the authority and anyone acting on its behalf, although separate Financial Regulations incorporating the same principles of financial management apply to schools operating under the scheme of local management. Failure by an Officer of the Council to comply with these Financial Regulations may result in formal disciplinary action being taken against the Officer concerned.
- 1.2 The regulations identify the financial responsibilities of the full Council, Executive (Cabinet) and Overview and Scrutiny members, the Head of Paid Service, the Monitoring Officer, the S151 Officer and other Senior Officers (see the Schedule of Officer Responsibilities). Executive (Cabinet) members and Senior Officers should maintain a written record where decision-making has been delegated to members of their staff, including seconded staff. Where decisions have been delegated, references to the Senior Officer in the regulations should be read as referring to the officer exercising the delegated authority (but note the position in relation to schools set out above).
- 1.3 All members and staff have a general responsibility for taking reasonable action to provide for the security of the assets under their control, and for ensuring that the use of these resources is legal, is properly authorised, provides value for money and achieves best value.
- 1.4 The S151 Officer is responsible for maintaining a continuous review of the financial regulations and submitting any material additions or changes necessary to the full Council for approval. The S151 Officer will also issue and maintain more detailed notes of guidance and practice notes, as required to supplement these Financial Regulations, with which all Members and staff of the Council shall comply.
- 1.5 The S151 Officer is also responsible for reporting, where appropriate, breaches of the financial regulations to the Council and/or to the Executive (Cabinet) members.
- 1.6 Senior Officers are responsible for ensuring that all staff in their departments are aware of the existence and content of the authority's financial regulations and other internal regulatory documents and that they comply with them. They must also ensure that an adequate number of copies are available for reference within their departments. Where a Senior Officer employs a consultant or external contractor to undertake any function which might otherwise be undertaken by a direct employee of the Council, the individual(s) concerned must act in accordance with these Regulations and must be made aware by the appropriate Senior Officer of this requirement.
- 1.7 The S151 Officer is ultimately responsible for issuing advice and guidance to underpin the financial regulations that Members, Officers and others acting on behalf of the Authority are required to follow. On a day to day basis, support and advice is available from professional Finance staff across the Authority.

- 1.8 The pages within this document are individually numbered and dated for ease of update and amendment.

Financial Regulations

FINANCIAL REGULATION A: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

- 1 Financial management covers all financial accountabilities in relation to the running of the authority, including the policy framework and budget. These Financial Regulations are an integral part of the Council's Constitution and are contained within Part 4 of that Constitution that sets out the Council's "Rules of Procedure". Further details on the roles and responsibilities of Members and Officers are provided in the Council's Constitution.

THE FULL COUNCIL

- 2 The full Council is responsible for adopting the authority's Constitution and Councillor's Code of Conduct and for approving the policy framework and budget within which the Executive (Cabinet) operates. It is also responsible for approving and monitoring compliance with the authority's overall framework of accountability and control. The framework is set out in its constitution. The full Council is also responsible for monitoring compliance with the agreed policy and related Executive (Cabinet) decisions.
- 3 The full Council is responsible for approving procedures for recording and reporting decisions taken. This includes those key decisions delegated by and decisions taken by Council and its committees. These delegations and details of who has responsibility for which decisions are set out in the constitution.

THE EXECUTIVE (CABINET)

- 4 The Executive (Cabinet) is currently comprised of the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Council and a Cabinet of up to 8 Members. It is responsible for proposing the policy framework and budget to the full Council, and for discharging Executive (Cabinet) functions in accordance with the policy framework and budget.
- 5 Executive (Cabinet) decisions can be delegated to a committee of the Executive (Cabinet), an individual Executive (Cabinet) member, an officer or a joint committee.
- 6 The Executive (Cabinet) is responsible for establishing protocols to ensure that individual Executive (Cabinet) members, or groups of Members comprising any committee, working party or specific task group consult with, and take advice from, relevant officers before taking a decision or making a recommendation within his or her delegated authority. Individual members must take account of legal and financial liabilities and risk management issues that may arise from any decision taken within their delegated authority.

COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

Overview and Scrutiny Committees

- 7 The Overview and Scrutiny Committees will advise the Executive (Cabinet) on policies and strategies of the Council and other relevant bodies within the terms of reference agreed for each commission.
- 8 The Overview and Scrutiny Committees are responsible for scrutinising Executive (Cabinet) decisions before or after they have been implemented, scrutinising the service delivery of the authority, and for holding the Executive (Cabinet) to account.

Policy and Performance Committees

- 9 Three Policy and Performance Committees will provide a platform dedicated to policy development, review and revision to support the delivery of the Council's priorities and pledges. The Committees will consider the need for, and develop or revise, policies relating to matters within the Committee's remit, and to conduct specific and/or periodic reviews of existing policies to ensure effectiveness. The Cabinet, the Council, Cabinet Members, or members of a Policy and Performance Committee will refer policy initiatives to the relevant Policy and Performance Committee, which will then undertake detailed developmental work in liaison with the appropriate Cabinet Member.

Standards Committee

- 10 The Standards Committee is established by the full Council and is responsible for promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct amongst Councillors and co-opted Members. In particular, it is responsible for advising the Council on the adoption and revision of the Councillor's Code of Conduct, and for monitoring the operation of the code. The Standards Committee approves and monitors the Council's anti-fraud strategy and whistleblowing procedures.

Audit Committee

- 11 The Audit Committee is responsible for providing independent assurance to the Council on the effectiveness of the Council's risk management, internal control and its overall assurance framework; the effectiveness of the Council's financial and non-financial performance to the extent that it might affect the internal controls listed above; the performance of the Council's Internal Audit section; the receipt and review of External Audit reports and liaison with external auditors on significant matters identified, the effective scrutiny of the Treasury Management function, and to advise upon and/or review the effectiveness of any other matters referred to the Audit Committee by the Cabinet, the Overview and Scrutiny and Regulatory Committees.

Other Regulatory Committees

- 12 The Council will appoint such regulatory and other committees as are required to discharge specific functions (including appeals and licensing, Officer appointments and planning decisions) and will determine their terms of reference accordingly.

THE STATUTORY OFFICERS

Head of Paid Service

- 13 The Head of Paid Service is responsible for the corporate and overall strategic management of the authority as a whole. The role of the Head of Paid Service is defined in detail in Article 12 of the Council's Constitution. He or she is responsible for the way in which the Council's functions are discharged, including establishing and managing a staffing structure which is appropriate to meet the Council's statutory requirements. He or she is responsible for establishing a framework for management direction, style and standards and for monitoring the performance of the organisation. He or she must report to and provide information for the Executive (Cabinet), the full Council, the Overview and Scrutiny Committees and other committees. . The Head of Paid Service is also responsible, together with the Monitoring Officer, for the system of record keeping in relation to all the full Council's decisions (see below).

Monitoring Officer

- 14 The Monitoring Officer is responsible for promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct and therefore oversees the implementation and operation of a Councillor's Code of Conduct, and provides support to the Standards Committee. The role of the Monitoring Officer is defined in detail in the Council's Constitution in Article 12. The Monitoring Officer (in consultation with the S151 Officer and Head of Paid Service) is also responsible for reporting any actual or potential breaches of the law or maladministration to the full Council and/or to the Executive (Cabinet), and for ensuring that procedures for recording and reporting key decisions are operating effectively.
- 15 The Monitoring Officer must ensure that Executive (Cabinet) decisions and the reasons for them are made public. He or she must also ensure that Council members are aware of decisions made by the Executive (Cabinet) and of those made by officers who have delegated Executive (Cabinet) responsibility.
- 16 The Monitoring Officer is responsible for advising all Councillors and officers about who has authority to take a particular decision and is responsible for advising the Executive (Cabinet) or full Council about whether a decision is likely to be considered contrary or not wholly in accordance with the policy framework.
- 17 The Monitoring Officer is responsible for maintaining an up-to-date constitution.

S151 Officer

- 18 The S151 Officer¹ has statutory duties in relation to the financial administration and stewardship of the authority. The role of the S151 Officer (Director of Finance) is defined in detail in the Council's Constitution in Article 12. This statutory responsibility cannot be overridden. The statutory duties arise from:

Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972

¹ See *A Statement on the Role of the S151 Officer in Local Government (CIFPA 1999)*

The Local Government Finance Act 1988
The Local Government and Housing Act 1989

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.

19 The S151 Officer is responsible for:

- the proper administration of the authority's financial affairs
- setting and monitoring compliance with financial management standards
- advising on the corporate financial position and on the key financial controls necessary to secure sound financial management
- contributing to the corporate management of the Authority, in particular through the provision of financial information and advice
- preparing the revenue budget and capital programme
- treasury management
- approving the final design or selection of any computer system likely to have an impact on corporate financial or financial-related systems, including accounting, payments, stock control and income
- ensuring an effective internal Audit function is resourced and maintained.

20 **Section 114** of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 requires the S151 Officer to report to the full Council, Executive (Cabinet) and external auditor if the authority or one of its officers:

- has made, or is about to make, a decision which involves incurring unlawful expenditure
- has taken, or is about to take, an unlawful action which has resulted or would result in a loss or deficiency to the authority
- is about to make an unlawful entry in the authority's accounts.
- Section 114 of the 1988 Act also requires:
 - the S151 Officer to nominate a properly qualified member of staff to deputise should he or she be unable to perform the duties under section 114 personally
 - the authority to provide the S151 Officer with sufficient staff, accommodation and other resources – including legal advice where this is necessary – to carry out the duties under section 114.

SENIOR OFFICERS

21 For the purposes of these Regulations 'Senior Officers' shall be defined as Chief Executive, Board Directors, Directors, and Heads of Service. They are responsible for the following:

- ensuring that Executive (Cabinet) members are advised of the financial implications of all proposals and that the financial implications have been agreed by the S151 Officer
 - entering into and signing contracts on behalf of the authority in accordance with the Council's Procurement Policy.
- 22 It is the responsibility of Senior Officers to consult with the S151 Officer and seek approval on any matter liable to affect the authority's finances materially, before any commitments are incurred.

OTHER FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITIES

Virement

- 23 The full Council is responsible for agreeing procedures for virement of expenditure between budget headings.
- 24 Senior Officers are responsible for agreeing in-year virements but must not take decisions or transfer resources contrary to current Council policy as represented by the approved budget.

Treatment of Year-end Balances

- 25 The Executive (Cabinet) is responsible for agreeing procedures for carrying forward under-and overspendings on budget headings.

Accounting Policies

- 26 The S151 Officer is responsible for implementing accounting policies which accord with the Accounting Code of Practice (ACOP) and ensuring that they are applied consistently.

Accounting Records and Returns

- 27 The S151 Officer is responsible for determining the accounting procedures and records for the authority, in accordance with statutory requirements and Best Practice.

The Annual Statement of Accounts

- 28 The S151 Officer is responsible for ensuring that the annual statement of accounts is prepared in accordance with the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom: A Statement of Recommended Practice* (CIPFA/LASAAC). The Audit Committee is responsible for approving the annual statement of accounts.

Appendix to Financial Regulation A

A1 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

1.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 1.1.1 All staff and members have a duty to abide by the highest standards of probity in dealing with financial issues. This is facilitated by ensuring everyone is clear about the standards to which they are working and the controls that are in place to ensure that these standards are met.

1.2 *Key Controls*

- 1.2.1 The key controls and control objectives for financial management standards are:
 - (a) their promotion throughout the authority
 - (b) a monitoring system to review compliance with financial standards, and regular comparisons of performance indicators and benchmark standards that are reported to the Executive (Cabinet) and full Council.

1.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 1.3.1 To ensure the proper administration of the financial affairs of the authority.
- 1.3.2 To set the financial management standards and to monitor compliance with them.
- 1.3.3 To ensure proper professional practices are adhered to and to act as head of profession in relation to the standards, performance and development of finance staff throughout the authority.
- 1.3.4 To advise on the key strategic controls necessary to secure sound financial management.
- 1.3.5 To ensure that financial information is available to enable accurate and timely monitoring and reporting of comparisons of national and local financial performance indicators.

1.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 1.4.1 To promote the financial management standards set by the S151 Officer in their departments and to monitor adherence to the standards and practices, liaising as necessary with the S151 Officer.
- 1.4.2 To promote sound financial practices in relation to the standards, performance and development of staff in their departments.

A2 MANAGING EXPENDITURE - VIREMENT

2.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 2.1.1 The scheme of revenue virement is intended to enable the Executive (Cabinet), Senior Officers and their staff to manage budgets with a degree of flexibility within the overall policy framework determined by the full Council, and therefore to optimise the use of resources.

2.2 *Key Controls*

- 2.2.1 Key Controls for the scheme of revenue virement are:

- (a) it is administered by the S151 Officer within guidelines set by the full Council. Any variation from this scheme requires the approval of the full Council
- (b) the overall budget is agreed by the Executive (Cabinet) and approved by the full Council. Senior Officers and budget managers are therefore authorised to incur expenditure in accordance with the estimates that make up the budget. The rules below cover virement; that is, switching resources between approved estimates or heads of expenditure. For the purposes of this scheme, a budget head is considered to be a line in the approved estimates report, or, as a minimum, at an equivalent level to the standard service subdivision as defined by CIPFA's Service Expenditure Analysis
- (c) virement does not create additional overall budget liability. Senior Officers are expected to exercise their discretion in managing their budgets responsibly and prudently. For example, they should aim to avoid supporting recurring expenditure from one-off sources of savings or additional income, or creating future commitments, including full-year effects of decisions made part way through a year, for which they have not identified future resources. Senior Officers must plan to fund such commitments from within their own budgets.

2.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 2.3.1 To monitor the exercise of virement by Senior Officers and advise the Executive (Cabinet) of any amendments which may be appropriate over time.

2.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 2.4.1 A Senior Officer may exercise virement on revenue budgets under his or her control subject to the conditions below.
- 2.4.2 The prior approval of the Executive (Cabinet) is required for any virement, of whatever amount, where it is proposed to:
- vire between budgets of different accountable Executive (Cabinet) members
 - vire between budgets managed by different Senior Officers.

- 2.4.3 Virement that is likely to impact on the level of service activity of another Senior Officer should be implemented only after agreement with the relevant Senior Officer.
- 2.4.4 No virement relating to a specific financial year should be made after 31 March in that year.
- 2.4.5 Where an approved budget is a lump-sum budget or contingency intended for allocation during the year, its allocation will not be treated as a virement, provided that:
 - (a) the amount is used in accordance with the purposes for which it has been established
 - (b) the Executive (Cabinet) has approved the basis and the terms, including financial limits, on which it will be allocated. Individual allocations in excess of the financial limits should be reported to the Executive (Cabinet).

A3 MANAGING EXPENDITURE - TREATMENT OF YEAR-END BALANCES

3.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 3.1.1 Overspends or underspends in relation to the approved revenue budget may occur for a variety of reasons. There is no 'as of right' carry forward of underspends and clear justification must exist prior to consideration by the Executive (Cabinet) of any request.

3.2 *Key Controls*

- 3.2.1 Appropriate accounting procedures are in operation to ensure that carry-forward requests are robustly based.

3.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 3.3.1 To administer the scheme of carry-forward within the guidelines approved by the full Council.

3.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 3.4.1 To ensure that all over and underspendings are fully investigated and appropriate corrective action identified and implemented.

A4 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 4.1.1 The S151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the authority's statement of accounts, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the format required by the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom: A Statement of Recommended Practice* (CIPFA/LASAAC), for each financial year ending 31 March.

4.2 Key Controls

4.2.1 The key controls for accounting policies are:

- (a) systems of internal control are in place that ensure that financial transactions are lawful
- (b) suitable accounting policies are selected and applied consistently
- (c) proper accounting records are maintained
- (d) financial statements are prepared which present fairly the financial position of the authority and its expenditure and income.

4.3 Responsibilities of the S151 Officer

4.3.1 To implement appropriate accounting policies which comply with statutory requirements and codes of practice and to ensure that they are applied consistently. The accounting policies are set out in the statement of accounts, which is prepared at 31 March each year, and covers such items as:

- accounting standards
- separate accounts for capital and revenue transactions
- the basis on which debtors and creditors at year end are included in the accounts
- provisions and reserves
- fixed assets
- depreciation
- capital charges
- work in progress
- stocks and stores
- deferred charges
- accounting for value added tax
- government grants
- leasing
- pensions
- capital receipts
- redemption of debt
- investments
- overheads

4.4 Responsibilities of Senior Officers

4.4.1 To adhere to the accounting policies and guidelines approved by the S151 Officer.

A5 ACCOUNTING RECORDS AND RETURNS

5.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 5.1.1 Maintaining proper accounting records is one of the ways in which the authority discharges its responsibility for stewardship of public resources. The authority has a statutory responsibility to prepare its annual accounts to present fairly its operations during the year. These are subject to external audit. This audit provides assurance that the accounts are prepared properly, that proper accounting practices have been followed and that quality arrangements have been made for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of the authority's resources.

5.2 *Key Controls*

- 5.2.1 The key controls for accounting records and returns are:

- (a) all Executive (Cabinet) members, finance staff and budget managers operate within the required accounting standards and timetables
- (b) all the authority's transactions, material commitments and contracts and other essential accounting information are recorded completely, accurately and on a timely basis
- (c) procedures are in place to enable accounting records to be reconstituted in the event of systems failure
- (d) reconciliation procedures are carried out to ensure transactions are correctly recorded
- (e) prime documents are retained in accordance with legislative and other requirements.

5.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 5.3.1 To determine the accounting procedures and records for the authority. Where these are maintained outside the finance department, the S151 Officer must approve the controls to be applied in consultation with the Chief Officer concerned.
- 5.3.2 To arrange for the compilation of all accounts and accounting records under his or her direction.
- 5.3.3 To comply with the following principles when allocating accounting duties:
- (a) separating the duties of providing information about sums due to or from the authority and calculating, checking and recording these sums from the duty of collecting or disbursing them
 - (b) employees with the duty of examining or checking the accounts of cash transactions must not themselves be engaged in these transactions.
- 5.3.4 To make proper arrangements for the audit of the authority's accounts in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.
- 5.3.5 To ensure that all claims for funds including grants are made by the due date.

- 5.3.6 To prepare and publish the audited accounts of the authority for each financial year, in accordance with the statutory timetable and with the requirement for the full Council to approve the statement of accounts before 30 September.
- 5.3.7 To ensure the proper retention of financial documents in accordance with legislative requirements.

5.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 5.4.1 To consult and obtain the approval of the S151 Officer before introducing or making any changes to accounting records and procedures.
- 5.4.2 To consult with the S151 Officer at feasibility study or initial outline specification stage (whichever is the earlier) for any computer system which may have an impact on corporate financial or financial-related systems, including accounting, payments, stock control and income.
- 5.4.3 To comply with the principles outlined in paragraph 5.3.3 when allocating accounting duties.
- 5.4.4 To maintain adequate records to provide a management trail (the “audit trail”) leading from the source of income/expenditure through to the accounting statements.
- 5.4.5 To supply information required to enable the statement of accounts to be completed in accordance with guidelines issued by the S151 Officer.

A6 THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

6.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 6.1.1 The authority has a statutory responsibility to prepare its own accounts to present fairly its operations during the year. The Audit Committee is responsible for approving the statutory annual statement of accounts.

6.2 *Key Controls*

- 6.2.1 The key controls for the annual statement of accounts are:
- the authority is required to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of these affairs.
 - the authority’s statement of accounts must be prepared in accordance with proper practices as set out in the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom: A Statement of Recommended Practice* (the SORP) (CIPFA/LASAAAC).

6.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 6.3.1 To implement appropriate accounting policies and to apply them consistently.
- 6.3.2 To make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.

6.3.3 To comply with the SORP.

6.3.4 To sign and date the statement of accounts, stating that it presents fairly the financial position of the authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 20xx.

6.3.5 To draw up the timetable for final accounts preparation and to advise staff and external auditors accordingly.

6.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

6.4.1 To comply with accounting guidance provided by the S151 Officer and to supply the S151 Officer with information when required.

FINANCIAL REGULATION B: FINANCIAL PLANNING AND BUDGET MANAGEMENT

POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 1 The full Council is responsible for approving the policy framework (including all statutory plans and strategies) and budget which will be proposed by the Executive (Cabinet).
- 2 The full Council is also responsible for approving procedures for agreeing variations to approved budgets, plans and strategies forming the policy framework and for determining the circumstances in which a decision will be deemed to be contrary to the budget or policy framework. Decisions should be referred to the full Council by the Monitoring Officer.
- 3 The Executive (Cabinet) is responsible for taking in-year decisions on resources and priorities in order to deliver the budget policy framework within the financial limits set by the Council.

BUDGETING

Budget Format

- 4 The general format of the budget will be approved by the full Council and proposed by the Executive (Cabinet) on the advice of the S151 Officer. The draft budget should include allocation to different services and projects, proposed taxation levels and contingency funds.

Revenue Budget Preparation

- 5 The S151 Officer is responsible for ensuring that a revenue budget is prepared on an annual basis and a general revenue plan on a medium term basis for consideration by the Executive (Cabinet), before submission to the full Council. The full Council may amend the budget or ask the Executive (Cabinet) to reconsider it before approving it.
- 6 It is the responsibility of Senior Officers to ensure that budget estimates reflecting agreed service plans are submitted to the Executive (Cabinet) and that these estimates are prepared in line with guidance issued by the Executive (Cabinet).

Budget Monitoring and Control

- 7 The S151 Officer is responsible for ensuring the systems are in place to provide appropriate financial information to enable all revenue and capital budgets to be monitored effectively. He or she must report to the Executive (Cabinet) on the overall position on a regular basis.
- 8 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 the S151 Officer. They should report on variances within their own areas. They should also take any action necessary to avoid exceeding their budget allocation and alert the S151 Officer to any problems.

Resource Allocation

- 9 The S151 Officer is responsible for developing and maintaining a resource allocation process that ensures due consideration of the full Council's policy framework.

Preparation of the Capital Programme

- 10 The S151 Officer is responsible for ensuring that a capital programme is prepared on an annual basis and a general capital plan on a medium term basis for consideration by the Executive (Cabinet) before submission to the full Council.

Guidelines

- 11 Guidelines on budget preparation are issued to members and Senior Officers by the S151 Officer taking into account the policy framework determined by the Executive (Cabinet).

MAINTENANCE OF RESERVES

- 12 It is the responsibility of the S151 Officer to advise the Executive (Cabinet), the Audit Committee and/or the full Council on prudent levels of reserves for the authority.

Appendix to Financial Regulation B

B1 PERFORMANCE PLANS

1.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 1.1.1 Each local authority has a statutory responsibility to publish various performance plans, including crime reduction strategies, community care plans, etc. The purpose of performance plans is to explain overall priorities and objectives, current performance, and proposals for further improvement. Such plans are a key element in the authority's programme of engaging with the public. External audit is required to report on whether the authority has complied with statutory requirements in respect of the preparation and publication of such statutory Plans.

1.2 *Key Controls*

- 1.2.1 The key controls for performance plans are:

- (a) to ensure that all relevant plans are produced and that they are consistent
- (b) to produce plans in accordance with statutory requirements
- (c) to meet the timetables set
- (d) to ensure that all performance information is accurate, complete and up to date
- (e) to provide improvement targets which are meaningful, realistic and challenging.

1.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 1.3.1 To ensure the provision of the financial information that needs to be included in performance plans in accordance with statutory requirements and agreed timetables.
- 1.3.2 To contribute to the development of corporate and service targets and objectives and performance information.

1.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 1.4.1 To contribute to the development of performance plans in line with statutory requirements.
- 1.4.2 To contribute to the development of corporate and service targets and objectives and performance information.
- 1.4.3 To ensure that performance information is monitored sufficiently frequently to allow corrective action to be taken if targets are not likely to be met.

B2 BUDGETING - FORMAT OF THE BUDGET

2.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 2.1.1 The format of the budget determines the level of detail to which financial control and management will be exercised. The format shapes how any rules around virement operate, the operation of cash limits and sets the level at which funds may be reallocated within budgets.

2.2 *Key Controls*

- 2.2.1 The key controls for the budget format are:
- (a) the format complies with all legal requirements
 - (b) the format complies with CIPFA's *Best Value Accounting – Code of Practice*
 - (c) the format reflects the accountabilities for services.

2.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 2.3.1 To advise the Executive (Cabinet) on the format of the budget that is approved by the full Council.

2.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 2.4.1 To comply with accounting guidance provided by the S151 Officer.

B3 REVENUE BUDGET PREPARATION, MONITORING AND CONTROL

3.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 3.1.1 Budget management ensures that once the budget has been approved by the full Council, resources allocated are used for their intended purposes and are properly accounted for. Budgetary control is a continuous process, enabling the authority to review and adjust its budget targets during the financial year. It also provides the mechanism that holds designated managers accountable for defined elements of the budget.
- 3.1.2 By continuously identifying and explaining variances against budgetary targets, the authority can identify changes in trends and resource requirements at the earliest opportunity. The authority itself operates within an annual cash limit, approved when setting the overall budget. To ensure that the authority in total does not overspend, each service is required to manage its own expenditure within the cash-limited budget allocated to it.
- 3.1.3 For the purposes of budgetary control by managers, a budget will normally be the planned income and expenditure for a service area or cost centre. However, budgetary control may take place at a more detailed level if this is required by the Chief Officer's scheme of delegation.

3.2 Key Controls

3.2.1 The key controls for managing and controlling the revenue budget are:

- (a) budget managers should be responsible only for income and expenditure that they can influence
- (b) there is a nominated budget manager for each cost centre heading
- (c) budget managers accept accountability for their budgets and the level of service to be delivered and understand their financial responsibilities
- (d) budget managers follow an approved certification process for all expenditure
- (e) income and expenditure are properly recorded and accounted for
- (f) performance levels/levels of service are monitored in conjunction with the budget and necessary action is taken to align service outputs and budget.
- (g) Budget Managers must not charge goods and services against the budgets of other managers without obtaining prior agreement.

3.3 Responsibilities of the S151 Officer

3.3.1 To establish an appropriate framework of budgetary management and control that ensures that:

- (a) budget management is exercised within annual cash limits unless the full Council agrees otherwise
- (b) each Senior Officer has available timely information on receipts and payments on each budget which is sufficiently detailed to enable managers to fulfil their budgetary responsibilities
- (c) each cost centre has a single named manager, determined by the relevant Senior Officer. As a general principle, budget responsibility should be aligned as closely as possible to the decision-making processes that commit expenditure
- (d) significant variances from approved budgets are investigated and reported by budget managers regularly.

3.3.2 To administer the authority's scheme of virement.

3.3.3 To submit reports to the Executive (Cabinet) and to the full Council, in consultation with the relevant Senior Officer, where a Senior Officer is unable to balance expenditure and resources within existing approved budgets under his or her control.

3.3.4 To prepare and submit reports on the authority's projected income and expenditure compared with the budget on a regular basis.

3.4 Responsibilities of Senior Officers

3.4.1 To maintain budgetary control within their departments and to ensure that all income and expenditure is properly recorded and accounted for.

- 3.4.2 To ensure that an accountable budget manager is identified for each item of income and expenditure under the control of the Chief Officer (grouped together in a series of cost centres). As a general principle, budget responsibility should be aligned as closely as possible to the decision-making that commits expenditure.
- 3.4.3 To ensure that budget managers do not charge goods and services against the budgets of other managers without obtaining prior agreement.
- 3.4.4 To ensure that spending remains within the service's overall cash limit, and that individual budget heads are not overspent, by monitoring the budget and taking appropriate corrective action where significant variations from the approved budget are forecast.
- 3.4.5 To ensure that a monitoring process is in place to review performance levels/levels of service in conjunction with the budget and is operating effectively.
- 3.4.6 To prepare and submit to the Executive (Cabinet) reports on the service's projected expenditure compared with its budget, in consultation with the S151 Officer.
- 3.4.7 To ensure prior approval by the full Council or Executive (Cabinet) (as appropriate) for significant new proposals²:
- (a) create new financial commitments in the current year
 - (b) create financial commitments in future years
 - (c) change existing policies, initiate new policies or cease existing policies
 - (d) materially extend or reduce the authority's services.
- 3.4.8 To ensure compliance with the scheme of virement.
- 3.4.9 To agree with the relevant Senior Officer where it appears that a budget proposal, including a virement proposal, may impact materially on another service area or Chief Officer's level of service activity.

B4 BUDGETS AND MEDIUM-TERM PLANNING

4.1 Why Is This Important?

- 4.1.1 The authority is a complex organisation responsible for delivering a wide variety of services. It needs to plan effectively and to develop systems to enable scarce resources to be allocated in accordance with carefully weighed priorities. The budget is the financial expression of the authority's plans and policies.

² A report on new proposals should explain the full financial implications, following consultation with the S151 Officer. Unless the full Council or Executive (Cabinet) has agreed otherwise, Chief Officers must plan to contain the financial implications of such proposals within their cash limit.

- 4.1.2 The revenue budget must be constructed so as to ensure that resource allocation properly reflects the service plans and priorities of the full Council. Budgets (spending plans) are needed so that the authority can plan, authorise, monitor and control the way money is allocated and spent. It is illegal for an authority to budget for a deficit.
- 4.1.3 Medium-term planning involves a planning cycle in which managers develop their own plans. As each year passes, another future year will be added to the medium-term plan. This ensures that the authority is always preparing for events in advance.

4.2 Key Controls

- 4.2.1 The key controls for budgets and medium-term planning are:
- (a) specific budget approval for all expenditure
 - (b) budget managers are consulted in the preparation of the budgets for which they will be held responsible and accept accountability within delegations set by the Executive (Cabinet) for their budgets and the level of service to be delivered
 - (c) a monitoring process is in place to review regularly the effectiveness and operation of budget preparation and to ensure that any corrective action is taken.

4.3 Responsibilities of the S151 Officer

- 4.3.1 To prepare and submit reports on budget prospects for the Executive (Cabinet), including resource constraints set by the Government. Reports should take account of medium-term prospects, where appropriate.
- 4.3.2 To determine the detailed form of revenue estimates and the methods for their preparation, consistent with the budget approved by the full Council, and after consultation with the Executive (Cabinet) and Senior Officers.
- 4.3.3 To prepare and submit reports to the Executive (Cabinet) on the aggregate spending plans of departments and on the resources available to fund them, identifying, where appropriate, the implications for the level of Council tax to be levied.
- 4.3.4 To advise on the medium-term implications of spending decisions.
- 4.3.5 To encourage the best use of resources and value for money by working with Senior Officers to identify opportunities to improve economy, efficiency and effectiveness, and by encouraging good practice in conducting financial appraisals of development or savings options, and in developing financial aspects of service planning.
- 4.3.6 To advise the full Council on Executive (Cabinet) proposals in accordance with his or her responsibilities under Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972.

4.4 Responsibilities of Senior Officers

- 4.4.1 To prepare estimates of income and expenditure, in consultation with and having regard to the formal guidance issued by the S151 Officer, to be submitted to the Executive (Cabinet).

- 4.4.2 To integrate financial and budget plans into service planning, so that budget plans can be supported by financial and non-financial performance measures.
- 4.4.3 When drawing up draft budget requirements, to have regard to:
- (a) guidance issued by the S151 Officer
 - (b) spending patterns and pressures revealed through the budget monitoring process
 - (c) legal requirements
 - (d) policy requirements as defined by the full Council in the approved policy framework
 - (e) initiatives already under way
 - (f) revenue costs of proposed capital schemes

B5 RESOURCE ALLOCATION

5.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 5.1.1 A mismatch often exists between available resources and required resources. A common scenario is that available resources are not adequate to fulfil need/desire. It is therefore imperative that needs/desires are carefully prioritised and that resources are fairly allocated, in order to fulfil all legal responsibilities. Resources may include staff, money, equipment, goods and materials.

5.2 *Key Controls*

- 5.2.1 The key controls for resource allocation are:
- (a) resources are acquired in accordance with the law and using an approved authorisation process
 - (b) resources are used only for the purpose intended, to achieve the approved policies and objectives, and are properly accounted for
 - (c) resources are securely held for use when required
 - (d) resources are used with the minimum level of waste, inefficiency or loss for other reasons.

5.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 5.3.1 To advise on methods available for the funding of resources, such as grants from central government and borrowing requirements.
- 5.3.2 To assist in the allocation of resources to budget managers.

5.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 5.4.1 To work within budget limits and to utilise resources allocated, and further allocate resources, in the most efficient, effective and economic way.

- 5.4.2 To identify opportunities to minimise or eliminate resource requirements or consumption without having a detrimental effect on service delivery.

B6 Capital Programmes

6.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 6.1.1 Capital expenditure involves acquiring or enhancing fixed assets with a long-term value to the authority, such as land, buildings, and major items of plant, equipment or vehicles. Capital assets shape the way services are delivered in the long term and create financial commitments for the future in the form of financing costs and revenue running costs.

6.2 *Key Controls*

- 6.2.1 The key controls for capital programmes are:

- (a) specific approval by the full Council for the programme of capital expenditure (regardless of the funding source)
- (b) if considered appropriate by the s151 Officer, for large or otherwise significant projects, a scheme and estimate, including project plan, progress targets and associated revenue expenditure is prepared for each capital project, for approval by the Executive (Cabinet)
- (c) capital schemes financed from the revenue budget, up to a specified amount will be approved by the Executive (Cabinet), and by full Council where the expenditure exceeds this amount
- (d) no scheme to proceed unless all required finance and other necessary approvals have been obtained
- (e) proposals for improvements and alterations to buildings must be following consultation with the appropriate Senior Officer and the Head of Property and Assets
- (f) if considered appropriate by the s151 Officer, for large or otherwise significant projects, schedules for individual schemes within the overall budget approved by the full Council must be submitted to the Executive (Cabinet) for approval (for example, minor works), or under other arrangements approved by the full Council
- (g) the development and implementation of asset management plans
- (h) a nominated, accountable budget manager for each scheme and/or component of the programme
- (i) monitoring of progress in conjunction with expenditure, and comparison with approved budget and remedial action taken to address overspends.
- (j) compliance with the Council's Procurement Policy and Contract Standing Orders, for example when inviting competing quotes or tenders.

6.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 6.3.1 To prepare capital estimates jointly with Senior Officers and the Head of Paid Service and to report them to the Executive (Cabinet) for approval. The Executive (Cabinet) will make recommendations on the capital estimates and on any associated financing requirements to the full Council. The approval of the Executive (Cabinet) is required where a Senior Officer proposes to bid for or exercise additional borrowing approval not anticipated in the capital programme. This is because the extra borrowing may create future commitments to financing costs.
- 6.3.2 To prepare and submit reports to the Executive (Cabinet) on the projected income, expenditure and resources compared with the approved estimates and to obtain authorisation for any variations outside approved virement limits.
- 6.3.3 As deemed necessary by the s151 Officer, to issue guidance concerning capital schemes and controls, for example, on project appraisal techniques. The definition of 'capital' will be determined by the S151 Officer, having regard to government regulations and accounting requirements.

6.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 6.4.1 To comply with guidance concerning capital schemes and controls issued by the S151 Officer.
- 6.4.2 To ensure that all capital proposals have undergone a project appraisal in accordance with any guidance that may be issued by the S151 Officer.
- 6.4.3 To ensure that tenders and/or quotations are obtained in accordance with the Council's Procurement Policy and Contract Standing Orders. This includes ensuring that centrally negotiated contracts are used if they are in place.
- 6.4.4 To prepare regular reports reviewing the capital programme provisions for their services. They should also prepare regular returns of estimated final costs of schemes in the approved capital programme for consideration by the S151 Officer and inclusion in regular reports to the Executive (Cabinet) where appropriate.
- 6.4.5 To ensure that adequate records are maintained for all capital contracts in line with Contract Standing Orders.
- 6.4.6 To proceed with projects only when there is adequate provision in the capital programme and with the agreement of the S151 Officer where required.
- 6.4.7 To ensure that all necessary approvals have been received from the Planning Authority, or Government Departments where appropriate.
- 6.4.8 To prepare and submit reports, jointly with the S151 Officer, to the Executive (Cabinet), of any variation in contract costs greater than the amount approved within the Capital Programme.
- 6.4.9 To prepare and submit reports, jointly with the S151 Officer, to the Executive (Cabinet), on completion of all contracts where the final expenditure exceeds the approved contract sum.

- 6.4.10 To ensure that the revenue implications of all capital proposals are fully evaluated, and provision made within the relevant service area revenue cash limit.
- 6.4.11 To ensure s151 Officer approval has been obtained in relation to any unspent budgets in the Capital Programme which are not scheme specific, and which remain unspent at the year-end and are to be carried forward. S151 Officer
- 6.4.12 To ensure that credit arrangements, such as leasing agreements, are not entered into without the prior approval of the S151 Officer and, if applicable, approval of the scheme through the capital programme. All agreements for lease must be reported to Cabinet.
- 6.4.13 To consult with the S151 Officer and to seek Executive (Cabinet) approval where the Chief Officer proposes to bid for external funding to support expenditure that has not already been included in the approved Capital Programme.
- 6.4.14 To ensure that no schemes are brought forward or substituted in the Capital Programme where 'slippage' of an approved scheme may have occurred.

B7 MAINTENANCE OF RESERVES

7.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 7.1.1 The local authority must decide the level of general reserves it wishes to maintain before it can decide the level of Council Tax. Reserves are maintained as a matter of prudence. They enable the authority to provide for unexpected events and thereby protect it from overspending, should such events occur. Reserves for specific purposes may also be maintained, such as the purchase or renewal of capital items.

7.2 *Key Controls*

- 7.2.1 To maintain reserves in accordance with the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom: A Statement of Recommended Practice* (CIPFA/LASAAC) and agreed accounting policies.
- 7.2.2 For each reserve established, the purpose, usage and basis of transactions should be clearly identified.
- 7.2.3 Authorisation and expenditure from specific reserves by the appropriate Senior Officer only with the approval of the S151 Officer (except in the case of allocations from the Council's general contingency reserves, which will require the approval of the Executive (Cabinet)).

7.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 7.3.1 To advise the Executive (Cabinet) and/or the full Council on prudent levels of general reserves for the authority.

7.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 7.4.1 To ensure that resources are used only for the purposes for which they were intended

FINANCIAL REGULATION C: RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

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

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE

- 2 The Executive (Cabinet) is responsible for approving the authority's risk management policy statement and strategy and for reviewing the effectiveness of risk management. The S151 Officer is responsible for ensuring that proper insurance exists where appropriate.

INTERNAL CONTROL

- 3 Internal control refers to the systems of control devised by management to help ensure the authority's objectives are achieved in a manner that promotes economical, efficient and effective use of resources and that the authority's assets and interests are safeguarded.
- 4 The S151 Officer is responsible for advising on effective systems of internal control. These arrangements need to ensure compliance with all applicable statutes and regulations, and other relevant statements of best practice. They should ensure that public funds are properly safeguarded and used economically, efficiently, and in accordance with the statutory and other authorities that govern their use.
- 5 It is the responsibility of Senior Officers to establish sound arrangements for planning, appraising, authorising and controlling their operations in order to achieve continuous improvement, economy, efficiency and effectiveness and for achieving their financial performance targets.

AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

- 6 The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 require every local authority to 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 and guidance.
- 7 The basic duties of the external auditor are governed by the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.
- 8 The authority may, from time to time, be subject to audit, inspection or investigation by external bodies such as HM Customs and Excise and the Inland Revenue, who have statutory rights of access.

PREVENTING FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

- 9 The S151 Officer is responsible for the development and maintenance of an anti-fraud and corruption policy. The policy will be approved and monitored by the Standards Committee.

ASSETS

- 10 Senior Officers should ensure that records and assets are properly maintained and securely held. 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.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT

- 11 The authority has adopted CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice for Treasury Management in Local Authorities.
- 12 The full Council is responsible for approving the treasury management strategy statement setting out the matters detailed in CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice for Treasury Management in Local Authorities. The policy statement is proposed to the full Council by the Executive (Cabinet). The S151 Officer has delegated responsibility for implementing and monitoring the statement.
- 13 All money in the hands of the authority is controlled by the officer designated for the purposes of Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972, referred to in the code as the S151 Officer, who shall make appropriate banking arrangements. A formal statement of adoption is attached at Schedule 2.
- 14 The S151 Officer is responsible for reporting to the Executive (Cabinet) in line with the Code of Practice for Treasury Management as adopted by the Council.
- 15 All Executive (Cabinet) decisions on borrowing, investment or financing shall be delegated to the S151 Officer, and such Officers as he or she may nominate, who shall be required to act in accordance with CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice for Treasury Management in Local Authorities.
- 16 The S151 Officer is responsible for reporting to the Executive (Cabinet) not less than quarterly each financial year on the activities of the treasury management operation and on the exercise of his or her delegated treasury management powers. One such report will comprise an annual report on treasury management for presentation by 30 September of the succeeding financial year.

TRUST FUNDS, FUNDS HELD FOR THIRD PARTIES AND OTHER VOLUNTARY FUNDS

- 17 All trust funds, funds held for third parties and other voluntary(unofficial)funds must be approved by the S151 Officer. A voluntary (unofficial) fund is defined as any fund, other than an official fund for the Council, which is controlled wholly or in part by an officer by reason of his or her employment by the Council.
- 18 Senior Officers are responsible for ensuring that they are operated in line with appropriate legislation and/or Charity Commision guidance if appropriate.

- 19 Senior Officers shall ensure that all such funds are audited by suitably qualified auditors and are submitted within 6 months of the end of the accounting period to the Council and any other parties (i.e. clients, sponsors, charitable bodies) with an interest in the fund.
- 20 The S151 Officer reserves the right to inspect all documentation relating to unofficial funds and seek such explanations that are necessary to ensure they are being appropriately managed. From time to time the S151 Officer may issue specific guidance on such funds that must be complied with.

STAFFING

- 21 The Head of Paid Service is responsible for proposing a staffing structure to full Council, such that the Council will be able to perform its statutory functions. This will determine how officer support for Executive (Cabinet) and non-Executive (Cabinet) roles within the authority will be organised.
- 22 The Head of Paid Service is also responsible for providing overall management to staff. He or she is also responsible for ensuring that there is proper use of the evaluation or other agreed systems for determining the remuneration of a job.
- 23 Senior Officers are responsible for controlling total staff numbers by:
- advising the Head of Paid Service on the budget necessary in any given year to cover estimated staffing levels required to deliver approved levels of service and having regard to statutory provision.
 - adjusting the staffing to a level that can be funded within approved budget provision, varying the provision as necessary within that constraint in order to meet changing operational needs
 - the proper use of appointment procedures.

Appendix to Financial Regulation C

C1 RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE

1.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 1.1.1 All organisations, whether private or public sector, face risks to people, property and continued operations. Risk is the chance or possibility of loss, damage, injury or failure to achieve objectives caused by an unwanted or uncertain action or event. Risk management is the planned and systematic approach to the identification, evaluation and control of risk. Its objectives are to secure the assets of the organisation and to ensure the continued financial and organisational well-being of the organisation. In essence it is, therefore, an integral part of good business practice. Risk management is concerned with evaluating the measures an organisation already has in place to manage identified risks and then recommending the action the organisation needs to take to control these risks effectively.
- 1.1.2 It is the overall responsibility of the Executive (Cabinet) to approve the authority's risk management strategy, and to promote a culture of risk management awareness throughout the authority.

1.2 *Key Controls*

- 1.2.1 The key controls for risk management are:
- (a) procedures are in place to identify, assess, prevent or contain material known risks, and these procedures are operating effectively throughout the authority
 - (b) a monitoring process is in place to review regularly the effectiveness of risk reduction strategies and the operation of these controls. The risk management process should be conducted on a continuing basis
 - (c) managers know that they are responsible for managing relevant risks and are provided with relevant information on risk management initiatives
 - (d) provision is made for losses that might result from the risks that remain
 - (e) procedures are in place to investigate claims within required timescales
 - (f) acceptable levels of risk are determined and insured against where appropriate
 - (g) the authority has identified service continuity plans for implementation in the event of disaster that results in significant loss or damage to its resources.

1.3 *Responsibilities of the Head of Paid Service and S151 Officer*

Head of Paid Service

- 1.3.1 To prepare and promote the authority's risk management policy statement.
- 1.3.2 To develop risk management controls in conjunction with other Senior Officers.

S151 Officer

- 1.3.3 To include all appropriate employees of the authority in a suitable fidelity guarantee insurance.
- 1.3.4 To effect corporate insurance cover, through external insurance and internal funding, and to negotiate all claims in consultation with other officers, where necessary.
- 1.3.5 To maintain a continuous review of claims experience and to effect the optimum balance of internal and external insurance cover over time.

1.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 1.4.1 To notify the S151 Officer immediately of any loss, liability or damage that may lead to a claim against the authority, together with any information or explanation required by the S151 Officer or the authority's insurers.
- 1.4.2 To co-operate at all times with investigations and supply all information upon request. It is imperative that officers comply with the timescales for investigating claims. Failure could directly affect the authority's ability to defend a claim or could result in financial penalties being imposed on the authority.
- 1.4.3 To take responsibility for risk management, having regard to advice from the S151 Officer and other specialist officers (eg crime prevention, fire prevention, health and safety).
- 1.4.4 To ensure that there is a continuous review of exposure to risk within their departments.
- 1.4.5 To notify the S151 Officer promptly of all new risks, properties or vehicles that require insurance and of any alterations affecting existing insurances.
- 1.4.6 To consult the S151 Officer on the terms of any indemnity that the authority is requested to give.
- 1.4.7 To ensure that employees, or anyone covered by the authority's insurances, do not admit liability or make any offer to pay compensation that may prejudice the assessment of liability in respect of any insurance claim.

C2 INTERNAL CONTROLS

2.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 2.1.1 The authority is complex and beyond the direct control of individuals. It therefore requires internal controls to manage and monitor progress towards strategic objectives.
- 2.1.2 The authority has statutory obligations, and, therefore, requires internal controls to identify, meet and monitor compliance with these obligations.

- 2.1.3 The authority faces a wide range of financial, administrative and commercial risks, both from internal and external factors, which threaten the achievement of its objectives. Internal controls are necessary to manage these risks.
- 2.1.4 The system of internal controls is established in order to provide measurable achievement of:
- (a) efficient and effective operations
 - (b) reliable financial information and reporting
 - (c) compliance with laws and regulations
 - (d) risk management.

2.2 Key Controls

- 2.2.1 The key controls and control objectives for internal control systems are:
- (a) key controls should be reviewed on a regular basis and the authority should make a formal statement annually (within the Annual Governance Statement) to the effect that it is satisfied that the systems of internal control are operating effectively
 - (b) managerial control systems, including defining policies, setting objectives and plans, monitoring financial and other performance and taking appropriate anticipatory and remedial action. The key objective of these systems is to promote ownership of the control environment by defining roles and responsibilities
 - (c) financial and operational control systems and procedures, which include physical safeguards for assets, segregation of duties, authorisation and approval procedures and information systems
 - (d) an effective internal audit function that is properly resourced. It should operate in accordance with the principles contained in the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (Applying the IIA International Standards to the UK Public Sector) and with any other statutory obligations and regulations.

2.3 Responsibilities of the S151 Officer

- 2.3.1 To assist the authority to put in place an appropriate control environment and effective internal controls which provide reasonable assurance of effective and efficient operations, financial stewardship, probity and compliance with laws and regulations.

2.4 Responsibilities of Senior Officers

- 2.4.1 To check that established controls are being adhered to and to evaluate their effectiveness, in order to be confident in the proper use of resources, achievement of objectives and management of risks.
- 2.4.2 To review existing controls in the light of changes affecting the authority and to establish and implement new ones in line with guidance from the S151 Officer.

- 2.4.3 To ensure staff have a clear understanding of their responsibility to identify and manage risk on a continuous basis.

C3 AUDIT REQUIREMENTS – INTERNAL AUDIT

3.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 3.1.1 The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, regulation 5(1), require that a “relevant body 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 and guidance”.
- 3.1.2 Accordingly, 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.

3.2 *Key Controls*

- 3.2.1 The key controls for internal audit are:
- (a) that it is independent of day-to-day service operation in its planning and operation
 - (b) the Head of Internal Audit has direct access to the Head of Paid Service, all levels of management and directly to elected members as appropriate
 - (c) the internal auditors comply with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (Applying the IIA International Standards to the UK Public Sector).

3.3 *Responsibilities of the Head of Paid Service*

- 3.3.1 To arrange for a continuous and current internal audit of risk management, internal controls and governance arrangements of Council activities (on a risk-based approach) in liaison with the S151 Officer.
- 3.3.2 To ensure that internal auditors have the authority to:
- (a) access authority premises at reasonable times
 - (b) access all assets, records, documents, correspondence and control systems
 - (c) receive any information and explanation considered necessary concerning any matter under consideration
 - (d) require any employee of the authority to account for cash, stores or any other authority asset under his or her control
 - (e) access records belonging to third parties, such as contractors, when required
 - (g) directly access the Head of Paid Service, the Executive (Cabinet), the Audit Committee and the Standards Committee where appropriate.
- 3.3.3 To ensure that Internal Audit staff at all times respect the confidentiality of operations or management information in the areas subject to audit activity.

- 3.3.4 To approve the annual audit plans prepared by the Head of Internal Audit, which take account of the characteristics and relative risks of the activities involved.
- 3.3.5 To ensure that effective procedures are in place to investigate promptly any fraud or irregularity.
- 3.3.6 To ensure the provision of advice on the nature and extent of any further investigation to be conducted following the discovery or report of any irregularity involving cash, stores or other assets. Where there is the possibility of criminal action being brought, to ensure that any further interviewing is conducted to meet the requirements of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 and other relevant legislation.
- 3.3.7 To refer any matter to the Police following consultation with the Senior Officer concerned, and the Monitoring Officer.
- 3.3.8 To ensure that at the conclusion of each internal audit, a report and recommendations (if any) are submitted promptly to the Senior Officer of the service concerned and any other relevant officer..

3.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 3.4.1 To ensure that internal auditors are given access at all reasonable times to premises, personnel, documents and assets that the auditors consider necessary for the purposes of their work.
- 3.4.2 To ensure that auditors are provided with any information and explanations that they seek in the course of their work.
- 3.4.3 To consider and respond promptly (within three working weeks of receipt of the draft report) to recommendations in audit reports.
- 3.4.4 To ensure that any agreed actions arising from audit recommendations are carried out in a timely and efficient fashion and in line with the timescale agreed with the Head of Internal Audit.
- 3.4.5 To notify the S151 Officer and Head of Internal Audit immediately of any suspected fraud, theft, irregularity, improper use or misappropriation of the authority's property or resources. Pending investigation and reporting, the Senior Officer should take all necessary steps to prevent further loss and to secure records and documentation against removal or alteration.
- 3.4.6 To ensure that new systems for maintaining financial records, or records of assets, or changes to such systems, are discussed with and agreed by the S151 Officer prior to implementation.

C4 AUDIT REQUIREMENTS – EXTERNAL AUDIT

4.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 4.1.1 The Local Government Finance Act 1982 set up the Audit Commission, which was responsible for appointing external auditors to each local authority in England and Wales. The current appointment was made by the Audit Commission under a contract running until 2017 or beyond. The current external auditors were appointed by Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd under a contract up to 2028 or beyond. External auditors follow International Standards on Auditing (UK) when carrying out their audits. The external auditor has rights of access to all documents and information necessary for audit purposes.
- 4.1.2 The basic duties of the external auditor are defined in the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Local Government Act 1999. In particular, section 4 of the 1998 Act required the Audit Commission to prepare a code of audit practice, which external auditors follow when carrying out their duties. The most recent code of practice relating to Local Government was published in 2010 and sets out the auditor's objectives to review and report:
- (a) an opinion on the Council's financial statements
 - (b) grant claim certification
 - (c) a conclusion on the Council's Use of Resources (including value for money opinion)..
- 4.1.3 The authority's accounts are scrutinised by external auditors, who must be satisfied that the statement of accounts 'presents fairly' the financial position of the authority and its income and expenditure for the year in question and complies with the legal requirements.

4.2 *Key Controls*

- 4.2.1 The current external auditors were appointed by Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd under a contract up to 2028 or beyond. The Audit Commission previously prepared a code of audit practice, which external auditors follow when carrying out their audits.

4.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 4.3.1 To ensure that external auditors are given access at all reasonable times to premises, personnel, documents and assets that the external auditors consider necessary for the purposes of their work.
- 4.3.2 To ensure there is effective liaison between external and internal audit.
- 4.3.3 To work with the external auditor and advise the full Council, Executive (Cabinet) and Senior Officers on their responsibilities in relation to external audit.

4.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 4.4.1 To ensure that external auditors are given access at all reasonable times to premises, personnel, documents and assets which the external auditors consider necessary for the purposes of their work.
- 4.4.2 To ensure that all records and systems are up to date and available for inspection.

C5 PREVENTING FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

5.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 5.1.1 The authority will not tolerate fraud and corruption in the administration of its responsibilities, whether from inside or outside the authority.
- 5.1.2 The authority's expectation of propriety and accountability is that members and staff at all levels will lead by example in ensuring adherence to legal requirements, rules, procedures and practices.
- 5.1.3 The authority also expects that individuals and organisations (eg suppliers, contractors, service providers) with whom it comes into contact will act towards the authority with integrity and without thought or actions involving fraud and corruption.

5.2 *Key Controls*

- 5.2.1 The key controls regarding the prevention of financial irregularities are that:
 - (a) the authority has an effective anti-fraud and corruption policy and maintains a culture that will not tolerate fraud or corruption
 - (b) all members and staff act with integrity and lead by example
 - (c) senior managers are required to deal swiftly and firmly with those who defraud or attempt to defraud the authority or who are corrupt
 - (d) high standards of conduct are promoted amongst members by the standards committee
 - (e) the maintenance of a register of interests in which any hospitality or gifts accepted must be recorded
 - (f) annual procedures are in place and operate effectively
 - (g) legislation including the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 is adhered to.

5.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 5.3.1 To develop and maintain an anti-fraud and corruption policy. The policy will be approved and its operation monitored by the Standards Committee.
- 5.3.2 To maintain adequate and effective internal control arrangements.
- 5.3.3 To ensure that all suspected irregularities are reported to the Head of Internal Audit, Monitoring Officer, the Head of Paid Service and the Executive (Cabinet) as appropriate.

5.4 Responsibilities of Senior Officers

- 5.4.1 To ensure that all suspected irregularities are reported to the Head of Internal Audit.
- 5.4.2 To instigate the authority's disciplinary procedures where the outcome of an audit investigation indicates improper behaviour.
- 5.4.3 To ensure that where financial impropriety is discovered, the S151 Officer is informed. Where sufficient evidence exists to believe that a criminal offence may have been committed, the Police may be called in following consultation with the S151 Officer and/or Monitoring Officer to determine with the Crown Prosecution Service whether any prosecution will take place.
- 5.4.4 To maintain a departmental register of staff interests, such that potential conflicts of interest are identified and avoided wherever possible.

C6 SECURITY OF ASSETS

6.1 Why Is This Important?

- 6.1.1 The authority holds assets in the form of property, vehicles, equipment, furniture and other items worth many millions of pounds. It is important that assets are safeguarded and used efficiently in service delivery, and that there are arrangements for the security of both assets and information required for service operations. Up-to-date asset registers (or inventories) are a prerequisite for proper fixed asset accounting and sound asset management.

6.2 Key Controls

- 6.2.1 The key controls for the security of resources such as land, buildings, fixed plant machinery, equipment, software and information are:
 - (a) resources are used only for the purposes of the authority and are properly accounted for
 - (b) resources are available for use when required
 - (c) resources no longer required are disposed of in accordance with the law and the regulations of the authority so as to maximise benefits
 - (d) asset registers are maintained for the authority, assets are recorded when they are acquired by the authority and the records are updated as changes occur with respect to the location and condition of the asset
 - (e) all staff are aware of their responsibilities with regard to safeguarding the authority's assets and information, including the requirements of the Data Protection Act and software copyright legislation
 - (f) all staff are aware of their responsibilities with regard to safeguarding the security of the authority's computer systems, including maintaining restricted access to the information held on them and compliance with the authority's computer and internet security policies.

6.3 Responsibilities of the Senior Officer and S151 Officer

Senior Officer

6.3.1 To ensure that an asset register is maintained in accordance with good practice for all fixed assets with a value in excess of a pre-determined level which will be kept under review. The function of the asset register is to provide the authority with information about fixed assets so that they are:

- safeguarded
- used efficiently and effectively
- adequately maintained
- adequately covered for insurance purposes.

S151 Officer

6.3.2 To receive the information required for accounting, costing and financial records from each Senior Officer.

6.3.3 To ensure that assets are valued in accordance with the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom: A Statement of Recommended Practice* (CIPFA/LASAAC).

6.3.4 To provide guidance on the form of records to be kept for stocks and stores.

6.4 Responsibilities of Senior Officers

6.4.1 The appropriate Senior Officer shall ensure that adequate inventories are maintained in a form approved by the S151 Officer for all properties, plant and machinery, furniture, fittings equipment and any moveable assets of significant value currently owned or used by the authority. Any use of property by a department or establishment other than for direct service delivery should be supported by documentation identifying terms, responsibilities and duration of use.

6.4.2 To ensure that lessees and other prospective occupiers of Council land are not allowed to take possession or enter the land until a lease or agreement, in a form approved by the Senior Officer in consultation with the S151 Officer and Head of Property and Assets, has been established as appropriate.

6.4.3 To ensure the proper security of all buildings and other assets under their control.

6.4.4 Where land or buildings are surplus to requirements, to notify the S151 Officer and/or Head of Property and Assets in order that alternative uses or disposal may be considered.

6.4.5 To pass title deeds to the Chief Legal Officer who is responsible for custody of all title deeds.

6.4.6 To ensure that no authority asset is subject to personal use by an employee without proper authority.

- 6.4.7 To ensure the safe custody of vehicles, equipment, furniture, stock, stores, uniforms, keys, staff identity cards and other property belonging to the authority and to maintain an effective system of stock control where appropriate.
- 6.4.8 To ensure that formal periodic checks of inventories are undertaken (at least annually) by the officers responsible.
- 6.4.9 To ensure that assets are identified, their location recorded and that they are appropriately marked as the property of the Council.
- 6.4.10 To consult the S151 Officer in any case where security is thought to be defective or where it is considered that special security arrangements may be needed.
- 6.4.11 To ensure cash holdings on premises are kept to a minimum and within insured limits.
- 6.4.12 To ensure that keys to safes and similar receptacles are carried on the person of those responsible at all times; loss of any such keys must be reported to the S151 Officer as soon as possible.
- 6.4.13 To record all disposal or part exchange of assets that should normally be by competitive tender or public auction, unless, following consultation with the S151 Officer, the Executive (Cabinet) agrees otherwise.
- 6.4.14 To arrange for the valuation of assets for accounting purposes to meet requirements specified by the S151 Officer.
- 6.4.15 To ensure that all employees are aware that they have a personal responsibility with regard to the protection and confidentiality of information, whether held in manual or computerised records. Information may be sensitive or privileged, or may possess some intrinsic value, and its disclosure or loss could result in a cost to the authority in some way.
- 6.4.16 To carry out an annual check of all items on the inventories in order to verify location, review condition and to take action in relation to surpluses or deficiencies, annotating the inventory accordingly. Attractive and portable items such as computers, cameras and video recorders should be identified with security markings as belonging to the authority.
- 6.4.17 To make sure that property is only used in the course of the authority's business, unless the Senior Officer concerned has given permission otherwise.
- 6.4.18 To make arrangements for the care and custody of stocks and stores in the department and to maintain adequate records in a form approved by the S151 Officer.
- 6.4.19 To ensure stocks are maintained at reasonable levels, having regard to factors such as turnover, value, delivery quantities and delivery period, and are subject to a regular independent physical check. All discrepancies should be investigated and pursued to a satisfactory conclusion, where significant in conjunction with the S151 Officer.

- 6.4.20 To investigate and remove from the authority's records (ie write off) discrepancies as necessary, in accordance with approved procedures, or to obtain Executive (Cabinet) approval if they are of significant value following consultation with the S151 Officer.
- 6.4.21 To authorise disposal or write off of redundant stocks and equipment in accordance with the formal documented procedure.
- 6.4.22 To ensure that goods are checked at the time of delivery, matched to order specification and that a delivery note is obtained.

C7 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

7.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 7.1.1 Intellectual property is a generic term that includes inventions and writing. If these are created by the employee during the course of employment, then, as a general rule, they belong to the employer, not the employee. Various acts of Parliament cover different types of intellectual property.
- 7.1.2 Certain activities undertaken within the authority may give rise to items that may be patentable, for example, software development. These items are collectively known as intellectual property.

7.2 *Key Controls*

- 7.2.1 In the event that the authority decides to become involved in the commercial exploitation of inventions, the matter should only proceed following consultation with and on the advice of the S151 Officer.

7.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 7.3.1 To develop and disseminate good practice through the authority's intellectual property procedures.

7.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 7.4.1 To ensure that controls are in place to ensure that staff do not carry out private work in Council time and that staff are aware of an employer's rights with regard to intellectual property.

C8 DISPOSAL OF ASSETS

8.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 8.1.1 It would be uneconomic and inefficient for the cost of assets to outweigh their benefits. Obsolete, non-repairable or unnecessary resources should be disposed of in accordance with the law and the documented procedures which are set out as appendices to the Council's Procurement Policy .

8.2 *Key Controls*

- 8.2.1 Assets for disposal are identified and are disposed of at the most appropriate time, and only when it is in the best interests of the authority, and best price is obtained, bearing in mind other factors, such as environmental issues. For items of significant value, disposal should be by competitive tender or public auction.
- 8.2.2 Procedures protect staff involved in the disposal from accusations of personal gain.

8.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 8.3.1 To issue guidelines representing best practice for disposal of assets.
- 8.3.2 To ensure appropriate accounting entries are made to remove the value of disposed assets from the authority's records and to include the sale proceeds if appropriate.

8.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 8.4.1 To ensure that the guidelines on the disposal of surplus or obsolete materials, stores or equipment are followed.
- 8.4.2 To ensure that income received for the disposal of an asset is properly banked and coded.

C9 TREASURY MANAGEMENT

9.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 9.1.1 Many millions of pounds pass through the authority's books each year. This has led to the establishment of formal codes of practice. These aim to provide assurances that the authority's money is properly managed in a way that balances risk with return, but with overriding consideration being given to the security of the authority's financial resources.

9.2 *Key Controls*

- 9.2.1 That the authority's borrowings and investments comply with the CIPFA *Code of Practice on Treasury Management* and with the authority's treasury strategy statement.

9.3 *Responsibilities of S151 Officer*

- 9.3.1 To arrange the borrowing and investments of the authority in such a manner as to comply with the CIPFA *Code of Practice on Treasury Management* and the authority's treasury management strategy statement and strategy.
- 9.3.2 To report at least quarterly on treasury management activities to the Executive (Cabinet).
- 9.3.3 To operate bank accounts as are considered necessary – opening or closing any bank account shall require the approval of the S151 Officer.

- 9.3.4 To ensure that all investments of money are made in the name of the authority or in the name of nominees approved by the full Council.
- 9.3.5 To ensure that all securities that are the property of the authority or its nominees and the title deeds of all property in the authority's ownership are held in the custody of the appropriate Senior Officer.
- 9.3.6 To effect all borrowings in the name of the authority.
- 9.3.7 To act as the authority's registrar of stocks, bonds and mortgages and to maintain records of all borrowing of money by the authority.
- 9.3.8 To provide employees of the authority with cash or bank imprest accounts to meet minor expenditure on behalf of the authority and to prescribe rules for operating these accounts. Minor items of expenditure should not exceed any prescribed amount.
- 9.3.9 To reimburse imprest holders as often as necessary to restore the imprests, but normally not more than monthly.

9.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 9.4.1 To follow the instructions on banking issued by the S151 Officer.
- 9.4.2 To ensure that loans are not made to third parties and that interests are not acquired in companies, joint ventures or other enterprises without the approval of the S151 Officer who will be responsible for seeking approval of the Executive (Cabinet) and/or full Council where appropriate.

C10 TRUST FUNDS, FUNDS HELD FOR THIRD PARTIES AND OTHER VOLUNTARY FUNDS

10.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 10.1.1 Trust Funds and other voluntary funds frequently provide service areas with additional sources of finance to provide services to their customers. Although not public money, such funds are administered by employees of the Council in normal work time and therefore minimum standards must be met. In addition, customers, clients and benefactors who contribute to the fund are entitled to expect minimum levels of financial stewardship and accountability.
- 10.1.2 It is most important that an effective audit is carried out by a person with experience appropriate to the level of turnover of the fund. The table below, shows the Council's recommendations for appointment of auditors: -

Turnover of the fund	Recommended level of Auditor
Less than £10,000	Independent skilled person (e.g. bank or building society official)
Between £10,000 and £20,000	The Council recommends that a qualified Accountant is appointed as the auditor

Over £20,000	A qualified Accountant must be appointed as auditor

Turnover is defined as the greater of receipts or payments in the year.

The auditor must be totally independent from and have no indirect connection with the administration of the fund such as might inhibit the impartial conduct of the audit. This precludes: -

- a relative of any member of staff responsible for administering the fund.
- any member of staff involved in the administration of the fund

10.1.4 In addition the auditor should have the requisite ability and practical experience to carry out a competent examination of the accounts.

10.1.6 Where the annual variable income of the fund exceeds the VAT registration threshold (currently £90,000), the auditor should be a member of one of the six recognised accountancy bodies: -

- The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales
- The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland
- The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ireland
- The Chartered Association of Certified Accountants
- The Chartered Institute of Management Accountants
- The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy

10.2 Key Controls

10.2.1 The key controls for Trust Funds, funds held for third parties and other voluntary funds are

- (a) Funds are only used for the purposes for which they are intended
- (b) All funds are audited on an annual basis by an appropriately qualified auditor
- (c) All monies are accounted for and kept separate from Council Funds

10.3 Responsibilities of S151 Officer

10.3.1 To ensure that all trust funds held in the name of the Council are audited, if required, in line with any statutory requirements.

10.3.2 To provide guidance on accounting arrangements.

10.4 Responsibilities of Senior Officers

- 10.4.1 To arrange for all trust funds to be held, wherever possible, in the name of the authority. All officers acting as trustees by virtue of their official position shall deposit securities, etc relating to the trust with the S151 Officer, unless the deed otherwise provides.
- 10.4.2 To arrange, where funds are held on behalf of third parties, for their secure administration, approved by the S151 Officer, and to maintain written records of all transactions.
- 10.4.3 To ensure that trust funds are operated within any relevant legislation and the specific requirements for each trust.
- 10.4.4 To follow all guidance issued by the S151 Officer.

C11 STAFFING

11.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 11.1.1 In order to provide the highest level of service, it is crucial that the authority recruits and retains high calibre, knowledgeable staff, qualified to an appropriate level.

11.2 *Key Controls*

- 11.2.1 The key controls for staffing are:
 - (a) an appropriate staffing strategy and policy exists, in which staffing requirements and budget allocation are matched within agreed limits/tolerances
 - (b) procedures are in place for forecasting staffing requirements and cost
 - (c) controls are implemented that ensure that staff time is used efficiently and to the benefit of the authority
 - (d) checks are undertaken prior to employing new staff to ensure that they are appropriately qualified, experienced and trustworthy.

11.3 *Responsibilities of the Head of People and Development*

- 11.3.1 To act as an advisor to Senior Officers on areas such as National Insurance and pension contributions, as appropriate.

11.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 11.4.1 To produce an annual staffing budget.
- 11.4.2 To ensure that the staffing budget is an accurate forecast of staffing levels and is equated to an appropriate revenue budget provision (including on-costs and overheads).

- 11.4.3 To monitor staff activity to ensure adequate control over such costs as sickness, overtime, training and temporary staff.
- 11.4.4 To ensure that the staffing budget is not exceeded without due authority and that it is managed to enable the agreed level of service to be provided.

FINANCIAL REGULATION D: SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES

INTRODUCTION

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

GENERAL

- 2 The S151 Officer is responsible for the operation of the authority'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 by the S151 Officer. However, Senior Officers are responsible for the proper operation of financial processes in their own departments.
- 3 Any changes to agreed procedures required or identified by Senior Officers to meet their own specific service needs must be agreed with the S151 Officer.
- 4 Senior Officers must ensure that their staff receive relevant financial training that has been approved by the S151 Officer.
- 5 Senior Officers must ensure that, where appropriate, computer and other systems are registered in accordance with data protection legislation. Senior Officers must ensure that staff are aware of their responsibilities under freedom of information legislation.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

- 6 It is the responsibility of Senior Officers to ensure that a proper scheme of delegation has been established within their area and is operating effectively. The scheme of delegation should identify staff authorised to act on the Chief Officer's behalf, or on behalf of the Executive (Cabinet), in respect of payments, income collection and placing orders, together with the limits of their authority. Specifically, authorised signatories and the limits of financial responsibility should be formally recorded in line with the procedure issued by the S151 Officer. In no circumstance can an officer be given an unlimited limit, as this is not allowed under the Council's insurance arrangements.
- 7 The Executive (Cabinet) is responsible for approving procedures for writing off debts as part of the overall control framework of accountability and control.

PAYMENTS TO EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS

- 8 The S151 Officer is responsible for all payments of salaries and wages to all staff, including payments for overtime, and for payment of allowances to members.

IMPREST AND PETTY CASH ACCOUNTS

- 9 The S151 Officer in consultation with Senior Officers may make imprest/petty cash advances to officers for the purposes of paying minor items of expenditure and any other items as may be approved.

- 10 The S151 Officer reserves the right to withdraw petty cash/imprest facilities from officers if it is deemed that they are being used inappropriately or the expenditure limit is exceeded.
- 11 The accounts should be kept on the imprest system and officers should maintain a record of their receipts and payments in a form and manner prescribed by the S151 Officer.

TAXATION

- 12 The S151 Officer is responsible for advising Senior Officers, in the light of guidance issued by appropriate bodies and relevant legislation as it applies, on all taxation issues that affect the authority.
- 13 The S151 Officer is responsible for maintaining the authority's tax records, making all tax payments, receiving tax credits and submitting tax returns by their due date as appropriate.

TRADING ACCOUNTS/BUSINESS UNITS

- 14 It is the responsibility of the S151 Officer to advise on the establishment and operation of trading accounts, business units and any other delivery mechanism such as wholly owned companies or Joint Ventures.

Appendix to Financial Regulation D

D1 GENERAL

1.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 1.1.1 Service areas have many systems and procedures relating to the control of the authority's assets, including purchasing, costing and management systems. Departments are increasingly reliant on computers for their financial management information. The information must therefore be accurate and the systems and procedures sound and well administered. They should contain controls to ensure that transactions are properly processed and errors detected promptly.
- 1.1.2 The S151 Officer has a professional responsibility to ensure that the authority's financial systems are sound and should therefore be notified of any new developments or changes.

1.2 *Key Controls*

- 1.2.1 The key controls for systems and procedures are:
 - (a) basic data exists to enable the authority's objectives, targets, budgets and plans to be formulated
 - (b) performance is communicated to the appropriate managers on an accurate, complete and timely basis
 - (c) early warning is provided of deviations from target, plans and budgets that require management attention
 - (d) operating systems and procedures are secure.

1.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 1.3.1 To make arrangements for the proper administration of the authority's financial affairs, including to:
 - (a) issue advice, guidance and procedures for officers and others acting on the authority's behalf
 - (b) determine the accounting systems, form of accounts and supporting financial records
 - (c) establish arrangements for audit of the authority's financial affairs
 - (d) approve any new financial systems to be introduced
 - (e) approve any changes to be made to existing financial systems.

1.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 1.4.1 To ensure that accounting records are properly maintained and held securely.
- 1.4.2 To ensure that vouchers and documents with financial implications are not destroyed, except in accordance with arrangements approved by the S151 Officer.

- 1.4.3 To ensure that a complete management trail, allowing financial transactions to be traced from the accounting records to the original document, and vice versa, is maintained.
- 1.4.4 To incorporate appropriate controls to ensure that, where relevant:
- (a) all input is genuine, complete, accurate, timely and not previously processed
 - (b) all processing is carried out in an accurate, complete and timely manner
 - (c) output from the system is complete, accurate and timely.
- 1.4.5 To comply with all other system controls as required by the S151 Officer.
- 1.4.6 To ensure compliance with all guidance and relevant legislation in relation to Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise requirements, and be responsible for meeting any penalties and interest payments which may arise following non-compliance from delegated budgets.
- 1.4.7 To ensure that the organisational structure provides an appropriate segregation of duties to provide adequate internal controls and to minimise the risk of fraud or other malpractice.
- 1.4.8 To ensure there is a documented and tested disaster recovery plan to allow information system processing to resume quickly in the event of an interruption.
- 1.4.9 To ensure that systems are documented and staff trained in operations.
- 1.4.10 To consult with the S151 Officer before changing any existing system or introducing new systems.
- 1.4.11 To establish a scheme of delegation identifying officers authorised to act upon the Chief Officer's behalf in respect of payments, income collection and placing orders, including variations, and showing the limits of their authority; specifically to maintain an up-to-date record of authorised signatories.
- 1.4.12 To supply lists of authorised officers, with specimen signatures and delegated limits, to the S151 Officer, together with any subsequent variations.
- 1.4.13 To ensure that effective contingency arrangements, including back-up procedures, exist for computer systems. Wherever possible, back-up information should be securely retained in a fireproof location, preferably off site or at an alternative location within the building.
- 1.4.14 To ensure that, where appropriate, computer systems are registered in accordance with data protection legislation and that staff are aware of their responsibilities under the legislation.
- 1.4.15 To ensure that relevant standards and guidelines for computer systems issued by the Council's Head of Core Process, Information and Technology are observed.

- 1.4.16 To ensure that computer equipment and software are protected from loss and damage through theft, vandalism, etc.
- 1.4.17 To comply with the copyright, designs and patents legislation and, in particular, to ensure that:
- (a) only software legally acquired and installed by the authority is used on its computers
 - (b) staff are aware of legislative provisions
 - (c) in developing systems, due regard is given to the issue of intellectual property rights.

D2 INCOME

2.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 2.1.1 Income can be 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 or at the point of supplying goods or services as this improves the authority's cashflow and also avoids the time and cost of administering debts.

2.2 *Key Controls*

- 2.2.1 The key controls for income are:

- (a) all income due to the authority is identified and charged correctly, in accordance with an approved charging policy, which is regularly reviewed
- (b) all income is collected from the correct person, at the right time, using the correct procedures and the appropriate stationery
- (c) all money received by an employee on behalf of the authority is paid without delay to the S151 Officer or, as he or she directs, to the authority's bank or National Giro account, and properly recorded. The responsibility for cash collection should, ideally, be separated from that:
 - for identifying the amount due
 - for reconciling the amount due to the amount received
- (d) income received is not used to meet expenditure
- (e) effective action is taken to pursue non-payment within defined timescales
- (f) formal approval for debt write-off is obtained
- (g) appropriate write-off action is taken within defined timescales
- (h) appropriate accounting adjustments are made following write-off action
- (i) all appropriate income documents are retained and stored for the defined period in accordance with the document retention schedule

- (j) money collected and deposited is reconciled to the bank account by a person who is not involved in the collection or banking process.

2.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 2.3.1 To agree arrangements and promote best practice for the collection of all income due to the authority and to approve the procedures, systems and documentation for its collection.
- 2.3.2 To collect income due in all cases where formal invoices are raised.
- 2.3.3 To ensure that all income received is banked properly.
- 2.3.4 To order and supply to departments all receipt forms, books or tickets and similar items and to satisfy himself or herself regarding the arrangements for their control.
- 2.3.5 To agree the write-off of bad debts and to report to the Executive (Cabinet) on a periodic basis.
- 2.3.6 To approve all debts to be written off in consultation with the relevant Senior Officer and to keep a record of all sums written off and to adhere to the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.
- 2.3.7 To establish and initiate appropriate recovery procedures, including legal action where necessary, for debts that are not paid promptly.
- 2.3.8 To ensure that appropriate accounting adjustments are made following write-off action.

2.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 2.4.1 To establish a charging framework for the supply of goods or services, including the appropriate charging of VAT, which accords with the Council's charging policy and to review it regularly.
- 2.4.2 To separate the responsibility for identifying amounts due and the responsibility for collection, as far as is practicable. Where official invoices are raised, to ensure that the debtor makes payment to the S151 Officer and not to collect or directly pursue income in such cases.
- 2.4.3 To issue official receipts or to maintain other documentation for income collection in a form approved by the S151 Officer.
- 2.4.4 To ensure that at least two employees are present when post is opened so that money received by post is properly identified and recorded.
- 2.4.5 To hold securely receipts, tickets and other records of income for the appropriate period.
- 2.4.6 To lock away all income to safeguard against loss or theft, and to ensure the security of cash handling.

- 2.4.7 To ensure that income is paid fully and promptly into the appropriate authority bank account in the form in which it is received. Appropriate details should be recorded on to paying-in slips to provide an audit trail. Money collected and deposited must be reconciled to the bank account on a regular basis. All cheques, money orders and postal orders received in any service area shall be crossed "Swindon Borough Council".
- 2.4.8 To ensure income is not used to cash personal cheques or make other payments.
- 2.4.9 To ensure that debtor invoices are raised and despatched promptly following any work done, goods supplied or services rendered where payment has not been received at or prior to the point of supply. Senior Officers should establish performance management systems to monitor the timely billing and collection of income and draw any areas of concern to the attention of the S151 Officer. Senior Officers have a responsibility to assist the S151 Officer in collecting debts that they have originated, by providing any further information requested by the debtor, or by the S151 Officer's credit control staff. Specifically, service areas should not themselves pursue income where official invoices have been raised.
- 2.4.10 To ensure that only up to approved (and insured) levels of cash are held on any premises.
- 2.4.11 To keep a record of every transfer of money between employees of the authority. The receiving officer must sign for the transfer and the transferor must retain a copy.
- 2.4.12 To recommend to the S151 Officer debts to be written off and to keep a record of all sums written off up to the approved limit. Once raised, no bona fide debt may be cancelled, except by full payment or by its formal writing off. A credit note to replace a debt can only be issued to correct a factual inaccuracy or administrative error in the calculation and/or billing of the original debt.
- 2.4.13 To notify the S151 Officer of any contracts, leases or other arrangements entered into, which involve the payment of money to the Council.

D3 ORDERING AND PAYING FOR WORK, GOODS AND SERVICES

3.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 3.1.1 Public money should be spent with demonstrable probity and in accordance with the authority's policies. Authorities have a statutory duty to achieve best value through economy and efficiency. The authority's procedures should help to ensure that services obtain value for money from their purchasing arrangements. These procedures should be read in conjunction with the authority's procurement policy.
- 3.1.2 Every officer and member of the authority has a responsibility to declare any links or personal interests that they may have with purchasers, suppliers and/or contractors if they are engaged in contractual or purchasing decisions on behalf of the authority, in accordance with appropriate codes of conduct.

3.2 Key Controls

3.2.1 The key controls for ordering and paying for work, goods and services are:

- (a) all goods and services are ordered only by appropriate persons and are correctly recorded
- (b) all goods and services shall be ordered in accordance with the Council's Procurement Policy.
- (c) goods and services received are checked to ensure they are in accordance with the order. Goods should not be received by the person who placed the order
- (d) payments are not made unless goods have been received by the authority to the correct price, quantity and quality standards
- (e) all payments are made to the correct person, for the correct amount and are properly recorded, regardless of the payment method
- (f) all appropriate evidence of the transaction and payment documents are retained and stored for the defined period, in accordance with the document retention schedule
- (g) all expenditure, including VAT, is accurately recorded against the right budget and any exceptions are corrected
- (h) in addition, the effect of e-business/e-commerce and electronic purchasing requires that processes are in place to maintain the security and integrity of data for transacting business electronically.

3.2.2 Official orders must be in a form approved by the S151 Officer and must be issued for all work, goods or services to be supplied to the authority, except for supplies of utilities, periodic payments such as rent or rates, petty cash purchases or other exceptions specified or agreed by the S151 Officer. Standard terms and conditions must not be varied without the prior approval of the S151 Officer.

3.2.3 Apart from petty cash, schools' own bank accounts and other payments from advance accounts, the normal method of payment from the authority shall be by cheque or other instrument or approved method, drawn on the authority's bank account by the S151 Officer. The use of direct debit shall require the prior agreement of the S151 Officer.

3.2.4 Official orders must not be raised for any personal or private purchases, nor must personal or private use be made of authority contracts.

3.3 Responsibilities of the S151 Officer

3.3.1 To ensure that all the authority's financial systems and procedures are sound and properly administered.

3.3.2 To approve any changes to existing financial systems and to approve any new systems before they are introduced.

3.3.3 To approve the form of official orders and associated terms and conditions.

- 3.3.4 To make payments from the authority's funds on the Chief Officer's authorisation that the expenditure has been duly incurred in accordance with financial regulations.
- 3.3.5 To make payments, whether or not provision exists within the estimates, where the payment is specifically required by statute or is made under a court order.
- 3.3.6 To make payments to contractors on the certificate of the appropriate Senior Officer, which must include details of the value of work, retention money, amounts previously certified and amounts now certified.
- 3.3.7 To provide advice and encouragement on making payments by the most economical means.

3.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 3.4.1 To ensure that unique pre-numbered official orders are used for all goods and services, other than the exceptions specified in 4.43.
- 3.4.2 To ensure that no orders are issued for goods or services where the cost is not covered by an approved budget.
- 3.4.3 To ensure that orders are only used for goods and services provided to and for the use of the service area. Individuals must not use official orders to obtain goods or services for their private use.
- 3.4.4 To ensure that only those staff authorised by him or her sign orders and to maintain an up-to-date list of such authorised staff, including specimen signatures identifying in each case the limits of their authority. The authoriser of the order should be satisfied that the goods and services ordered are appropriate and needed, that there is adequate budgetary provision and that quotations or tenders have been obtained if necessary. Best value principles should underpin the authority's approach to procurement. Value for money should always be achieved.
- 3.4.5 To ensure that copy orders are retained and made readily available for inspection and that these contain full details of goods and services to be supplied, prices and discounts where appropriate. To ensure that stocks or unused order forms are held securely by a designated officer in each service area.
- 3.4.6 To ensure that goods and services are checked on receipt to verify that they are in accordance with the order. This check should, where possible, be carried out by a different officer from the person who authorised the order. Appropriate entries should then be made in inventories or stores records.
- 3.4.7 To ensure that payment is not made unless a proper VAT invoice has been received, checked, coded and certified for payment, confirming:
 - (a) receipt of goods or services
 - (b) that the invoice has not previously been paid
 - (c) that expenditure has been properly incurred and is within budget provision
 - (d) that prices and arithmetic are correct and accord with quotations, tenders, contracts or catalogue prices

- (e) correct accounting treatment of tax
 - (f) that the invoice is correctly coded
 - (g) that discounts have been taken where available
 - (h) that appropriate entries will be made in accounting records.
- 3.4.8 To ensure that two authorised members of staff are involved in the ordering, receiving and payment process. If possible, a different officer from the person who signed the order, and in every case, a different officer from the person checking a written invoice, should authorise the invoice.
- 3.4.9 To ensure that the department maintains and reviews periodically a list of staff approved to authorise invoices. Names of authorising officers together with specimen signatures and details of the limits of their authority shall be forwarded to the S151 Officer.
- 3.4.10 To ensure that payments are not made on a photocopied or faxed invoice, statement or other document other than the formal invoice. Any instances of these being rendered should be reported to the head of internal audit.
- 3.4.11 To encourage suppliers of goods and services to receive payment by the most economical means for the authority. It is essential, however, that payments made by direct debit have the prior approval of the S151 Officer.
- 3.4.12 To ensure that the department obtains best value from purchases by taking appropriate steps to obtain competitive prices for goods and services of the appropriate quality, in accordance with the procurement policy.
- 3.4.13 To ensure that employees are aware of the national code of conduct for local government employees (summarised in the procedures and conditions of employment manual).
- 3.4.14 To ensure that loans, leasing or rental arrangements are not entered into without prior agreement from the S151 Officer. This is because of the potential impact on the authority's borrowing powers, to protect the authority against entering into unapproved credit arrangements and to ensure that value for money is being obtained.
- 3.4.15 To notify the S151 Officer of outstanding expenditure relating to the previous financial year as soon as possible after 31 March in line with the timetable determined annually by the S151 Officer.
- 3.4.16 With regard to contracts for construction and alterations to buildings and for civil engineering works, to document and agree with the S151 Officer the systems and procedures to be adopted in relation to financial aspects, including certification of interim and final payments, checking, recording and authorising payments, the system for monitoring and controlling capital schemes and the procedures for validation of subcontractors' tax status.
- 3.4.17 To notify the S151 Officer immediately of any expenditure to be incurred as a result of statute/court order where there is no budgetary provision.

3.4.18 To ensure that all appropriate payment records are retained and stored for the defined period, in accordance with the document retention schedule.

D4 PAYMENTS TO EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS

4.1 *Why Is This Important?*

4.1.1 Staff costs are the largest item of expenditure for most authority services. It is therefore important that payments are accurate, timely, made only where they are due for services to the authority and that payments accord with individuals' conditions of employment. It is also important that all payments are accurately and completely recorded and accounted for and that members' allowances are authorised in accordance with the scheme adopted by the full Council.

4.2 *Key Controls*

4.2.1 The key controls for payments to employees and members are:

- (a) proper authorisation procedures are in place and that there is adherence to corporate timetables in relation to:
 - starters
 - leavers
 - variations
 - enhancements
 - and that payments are made on the basis of timesheets or claims
- (b) frequent reconciliation of payroll expenditure against approved budget and bank account
- (c) all appropriate payroll documents are retained and stored for the defined period in accordance with the document retention schedule
- (d) that Inland Revenue regulations are complied with.

4.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

(In Consultation where appropriate with the Head of People and Development)

- 4.3.1 To arrange and control secure and reliable payment of salaries, wages, compensation or other emoluments to existing and former employees, in accordance with procedures prescribed by him or her, on the due date.
- 4.3.2 To record and make arrangements for the accurate and timely payment of tax, superannuation and other deductions.
- 4.3.3 To make arrangements for payment of all travel and subsistence claims or financial loss allowance.

- 4.3.4 To make arrangements for paying members travel or other allowances upon receiving the prescribed form, duly completed and authorised.
- 4.3.5 To provide advice and encouragement to secure payment of salaries and wages by the most economical means.
- 4.3.6 To ensure that there are adequate arrangements for administering superannuation matters on a day-to-day basis.

4.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 4.4.1 To ensure appointments are made in accordance with the regulations of the authority and approved establishments, grades scales of pay and approved budget levels.
- 4.4.2 To notify the S151 Officer promptly of all appointments, terminations or variations which may affect the pay or pension of an employee or former employee, in the form and to the timescale required by the S151 Officer.
- 4.4.3 To ensure that adequate and effective systems and procedures are operated, so that:
- payments are only authorised to bona fide employees
 - payments are only made where there is a valid entitlement
 - conditions and contracts of employment are correctly applied
 - employees' names listed on the payroll are checked at regular intervals to verify accuracy and completeness.
- 4.4.4 To maintain an up-to-date list of the names of officers authorised to sign records together with specimen signatures. The payroll provider should have signatures of personnel officers and officers authorised to sign timesheets and claims.
- 4.4.5 To ensure that payroll transactions are processed only through the payroll system, in order to ensure compliance with Inland Revenue requirements. Senior Officers should give careful consideration to the employment status of individuals employed on a self-employed consultant or subcontract basis. The Inland Revenue applies a tight definition for employee status, and in cases of doubt, advice should be sought from the S151 Officer.
- 4.4.6 To certify travel and subsistence claims and other allowances. Certification is taken to mean that journeys were authorised and expenses properly and necessarily incurred, and that allowances are properly payable by the authority, ensuring that cost-effective use of travel arrangements is achieved. Due consideration should be given to tax implications and that the S151 Officer is informed where appropriate.
- 4.4.7 To ensure that the S151 Officer is notified of the details of any employee benefits in kind, to enable full and complete reporting within the income tax self-assessment system.
- 4.4.8 To ensure that all appropriate payroll documents are retained and stored for the defined statutory period

4.5 Responsibilities of Members

- 4.5.1 To submit claims for members' travel and subsistence allowances on a monthly basis and, in any event, within one month of the financial year end.

D5 IMPREST, PETTY CASH ACCOUNTS AND PROCUREMENT CARDS

5.1 Why Is This Important?

- 5.1.1 There are times when it is not appropriate to raise an order and purchase through the creditor payments system. Imprest, petty cash accounts and Procurement cards allow:-

- Urgent purchases where officers are unable to obtain goods or services in a timely manner to allow the continued delivery of the service.
- Minor items of expenditure when it would not be cost effective to purchase the item through the creditor payments system.

- 5.1.2 Imprest, petty cash accounts and procurement cards must not be used as methods of avoiding normal purchasing/payment arrangements.

5.2 Key Controls

- 5.2.1 The key controls are:

- (a) all transactions are properly accounted for
- (b) proper authorisation procedures are in place
- (c) there is appropriate supporting documentation for all purchases
- (d) purchases are appropriate and could not be made through the Council's normal payments system
- (e) accounts are kept in balance and reconciled on a regular basis
- (f) cash, cheque books and accounting records are held securely

5.3 Responsibilities of the S151 Officer

- 5.3.1 To establish a petty cash/imprest system/procurement card process to be operated by the Council.

- 5.3.2 To ensure that all such accounts are accounted for and correctly presented in the Council's accounts.

5.4 Responsibilities of Senior Officers

- 5.4.1 To ensure that employees operating an imprest account:

- (a) obtain and retain vouchers to support each payment from the imprest account. Where appropriate, an official receipted VAT invoice must be obtained

- (b) maintain the account in balance and records and submitted as required by the S151 Officer at regular intervals for examination and the reimbursement of expenditure.
- (c) make adequate arrangements for the safe custody of the account
- (d) produce upon demand by the S151 Officer cash and all vouchers to the total value of the imprest amount
- (e) record transactions promptly
- (f) reconcile and balance the account at least monthly; reconciliation sheets to be signed and retained by the imprest holder
- (g) reconcile and balance the account to the satisfaction of their line manager on leaving the employment of the Council or on ceasing to be responsible for the account
- (h) provide the S151 Officer with a certificate of the value of the account held on request (normally once a year)
- (i) ensure that the float is never used to cash personal cheques or to make personal loans and that the only payments into the account are the reimbursement of the float and change relating to purchases where an advance has been made
- (j) ensure that no income received on behalf of the Council may be paid into a petty cash/imprest account but must be banked or paid into the Council
- (k) repay to the Council the balance of the petty cash/imprest held upon leaving the Council or at the request of the S151 Officer

5.4.2 In no circumstances shall cheque imprest accounts be allowed to go overdrawn.

D6 Taxation

6.1 *Why Is This Important?*

6.1.1 Like all organisations, the authority is responsible for ensuring its tax affairs are in order. Tax issues are often very complex and the penalties for incorrectly accounting for tax are severe. It is therefore very important for all officers to be aware of their role.

6.2 *Key Controls*

6.2.1 The key controls for taxation are:

- (a) budget managers are provided with relevant information and kept up to date on tax issues
- (b) budget managers are instructed on required record keeping
- (c) all taxable transactions are identified, properly carried out and accounted for within stipulated timescales
- (d) records are maintained in accordance with instructions
- (e) returns are made to the appropriate authorities within the stipulated timescale.

6.3 *Responsibilities of the Head of People, Performance and Engagement, and the S151 Officer*

6.3.1 To complete all Inland Revenue returns regarding PAYE.

S151 Officer

6.3.2 To complete a monthly return of VAT inputs and outputs to HM Customs and Excise.

6.3.3 To provide details to the Inland Revenue regarding the construction industry tax deduction scheme.

6.3.4 To maintain up-to-date guidance for authority employees on taxation issues in the accounting manual and the tax manual.

6.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

6.4.1 To ensure that the correct VAT liability is attached to all income due and that all VAT recoverable on purchases complies with HM Customs and Excise regulations.

6.4.2 To ensure that, where construction and maintenance works are undertaken, the contractor fulfils the necessary construction industry tax deduction requirements.

6.4.3 To ensure that all persons employed by the authority are added to the authority's payroll and tax deducted from any payments, except where the individuals are bona fide self-employed or are employed by a recognised staff agency.

6.4.4 To follow the guidance on taxation issued by the S151 Officer in the authority's accounting manual and VAT manual.

D7 TRADING ACCOUNTS AND BUSINESS UNITS

7.1 *Why Is This Important?*

7.1.1 Trading accounts and business units have become more important as local authorities have developed a more commercial culture. Under best value, authorities are required to keep trading accounts for services provided on a basis other than straightforward recharge of cost. They are also required to disclose the results of significant trading operations.

7.2 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

7.2.1 To advise on the establishment and operation of trading accounts and business units.

7.3 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

7.3.1 To observe all statutory requirements in relation to business units, including, where required, the maintenance of a separate revenue account to which all relevant income is credited and all relevant expenditure, including overhead costs, is charged.

7.3.2 To ensure that the same accounting principles are applied in relation to trading accounts as for other services or business units.

7.3.3 To ensure that any business unit prepares an annual business plan.

FINANCIAL REGULATION E: EXTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

- 1 The local authority provides a distinctive leadership role for the community and brings together the contributions of the various stakeholders. It must also act to achieve the promotion or improvement of the economic, social or environmental well-being of its area.

PARTNERSHIPS

- 2 The Executive (Cabinet) is responsible for approving certain delegations, including frameworks for partnerships. The Executive (Cabinet) is the focus for forming partnerships with other local public, private, voluntary and community sector organisations to address local needs.
- 3 The main reasons for entering into a partnership are:
 - (a) the desire to find new ways to share risk
 - (b) the ability to access new resources
 - (c) to provide new and better ways of delivering services
 - (d) to forge new relationships.
- 4 A partner is defined as either:
 - (a) an organisation (private or public) undertaking, part funding or participating as a beneficiary in a projector
 - (b) a body whose nature or status give it a right or obligation to support the project.
- 5 Partners participate in projects by:
 - (a) acting as a project deliverer or sponsor, solely or in concert with others
 - (b) acting as a project funder or part funder
 - (c) being the beneficiary group of the activity undertaken in a project.
- 6 Partners have common responsibilities:
 - (a) to be willing to take on a role in the broader programme appropriate to the skills and resources of the partner organisation
 - (b) to act in good faith at all times and in the best interests of the partnership's aims and objectives
 - (c) be open about any conflict of interests that might arise
 - (d) to encourage joint working and promote the sharing of information, resources and skills between public, private and community sectors

- (e) to hold confidentially any information received as a result of partnership activities or duties that is of a confidential or commercially sensitive nature
 - (f) to act wherever possible as ambassadors for the project.
- 7 The Executive (Cabinet) can delegate functions, including those relating to partnerships, to officers. These are set out in the scheme of delegation that forms part of the authority's constitution. Where functions are delegated, the Executive (Cabinet) remains accountable for them to the full Council.
- 8 The Head of Paid Service represents the authority on various partnership and external bodies.
- 9 The Monitoring Officer is responsible for promoting and maintaining the same high standards of conduct with regard to financial administration in partnerships that apply throughout the authority.
- 10 The S151 Officer must ensure that the accounting arrangements to be adopted relating to partnerships and joint ventures are satisfactory. He or she must also consider the overall corporate governance arrangements and legal issues when arranging contracts with external bodies. He or she must ensure that the risks have been fully appraised before agreements are entered into with external bodies.
- 11 Senior Officers are responsible for ensuring that appropriate approvals are obtained before any negotiations are concluded in relation to work with external bodies.

EXTERNAL FUNDING

- 12 The S151 Officer is responsible for ensuring that all funding notified by external bodies is received and properly recorded in the authority's accounts.

WORK FOR THIRD PARTIES

- 13 The Executive (Cabinet) is responsible for approving the contractual arrangements for any work for third parties or external bodies (Note: this may be delegated to Senior Officers in accordance with the Council's scheme of delegation).

Appendix to Financial Regulation E

E1 PARTNERSHIPS

1.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 1.1.1 Partnerships are likely to play a key role in delivering community strategies and in helping to promote and improve the well-being of the area. Local authorities are working in partnership with others: public agencies, private companies, community groups and voluntary organisations. Local authorities still deliver some services, but their distinctive leadership role is to bring together the contributions of the various stakeholders. They therefore need to deliver a shared vision of services based on user wishes.
- 1.1.2 Local authorities will mobilise investment, bid for funds, champion the needs of their areas and harness the energies of local people and community organisations. Local authorities will be measured by what they achieve in partnership with others.

1.2 *Key Controls*

- 1.2.1 The key controls for authority partners are:
 - (a) if appropriate, to be aware of their responsibilities under the authority's financial regulations and the code of practice on tenders and contracts
 - (b) to ensure that risk management processes are in place to identify and assess all known risks
 - (c) to ensure that project appraisal processes are in place to assess the viability of the project in terms of resources, staffing and expertise
 - (d) to agree and accept formally the roles and responsibilities of each of the partners involved in the project before the project commences
 - (e) to communicate regularly with other partners throughout the project so that problems can be identified and shared to achieve their successful resolution.

1.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 1.3.1 To advise on effective controls that will ensure that resources are not wasted.
- 1.3.2 To advise on the key elements of funding a project. They include:
 - (a) a scheme appraisal for financial viability in both the current and future years
 - (b) risk appraisal and management
 - (c) resourcing, including taxation issues
 - (d) audit, security and control requirements

- (e) carry-forward arrangements
- (f) recovery of overheads.

1.3.3 To ensure that the accounting arrangements are satisfactory.

1.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 1.4.1 To maintain a register of all contracts entered into with external bodies in accordance with procedures specified by the S151 Officer.
- 1.4.2 To ensure that, before entering into agreements with external bodies, a risk management appraisal has been prepared for the S151 Officer.
- 1.4.3 To ensure that such agreements and arrangements do not impact adversely upon the services provided by the authority.
- 1.4.4 To ensure that all agreements and arrangements are properly documented.
- 1.4.5 To provide appropriate information to the S151 Officer to enable a note to be entered into the authority's statement of accounts concerning material items.

E2 EXTERNAL FUNDING

2.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 2.1.1 External funding is potentially a very important source of income, but funding conditions need to be carefully considered to ensure that they are compatible with the aims and objectives of the authority. Local authorities are increasingly encouraged to provide seamless service delivery through working closely with other agencies and private service providers. Funds from external agencies such as the National Lottery and the single regeneration budget provide additional resources to enable the authority to deliver services to the local community. However, in some instances, although the scope for external funding has increased, such funding is linked to tight specifications and may not be flexible enough to link to the authority's overall plan.

2.2 *Key Controls*

- 2.2.1 The key controls for external funding are:
 - (a) to ensure that key conditions of funding and any statutory requirements are complied with and that the responsibilities of the accountable body are clearly understood
 - (b) to ensure that funds are acquired only to meet the priorities approved in the policy framework by the full Council
 - (c) to ensure that any match-funding requirements are given due consideration prior to entering into long-term agreements and that future revenue budgets reflect these requirements.

2.3 *Responsibilities of the S151 Officer*

- 2.3.1 To ensure that all funding notified by external bodies is received and properly recorded in the authority's accounts.
- 2.3.2 To ensure that the match-funding requirements are considered prior to entering into the agreements and that future revenue budgets reflect these requirements.
- 2.3.3 To ensure that audit requirements are met.

2.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 2.4.1 To ensure that all claims for funds are made by the due date.
- 2.4.2 To ensure that the project progresses in accordance with the agreed project and that all expenditure is properly incurred and recorded.

E3 WORK FOR THIRD PARTIES

3.1 *Why Is This Important?*

- 3.1.1 Current legislation enables the authority to provide a range of services to other bodies. Such work may enable a unit to maintain economies of scale and existing expertise. Arrangements should be in place to ensure that any risks associated with this work are minimised and that such work is intra vires.

3.2 *Key Controls*

- 3.2.1 The key controls for working with third parties are:
 - (a) to ensure that proposals are costed properly in accordance with guidance provided by the S151 Officer
 - (b) to ensure that contracts are drawn up using guidance provided by the S151 Officer and that the formal approvals process is adhered to
 - (c) to issue guidance with regard to the financial aspects of third party contracts and the maintenance of the contract register.

3.3 *Responsibilities of S151 Officer*

- 3.3.1 To issue guidance with regard to the financial aspects of third party contracts and the maintenance of the contract register.

3.4 *Responsibilities of Senior Officers*

- 3.4.1 To ensure that the approval of the Executive (Cabinet) is obtained before any negotiations are concluded to work for third parties.
- 3.4.2 To maintain a register of all contracts entered into with third parties in accordance with procedures specified by the S151 Officer.
- 3.4.3 To ensure that appropriate insurance arrangements are made.

- 3.4.4 To ensure that the authority is not put at risk from any bad debts.
- 3.4.5 To ensure that no contract is subsidised by the authority.
- 3.4.6 To ensure that, wherever possible, payment is received in advance of the delivery of the service.
- 3.4.7 To ensure that the department/unit has the appropriate expertise to undertake the contract.
- 3.4.8 To ensure that such contracts do not impact adversely upon the services provided for the authority.
- 3.4.9 To ensure that all contracts are properly documented.
- 3.4.10 To provide appropriate information to the S151 Officer to enable a note to be entered into the statement of accounts.

Schedule 1

SCHEDULE OF OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Financial Regulations refer to a number of generic job titles:

- The Head of Paid Service
- The Monitoring Officer
- The S151 Officer.

The following officers are responsible for these roles.

Job Title	Responsible Officer
The Head of Paid Service	Chief Executive
The Monitoring Officer	Chief Legal Officer
S151 Officer	Director of Finance and Audit

This schedule will be updated as and when required.

Schedule 2

NEW FORMAL ADOPTION CLAUSES FOR TREASURY MANAGEMENT CODE OF PRACTICE

1. "Swindon Borough 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.
2. Accordingly, Swindon Borough Council will create and maintain, as the cornerstones for effective treasury management:
 - a) A treasury management policy statement, stating the policies and objectives of its treasury management activities
 - b) Suitable treasury management practices (TMPs), setting out the manner in which the organisation will seek to achieve those policies and objectives, and prescribing how it will manage and control those activities
 - c) Investment management practices (IMPs) for investment that are not for treasury management purposes.

The content of the policy statement and TMPs will follow the recommendations contained in Sections 6 and 7 of the Code, subject only to amendment where necessary to reflect the particular circumstances of Swindon Borough Council. Such amendments will not result in any material deviation from the Code's key recommendations.

3. Swindon Borough Council will receive reports on its treasury management policies, practices and activities, including as a minimum an annual strategy and plan in advance of the year, and an annual report after its close, in the form prescribed in its TMPs.
4. Swindon Borough Council delegates responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of its treasury management policies and practices to the Cabinet, and for the execution of treasury management decisions to the Director of Finance, who will act in accordance with the organisation's policy statement and TMPs and CIPFA's Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management."
5. Swindon Borough Council nominates the Audit Committee to be responsible for ensuring effective scrutiny of the treasury management strategy and policies.

These clauses will form part of the Council's Constitution Standing Orders/Financial Regulations and Treasury Management Practices.

Latest Version: May 2025

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Standing Orders Relating to Contracts

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Further Advice can be sought from Legal Services: Internal Audit: Corporate Finance:
Procurement Teams:

Section A - Scope of Contract Standing Orders and General Information

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Council is required under section 135 of the Local Government Act 1972 to make contract standing orders with respect to contracts for the supply of goods or materials or for the execution of works.
- 1.2 These Contracts Standing Orders (“CSOs”) will be regularly reviewed by the Procurement Manager and the Chief Legal Officer.
- 1.3 The Chief Legal Officer shall have the power to make technical amendments from time to time to make these CSOs consistent with legal requirements, Ministerial Guidance on Procurement matters, Government Directives, changes in Council structures and personnel and best practice after consultation with the Head of Finance, Head of Procurement and the Cabinet Member with portfolio responsibility for Procurement.
- 1.4 In the event that there is any conflict or inconsistency between the provisions of Standing Orders and the Procurement Legislation, the Procurement Legislation shall apply.

2 Principles

- 2.1 The CSOs set out the rules which must be followed by the Council when it procures goods, services or works (including disposal of the same). They should be read in conjunction with the Council's Corporate Procurement Policy and guidance within the Procurement Toolkit. They are also subject to compliance with the Procurement Legislation which takes precedence (see Contract Standing Order 3.4).
- 2.2 The CSOs are based on the following key principles:
 - (a) Delivering value for money and maximising public benefit through appropriate competition;
 - (b) Sharing information to allow the public and suppliers to understand the Council’s procurement policies and decisions;
 - (c) Acting, and being seen to act with integrity;
 - (d) Securing compliance with the Procurement Legislation;
 - (e) Ensuring propriety and providing a framework within which the contracts process is accountable, transparent and auditable;
 - (f) Supporting sustainability, social value objectives and the public sector equality duty.
- 2.3 The government lays down principles of procurement which are set out within the Procurement Legislation and the National Procurement Policy Statement. These

include requirements to treat economic operators equally and without discrimination and acting in a transparent and proportionate manner. The Council must have regard to the importance of these principles in the award of public contracts – including contracts that are Below Threshold.

- 2.4 Corporate Directors are responsible for ensuring compliance with the CSOs within their teams. Should anyone become aware of possible non-compliance with the CSOs, this should be reported to the Chief Legal Officer at the first opportunity. The Chief Legal Officer will evaluate the extent and circumstances surrounding any non-compliance, and recommend a course of action. The Chief Legal Officer will report annually on any reports of non-compliance to the Council's Audit Committee.

3 Extent and Application

- 3.1 These CSOs apply to the procurement of all goods, services and works by the Council irrespective of the source of funding, including ad hoc and one-off requirements. They are minimum requirements and a more thorough process may be appropriate for a particular contract.
- 3.2 There are a number of "Exempted Contracts" where the CSOs would not apply. These Contracts include
- a) The employment of permanent or fixed term staff appointed using Council contracts;
 - b) The engagement of specialist legal advice where it would not be appropriate to enter into a competitive process (including appointing Counsel, dispute resolution experts, notaries and other services;
 - c) Contracts for arbitration, mediation, conciliation or similar services;
 - d) Fees for services such as the provision of external auditors where activities are governed or directed by other organisations;
 - e) the acquisition, disposal, or transfer of land (as defined by Section 270 Local Government Act 1972);
 - f) Fees for licences such as TV licence or Public Entertainment Licence;
 - g) Subscriptions to sole source organisations such as the Local Government Association;
 - h) Contracts where the Council has no discretion regarding who delivers the services or works such as in relation to statutory undertakings (e.g utilities companies with exclusive rights such as public telecommunications network works);
 - i) contracts entered into by a school under a scheme for the Local Management of Schools;
 - j) the award of grants by the Council to third parties, where such funding arrangements do not constitute a contract covered by the Procurement Legislation;
 - k) Any contracts covered by Schedule 2 of the Procurement Act 2023.
- 3.3 This list is not exhaustive and advice should be sought from Procurement and the Chief Legal Officer in the event of any uncertainty.

- 3.4 If there is any conflict or inconsistency between the provision of the CSOs and any legal requirement, the legal requirement shall prevail. In such event, advice should be sought from the Chief Legal Officer.

4 Responsibilities under the CSOs

- 4.1 Any Officer involved in a procurement process for the Council must comply with the CSOs, the Council's Financial Rules, all legal requirements, codes of practice and any applicable guidance.
- 4.2 Senior Officers must:
- a) ensure that their staff comply with the CSOs;
 - b) ensure all contracts with a value in excess of £500,000 (excluding VAT) or £1,000,000 in relation to works contracts are notified to Legal Services and passed to them for executed by the Council's seal;
 - c) provide details of all Council spend above £5000 (excluding VAT) to Procurement to be added to the Contracts Register.
- 4.3 Senior Officers are responsible for the safekeeping of all other original contracts on Council premises.
- 4.4 Consultants and other third parties acting on behalf of the Council in any procurement process are required to operate in accordance with these CSOs and it is the responsibility of any Officer who has contracted the consultant/third party to ensure such compliance.
- 4.5 The CSOs must be complied with strictly. Failure to comply with the CSOs may result in the Council invoking its disciplinary policy and procedure.

Section B – Process for procuring Goods, Services and Works

5 Pre-Procurement Stage

Pre-Procurement Considerations

- 5.1 Before undertaking a new procurement, the Officer responsible for the procurement must:
- a) Assess the need for the spend and its priority;
 - b) Define the objectives and required outcomes of the procurement;
 - c) Take account of the requirements of Best Value and any strategic commissioning review;
 - d) Assess the risks associated with the purchase and how to manage them;
 - e) Consider and select the most appropriate procurement method
 - f) Consider the potential for social value created through procurement where permitted and if Best Value can be evidenced. This should include consideration

- of local economic prosperity and opportunities to reduce the environmental impact of any procurement activities.
- g) Consider any requirements to carry out consultation with users of a service or wider consultation requirements.
 - h) Ensure that approval is obtained from appropriate Council board or group (if required).
- 5.2 Every person involved in any procurement process has a duty to identify any potential or actual Conflicts of Interest and shall declare these in line with the Council's Conflict of Interests policy.
- 5.3 Where the procurement is for an Above Threshold contract (including any spend aggregated from previous contracts if required), the Officer must comply with the duty to identify and mitigate any Conflicts of Interest and prepare a conflicts assessment in line with the Procurement Legislation.

Use of existing Council services, Frameworks, Dynamic Markets or other contracts

- 5.4 Before undertaking a new procurement, the Officer responsible for the procurement should consider whether there is existing internal Council service which can provide the requirement or whether there is a current Council Framework or contract which covers the same requirement.
- 5.5 Where there is an existing Council Framework or contract, consideration must be given to whether the new requirement is within the scope of the Framework and that spend does not exceed that permitted when it was set up.
- 5.6 Permission from the owner of the Framework or contract will be required and advice may need to be sought from Procurement prior to use to ensure compliance.

Use of External Frameworks or Dynamic Markets

- 5.7 The Procurement Legislation permits Contracting Authorities to set up Frameworks and Dynamic Markets which can be made available for use by all or a selected group of Contracting Authorities. These Frameworks can be set up by a Contracting Authority or by a purchasing consortium such as Crown Commercial Services (CCS), Eastern Shires Purchasing Organisation (ESPO) and Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation (YPO).
- 5.8 Where Officers are considering using an external Framework, the Framework must be approved by the Chief Legal Officer in consultation with the Head of Procurement (or their respective nominated representatives) prior to use.
- 5.9 When the use of an approved single supplier Framework allows for the direct award of a call off contract then minimum competition requirements under the Procurement Legislation will be deemed to have been satisfied. Officers are required to evidence Best Value within the Procurement Authorisation Document (except

where the value of the call-off is Above Threshold and then a Gateway process must be undertaken).

- 5.10 Where a Framework allows for a direct award call off contract from a multi supplier framework, the results of the application of the direct award criteria must be recorded using the Procurement Authorisation Document / Gateway Procedure. Officers are required to evidence Best Value within the Procurement Authorisation Document (except where the value of the call-off is Above Threshold and then a Gateway process must be undertaken).
- 5.11 Where the Framework requires a mini competition in order to award a call off contract, the results of the mini competition must be recorded using the Procurement Authorisation Document (except where the value of the call-off is Above Threshold and then a Gateway process must be undertaken).
- 5.12 If the proposed use of an approved Framework is in excess of the threshold for goods and services and £500,000 (excluding VAT) for works, then officers should request approval via the Gateway process. A Procurement Authorisation Document is not required where a Gateway process has been undertaken.

Contract Value and Aggregation

- 5.13 Where a procurement is required then a genuine estimate of spend is required.
- 5.14 The estimated value shall include the total amount payable over the full term of the contract including any permitted extension periods and any other contractual options proposed.
- 5.15 When determining the value of recurring requirements, the contract value should be measured over the entire contract period including any proposed extensions (within or outside of the contract terms). Officers are required to consider and include the value of similar requirements in other parts of the Council when calculating a contract value.
- 5.16 There are no exceptions to the application of the aggregation rule. On no account should any requirement be split in an attempt to avoid using the proper procedure.
- 5.17 The estimated value of a Framework is the total value of all the contracts which could be entered into by the Council and (if applicable) other contracting authorities during the lifetime of the Framework.

Community Right to Challenge

- 5.18 The Community Right to Challenge allows community organisations to submit an expression of interest to the Council to run a local service. This right is granted under the Localism Act 2011.

- 5.19 The relevant Corporate Director in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance, the Chief Legal Officer and Head of Service must ensure that appropriate processes are in place for:
- a) the publication of details of any specified period in which expressions of interest may be submitted, including publication on the Council's website (where considered appropriate);
 - b) expressions of interest received are acknowledged within the statutory time limits; and
 - c) expressions of interest to be assessed and determined.
- 5.20 If an expression of interest is accepted by the Council this will trigger a procurement exercise.

6 Preliminary Market Engagement (Soft Market Testing)

- 6.1 Before commencing a procurement, the Officer responsible for the purchase may conduct market consultations with a view to:
- a) preparing the procurement;
 - b) developing the requirements and approach to the procurement;
 - c) designing a procedure, preparing the tender notice;
 - d) identifying suppliers who may be able to fulfil the requirement;
 - e) likely contractual terms; and
 - f) building capacity among suppliers.
- 6.2 For this purpose, the Officer may, for example, seek or accept advice from independent experts or from suppliers in the applicable market. Such advice may be used in the planning and conduct of the procurement procedure, provided that it does not have the effect of distorting competition and does not result in a violation of the principles of non-discrimination and transparency.
- 6.3 Officers must take appropriate steps to ensure that suppliers participating in preliminary market engagement are not put at an unfair advantage and competition is not distorted. This shall include providing information made available to suppliers during the preliminary market consultation to all tenderers.
- 6.4 In the event that Officers are of the opinion that any supplier has been put at an unfair advantage due to its participation in market engagement, advice should be sought from Procurement as to whether that supplier should be excluded from the procurement.
- 6.5 If the Council carries out preliminary market engagement, a Preliminary Market Engagement Notice should be published in accordance with section 17 of the Procurement Act 2023 where the procurement is Above Threshold and not exempted.
- 6.6 For more information on preliminary market engagement Officers should refer to the Procurement Toolkit or seek advice from the procurement team.

7 Advertising and Competition Requirements

7.1 The table below details the process to be used depending on the value of the contract.

Requirement	Value	Process	Approval and Notices
All requirements	Up to £30,000 (excl.VAT)	Under £1,000 (excl.VAT)- at least one verbal quotation Over £1,000 (excl.VAT) - at least one written quotation obtained. Above £5,000 (excl.VAT) – recommend inviting at least three written quotations Due consideration should be given to inviting Local suppliers to participate where local capability and capacity exist and Best Value can be evidenced.	£5,000 (excl.VAT)+ Procurement Authorisation Document Best Value must be evidenced and recorded if only one quotation is sought (or received).
Goods and Services	£30,000 (excl.VAT) to Goods and Services Threshold	Invite at least three written quotations from the relevant industry via an RFQ or ITT or a direct award call off from an approved framework	Procurement Authorisation Document. Best Value must be evidenced and recorded if only one quotation or tender is received or if advertising the opportunity is not undertaken. If the opportunity is to be advertised and has a value of £30,000 (inc.VAT) or above, a Below Threshold ‘Tender

Requirement	Value	Process	Approval and Notices
		Recommend advertising to ensure suitable competition. Where advertising is not applied, due consideration should be given to inviting local suppliers to participate where local capability and capacity exist and Best Value can be evidenced.	Notice' must be published on Find a Tender Service (FTS) before advertising anywhere else. Once the contract has been awarded, if the value is £30,000 (inc.VAT) or above, a 'Contract Details Notice' must be published on Find a Tender Service (FTS).
Works	Between £30,000 (excl.VAT) and £500,000 (excl.VAT)	Invite at least three written quotations from the relevant industry via an RFQ or ITT or a direct award call off from an approved framework Recommend advertising to ensure suitable competition. Where advertising is not applied, due consideration should be given to inviting Local	Procurement Authorisation Document. Best Value must be evidenced and recorded if only one quotation or tender is received or advertising the opportunity is not undertaken. If the opportunity is to be advertised and has a value of £30,000 (inc.VAT) or above, a Below Threshold 'Tender Notice' must be published on Find a Tender Service (FTS) before advertising anywhere else. Once the contract has been awarded, if the value is £30,000 (inc.VAT) or above, a 'Contract Details Notice' must be published on Find a Tender Service (FTS).

Requirement	Value	Process	Approval and Notices	
		suppliers to participate where local capability and capacity exist and Best Value can be evidenced.		
Goods and Services	Above Goods and Services Threshold	Council's e-tendering system must be used and an appropriate tender notice published on the Central Digital Platform. Timescales in the Procurement Legislation should be followed	Gateway Procedure must be followed.	
Health Related Services	Applies to all contracts	A compliant process under the Provider Selection Regime (PSR) should be followed	£5,000- Goods and Services Threshold Procurement Authorisation Document Notices appropriate to the selected PSR process must be published.	Above Goods and Services Threshold Gateway Procedure Notices appropriate to the selected PSR process must be published.
Works	Between £500,000 and Works Threshold	Invite at least five written quotations via an RFQ or ITT on the Central Digital Platform	Gateway Procedure	

Requirement	Value	Process	Approval and Notices
		A Below Threshold Tender Notice should be advertised	
Works	Above Works Threshold	Council's e-tendering system must be used and an appropriate tender notice published on the Central Digital Platform. Timescales in the Procurement Legislation should be followed	Gateway Procedure

- 7.2 The latest Thresholds are contained in the Procurement Toolkit. The Procurement Toolkit can be found at [Procurement](#).
- 7.3 Details of the processes which should be followed in relation to each requirement above is detailed in the Procurement Toolkit.
- 7.4 The correct notice should be used depending on the value of the procurement and what is being procured. These requirements must be strictly followed. Officers should refer to the Procurement Toolkit for more information.
- 7.5 Find a Tender Service is part of the Central Digital Platform, a web-based portal which is provided by or on behalf of the UK Government Cabinet Office for publication of notices required under the Procurement Act 2023.
- 7.6 Contract opportunities that are in excess of £30,000 (excluding VAT) and that are advertised through any other means (e.g. Local press, regional tender portals) must be replicated on the Find a Tender Service before it is also published elsewhere. Any additional notices must not provide additional information to that provided on the Find a Tender Service.

- 7.7 A Contract Details Notice for all contract awards exceeding £30,000 (excluding VAT) (including single source awards, framework call offs and mini competitions) must also be published on the Find a Tender Service as soon as reasonably practicable after entering into a below-threshold contract and no later than 30 days after contract signature if Above Threshold (or 120 days for light-touch contracts) regardless if the original contract opportunity was advertised.
- 7.8 Where the requirement contains health services, the contract will be subject to the Provider Selection Regime. Where the requirement is for health-related services and non-health related services and/or goods, then this may be a mixed requirement and an assessment must be made as to whether to apply the Provider Selection Regime or the Procurement Act. Advice should be sought from Procurement where there is uncertainty. Please see Contract Standing Order 29 for further details.
- 7.9 Where the procurement is for a Concession Contract, please contact Procurement who can advise on the correct procedure. A Concession Contract is a Works or Service contract where the consideration is at least in part a right for the supplier to exploit these Works and Services and where there is real operating risk.
- 7.10 The Officer responsible for procuring the requirement must conclusively prove Best Value for below Threshold purchases or where any other purchases did not or could not comply with the minimum levels of competition detailed above.
- 7.11 Assets for disposal must be sent to public auction except where an agreed alternative procedure is in place or where Best Value is likely to be obtained by inviting Quotations and Tenders. In the latter event, the method of disposal of assets other than land must be formally agreed with the Head of Procurement and Senior Finance Manager.
- 7.12 All disposals of ICT equipment must be co-ordinated by the Head of IT (or nominated representative).

8 Approvals Process

Procurement Authorisation Document

- 8.1 The Procurement Authorisation Document shall be completed for the following:
- a.) contract expenditure in excess of £5,000 (excl.VAT) and less than relevant Gateway Thresholds for Goods/Services and Works (including call-off contracts for Frameworks and Dynamic Markets);
 - b.) where a contract is being extended within the scope of the original approval and within the terms of the contract (regardless of value).
- 8.2 The Procurement Authorisation Document must be self-certified by Officers and Senior Officers in line with their authorised budget permission.

- 8.3 The Procurement Authorisation Document must be fully completed by the Officer responsible for the procurement and forwarded to the Procurement mailbox within 10 calendar days of the contract award decision to ensure compliance with transparency requirements.
- 8.4 The Procurement Authorisation Document must record the required evidence to show Best Value particularly where a restricted tender, single source tenders and application of exemptions and must include (but not limited) to the following:
- a.) Confirmation of budget availability;
 - b.) Tender Cost has been adequately benchmarked;
 - c.) Evidence of market stimulation, where appropriate;
 - d.) Evidence of Best Value.

Gateway Process

- 8.5 The Gateway process is a mandatory scrutiny process for all major procurement exercises undertaken by or on behalf of the Council which exceed the Goods and Services Threshold for all goods and services (including Health contracts) and £500,000 (excl.VAT) for Works and concession contracts.
- 8.6 A Gateway A Form must be completed prior to advertising any requirement. The Gateway A Form records details of the requirement, value, duration and relevant background information. It also evidences (but is not limited to) the following:
- a.) details of what the Gateway A is recommending;
 - b.) how the procurement meets the Council's corporate requirements;
 - c.) route to market considerations;
 - d.) social value considerations;
 - e.) the procurement process being used;
 - f.) details of the proposed tender evaluation criteria;
 - g.) key procurement risks;
 - h.) finance for the project.
- 8.7 A Gateway A Form must be approved by the appropriate Corporate Director, Head of Finance, Head of Procurement and the Chief Legal Officer (or their nominated representatives) prior to commencing the procurement process.
- 8.8 A Gateway B Form must be approved by the relevant Corporate Director, Head of Finance, Head of Procurement and the Chief Legal Officer (or their nominated representatives) prior to undertaking relevant contract award procedures
- 8.9 Where the requirement is being directly awarded under one of the exemptions contained in the Procurement Legislation, or the requirement is being directly awarded and below the relevant Light Touch, Concession or Works threshold, the Gateway A and B shall be submitted for approval at the same time.

- 8.10 The Gateway A and B Form meets the Council's documentary requirements under section 98 of the Procurement Act 2023.
- 8.11 The Head of Procurement, Chief Legal Officer and the Head of Finance collectively reserve the right to waive the Gateway process in exceptional circumstances only (please see Section E) and only where permitted by the Procurement Legislation.
- 8.12 A copy of the fully approved Gateway A and B form with copies of the written approvals, shall be forwarded to the Procurement mailbox as soon as possible after contract award.
- 8.13 For more information on the Gateway process, please refer to the procurement toolkit.

TENDER PROCESS

9 Invitations to Tender/Quotations

The Use of Standard Documents

- 9.1 Officers are required to use the current versions of standard documents available on the Procurement Toolkit. Officers are required to use the template applicable to the type and value of the purchase.
- 9.2 Where the requirement is in excess of the applicable Threshold, Officers will have to follow either an Open Procedure or Competitive Flexible Procedure. Templates are available for both procedures.
- 9.3 Where an Officer proposes to use a Competitive Flexible Procedure, advice shall be sought from Procurement prior to commencing any procurement process.
- 9.4 The ITT or RFQ shall state that no tender or quotation will be considered unless it is received by the date and time stipulated in the invitation to tender.
- 9.5 The ITT or RFQ must also state that the Council reserves the right not to award any contracts as a result of the procurement process, and that the Council will not be liable for any of the costs incurred by the suppliers in submitting a bid.
- 9.6 Certain procurements will require bespoke terms and conditions or amendment to the standard documents to reflect a particular procurement exercise. Advice must be sought from the Chief Legal Officer and Head of Procurement prior to any amendment being made.
- 9.7 Suppliers invited to respond must be given an adequate period in which to prepare and submit a proper Quotation or Tender, consistent with the urgency and

complexity of the contract requirement. The time periods laid down in the relevant legislation must be followed.

10 Submission, Receipt and Opening of Tenders and Quotations

10.1 Tender opening procedures are as follows:

Type of Purchase	Value	Acceptable methods of receipt	Format of the tender	Officers present
Goods and Services or Works	Under £30,000 (excl.VAT)	Council E-tendering system or secure electronic email account.	E-tender	One officer
Goods and Services	Between £30,000 (excl.VAT) and the Goods and Services Threshold	Council E-tendering system or secure electronic email account.	E-tender	One Authorised Officer For email a minimum of two officers
Goods and Services	Above Goods and Services Threshold	Council E-tender system or alternative method agreed by the Chief Legal Officer.	E-tender	One authorised officer
Works	Between £30,000 (excl.VAT) and £500,000 (excl.VAT)	Council E-tender system or secure electronic email account	E-tender	Approved e-tender, one authorised officer For email minimum two officers
Works	£500,000 (excl.VAT) and above	Council E-tender system or alternative method agreed by the Chief Legal Officer	E-tender	Approved e-tender system one authorised officer

10.2 Tenders must not be opened prior to the advertised closing date.

10.3 Upon opening, Tenders or Quotations must be logged immediately within the relevant procurement documentation.

- 10.4 For e-mail submissions, the Officer must ensure that instructions are given to tenderers to limit the file size of their tender acceptable for mailbox receipt. The Officer must ensure that the mailbox has sufficient storage capacity to receive tenders and must monitor the mailbox on a regular basis during the tendering period.
- 10.5 Any Tender or Quotation received after the published closing date must be rejected unless the Head of Procurement and Chief Legal Officer is consulted and confirms that acceptance would not distort competition and that it is considered that the Tender or Quotation was submitted to the Council in adequate time, but for technical reasons was not received (e.g. sent electronically by the Supplier prior to the closing date but was delayed in transmission).

Evaluation Criteria

11 Principles of Evaluation

- 11.1 The Senior Officer shall be responsible for ensuring that all persons or bodies invited to quote or tender are suitably and proportionately assessed and that such evaluation compiles with the Procurement Legislation.
- 11.2 Where an open procedure is being used, Officers should ensure that the templates are correctly applied to ensure compliance with the one stage process required by the Procurement Act 2023.
- 11.3 Evaluation of proposals should be based on the “Most Advantageous Tender” and may take account of the best price-quality ratio quality and whole life cost (or simply total acquisition cost), and must be objective, non-discriminatory and proportionate to the subject-matter of the contract.
- 11.4 For Above Threshold competitive tenders, Social Value criteria should be included for assessment, unless there are objective Public Interest reasons not to do so and this is agreed by the Senior Officer.
- 11.5 For Below Threshold or low risk procurement exercises where the specification can be easily defined and assessed (e.g. low value, off the shelf commodities) it may be suitable to use ‘cost’ award criteria only.
- 11.6 Evaluation of proposals must be strictly adhered to using the individual evaluation criteria and Sub-Criteria weightings and scoring methodology agreed during the planning stage. The criteria, Sub-Criteria, weightings and scoring methodology must be agreed prior to the commencement of the process and detailed in any contract advertisements and tender documentation.
- 11.7 All criteria (including minimum Conditions of Participation / suitability criteria), Sub-Criteria and scoring must be detailed individually so that all suppliers can understand how their submission will be assessed.

- 11.8 Weighting, criteria and methodology must not be changed once agreed and published and must be applied consistently across all tenders.
- 11.9 Where Conditions of Participation / suitability criteria are to be applied, the evaluation criteria used to select applicants must not be used again in the final evaluation of proposals.
- 11.10 Where tenders are invited in relation to the award of contract that is below the goods and services threshold, the authority may not restrict the submission of tenders by reference to a separate stage to assess a supplier's suitability to perform the contract.
- 11.11 Officers shall ensure that suppliers who are on the Governments published debarment list (as defined in section 62 of the Procurement Act 2023) do not participate or progress in any procurement.
- 11.12 Detailed records are to be kept of the reasons for each of the criterion, sub-criteria scores awarded and the outcome of any Conditions of Participation (in compliance with the published scoring methodology) by making clear reference to relevant information in the ITT/RFQ, as agreed by the evaluation panel. The Officer should notify in writing all those Suppliers who submitted a tender or quotation robust information explaining the reasons why their bid was unsuccessful, including the scores and explanation for their scores. This information must be provided to all suppliers at the same time.
- 11.13 Please note that for Above Threshold procurements additional procedures apply (including noticing requirements and assessment summaries) and therefore these must be carried out strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Council's standard ITT and the Procurement Legislation except where otherwise agreed by Procurement and Legal Services.

12 Clarification Procedures and Post-Tender Negotiation

- 12.1 Providing clarification of an ITT/RFQ to potential suppliers or seeking clarification of a specification in writing is permitted.
- 12.2 Clarifications responses prepared by the Council in response to a supplier enquiry during a tender process should be communicated to all potential suppliers in writing at the same time to ensure equal treatment. Where an e-tendering system is being used, the clarifications should be issued using the messaging functionality.
- 12.3 Officers may conduct clarifications after submission of the tenders with suppliers regarding their tender submissions. However, this process must be done in compliance with the legislation and must not distort competition. In such circumstances, Officers should consult with Procurement and Legal Officers prior to responding to any post tender clarifications.

- 12.4 The Officer must maintain a detailed record of all clarifications conducted during the bidding process and a record kept with the contract file. All clarifications shall also form part of the contract award documentation.
- 12.5 Post-tender negotiation means negotiations with any tenderer after submission of a Tender and before the award of the contract with a view to obtaining an adjustment in price, delivery or content. However, it must not distort competition particularly with regard to price. Post-tender negotiation must not be conducted in a procedure above Goods and Services Threshold and above Works Threshold procurement unless otherwise agreed by the Chief Legal Officer and the Head of Procurement.
- 12.6 Where post-tender negotiation results in a fundamental change to the specification (or contract terms) the contract must not be awarded and a new procurement process should be carried out.

13 Award of Contract

- 13.1 Contracts must be evaluated and awarded in accordance with the Award Criteria, any Conditions of Participation and the appropriate legislation.
- 13.2 Prior to awarding a contract, the correct approvals should be in place in accordance with these CSOs.
- 13.3 Before an Above Threshold contract or Framework is awarded, a contract award notice must be published on the Find a Tender Service and an Assessment Summary shall be completed and sent to each tenderer using the template letters in the Procurement Toolkit.
- 13.4 Where a standstill period is required by the Procurement Legislation or a voluntary standstill has been agreed as part of the Gateway process, this is commenced by publication of the Contract Award Notice and after the provision of the Assessment Summary but prior to the award of contract. A contract award letter shall be sent out after the standstill period has concluded.
- 13.5 Where the contract is awarded under the Provider Selection Regime, then the appropriate contract award notice shall be published.
- 13.6 Where a Contract is awarded pursuant to delegated powers the Senior Officer shall ensure that the decision is recorded in an appropriate document (e.g Officer Decision Note, Cabinet Member Decision Note or a Cabinet Member Briefing Note) as agreed after consultation with the Chief Legal Officer in respect of contracts for goods and services above the GPA threshold and above £1,000,000 for works.

Section C – Contract Formalities

14 Contract Terms and Conditions

Any contracts above £30,000 (excl.VAT) shall be in writing using the Council's Standard Terms and Conditions contained within the Procurement Toolkit as determined by the value and risk of the individual procurement. These may require the addition of those issued by a relevant professional body (e.g. JCT or NEC). Any other proposed contract documents must be in a form to be agreed by the Chief Legal Officer.

15 Mandatory Clauses

15.1 Every contract over £30,000 (excl.VAT) must include clauses the following clauses unless otherwise agreed by the Chief Legal Officer (or their representative):

- a.) Not to assign or sub-contract without Council written consent;
- b.) Appropriate Insurance requirements;
- c.) Suitable health and safety requirements;
- d.) Ombudsman requirements;
- e.) Data protection clauses, data transfers and data sharing agreements (where required);
- f.) Any other standards that are to be met;
- g.) Equalities and equal opportunities requirements;
- h.) Agents must comply with CSOs;
- i.) A right of access to documentation for monitoring and audit purposes (if relevant);
- j.) Whistleblowing policy;
- k.) Freedom of Information requirements;
- l.) Prevention of Bribery, Fraud and Corruption;
- m.) Modern Slavery (where required);
- n.) Implied payments terms;
- o.) Key Performance Indicators (3 KPIs are required above £5m);
- p.) Termination in the event of debarment.

15.2 The advice of the Chief Legal Officer must be sought for any of the following contracts:

- a.) Those involving asset leasing arrangements;
- b.) Those which are complex in any other way e.g. the purchase of complex software;
- c.) Where it is proposed to use a supplier's own terms for all Above Threshold contracts on a case by case basis as decided by the Chief Legal Officer for any contract between £25,000 and the appropriate threshold;
- d.) Where it is proposed to use the supplier's own terms for contracts below £30,000 where there are any particular risks attached to the contract terms and conditions (e.g personal data is being processed, the contract is for services the Council is required to provide etc) then advice should be sought from the Chief Legal Officer;
- e.) Collaboration with other Contracting Authorities;
- f.) Use of external Frameworks;
- g.) Where there are intellectual property rights assigned to the Council.

16 Contract Signing and Sealing

- 16.1 Contracts shall be completed as follows (subject to delegated financial limits or as otherwise advised by the Chief Legal Officer):

Signatories	Goods & Services	Works
Values quoted in this table exclude VAT		
Signed by two authorised Officers	From £5,000 to £30,000	From £5,000 to £30,000
Signed by two authorised Officers including Senior Officer	£30,001 to £250,000	£30,001 to £500,000
Signed by two authorised Officers including a director	From £250,001 to £500,00	From £500,001 to £999,999
Sealed by Chief Legal Officer	Above £500,000	Above £1,000,000

- 16.2 Contracts should only be executed electronically via an electronic signing platform approved by the Chief Legal Officer. If any other electronic form of signing is used then advice should be sought from the Chief Legal Officer
- 16.3 All deeds must be signed and sealed by the Chief Legal Officer
- 16.4 All Contracts must be concluded before the supply of goods, provision of services or works begins. An award letter is insufficient.
- 16.5 The Officer responsible for securing the suppliers signature to the contract must ensure that the person signing for the other contracting party has authority to bind it.

17 Records

- 17.1 On completion of the procurement process, all related documentation and written records (including correspondence with Suppliers and clarifications) must be filed in a master Contract file by the Officer and retained for a period appropriate to the contract.
- 17.2 The contract file must be retained in hard copy format on the Council premises or via an approved electronic contract storage system.
- 17.3 For all contracts in excess of £500,000 for works or where the contract requires sealing, the original tender document, the tender clarifications and any subsequent contract variations shall be passed to the to the Chief Legal Officer for safekeeping with copies kept by the Officer.

- 17.4 For standard low risk goods and services, the retention period will typically be the contract period plus one year, or the period of warranty cover, whichever is the greater. For more complex goods and services contracts and for works contracts, the retention period shall be six years (twelve years if under seal) after the end of the contract.
- 17.5 Records relating to unsuccessful suppliers, including records of any communications with suppliers must be stored by a suitable method and retained for a period of 3 years.
- 17.6 Disposal of any documents under these standing orders shall be in accordance with the Councils Retention and Disposal Policy.

18 Sureties

- 18.1 Sureties for the performance of a works contract shall be required in all cases where the contract sum is estimated to exceed £1,000,000 or where the risk of supplier failure and/or the costs to re-procure are high, unless the Head of Finance and the appropriate Senior Officer otherwise decide. Where a surety is required, this must be stated in the ITT so that all tenderers are aware of the requirement at this stage.
- 18.2 The Head of Finance and the Officer may require the provision of sureties in respect of any other contract.
- 18.3 Where sureties are required, the ITT shall require sureties to the extent or value of 10 per cent at least of the net cost of the works, (or at least 10% of annual expenditure for goods or services) shall be provided, either way of:
- a.) a deposit with the Council or their bankers of a sum of money (or approved securities); or
 - b.) a Parent Company Guarantee, Bond or Guarantee in a form approved by the Chief Legal Officer and acceptable to the Head of Finance or Financial Officer; or
 - c.) the joint and several guarantees of personal sureties approved by the Head of Finance or Financial Officer.

19 Prevention of Corruption

- 19.1 The Officer must comply with the Bribery Act 2010, the Council's Anti-Fraud & Corruption Strategy Policy Statement together with any relevant Code of Conduct and must not invite or accept any gift, fee or reward in respect of the award or performance of any contract.
- 19.2 High standards of conduct are obligatory. Corrupt behaviour will lead to disciplinary action.

20 Conflicts of Interest and declarations

- 20.1 Any Officers involved in a procurement process shall ensure that they comply with the Conflicts of Interest provisions in the Procurement Act 2023.
- 20.2 Additionally, if it comes to the knowledge of a member or an employee of the Council that a contract in which he or she has a pecuniary/prejudicial interest has been or is proposed to be entered into by the Council, he or she shall immediately give written notice to the Chief Legal Officer. The Chief Legal Officer shall report such declarations to the Standards Committee.
- 20.3 Members should at all times comply with the relevant legislation and the Councillor's Code of Conduct.
- 20.4 The Chief Legal Officer shall maintain a record of all declarations of interests notified by Members and Officers.
- 20.5 The Chief Legal Officer shall ensure that the attention of all Members is drawn to the Councillor's Code of Conduct.

Section D – Contract Management

21 Contracts Register

- 21.1 The Head of Procurement is responsible for maintaining the Contracts Register.
- 21.2 The Council is required to keep the Contracts Register in order to comply with the government Transparency Code.
- 21.3 All contracts awarded on behalf of the Council that have a total aggregated value in excess of £5,000 (excl.VAT) must be recorded in the Council Contracts Register, using information contained in the Procurement Authorisation Document.
- 21.4 Officers responsible for completion of the Request for Quotation or Tender will be responsible for ensuring recording, authorisation and submission of the Procurement Authorisation Document to the Head of Procurement within 10 days of Contract Award.

22 Contract Monitoring and Management/KPIs/Termination Notices

- 22.1 Contracts awarded by or on behalf of the Council must be monitored and managed throughout the contract term to ensure the Best Value delivery of the contracted goods, services or works in accordance with the contract requirement and standard and in order to ensure compliance with the Procurement Act.
- 22.2 Where the contract value is above £5,000,000, at least 3 key performance indicators must be contained within the contract terms and performance against these KPIs must be published as required by the Procurement Legislation.

- 22.3 Contract monitoring and management arrangements agreed during the procurement process will be determined by the complexity and risk associated with the contract, conditions in the relevant market and must consider both financial and quality aspects.
- 22.4 During the life of a Relevant Contract, the Officer or other person appointed for that purpose must monitor its operation in respect of:
- a.) Performance;
 - b.) Cost;
 - c.) Compliance with specification and contract;
 - d.) Any Best Value requirements;
 - e.) User satisfaction and risk management.
- 22.5 At the request of the Head of Procurement, the Officer must make a written report evaluating the extent to which the purchasing need and the contract objectives were met by the contract.
- 22.6 The Officer must ensure that for all Above Threshold contracts, all Noticing requirements set out in Part 4 (Management of Public Contracts) of the Procurement Act are published, including a Termination Notice at the end of a contract for whatever reason.
- 23 Pipeline Notices**
- 23.1 A pipeline notice is a notice setting out specific information about any public contract with an estimated value of more than £2m in which the Council intends to procure during the “reporting period”. The reporting period is 18 months commencing from when the notice is published.
- 23.2 The Council is required to publish a pipeline notice in line with the Procurement Legislation and it shall be the responsibility of the Head of Procurement. Senior Officers will be required to provide the require information in order to publish the pipeline notice.

Section E – Contract Extensions, Modifications and Direct Awards

24 Contract Extensions

- 24.1 When extending a contract that is specifically allowed for in the original contract, the reasons for the extension must be recorded and kept with the contract file and this must include a justification clearly setting out how the extension is securing best value for the Council, referencing cost, benchmarking, market information and performance and any other relevant factors. A Procurement Authorisation Extension Document must be completed for all contract extensions of £5,000 and above and shall be self-certified by the relevant Officer and then sent to the procurement mailbox.

- 24.2 The Head of Procurement or Cabinet Member for the relevant service area may from time to time require a report detailing the reasons for the proposed extension.
- 24.3 The maximum length of the extension should be explicitly stated in the original contract.
- 24.4 No other extensions to contract period may be made to contracts except where permitted under Contract Standing Order 25 and 26 below.
- 24.5 The reasons for the extension must be set out by the Officer via the Procurement Authorisation Document and must include a justification for achieving Best Value with reference to cost, benchmarking, market information and performance and any other relevant factors.

25 Exemptions for Below Threshold contracts

Direct Award of a Below Threshold contract

- 25.1 A Below Threshold contract may be placed by direct negotiation with one or more suppliers (rather than in accordance with Contract Standing Order 7) provided that Officers can show that special, exceptional or emergency circumstances justify the exemption.
- 25.2 Before seeking an exemption, the Officer must take any necessary advice from the Head of Procurement, Head of Finance, and Chief Legal Officer (or their nominated representatives).
- 25.3 Senior Officers may propose exemptions for the direct award of a contract which is Below Threshold. Such a proposal must be authorised by the Chief Legal Officer, Head of Procurement and Head of Finance (or their nominated representatives) and the reasons for the exemption recorded using a Procurement Authorisation Exemption Document which must include a justification for achieving Best Value with reference to cost, benchmarking, market information, performance and any other relevant factors.
- 25.4 The following are grounds for proposing an exemption for a direct award where necessary because:
 - a.) of unforeseen emergency involving immediate risk to persons, property or serious disruption to Council services;
 - b.) the contract relates to goods, works or services whose provision is considered urgent by the Head of Service. Exemptions will not be granted through lack of sufficient planning and / or internal process delays;
 - c.) the goods, works or services are of a proprietary or very specialist nature in respect of which there or which there is only a single source of supply (e.g. patent, copyright or other exclusive design rights exist) or because a pilot project is being undertaken;

- d.) compliance with Standing Orders would result in the Council having to forego a clear financial or commercial benefit such as purchase at a dispersal sale or purchase of second-hand goods/equipment;
- e.) specific terms and conditions attached to a third-party funding source sets out a legally compliant method for the way a contract is to be let.

Contract Modification for Below Threshold contracts

- 25.5 Contract modifications can be made by Senior Officers to Below Threshold contracts, subject to formal budget approval, providing that the subject matter of the extension is within the scope of the original contract and the additional value comes within the following:
- a.) Goods and services up to 10% of the original total contract value
 - b.) Works up to 15% of the original total contract value
- 25.6 Contract modifications may be proposed to Below Threshold contracts under the grounds detailed in Contract Standing Order 25.4. Such a proposal must be authorised by the Chief Legal Officer, Head of Procurement and Head of Finance (or their nominated representatives) and the reasons for the exemption recorded using a Procurement Authorisation Exemption Document and must include a justification for achieving Best Value with reference to cost, benchmarking, market information and performance and any other relevant factors.
- 25.7 Contract modifications under Contract Standing Order 25.5 and 25.6 above are not permitted if the result of the modification is that it takes the value of the contract Above Threshold as this then becomes a 'Convertible Contract'.

26 Contract Modifications Above Threshold contracts

- 26.1 An Above Threshold contract should not be modified except where the possibility of a modification is unambiguously provided for in:
- a.) the contract as awarded; and
 - b.) the tender or transparency notice for the award of that contract, and
 - c.) the modification would not change the overall nature of the contract.
- 26.2 A self-certified PAD Modification Form must be completed for contracts (except works) where Contract Standing Order 26.1 is used
- 26.3 The only other permitted modifications to Above Threshold contracts are those contained within the exceptional circumstances exemptions contained in the Procurement Legislation. In the event that a Senior Officer wishes to propose such a modification, then advice must be sought from Procurement and Chief Legal Officer on the lawfulness of such a modification and any legal risks attached to the proposed modification.

- 26.4 Any request for a modification to a Converted Contract or Above Threshold contract that exceeds 10% for goods and services and 15% for works, or exceeds the relevant threshold amount for that type of contract shall be recorded via the PAD modification form. The PAD modification form must include a justification for achieving Best Value with reference to cost, benchmarking, market information and performance and any other relevant factors and shall be submitted for approval by the Chief Legal Officer, Head of Procurement and Head of Finance (or authorised representative).
- 26.5 Any modifications to Converted Contracts or Above Threshold Contracts which do not comply with the Procurement Legislation cannot be made. In such an event, a new procurement must be carried out using a compliant procurement process or an existing Framework should be used.
- 26.6 Subject to the original provisions of the contract, every modification must be evidenced and authorised in writing by the Officer responsible for the contract (or the agent acting on behalf of the Council) and a copy kept with the contract file. For all contracts exceeding £500,000, a copy of the variation must be forwarded to the Chief Legal Officer for filing with the original contract.

27 Direct Award of Above Threshold contract

- 27.1 An Above Threshold contract should not be directly awarded unless one of the exceptional circumstances contained in within the Procurement Legislation applies. In the event that a Senior Officer wishes to propose such a modification, then advice must be sought from Procurement and Chief Legal Officer on the lawfulness of such a direct award and any legal risks attached to the proposed modification.
- 27.2 Any request for the direct award of an Above Threshold contract shall be recorded via the Gateway process. The Gateway form must include a justification for compliance with legislative exemptions, achieving Best Value with reference to cost, benchmarking, market information and performance and any other relevant factors.
- 27.3 The Gateway process will require the approval of the relevant Corporate Director, Head of Finance, Head of Procurement and the Chief Legal Officer (or their nominated representatives) prior to contract award.
- 27.4 Any direct award which does not comply with the Procurement Legislation must be procured using a new compliant procurement process or an existing Framework.
- 27.5 The terms and conditions of an Above Threshold direct award shall be based on the standard templates in the Procurement Toolkit. Advice should be sought from Legal Services in the event that any other terms and conditions are being proposed.

Section F – Other Considerations

28 Light Touch Contracts

- 28.1 When dealing with a Light Touch contract direct references should be made to the Procurement Legislation, noting that not all requirements will need a full procurement process to be followed in full or in part. Advice should be sought from Procurement and the Chief Legal Officer if it is unclear as to whether the light touch regime applies.

29 IT, Data and Digital Contracts

- 29.1 The Officer must consult with the Corporate Director for Data and Digital (or nominated representative) on the purchase of all IT related equipment or services (including software) with the exception of approved IT framework arrangements made corporately available for call off.

30 Contracts for Health-Related Services

- 30.1 In relation to Health-related services covered by the Provider Selection Regime, a direct-award process A, B or C, or the Most Suitable Provider process must be carried out provided that an assessment has been made of the services and the contract has been properly categorised as health-related services. Advice should be sought from Procurement and the Chief Legal Officer if there is any uncertainty as to whether a contract is for health-related services.
- 30.2 Where a contract contains both non-health related services and health related services then an assessment needs to be as to which legislation will apply. Advice should be sought from Procurement or Legal Services.

31 Social Value and Sustainability

- 31.1 The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 places an obligation on the Council to consider the economic, social and environmental well-being of the local area at the pre-procurement stage of the procurement process for all Above Threshold contracts.
- 31.2 For all Above Threshold tenders, where appropriate and proportional to do so, Social Value will be evaluated for additional economic, social and environmental benefits generated in the performance of a contract beyond the goods, services or works being procured, as part of the tender award criteria. Sustainable procurement offers the Council the opportunity to encourage and work collaboratively with Suppliers to adopt practices that minimise environmental impact and support the Councils Carbon Neutral targets.
- 31.3 Social Value criteria should also be considered for application for Below Threshold contract opportunities where proportionate and appropriate to do so.

Section G Definitions

Above Threshold	refers collectively to spend above the relevant thresholds for Works, Goods or Services, Light Touch Contracts and Concession Contracts as detailed in the latest Procurement Policy Note issued by the UK government
Assessment Summary	means the assessment summary provided to tenderers under section 50 of the Procurement Act 2023.
Award Criteria	the criteria by which the successful Quotation or Tender is to be selected and where Above Threshold, the criteria is applied as required by the Procurement Legislation.
Best Value	the duty placed on local authorities under the Local Government Act 1999 to secure continuous improvement in the way in which functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.
Below Threshold	refers collectively to spend below the relevant thresholds for Works, Goods or Services, Light Touch Contracts and Concession Contracts as detailed in the latest Procurement Policy Note
Central Digital Platform	Also known as Find a Tender Service, means the governments public facing electronic portal for the publication of all Relevant Notices in relation to a regulated public procurement.
Conditions of Participation	Conditions of participation are criteria that a supplier must satisfy in order to be awarded a public contract following a competitive tendering procedure. The conditions must only relate to the supplier's: a. legal and financial capacity; or b. technical ability to perform the contract. And they must be a proportionate means of ensuring the supplier's relevant capacity or ability, having regard to the nature, complexity and cost of the public contract.

Competitive Flexible Procedure	means a competitive process which the Council thinks is appropriate for the purposes of awarding a contract.
Conflict of Interest	occurs where a person who influences a decision in relation to a Covered Procurement and has a personal, professional or financial indirect or direct interest.
Contracting Authority	Is a public authority as defined under the Procurement Act 2023.
Converted Contract	a contract which was Below Threshold and a subsequent modification results in the contract being converted to an Above Threshold contract.
Convertible Contract	a contract where the value of a modification will take the value of the contract after the modification over the relevant threshold amount in Schedule 1 of the Procurement Act, such that the contract will become a public contract.
Direct Award	means an award made under Chapter 3 of the Procurement Act 2023 where a Covered Procurement is being undertaken.
Dynamic Market	a list of qualified suppliers who are eligible to participate in the parts of the Dynamic Market to which they have qualified. A Dynamic Market can be set up a Contracting Authority.
Financial Officer	the most Senior Officer representing the Head of Finance or designated by him/her to provide financial advice.
Framework(s)	a contract between the Council and one or more supplier that provides for the future award of contracts by the Council to the supplier(s).
Goods and Services Threshold	means the applicable spend threshold for Goods and Services as published in the latest applicable Policy Procurement Note by the UK government.
Head of Finance	Senior Officer nominated and acting with delegated authority on behalf of the Director of Finance and Audit
Head of IT	The Senior Officer appointed to coordinate information technology activities across the Council or a Senior Officer designated by him / her to undertake this function.

Head of Procurement	The Senior Officer appointed to coordinate procurement activities across the Council or an officer designated by him / her to undertake this function.
ITT or Invitation to Tender	is the Invitation to Tender and consists of the documents sent to suppliers inviting them to quote for a particular contract.
Light Touch Contract	means contracts that subject to Light Touch procedure as defined within section 9 of the Procurement Act and any accompanying regulations.
Most Advantageous Tender	as defined in the Procurement Legislation.
Officer	the officer designated by the Senior Officer to deal with the relevant contract.
Open Procedure	means a single stage tendering process without restriction.
RFQ or Request for Quotation	means a quotation procedure for seeking quotations from a Supplier for Goods, Services or Works, that are Below Threshold.
Procurement Legislation	means (i) the Public Contract Regulations 2015 for any public procurement commenced prior to 24 February 2025, or (ii) the Procurement Act 2023 for procurement and contracts commenced from 24 February 2025 (as amended and/or any successor legislation) (iii) The Health Care Services (Provider Selection Regime) 2023 where procuring health care services.
Procurement Toolkit	the electronic folder of guidance on procurement processes and documents required by the Council when carrying out any procurement.
Quotation	a quotation provided by a supplier in response to an RFQ.
Relevant Contract	a contract to which these Contract Standing Orders apply
Senior Officer	means the Chief Executive, Corporate Directors, Directors and Heads of Service in line with financial delegations
Standstill Period	the minimum 8 working day mandatory standstill period, (excluding bank and public holidays) commencing on the publication of the Contract Award notice that applies to Bbove Threshold Value Procurement Exercises, during which time the Council is not permitted to enter into the Contract.

Sub- Criteria	refers to any sub categories of the Award Criteria.
Tender	is a tender received by the Council submitted in response to an ITT.
Works Threshold	means the applicable spend threshold for works as published in the latest applicable Policy Procurement Note by the UK government.

Officer Employment Procedure Rules

1. Recruitment and Appointment

(a) Declarations

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

(b) Seeking support for Appointment.

- i) Subject to paragraph (iii), the Council will disqualify any applicant who directly or indirectly seeks the support of any councillor for any appointment with the Council. The content of this paragraph will be included in any recruitment information.
- ii) Subject to paragraph (iii), no councillor will seek support for any person for any appointment with the Council.
- iii) Nothing in paragraphs (i) and (ii) above will preclude a councillor from giving a written reference for a candidate for submission with an application for appointment.

2. Recruitment of Head of Paid Service and Chief Officers

Where the Council proposes to appoint a Head of Paid Service or chief officer (statutory or non-statutory) and it is not proposed that the appointment be made exclusively from among their existing officers, the Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development will, for consideration by the Appointments Committee or its Sub-Committee:

(a) draw up a statement specifying:

- i) the duties of the officer concerned; and
- ii) any qualifications or qualities to be sought in the person to be appointed;

- (b) make arrangements for the post to be advertised in such a way as is likely to bring it to the attention of persons who are qualified to apply for it; and
 - (c) make arrangements for a copy of the statement mentioned in paragraph (1) to be sent to any person on request.
- 3. Where the Council proposes to appoint a Chief Officer (statutory or non-statutory), and it is proposed that the appointment be made exclusively from among their existing officers, the Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development shall undertake the steps set out in paragraph 2 above in a manner considered by the Head of Paid Service (or his or her nominee) as proportionate and sufficiently robust in the circumstances.
- 4. Where a post has been advertised as provided in paragraph 2 or 3 above, a Sub-Committee appointed by the Appointments Committee for each post to be filled shall -
 - (a) interview all qualified applicants for the post, or
 - (b) select a short-list of such qualified applicants and interview those included on the short-list.
- 5. Where no qualified person has applied, the Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development shall make further arrangements for advertisement in accordance with paragraph 2(b) above.
- 6. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 above shall not apply to any appointment in accordance with Section 9 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (Assistants for Political Groups) or to any appointment of a non-statutory Chief Officer within the meaning of Section 2(7)(a) or (b) of that Act except those officers whose conditions of service are to be determined by the Joint Negotiating Committee for Chief Officers.
- 7.
 - (a) Where the post to be filled is that of the Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development, the Appointments Committee shall take the steps referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above.
 - (b) Where the post to be filled is that of Head of Paid Service (as defined in Section 4 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989) or the Officer having responsibility for the purpose of Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 for the administration of the Council's financial affairs or the Monitoring Officer (as defined in Section 5 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989), the steps referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 above shall be taken by the Appointments Committee.
- 8. Every appointment of a non-statutory Chief Officer (as defined in Section 2(7)(a) or (b) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989) whose conditions of service are to be determined by the JNC for Chief Officers shall be made by the Appointments Committee or a sub-committee of that

committee or by the Joint Selection and Appointment Committee for joint appointments with Health partners under Section 75 of the Health Act 2006.

9. **Appointment of Head of Paid Service, Chief Officers and Deputy Chief Officers**

- (a) The full Council will approve the appointment of the Head of Paid Service following the recommendation of such an appointment by a Sub-Committee of the Appointments Committee of the Council.
- (b) The Appointments Committee (or its sub-committee) of the Council will appoint the Head of Paid service and statutory and non-statutory chief officers
- (c) An offer of employment as Head of Paid Service or as a chief officer shall only be made where the Council or the Appointments Committee have notified the Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development of the name of the proposed appointee and any other relevant particulars and the Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development has notified every Member of the Cabinet of
 - (1) the name of the proposed appointee and any other relevant particulars and
 - (2) the period in which any objection to the making of the offer is to be made by the Leader of the Council on behalf of the Cabinet to the Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development and either
 - (i) the Leader has within that period notified the Council or the Appointments Committee (Sub-Committee) that he/she or any other Member of the Cabinet has any objection to the making of the offer
 - (ii) the Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development has notified the Council or the Appointments Committee (Sub-Committee) that no objection has been received from the leader or
 - (iii) the Council or Appointments Committee (Sub-Committee) is satisfied that any objection received from the Leader within the period is not material or is founded.

10. **Joint Appointments**

- (a) The Council may, under Section 75 of the Health Act 2006 and associated regulations, establish a Joint Selection and

Appointment Committee as a Joint Committee with Health Partners, to act as a selection and appointments panel to make joint appointments to officer posts at Chief Officer level and Deputy Chief Officer level within the Council and at an equivalent body within the Health body concerned.

- (b) The Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development will, subject to the approval of the Cabinet, establish protocols for “Joint Senior Executive Appointments” and for “Professional Practice and Conflict Resolution” that will govern the advertising, recruitment selection and appointments process.

11. **Other Appointments**

- (a) **Officers below Chief Officer.** Appointment of officers below deputy chief officer (statutory and non-statutory) (and other than Assistants to Political Groups) is the responsibility of the Head of Paid Service or his/her nominee, and may not be made by councillors.
- (b) **Assistants to Political Groups.** Appointment of an Assistant to a Political Group shall be made in accordance with the wishes of that political group.

12. **Disciplinary Action**

- (a) **Suspension.** The Head of Paid Service, Monitoring Officer and S151 Officer may be suspended whilst an investigation takes place into alleged misconduct. That suspension will be on full pay and last no longer than two months.
- (b) **Independent Persons Panel.** No other disciplinary action may be taken in respect of any of those officers except in accordance with Standing Order 41 and the procedure referred to in Regulation 6 and Schedule 3 of the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) Regulations 2001.
- (c) Councillors will not be involved in the disciplinary action against any officer below chief officer except where such involvement is necessary for any investigation or enquiry into alleged misconduct.

13. **Dismissal of Head of Paid Service and Chief Officers**

- (a) Councillors will not be involved in the dismissal of any officer below chief officer except where such involvement is necessary for any investigation or enquiry into alleged misconduct.

- (b) In accordance with the provisions of the provisions of the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) Regulations 2001, as amended by the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2015, the full Council will be the responsible body for the approval of the dismissal of the Council's Head of Paid Service or Monitoring Officer or S151 Officer
- (c) The process for such dismissal must be conducted in accordance with Standing Order 41 and by the undertaking of the procedure referred to in Regulation 6 and Schedule 3 of the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) Regulations 2001.
- (d) Other than in relation to the Council's Head of Paid Service or Monitoring Officer or S151 Officer a notice of dismissal must not be given to a chief officer (statutory or non-statutory) until the Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development has been notified of the name of the officer proposed for dismissal and any other relevant particulars and the Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development has notified every Member of the Cabinet of:
 - (1) the name of the person proposed for dismissal and any other relevant particulars
 - (2) the period in which any objection to the dismissal is to be made by the Leader of the Council on behalf of the Cabinet to the Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development and either
 - (i) the Leader has within that period notified the dismissoor that he/she or any other Member of the Cabinet has any objection to the dismissal
 - (ii) the Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development has notified the dismissoor that no objection has been received from the Leader or
 - (iii) the dismissoor is satisfied that any objection received from the Leader within the period is not material or were founded.

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Petitions Scheme

1 Petitions

- 1.1 The Council welcomes petitions as one way in which you can let us know your concerns. We set out below how the Council will respond to petitions that you send us.

2 What is a petition?

- 2.1 A petition is any communication that is signed by or sent to us on behalf of a number of people. For practical purposes, we normally set a requirement for at least 10 names or signatures before we treat it as a petition. Whilst we like to hear from people who live, work or study in the Borough, this is not a requirement and we would take equally seriously a petition from, for example, 10 visitors to the STEAM museum on the facilities there.

3 What should a petition contain?

- 3.1 **There should be a clear statement of your concerns and what you want the Council to do.** This must relate to something which is the responsibility of the Council, or over which the Council has some influence. If you are not certain about what the Council does, please contact our Committee and Member Services section on committeeservices@swindon.gov.uk and someone will be happy to assist you. Also, you can look at the guide on our website here: [How to petition the council | Swindon Borough Council](#).
- 3.2 It must have the name and contact details of the “petition-organiser” or someone to whom you would like any correspondence about the petition to be sent. Contact details may be either a postal address or an email address. When submitting an e-petition you will be asked for both. Without these details we cannot accept it.
- 3.3 It needs the names of at least 10 people (which can include the petition organiser). The minimum information requested for a petition in paper form is the person’s name, postcode and house number. Full address and email addresses are required to login to sign an e-petition on the Council’s e-petition platform. This same level of information is requested to be made available in relation to petitions conducted through alternative e-petition platforms. The Petitions Officer, in consultation with the Political group leaders, may accept a petition that does not contain all this information should he / she consider this appropriate. We will only print the name and postcode in any Council reports. This information will be used as a safeguard against bogus petitions.

- 3.4 Where the petition is in paper form, this can include an actual signature from each petitioner, but that is not essential. Where the petition is in electronic form, on the Council's e-petition platform, a list of the names of the petitioners will be displayed. You may include the addresses of petitioners on a paper petition, which may be useful to the Council, for example, in assessing the degree of local support or opposition to a problem that affects a precise geographical area.
 - 3.5 If the petition is submitted electronically, or if the written petition contains an email address, the Council may use this to inform all petitions of the action the Council has taken.
 - 3.6 If you want your petition to be debated at a meeting of the Council ("A Petition for Debate"), or to trigger a public meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee at which a specific officer will be required to report ("A Petition to hold an Officer to Account"), your petition will need to contain a higher number of signatories or petitioners (see below).
 - 3.7 Where a petition relates to a matter that is within the responsibility of another public Council, we will ask the petition organiser whether they would like us to redirect the petition to that other Council. For example, if your issue is the responsibility of the police, the NHS etc, we will ask if you want us to send it to their governing body.
 - 3.8 Where a petition relates to a matter over which the Council has no responsibility or influence, we will return the petition to the petition organiser with an explanation for that decision.
 - 3.9 Where a e-petition is collected via a platform other than the one provided by the Council, the petition organiser must send a file to the Petitions Officer (via CommitteeServices@swindon.gov.uk) with the same information, namely: each person's name, choice, email address, address and date signed. It is for the petition organiser to ensure in advance that this information can be provided.
- 4 How do you send in a petition?
- 4.1 The Council already undertakes many consultations throughout the year on a variety of issues spanning the wide range of Council functions, including for example, on planning matters or over the opening or closing of schools. Where you submit a petition in response to such a consultation, please address it to the return address set out in the invitation. This will ensure that it is reported at the same time as the matter to which it relates is considered. If you are not certain about where to send the petition, please email CommitteeServices@swindon.gov.uk.

- 4.2 We have appointed the Chief Legal Officer as the 'Petitions Officer', who is responsible for receiving, managing and reporting all other petitions sent to the Council. Please send paper petitions to –

The Chief Legal Officer ('Petitions Officer')
Swindon Borough Council
Civic Offices
Euclid Street
Swindon
SN1 2JH
Or to CommitteeServices@swindon.gov.uk

- 4.3 Alternatively a 'request for petition' can be made via the Council's e-petition facility. When received, the Petition Officer will review the request and may suggest amendments before making it available for signature.
- 4.4 The Petitions Officer will ensure that each petition is acknowledged to the petition organiser and entered on the Council's petitions website. The Petitions Officer can also provide you with advice about how to petition the Council or the progress of your petition, at either of the above addresses.

5 Types of Petition

- 5.1 There are five different types of petition, as set out below. How we deal with a petition depends on which type of petition you submit –

Consultation Petitions

- 5.1.1 These are petitions in response to an invitation from the Council for your views on a particular proposal. Consultation petitions which are received by the response date in the consultation invitation will be reported to a public meeting of the person or body which will be taking the decision on the proposal.

Statutory Petitions

- 5.1.2 The Government requires the Council to consider some petitions in a particular manner, for example a petition for a review of parish councils, or a petition for a directly-elected Mayor. Where you submit a petition under such a specific statute, we will report it to the next available meeting of the Council in accordance with the statutory requirements.

Petitions for Debate

- 5.1.3 If you want your petition to be reported to and debated at a meeting of the Council, it must contain at least 1,500 signatories or petitioners (this is reduced to 750 signatories or petitioners where the petition relates to a local issue, affecting no more than 2 or 3 wards within the Council's area or 350 signatories or petitioners for a single ward issue within the Council's area). If a petitioner is of the view that a petition is either a single ward issue, or affects no more than 2 or 3 wards, the petitioner should contact the Petitions Officer before submission of the petition in order to see whether this is also how it will be viewed by the Petitions Officer. Contact us at either of the above.

Petitions to Hold an Officer to Account

- 5.1.4 If you want your petition to be considered at a meeting of an Overview and Scrutiny Committee, where an officer, identified either by name or by post title, will be required to answer questions on the conduct of a particular matter, your petition should contain at least 750 names. The Council has determined that such petitions must relate to the Chief Executive, a Corporate Director, a Director or a Head of Service of the Council.
- 5.1.5 Where the petition raises issues of competence or misconduct, the petition will be referred to the Chief Executive and will be considered under the Council's Disciplinary Procedures, and not under this Petitions Procedure.

Ordinary Petitions

- 5.1.6 These are petitions that do not come within any of the above specific types. Such petitions will, generally, be referred to an appropriate responsible officer for acknowledgement and to deal with under delegated authority. Please note that petitions that raise issues of possible Councillor misconduct will be taken as complaints arising under the Localism Act 2011 and will be dealt with in accordance with the Council's adopted procedure for Councillor misconduct, rather than considered under this Petitions Procedure.

6 The Petitions Website

- 6.1 The Council has established a petitions website.

- 6.2 When a request for an e-petition is submitted via the e-petition facility on the Council website, this will be made live for signature by the Petitions Officer within 20 working days of receipt, unless clarification is required on the wording from the petition. If the matter falls outside the petitions scheme, the request for a petition will be rejected and the petitioner will be informed why.
- 6.3 As soon as it is decided who the e-petition will be considered by within the Council, and when that consideration will occur, this information will be entered on the website at the same time as it is sent to the petition organiser. Once the petition has been considered, the Council's decision will be notified to the petition organiser and put on the website within 10 working days of that consideration.
- 6.4 E-Petitions are presented on the petitions website in the order in which they are received. All petitions are kept on the website for at least 2 years from the date of receipt.

7 The Role of Councillors

- 7.1 When a petition is received it will be reported to the relevant decision-maker(s) within the Council (Cabinet Member, Cabinet, Officer, or Regulatory Committee) or an Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- 7.2 When a petition is received which relates to a local matter (particularly affecting specific wards) the Petitions Officer will also send a copy of the petition to each relevant Ward Councillor(s) at the same time as acknowledging receipt of the petition to the petition organiser. The relevant Ward Councillor(s) will be invited to attend and to address any meeting at which the petition is considered for up to 5 minutes, immediately after the petition organiser.

8 What happens when a petition is received?

- 8.1 Within 10 working days of receipt, the Petitions Officer will acknowledge receipt to the petition organiser.
- 8.2 In some cases, the matter may be able to be resolved by getting the relevant Cabinet Member or officer to take appropriate action. For example, where the petition relates to fly-tipping and the Council can arrange for it to be cleared up directly. Where this is done, the Petitions Officer or the responsible officer will ask the petition organiser whether s/he considers that the matter is resolved.

- 8.3 Unless the matter has been resolved to the satisfaction of the petition organiser, the Petitions Officer will, within 10 working days of receipt of the petition, provide a substantive response to the petition organiser setting out who the petition will be reported to for consideration. If this involves a meeting of the Council, this will include information on when and where this will take place and will invite the petition organiser to attend that meeting and to address the meeting for up to 5 minutes on the issue covered by the petition. The petitioner may appoint another person, who is also a signatory, to speak on their behalf. The invitation to the petition organiser to address the meeting is in addition to any other public speaking rights at that meeting.
- 8.4 Whilst we are committed to dealing with petitions promptly, a petition must be received before noon of the tenth day preceding the day of the meeting to which it is to be reported. Where it is necessary to undertake a significant amount of work to collect information and advice to enable the matter to be considered properly, it may be necessary for the Petitions Officer to decide that the petition will be held over until the following meeting of the relevant body.

9 What happens to a Consultation Petition?

- 9.1 Consultations Petitions are submitted in response to an invitation from the Council to submit representations on a particular proposal or policy.
- 9.2 The petition will be reported to the person or body who will take the decision on the proposal or policy at the meeting when they are to take the decision. The Council's Constitution defines who will take different types of decision, as set out in the Scheme of Delegations and the Terms of Reference of Committees and Sub-Committees.
- 9.3 Where the petition relates to a matter that is within the delegated power of an officer, s/he will not exercise those delegated powers but will automatically refer the matter up to the relevant Cabinet Member for decision (using the Cabinet Member Decision Note process as set out in of the Constitution).
- 9.4 Where the petition relates to a matter that is within the delegated powers of an individual Cabinet Member, s/he may decide not to exercise those delegated powers but to refer the matter to Cabinet for decision.

10 What happens to a Statutory Petition?

- 10.1 Particular Acts of Parliament require the Council to consider petitions, for example a petition for a review of Parish Councils, or a petition for a directly-elected Mayor. Where you submit a petition under such a specific statute, we will report it to the next available meeting of the Council in accordance with the statutory requirements.
- 11 What happens to Petitions for Debate?
 - 11.1 Petitions for Debate will be reported to the next convenient meeting of Council. Petitions will not be considered at the Annual Meeting of Council or at Extraordinary Meetings of Council, which are not convened to consider the subject matter of the petition.
 - 11.2 As set out below, the petition organiser, or their appointed deputy, will be invited to address the meeting for up to 5 minutes on the subject of the petition.
 - 11.3 The petition organiser will be notified of the outcome of the debate and of any follow-up actions that are agreed by the meeting.
- 12 What happens to a Petition to Hold an Officer to Account?
 - 12.1 Petitions to hold an officer to account will be reported to the next convenient meeting of an Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
 - 12.2 In advance of the Committee meeting, the petition organiser will be invited to submit a list of questions that they would like put to the officer at the meeting. These questions will be provided to the Chair of the Committee, who will decide whether they are appropriate, and to the officer concerned, in advance of the meeting.
 - 12.3 At the meeting, the Chair will invite the petition organiser to address the Committee for a maximum of 5 minutes on the issue, and the relevant officer will then be required to report to the Committee in relation to the conduct of the subject matter of the petition. Members of the Committee may question the officer, and the Chair may invite the petition organiser to suggest questions for him/her to put to the officer.
- 13 What happens to an Ordinary Petition?
 - 13.1 The Petitions Officer will arrange for each Ordinary petition to be reported to the appropriate Cabinet Member and/or Corporate Director or appropriate officer having the delegated authority to deal with the matter, the subject of the petition, or reported to the next convenient meeting of Cabinet, of Council or of a Committee or Sub-

Committee of Council that has the power to take a decision on the matter.

- 14 In the event that a petition is referred to a meeting, when the matter to which the petition relates is considered –
- 14.1 Petitions that do not relate to an ordinary item of business will be considered before the normal business of the meeting, and will be considered in the order in which they were received, unless the Chair at the meeting determines otherwise¹. A maximum of 30 minutes will be allowed at each meeting for considering all such petitions and consideration of the contents of any petitions not reached in the time allowed will be referred to the relevant Cabinet Member for consideration or deferred until the next meeting.
 - 14.2 In special circumstances the Chair may ask the meeting to suspend standing orders to permit the debate on petitions to extend beyond 30 minutes.
 - 14.3 Any petitions relevant to particular items of business, such as petitions relating to planning applications or proposed traffic regulation orders, will be taken together with that item of business, in the normal order of business.
 - 14.4 The decision-taker or the Chair of the meeting may invite a relevant officer to set out the background to the issue before inviting the petition organiser (or deputy) to address him/her for up to 5 minutes. The Cabinet Member/Chair may then ask questions of the petition organiser, and will then invite any relevant Ward Councillors present to address him/her on the matter for up to 5 minutes (each). The Cabinet Member/Chair will then invite a relevant officer(s) to advise him/her/the meeting, after which the matter will be open for debate among members of the decision-making body or committee. Where the matter is to be determined by a Cabinet Member, s/he will take a decision on the matter. That decision may be a determination of the matter, or may be a decision to refer the matter for investigation and report back, or to refer it up to a meeting of Council, Cabinet or a Committee of the Council for determination.

¹ *In practice, where one person has submitted more than one petition, his/her second petition will be taken after consideration of the first petition submitted by each other person, and so on.*

- 14.5 Within 10 working days of the consideration of the petition by the relevant Cabinet Member or Council body, the Petitions Officer (or, in the case of Ordinary petitions, the appropriate Cabinet Member, Corporate Director or other appropriate officer) will notify the petition organiser of the Cabinet Member's / Council body's decision and advise him/her that if s/he is not satisfied with that decision, s/he may require the matter to be reported to the next convenient meeting of an Overview and Scrutiny Committee for review.
- 15 Appeal to an Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- 15.1 If the petition organiser is not satisfied with the outcome of the Council's consideration of his/her petition, he/she may appeal to an Overview and Scrutiny Committee by notifying the Petitions Officer of his/her intention to appeal within 20 working days of being notified of the Council's decision on the petition. The petition organiser should specify, wherever possible, whether the appeal would most appropriately be considered by the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee or the Children's and Adult's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- 15.2 Within 10 working days of receipt of intention to appeal, the Petitions Officer will confirm which Overview and Scrutiny Committee will consider the appeal, and notify the petition organiser of the time, date and place of the next convenient meeting of the nominated Overview and Scrutiny Committee and will invite the petition organiser (or deputy) to attend the meeting and to address the Committee for up to 5 minutes on why s/he considers that the Council's decision on the petition is inadequate.
- 15.3 At that meeting, the Overview and Scrutiny Committee will invite the petition organiser and Ward Councillors to make their representations and to explain why s/he considers that the Cabinet Member's / council body's response was insufficient. The Overview and Scrutiny Committee may not over-ride the Cabinet Member or Council body, but the Cabinet Member / Council body must consider any recommendations made by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- 16 The Role of the Petition Organiser
- 16.1 The petition organiser will receive acknowledgement of receipt of the petition or the request for an e-petition within 10 working days of its receipt by the Council.
- 16.2 Where the petition is not accepted for consideration (see Paragraph 17 below for grounds for rejection of petitions), the petition organiser

will be advised by the Petitions Officer of the rejection and the grounds for such rejection.

- 16.3 Where the petition is accepted for consideration, the petition organiser will be advised by the Petitions Officer within 10 working days of receipt by the Council or the completion of an e-petition as to who the petition will be considered by, and the date, time and place of the meeting at which it will be considered, and will be invited to address the meeting for up to 5 minutes. The meeting may then ask the petition organiser questions on the subject matter of the petition.
- 16.4 The petition organiser may nominate another person to address the meeting and to answer any questions on the matter.
- 16.5 The petition organiser will be informed regularly by the Petitions Officer of any decisions in respect of the petition and will be formally notified of the outcome of the petition's consideration within 5 working days of such decision.
- 16.6 The petition organiser may notify the Petitions Officer of his / her intention to appeal to an Overview and Scrutiny Committee against the decision of the Council relating to the petition within 20 working days of being notified of that decision, and may attend and address the meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee for up to 3 minutes as to why s/he considers that the Council's decision on the petition was inadequate.

17 Petitions which will not be reported

Duplicate Petitions

- 17.1 Where more than one petition is received in time for a particular meeting, each supporting the same outcome on one matter, the petition organisers will be asked to combine the petitions and for one petition organiser to address the meeting. If this is unacceptable to the petition organisers, the Petitions Officer will determine which should proceed and who should be invited to address the relevant meeting.

Repeat Petitions

- 17.2 A petition will not normally be considered where it is received within 6 months of another petition being considered by the Council on the same matter.

Rejected Petitions

- 17.3 A petition will not be reported and an e-petition request will be rejected if in the opinion of the Petitions Officer, it:
- Contains intemperate, inflammatory, abusive or provocative language,
 - Is rude, defamatory, scurrilous or vexatious.
 - Is identical or too similar to a petition submitted in the past 6 months.
 - Discloses confidential or exempt information, including information protected by court order or government department.
 - Discloses material which is otherwise commercially sensitive.
 - Provides information relating to the personal and private lives of individual officers of public bodies or makes criminal accusations.
 - Contains advertising statements.
 - Refers to an issue which is currently the subject of a formal Council complaint, Local Ombudsman complaint or any legal proceedings.
 - Relates to a specific issue where there is already a right of appeal.
 - Relates to a specific and individual planning or licensing application or decision. Such 'petitions' will be referred to the relevant Officer or Regulatory Committee in accordance with existing procedures for representations.
 - Does not relate to something which is the responsibility of the Council, or over which the Council has some influence.

Latest version: May 2025

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Part 5

Codes and Protocols

Councillor's Code of Conduct

Officers' Code of Conduct

Monitoring Officer Protocol

Councillor Role Definitions

Guidance to Councillors on Dealings with the Media

Protocol of Member / Officer Relationships

Members Planning Code of Good Practice

Local Code of Corporate Governance

Recording, Photography and Use of Social Media Protocol and Guidance

Public Question Time at Council Meetings Protocol and Guidance

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Swindon Borough Council

Councillor's Code of Conduct

Introduction

The role of councillor across all tiers of local government is a vital part of our country's system of democracy. It is important that as councillors we can be held accountable and all adopt the behaviours and responsibilities associated with the role. Our conduct as an individual councillor affects the reputation of all councillors. We want the role of councillor to be one that people aspire to. We also want individuals from a range of backgrounds and circumstances to be putting themselves forward to become councillors.

As councillors, we represent local residents, work to develop better services and deliver local change. The public have high expectations of us and entrust us to represent our local area, taking decisions fairly, openly, and transparently. We have both an individual and collective responsibility to meet these expectations by maintaining high standards and demonstrating good conduct, and by challenging behaviour which falls below expectations.

Importantly, we should be able to undertake our role as a councillor without being intimidated, abused, bullied, or threatened by anyone, including the general public.

This Code has been designed to protect our democratic role, encourage good conduct and safeguard the public's trust in local government.

Definitions

For the purposes of this Code of Conduct, a “councillor” means a member or co-opted member of a local authority or a directly elected mayor. A “co-opted member” is defined in the Localism Act 2011 Section 27(4) as “a person who is not a member of the authority but who

- a) is a member of any committee or sub-committee of the authority, or;
- b) is a member of, and represents the authority on, any joint committee or joint sub-committee of the authority;

and who is entitled to vote on any question that falls to be decided at any meeting of that committee or sub-committee”.

For the purposes of this Code of Conduct, “local authority” includes Swindon Borough Council, and parish and town councils within the Borough of Swindon who have adopted this Code of Conduct, as the context requires.

Purpose of the Code of Conduct

The purpose of this Code of Conduct is to assist you, as a councillor, in modelling the behaviour that is expected of you, to provide a personal check and balance, and to set out the type of conduct that could lead to action being taken against you. It is also to protect you, the public, fellow councillors, local authority officers and the reputation of local government. It sets out general principles of conduct expected of all councillors and your specific obligations in relation to standards of conduct. The Council encourages the use of support, training and other informal remedies prior to action being taken using the Code. The fundamental aim of the Code is to create and maintain public confidence in the role of councillor and local government.

General principles of councillor conduct

Everyone in public office at all levels; all who serve the public or deliver public services, including ministers, civil servants, councillors and local authority officers; should uphold the [Seven Principles of Public Life](#), also known as the Nolan Principles.

Building on these principles, the following general principles have been developed specifically for the role of councillor.

In accordance with the public trust placed in me, on all occasions:

- I act with integrity and honesty
- I act lawfully
- I treat all persons fairly and with respect; and
- I lead by example and act in a way that secures public confidence in the role of councillor.

In undertaking my role:

- I impartially exercise my responsibilities in the interests of the local community
- I do not improperly seek to confer an advantage, or disadvantage, on any person
- I avoid conflicts of interest
- I exercise reasonable care and diligence; and
- I ensure that public resources are used prudently in accordance with my local authority's requirements and in the public interest.

The Seven Principles of Public Life are set out in **Appendix A**

Application of the Code of Conduct

This Code of Conduct applies to you as soon as you sign your declaration of acceptance of the office of councillor or attend your first meeting as a co-opted member and continues to apply to you until you cease to be a councillor.

This Code of Conduct applies to you when you are acting in your capacity as a councillor which may include when:

- you misuse your position as a councillor
- Your actions would give the impression to a reasonable member of the public with knowledge of all the facts that you are acting as a councillor;

The Code applies to all forms of communication and interaction, including:

- at face-to-face meetings
- at online or telephone meetings
- in written communication
- in verbal communication
- in non-verbal communication
- in electronic and social media communication, posts, statements and comments.

You are also expected to uphold high standards of conduct and show leadership at all times when acting as a councillor.

Your Monitoring Officer has statutory responsibility for the implementation of the Code of Conduct, and you are encouraged to seek advice from your Monitoring Officer on any matters that may relate to the Code of Conduct. Town and parish councillors are encouraged to seek advice from their Clerk, who may refer matters to the Monitoring Officer.

Standards of councillor conduct

This section sets out your obligations, which are the minimum standards of conduct required of you as a councillor. Should your conduct fall short of these standards, a complaint may be made against you, which may result in action being taken.

Guidance is included to help explain the reasons for the obligations and how they should be followed.

General Conduct

1. Respect

As a councillor:

1.1 I treat all people with respect, including other councillors and members of the public.

1.2 I treat local authority employees, employees and representatives of partner organisations and those volunteering for the local authority with respect and respect the role they play.

Respect means politeness and courtesy in behaviour, speech, and in the written word. Debate and having different views are all part of a healthy democracy. As a councillor, you can express, challenge, criticise and disagree with views, ideas, opinions and policies in a robust but civil manner. You should not, however, subject individuals, groups of people or organisations to personal attack.

In your contact with the public, you should treat them politely and courteously. Rude and offensive behaviour lowers the public's expectations and confidence in councillors.

In return, you have a right to expect respectful behaviour from the public. If members of the public are being abusive, intimidatory or threatening you are entitled to stop any conversation or interaction in person or online and report them to the Monitoring Officer (Borough Council) or the Proper Officer (Parish and Town Councils), the relevant social media provider or the police. This also applies to fellow councillors, where action could then be taken under the Councillor Code of Conduct, and local authority employees, where concerns should be raised in line with the local authority's councillor-officer protocol.

2. Bullying, harassment and discrimination

As a councillor:

2.1 I do not bully any person.

2.2 I do not harass or intimidate any person.

2.3 I promote equalities and do not discriminate unlawfully against any person.

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) characterises bullying as offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour, an abuse or misuse of power through means that undermine, humiliate, denigrate or injure the recipient. Bullying might be a regular pattern of behaviour or a one-off incident, happen face-to-face, on social media, in emails or phone calls, happen in the workplace or at work social events and may not always be obvious or noticed by others.

The Protection from Harassment Act 1997 defines harassment as conduct that causes alarm or distress or puts people in fear of violence and must involve such conduct on at least two occasions. It can include repeated attempts to impose unwanted communications and contact upon a person in a manner that could be expected to cause distress or fear in any reasonable person.

Unlawful discrimination is where someone is treated unfairly because of a protected characteristic. Protected characteristics are specific aspects of a person's identity defined by the Equality Act 2010. They are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

The Equality Act 2010 places specific duties on local authorities. Councillors have a central role to play in ensuring that equality issues are integral to the local authority's performance and strategic aims, and that there is a strong vision and public commitment to equality across public services.

3. Impartiality of officers of the council

As a councillor:

3.1 I do not compromise, or attempt to compromise, the impartiality of anyone who works for, or on behalf of, the local authority.

Officers work for the local authority as a whole and must be politically neutral (unless they are political assistants). They should not be coerced or persuaded to act in a way that would undermine their neutrality. You can question officers in order to understand, for example, their reasons for proposing to act in a particular way, or the content of a report that they have written. However, you must not try and force them to act differently, change their advice, or alter the content of that report, if doing so would prejudice their professional integrity.

4. Confidentiality and access to information

As a councillor:

4.1 I do not disclose information:

- a. given to me in confidence by anyone
- b. acquired by me which I believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, unless
 - i. I have received the consent of a person authorised to give it;
 - ii. I am required by law to do so;
 - iii. the disclosure is made to a third party for the purpose of obtaining professional legal advice provided that the third party agrees not to disclose the information to any other person; or
 - iv. the disclosure is:
 - 1. reasonable and in the public interest; and
 - 2. made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the local authority; and
 - 3. I have consulted the Monitoring Officer prior to its release.

4.2 I do not improperly use knowledge gained solely as a result of my role as a councillor for the advancement of myself, my friends, my family members, my employer or my business interests.

4.3 I do not prevent anyone from getting information that they are entitled to by law.

Local authorities must work openly and transparently, and their proceedings and printed materials are open to the public, except in certain legally defined circumstances. You should work on this basis, but there will be times when it is required by law that discussions, documents and other information relating to or held by the local authority must be treated in a confidential manner. Examples include personal data relating to individuals or information relating to ongoing negotiations.

5. Disrepute

As a councillor:

5.1 I do not bring my role or local authority into disrepute.

As a Councillor, you are trusted to make decisions on behalf of your community and your actions and behaviour are subject to greater scrutiny than that of ordinary members of the public. You should be aware that your actions might have an adverse impact on you, other councillors and/or your local authority and may lower the public's confidence in your or your local authority's ability to discharge your/its functions. For example, behaviour that is considered dishonest and/or deceitful can bring your local authority into disrepute.

You are able to hold the local authority and fellow councillors to account and are able to constructively challenge and express concern about decisions and processes undertaken by the council whilst continuing to adhere to other aspects of this Code of Conduct.

6. Use of position

As a councillor:

6.1 I do not use, or attempt to use, my position improperly to the advantage or disadvantage of myself or anyone else.

Your position as a member of the local authority provides you with certain opportunities, responsibilities, and privileges, and you make choices all the time that will impact others. However, you should not take advantage of these opportunities to further your own or others' private interests or to disadvantage anyone unfairly.

7. Use of local authority resources and facilities

As a councillor:

7.1 I do not misuse council resources.

7.2 I will, when using the resources of the local authority or authorising their use by others:

- a. act in accordance with the local authority's requirements; and**
- b. ensure that such resources are not used for political purposes unless that use could reasonably be regarded as likely to facilitate, or be conducive to, the discharge of the functions of the local authority or of the office to which I have been elected or appointed.**

You may be provided with resources and facilities by the local authority to assist you in carrying out your duties as a councillor.

Examples include:

- office support
- stationery
- equipment such as phones, and computers
- transport
- access and use of local authority buildings and rooms.

These are given to you to help you carry out your role as a councillor more effectively and are not to be used for business or personal gain. They should be used in accordance with the purpose for which they have been provided and the local authority's own policies regarding their use.

8. Complying with the Code of Conduct

As a Councillor:

8.1 I undertake Code of Conduct training provided by my local authority.

8.2 I cooperate with any Code of Conduct investigation and/or determination.

8.3 I do not intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is likely to be

involved with the administration of any investigation or proceedings.

8.4 I comply with any sanction imposed on me following a finding that I have breached the Code of Conduct.

It is extremely important for you as a councillor to demonstrate high standards, for you to have your actions open to scrutiny and for you not to undermine public trust in the local authority or its governance. If you do not understand or are concerned about the local authority's processes in handling a complaint you should raise this with your Monitoring Officer.

Protecting your reputation and the reputation of the local authority

9. Interests

As a councillor:

9.1 I register and disclose my interests.

Section 29 of the Localism Act 2011 requires the Monitoring Officer to establish and maintain a register of interests of members of the authority.

You need to register your interests so that the public, local authority employees and fellow councillors know which of your interests might give rise to a conflict of interest. The register is a public document that can be consulted when (or before) an issue arises. The register also protects you by allowing you to demonstrate openness and a willingness to be held accountable. You are personally responsible for deciding whether or not you should disclose an interest in a meeting, but it can be helpful for you to know early on if others think that a potential conflict might arise. It is also important that the public know about any interest that might have to be disclosed by you or other councillors when making or taking part in decisions, so that decision making is seen by the public as open and honest. This helps to ensure that public confidence in the integrity of local governance is maintained.

You should note that failure to register or disclose a disclosable pecuniary interest as set out in **Table 1**, is a criminal offence under the Localism Act 2011.

Appendix B sets out the detailed provisions on registering and disclosing interests. If in doubt, you should always seek advice from your Monitoring Officer.

10. Gifts and hospitality

As a councillor:

10.1 I do not accept gifts or hospitality, irrespective of estimated value, which could give rise to real or substantive personal gain or a reasonable suspicion of influence on my part to show favour from persons seeking to acquire, develop or do business with the local authority or from persons who may apply to the local authority for any permission, licence or other significant

advantage.

10.2 I register with the Monitoring Officer any gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £50 within 28 days of its receipt.

10.3 I register with the Monitoring Officer any significant gift or hospitality that I have been offered but have refused to accept.

In order to protect your position and the reputation of the local authority, you should exercise caution in accepting any gifts or hospitality which are (or which you reasonably believe to be) offered to you because you are a councillor. The presumption should always be not to accept significant gifts or hospitality. However, there may be times when such a refusal may be difficult if it is seen as rudeness in which case you could accept it but must ensure it is publicly registered. However, you do not need to register gifts and hospitality which are not related to your role as a councillor, such as Christmas gifts from your friends and family. It is also important to note that it is appropriate to accept normal expenses and hospitality associated with your duties as a councillor. If you are unsure, do contact your Monitoring Officer (Borough Council) or the Proper Officer (Parish and Town Councils) for guidance.

11. Decision making

As a councillor, when reaching decisions on any matter, I will:

11.01 Have regard to any relevant advice provided to me by –

(a) The Local Authority's Monitoring Officer; or

(b) The Local Authority's Chief Finance Officer

where that Officer is acting pursuant to his or her statutory duties.

11.02 Give reasons for all decisions in accordance with any statutory requirements and any reasonable additional requirements imposed by the Local Authority.

Appendices

Appendix A – The Seven Principles of Public Life

The principles are:

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 disclose 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.

Appendix B Registering interests

Within 28 days of becoming a member or your re-election or re-appointment to office you must register with the Monitoring Officer the interests which fall within the categories set out in **Table 1 (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests)** which are as described in “The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012”. You should also register details of your other personal interests which fall within the categories set out in **Table 2 (Other Registerable Interests)**.

“Disclosable Pecuniary Interest” means an interest of yourself, or of your partner if you are aware of your partner's interest, within the descriptions set out in Table 1 below.

"Partner" means a spouse or civil partner, or 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.

1. You must ensure that your register of interests is kept up-to-date and within 28 days of becoming aware of any new interest, or of any change to a registered interest, notify the Monitoring Officer.
2. A ‘sensitive interest’ is as an interest which, if disclosed, could lead to the councillor, or a person connected with the councillor, being subject to violence or intimidation.
3. Where you have a ‘sensitive interest’ you must notify the Monitoring Officer with the reasons why you believe it is a sensitive interest. If the Monitoring Officer agrees they will withhold the interest from the public register.

Non-participation in case of disclosable pecuniary interest

4. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to one of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in **Table 1**, you must disclose the interest, not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a ‘sensitive interest’, you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest, just that you have an interest. Dispensation may be granted in limited circumstances, to enable you to participate and vote on a matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest.
5. Where you have a disclosable pecuniary interest on a matter to be considered or is being considered by you as a Cabinet Member in exercise of your executive function, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest and must not take any steps or further steps in the matter apart from arranging for someone else to deal with it

Disclosure of Other Registerable Interests

6. Where a matter arises at a meeting which **directly relates** to the financial interest or wellbeing of one of your Other Registerable Interests (as set out in **Table 2**), you must

disclose the interest. You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

Disclosure of Non-Registerable Interests

7. Where a matter arises at a meeting which ***directly relates*** to your financial interest or well-being (and is not a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest set out in Table 1) or a financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate, you must disclose the interest. Subject to paragraph 10, you may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting. Otherwise you must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.
8. Where a matter arises at a meeting which ***may affect*** –
- a. your own financial interest or well-being;
 - b. a financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate; or
 - c. a financial interest or wellbeing of a body included under Other Registrable Interests as set out in **Table 2**

you must disclose the interest. In order to determine whether you can remain in the meeting after disclosing your interest the following test should be applied

9. Where a matter (referred to in paragraph 8 above) ***may affect*** the financial interest or well-being:
- a. to a greater extent than it affects the financial interests of the majority of inhabitants of the ward affected by the decision and;
 - b. a reasonable member of the public knowing all the facts would believe that it would affect your view of the wider public interest

Subject to paragraph 10, you may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting. Otherwise you must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation.

If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

10. Where a Non-Registerable interest has been identified at paragraphs 7, 8 or 9 above, you may speak on the matter, take part in any discussion or vote, and remain in the room if the matter relates to the functions of your Authority in respect of:
- (i) Housing, where you are a tenant of your Authority provided that the matter does 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 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 councillors;
 - (v) Any ceremonial honour given to councillors;
 - (vi) Setting council tax or a precept under the Local Government Finance Act 1992; or
 - (vii) The consideration, setting and amendment of the Authority's annual budget.
11. Where you have an Other Registerable Interest or Non-Registerable Interest on a matter to be considered or is being considered by you as a Cabinet Member in exercise of your executive function, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest and must not take any steps or further steps in the matter apart from arranging for someone else to deal with it.

Table 1: Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

This table sets out the explanation of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in the [Relevant Authorities \(Disclosable Pecuniary Interests\) Regulations 2012](#).

Subject	Description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the council) made to the councillor during the previous 12-month period for expenses incurred by him/her in carrying out his/her duties as a councillor, or towards his/her election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.
Contracts	Any contract made between the councillor or his / her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners (or a firm in which such person is a partner, or an incorporated body of which such person is a director* or a body that such person has a beneficial interest in the securities* of) and the Council — (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged.
Land and Property	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the council. ‘Land’ excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not give the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners (alone or jointly with

	another) a right to occupy or to receive income.
Licenses	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the council for a month or longer.
Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to the councillor's knowledge)— (a) the landlord is the council; and (b) the tenant is a body that the councillor, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners is a partner of or a director* of or has a beneficial interest in the securities* of.
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities* of a body where— (a) that body (to the councillor's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the council; and (b) either— (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 councillor, or his/ her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners have a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

* 'director' includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society.

* '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.

Table 2: Other Registrable Interests

You must register as an Other Registrable Interest:

- a) any unpaid directorships
- b) any body of which you are a member or are in a position of general control or management and to which you are nominated or appointed by your authority
- c) any body
 - (i) exercising functions of a public nature, or
 - (ii) directed to charitable purposes, or
 - (iii) 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

Code of Conduct

www.swindon.gov.uk



Making Swindon a great place to work

Why you must read our Code of Conduct

Swindon Borough Council expects every employee to behave in a highly professional manner.

That's why you need to read and understand the Code of Conduct as it outlines the standards we expect from you while you are at work. It also provides examples of the right and the wrong behaviour should you be unsure how to act in a particular situation.

Once you have read the Code of Conduct you need to confirm that you have done so. Please complete the details below. If there are parts of the Code that you do not understand, ask your line manager to explain it or contact Human Resources on ext 4343 or 0800 032 5642.

I have read and understood the Swindon Borough Council Code of Conduct.

Name

.....

Signature

.....

Date

.....

Once you have completed and signed the tear off slip, please pass it to your line manager to be forwarded to Human Resources. Thank you.

Data Protection

The information you provide will be used to store on file and may be shared with other service areas for statistical purposes.

Code of Conduct

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1. Introduction

This Code of Conduct will:

- help you to understand how you can fulfil your ethical obligations in performing your role
- set clear expectations for your conduct as a public employee in the Council and
- provide guidance to help you deal properly with ethical issues you may encounter in your work.

1.1 Overview

As an employee of the Council, you are involved in complex issues associated with the provision of community services. The way you carry out your duties must promote and maintain public confidence and trust in the work of the Council.

Although there is no single set of rules that can answer all ethical questions, the Council's Code of Conduct provides an ethical framework for the decisions, actions and behaviour of your work as a public official. If you find yourself in a situation where there is no clear agreement on what is 'the right thing to do', you can:

- refer to this Code of Conduct, Ethical Decision Making Guidance (page 23) and/or any applicable guidelines, policies and procedures
- discuss the situation with your line manager and use the Quick Guide to work through the issues
- contact Human Resources, Audit or Law and Democratic Services for assistance.

1.2 What is the Code of Conduct?

This Code of Conduct is designed to provide guidance about what is expected from you in your daily work and in your dealings with elected members, colleagues and the public.

All Council employees must be familiar with the Code of Conduct. This document forms part of your contract of employment and you are required to comply with its contents. Failure to do so may result in disciplinary action, which could include dismissal.

For this reason, it is important that you read the **whole** of this document and ask your manager or supervisor for clarification if there is anything in it that you don't understand and needs explaining. Once you have signed and returned the acceptance section on the flap of the back cover, it will be assumed that you understand its contents and agree to comply with your contract of employment and all the rules and policies, etc that it refers to.

If you have management responsibilities, you need to ensure that employees reporting to you have access to the Code and are given opportunities for training where appropriate.

The basis for this revised document is: the Local Government Act 2000; the working party comprising the Local Government Association, the Employers Organisation and the public sector unions; and the nationwide consultation co-ordinated by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

1.3 Who does the Code apply to?

The Code applies to all employees and anyone acting as an employee of Swindon Borough Council. Inevitably, some of the issues covered will affect some employees more than others.

Although the Code does not directly apply to contractors, consultants or volunteers, the Council's continued association with these individuals and/or their organisations requires them to observe and comply with the Code. However, in some instances, compliance may be a condition of the contract between a third party and the Council, in which case their compliance with the Code would be binding. Elected Members have their own Code of Conduct, available on the Council's intranet site.

Breaches of the Code and standards set by the Council may result in disciplinary action. **If you are unsure about any aspect of the Code, please raise it with your manager or supervisor at the earliest opportunity.**



The Council has a responsibility to ensure that:

- You are clear about what is expected of you
- You have a safe and healthy working environment
- You have a work environment that is free from discrimination, harassment or bullying
- You are offered relevant training and development opportunities
- You have the opportunity to choose to be represented by a Trade Union in appropriate circumstances as determined by Council policy

1.4 What can you expect from the Council?

The Council exists to provide services to the public. All these services are delivered by people - the Council's employees. For the Council to run efficiently, it's vital that you understand your work and your responsibilities whilst at work. You also need to understand how your activities outside work may affect your ability to do your work during working hours.

So that you are clear about your responsibilities, the Council has various rules, procedures and policies that affect all employees. Some of these originate from European Law, others from UK Law implemented by Central Government, and others that are specific to the Council. There may also be very particular rules, requirements or codes that apply to your job or work area which you will have been told about before you start work. You will be advised should these rules or procedures change during your working life with the Council.

1.5 What does the Council expect from you?

In summary, you are required to:

- Attend work in a condition where you are able to carry out your duties safely and effectively.
- Act honestly.
- Act with dignity and treat all others with dignity and respect.
- Work in accordance with the terms and conditions of your contract of employment and job description.
- Understand and apply the Council's rules, policies and procedures.
- Be committed to delivering quality services to service users.
- Understand and act in accordance with the Council's vision and values, policy and procedures.

1.6 Where can you find details of the policies and standards that apply to you?

The various sections of this document summarise the Council's key policies and procedures in respect of behaviour and the ways in which you are required to work.

If you are affected by any of the policies contained in this document or you are in any doubt about how they apply to you, you should always refer to the detailed rules or the policies and procedures in full in any of the following ways:

- You can ask for a paper copy from your line manager or supervisor
- You can contact the HR First Response Team on extension 4343 or 0800 032 5642 and either ask for it to be emailed to you or for a paper copy
- Through your New Starter induction process
- You can find the information on the Council's Intranet site, in the Employment section. If you are reading this code on the Intranet, where a relevant document is indicated as available on the Intranet, it can be found by simply clicking on the reference <http://sbcint/employment.htm>

1.7 What happens if the content of the Code changes?

The Council will take every reasonable step to ensure that the Code of Conduct is kept up to date. The most up to date version will always be the one that is available on the Intranet site. Changes to the Code will be consulted on with Trade Unions and widely communicated.



2. Standards of Behaviour

For example:

- Offensive, abusive, belittling or threatening behaviour directed at an individual or group is unacceptable conduct
- It is not acceptable to restrict access to training or promotional opportunities on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, marital status, disability, race, colour, nationality or national origin, religion, age, address or union membership status
- You should make any reasonable adjustment to enable a person with a disability to perform a job
- When dealing with aggressive or agitated customers, you should deal with the person without aggression or bias
- You must not engage in any behaviour of a sexual nature that is unwelcome as it is unacceptable and unlawful conduct. For example leers, suggestive notes or e-mails, innuendo, or touching.

2.1 Workplace Behaviour and Personal Conduct

You should treat colleagues, elected Members and members of the public with dignity and respect.

You should:

- Ensure that your conduct is not inappropriately discriminatory or harassing to others.
- Ensure your behaviour and performance meets work place standards at any time that you are representing the Council or are likely to be identified or associated with your role as a public official (whether or not you are 'on duty' at the time).
- Make sure you are familiar with and follow the Council's policies on equal opportunities and the prevention of discrimination and harassment.
- Make reasonable efforts to develop and maintain appropriate skills in valuing diversity.

2.2 Grievances

If you have a concern or grievance in relation to certain aspects of your employment then you can use the Grievance procedure. This provides an opportunity for you to formally lodge a grievance that has not been resolved through informal means. Any employee who submits a grievance in good faith will not suffer any adverse consequences as a result of submitting the grievance.

2.3 Reporting Absence

If you are unable to attend work for any reason, you must advise your manager as soon as possible. In the specific case of sickness absence, you must advise your manager **within half an hour of your normal start time (at least)** to enable your manager to make alternative arrangements for your work to be covered. Further information is available in the Council's Sickness Absence Policy.

2.4 Misconduct

The Code of Conduct guides and assists employees acting in good faith. If, in your decisions, actions or conduct you wilfully fail to comply with the standards outlined in the Code of Conduct, you will be guilty of misconduct and are likely to fall subject to disciplinary action, which could include dismissal.

2.5 Learning and Development

You are obliged to participate in relevant learning and development opportunities to develop the skills and knowledge necessary to perform your job and to enhance the delivery of services to the community.

You should seek feedback on your work performance and reasonably engage in any plans for improving your work performance.

2.6 Alcohol and Drugs

You must not consume alcohol, use illicit drugs or other illegal substances while at work. You must also ensure that the use of any of them does not adversely affect the work performance and safety of yourself or others, and does not bring the Council into disrepute.

Similarly, if you are taking legally prescribed or over-the-counter drugs, you must ensure that their use does not adversely affect your work performance and the safety of yourself and others.

If you are a supervisor or manager, you will need to consider the options available for assisting employees who are required to take legally prescribed drugs and whose level of performance has been impaired. In these circumstances, a risk assessment should be undertaken with the assistance of the Occupational Health service.

Further guidance is available in the Council's Substance Misuse Policy and Guidance.

For example, if you are:

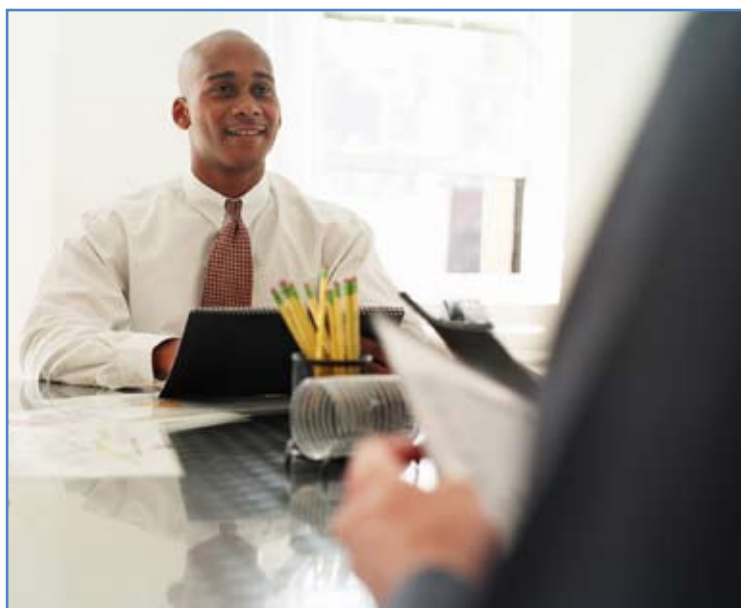
- On call, you should not consume alcohol in the event that you are recalled to work.
- Taking prescribed medication, you should ensure you are well aware of any side effects that may impair your ability to do your job.

2.7 Health, Safety and Well-Being

All employees have a personal and legal responsibility under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 for themselves, colleagues and visitors to the Council's buildings and premises.

These responsibilities are identified in the Council's Health and Safety policy. In summary, the policy states that you must:

- Look after the health and safety of yourself and others who may be affected by your actions or failure to carry out certain actions at work.
- Co-operate with your manager, attend training sessions, carry out reasonable instructions.



3. Protecting the Council and its Employees

For example, you should not:

- Use your status or position to obtain a transfer, promotion, advancement or appointment for yourself or another person or to improperly influence a selection process
- Falsify or improperly edit or destroy official records
- Seek to obtain a more favoured status for a funding application or for services to a particular stakeholder
- Instruct an employee to do any of the above.

3.1 Other Employment

In some instances, your contract of employment may prevent you from undertaking other employment without the written permission of your manager. If this is the case, it will be detailed specifically in your written statement of particulars (what you may refer to as your 'contract').

It is important that you ensure that any additional employment does not conflict with the interests of the Council or affect your ability and credibility to do your job. You must also ensure that Council time and/or resources are not utilised in connection with any approved private employment.

If in doubt, the best thing to do is to discuss the circumstances with your manager. Further guidance is also available in the Council's Additional Employment Policy.

3.2 Use of Authority

You should not use your official position, status, powers or authority to seek to improperly influence a decision or action.

You are expected to provide honest, impartial and comprehensive advice regardless of your personal assessment on a matter. If your personal views conflict with the performance of your official duties or if you believe that you cannot act impartially, you should contact your line manager and attempt to resolve the conflict.

When requested, you are expected to provide Members, the Chief Executive, line managers and co-workers with advice which is frank, independent, based on an accurate representation of the facts and as comprehensive as possible.

When exercising a discretionary power, you should ensure that the power is being used properly, impartially, equitably and is consistent with relevant legislation, delegations, procedures or guidelines. In exercising any power associated with your employment, you must ensure that you are either statutorily authorised to do so or that you have been delegated the power by a person with the necessary authority to issue the delegation.

While use of public resources for non-official purposes may be permitted under relevant Council guidelines, managers should ensure that the use:

- Does not impact on the performance of duties and tasks
- Is not for any unacceptable or unlawful purpose
- Is not related to any private commercial work or income-generating activity
- Does not erode public confidence in the Council
- Does not hinder the work of the Council
- Does not expose the Council to unintended legal liabilities
- Is approved by the Chief Executive or delegate if any cost from the use of property or facilities is incurred, or income derived.

3.3 Conduct Outside Working Time

Generally, what you do outside work is your own concern, but you should avoid doing anything that might adversely affect the reputation of the Council or bring the Council into disrepute. In your official capacity (as a Council employee) or personal capacity, you must not allow your personal interests to conflict with the Council's requirements or use your position to improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person. If you are not sure whether or how this may affect you in your Council role, speak to your manager. If you act contrary to a caution provided by your manager, you may find yourself subject to disciplinary action.

3.4 Criminal Charges and Convictions

The Council requires all applicants for jobs to disclose all contraventions of, or failures to comply with, any provisions of law, whether committed in the UK or elsewhere, unless the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act applies and the rehabilitation period has expired. In some circumstances, Criminal Records Bureau checks are conducted on all successful applicants for certain positions in the Council.

Once you are an employee, you must notify the Council in writing if you are charged with any offence or if you are convicted of any offence. If you are charged with an offence, the notice must be given immediately after you are charged (ie. next working day). If you are convicted of any offence, the notification must be given immediately after you are convicted (ie. next working day). It should be noted that the term "conviction" includes a finding of guilt, regardless of whether or not a conviction is recorded. Failure to notify the Council in either case will constitute grounds for disciplinary action.

3.5 Use of Council Property, Facilities and Equipment

Council facilities are to be used for the Council's business and for no other purpose unless you have your Director's (or their nominees) permission beforehand.

Reasonable personal use of telephones, photocopiers, computers and faxes is allowed provided you have been authorised to do so by your manager. However, no private work may be carried out in the Council's time, or on the Council's premises or with the use of the Council's equipment.

The Council allows reasonable, non-official use of internet and email, as long as individual or service performance is not compromised or adversely affected as a result. Your line manager can provide you with clarification as to what constitutes reasonable, non-official use. However, as a general rule, such use should be restricted to outside of working hours, during lunch breaks etc.

3.6 Dealing with the Council's Money

All employees must ensure that they use public funds entrusted to them in a responsible and lawful manner. They should strive to ensure value for money to the local community and to avoid legal challenge to the Council.

Should you have responsibility for budgets and/or purchasing, you must ensure that you understand and comply with the Council's Standing Orders and financial regulations etc.

When committing Council money, you must ensure that there is an approved budget for such expenditure and that the expenditure is within the limits that you are personally authorised to incur.

Employees involved in the tendering process and dealing with contractors must be clear on the separation of client and contractor roles within the Council.

You must declare any financial interest, whether direct or indirect, that you or your partner may have in any contract or proposed contract with the Council. You should also consider declaring non-financial interests, for example, where you do voluntary work for an organisation in receipt of a grant from the Council. If you are in any doubt then you should make a declaration.

3.7 Conflict of Interest

If a conflict occurs between your private interests and public duties you must resolve the conflict in favour of your public duties. You can refer to Council procedures or guidelines for advice in analysing, declaring and registering conflicts of interest.

You must advise your manager in writing of any personal or immediate family private interests that may give rise to a conflict of interest with your official duties, particularly if you are involved in making decisions affecting contracting, tendering or regulatory functions.

You should comply with any reasonable request from the Chief Executive to provide information relating to your personal interests or the interests of a dependent or spouse.

Examples of conflicts (or perceived conflicts) between personal interests and public duties that should be declared and in some cases avoided include:

- Employees in positions that could influence or be perceived to influence, funding allocations, accepting appointments to executive or management positions in organisations that receive or seek to receive funding from the Council.
- Staff who have access to computer databases of customers\updating their own personal records or those of close relatives.
- As a purchasing officer liaising with a supplier who employs one of your close relatives.
- Employees being contracted to provide services to the Council outside of their paid employment.
- Generating work which involves travel to provide an opportunity to visit friends.
- A supervisor who is in a position to approve higher duties or provide other benefits to a subordinate where a close personal relationship exists (such as a partner or family member or close personal friend).
- Involvement with an interview panel when a relationship exists with one of the applicants.

- Small low value gifts such as flowers, a box of chocolates, diaries or similar items that may be used at work or shared with colleagues, may be accepted providing they are declared and recorded in the Register of Interests held by the Monitoring Officer.
- Other non-work related gifts (particularly drinks or hospitality etc) must not be accepted under any circumstances.

3.8 Gifts and Hospitality

The Local Govt Act 1972 states that an employee shall not “under colour of his office or employment accept any fee or reward other than their proper remuneration (i.e. salary/ pay)”

Should you be placed in a position where refusal of a gift would cause offence (this may be particularly relevant around Christmas and other festivals) it is suggested that consideration be given to passing the gift to the Mayor for use in relation to his/her charity.

If you are in any doubt, you should seek the guidance of the Council’s Monitoring Officer, or the Head of Internal Audit before accepting any gifts or hospitality offered.

3.9 Sponsorship

Where the Council sponsors an event or service, an employee, or any partner, spouse or relative must not benefit from the sponsorship. Employees must seek guidance from their manager if they are involved with any event or service that the Council proposes to sponsor.

3.10 Political, Professional and Trade Union Activity

You should ensure that your right to engage in political or professional activities does not result in an actual or perceived conflict of interest with your official duties with the Council. You should ensure that you are able, and be seen to be able, to remain unbiased in the performance of those duties.

Council employees serve the Council as a whole and in carrying out your work you must be politically neutral, ensuring that individual rights of all elected Members are respected. In your capacity as a Council employee, you should not attend meetings of political groups unless specifically authorised by the Chief Executive or your Group Director or Director. Such neutrality does not mean that you cannot be a member of a political party.

If you are a member of a profession, you are expected to uphold the standards of performance and conduct set by the relevant professional association and this Code of Conduct. However, it is noted that there can be exceptions to this where there is legislative authority to do so. If you believe a conflict exists between your official role and the standards of your profession, you must raise your concerns with your line manager.

If you are a workplace representative of a trade union or professional association, you should ensure that when you make public comment, it is clear that comment is made on behalf of the union or association you represent and not the Council. Provisions relating to Facility Time to undertake official union roles are outlined in the Council's Facility Time Agreements.

3.11 Information Disclosure and Confidentiality

As a Council employee, you may obtain information that has not been made public and is still confidential. You must never disclose information given in confidence by anyone, or information acquired which you believe is of a confidential nature, without the consent of a person authorised to give it or unless you are required to by law.

You must not prevent another person from gaining access to information to which that person is entitled by law. You must not disclose confidential information for your own personal use or for use by anyone else known to you, or to the disadvantage or the discredit of the Council or anyone else.

You must always observe the provisions of the Data Protection Act 1998, the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Council's procedures for the release of personal information held about other employees or members of the public. Breach of confidentiality may be considered a disciplinary offence, which could result in dismissal.

When you leave your employment with the Council, you must still respect the confidentiality of official information that may have been available to you in the course of your duties and not use this information for private, commercial or political gain.

You must obtain permission from the Chief Executive or their delegate before publishing or disclosing any articles, processes or materials that you have produced as part of your employment.

You must ensure that consultants and contractors engaged to provide a service for the Council are aware that this work is the intellectual property of the Council.

3.12 Intellectual Property

Intellectual property is a legal term that refers to the rights and obligations received and granted, including copyright. Ownership of intellectual property is determined by considering the circumstances in which it was conceived and developed. The Council owns the copyright in material made by, or under its direction. Whether you are an employee or a contractor, copyright in material you produce in the course of your work belongs to the Council, unless otherwise explicitly provided for in your contract of employment.

3.13 Security

You must visibly display your Identification Badge at all times while you are on any Council premises. All employees are required to challenge anyone in an employee and/or secure area of the Council's premises without either an Employee ID or Visitor's Badge. You must not allow any individual not displaying an ID Badge to follow ("tailgate") you into any secure area of the Council's premises.

If you come to work without your badge, you must report to the nearest Customer Services point to collect and use a temporary replacement. If you lose your ID Badge, you must report it immediately to your manager. You will be required to pay for a replacement.

If you have a visitor coming to see you at the Council's premises, you must follow the Visitor Monitoring arrangements.

3.14 Public Comment on Council Policy and Administration

'Public comment' in this section includes public speaking engagements, comments on radio and television, letters to newspapers, and expressing views in books, journals or notices if it is expected that the comments will spread to the community at large.

All media requests for information and enquiries that relate to policy and procedures or operational activities must be referred to the Council's Communications Team. The Council procedure should be followed in these instances.

When making authorised public comment in an official capacity, you must:

- Ensure it is part of your official role.
- Not misrepresent the facts concerning Government or Council policy or administration.
- Comply with the confidential information provisions of the Data Protection Act.
- Respect the confidentiality of information that has not been approved for release either by the Cabinet or through official Council channels.

In your capacity as a private citizen, you have the same rights as any other member of the public to openly discuss or comment on community and social issues. However, there are some circumstances where you may still need to take care in making such comments. For example, a situation could arise when public comment, although made in a private capacity, may appear to be an official comment on behalf of the Council. In such circumstances you should indicate clearly that your comment is made in a private capacity and does not represent the official view of the Council.

It is your responsibility to take all reasonable steps to ensure that any comment will be understood as representing your personal views as a private citizen. If you are a workplace representative of a trade union or professional association, you should ensure that when you make public comment, it is clear that comment is made on behalf of the union or association you represent and not the Council.

If you are in any doubt, contact your line manager or the Director, Customer Communications on telephone number 01793 463020.

3.15 Internal Audit and Risk Management

An effective internal audit function and risk management framework are important mechanisms for the Council to ensure effective internal control, good financial systems and management of risk. All employees have a responsibility to contribute to this work and, where an agreed action plan makes you personally responsible for progressing a particular action, it is your responsibility to ensure that it is undertaken within the agreed timescale.

4. Ways of Working

You should ensure your leadership and management style:

- Is based on open, honest and thorough communication.
- Provides for optimum working conditions within the resources available to you.
- Supports positive performance management processes, including access to related learning and development opportunities for employees.
- Supports the right of employees to engage in open dialogue with you, and to pursue relevant conflict and grievance management options when issues arise.

4.1 Managerial Roles and Responsibilities

As a manager, you have a responsibility to set a good example for employees through your own behaviour and attitudes, especially in relation to upholding the ethical principles, obligations and standards as set in this Code of Conduct. You should ensure that you understand your responsibilities under relevant financial, technological, information, human, knowledge/intellectual and physical asset management legislation, policies and procedures, maintaining the principles of accountability, continuous improvement, fairness, flexibility and equity in the workplace.

You should ensure that employees understand performance standards expected from them and objectively assess their performance against these standards.

You must ensure that relevant legislation, delegations, and Council policies and procedures are accessible to all employees in your workgroup.

You should ensure that all employees who report to you are familiar with the requirements and objectives of their job, and have access to the information, training, supervision, feedback and work conditions needed to achieve them.

You should be honest and objective in reporting the skills and qualities of employees in testimonials; references and performance reports, ensuring your decisions can be substantiated against objective standards and indicators.

You are required to act promptly, thoroughly and fairly when responding to, or investigating grievances and reports of breaches of the Code of Conduct.

To avoid any accusation of bias, you must not be involved in the appointment of any applicant if you are a relative or friend to them. Similarly, you must not be involved in decisions relating to discipline, promotion or pay adjustments for any employee who is a relative, partner or friend. If you are in any doubt, you should discuss the matter with your manager.

4.2 Following Instructions

- You are expected to follow all reasonable and lawful instructions related to your work given by a person with the authority to issue such instructions.
- You should accept that you may not personally agree with all decisions made by your manager.
- You may refuse to comply with an instruction that appears to be unlawful and report the matter to an appropriate senior officer.
- You should tell the person giving an unreasonable instruction that the instruction is, in your view, unreasonable and allow them the opportunity to respond. In the interim, you are generally required to carry out the instruction unless:
 - there is a danger to a person's health and safety or
 - a conflict of interest may exist or
 - it does not comply with Council policy and practice.

Managers must be able to justify their instructions and decisions in line with their delegations, authority, and Council policies and procedures, and be open and respond promptly to constructive questions.

If you object to an instruction on genuine conscientious grounds, or if there may be a perceived conflict with a professional code of ethics, you should attempt to negotiate and resolve the matter with your manager to achieve a mutually acceptable solution. If a local resolution is unable to be reached, refer the issue to your Director or Group Director.

4.3 Working with Councillors

Mutual respect between employees and councillors is essential to good local government. Close personal familiarity between employees and elected Members can damage the relationship and cause embarrassment to other employees. Such familiarity should be avoided. The Council has agreed a Member/Officer Protocol that councillors and officers must comply with. Councillors have their own Code of Conduct that they are also required to comply with.

As a private citizen you have the right to communicate directly with a Member of Parliament on any issue affecting you as a private citizen.

4.4 Communication with Senior Officers and Members

When required, you are expected to provide Members, the Chief Executive or other line managers with advice that is frank, independent, based on accurate and comprehensive representation of the facts. This includes setting out the advantages, disadvantages, costs and consequences of the available options and where appropriate, recommending a course of action.

When communicating directly with Members on issues affecting you as a private citizen, you should ensure your actions comply with the obligations relating to public comment.

4.5 Working with Local Community and Service Users

Employees should always remember their responsibilities to the community they serve and should provide courteous, efficient and impartial service delivery to all groups and individuals within the community.

4.6 Working with Contractors

All relationships of a business or private nature with external contractors, or potential contractors, should be made known in writing to the Director of Procurement and copied to the Director of Law and Democratic Services. Orders and contracts must be awarded in accordance with the Council's Standing Orders and procurement process. No special favour in the tendering process must be shown to businesses run by, for example, friends, partners, or relatives. No part of the local community must be discriminated against.

4.7 Working Safely

Any activity that presents a significant risk to the health, safety or well-being of an employee or other person must have been subject to a written risk assessment. This is a tool which managers must use to determine the safest and best way of carrying out the work, including appropriate training, personal protective equipment etc. Appropriate safety controls should all be summarised on the risk assessment or safe system of work procedure and provided to the relevant employees.

Employees must follow the resulting safe system of work to ensure their safety and that of others is not put at risk. If these are not in place, speak to your manager in the first instance or your Health and Safety adviser.

For example, you must:

- Comply with the instructions given for workplace health and safety at the workplace by the Council.
- Use personal protective equipment if the equipment is provided and you have been properly instructed to use it.
- Not wilfully or recklessly interfere with or misuse anything provided for workplace health and safety at the workplace.
- Not wilfully place at risk the health and safety of any person at the workplace.
- Not wilfully injure yourself.
- Report to your supervisor any workplace hazards that cannot be immediately rectified.
- Ensure that you comply in practice with any guidelines given for performing manual handling tasks.
- Take all reasonable steps to ensure that employees you supervise are following guidelines and have access to job-specific training.

4.8 Dress Standards

Your dress style must reflect appropriate workplace health, safety and security considerations applicable to your job and work environment.

5. Reporting Breaches of the Code and Whistleblowing

Disclosures might be about:

- Official misconduct
- Incorrect administration
- Negligent or improper management affecting public funds.

If you are concerned about any practice you see in the Council which you think conflicts with the Code of Conduct, you should obtain advice from your manager, your department head, Trade Union representative, or any other appropriate person as identified in the Council's policies referred to in the Code of Conduct.

The Public Interests Disclosures Act 1998 and the Council's Disclosure (Whistleblowing) Policy can provide safeguards for employees and public officials who disclose unlawful and improper conduct including breaches of this Code.

Public interest disclosures should be made directly to the Monitoring Officer, who is the Director, Law and Democratic Services, or to the Head of Internal Audit on the confidential whistleblowing line 01793 464603.

Any suspicion of money laundering must be reported in the first instance to the Director of Finance.



6. A Quick Guide

A Quick Guide To Making an ethical decision

Not every ethical dilemma can be detailed in a Code of Conduct. This is because every situation is different. To help you assess a situation, a useful rule is – **when in doubt, talk about it**. You can talk with your manager, a colleague, trade union representative, or an adviser from Human Resources or Law and Democratic Services.

It is important to analyse all the relevant facts and circumstances before deciding what is the ethical thing to do.

1. What is the problem? – describe the situation

- What is happening and who is involved?
- Who is affected?
- What are the job expectations?
- What are the actual or foreseeable consequences and impact?
- What guidance is there in legislation and the Code of Conduct?
- Which Council policy or procedure applies?
- Why do I feel uncomfortable with this?

2. Is it an ethical problem? – apply the Code of Conduct

- What ethics obligations and standards apply?
- Would the public see the proposed conduct, decision or advice as fair, honest and appropriate?
- Is the public's confidence in the Council at risk?
- Are the values of natural justice, accountability and reasonableness met?
- Has the Council's duty of care been compromised?
- Are my personal and professional beliefs and values compromised?

3. What action should be taken? – identify options

- Do I have the power or authority to deal with the issue?
- Who else should I talk to?
- What options are available that meet the relevant ethics principles?
- What is consistent with current policy and practice?
- What are the pros and cons of each option?
- How would the public view these options?
- What feels right to me as a professional public official?

4. What is the most ethical option? – choose a course of action

- Is the decision fair and equitable as outlined in the ethics principles?
- Does it provide a reasonable balance between competing interests and values?
- Is it consistent with relevant legislation, policy and practice?
- Can the decision be justified to Members and the public?
- Can the decision be easily explained?
- Is it easy to document the key issues and explain the reasons for the decision?
- Do I feel comfortable?

5. What changes may need to occur? – follow up

- Is this ethical issue an isolated event or does it represent a wider Council issue?
- Who needs to be advised and how?
- What do I need to do to prevent the situation occurring again?



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MONITORING OFFICER PROTOCOL

- 1 The Monitoring Officer undertakes to discharge his or her responsibilities outlined in this protocol with determination and a manner which will enhance the reputation of the Council. In general terms his or her ability to discharge these duties depends on excellent working relations with colleagues and members but also the flow of information and access to debate particularly at early stages.
- 2 The following arrangements and understandings between the Monitoring Officer and colleagues and members are designed to help ensure the effective discharge of their functions:
 - a) If not a member of the Corporate Management Team, the Monitoring Officer will have advance notice of those meetings and agenda and reports, and the right to attend and speak.
 - b) Advance notice of any meeting whether formal or informal between the Chief Executive, Corporate Directors, Directors, or Heads of Service (Tier 1 and 2) and members of the Executive or Committee Chairs will be given to the Monitoring Officer where any procedural, vires or other constitutional issues are likely to arise.
 - c) The Chief Executive, Corporate Directors, Directors and Heads of Service (Tier 1 and 2) will alert the Monitoring Officer to all emerging issues of concern including legality, probity, vires and constitutional issues.
 - d) The Monitoring Officer or his/her staff will have copies of all reports to members.
 - e) The Monitoring Officer is expected to develop good liaison and working relations with relevant Government Departments, the external auditor and the Ombudsman including the giving and receiving of relevant information whether confidential or otherwise.
 - f) The Monitoring Officer will have a special relationship with the Chairman of the Council, the Standards Committee and the Overview and Scrutiny Committees and will ensure the Head of Paid Service and S151 Officer have up-to-date information regarding emerging issues.
 - g) The Monitoring Officer will be expected to make enquiries into allegations of misconduct and if appropriate will make a written report to the Standards Committee unless the Monitoring Officer and Chair of Standards Committee agree a report is not warranted.

- h) The Head of Paid Service, S151 Officer and Monitoring Officer will meet regularly to consider and recommend action in connection with current governance issues and other matters of concern regarding probity.
- i) In carrying out any investigation (whether under Regulations or otherwise) the Monitoring Officer will have unqualified access to any information held by the Council and any employee who can assist in the discharge of their functions.
- j) The Monitoring Officer will have control of a budget sufficient to enable him or her to seek Counsel's opinion on any matter concerning their functions.
- k) The Monitoring Officer will be responsible for preparing a training programme for members on the ethical framework subject to the approval of the Standards Committee.
- l) The Monitoring Officer will report to the Council from time to time on the Constitution and any necessary or desirable changes following consultation in particular with the Head of Paid Service and S151 Officer.
- m) In consultation with the Mayor, the Chair of the Standards Committee, the Leader of the Council, the Head of Paid Service, and the S151 Officer, the Monitoring Officer may defer the making of a formal report under Section 5 Local Government and Housing Act 1989 where another investigative body is involved.
- n) The Monitoring Officer will make a report to the Council from time to time as necessary on the staff, accommodation and resources they require to discharge his/her functions.
- o) The Monitoring Officer will appoint a deputy and keep him or her briefed on emerging issues.
- p) The Monitoring Officer will make arrangements to ensure good communication between his/her office and Clerks to Parish Councils.

Reviewed May 2025

Councillor Role Definitions

1 LEADER OF THE COUNCIL

ROLE PURPOSE:

To be the senior political spokesperson for the Council and the executive Cabinet.

To provide political leadership to the Council.

To provide community leadership and together with the Mayor to promote Swindon as a whole and act as a focal point for the community.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

To work with other cabinet members and the officers of the Council to:-

1. Communicate effectively the Cabinet and Council policies.
2. Provide political leadership in the development of policy options, especially the corporate strategy, including the setting of targets.
3. Ensure policies accord with corporate strategy, and ensure coherence across all policy areas, working in conjunction with the Policy and Performance Committees as appropriate.
4. Maintain staff commitment and morale through providing clear policy direction, sustainable workloads and good working conditions. Generally, to promote Swindon Council as a model employer with a firm commitment to equality of opportunity.
5. Lead political debate and make recommendations to Council on the overall priorities and the distribution of resources and the setting of the Council's budget.
6. Have overall responsibility within the Cabinet for the budget.
7. Make executive decisions that have been delegated to Cabinet members solely in accordance with the procedure set out in the Constitution.
8. Monitor progress towards policy objectives.
9. Liaise with other bodies/partners at political/policy level and representatives of the community and represent the Council's best interests.

10. Represent Swindon's interest locally, regionally and nationally, take on such representative and civic duties as may be required, and act as an advocate for Swindon.
11. Assist and advise, where necessary, Councillors pursuing constituency issues.
12. Represent the Cabinet.
13. As appropriate, to act as the spokesperson for the Cabinet in connection with overview and scrutiny matters.
14. Lead the work of the Cabinet, its programmes and priorities.
15. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life, seeking to serve the best interests of the community and to promote and support these principles by leadership and example. This will include acting within any agreed Councillor protocols.
16. Assist with the training and development of political colleagues.
17. In consultation with the Deputy Leader, and with external support from SOLACE where required, to set the Chief Executive's annual performance targets and to hold him/her to account for progress towards them.
18. Liaise with the Chief Executive and other key staff on a regular basis and provide formal policy guidance and support.
19. Provide guidance and support to Cabinet colleagues as appropriate in relation to their portfolios.
20. Appoint the Deputy Leader and members of the Cabinet and undertake periodic reviews of the portfolios and the allocation of portfolios to Cabinet colleagues.
21. Support the devolution of decision-making to communities.

2 DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL

ROLE PURPOSE:

To deputise for the Leader as senior political spokesperson for the Council and the executive Cabinet.

To support the Leader in providing political leadership to the Council.

To provide community leadership and together with the Mayor to promote Swindon as a whole and act as a focal point for the community.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

To work with other cabinet members and the officers of the Council to:-

1. To support the Leader of the Council in:
 - a. Communicating effectively the Cabinet and Council policies.
 - b. Providing political leadership in the development of policy options, especially the corporate strategy, including the setting of targets.
 - c. Ensuring policies accord with corporate strategy, and ensure coherence across all policy areas, working in conjunction with the Policy and Performance Committees as appropriate.
 - d. Maintaining staff commitment and morale through providing clear policy direction, sustainable workloads and good working conditions. Generally, promoting Swindon Council as a model employer with a firm commitment to equality of opportunity.
 - e. Leading political debate and make recommendations to Council on the overall priorities and the distribution of resources and the setting of the Council's budget.
 - f. Leading the work of the Cabinet, its programmes and priorities.
2. Monitor progress towards policy objectives.
3. Liaise with other bodies/partners at political/policy level and representatives of the community and represent the Council's best interests.
4. Represent Swindon's interest locally, regionally and nationally, take on such representative and civic duties as may be required, and act as an advocate for Swindon.
5. Assist and advise, where necessary, Councillors pursuing constituency issues.

6. Represent the Cabinet in the Leader's absence.
7. As appropriate, to act as the spokesperson for the Cabinet in connection with overview and scrutiny matters.
8. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life, seeking to serve the best interests of the community and to promote and support these principles by leadership and example. This will include acting within any agreed Councillor protocols.
9. Assist with the training and development of political colleagues.
10. Support the Leader, along with external support from SOLACE where required, in setting the Chief Executive's annual performance targets and to hold him/her to account for progress towards them.
11. Liaise with the Chief Executive and other key staff on a regular basis and provide formal policy guidance and support.
12. Provide guidance and support to Cabinet colleagues as appropriate in relation to their portfolios.
13. Support the Leader in matters of succession planning for all portfolios.
14. Support the devolution of decision-making to communities.

3 CABINET ROLE DEFINITION

CABINET MEMBER FOR

ROLE PURPOSE:

1. Under the leadership of the Leader of the Council:-
 - (a) to act as the political spokesperson for the Council and the Cabinet for the portfolio set out below;
 - (b) to contribute fully as a member of the Cabinet.

PORTFOLIO: (As appropriate)

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

To work with other Cabinet members and the officers of the Council to:-

1. Research and develop policies/strategies within the designated portfolio, particularly the relevant parts of the corporate strategy, working in conjunction with the Policy and Performance Committees as appropriate.
2. Ensure the policies accord with the Council's corporate priorities and missions, and ensure consistency across all policy areas.
3. Sponsor policy initiatives directed to the relevant Policy and Performance Committee to undertake detailed policy development. Specify any preferred approach to policy development and objectives, and provide input and updates to the Committee or group tasked with that particular work. Evaluate output and refer draft policy to Cabinet for consideration as sponsor.
4. Assist with the monitoring of policy objectives against targets and ensure work undertaken offers best value.
5. Maintain staff commitment and morale through providing clear policy direction, sustainable workloads and good working conditions. Generally to promote Swindon Council as a model employer within a firm commitment to equality of opportunity.
6. Liaise with other bodies/partners in the identified areas of interest and to represent publicly the best interests of Swindon Council.
7. Support the Leader of the Council and the Cabinet generally in accordance with the principles of collective responsibility and any Cabinet code of conduct that the Leader may adopt.
8. Liaise with the Chief Executive and other key staff and provide informal policy guidance and support.

9. Undertake work associated with other portfolios as required.
10. Communicate and regularly update Cabinet colleagues and any recognised overview or scrutiny group.
11. Assist with the training and development of political colleagues.
12. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life, seeking to serve the best interests of the community, and to promote and support these principles by leadership and example. This will include acting within any agreed Councillor protocol.
13. Accept Cabinet responsibility for the decisions of the Cabinet and its members in all matters and to advocate these, as necessary, on behalf of the Cabinet.
14. Make executive decisions that have been delegated to Cabinet members solely in accordance with the procedure set out in the Constitution.
15. Assist the Leader of the Council in the preparation of annual budget proposals and consultations.
16. Challenge services to deliver excellent Value for Money (VFM) characterised by high performance and costs that demonstrate best value compared to similar councils.
17. Consult with Ward Members on any decision that affects that Councillor's Ward, and have regard to any comments from Ward Councillors before a decision is made.
18. Support the devolution of decision-making to communities.
19. Monitor progress towards policy objectives.

COUNCILLOR ROLE DEFINITION

4 CHAIR OF HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD

ROLE PURPOSE:

1. Under the direction of the Council to:
 - (a) Act as Chair of the Health and Wellbeing Board.
 - (b) Act as the spokesperson of the relevant Board to the Cabinet, the Council, partner organisations and the local community;
 - (c) Contribute fully as a member of the Board.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

To work with other Councillors and officers of the Council and strategic partners to:-

1. Ensure the Board provides strategic leadership to improve the health and wellbeing of people of all ages in Swindon and to reduce health inequalities in Swindon.
2. Ensure the Board develops the Swindon Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.
3. Fulfil the role of Chair and to ensure that the meeting is run in accordance with the Council's Constitution and its relevant Standing Orders, statutory requirements, regulations or other codes of conduct, practice or agreed conventions.
4. Accept responsibility for the decisions of the Board and to advocate these, as necessary, on behalf of the Board
5. Establish, as appropriate, and in liaison with relevant Councillors, officers and strategic partners
6. Develop and maintain a shared ownership of the Board by all members and provide accountability to the communities it serves.
7. Ensure that the Board operates in an open and transparent way and is inclusive in the way it engages with patients, service users and the public.
8. Ensure that any work programme associated with the Board's role is carried out satisfactorily and in accordance with any timetable determined by the legislation, Council, the Cabinet or by the Board itself.
9. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life seeking to serve the best interests of the community and to promote these principles by leadership and example. Including acting within any agreed Councillor protocol.

COUNCILLOR ROLE DEFINITION

5 NON-EXECUTIVE (BACK BENCH) COUNCILLOR

ROLE PURPOSE

1. Take part in the "good governance" of Swindon.
2. Help to form, develop and scrutinise Swindon Council's policies, budgets, strategies and service delivery.
3. Represent effectively the interests of the Ward for which elected and to deal with constituent's enquiries and representations.
4. Promote the causes which reflect the best interests of the Ward for which elected and of Swindon.
5. Campaign for the promotion of the social, economic and environmental well – being of the Ward for which elected and of Swindon.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

To work with other Councillors and officers of the Council to:-

1. Meet the statutory requirements of an elected member of a local authority, including compliance with all relevant codes of conduct.
2. Take part fully in the activities and decision-making role of the Council.
3. Take part fully in any committee or other forum to which appointed by the Council, and to participate fully in the locality or localities meetings that cover the ward for which they are elected.
4. Take part fully in the activities of any outside body to which appointed, and provide a means of two-way communication between that organisation and the Council.
5. Develop a working knowledge of the Council's policies and practices, in particular the corporate plan.
6. Develop a working knowledge of the Council's departmental and management structure, management arrangements, powers and duties and constraints and develop good working relationships with relevant officers of the Council.
7. Take part in overview and scrutiny and performance review of the services of the Council to ensure that they are effective in achieving both Value for Money and Swindon Council's strategic policy objectives.

8. Take part, as appointed, in consultative processes with the community and other partners and stakeholders.
9. Represent Swindon Council to the community, and the community to Swindon Council, through the various methods available and, in particular to work with locality which covers the ward to which they are elected and the Parish Councils in parished areas.
10. Represent constituents' interests to the Council and Swindon Council's interests to constituents.
11. Develop a working knowledge of the organisations, services, activities and other factors which impact on the well-being of the Ward for which elected and of Swindon in general.
12. Contribute to open government and to the development of increased local democracy through the active encouragement of all sections of the community to participate in the "governance" of Swindon.
13. Participate in the activities of any political group of which the Councillor is a member.
14. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life, seeking to serve the best interests of the community, and to promote and support these principles by leadership and example. This will include acting within any agreed Councillor protocol.
15. Participate in and implement devolved decision-making to communities.

COUNCILLOR ROLE DEFINITION

6 NON-EXECUTIVE (BACK BENCH) COUNCILLOR – OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY

ROLE PURPOSE:

Under the direction of an Overview and Scrutiny Committee to:-

1. Assist in the scrutiny of the management and policy implementation of Swindon Council (and others) and to recommend changes and improvements.
2. To have a clear understanding of statutory powers and roles, and local arrangements for scrutiny.
3. Commit to ongoing training and development to enhance skills and knowledge in scrutiny.
4. Assist in the development of policy by working with and contributing to the work of the Policy and Performance Committees.
5. Assist in the monitoring of service performance and budgets.
6. Assist in the monitoring of the achievement of “Value for Money” (VFM) in Council services.
7. Scrutinise the decision making of the Cabinet against the Budget and Policy Framework laid down by the Council and against performance targets and budgets.
8. Assist in the investigations referred to the Committee by the Cabinet, Council or Council Members.

POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

To work with other Councillors and officers of the Council to:-

1. Question Cabinet members on matters relating to their roles and responsibilities.
2. Question the Chief Executive, Corporate Directors, Directors, and Heads of Service on matters relating to their roles, functions and responsibilities.
3. Call expert witnesses and advisors from outside the Council, or a Member of the Council not serving on the Committee, to provide advice on matters under review or discussion.

4. Develop a working knowledge of the overview and scrutiny function and the outcomes and services, which are the responsibility of the relevant Committee, sub-committee or task group.
5. Participate actively in the activities associated with the Overview and Scrutiny Committee's work.
6. Develop a working knowledge of the Council's Constitution, including Standing Orders, statutory requirements, regulations, codes of conduct, practice and agreed conventions associated with, and relating to, the relevant Committee and its functions.
7. Identify areas relevant to the Committee needing review or monitoring.
8. Identify issues relevant to the Committee to be the subject of policy development.
9. Report to the Cabinet or the Council, as a member of the relevant committee, regarding the conclusion of, and recommendations arising from, the investigations, reviews and studies undertaken.
10. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life seeking to serve the best interests of the community and to promote these principles by leadership and example. Including acting within any agreed Councillor Protocol.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (CHILDREN'S AND EDUCATION AND ADULTS AND HEALTH):

1. Commit to ongoing training and development to enhance skills and knowledge in the scrutiny of health and social care services.
2. To engage with a wide range of stakeholders, including people with care and support needs, careers, providers, and other community representatives, in order to gather diverse perspectives and ensure that the needs and experiences of local people are considered.
3. To work collaboratively with other agencies and partners such as Health and Wellbeing Boards, local Healthwatch, and Safeguarding boards to ensure a coordinated approach to improving health and social care services.

COUNCILLOR ROLE DEFINITION

7 CHAIR OF OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY

ROLE PURPOSE:

1. Under the direction of the Council:-
 - (a) to act as Chair of an Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
 - (b) to act as the spokesperson of that Overview and Scrutiny Committee to the Cabinet, the Council and the local community;
 - (c) to contribute fully as a member of the Committee.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

To work with other Councillors and officers of the Council to:-

1. Develop a working knowledge of the overview and scrutiny function and the services, which are the responsibility of the Committee.
2. To have a clear understanding of statutory powers and roles, and local arrangements for scrutiny.
3. Commit to ongoing training and development to enhance skills and knowledge in scrutiny.
4. Ensure that the approach to overview and scrutiny is managed effectively, is unified, and that duplication of effort or investigation is avoided between Committees, sub-committees and any task group.
5. Lead the overview and scrutiny function within the committee's remit, and to act as the link between the overview and scrutiny function and the Cabinet Member responsible for the service subject to scrutiny, and the Member responsible for Value for Money (VFM) and performance.
6. Fulfil the role of Chair and to ensure that the meeting is run in accordance with the Council's Constitution and its relevant Standing Orders, statutory requirements, regulations or other codes of conduct, practice or agreed conventions.
7. Accept responsibility for the decisions of the Committee and to advocate these, as necessary, on behalf of the Committee.
8. Establish, as appropriate, and in liaison with relevant officers, the Committee work programme, the officers / witnesses to be called and the order of attendance / appearance.
9. Ensure that any work programme associated with the overview and scrutiny function within the committee's remit is carried out satisfactorily and in

accordance with any timetable determined by the Council, the Cabinet or by the Committee itself.

10. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life seeking to serve the best interests of the community and to promote these principles by leadership and example. Including acting within any agreed Councillor protocol.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (CHILDREN'S AND EDUCATION AND ADULTS AND HEALTH):

1. Commit to ongoing training and development to enhance skills and knowledge in the scrutiny of health and social care services.
2. To lead on engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, including people with care and support needs, careers, providers, and other community representatives, in order to gather diverse perspectives and ensure that the needs and experiences of local people are considered.
3. To promote collaborative working with other agencies and partners such as Health and Wellbeing Boards, local Healthwatch, and Safeguarding boards to ensure a coordinated approach to improving health and social care services.

COUNCILLOR ROLE DEFINITION

8 CHAIR OF POLICY AND PERFORMANCE

ROLE PURPOSE:

1. Under the direction of the Council:-
 - (a) to act as Chair of a Policy and Performance Committee.
 - (b) to act as the spokesperson of that Policy and Performance Committee to the Cabinet, the Council and the local community;
 - (c) to contribute fully as a member of the Committee.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

To work with other Councillors and officers of the Council to:-

1. Develop a working knowledge of the policy development and review function and the services that utilise policies within the Committees remit.
2. Ensure that the approach to policy development and review is managed effectively, is unified, and that duplication of effort is avoided between Committees, sub-committees and any task group.
3. Lead the policy development and review function within the committee's remit, and to act as the link between the Committee and the Cabinet Member responsible for the relevant council service.
4. Fulfil the role of Chair and to ensure that the meeting is run in accordance with the Council's Constitution and its relevant Standing Orders, statutory requirements, regulations or other codes of conduct, practice or agreed conventions.
5. Accept responsibility for the decisions of the Committee and to advocate these, as necessary, on behalf of the Committee.
6. Establish, as appropriate, and in liaison with relevant officers, the Committee work programme, and the officers and resources required to bring Committee initiatives to fruition.
7. Ensure that any work programme associated with the policy development and review function within the committee's remit is carried out satisfactorily and in accordance with any timetable determined by the Council, the Cabinet or by the Committee itself.
8. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life seeking to serve the best interests of the community and to promote these principles by leadership and example. Including acting within any agreed Councillor protocol.

9 CHAIR OF STANDARDS COMMITTEE

ROLE PURPOSE:

1. Under the direction of the Council and the Standards Committee:-
 - (a) To act as Chair of the Standards Committee.
 - (b) to act as the spokesperson of the Standards Committee to the Council, Town and Parish Councils, and the local community;
 - (c) to contribute fully as a member of the Standards Committee.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

To work with other Standards Committee members, the Council's Monitoring Officer and the officers of the Council to:-

1. Develop a working knowledge of the Ethical Framework and the matters that are the responsibility of the Standards Committee and its Sub-Committees.
2. Promote actively ethics and standards within Swindon Borough Council and within Town and Parish Councils within the Borough and to ensure that the work of the Standards Committee is managed effectively.
3. Foster and maintain a disciplined approach by the Members involved in the Standards Committee and its Sub-Committees having regard to high standards of procedure, behaviour and ethics.
4. Lead the Standards Committee function within the Council and to act as the link between the Committee, the Monitoring Officer, relevant Council Departments, officers and Councillors, and the Parish and Town Councils.
5. Fulfil the role of Chair and to ensure that the meeting is run in accordance with the Council's Constitution and its relevant Standing Orders, Statutory requirements, regulations or other codes of conduct, practice or agreed conventions.
6. Accept responsibility for the decisions of the Committee and to advocate these, as necessary, on behalf of the Committee.
7. Represent the Standards Committee in all dealings with the public media and other bodies in respect of the work of the Committee.
8. Promote and participate in training and development associated with the work of the Standards Committee and the Ethical Framework, including the Code of Conduct.
9. Establish, as appropriate, and in liaison with the Monitoring Officer, the Standards Committee work programme.

10. Ensure that any work programme associated with the Standards Committee is carried out satisfactorily and in accordance with any timetable determined by statute, the Council or by the Committee itself.
11. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life seeking to serve the best interests of the community and to promote these principles by leadership and example. Including acting within any agreed protocol.
12. Participate in and promote any forum established for independent members of the Standards Committee.
13. Attend, if required, other meetings of the Borough Council or Parish Councils in order to represent the Standards Committee and raise the profile of ethics and standards within the authority and Borough.

10 INDEPENDENT MEMBER OF STANDARDS COMMITTEE

ROLE PURPOSE:

1. Under the direction of the Council's Standards Committee:-
 - (a) to assist in the delivery of high standards of ethics and probity within Swindon Borough Council and within Town and Parish Councils within the Borough to the benefit of the local community;
 - (b) to contribute fully as a member of the Standards Committee.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

To work with the Chair of the Standards Committee and other Standards Committee members and the officers of the Council to:-

1. Attend and participate actively as of a member of the Standards Committee in meetings of the Committee and any sub-committees as and when required.
2. Promote actively ethics and standards within Swindon Borough Council and within Town and Parish Councils within the Borough area.
3. Participate in training events to promote awareness of the Code of Conduct.
4. Participate in any forum established for independent members of the Standards Committee.
5. Attend if required other meetings of the Borough Council or Parish Councils in order to represent the Standards Committee and raise the profile of ethics and standards within the authority and Borough.
6. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life seeking to serve the best interests of the community and to promote these principles by leadership and example. Including acting within any agreed Councillor protocol.

11 CHAIR OF LICENSING COMMITTEE

ROLE PURPOSE

1. Under the direction of the Council:-
 - (a) To act as Chair of the Licensing Committee.
 - (b) to act as the spokesperson of the Licensing Committee to the Council and the local community;
 - (c) to contribute fully as a member of the Licensing Committee.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

To work with other Licensing Committee members and the officers of the Council to:-

1. Develop a working knowledge of the Licensing function and the matters that are the responsibility of the Licensing Committee and its Panels and Sub-Committees.
2. Ensure that the approach to Licensing is managed effectively, and that matters before the Committee, and its Panels and Sub-Committees are approached with an open mind avoiding any predetermination or bias.
3. Foster and maintain a disciplined approach by the Members involved in the Licensing Committee and its Panels and Sub-Committees having regard to high standards of procedure, behaviour and ethics.
4. Lead the Licensing function within the Council and to act as the link between the Licensing function and relevant Council Departments, officers and Councillors.
5. Fulfil the role of Chair and to ensure that the meeting is run in accordance with the Council's Constitution and its relevant Standing Orders, Statutory requirements, regulations or other codes of conduct, practice or agreed conventions.
6. Accept responsibility for the decisions of the Committee and to advocate these, as necessary, on behalf of the Committee.
7. Represent the Council and the Licensing Committee in all dealings with the public media and other bodies in respect of the work of the Committee.
8. Promote and participate in Member training and development associated with the Licensing function.
9. Establish, as appropriate, and in liaison with relevant officers, the Licensing Committee work programme.

10. Ensure that any work programme associated with the Licensing function is carried out satisfactorily and in accordance with any timetable determined by the Council or by the Committee itself.
11. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life seeking to serve the best interests of the community and to promote these principles by leadership and example. Including acting within any agreed Councillor protocol.

12 MEMBER OF LICENSING COMMITTEE

ROLE PURPOSE

1. Under the direction of the Council:-
 - (a) to assist in the delivery of the Council's Licensing function for the benefit of the Council and the local community;
 - (b) to contribute fully as a member of the Licensing Committee.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

To work with the Chair of the Licensing Committee and other Licensing Committee members and the officers of the Council to:-

1. Develop a working knowledge of the Licensing function and the matters that are the responsibility of the Licensing Committee and its Panels and Sub-Committees.
2. Ensure that the approach to Licensing is delivered fairly and effectively, and that all matters before the Committee, and any Panels and Sub-Committees on which the Member serves are approached with an open mind avoiding any predetermination or bias.
3. Maintain a disciplined approach when involved in the work of the Licensing Committee and its Panels and Sub-Committees having regard to high standards of procedure, behaviour and ethics.
4. Participate actively as of a member of the Licensing Committee and to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Council's Constitution, its relevant Standing Orders, Statutory requirements, regulations or other codes of conduct, practice or agreed conventions.
6. Accept responsibility for the decisions of the Committee and to advocate these, as necessary, on behalf of the Committee.
7. Participate in Member training and development associated with the Licensing function.
8. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life seeking to serve the best interests of the community and to promote these principles by leadership and example. Including acting within any agreed Councillor protocol.

13 CHAIR OF AUDIT COMMITTEE

ROLE PURPOSE

1. Under the direction of the Council and the Audit Committee:
 - (a) to Chair the Committee of the Council charged with overseeing the financial reporting, risk management, audit and internal control arrangements, and governance arrangements of the Council.
 - (b) to act as the spokesperson of the Audit Committee to the Council and the local community;
 - (c) to contribute fully as a member of the Audit Committee.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

To work with other Audit Committee members, the Director of Finance and Audit, the Council's Monitoring Officer, Head of Internal Audit and the officers of the Council to:-

1. Chair the Audit Committee in reviewing the effectiveness of the Council's risk management framework and internal control environment, including overseeing:
 - Treasury management
 - Risk management strategies
 - Financial statements
 - Internal and External Audit reports
 - Anti-fraud arrangements
 - Other evidence of the Council's risk management and internal control systems
2. Develop a working knowledge of the matters that are the responsibility of the Audit Committee.
3. Promote actively the role of the Audit Committee in particular in relation to risk management and internal control.
4. Work with the Director of Finance and Audit and the Head of Internal Audit to plan an effective work programme for the Committee.
5. Report to Council when necessary to give assurances about the financial statements, risk management and internal control mechanisms or to raise concerns of any significant weakness.
6. Receive briefings from Corporate Directors or other senior staff in order to understand the context and importance of forthcoming events.
7. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life seeking to serve the best interests of the community and to promote these principles by leadership and example. Including acting within any agreed protocol.

8. Promote and participate in Training and Development associated with the work of the Audit Committee.

14 MEMBER OF AUDIT COMMITTEE

ROLE PURPOSE:

1. Under the direction of the Council's Audit Committee:-
 - (a) to assist in the delivery of high standards of risk management and internal control within Swindon Borough Council to the benefit of the local community;
 - (b) to contribute fully as a member of the Audit Committee.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

To work with the Chair of the Audit Committee and other Audit Committee members and the officers of the Council to:-

1. Attend and participate actively as of a member of the Audit Committee in meetings of the Committee and any sub-committees as and when required.
2. Review the effectiveness of the Council's risk management framework and internal control environment, including overseeing:
 - Risk management strategies
 - Anti-fraud arrangements
3. Monitor the effectiveness of the Council's financial and non-financial performance to the extent that it affects exposure to risk and poor internal control.
4. Provide independent assurance to the Council in relation to the annual Governance Statement.
5. Review and approve the annual statement of accounts, confirming the appropriate accounting policies have been followed, including the external auditor's report to those charged with governance on issues arising from the audit of the accounts.
6. Monitor and review the activity and effectiveness of both Internal and External Audit.
7. Promote and participate in Training and Development associated with the work of the Audit Committee.
8. Promote actively risk management and internal control within Swindon Borough Council.
9. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life seeking to serve the best interests of the community and to promote these principles by leadership and example. Including acting within any agreed Councillor protocol.

15 CHAIR OF PLANNING COMMITTEE

ROLE PURPOSE:

1. Under the direction of the Council:-
 - (a) to Chair the Planning Committee
 - (b) to act as the spokesperson of the Planning Committee to the Council and the local community;
 - (c) to contribute fully as a member of the Planning Committee.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

To work with other Planning Committee members and the officers of the Council to:-

1. Fulfil the role of Chair and to ensure that meetings are run in accordance with the Council's Constitution and its relevant Standing Orders, statutory requirements, regulations or other codes of conduct, practice or agreed conventions.
2. Accept responsibility for the decisions of the Committee and to advocate these, as necessary, on behalf of the Committee.
3. Develop a working knowledge of the Planning function and the matters that are the responsibility of the Planning Committee.
4. Ensure that the approach to Planning is managed effectively, and that matters before the Committee, are approached with an open mind avoiding any predetermination or bias.
5. Abide by the rules and conventions as set out in the Members' Planning Code of Good Practice including when part of the decision-making meetings of the Council in exercising the functions of the Planning Authority, or when involved on less formal occasions, such as meetings with officers or the public and consultative meetings.
6. Apply the Members' Planning Code of Good Practice equally to enforcement matters or site-specific policy issues.
7. Make planning decisions openly, impartially, with sound judgement and for justifiable reasons, in accordance with the Development Framework.
8. Maintain a disciplined approach when involved in the work of the Planning Committee having regard to high standards of procedure, behaviour and ethics.
9. Foster and maintain a disciplined approach by the Members involved in the Planning Committee having regard to high standards of procedure, behaviour and ethics.

10. Liaise with the relevant Cabinet Members on matters within the purview of the Planning Committee.
11. Promote and participate in Member training and development associated with the Planning function.
12. Subject to the Media Guidelines for Councillors, represent the Council and the Planning Committee, where necessary, in dealings with the public media and other bodies in respect of the work of the Committee.
13. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life seeking to serve the best interests of the community and to promote these principles by leadership and example. Including acting within any agreed Councillor protocol.

16 MEMBER OF PLANNING COMMITTEE

ROLE PURPOSE:

1. Under the direction of the Council:-
 - (a) to assist in the delivery of the Council's Planning function for the benefit of the Council and the local community;
 - (b) to contribute fully as a member of the Planning Committee.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

To work with the Chair of the Planning Committee and other Planning Committee members and the officers of the Council to:-

1. Develop a working knowledge of the Planning function and the matters that are the responsibility of the Planning Committee.
2. Ensure that the approach to Planning is delivered fairly and effectively, and that all matters before the Committee, are approached with an open mind avoiding any predetermination or bias.
3. Abide by the rules and conventions as set out in the Members' Planning Code of Good Practice including when part of the decision making meetings of the Council in exercising the functions of the Planning Authority, or when involved on less formal occasions, such as meetings with officers or the public and consultative meetings.
4. Apply the Members' Planning Code of Good Practice equally to enforcement matters or site specific policy issues.
5. Make planning decisions openly, impartially, with sound judgement and for justifiable reasons, in accordance with the Development Framework.
6. Maintain a disciplined approach when involved in the work of the Planning Committee having regard to high standards of procedure, behaviour and ethics.
7. Participate actively as a member of the Planning Committee, and to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Council's Constitution, its relevant Standing Orders, Statutory requirements, regulations or other codes of conduct, practice or agreed conventions.
8. Accept ownership of the decisions of the Committee and to explain these, as necessary, on behalf of the Committee.
9. Participate in Member training and development associated with the Planning function.

10. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life seeking to serve the best interests of the community and to promote these principles by leadership and example. Including acting within any agreed Councillor protocol.

17 LEADER OF MAIN OPPOSITION GROUP

ROLE PURPOSE:

To undertake the functions of a Councillor and to provide leadership to the major Opposition Political Group on the Council.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

To work with other councillors and the officers of the Council to:-

1. Lead the Opposition Political Group within the Council, and to act as the link between that Opposition Group and the Administration (Controlling Political Group), the other Political Groups and independent Councillors, Council officers and relevant Council Departments.
2. Act as the principal spokesperson for the Opposition Group on the Council and as a representative of the Council to external bodies and other organisations as appropriate.
3. Participate actively in the work of the Council, particularly, by way of commenting, challenging and reviewing the Council Administration's (Controlling Political Groups) performance in the co-ordination and implementation of its policies.
4. Establish and represent the views of the Opposition Group on issues of policy.
5. Foster and maintain a disciplined approach by the Members of the Opposition Group having regard to high standards of procedure, behaviour and ethics.
6. Accept responsibility for the decisions of the Opposition Group and to advocate these, as necessary, on behalf of the Group.
7. Represent the Opposition Group in all dealings with the public, media and other bodies in respect of the work of the Opposition Group.
8. Promote and participate in Member training and development.
9. Act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life seeking to serve the best interests of the community and to promote these principles by leadership and example. Including acting within any agreed protocol, and in promoting this approach within the Opposition Group.

18 LEADER OF A MINORITY OPPOSITION GROUP

ROLE PURPOSE:

To undertake the functions of a Councillor and to provide leadership to a minority Opposition Political Group on the Council.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

To work with other councillors and the officers of the Council to:-

1. Lead a minority Opposition Political Group within the Council, and to act as the link between that Opposition Group and the Administration (Controlling Political Group), the other Political Groups and independent Councillors, Council officers and relevant Council Departments.
2. Act as the principal spokesperson for the minority Opposition Group on the Council and as a representative of the Council to external bodies and other organisations as appropriate.
3. Participate actively in the work of the Council, particularly, by way of commenting, challenging and reviewing the Council Administration's (Controlling Political Groups) performance in the co-ordination and implementation of its policies.
4. Establish and represent the views of the minority Opposition Group on issues of policy.
5. Foster and maintain a disciplined approach by the Members of the minority Opposition Group having regard to high standards of procedure, behaviour and ethics.
6. Accept responsibility for the decisions of the minority Opposition Group and to advocate these, as necessary, on behalf of the Group.
7. Represent the minority Opposition Group in all dealings with the public, media and other bodies in respect of the work of the minority Opposition Group.
8. Promote and participate in Member Training and Development.
9. To act in accordance with the highest standards of probity in public life seeking to serve the best interests of the community and to promote these principles by leadership and example. Including acting within any agreed protocol, and in promoting this approach within the minority Opposition Group.

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Guidance for Swindon Borough Councillors for interacting with the media and for using social media

PART ONE: INTERACTING WITH THE MEDIA

1. Background

- 1.1 The role of the Council's Communications Team is to promote and inform residents about Council policies and services and to invite consultation responses. It is essential that all reporting on issues is factual, balanced and not politically biased, and that it complies with the Code of Conduct on local council publicity issued by the Secretary of State under Section 4 of the Local Government Act 1986.

2. Council News Releases

- 2.1 All news releases and publications issued by the Council should cover the Council's policies and services in a clear, concise and positive manner.
- 2.2 Quotations from Members can be included on the following basis:
- That they positively promote the Council's policies and services
 - All quotations by Members should be cleared by the appropriate Cabinet Member and/or Leader of the Council apart from quotes by the Council's committee chairs.
 - Members quoted will always be referred to by name and official title, e.g. Cabinet Member for XXX.
- 2.3 Council publications will feature articles on all Council policies, services and events likely to be of current media interest.
- 2.4 Ministers of State visiting Swindon for an event/support of a Council initiative can be featured in Council releases with pictorial support, subject to the approval of the relevant Government press office and the Leader of the Council.
- 2.5 Reference to local MPs should only be included in releases when they are supporting a specific Council policy or initiative which is relevant to them. In all instances, the relevant Cabinet Member or Leader of the Council should agree the release before it is issued.
- 2.6 Officers should not be quoted in Council news releases, undertake interviews or respond to media enquiries without clearance from the Communications Team. The Communications Team will make every effort to contact the relevant Cabinet Member before a decision is made.

3. Party Political Group Media Releases

- 3.1 The Council's officers are employed by the Council itself and not by political groups. Although officers are free to support political causes in their own time they are required to remain politically neutral when carrying out their duties. Councillors should not therefore use photographs of or comments by officers to promote their own causes or profile. Councillors wishing to use publicity material which may feature council officers should first consult with the Chief Executive or the Chief Legal Officer.
- 3.2 The Council's Communications Team welcomes timely copies of releases sent out by the individual political groups for information.

4 Party Political social media accounts

- 4.1 Where political social media group accounts exist, it is the responsibility of the political group to determine content management. Ultimate responsibility for content rests with the Group Leader, but each Member is also individually responsible for any comments they post.

5. Comments by Individual Members

- 5.1 As a Councillor or a Committee or Sub-Committee Member, Members will acquire much information that has not yet been made public and is still confidential. The Councillor's Code of Conduct makes clear that it is a breach of the Code to disclose such confidences, except in limited instances. Members should never disclose or use confidential information for their personal advantage or of anyone known to them, or to the disadvantage or the discredit of the Council or anyone else.
- 5.2 Members will also come across confidential information from sources other than the Council. Members should not make public comment on issues not formally in the public domain, such as would bring the Council into disrepute.
- 5.3 Subject to the above, Councillors are free to make whatever comment they may wish in whatever media they choose, but they must ensure the accuracy of the comment and are advised to first clear it with their Group. Any quotation should make clear whether it is the Councillor's own view expressed or whether it is a view expressed on behalf of others.
- 5.4 If a Councillor is misquoted, or his/her views misrepresented, then the Member has a responsibility to seek in writing to correct the matter and, if appropriate, copy to others affected.

6. Complaints

- 6.1 If any political group believes that these guidelines have been broken, this should first be raised without delay with the Monitoring Officer, who will consult as appropriate with the Chief Executive.

PART TWO – SOCIAL MEDIA GUIDANCE FOR COUNCILLORS

7. Background

- 7.1 ‘Social media’ is the collective term used to describe easy ways to create and publish on the internet and other electronic communication platforms. People generally use the term to describe how organisations and individuals share content - text, video, and pictures - and create conversations on the web.

As a sector, social media has grown substantially over recent years as a means of communicating and sharing information, with a number of well-known platforms.

When Members engage online it is important that they use common sense. This Guide seeks to assist Members in their use of social media.

The Council acknowledges social media as a useful tool for Members. However, clear guidelines are needed for the use of social media sites to ensure they are used effectively as part of a wider communications mix and that their use does not expose the Council to security litigation or reputational risks or breach the Data Protection Act.

Members should be as open as possible about the things they do and the decisions they make when acting, or appearing to act, in their ‘official’ capacity. Social media is an excellent tool which Members can use to communicate with residents – not only in getting their own messages ‘out there’, but also as a way of constituents getting in touch with them or alerting them to a local issue.

- 7.2 The use of social media does carry with it some pitfalls, however, and Members should be familiar with these and bear in mind at all times that errors when using, or misuse of, social media can have serious implications for the Member, for the Council, and sometimes for one or more of our residents.
- 7.3 Once a comment or picture has been published on social media it has effectively left the Member’s control. It is almost impossible to retrieve and completely delete data once it has been published – it may already have been downloaded, copied, edited, manipulated and posted elsewhere (sometimes being used in a different context) before the Member has deleted it from their own account.

8. Practical considerations

Separate Accounts for Council and Personal Use

- 8.1 One way for a Member to separate their personal/private business from their activities as a councillor is to have two separate accounts - one for personal/private business and the other for councillor activities. The latter account would have the title of Councillor in the profile name to clearly identify the role being undertaken

when using that account. This separation of accounts will assist in managing friends' lists and the content of any tweets/post etc. However, even then, care needs to be taken to ensure that what a Member says on a personal/private business account does not compromise their position as a councillor.

Think before you publish

- 8.2 A Member is personally responsible for what they publish on Social Media. Words cannot be unspoken and even if a hastily fired off blog post or tweet is subsequently deleted, it will probably have already been read, shared and referenced or duplicated in places on the web beyond reach. If photographs or other images are included, the Member may need to consider whether anyone shown in the photographs or images might reasonably object or whether subject images are subject to copyright by third parties.

Check the content of posts

- 8.3 Social media sites are in the public domain and a posting constitutes a publication for the purposes for the law of defamation. It is important for a Member to ensure they are confident of the nature of the information published. Once published, content is almost impossible to control and may be manipulated without consent, used in different contexts, or further distributed.

Check privacy settings

- 8.4 Members should make use of stringent privacy settings if they don't want their social media to be accessed by the press or public or beyond a known circle of readers. Members can refer to the Terms of Service of any social media site accessed to make sure they understand their confidentiality/privacy settings.

Having a clear commenting policy

- 8.5 Members will need to take note of the comments that other people make in online spaces for which that Member is responsible. It may be a fine line to tread, but if a Member allows offensive or disrespectful comments to stand on their site then it can put off other members of the community, and the Member may even be called to account under the Councillor's Code of Conduct.

Allow disagreement

- 8.6 Some comments may not accord with a Member's views and the Member may want to consider removing these comments. On the other hand, deleting the comments of people who disagree may backfire. The Member cannot stop people from posting the same comment elsewhere, then linking back to the Member's site and saying those who disagree have been gagged.

"Friending"

- 8.7 Some of the terminology in social media, like 'following' or 'friending' can imply an intimacy that is not really there. A Member must think carefully about who they

request to be 'friends' with or accept 'friend' requests from. Requesting or accepting, for example, an Officer of the Council as a 'friend' on a social network site must not compromise the professional and impartial relationship between Officers and Elected Members. Generally, this should be avoided.

Other communication functions that social media allows can be used.

If a mistake is made

- 8.8 Social media is transparent. The best bloggers admit mistakes rather than try to cover them up (which is not possible online). Amending text and acknowledging a mistake - perhaps by putting a line through the offending words and inserting a correction or providing an update section at the bottom of a blog post – shows the Member is not pretending it never happened, and it's much better than just deleting it when dealing with online misfires.

Avoid the difficult users

- 8.9 As Members begin to use social media, they'll find some argumentative characters out there. Members shouldn't get bogged down, and don't have to respond to everything. Ignore if necessary.

Legal considerations:

- 8.10 In the main, Members have the same legal duties online as anyone else (see below), but failures to comply with the law may have more serious consequences. There are some additional duties around using a Member's website for electoral campaigning and extra care needs to be taken when writing on planning, licensing and other quasi-judicial matters.

When Members use social media they are 'publishing' comments and views and other content, and care should be taken not to fall foul of the law when doing so, even if simply responding to another person's comment or post, or re-tweeting or sharing content already published by someone else.

Matters to bear in mind:

- 8.11 Libel - If an untrue statement about a person is published which is damaging to their reputation, they may take a libel action against the publisher. This will also apply if a Member allows someone else to publish something libellous online, if the Member knows about it and doesn't take prompt action to remove it. A successful libel claim is likely to result in an award of damages. Whilst the Council can apply an indemnity in support of Members in certain legal actions if cannot do so when the Member in question has acted recklessly, so it is important that consideration is given to the appropriateness of the content posted.

Defamation – if an untrue statement about a person which is damaging to their reputation is published, the Member may have to pay damages.

- 8.12 Copyright – Placing images or text on a social media site from a copyrighted source (for example extracts from publications or photos) without permission is likely to breach copyright. Members should avoid publishing anything if unsure, or seek permission in advance. Breach of copyright may result in an award of damages.
- 8.13 Harassment – it is a criminal offence to pursue a campaign against a person if it is likely to cause them alarm, harassment or distress.
- 8.14 Data protection – personal information about other people must never be published, including photographs, without their express permission to do so. Where a resident wishes to engage with a Councillor to seek help with a problem, they should be encouraged to communicate via private message or to email the Councillor's @swindon.gov.uk email address. Where a resident inadvertently places their own personal information into the public domain when communicating with a Councillor, the Councillor should take immediate steps to remove the information and help the resident to identify a private method of communication.
- 8.15 Incitement – it is an offence to incite any person to carry out a criminal act.
- 8.16 Discrimination and 'protected characteristics' – it is an offence to discriminate against anyone based on a protected characteristic (as defined in the Equality Act 2010).
- 8.17 Malicious and obscene communications – it is an offence to send malicious or obscene communications.
9. Additional considerations applicable to Members:
- 9.1 Bias and Pre-determination – Councillors are of course allowed to have a view on certain matters, indeed sometimes they are expected to do so. However, if a Councillor airs their strongly held views on social media to the extent that they have already made up their mind on a matter upon which they are going to be making a decision, this may amount to 'pre-determination'. This can expose the Council to the risk of a legal challenge to that decision. This issue is especially important when the Councillor in question is making decisions as part of a regulatory committee, e.g. with responsibility for planning or licensing matters. Decisions could be invalidated and the Councillor could face accusations of having brought the Council into disrepute.
- 9.2 Equality and discrimination – The Council must comply with the provisions of the Equality Act 2010 and must also have due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty (which requires it to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations). When acting (or appearing to act) in their official capacity, Councillors are required to abide by these principles. If they fail to do so they may be in breach of their Code of Conduct and may also expose the Council to challenge and to reputational damage.

- 9.3 Electioneering – Council equipment and resources (this includes the use of social media on Council mobile devices or IT equipment) should never be used for political/campaigning purposes. Particular care should be taken during any pre-election period.

The Electoral Commission requires that candidates provide a return of expenditure on any form of advertising or campaign literature and that includes web advertising. There are additional requirements – such as imprint standards – for materials, which can be downloaded from a website. Full guidance for candidates can be found at – www.electoralcommission.org.uk

- 9.4 Human Rights – The Human Rights Act 1998 provides that public authorities should not interfere with the right of individuals to a private and family life without lawful authority to do so and where it is necessary, proportionate, and in pursuit of one of the aims set out in Article 8(2) (namely, national security, public safety, economic well-being, health or morals, prevention of crime or disorder, or protecting others' rights). Councillors should be aware that observing the use of social media by other people (even on 'open' profiles) can potentially engage Article 8.

10. Code of Conduct

- 10.1 Councillors may choose to use social media in both an official and personal capacity but must remain aware that the public may believe they are acting in a different capacity to what the Councillor intended. Personal and official social media accounts should be kept entirely separate. Any social media account which could be linked to a Councillor, even if the Councillor believes it is entirely personal, should still meet the standards required under the Code of Conduct. Despite the common practice of heading a social media page with a statement along the lines of "The views expressed are my own personal views and have no connection with my role as Swindon Borough Councillor", this is unlikely to prove adequate if the content of that page fails to meet the standard expected and are linked to Council issues.
- 10.2 Councillors should also keep alert as to the identity of their 'friends' on social media. If their interactions with and connections to these individuals is such that they could be termed a 'close association' then there will be implications for the Councillor in declaring interests and participating in meetings where that person's well-being or financial position may be affected.

11. "Netiquette"

- 11.1 Councillors will need to be vigilant and regularly monitor their social media for defamatory or offensive comments made by others. Such comments will need to be removed without delay. Allowing them to remain could in itself be held to be 'publishing' such comments, even though the Councillor themselves didn't actually create or post them. Similarly, a Councillor may be assumed to be endorsing such

views or comments, which in itself could potentially place them in breach of the Code of Conduct.

- 11.2 Councillors should be wary of 'liking', 'sharing' or 're-tweeting' comments or posts made by others as this could be interpreted as endorsing or condoning those comments and could also amount to 'publication'.
- 11.3 Councillors are advised that it can sometimes be best to allow a level of disagreement, rather than seeking to censor it. There is no requirement to respond to every comment made, however, and heated on-line arguments are generally best avoided. Councillors should endeavour to be respectful and polite. This can be especially important when dealing with those who are already irate or not courteous.
- 11.4 Councillors are advised to avoid using social media when they are tired or angry/upset or their judgment may be otherwise impaired.
- 11.5 Councillors should also exercise judgment when thinking about who they 'follow' or become 'friends' with on-line. For example, an on-line 'friendship' with a Council officer may be seen as inappropriate, and allow third parties to question the impartiality of the officer's advice. It is also inadvisable to 'follow' anyone unless you have good reason to do so. Constituents may find this odd or uncomfortable (please see also the Human Rights comments above). Many Councillors wait to be 'followed' before returning the compliment.

12. Use of social media During Committee Meetings

- 12.1 Sustained use of a mobile device during meetings can give the wrong impression to observers, who may assume that you are taking no interest in the meeting at all. Where meetings are engaged in important decision-making, the Council could be exposed to the risk of challenge on the basis that Councillors made the decision without listening to all the information. Ignoring speakers in a meeting in order to browse on a device may also risk an accusation of failing to treat others with respect.
- 12.2 Councillors engaged in regulatory decision-making (e.g. licensing or planning) should alert officers as soon as practicable to any lobbying they may receive via social media.
- 12.3 It is best to use mobile devices sparingly during meetings, however it is recognised that there may be occasions when their use may be invaluable – texting or emailing information between members during a debate, for example.

FURTHER READING:-

[Code of recommended practice on local authority publicity](#)

[Awareness of GDPR/Data Protection Act 2018 obligations and requirements \(LGA Guidance\)](#) and Common Law Duty of Confidentiality will also be very important whenever using social media.

[LGA Guidance – top tips](#)

[LGA social media checklist and guidance for Councillors](#)

[LGA social media Do's and Don'ts](#)

[LGA corporate guidance](#)

[Civility in public life and the LGA review of the model code of conduct](#)

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Swindon Borough Council

Protocol for Member/Officer relations

1 Underlying principles

The principles underlying this protocol are as follows: -

- 1.1 There shall be mutual courtesy and respect between Members and officers with regard to their respective roles set out below.
- 1.2 Members and officers shall each carry out their respective duties in the best interests of the Council.
- 1.3 This Protocol applies to all dealings between Members and officers and not just in formal meetings.
- 1.4 The Council's organisationally agreed behaviour framework should be demonstrated at all times by both Officers and Members in their dealings with each other.

2 The Role of Members

- 2.1 These include the following:-
 - 2.1.1 Develop and set policies that will then be implemented by the officers.
 - 2.1.2 Monitor how those policies are being implemented.
 - 2.1.3 Provide guidance to the officers on how those policies are to be implemented either if Members wish to do so or if officers ask for guidance.
 - 2.1.4 Represent the views of their communities and ward constituents, and deal with individual casework.
 - 2.1.5 Understand the statutory roles of the Chief Executive as Head of Paid Service, the Director of Finance and Audit as Section 151 Officer, the Monitoring Officer, Corporate Director of Children's Services and the Corporate Director of Integrated Adult Social Care, and of the significance attached to their advice.
 - 2.1.6 Consult, where possible, with the communities they represent on the development of policy, community planning and other local initiative.
 - 2.1.7 Consult with the Monitoring Officer and S151 Officer about vires, maladministration, financial impropriety and probity or where they have any doubt as to whether the particular decisions were, or are likely to be,

contrary to the policy framework, or contrary to, or not wholly in accordance with the budget.

2.1.8 Respect officers' political impartiality.

2.19 Promote the highest standards of conduct and ethics by leadership and example.

2.20 Act within any agreed Councillor protocol.

2.2 Members must not insist that any officer

2.2.1 Change his or her professional advice but in relation to specific matters should draw all relevant matters to the officer's attention as referred to in paragraph 3.1.7.

2.2.2 Take any action, or not take action that the officer considers unlawful or illegal, or which would be likely to amount to maladministration.

3 The Role of officers

3.1 Officers:

3.1.1 Should implement the policies set by Members.

3.1.2 Will ask for guidance on implementation of the policies set by Members if they are unclear about any aspect of those policies.

3.1.3 Give such professional advice to Members as may be required of them from time to time.

3.1.4 Carry out their delegated functions to the best of their ability and in the interests of the Council.

3.1.5 Must remember that he or she is employed by Swindon Borough Council as a whole and not by any particular part of the Council.

3.1.6 Are under a duty to help all Councillors/Co-optees and all parts of the Authority equally.

3.1.7 Should take all relevant matters into account when formulating advice to Members.

3.1.8 Act in accordance with the Officers Code of Conduct

3.2 Officers must not:

- 3.2.1 Set policy other than for the smooth running of office procedures and processes and as may have been delegated under the Council's Constitution and Scheme of Delegations.
- 3.2.2 Take any action, or not take action, which would be unlawful or illegal or which would be likely to amount to maladministration.

4 Relationship between Members and Officers

- 4.1 The relationship between officers and Members should be characterised by mutual respect which is essential to good local government and underpinned by the Council's agreed behaviours framework.
- 4.2 Individual Members and officers must not use improper and/or inappropriate language to each other and, in particular, offensive and/or abusive words must not be used.
- 4.3 Close personal familiarity between individual Members and officers can damage professional relationships and prove embarrassing to other Members and officers. Situations should be avoided that could give rise to suspicion and any appearance of improper conduct, or the perception that a Member and officer treat each other differently than others due to the nature of the personal relationship between them. This includes excessive socialising between Members and officers.
- 4.4 Any close personal or family relationships (e.g. parent/child; spouse/partner) between officers and Members should be disclosed to the Chief Executive who will then decide how far this needs to be disclosed to others.
- 4.5 Members should not raise matters relating to the conduct or capability of Council staff either individually or collectively at meetings held in public or in the Press. Staff have no means of responding to criticism like this in public. If Members feel they have not been treated with proper respect, courtesy or have any concern about the conduct or capability of a member of staff they should raise the matter with the Corporate Director, Director or Head of Service of the department concerned if they fail to resolve it through direct discussion with the member of staff.

5 Relationship between the Mayor, Leader of the Council, Cabinet Members and officers

- 5.1 The Mayor, the Leader of the Council and Cabinet Members shall be bound by the same provisions set out in paragraph 2 when acting as Mayor/Chair of the Council or Members of the Cabinet as they would be when acting as an ordinary Council Member.

6 Relationship between the Chair and Members of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees and officers

- 6.1 The Chair and members of the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committees and related bodies shall:
 - 6.1.1 Seek the advice of the Monitoring Officer where they consider there is doubt about the vires for a decision or the Monitoring Officer and other appropriate officers where they consider a decision of the Cabinet might be contrary to the policy framework.
 - 6.1.2 When considering calling officers to give evidence the Committees shall not normally, without the consent of the relevant Chief Officer, request the attendance of a junior officer to ensure that more junior officers are not put under undue pressure.
 - 6.1.3 When asking officers to give evidence confine questions, so far as possible, to questions of fact and explanation relating to policies and decisions. Officers may be asked to give a professional opinion, but officers must not be expected to give a political view.
 - 6.1.4 Where they consider it appropriate, ask officers to explain and justify advice given to Members prior to decisions being taken and justify decisions they themselves have taken under the Council's Constitution and their responses to consultations under the Scheme of Delegations.
 - 6.1.5 Not to question officers in such a way as to be in breach of the Council's policy on harassment nor deal with matters which are of a disciplinary nature.
 - 6.1.6 At all times respect the political impartiality of the officers.
- 6.2 Officers shall
 - 6.2.1 Maintain political impartiality at all times when commenting on the Cabinet's / Council's policies and actions.
 - 6.2.2 Be prepared to explain and justify advice given to Members of the Cabinet and the Council prior to decisions being taken and justify decisions they themselves have taken under the Council's Constitution and Scheme of Delegations.
 - 6.2.3 Ensure that an officer of sufficient seniority appears before the Committee.

7 Relationship between the Chair and Members of other Committees and officers

- 7.1 This shall apply to all the Council's Cabinet, and Committees, including Planning Committee, Standards Committee, the Regulatory Committees, Overview and Scrutiny and Policy and Performance Committees, and the Chair and members of those Council bodies shall:
 - 7.1.1 Be bound by the same provisions set out in paragraph 2 when sitting as a Committee/Council body; and
 - 7.1.2 Give officers the opportunity to present any report and give any advice they wish to present or give.

8 Officer Relationships with Party Groups

- 8.1 When dealing with the various party groups:
 - 8.1.1 Officers shall exercise care when giving briefings or commenting on the policies and actions of the Cabinet or any of the Council's committees or panels and maintain political impartiality at all times.
 - 8.1.2 Any request for advice to a political group or Member will be treated with strict confidence by the officers concerned and will not be accessible to any other political group. Factual information upon which any advice is based will, if requested, be available to all political groups
- 8.2 When acting in party groups, and dealing with officers, Members shall:
 - 8.2.1 Recognise that attendance at Party Group meetings by officers is not compulsory but officers may properly be called upon to support and contribute to such deliberations by Party Groups either by attendance or by preparing documentation for discussion by a group, subject to the availability of resources.
 - 8.2.2 Recognise that Party Groups are not empowered to make decisions on behalf of the Council and that any conclusions reached by such groups will not be actioned by officers.
 - 8.2.3 Ensure they do not do anything that may compromise officer impartiality.
 - 8.2.4 Ensure that confidential matters are not divulged to non-councillors.

9 Members' Ward Roles

- 9.1.1 Officers must brief Ward Councillors on significant events happening in their Ward in advance of them going public. Examples of such events range from a playing field being opened, to an ASBO being issued to an individual in their area.

- 9.1.2 As set out in the Scheme of Delegations, Members are entitled to be consulted in their capacity as Ward Members before an Officer exercises any powers under the Scheme of Delegation on any issue which may affect a particular ward
- 9.1.3 As set out in the Report Writing Guide, Officers must ensure that Ward Councillors are consulted where relevant on reports relating to issues affecting particular wards so that comments from Ward Councillors can be taken into account before the report is finalised.
- 9.2 When acting in their ward role, Members:
 - 9.2.1 Need to be mindful of their competing roles, i.e. acting for the Council and acting for constituents, and the possible conflicts of interest that can arise and the pressure this can bring on officer time.
 - 9.2.2 Recognise the officers' right to suggest that senior officers, the Cabinet, Council or a committee should authorise additional work requested by individual Members.

10 Member Access to Documents and information

- 10.1 Save as provided below every Member of the Cabinet, a Committee and / or Sub-Committee of the Council has a right to inspect documents about the business of that Committee, Sub-Committee or the Cabinet, as set out in the Access to Information Procedure Rules included within the Council's Constitution.
- 10.2 A Member who is not a member of a specific Committee, Sub-Committee or the Cabinet may have access to any documents of that part of the Council if:
 - 10.2.1 He or she can demonstrate a reasonable need to see the documents to perform his or her duties (the 'need to know'); and
 - 10.2.2 The document or papers or information do not contain 'confidential' or 'exempt information'.
- 10.3 An officer should seek the advice of the Monitoring Officer in any case of doubt in relation to the reasonableness of a Member's request to have access to documentation and a Member should seek advice from the Monitoring Officer in circumstances where he or she wishes to inspect any document or have access to any information about a matter
 - 10.3.1 In which he or she has a personal or prejudicial interest; or
 - 10.3.2 Where to do so would be in breach of the Data Protection Act.
- 10.4 A Member must seek the advice of the Monitoring Officer before disclosing information given in confidence, in order that the Member can be advised as to

whether such disclosure is reasonable and in the public interest, and whether such disclosure would be made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the Council.

11 Non-Council Members on Council Bodies

- 11.1 This Protocol also applies to all those people who are not elected members of the Council but who are members of or attend any of the Council's Committees or any other Council bodies.

12 Press Releases

- 12.1 All Council press releases

12.1.1 Should be in accordance with the Council's agreed Media Guidelines

12.1.2 Should be issued through the Council's Media/Communications Team

12.1.3 Should be concerned with matters of policy

12.1.4 Should not contain anything of a political nature. In this respect regard must be given to the relevant legislation concerning publicity issued by Councils, especially around election time.

13 Correspondence

- 13.1 All correspondence written on behalf of the Council must be written on the relevant headed paper.

- 13.2 When Members are writing in their capacity as a Member they must make it clear whether they are writing on behalf of the Council or as the ward member.

- 13.3 Correspondence between individual Members and officers should not be copied to other Members or officers unless the Member or officer concerned indicates otherwise.

- 13.4 All correspondence should normally be open to the inspection of the public in accordance with the Council's adopted policies. This does not apply to correspondence written in connection with legal proceedings, contractual matters or any other matter where papers can remain 'exempt' within the meaning of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972, as amended, or if this would be in conflict with the data protection legislation.

14 Breach of the Protocol

- 14.1 If the Protocol is breached, then a complaint may be made to the Monitoring Officer who shall consult with the Chair of Standards Committee and if appropriate

refer the complaint to be dealt with under the adopted procedure for complaints regarding Councillor misconduct.

15 Further Advice

- 15.1 Any particular cases of difficulty or uncertainty under this protocol should be raised with the Monitoring Officer who will advise how to proceed.

Latest version May 2025

Swindon Borough Council
Members' Planning Code of Good Practice

Members' Planning Code of Good Practice

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Background

This Code of Good Practice has been prepared in response to the Local Government Association's Guidance Note on the preparation of Local Codes of Good Practice on Planning Matters in the light of the introduction of the new ethical framework and is based on a Model Code produced by the Association of Council Secretaries and Solicitors in consultation with the District Audit Service, Local Government Ombudsman and the former Standards Board for England.

Introduction

The aim of this code of good practice: to ensure that in the planning process there are no grounds for suggesting that a decision has been biased, partial or not well founded in any way.

The key purpose of Planning: to control development in the public interest.

Your role as a Member of the Planning Authority: to make planning decisions openly, impartially, with sound judgement and for justifiable reasons.

When the Code of Good Practice applies: this code applies to Members at all times when involving themselves in the planning process. (This includes, where applicable, when part of decision-making meetings of the Council in exercising the functions of the Planning Authority or when involved on less formal occasions, such as meetings with officers or the public and consultative meetings). It applies as equally to planning enforcement matters or site-specific policy issues as it does to planning applications.

If you have any doubts about the application of this Code to your own circumstances you should seek advice early, from the Monitoring Officer or one of her staff, and preferably well before any meeting takes place.

Any complaints covering any breach of the Code should be reported to the Monitoring Officer.

1 Relationship to the Councillor's Code of Conduct

- Do apply the rules in the Councillor's Code of Conduct first, which must be always be complied with.
- Do then apply the rules in this Planning Code of Good Practice, which seek to explain and supplement the Councillor's Code of Conduct for the purposes of planning control. If you do not abide by this Code of Good Practice, you may put:
 - the Council at risk of proceedings on the legality or maladministration of the related decision; and
 - yourself at risk of being named in a report made to the Standards Committee or Council.

2 Development Proposals and Interests under the Councillor's Code

- **Do** disclose the existence and nature of your interest at any relevant meeting, including informal meetings or discussions with officers and other Members. Preferably, disclose your interest at the beginning of the meeting and not just at the commencement of discussion on that particular matter. A 'Declaring Interests Flowchart' is attached to this Code.
- **Do** then act accordingly. Unless otherwise permitted under the Councillor's Code of Conduct, where your interest is personal and prejudicial: -
 - **Don't** participate, or give the appearance of trying to participate, in the making of any decision on the matter by the planning authority.
 - **Don't** try to represent ward/local views, get another Ward/Local Member to do so instead, except where permitted under the Councillor's Code of Conduct.
 - **Don't** get involved in the processing of the application.
 - **Don't** seek or accept any preferential treatment, or place yourself in a position that could lead the public to think you are receiving preferential treatment, because of your position as a Councillor. This would include, where you have a personal and prejudicial interest in a proposal, using your position to discuss that proposal with officers or Members when members of the public would not have the same opportunity to do so.
 - **Do** be aware that, whilst you are not prevented from seeking to explain and justify a proposal in which you have a personal and prejudicial interest to an appropriate officer, in person or in writing, the Code places greater limitations on you in representing that proposal than would apply to a normal member of the public. For example, where you have a personal and prejudicial interest in a matter, you may address the Planning Committee but only in the same manner as would apply to a member of the public, after which you must leave the room whilst the meeting considers the matter.
 - **Do** notify the Monitoring Officer in writing of your own application and note that:
 - notification to the Monitoring Officer should be made no later than submission of the application;
 - the proposal will always be reported to the Committee as a main item and

not dealt with by officers under delegated powers; and

- it is advisable that you employ an agent to act on your behalf on the proposal in dealing with officers and any public speaking at Committee

3 Fettering Discretion in the Planning Process.

- **Don't** fetter your discretion and therefore your ability to participate in planning decision-making by making up your mind, or clearly indicating that you have made up your mind on how you will vote on any planning matter prior to formal consideration of the matter at the meeting of the planning authority and of your hearing the officer's presentation and evidence and arguments on both sides. Every person making application to the Council or objecting to an application is entitled to expect that in considering the matter before it, the Committee will give consideration to all views that are expressed, that such views will be openly heard, and fairly considered in a balanced way before the Committee's decision is made.

Fettering your discretion in this way and then taking part in the decision will put the Council at risk of a finding of maladministration and of legal proceedings on the grounds of there being a danger of bias or pre-determination or a failure to take into account all of the factors enabling the proposal to be considered on its merits.

- **Do** be aware that you can have legitimate 'pre-disposition' in relation to a planning application. The statutory position as set out in the Localism Act 2011 is that a Councillor who has expressed a preference for a particular outcome of an application as it proceeds to determination, will not be taken to have had a closed mind when making the decision just because they have previously done or said anything to indicate their view in respect of that matter. However, it is important that a fair-minded observer would think that you were open to changing your mind in the light of different or additional information, advice or evidence presented.
- **Do** be aware that if you are a leading member who has participated in the promotion of schemes such as regeneration on council owned land, or the development of planning policies and proposals, you need not, and should not, normally exclude yourself from decision-making meetings provided that you can demonstrate that you have an open mind in determining planning issues,
- **Do** be aware that you may, however, be considered to have fettered your discretion or be biased, where the Council is the landowner, developer or applicant and you have acted as, or could be perceived as being, a chief advocate for the proposal. (This is more than a matter of membership of both the proposing and planning determination committees, but that through your significant personal involvement in preparing or advocating the proposal you will be, or perceived by the public as being, no longer able to act impartially or to determine the proposal purely on its planning merits.)
- **Do** also be aware that, whilst the Councillor's Code of Conduct provides for a presumption that you may regard yourself as not having a prejudicial interest in matters which relate to the organisations mentioned below, you must exercise your discretion in deciding whether or not to participate in each case and where:
 - you have been significantly involved in the preparation, submission or advocacy of a planning proposal on behalf of:

- another local or public authority of which you are a member; or
- a body to which you have been appointed or nominated by the Council as its representative; or
- you are a trustee or company director of the body submitting the proposal and were appointed by the Council

you should always disclose a prejudicial as well as personal interest and withdraw.

- **Do** consider yourself able to take part in the debate on a proposal when acting as part of a consultee body (for example, where you are also a member of the parish council), provided:
 - the proposal does not substantially affect the well-being or financial standing of the consultee body;
 - you make it clear to the consultee body that:
 - your views are expressed on the limited information before you only;
 - you must reserve judgement and the independence to make up your own mind on each separate proposal, based on your overriding duty to the whole community and not just to the people in that area, ward or parish, as and when it comes before the Committee and you hear all of the relevant information; and
 - you will not in any way commit yourself as to how you or others may vote when the proposal comes before the Committee; and
 - you disclose the personal interest regarding your membership or role when the Committee comes to consider the proposal.
- **Don't** vote on a proposal where you have fettered your discretion. You do not also have to withdraw, but you may prefer to do so for the sake of appearances. If you are a ward councillor representing your ward interests and have made up your mind about a matter either for or against, you must disclose the details of your predetermined position and may continue to represent those ward interests as a spokesperson for your local community, but you should not take part in the vote, to avoid accusations of bias. If you speak on behalf of a lobby group at the decision-making meeting, you should withdraw at the end of public speaking, to counter any suggestion of influencing members' decision by your presence.
- **Do** explain that you do not intend to vote because you have or you could reasonably be perceived as having judged the matter elsewhere, so that this may be recorded in the minutes.
- **Do** seek to take the opportunity to exercise your separate speaking rights as a Ward/Local Member where you have represented your views or those of local electors and fettered your discretion, but do not have a personal and prejudicial interest. Where you do:
 - advise the proper officer or Chair that you wish to speak in this capacity before commencement of the item;
 - remove yourself from the member seating area for the duration of that item; and
 - ensure that your actions are recorded.

4 Contact with Applicants, Developers and Objectors

- **Do** refer those who approach you for planning, procedural or technical advice to officers.
- **Do** agree to be briefed by an applicant or developer on an application (especially as a Ward Member). Don't commit to a view. Do consider taking another Councillor or Officer with you to any arranged meeting, if it is possible, according to your discretion. Where you feel that a formal meeting would be useful in clarifying the issues, you should never seek to arrange that meeting yourself but should request the planning officer to organise it. The Officer will then ensure that those present at the meeting are advised from the start that the discussions will not bind the authority to any particular course of action, that the meeting is properly recorded on the application file and the record of the meeting is disclosed when the application is considered by the Committee.
- **Do** otherwise:
 - follow the rules on lobbying;
 - consider whether or not it would be prudent in the circumstances to make notes when contacted; and
 - report to the Head of Planning any significant contact with the applicant and other parties, explaining the nature and purpose of the contacts and your involvement in them, and ensure that this is recorded on the planning file.

In addition in respect of pre-application discussions/presentations by applicants/developers:

- **Do** engage in pre-application discussions with developers, but follow the rules on lobbying and observe the 'do's' and 'don'ts' contained in *Positive Engagement – A Guide for Planning Councillors (updated version)* which is attached to this Planning Code of Good Practice.
- **Don't** attend a planning presentation unless an officer is present and/or it has been organised by officers. At the start of the meeting it should be explained the merits of the case will not be discussed. If the applicant requests the views of the authority, these will be communicated subsequently and in writing. In such communication, officers will make it clear that any views expressed prior to formal determination of an application are preliminary.
- **Do** ask relevant questions for the purposes of clarifying your understanding of the proposals.
- **Do** remember that the presentation is not part of the formal process of debate and determination of any subsequent application; this will be carried out by the appropriate Council Committee.
- **Do** be aware that a presentation is a form of lobbying and you must not express any strong view or state how you or other Members might vote as other pre-application discussions may well also be taking place.

5 Lobbying of Councillors

- **Do** explain to those lobbying or attempting to lobby you that, whilst you can listen to what is said and express a preference for a particular outcome, it potentially prejudices your impartiality and therefore your ability to participate in the Committee's decision making if you express an intention to definitely vote one way, regardless of any additional information or evidence that may be provided to you at a later stage.
- **Do** remember that your overriding duty is to the whole community not just to the people in your ward/local area and, taking account of the need to make decisions impartially, that you should not improperly favour, or appear to improperly favour, any person, company, group or locality.
- **Don't** accept gifts or hospitality from any person involved in or affected by a planning proposal. If a degree of hospitality is entirely unavoidable, ensure it is of a minimum; its acceptance is declared as soon as possible and remember to register the gift or hospitality in accordance with the Council's Code of Conduct on gifts and hospitality for Councillors.
- **Do** copy or pass on any lobbying correspondence you receive to the Head of Planning at the earliest opportunity, unless you know that it has already been received by the planning department.
- **Do** promptly refer to the Head of Planning any offers made to you of planning gain or constraint of development, through a proposed s.106 Planning Obligation or otherwise.
- **Do** inform the Monitoring Officer where you feel you have been exposed to undue or excessive lobbying or approaches (including inappropriate offers of gifts or hospitality), who will in turn advise the appropriate officers to follow the matter up.
- **Do** note that, unless you have a personal and prejudicial interest, you will not have fettered your discretion or breached this Planning Code of Good Practice through:
 - listening or receiving viewpoints from residents or other interested parties;
 - making comments to residents, interested parties, other Members or appropriate officers, provided they do not consist of or amount to pre-judging the issue and you make clear you are keeping an open mind;
 - seeking information through appropriate channels; or
 - being a vehicle for the expression of opinion or speaking at the meeting as a Ward/Local Member, provided you explain your actions at the start of the meeting or item and make it clear that, having expressed the opinion or ward/local view, you have not committed yourself to vote in accordance with those views and will make up your own mind having heard all the facts and listened to the debate.

6 Lobbying by Councillors

- **Don't** become a member of, lead or represent an organisation whose primary purpose is to lobby to promote or oppose planning proposals. If you do, you will have fettered your discretion and are likely to have a personal and prejudicial interest and have to withdraw.
- **Do**, if you are a member of a general interest group, disclose a personal interest where that organisation has made representations on a particular proposal and make it clear to

that organisation and the Committee that you have reserved judgement and the independence to make up your own mind on each separate proposal

- **Don't** excessively lobby fellow councillors regarding your concerns or views nor attempt to persuade them that they should decide how to vote in advance of the meeting at which any planning decision is to be taken
- **Don't** decide or discuss how to vote on any application at any sort of political group meeting, or lobby any other Member to do so. Political Group Meetings should never dictate how Members should vote on a planning issue.

7 Site Visits

- **Do** familiarise yourself with the location of the site of a planning application you are to consider.
- **Do** try to attend any site visits organised by the Council where possible.
- **Don't** request a site visit unless you feel it is strictly necessary because:
 - particular site factors are significant in terms of the weight attached to them relative to other factors or the difficulty of their assessment in the absence of a site inspection; or
 - there are significant policy or precedent implications and specific site factors need to be carefully addressed.
- **Do** ensure that any information which you gained from any site visit is reported back to the Committee, so that all Members have the same information
- **Do** ensure that you treat any site visit only as an opportunity to seek information and to observe the site.
- **Do** ask the officers at the site visit questions or seek clarification from them on matters that are relevant to the site inspection.
- **Don't** hear representations from any other party with the exception of the Ward/Local Member(s) whose address must focus only on-site factors and site issues. Where the applicant or a third party approaches you, advise them that they should make representations in writing to the authority and direct them to or inform the officer present.
- **Don't** express definite opinions or views to anyone.
- **Don't** enter a site which is subject to a proposal other than as part of an official site visit, even in response to an invitation, as this may give the impression of bias unless:
 - the site is open to members of the public
 - you feel it is essential for you to enter the site other than through attending any official site visit,
 - you have first informed the Council's Head of Planning about your intention to do so and why (which will be recorded on the file) and
 - you can ensure you will comply with these good practice rules on site visits.

8 Public Speaking at Meetings

- **Don't** allow members of the public to communicate with you during the Committee's proceedings (orally or in writing) other than through the scheme for public speaking, as this may give the appearance of bias.
- **Don't** allow documents to be circulated at Committee meetings which have not previously been submitted to the committee as all parties may not have time to react to the submissions, and you may not be able to give proper consideration to the matter. Moreover, officers may not be able to provide considered advice on any material considerations arising. Those who intend to speak should be made aware of this. The acceptance of circulated material could imply a willingness to take the necessary time to investigate any issues raised and lead to the need to defer the application or risk a complaint about the way the material has been considered. For similar reasons, messages passed to members sitting in planning committees should be avoided. Care needs to be taken to avoid the perception of external influence or bias.
- **Do** ensure that you comply with the Council's procedures in respect of public speaking.

9 Officers

- **Don't** put pressure on officers to put forward a particular recommendation. (This does not prevent you from asking questions or submitting views to the Head of Planning, which may be incorporated into any committee report).
- **Do** contact the Case Officer to seek advice and guidance on the material planning issues related to the application. Officers have a professional obligation to advise any Member or interested party of the material factors to be taken into account in the evaluation of a proposal. This can benefit Members' consideration of the proposal and focus the decision-making process on planning matters.
- **Do** recognise and respect that officers involved in the processing and determination of planning matters must act in accordance with the Council's Code of Conduct for Officers and their professional codes of conduct, primarily the Royal Town Planning Institute's Code of Professional Conduct. As a result, planning officers' views, opinions and recommendations will be presented on the basis of their overriding obligation of professional independence, which may on occasion be at odds with the views, opinions or decisions of the Committee or its Members.
- **Don't** insist that an officer should change their professional judgment or decision on a delegated matter but **do** bring all relevant matters to the officer's attention in order that the decision is properly made.

10 Decision Making

- **Do** ensure that, if you request a proposal to go before the Committee rather than be determined through officer delegation, that your reasons are recorded and repeated in the report to the Committee.
- **Do** come to meetings with an open mind and demonstrate that you are open-minded – particularly if you have expressed a pre-disposition before the meeting.

- Do comply with section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and make decisions in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- **Do** come to your decision only after due consideration of all of the information reasonably required upon which to base a decision. If you feel there is insufficient time to digest new information or that there is simply insufficient information before you, request that further information. If necessary, defer or refuse.
- **Don't** vote or take part in the meeting's discussion on a proposal unless you have been present to hear the entire debate, including the officers' introduction to the matter (where a matter is differed and its consideration recommences at a subsequent meeting, only Members who were present at the previous meeting will be able to vote. If this renders the Committee inquorate then the item will have to be considered afresh and this would include public speaking rights being triggered again).
- **Do** have recorded the reasons for Committee's decision to defer any proposal.
- **Do** make sure that if you are proposing, seconding or supporting a decision contrary to officer recommendations or the development plan that you clearly identify and understand the planning reasons leading to this conclusion/decision. These reasons must be given as part of your motion prior to the vote and be recorded. It may help to have prior discussions of those reasons with planning officers before the meeting. In some cases, it may be necessary to adjourn the meeting for a few minutes for reasons to be properly discussed. In cases where there is a very strong objection from officers as to the planning merits of those reasons, you should consider deferring the planning application to another meeting. Be aware that you may have to justify the resulting decision by giving evidence in the event of any challenge.

11 Training

- **Don't** participate in decision-making at meetings dealing with planning matters if you have not attended planning training provided by the Council.
- **Do** endeavour to attend any other specialised training sessions provided, since these will be designed to extend your knowledge of planning law, regulations, procedures, Codes of Practice and the Development Plans beyond the minimum referred to above and thus assist you in carrying out your role properly and effectively.
- **Do** participate in the annual review of a sample of planning decisions to ensure that judgements have been based on proper planning considerations.

Latest Version: May 2025

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Interests flowchart

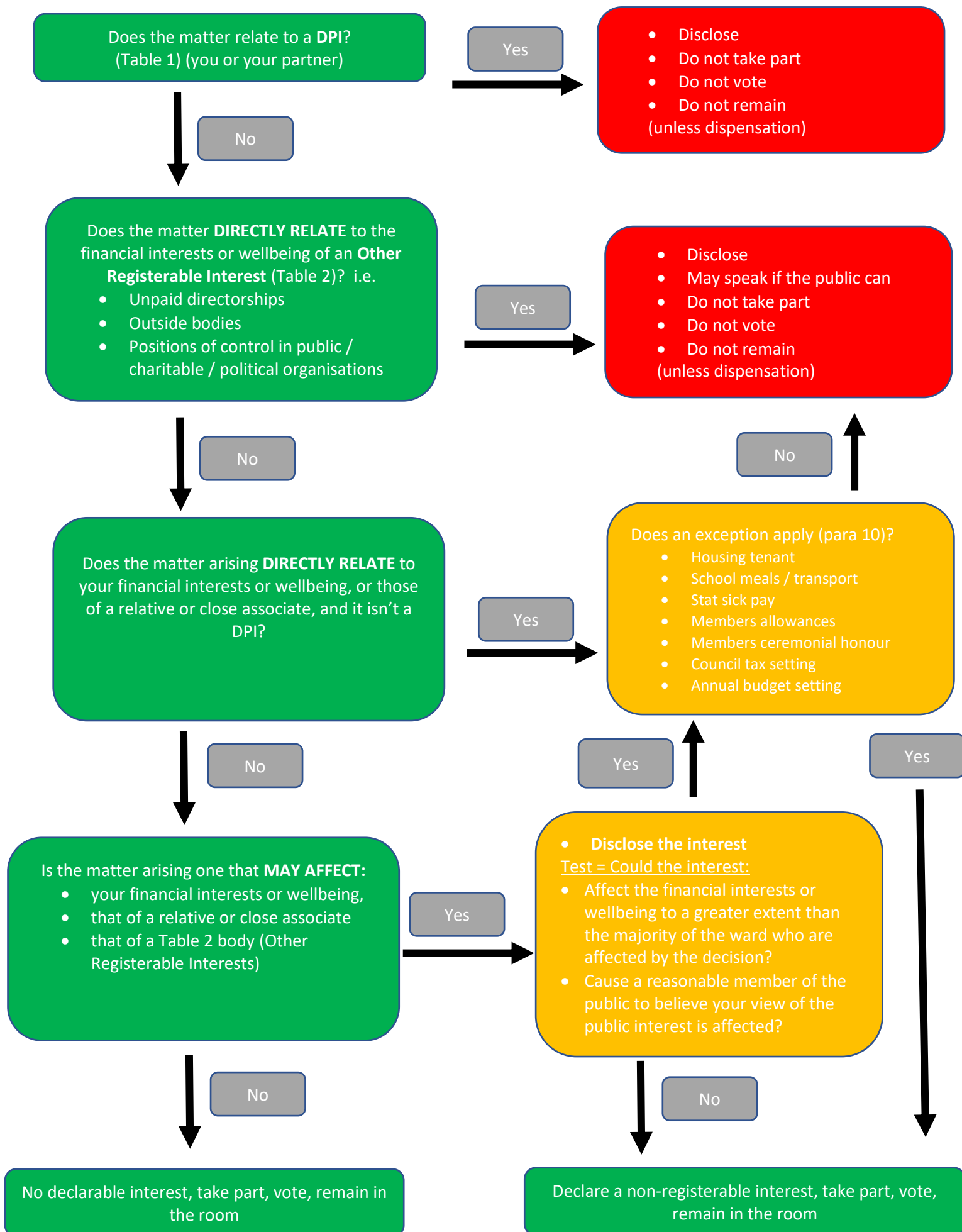


Table 1: Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

This table sets out the explanation of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in the [Relevant Authorities \(Disclosable Pecuniary Interests\) Regulations 2012](#).

Subject	Description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the council) made to the councillor during the previous 12-month period for expenses incurred by him/her in carrying out his/her duties as a councillor, or towards his/her election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.
Contracts	Any contract made between the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners (or a firm in which such person is a partner, or an incorporated body of which such person is a director* or a body that such person has a beneficial interest in the securities of*) and the council — (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged.
Land and Property	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the council. ‘Land’ excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not give the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/ civil partners (alone or jointly with another) a right to occupy or to receive income.
Licenses	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the council for a month or longer
Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to the councillor’s knowledge) — (a) the landlord is the council; and (b) the tenant is a body that the councillor, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/ civil partners is a partner of or a director* of or has a beneficial interest in the securities* of.
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities* of a body where — (a) that body (to the councillor’s knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the council; and (b) either — (i) the total nominal value of the securities* exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or 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 councillor, or his/ her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners have a beneficial (ii) interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

* ‘director’ includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society.

* ‘securities’ means shares, debentures, 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.

Swindon Borough Council

Local Code of Corporate Governance

1. What is Corporate Governance

- 1.1 The Council has a key role in governing and leading the communities within the Borough of Swindon. Effective local government relies on public confidence in elected councillors and officials. Effective systems of corporate governance underpin the credibility and confidence in public services.
- 1.2 Corporate governance is a phrase used to describe how organisations direct and control what they do. For local authorities this also includes how a council relates to the communities that it serves. Good corporate governance requires local authorities to carry out their functions in a way that demonstrates accountability, transparency, effectiveness, integrity and inclusion.
- 1.3 Swindon Borough Council is committed to being at the forefront of those local authorities that are able to demonstrate that they have the necessary corporate governance to excel in the public sector.
- 1.4 This code is a public statement that sets out the way in which the Council will meet that commitment.

2. Why do we need a Local Code?

- 1.5 Corporate governance is important because it is crucial to:
 - Providing high quality public services. Nationally governance weaknesses have led to service failures and critical situations. High performing organisations, on the other hand, have effective governance arrangements.
 - Raising public trust. The public's trust is increased when the quality of services that they and their families experience is high, and when organisations are perceived to be open and honest in communicating their performance, and in learning from their mistakes.
- 1.6 The Code is based upon the following seven core principles, as set out in the CIPFA/SOLACE document *Delivering good governance in local government – Framework 2016*:
 - Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values and respecting the rule of law.
 - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement
 - Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits.
 - Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes.
 - Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it.
 - Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management.

- Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit, to deliver effective accountability.

1.7 This Local Code of Corporate Governance sets out the means by which the Council will meet and demonstrate our commitment to good corporate governance in relation to these seven principles.

2. The Principles of Corporate Governance

(a) *Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law*

2.1 The Council is accountable not only for how much they spend, but also for how it uses the resources under its stewardship. In addition, it has an overarching responsibility to serve the public interest in adhering to the requirements of legislation and government policies.

2.2 The Council promotes and maintains high standards of ethical conduct of Members and officers through the work of its Standards Committee.

2.3 The Council will foster a culture of behaviour based on shared values, ethical principle and good conduct.

2.4 This will be evidenced by establishing and keeping under regular review:

- The Council's Constitution
- Code of conduct for Councillors and Officers
- A protocol governing Member/Officer relations
- A Member's Planning Code of Good Practice
- Monitoring Officer Protocol
- Making and recording any declaration of interests
- Maintaining a register of gifts and hospitality for both Members and staff
- Anti-fraud and bribery strategy including a Whistleblowing Policy
- Contract Standing Orders and Financial Regulations
- Information Security and Governance policies
- Money laundering policy
- Production of an Annual Governance Statement
- Completion of an Ethical Standards checklist annually
- Ensuring an effective appraisal process is carried out for all staff
- Maintenance of accurate job descriptions/specifications

(b) *Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement*

2.5 The Council operates for the public good and recognises that it should ensure openness in its activities as well as clear communication and engagement with all groups of stakeholders.

2.6 The Council is committed to increasing public involvement in decision-making and devolving power to individuals and local organisations. We will seek and respond to the views of stakeholders and the community. The Council will do this by:

- Forming and maintaining relationships with the leaders of other organisations.
- Ensuring openness and accessibility to citizens, service users and staff, including partner organisations.
- Implementing the Council's Consultation Policy and utilising an appropriate range of consultation methods.
- Making use of local forums at ward, parish, locality and neighbourhood level to maintain communication with all the Borough's communities and other stakeholders.
- Maintaining an effective complaints process
- Leader of the Council produces an Annual report to the Overview and Scrutiny Committees
- Both Standards and Audit Committees produce annual reports setting out activity during the year
- Maintaining a Freedom of Information Act publication scheme
- Meeting the requirements of the Transparency code
- Maintaining the Council's website
- Maintaining a record of decision making
- Publication of reports including a calendar of dates for submitting, publishing and distributing reports
- Maintaining and publishing a Performance dashboard

(c) *Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits*

2.7 The long-term nature and impact of many of the Council's responsibilities means that it should define and plan outcomes. Decisions should further the Council's purpose, contribute to intended benefits and outcomes, and remain within the limits of authority and resources.

The Council is committed to an ambitious strategy of achieving the best for our residents and their communities. This is set out in the Council's:

- Swindon plan including the vision, missions, priorities
- Health and Wellbeing Strategy
- Swindon and Wiltshire Business and Growth Unit (formerly LEP)

The Council will consider the economic, social and environmental impact of policies, plans and decisions by:

- Including impacts when reporting to Members
- Maintaining risk registers which assess risks and provide appropriate mitigations regarding economic, social and environmental impacts
- Facilitating dedicated policy development and review on new and existing policies by Policy and Performance Committees established for this purpose
- Undertaking consultation with residents where appropriate

(d) *Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes*

- 2.8 The Council has a robust decision-making mechanism that ensures defined outcomes can be achieved in a way that provides the balance between the various types of resource inputs while still enabling effective and efficient operations. A clear statement of the Council's priorities and pledges are set out in the Swindon Plan. The Council will ensure the best outcomes are achieved by:
- Determining local needs and targeting resources accordingly
 - Ensuring that value for money is obtained
 - Engaging with all key stakeholders as appropriate
 - Considering and monitoring risks associated with decision making
 - Responding positively to the findings and recommendations of both internal and external statutory inspections, audits etc. by putting in place and monitoring the achievement of action plans that address agreed recommendations.
 - Ensure that there are effective arrangements in place to monitor service delivery
 - Provide senior managers and Members with timely financial and performance information.
 - Have prepared, and tested, business continuity and disaster recovery arrangements to ensure resilience in delivering services.
- (e) *Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it***
- 2.9 The Council needs appropriate structures and leadership as well as people with the right skills, appropriate qualifications and mind set to operate efficiently and effectively and achieve intended outcomes within the specified periods. The Council will do this by:
- Implementing a Members development strategy
 - Developing leadership skills and capacity across the Council
 - Developing our approach to workforce planning
 - Maintaining and developing our appraisal process
 - Cascading regular information to Members and staff through staff briefings etc.
- (f) *Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management***
- 2.10 The Council needs to ensure that it has an effective performance management system that facilitates effective and efficient delivery of planned services. Risk management and internal control are important and integral parts of a performance management system and are crucial to the achievement of outcomes. A strong system of financial management is also essential for the implementation of policies and the achievement of planned outcomes.
- 2.11 The Council will ensure that the decision making process includes a rigorous assessment of risk, including:
- Financial and procurement implications
 - Legal and Human Rights implications
 - Diversity impact assessments

- Risk management
- Other implications, including staff, sustainability, health, rural, crime and disorder

2.12 The Council will operate a Risk Management strategy that enables the Council to manage and control risks in order to maximise the quality of service provision, uphold its reputation and achieve value for money. Assurance is provided through:

- Risk management strategy and process including maintenance of the Corporate risk register
- An annual risk-based Internal Audit plan taking in to account materiality, impact and previous audit knowledge
- Maintain an effective Audit Committee
- Maintain a performance dashboard
- Completion of an annual governance statement
- Ensure timely and accurate budget monitoring and reporting
- Effective counter fraud and whistleblowing arrangements are in place

(g) *Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability*

2.13 The Council will ensure that those making decisions and delivering services are accountable for them. Effective accountability is concerned not only with reporting on actions completed but ensuring that stakeholders understand and respond as the Council plans and carries out its activities in a transparent manner. Both internal and external audit contribute to effective accountability. The Council will:

- Ensure that Members makes decisions in an open and transparent way
- Record all decisions that are made by Members and officers
- Have rules and procedures which govern how decisions are made
- Maintain an effective Audit Committee
- Ensuring that agreed Internal and External Audit recommendations are implemented
- Ensuring an effective Internal Audit service that has direct access to Audit Committee and Corporate management Team is in place
- Responding positively to inspections (both internal and external)

3. Monitoring and Review

3.1 Effective corporate governance requires input from Members and officers across the Council. In order to ensure that the Council's Local Code is put in to practice the following review and monitoring processes are in place:

3.2 The Council will ensure that these arrangements are kept under continual review by:

- The work of Internal Audit
- Reports prepared by managers with responsibility for aspects of this Code
- External Audit opinion
- Other review agencies and inspectorates

- Opinion of the Council's Statutory officers

4. Annual Governance Statement

- 4.1 The Council is required to prepare an annual governance statement in order to report publicly on the extent to which it complies with its own code of governance. This includes how the Council has monitored and evaluated the effectiveness of its governance arrangements.
- 4.2 The purpose of the review will be to provide assurance that governance arrangements are adequate and operating effectively or to identify action that is planned to ensure effective governance in the future.
- 4.3 The preparation and publication of the annual governance statement will meet the statutory requirement of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.
- 4.4 The annual governance statement will be approved by the Council's Audit committee before being signed by the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive.
- 4.5 The annual governance statement will be published as part of the statement of accounts.

Latest version: May 2025

Recording, Photography and Use of Social Media Protocol and Guidance

Introduction

Swindon Borough Council is committed to being open and transparent in the way it conducts all its main decision-making meetings which are held in public.

Swindon Borough Council recognises that it operates in a modern digital world where the use of filming and contemporary communication methods such as tweeting and blogging is commonplace. It has responded to the Government's requirements through the "Openness of Local Government Bodies Regulations 2014" to increase citizens' rights to attend and report on meetings and has therefore adopted the following revised "Standing Order" and Protocol / Guide.

12. RECORDING OF PROCEEDINGS BY THE MEDIA AND RESIDENTS OF THE BOROUGH

12.- Audio and visual recordings of a meeting of the Council, the Cabinet, Committees and other Council bodies that are open to the public is permitted by legislation. Whilst no prior permission is required, any person wishing to film, photograph or record such a meeting is requested to advise the Mayor, Leader, or Chair of the meeting of their intention to do so. That activity shall be undertaken in accordance with the Protocol included in Part 5 of the Constitution. The Mayor, Leader, or Chair of the meeting shall advise Members that the meeting is being recorded. In order to maintain orderly conduct or prevent misbehaviour or disruption of the meeting, the Mayor, Leader, or Chair of the meeting may exclude any individual who is recording the meeting.

This means that the taking of photographs and audio / visual recording of any meetings that are held in public is generally permitted, preferably with a prior request to the Mayor, Leader, or Chair of the relevant Committee, and in accordance with this protocol.

The purpose of this protocol is to provide guidance, particularly, for members of the public as well as the media on the taking of photographs and / or the audio / visual recording of any Council meeting held in public.

The protocol also refers to the use of "Social Media" at meetings and makes clear that there are no restrictions placed on anyone at the meeting using Twitter, blogs, Facebook or similar "social media" provided that the Mayor or Chair does not consider their actions are disrupting the proceedings of the meeting leading to disorderly conduct and/or misbehaviour.

The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the "Openness of Local Government Bodies Regulations 2014" set out the statutory provisions that permit the recording of proceedings by any person attending the meeting.

Council broadcasting of meetings

There are a number of committee and full Council meetings that the Council routinely broadcast via the internet. Broadcast meetings will only include footage of agenda items that are deemed public, and not closed or 'exempt' agenda items. The following meetings are routinely broadcast:

- Audit Committee
- Planning Committee (items of particular public interest)
- Policy and Performance Committee (Build a Greener Swindon)
- Policy and Performance Committee (Build a Better Swindon)
- Policy and Performance Committee (Build a Fairer Swindon)
- Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- Children's and Education Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- Adults and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- Council
- Special Committee
- Cabinet

Limitations

Although there is a general presumption in favour of allowing photography, audio / visual recording and the use of media tools at Council meetings, in order to maintain orderly conduct or prevent misbehaviour or disruption of the meeting, the Mayor, Leader, or Chair of the meeting may exclude any individual who is recording the meeting

Audio and Visual Recording - Your Obligations

Any member of the public or of the media wishing to photograph and / or audio or visually record a meeting must agree to the following:

- a) Any photography or audio / visual recording must take place from a fixed position in the meeting room approved by the Chair so as to minimise disruption to the proceedings;
- b) The use of flash photography or additional lighting will only be permitted for a limited period during the meeting at a point in the proceedings agreed in advance with the Mayor or Chair, so as to minimise disruption to the proceedings;
- c) If the Mayor or Chair feels that any photography, audio or visual recording is disrupting the meeting in any way or any pre-meeting agreement has been breached then the operator of the equipment will be required to stop;
- d) If during the meeting a motion is passed to exclude the press and public, because confidential or exempt information is likely to be disclosed, then all rights to record the meeting are removed and the operator of the equipment will be required to stop recording and /or photography;

- e) If the Mayor, Leader, or Chair adjourns the meeting, then the operator of the equipment should stop any recording or photography at the point at which the meeting is adjourned;
- f) Those making audio or visual recordings must comply with any request made by the Mayor or Chair regarding respecting the public's right to privacy;
- g) People seated in the public gallery / seating area should not be photographed, filmed or recorded without the consent of the individuals concerned. This also applies to those individuals who may ask a public question, present a petition or make a representation at a Council meeting open to the public and who are seated in a "public seating area";
- h) Use must not be made of an image or recording if consent is refused by an individual;
- i) Photographs, audio, and visual recordings should not be edited in a way that could lead to misinterpretation of the proceedings. This includes refraining from editing the views being recorded in a way that may ridicule or show lack of respect.

It should be noted that failure to comply with this Protocol may lead to the refusal of any future requests to photograph or audio or visually record any future Council meetings in view of the risk of future disruption to proceedings.

If a request has been received to take photographs or to audio or visually record a particular meeting, notices to this effect may be displayed in the relevant meeting room.

To assist the public, the Chair will, in accordance with the Council's Standing Order 12, make an announcement that the meeting will be photographed and /or recorded or filmed.

The Council may, on occasion, audio record meetings for minuting purposes only. The relevant Chair will make an announcement to this effect and these recordings will not be made available to anyone outside the Council.

Audio and Visual Recording - Your Rights

If as a member of the public you do not wish to be photographed, filmed or recorded please inform the Committee Officer in attendance at the meeting, or the Mayor, Leader or Chair of the relevant committee if notice that a request to photograph / record has been received is given.

Procedure Prior to the Meeting for those Wishing to Record or Photograph a Meeting

Requests to take photographs or undertake audio or visual recordings of meetings open to the public, either by members of the public or by the media should wherever possible be made to the Committee Officer for the meeting concerned. (Contact details available on the Agenda for the meeting and on the Council's Website or by emailing committee.services@swindon.gov.uk.) at least two working days before the meeting.

The request should include the following information as this will assist the Council in making preparations for the meeting to avoid any disruption to the proceedings:

- a) to which meeting this request refers;
- b) the name, organisation (if applicable) and contact details of the person making the request;
- c) what equipment it is intended will be used (e.g. camera/audio recorder/video camera);
- d) what the photographs, or audio / visual recording will be used for and / or where the information is to be published.

Procedure at the Meeting

Equipment must be set up before the meeting starts. The use of flash photography or additional lighting will only be permitted for a limited period during the meeting at a point in the proceedings agreed in advance with the Mayor, Leader, or Chair. This will be communicated to all relevant parties. This is to minimise disruption to the proceedings.

If the Mayor, Leader, or Chair feels the photography/audio / visual recording is disrupting the proceedings the operator of the equipment will be required to stop.

If use continues the Mayor, Leader, or Chair will ask the person to leave the meeting. If the person refuses to leave then the Mayor, Leader, or Chair may adjourn the meeting or make other appropriate arrangements for the meeting to continue without disruption.

Anyone asked to leave a meeting because they have refused to comply with the Mayor or Chair's requests may be refused permission to photograph, record or film at future Swindon Borough Council meetings that are open to the public so as to minimise the risk of future disruption to the proceedings.

If during the meeting a motion is passed to exclude the press and public, because confidential or exempt information is likely to be disclosed, then all rights to record the meeting are removed.

If a meeting for which agreement is given to record or photograph is adjourned by the Mayor or Chair then any recording or photography should stop at the point at which the meeting is adjourned.

Social Media

There are no restrictions placed on anyone at the meeting using Twitter, blogs, Facebook or similar "social media" provided that the Mayor, Leader, or Chair does not consider their actions are disrupting the proceedings of the meeting.

Any person can provide a written commentary during a meeting, as well as an oral commentary outside or after the meeting.

If the Mayor, Leader, or Chair feels the use of social media is at the time disrupting the proceedings the Councillor, member of the public or media representative may be required to stop.

If use continues, the Mayor, Leader, or Chair will ask the person to leave the meeting. If the person refuses to leave then the Mayor or Chair may adjourn the meeting or make other appropriate arrangements for the meeting to continue without disruption.

Councillors and members of the public are reminded that the law of the land applies to social media use – including the law of defamation and the law on public order offences.

15th January 2026

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Public Question Time at Council Meetings – Protocol and Guidance

- (1) At ordinary meetings of the Council and other Council Committees and relevant bodies, questions can be asked of the Mayor, Leader of the Council, Cabinet members and the Chairs of committees.
- (2) The total time set aside for such questions and answers will be limited to 15 minutes which can be extended at the Mayor or Chair's discretion.

Notice of Questions

- (3) Written questions, including questions sent by electronic mail, must be received by the Proper Officer no later than 3pm two clear working days before the meeting date. This means that for a meeting held on a Thursday, questions must be received by 3pm Monday (less any intervening bank holiday).
- (4) The period of notice is to allow sufficient time for a response to be formulated.
- (5) Those providing a written question will receive precedence during Public Question Time, with other questioners who have not provided questions in writing only being heard if time permits;
- (6) Where a (non-written) question is put, there is no guarantee that a full reply will be given at the meeting. In these circumstances the Chair will, generally, ask that a written response be provided as soon as possible after the meeting
- (7) The Notice of each question must include the name and contact details of the questioner, (in respect of an organisation, the name of the organisation and the questioner's position within the organisation) and to whom the question is to be put. This same information is required in respect of questions put at the meeting.

Scope of Questions

- (8) The question must be relevant to the powers and duties of the Council and be clear and concise. A question will be rejected where it:
 - (a) does not relate to a matter for which the local authority has a responsibility or which affects the council's administrative area;
 - (b) is defamatory, frivolous, offensive, vexatious, unlawful or otherwise improper;
 - (c) relates to any non-determined planning or licensing application;
 - (d) requires the disclosure of confidential or exempt information;
 - (e) names or identifies individual service users, members of staff or members of staff of partner agencies;
 - (f) is considered by the Mayor or Chair to be inappropriate for the particular meeting.
- (9) The Mayor or Chair's ruling on rejection of a question will be final following consultation with the Monitoring Officer.

- (10) Where a question is rejected on the above grounds, the questioner shall be advised of the reasons for rejection. Time permitting, the questioner will be given an opportunity to submit an amended question that will be considered afresh against the criteria in (8). For the avoidance of doubt, questions amended in this way, must be delivered within the timescale referred to at (3) above.

At the Meeting

- (11) Questions will be dealt with in order of receipt subject to the Mayor or Chair's discretion to group together questions on the same or similar subject.
- (12) Where written questions have been submitted within the requisite notice period, and written answers provided, the Mayor or Chair may choose to take these questions and answers "as read". However, if a questioner wishes to ask his or her question at the meeting, he or she will be allowed to.
- (13) If the questioner prefers, the question may be asked on his or her behalf by another person.
- (14) If the questioner is not able to be present at the meeting and has not made arrangements for someone else to ask the question on their behalf, the Mayor or Chair will indicate that the written reply will be forwarded to the questioner.
- (15) Subject to time constraints, questions submitted in writing by the deadline as referred to in (3) above will be either (a) answered at the meeting, or (b) at the request of the Mayor or Chair in consultation with the Monitoring Officer, referred to officers for a direct written response if they consider the question can be most appropriately handled in that way.
- (16) Subject to time constraints, any questions put at the meeting will be either (a) answered at the meeting, or (b) at the request of the Mayor or Chair in consultation with the Monitoring Officer, referred to officers for a direct written response if they consider the question can be most appropriately handled in that way.
- (17) Where a question is dealt with in the way described in (15 and 16) above, the questioner will be advised of this and provided with a response where possible within ten clear working days of the meeting and this will be copied to all councillors where this is for a meeting of the Council or to all members serving on the Council body concerned.
- (18) The relevant councillor or another Member on their behalf will aim to provide a response to a public question in advance of, or at, the meeting and this will, if required and requested, be followed up by a written copy of the response being sent to the questioner where possible within ten working days of the meeting.
- (19) Any questions for which notice has been given in accordance with (3) above which cannot be dealt with during the time allocated for public questions, or where no advance notice has been provided and an immediate response cannot be provided, will be dealt with by a written response sent to the questioner where possible within ten working days of the meeting and copied to all councillors.

Supplementary Questions

- (20) A questioner will be permitted to ask one supplementary question, irrespective of how many questions s/he may have asked, which must be relevant to the original question or arise from the response given. The Mayor or Chair may reject the supplementary question on the grounds listed in (8) above (Reasons for rejection).
- (21) The Member to whom the question has been put or another Member on their behalf, shall answer the supplementary question if he or she is able to do so at the time. If this is not possible, a written response will be provided to the questioner where possible within ten working days of the meeting.

Form of Response

- (22) A response may take the following forms:
 - a) a direct oral answer;
 - b) where the answer is contained within a publication of the Council or in any report or minutes by reference to those documents;
 - c) a written reply.

No Debate or Discussion on Questions

- (23) No debate shall be allowed on questions presented or responses given.
- (24) In exceptional circumstances only, the Mayor or Chair may allow discussion involving other councillors.
- (25) No decision can be made arising from a question other than to refer it to the appropriate Council body by way of a motion which shall be moved, seconded and voted on without discussion.

Circulation of Questions and Responses

- (26) As soon as practicable following receipt of a written question, copies will be circulated to the Member of the Council or Council body to whom the question is to be put and any other relevant councillors.
- (27) Copies of questions received in accordance with Standing Orders and this Protocol and Guidance will be provided to all councillors as appropriate prior to the meeting.
- (28) Copies of responses where available, will be circulated to councillors at the meeting unless this is not possible due to exceptional circumstances.

Record of questions

- (29) The minutes of the meeting shall only record the name of the questioner (or in respect of an organisation, the name of the organisation and the questioner's

position within the organisation), the subject matter, and the name of the person replying.

- (30) A summary of both the written and verbal questions and responses made available to a meeting, and that are considered in accordance with Standing Orders and this Protocol and Guidance, will also be made available subsequently on the Council's website as an annex to the Minutes of that meeting.

Latest version: May 2025

Part 6

Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members' Allowances Scheme

COUNCILLORS' ALLOWANCE SCHEME

Swindon Borough Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by The Local Authorities (Members' Allowances) (England) Regulations 2003, has made a scheme for the payment of Allowances for 2025/2026.

The Council agreed on 25th July 2024, after considering the recommendations of its Independent Remuneration Panel, that the Scheme of Allowances for the Municipal Year 2024/2025 (as varied) be applied to the Municipal Year 2025/2026, including the arrangements for applying any percentage increase as agreed at the meeting which stated that: where the pay awarded to local authority staff is determined as a fixed lump sum amount rather than a percentage increase, the lump sum awarded to the lowest paid Swindon Borough Council employee shall be translated to a percentage and that percentage applied to the Basic Allowance and applied retrospectively to the date of Annual Council.

Rates and Allowances

These are determined from time to time by the Council having regard to the recommendation of the Council's Independent Remuneration Panel on Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members' Allowances.

Total Annual Allocation

Swindon Borough Council set aside £869,500 for 2025/2026 for the payment of Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members' Basic Allowances (£9,440 x 57) with funding available for Special Responsibility Allowances, and other Allowances (e.g. Travelling and Subsistence) as specified in the Scheme.

As agreed at the Council meeting held on 25th July 2024, where the pay awarded to local authority staff is determined as a fixed lump sum amount rather than a percentage increase, the lump sum awarded to the lowest paid Swindon Borough Council employee shall be translated to a percentage and that percentage applied to the Basic Allowance and applied retrospectively to the date of Annual Council. Therefore the Members' Basic Allowance was increased accordingly during 2025/2026 upon the announcement of the 3.2% pay increase awarded to local authority staff. The Basic Allowance therefore now stands at £9,742.

An additional allocation of £13,500 is made for Mayoral Allowances that do not form part of this Scheme.

ALLOWANCES APPLYING TO ALL COUNCILLORS AND NON-ELECTED (CO-OPTED) MEMBERS

Basic Allowance

- (a) Basic Allowance is intended to recognise the time devoted by Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members to their work, including approved duties, Council meetings and such inevitable calls on their time as meetings with Constituents, and incidental costs for which no other provision is available.

- (b) The Basic Allowance for each member is now £9,742 for 2025/2026.

Travelling and Subsistence Allowances

Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members are entitled to receive payment of travelling and subsistence allowance, where expenditure has been necessarily incurred on travelling inside or outside the U.K. or on subsistence, for the purposes of performing approved duties as set out in Annex 1 to the Scheme.

Travel

The rate for the use of a private car shall not exceed 45p per mile (Inland Revenue Tax Threshold).

The rate for motorcycles shall not exceed 16.5p per mile.

The rate for pedal cycles shall not exceed 30p per mile.

The rate for travel by taxi shall not exceed:

- (a) in cases where no public transport is reasonably available, the amount of the actual fare and any reasonable gratuity (tip) paid (providing that all appropriate receipts are attached); and
- (b) in any other case, the amount of the fare for travel by appropriate public transport.

Passengers

The rate for the use of a private car above may be increased for the "carriage of each passenger (not exceeding 4) to whom a travelling allowance would otherwise be payable". A rate of not more than 3 pence a mile for the first passenger and 2 pence per mile for the second and subsequent passengers may be claimed.

Bus fares, train fares, ferry fares, tolls, and parking fees will be reimbursed at actual cost providing that all appropriate receipts are attached.

The rate of travel by a "hired vehicle" other than a taxi shall not exceed the rate that would apply had the vehicle belonged to the Councillor / Co-opted Member who hired it.

Rail and Air Travel

Standard Class rail fare or ordinary fare for other public conveyance, or the appropriate cheap or economy rate where applicable shall apply in all cases.

Standard Class rail travel should always be used unless the train's Standard Class accommodation is full, in which case it is in order to travel First Class and pay the surcharge.

Travel Concession Cards

Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members and non-elected (co-opted) Members who are eligible to hold a senior citizens rail card or similar concession card for rail or bus travel can purchase them and be reimbursed by the Borough Council through the normal expenses' claim mechanism, providing that by doing so there is a reduction in the cost of allowances claimed from the Council. Cards and similar forms of Concession must be purchased in conjunction with travel associated with an "Approved Duty" and this clearly indicated on the Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members' Allowances Claim form.

Rail Travel

The Council can arrange for Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members travelling by rail on Approved Duties to be issued with a "rail travel warrant / tickets" in advance of their departure. For details please contact the Committee and Member Services Section via CommitteeServices@swindon.gov.uk.

Air Travel

The rate for travel by Air -

- shall not exceed the rate applicable to travel by an appropriate alternative means of transport, together with an allowance equivalent to the amount of any saving in subsistence allowance resulting from travel by air;
- is dependant on approval being given "in advance" by the Chief Legal Officer in consultation with the Leader of the Council / Chair of the Cabinet, and
- that in the UK the saving in time is so significant as to justify payment of the fare for travel by air;
- the amount paid is based on the ordinary (economy) fare or any available cheap fare for travel by regular air service.

Travel General

Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members are entitled to make travelling claims from their home to the venue of an approved duty.

For journeys from work to an approved duty and then home, they should deduct their normal work to home mileage.

If a Councillor or Non-Elected member is required to leave work to attend an approved duty, and subsequently returns to work, they are entitled to claim the number of miles travelled.

Subsistence Allowances

Subsistence allowance claims must only be made where actual expenditure has been incurred. All appropriate receipts in support of subsistence claims must be provided and reimbursement will only be made up to the maximum levels set out below:-

(i)	Breakfast allowance (more than 4 hours away from normal place of residence) start before 7 a.m.	£5.85
(ii)	Lunch allowance (more than 4 hours away from normal place of residence, including the lunchtime between 12 noon and 2 p.m.)	£8.05
(iii)	Evening meal allowance (more than 4 hours away from the normal place of residence ending after 7 p.m.)	£15.20

In the case of absence that covers more than one Subsistence period then Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members are permitted to combine these to form one Subsistence claim.

Meals on Trains

When main meals (that is breakfast, lunch or dinner) are taken on trains during a period for which there is an entitlement to subsistence allowance, the reasonable cost of the meals (including VAT), may be reimbursed in full. Where the cost of meals taken on trains is reimbursed, absence from the normal place of residence must be consistent with the absences listed.

This provision will also apply to any air travel where meals are taken during a period for which there is an entitlement to subsistence allowance and where a charge is made by the airline concerned,

Please note that claims must not be made where any meal is provided free of charge by an authority or outside body.

Accommodation

In the case of an absence overnight from your usual place of residence you are entitled to claim:

- (i) In London or at the Annual Conference of the Local Government Association / Conference of Local Education Authorities - £110.00
- (ii) Elsewhere in the U.K. - £93.50

These amounts relate to accommodation only and are not intended to include any meals for which separate allowances are available as above.

If an approved duty starts at such a time that it is not possible to be at the venue at the start of the event, then claims will be accepted for overnight stays subject to approval being gained in advance from the Chief Legal Officer and the Leader of the Council.

All appropriate receipts should be submitted with each claim made.

Dependant Care Allowances

Councillors, Co-opted (Non-Elected) Members and other persons serving on the Council and / or its Committees, who are responsible for providing care to children and / or dependant relatives qualify for a Child Care / Dependant Relatives Allowance to assist with spending incurred in paying for care of the child or dependant relative whilst attending approved duties.

The allowance will cover paid care for the following that live with the claimant:

- children aged 15 years and under
- elderly relative requiring constant care
- disabled relative requiring constant care
- relative with learning disabilities requiring constant care

The paid carer cannot be a member of the immediate family or household.

The allowance will be the actual fee per hour, per child/dependant relative, but not exceeding £30.00 per hour.

Claims for Child Care / Dependant Relatives Care should be made on the appropriate Members' Allowances form.

Child Care / Dependant Relatives Care Allowance is assessed as income for benefits and income tax purposes and will therefore be paid through the Council's payroll.

All appropriate receipts for dependent care allowances should be submitted with each claim made, and should be signed by the carer.

* Reference to "the Council and its committees" should be understood as referring to the Council, the Cabinet and such other Committees and bodies as shall be established from time to time.

Parental Leave and Carers Leave

The Council, at its meeting on 25th July 2024, agreed to adopt a Parental Leave Policy which can be found in Annex 3 to the Scheme. Any Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members applying for Parental Leave will be subject to this Policy.

The Council, at its meeting on 16th January 2025, agreed to adopt a Carers Leave Policy which can be found in Annex 4 to the Scheme. Any Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members applying for Carers Leave will be subject to this Policy.

**ALLOWANCES APPLYING TO CERTAIN COUNCIL MEMBERS AND
CO-OPTED NON-ELECTED MEMBERS**

Special Responsibility Allowances

For each year a Special Responsibility Allowance shall be paid to those Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members who hold special responsibilities in relation to the work of the Council. Only one Special Responsibility Allowance is payable. If a Councillor or non-elected (co-opted) Member is appointed to more than one position where a Special Responsibility Allowance is payable, then the larger of the allowances will be paid. The Council has agreed that the following Special Responsibility Allowances will be payable in the 2025/2026 Municipal Year.

Type of Allowance	BA Multiplier	Allowance
Leader of the Council	3	£29,225
Deputy Leader of the Council	1.85	£18,022
Cabinet Member	1.5	£14,612
Chair of Audit	0.75	£7,306
Chair of Corporate Overview and Scrutiny and Leader of the Opposition	1.5	£14,612
Chair of Corporate Overview and Scrutiny <u>if not</u> Leader of the Opposition	0.75	£7,306
Chair of Children's and Education Overview and Scrutiny	0.75	£7,306
Chair of Adults and Health Overview and Scrutiny	0.75	£7,306
Chair of Policy and Performance Committee	0.75	£7,306
Chair of Planning	0.75	£7,306
Chair of Health and Wellbeing Board	0.75	£7,306
Leader of the Opposition <u>if not</u> Chair of Scrutiny	0.75	£7,306
Leader of Minority Group	0.25	£2,435
Chair of Licensing	0.75	£7,306
Chair of Standards	0.75	£7,306
Co-opted Standards Members	0.15	£1,461
Co-opted Health and Wellbeing Board Members	0.15	£1,461
Independent Persons	0.15	£1,461
Chair of Joint Swindon and Wiltshire Police and Crime Panel if a Swindon Councillor	0.75	£7,306
Vice-Chair of Joint Swindon and Wiltshire Police and Crime Panel if a Swindon Councillor	0.25	£2,435

Mayoral Allowances

Mayor	£10,000
Deputy Mayor	£3,500

Co-optees (Non-Elected Members) Allowances

All co-opted members serving on Council bodies are entitled to claim travelling, subsistence and dependent care allowances for Approved Duties carried out both within and outside of

the Borough boundary based on the level of Travel and Subsistence Allowance agreed for Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members.

WITHDRAWAL OF ALLOWANCES

Where a Councillor or non-elected (co-opted) Member has been wholly or partially suspended from his responsibilities and / or duties as a member of the Council there will be provision for the withdrawal of all allowances payable (or part, if applicable, in relation to suspension only of Special Responsibilities held).

There will be also be provision for the repayment of any allowance that has been paid in respect of a period when a Councillor or non-elected (co-opted) Member was suspended or had ceased to be a member of the Council. If the suspension is rescinded then any amount of unpaid allowance will be reimbursed.

FORGOING ALLOWANCES

Individual Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members may give notice in writing that they wish to forgo their entitlement to all or any part of their entitlement to allowances. Notice should be sent to the Chief Legal Officer.

CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS

Claims

Claim forms are available from the Committee and Member Services Section. A continuation sheet is also available for when more than one claim form is required for each month.

Properly completed forms must be submitted to Committee and Member Services before the 1st day of each month (or nearest possible date when the 1st falls on a weekend). This is necessary as the Council's Payroll team require that completed and authorised forms must be with them by the 2nd working day of each month in order for payments to be processed and made in that month's pay round.

The time limit within which any claim for travelling, subsistence and dependant care allowance must be made by the person to whom they are payable is **two months**.

Certification

All claims have to be certified by Committee and Member Services officers to ensure that they relate to an Approved Duty as defined in this Scheme.

All appropriate receipts must be submitted with each claim made for those specific travel and subsistence allowances specified in the relevant sections of this Scheme.

To help the Council certify that you are attending an “Approved Duty” if you attend a meeting of an outside body or attend meetings at the request of a Council officer you should provide supporting information with your claim. Failure to do so may delay payment of your claim.

For example you may:-

- (i) attach the agenda front sheet or minutes of that meeting to your claim form if they indicate your attendance;
- (ii) attach letters or correspondence from the Council officer concerned requesting your attendance at the meeting referred to on your claim form.

It is a Councillor’s responsibility to ensure the accuracy of any claim submitted.

The Council’s Internal Audit Service may undertake visible sampling of claims made by Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members to ensure that accurate claims are being made.

Payments

The payment of allowances and related matters are handled within the Payroll Section. If you have enquiries regarding your allowance payments please contact the Council’s Payroll Team at PayrollServices@swindon.gov.uk.

Any more general queries concerning Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members' Allowances, Approved Duties and the provisions of this Scheme of Allowances should be directed to Committee and Member Services via CommitteeServices@swindon.gov.uk.

The following points should assist you to understand how the allowances are paid and answer some of the general points that could arise from time to time:

- Records of Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members allowances showing the amount and nature of the payment are open to inspection by Local Government electors resident in the area and are subject to both internal and external audit. They are required by law to be publicised in the local press each year.
- Claims will not be required for Basic Allowance and Special Responsibility Allowance as these will be paid on a monthly basis.
- New Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members will be paid allowances pro rata to their period of office.
- Claims may be made by Co-opted Members (Non-Elected Members) on the standard form for Non-Elected Members available from the Committee and Member Services Section (or from the Payroll Section), and the Council's Intranet.

- Claims may be made for Travel, Subsistence and Dependant Care Allowances in accordance with the Approved Duties defined in Annex 1 to the Scheme.
- It is important that the claim form is completed fully, including, date, start and finish times, journey details and place of duty. For claims relating to meetings of outside bodies and meetings attended at the request of Council officers, invitations to attend and / or agenda front sheets must be attached. If they are not this may lead to payments being delayed or claims being referred back to the Councillor concerned for clarification. The mode of travel should be indicated and whether travelling by car, motorcycle or pedal cycle the mileage must be entered.
- The separate financial columns on the claim form should be correctly totalled. Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members must sign and date the claim and cross through any unused lines and columns.

Please note that claims, which have not been completed fully, which do not have adequate supporting documentation or which are more than 2 months old, will not be authorised and will be returned.

Taxation of Members' Allowances and Expenses

Basic, Special Responsibility and Dependant Care Allowances count as earnings for benefits (social security) purposes and income tax. Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members can be affected, therefore, both as contributors and beneficiaries of the Social Security Scheme and accordingly National Insurance contributions will be deducted unless the payments fall below the threshold limit.

Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members can find out more details about Benefits and Income Tax that may affect them by accessing the following website - www.gov.uk and follow the links to benefits or Income Tax. Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members can also contact the National Income Tax Enquiry Line on 0300 200 3300.

The Local Government Information Unit has published a booklet on the interaction of Councillors and non-elected (co-opted) Members' Allowances with the tax and social security benefits system.

Please note that Council officers must not give advice on Tax and Social Security issues.

Deductions - Political Affiliations

The Council is able to arrange to deduct from Councillors' Basic Allowance on a monthly basis affiliation fees to certain political organisations relating to a Councillor's Work (e.g. Association of Labour Councillors). Members wishing to make use of this service should request the organisation concerned to write to the Council to provide the necessary authorisation, with details of the deduction to be made, amount, and address for payment. Queries concerning this service should be made to the Payroll Team

(PayrollServices@swindon.gov.uk) or Committee and Member Services
(CommitteeServices@swindon.gov.uk).

Local Government Pension Scheme

From 11th May 2026 legislation enables Councillors to access the Local Government Pension Scheme on an opt-in basis.

Councillors shall be entitled to a pension in accordance with a scheme made under section 1 of the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, and the Basic Allowance and Special Responsibility Allowances shall be treated as an amount in respect of which such a pension is payable.

Chief Legal Officer
March 2026

Approved Duties

(Reference to "the Council and its committees" should in all cases be understood as referring to the Council, the Cabinet and such other Committees, Boards, Panels, Working Parties, Groups and Sub-Groups as shall be established from time to time).

Allowances are payable for the following Approved Duties:-

- (1) **Meetings of the Council and its committees** (Including "in house" Training and Development events and cases where a Member is invited by the Chair of the meeting or officially notified to attend a meeting of a committee of which he/she is not a Member.)
- (2) **Formal briefing meetings** provided Members of at least two political groups have been invited to attend.
- (3) **Ad hoc briefings, training sessions, presentations, seminars and on-site inspections (site visits) or other visits** authorised in advance to which members of at least two political groups have been invited to attend.
(In accordance with the Council's Scheme of Delegations the appropriate Officer in consultation with the relevant Cabinet Lead Member or Chair of the Cabinet and the Chief Legal Officer may authorise / approve the duty.)
- (4) **Attendance as a representative of the Local Education Authority at a shortlisting meeting or at an interviewing panel** for a senior post in an education establishment provided Members of at least two political groups have been invited to attend.
- (5) **Attendance at the following "Annual Tours" by Members of the Council:-** New Member Induction, Borough Farms, Housing Areas and Planning and Transport Sites.
- (6) **Attendance of meetings of the Schools Governors, Education and Community Forums**, providing that Members from at least two political groups have been invited to attend.
- (7) **Attendance at outside conferences, courses and seminars** - The attendance of Members at conferences, external courses and seminars shall normally be limited to one Member of a political group per event. Exception to this may be granted with the approval of the Chief Executive after consultation with the Chief Legal Officer, the Cabinet Member with portfolio responsibility, and / or the Leader of the Council / Chair of the Cabinet.

The only automatic exceptions shall be the Local Government Association (LGA) Annual Conference, which may be attended by the Council's representatives on the

Association, including Members appointed to serve on LGA committees, and those other Conferences listed in the Schedule to the Scheme.

Attendance at conferences, courses, seminars etc. must be authorised in advance by (i) the appropriate committee; and (ii) the appropriate Officer in consultation with the Chief Legal Officer, the Cabinet Member with portfolio responsibility, and / or the Leader of the Council by way of the Cabinet Member Briefing Note process.

- (8) **Attendance at joint meetings with other local authorities and other statutory bodies** authorised by the Council and /or its committees.
- (9) **Any other meeting, the holding of which has been authorised by the Council or its committees**, provided members of at least two political groups have been invited to attend.
- (10) **Attendance as a representative of the Council at meetings of the Local Government Association (LGA) and at South West Councils (including at the South West Strategic Leaders Board)**, their committees, sub-committees, working parties and for any appointments to represent those organisations on associated bodies.
- (11) **Meetings of the bodies referred to in Annex 2** to which the Member has been appointed or nominated to attend by the Council and / or its committees for the period of appointment (and to such other meetings / organisations as may be approved from time to time by the Council and / or its committees.)
- (12) **Visits by Members to private and voluntary homes** in accordance with a programme organised by officers.
- (13) **Visits by Members to Schools** in accordance with a programme organised by officers.
- (14) **Attendance at official opening ceremonies** as may be approved in advance of the event by the Chief Executive in consultation with the Chief Legal Officer and the Leader of the Council.
- (15) **Meetings, including public meetings, by prior arrangement with or at the request of Council Officers on Council business** and where an advance invitation has been received from the organisation/officer concerned.
- (16) **Meetings with Community Councils, Parish Councils, Residents Associations and other such Associations** relevant to their Ward, where an advance invitation has been received from the organisation concerned.
- (17) **Meetings with Government Ministers, MPs and Civil Servants and Official "Goodwill" visits, including Parliamentary Receptions and Briefings** subject to a Member being authorised to attend by the Council and / or its committees or when it is not practicable, in advance, by the Chief Executive or the Chief Legal Officer and the Leader of the Council.

- (18) **Any other duty or class of duty** as may be approved in advance by the Cabinet or in the case of an individual duty by the Chief Executive after consultation with the Chief Legal Officer and the Leader of the Council.

An advanced invitation may take the form of a dated Letter or E-Mail, Agenda Front Sheet, Memorandum or Signed Hand Written Note from the organisation/officer concerned. A copy of the "invitation" should be attached to the relevant claim form when submitted for payment.

Updated: May 2025

Bodies to which Members have been appointed or nominated to attend by the Council

Archaeological Advisory Body Of the Swindon Development Trust

Arts Council England – South West

Association of Public Service Excellence

Braeside Management Committee

Cricklade Country Way Partnership

Dorset and Wiltshire Fire Authority

Economic Advisory Board (former SWLEP)

England's Economic Heartland Strategic Transport Forum

Governing Body of Swindon College

Great Western Enterprise

Great Western Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Health and Wellbeing Board

Joint Archive Board

Joint Oversight Committee for Swindon and Wiltshire (former SWLEP)

Local Government Association

Local Government Information Unit

Lydiard Park Forum

North Wessex Downs Council of Partners

Patrol (Parking and Traffic Regulations Outside London) Adjudication Joint Committee and
Bus Lane Adjudication Service Joint Committee

Plas Pencelli Management Committee

South West Councils

South West Councils Employers Panel

South West Councils Resources and Management Committee

South West Regional Executive Board for Asylum Seekers and Refugees

South Western Ambulance Service Foundation

Swindon Adoption Panel

Swindon Portage

Swindon Safeguarding Partnership

Town Twinning Network

Wessex Reserve Forces and Cadets Association

Wichelstowe Joint Venture Partnership Board

Wiltshire and Swindon Countryside Access Forum

Wiltshire and Swindon Police and Crime Panel

Wiltshire, Swindon and Oxfordshire Canal Partnership

Wiltshire Community Foundation

Wiltshire Community Land Trust

Wiltshire Historic Buildings Trust

Wiltshire Pension Fund Committee

* It is noted that external organisations, bodies, conferences and events occasionally change their names or titles. Where this occurs during the course of a Municipal Year but the relationship to the Council and the Council representation remains the same the organisation / event will be seen as being represented on this schedule.

Updated: May 2025

Parental Leave Policy for Members

Introduction

This Policy sets out Members' entitlement to maternity, paternity, shared parental, adoption and neonatal care leave and relevant allowances.

The objective of the policy is to ensure that insofar as possible Members are able to take appropriate leave at the time of birth or adoption, that both parents are able to take leave, and that reasonable and adequate arrangements are in place to provide cover for portfolio-holders and others in receipt of Special Responsibility Allowances (SRA) during any period of leave taken.

Improved provision for new parents will contribute towards increasing the diversity of experience, age and background of local authority councillors. It will also assist with retaining experienced councillors – particularly women – and making public office more accessible to individuals who might otherwise feel excluded from it.

For simplicity, and in line with legislation, the term 'maternity' will still be used in the Council's forms and systems; however, where it is used, this term includes all pregnant parents.

In order to maintain the political balance on Committees and ensure there are sufficient members to do all the Committee's business, it will be for the Political Groups to determine separately whether they adjust the Committee Membership via a report to Council or simply make use of Deputies where possible.

It is acknowledged that there is the potential of a gap in service for residents in Wards should their representative take Parental Leave. Mitigation in such circumstances will be via the Political Groups (whilst acknowledging that this would not be possible if the Member is Independent).

1. Leave Periods

- 1.1. Members giving birth are entitled to up to 6 months maternity leave from the due date, with the option to extend up to 52 weeks by agreement if required.
- 1.2. In addition, where the birth is premature, the Member is entitled to take leave during the period between the date of the birth and the due date in addition to the 6

months' period. In such cases any leave taken to cover prematurity of 28 days or less shall be deducted from any extension beyond the initial 6 months.

- 1.3. In exceptional circumstances, and only in cases of prematurity of 29 days or more, additional leave may be taken by agreement, and such exceptional leave shall not be deducted from the total 52 week entitlement.
- 1.4. Members shall be entitled to take a maximum of 2 weeks paternity leave following the birth of their child(ren) if:
 - 1.4.1. You have or expect to have responsibility for the child's upbringing (born or adopted).
 - 1.4.2. You are the biological father of the child or the mother's husband or partner (including same-sex relationships).
 - 1.4.3. You are the adopter's spouse or partner (including same-sex relationships).
- 1.5. A Member who has made Shared Parental Leave arrangements through their employment is requested to advise the Council of these at the earliest possible opportunity. Every effort will be made to replicate such arrangements in terms of leave from Council, but should both parents be Members they cannot request absences at the same time.
- 1.6. Where both parents are Members, leave may be shared up to a maximum of 24 weeks for the first six months and 26 weeks for any leave agreed thereafter, up to a maximum of 50 weeks. Special and exceptional arrangements may be made in cases of prematurity.
- 1.7. A Member who adopts a child through an approved adoption agency shall be entitled to take up to six months adoption leave from the date of placement, with the option to extend up to 52 weeks by agreement if required.
- 1.8. Based on the provisions as set out in the Neonatal Care (Leave and Pay) Act 2023, members with responsibility for children receiving neonatal care shall be entitled to take an additional 12 weeks of leave on top of existing parental leave entitlements.
- 1.9. The initial period of absence under the Parental Leave Policy is an absence approved by the Council pursuant to Section 85(1), Local Government Act 1972. To ensure that any requests for an extension are dealt with in a timely manner, the Chief Legal Officer (Monitoring Officer) has the delegated authority to approve absence for parental leave for a further 6 months.
- 1.10. Any Member intending to take maternity, paternity, shared parental, adoption or neonatal care leave will be responsible for ensuring that they comply with the relevant notice requirements of the Council, both in terms of the point at which the leave starts and the point at which they return.

- 1.11. Any member taking leave should ensure that they respond to reasonable requests for information as promptly as possible, and that they keep officers and colleagues informed and updated in relation to intended dates of return and requests for extension of leave.

2. Basic Allowance

- 2.1. All Members shall continue to receive their Basic Allowance in full whilst on parental leave.

3. Special Responsibility Allowances

- 3.1. The payment of Special Responsibility Allowances to the primary SRA holder during a period of maternity leave shall continue in full for a period of six months, or until the date when the member taking leave is up for election (whichever is soonest). At such a point, the position will be reviewed, and will be subject to a possible extension for a further six month period paid at 50% of the SRA amount.
- 3.2. The payment of Special Responsibility Allowances to the primary SRA holder during a period of adoption leave shall continue in full for a period of six months, or until the date when the member taking leave is up for election (whichever is soonest). At such a point, the position will be reviewed, and will be subject to a possible extension for a further six-month period paid at 50% of the SRA amount.
- 3.3. The payment of Special Responsibility Allowances to the primary SRA holder during a period of paternity leave shall continue in full for a period of two weeks.
- 3.4. Members entitled to a Special Responsibility Allowance shall continue to receive their allowance in full in the case of shared parental leave arrangements.
- 3.5. Members entitled to a Special Responsibility Allowance shall continue to receive their allowance in full for an additional 12 weeks if they have responsibility for children receiving neonatal care on top of existing parental leave entitlements.
- 3.6. The provisions relating to replacement Members are only applicable for periods of absence in excess of four consecutive weeks.
- 3.7. Where a replacement is appointed to cover the period of absence that person shall receive an SRA on a pro rata basis for the period of the temporary appointment.
- 3.8. Should a Member appointed to replace the member on maternity, paternity, shared parental, adoption or neonatal care leave already hold a remunerated position, the ordinary rules relating to payment of more than one Special Responsibility Allowances shall apply.

- 3.9. Where a replacement is appointed to cover a Cabinet Member, the Leader of the Council shall notify the Chief Legal Officer (Monitoring Officer) with an updated Schedule of Executive Responsibilities identifying who the substitute Cabinet Member is who will be exercising executive authority. The updated schedule must be clearly dated to ensure there is clarity about who was authorised to make decisions on specific dates.
- 3.10. Where a Committee Chair takes parental leave for more than four consecutive weeks, Council shall appoint a 'Substitute' Chair for the duration of the leave.
- 3.11. Unless the Member taking leave is removed from their post at an Annual General Meeting of the Council whilst on leave, or unless the Party to which they belong loses control of the Council during their leave period, they shall return at the end of their leave period to the same post, or to an alternative post with equivalent status and remuneration which they held before the leave began.
4. Resigning from Office and Elections
- 4.1. If a Member decides not to return at the end of their maternity, paternity, shared parental, adoption or neonatal care leave they must notify the Council at the earliest possible opportunity. All allowances will cease from the effective resignation date.
- 4.2. If an election is held during the Member's maternity, paternity, shared parental, adoption or neonatal leave and they are not re-elected, or decide not to stand for re-election, their Basic Allowance and SRA if appropriate will cease from the Monday after the election date when they would technically leave office.

Updated: May 2025

Carers' Policy for Members

Introduction

This policy sets out Members' entitlement to carers' support to enable them to fulfil their caring responsibilities whilst continuing to serve in public life.

In order to maintain the political balance on Committees and ensure there are sufficient members to do all the Committee's business, it will be for the Political Groups to determine separately whether they adjust the Committee membership via a report to Council or simply make use of Deputies where possible.

It is acknowledged that there is the potential of a gap in service for residents in Wards should their representative take time off for caring duties. Mitigation in such circumstances will be via the Political Groups (whilst acknowledging that this would not be possible if the Member is Independent).

It is further acknowledged that Councillors are not employees and therefore are not subject to the same regulations as employees would be in a carers' capacity and cannot rely on employment legislation if any dispute were to arise.

1. Definition of a Carer

1.1 The Council defines carers as those Councillors, Co-opted (Non-Elected) Members and other persons serving on the Council and/or its committees with significant caring responsibilities that have a substantial impact on their daily life. The activities that carers undertake are wide ranging, including:

- Help with personal care
- Help with mobility
- Managing medication
- Practical household tasks
- Emotional support
- Help with financial matters or administration
- Transport and support to and/or from medical appointments.

1.2 Caring can be unpredictable and emotionally upsetting. A Councillor may acquire caring responsibilities overnight, for example where the parent has a stroke; or caring responsibilities may develop over time, for example where their partner has a debilitating long-term health condition.

1.3 The Council defines a dependant as a spouse, partner, child, grandchild, parent, or someone who depends on them for care.

2. Dependant Care Allowances

2.1 Councillors, Co-opted (Non-Elected) Members and other persons serving on the Council and / or its Committees, who are responsible for providing care to children and / or dependant relatives qualify for a Child Care / Dependant Relatives Allowance to assist with spending incurred in paying for care of the child or dependant relative whilst attending approved duties.

2.2 The allowance will cover paid care for the following that live with the claimant:

- Children aged 15 years and under
- Elderly relative requiring constant care
- Disabled relative requiring constant care
- Relative with learning disabilities requiring constant care.

2.3 A claim for care cannot be made to a member of the family or household but could be paid to a Domiciliary Care Agency.

2.4 The allowance will be the actual fee per hour, per child/dependant relative, but not exceeding £30.00 per hour.

2.5 Claims for Child Care / Dependant Relatives Care should be made on the appropriate Members' Allowances form.

2.6 All appropriate receipts for dependant care allowances should be submitted with each claim made, and should be signed by the carer.

* Reference to "the Council and its committees" should be understood as referring to the Council, the Cabinet and such other Committees and bodies as shall be established from time to time.

3. Dealing with Emergencies

3.1 Councillors with caring responsibilities cannot always plan ahead for time off. The ability to take leave in an emergency is important for carers, who may be called on at short notice. Councillors have the right to take a reasonable amount of time off from their Councillor role to assist or make arrangements for the care of their dependants.

3.2 Other examples taken from Carers UK include:

- A disruption or breakdown in care arrangements
- To deal with the death of a dependant
- If a dependant falls ill, has been assaulted or in an accident
- To make longer-term arrangements for a dependant who is ill or injured (but not to provide long-term care yourself)

- To deal with an incident involving a child during school hours.

3.3 When such a situation arises, the Councillors concerned should discuss with the Leader of their Party what specific arrangements require putting in place to assist them at this time. Assistance could consist of:

- Allowing them to step away from specific Committee roles for a specified period of time
- Providing assistance to address Constituency work
- Any other assistance deemed reasonable to allow them to be kept updated in relation to their Council role.

3.4 A 'Carers' Passport' used by the Council for its officers is available as a resource to the Political Groups to help support this process, should they find it useful.

Updated: May 2025

Swindon Borough Council – Organisational Structure



Sam Mowbray
Chief Executive Officer



Clare Deards

**Corporate Director -
People**

Children's and Adult's
Social Care Commissioning
Children's and Adults
Services and Safeguarding
Relationship with Health
Care Home Management
Youth Justice Service
Participation and Support



Sonia Grewal

Chief Operating Officer

Legal
HR, OD and Learning
Health and Safety
IT
Data Performance and Insight
Communications
Policy
Transformation
Customer Services
Facilities and Emergency Resilience
Business Support
Registrars and Coroners Service
Democratic Services



Kirston Nelson

**Corporate Director –
Prevention and Communities**

Public and Environmental Health
Housing and Homelessness
Community Safety
Community Engagement
Leisure
Revenues and Benefits
Libraries
Education
Skills
SEND



James Coulstock

**Corporate Director –
Inclusive Economy
and Sustainability**

Net Zero and Sustainability
Property and Commercial Services
Culture and Heritage
Inclusive Economy and Regeneration
Operations
Strategic Transport
Procurement
Planning and Regulatory Services
Relationship with Joint Venture (JV)
and Housing Company
Architecture and Construction



Kim Chequer

**Director –
Finance and Audit (s151)**

Finance
Audit

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Part 8

Scheme of Delegations and Designations of Proper Officers

**SWINDON BOROUGH COUNCIL
SCHEME OF DELEGATIONS**

DESIGNATIONS OF "PROPER OFFICERS"

Scheme of Delegations

1. Introduction
2. General Delegations
3. Chief Executive
4. Corporate Director of Children's Services
5. Corporate Director of Integrated Adults Social Care
6. Chief Operating Officer
 - 6.1 Director of Human Resources, Organisational Development and Learning
 - 6.2 Chief Legal Officer
 - 6.3 Service Manager: Registration and Bereavement Services
 - 6.4 Head of Policy, Performance and Insights
7. Corporate Director of Stronger and Safer Communities
 - 7.1 Director of Housing
 - 7.2 Director of Public Health
 - 7.3 Head of Environmental Health
 - 7.4 Director of Integrated Communities and Partnerships
 - 7.4.1 Head of Revenues and Benefits
8. 7.4.2 Strategic Community Safety Partnership Manager Corporate Director of Inclusive Economy and Sustainability
 - 8.1 Director of Operations
 - 8.2 Chief Planning Officer
 - 8.3 Head of Property and Commercial Services
 - 8.4 Head of Highways and Transportation
9. Director of Finance and Audit
 - 9.1 Head of Internal Audit
10. Designations of 'Proper Officers'

1. Introduction

- (a) This scheme of delegations is part of the Council's Constitution and sets out the powers/functions delegated to officers.
- (b) All references to Acts, Orders, regulations etc. in the Scheme of Delegations shall be deemed to include references to amending, substituted or extending legislation in force from time to time.
- (c) Any reference to the power to prosecute or to enforce the provisions of any Act, Order or Regulation etc., or to commence or institute legal proceedings in respect of any matter shall include the power to decide whether to prosecute, enforce provisions or judgements or commence proceedings, as well as all other action in the matter (including in appropriate cases, the power to withdraw proceedings).
- (d) With regard to Article 15.03, that changes to the Constitution will only be approved by the full Council (or Special Committee), such article will not apply in relation to proposed changes in the job title and delegations to an officer in the Council's Management Structure (Part 7 of the Council's Constitution refers). The approval of such changes is delegated to the Chief Executive (rather than by Council or Special Committee), in consultation with the Group Leaders, with the Chief Legal Officer then authorised to make the necessary changes to the Management Structure chart in the Constitution.

2. General Delegations

- (G1) Duty to consult before exercising delegation

Any officer or officers exercising powers under the Scheme of Delegations shall have regard to any resolution of the Council on any matter of principle or policy relating to the power being exercised and shall consult, as appropriate, with the relevant Cabinet Member and/or Ward Councillor(s). In exercising this delegation, the Cabinet Member shall determine if the decision is considered high profile or contentious, in which case the consultation is to be recorded by way of a Cabinet Member Briefing Note.

- (G2) Requirement to publish delegated decisions

To facilitate the accountability, openness, transparency and scrutiny of decisions made under delegated authority, any officer dealing with a matter under a delegated authority shall keep an adequate record of the exercise of that power in accordance with the Council's reporting arrangements, in a form determined by the Chief Legal Officer. This shall consist of making all Cabinet Member Briefing Notes available to the Members and the public through the Council website, unless such a decision is deemed private and confidential in accordance with Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

(G3) Authority to delegate to another officer

In any case where an Officer is appointed or authorised to exercise powers and/or functions under the Scheme of Delegation s/he may

- (i) authorise such other Officer under his or her direct control to exercise the powers and/or functions on his/her behalf as s/he may determine and
- (ii) may make such arrangements for the exercise of such powers and/or functions in the event of his/her being absent or otherwise unable to act, by any other Officer of the Council under his/her direct control as s/he considers appropriate; subject to such authorisation and /or such arrangements being in written form indicating the Officers empowered to exercise the powers and/or functions, and the powers and/or functions involved, and to a copy being lodged with the Chief Legal Officer.

(G4) Authority to approve Members' attendance at conferences

The Chief Executive, Corporate Directors, Chief Operating Officer, Directors and Heads of Service, and other officers nominated by them, in consultation with the appropriate Cabinet Member, are authorised to approve Members' attendance at external conferences, courses, seminars and similar meetings.

(G5) Authority to inspect land and premises

The Chief Executive, Corporate Directors, Chief Operating Officer, Directors and Heads of Service, and other officers nominated by them, are hereby authorised to enter and inspect land and premises and carry out tests in pursuance of such of the Council's statutory functions as are within their respective terms of reference, and to act as designated officers in any contracts entered into by the Council which are being administered by them.

(G6) Authority to affix the Common Seal

The Chief Legal Officer is authorised to affix the Common Seal to contracts required by Standing Orders to be executed under the Common Seal and to all other documents required to be sealed, including the use of electronic seals where possible.

(G7) Delegation to Officers

As set out in Article 14.06, the Chief Executive, Corporate Directors and Directors shall be authorised to carry out operational, management and administration functions within their areas of responsibilities and such actions are hereby ratified as acts and decisions of the Council. In particular, this delegation shall include:

1. subject to Part 4 of this Constitution, the incurring of expenditure provided for in the annual budget;

2. the service and withdrawal of notices, issue of licences, permits, consents, and similar authorisations;
3. the entering into of leases and agreements;
4. the selection of persons or companies to be invited to submit tenders and the acceptance thereof (subject to Part 4 of this Constitution) and the provisions of the Local Government Act 1988 in respect of "defined activities";
5. the entry and inspection of property;
6. the investigation of relevant matters to support the Chief Legal Officer with the institution, defence and settlement of legal proceedings;
7. responding to government consultations;
8. the exercise of authority when required under Civil Contingencies and emergency planning legislation;
9. following consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member(s), Chief Executive, s151 Officer and Corporate Director, apply for external grant funding.

This delegation shall be exercised in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions and regulations and following appropriate prior consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member. Such decisions shall be recorded and where appropriate in accordance with openness and transparency regulations, published on the Council's website.

(G8) Authority to exercise General Power of Competence within service areas

The Chief Executive, Corporate Directors, and Directors are authorised to exercise the '*General Power of Competence*' in their respective service areas, in consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member and relevant Ward Councillors, provided that any resource implications are fully assessed and can be contained within existing budgets and, except in an emergency or urgent situation, are in accordance with the following Protocol for delegated use of the power:

- a) The proposals are legal, funded, and consistent with the Council's policy position;
- b) That Ward Councillors, Cabinet Members and/or other appropriate Members are consulted;
- c) That the appropriate decision-making process is undertaken (e.g. Officer Decision Notice etc)
- d) If objections or other proposals are raised, do not proceed without agreement of Cabinet Member, Cabinet or the Leader.

(G9) Civil Contingencies Act 2004

The Chief Executive or their nominated deputy will act as the Council's Gold Command officer to take decisions and incur any expenditure, in consultation with the Leader and the relevant Cabinet Member as appropriate, where an emergency or disaster

involves danger to life or property or is imminent, and to incur expenditure for the purposes for contingency planning, pursuant to the Civil Contingencies Act 2004.

Where a matter would ordinarily be reported to full Council, following consideration by the section 151 officer and in consultation with the Leaders of all political Groups, provided such decisions are recorded using an Officer Decision Note and are reported to the next appropriate Cabinet or Council Meeting

(G10) Exercise of authority in an urgent situation

If necessary, in the best interests of the Council, the Chief Executive is authorised to act in any urgent situation, subject to consultation with the Leader or in his absence, the Deputy Leader, and provided that such use of power is referred to the next appropriate meeting of Cabinet or Council with an explanation for the use of such power.

(G11) Re-allocation of existing delegations when senior officer posts are vacant or removed

In the event of any of the Corporate Directors, Chief Operating Officer, Director or Head of Service posts being unfilled or removed from the establishment, the Chief Executive shall be authorised to appoint an appropriate officer to carry out the duties of that post, unless statute otherwise directs, and shall also be authorised to amend or vary the officer structure including role titles, remits, and reporting hierarchy, as he/she considers best supports the delivery of Council services. The Monitoring Officer shall be authorised to amend the Constitution to give effect to any such amendments or variations.

Any post specifically referred to within this Scheme shall be deemed to include any successor post, or a post which includes within the job description, elements relevant to any particular delegation, which were also present in the earlier post and shall include anyone acting up or seconded.

3. Chief Executive

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Inspections

1	Inspections <i>Local Government Changes for England Regulations 1994 paragraph 26(2)</i>	With the Chief Legal Officer, together with such other officers as they shall determine, to be authorised to inspect and take copies of any books, documents, papers or records of whatever description, wherever held and in whatever form.

Indemnities

2	Indemnities <i>Local Authorities (Indemnities for Members and Officers) Order 2004</i>	To approve the granting of an indemnity in accordance with the Council's Indemnity Policy.

Council's Management Structure

3	Changes in the job title of an officer and responsibilities in the Council's Management Structure	To approve changes in the job title and role of an officer in the Council's Management Structure in consultation with the Group Leaders. <i>(The Chief Legal Officer is authorised to make consequent changes to the Management Structure chart and scheme of delegations in the Constitution.)</i>
3a	Amendments to officer structure	Authorisation to amend or vary the officer structure including role titles, remits, and reporting hierarchy, as he/she considers best supports the delivery of Council services. The Monitoring Officer shall be authorised to amend the Constitution to give effect to any such amendments or variations.

Elections

4	Elections	To be (a) the Electoral Registration Officer for the Constituencies of North Swindon and South Swindon, and (b) the Returning Officer for the elections of Councillors of the Borough of Swindon and Councillors of Parish Councils within the Borough, and the conduct of other elections and referenda under relevant legislation.

Assets of Community Value

44c	Applications for Assets of Community Value <i>Localism Act 2011</i>	The Chief Executive (or his/her nominee) In consultation with the Leader of the Council, and by way of the Cabinet Member Briefing Note process, to

		determine any review of a decision of the Corporate Director of Inclusive Economy and Sustainability to list any building and/or other land as an asset of community value, and/or any claim for compensation arising from an asset being listed.

4. Corporate Director of Children's Services

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Children's Services

340	Children's Services	To exercise the functions of the Borough Council as a Children's Services Authority as set out in Section 18 of the Children Act 2004 and to take such other action which he/she considers is calculated, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of these functions.
341	Children's Services SEND <i>Children's Services, Children and Families Act 2014, Part 3</i>	To exercise the functions of the Borough Council specific to the provision of services for children with special education and disabilities.
342	Swindon Foster Panel	To discharge the Council's functions in respect of maintaining a Central List of persons who are considered to be suitable to be members of the fostering panel.

5. Corporate Director of Integrated Adults Social Care

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Adult Social Services

343	Adult Social Services	To exercise the functions of the Borough Council in respect of the provision of Adult Social Services, excepting functions specifically delegated to another Officer, and to take such other action which he/she considers is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of these functions.
344	Adult Social Services – Safeguarding	To secure safeguarding and protection arrangements for vulnerable people, in line with legislation, national guidance and best practice.

6. Chief Operating Officer

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Inspections

85	Data Protection and Freedom of Information <i>Data Protection Act 2018</i> <i>General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016</i> <i>Freedom of Information Act 2000</i>	To be responsible for devising, implementing and maintaining the Council's policies and procedures in relation to Data protection and Freedom of Information.

Information Technology (IT) Security

432	IT security	To devise, implement and maintain any IT Security policies and procedures, including taking any action deemed appropriate in the event of a suspected or actual cyber attack or other system compromise.

Corporate Health and Safety

439	<i>Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and all other relevant and/or subordinate legislation</i>	To exercise the functions of the Council in relation to the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and all other relevant and/or subordinate legislation in relation to corporate and workplace health and safety

6.1 Director of Human Resources, Organisational Development and Learning

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Recruitment and Selection

51	Employment Practices	To implement any other matters relating to such employment practices as may have been approved by the Council.
52	Grading of posts	To determine the grading of posts
53	Lodging Allowances	To approve requests for extensions to the Council's Lodging Allowance Scheme.
54	Disclosure and Barring Service	To undertake the role of lead Counter signatory on behalf of the Council.

Employee Relations

55	Trade Unions	To negotiate on behalf of the Council with any Trades Union recognised by the Council in respect of i)

		industrial action being taken or threatened by employees and ii) the terms and conditions of employment of Council employees.

Employer Discretion Policy

56	Local Government Pension Scheme <i>Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013</i>	To determine the exercise of the Council's discretion in relation to the Employer Discretion policy, in consultation with the Director of Finance and Audit (s151 Officer) and the relevant Cabinet Member and other Corporate Director.

National and Provincial Negotiations

57	National and Provincial negotiations	To implement the decisions of national and provincial negotiating bodies.

6.2 Chief Legal Officer

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

General

58	Legal Proceedings - Magistrates' Court, Crown Court and the Higher Courts	To prosecute, institute or defend any legal proceedings on behalf of the Council, and to appear on their behalf, and to conduct proceedings in the Magistrates' Court and the Crown Court and the Higher Courts and in any other forum.
59	Legal Proceedings - County Court, High Court and any other Tribunal	To institute and carry on, or defend civil proceedings in the County Court or High Court or any other Tribunal (including proceedings for an Injunction) on behalf of and in the name of the Council and to take such enforcement action in the Court proceedings as may be considered appropriate.
60	Legal Proceedings - Parking Offences <i>Section 112 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984,</i> <i>Section 35(4) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984</i> <i>Section 112(4) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984</i>	(i) To require information from any person as to the identity and address of the driver of the vehicle who is alleged to have committed an offence under Section 35(4) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, (Failure to comply with or contravention of Off-Street Parking Places Order); and (ii) To institute legal proceedings against any person who fails to give information requested under paragraph (i) above.
61	Legal Proceedings - Conclusion and Settlement	To conclude or settle any legal proceedings to which the Council is a party or in order to avoid legal action.
62	Solicitor to the Council	To act as Solicitor to the Council and to instruct other

		Solicitors or Barristers to represent the Council.
63	Removal of Vehicles/Property <i>Section 78 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994</i>	To apply to the Magistrates Court for an order providing for the removal of any vehicle or other property present on land within the Borough Council's area, and any person residing in a vehicle.
63a	Unauthorised Encampments <i>Part 5 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994</i>	To take formal action to remove unauthorised campers within the Borough, and to give a Direction under Part 5 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, and if necessary, to request the Police to invoke their powers under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.
63b	Whistleblowing <i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 1998, Employment Rights Act 1996</i>	To maintain and administer a corporate Whistleblowing policy and procedure, and to receive and address any complaints or grievances falling within the scope of that policy
63c	Standards and Member Conduct <i>Local Government Act 2000, Localism Act 2011</i>	To maintain and administer a procedure for dealing with complaints regarding the conduct of Borough and Parish Councillors, including consideration and determination of complaints, investigating or arranging the investigation of complaints, making recommendations to Committees and full Council, and consultation with an Independent Person.

Court Proceedings

64	Legal Proceedings – Advertisements <i>Town and Country Planning Act (1990) – Section 224</i>	To prosecute pursuant to Section 224 of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990) any person who displays an advertisement in contravention of the regulations under section 220 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
65	Legal Proceedings – Housing and Council Tax Benefits Fraud <i>Sections 111, 112 and 116 of the Social security Administration Act 1992 and the Fraud Act 2006</i>	To prosecute and delegate the authority for the prosecution of cases of Housing and Council Tax Benefits Fraud: S111 - Dishonestly making false claims or statements or withholding information about relevant changes S112 - Knowingly making false claims or statements or withholding information about relevant changes (Section 112) S116 - to give authority to prosecute or delegate authority under section 111 or 112 for cases where the offence may have been committed in excess of 12 months previous, but the offence has only recently been discovered. The Fraud Act 2006 – fraud by false representation and fraud by failing to disclose information.

Health and Public Protection

66	Certificates in respect of Summary Proceedings <i>Section 34(3) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974</i>	To issue certificates in respect of summary proceedings for an offence under Section 34(3) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.
C21	Prosecution for breaches of the requirements of regulations made by the Secretary of State in response to the Coronavirus pandemic pursuant to section 13 (Control of certain diseases), or Part IIA (Public Health Protection), or both, of the Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984	To commence legal proceedings as may be authorised by health protection Regulations made by the Secretary of State, from time to time, in response to the Coronavirus pandemic. (added 9 th November 2020) (amended 12 th January 2022)

Planning and Development Control

67	Planning Agreements <i>Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and Sections 38 and 278 of the Highways Act 1980</i>	To enter into Planning Agreements under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and Sections 38 and 278 of the Highways Act 1980.
68	Planning Notices <i>Sections 171C, 172, 183, 187A, 187B and 215 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) and Section 38 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (as amended)</i>	to: (a) issue or withdraw notices and; (b) serve notices requisitioning information needed prior to the issuing of notices under (a) above; except that this Authorisation does not extend to breaches of planning control which would have constituted major development had the development been the subject of a planning application or breaches of planning control which are in accordance with the approved or draft development plan.
69	Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations, 2010 (as amended)	To provide advice on the interpretation and application of the CIL Regulations and the issue of the CIL Notices and undertake CIL Enforcement Action.

Housing

70	Notices and Possession Action <i>The relevant Housing Acts and the Law of Property Act 1925</i>	To sign notices and take possession action under the Housing Acts, to sign notices to determine licences and notices to quit premises held under non-secure tenancies. <i>(The authorisation to sign notices under Section 83 of the Housing Act 1985 is exercised concurrently with the Director of Housing).</i>

Property

71	Acquisition or disposal of land	To conclude agreements for the acquisition or disposal of land (including leasehold interest) as authorised by the Council or as requested by the Head of Property Assets in the exercise of his delegated powers.
72	Notices - Agricultural Tenancies	To sign notices in relation to agricultural tenancies.
73	Notices - Business Tenancies	To sign notices relating to business tenancies.

Appointments

74	Education Appeals Panels	To appoint suitably qualified persons to serve on Education Appeals Panels.
75	Wiltshire Valuation Tribunal	To exercise the Council's powers to fill tribunal vacancies, such appointments and lists of persons nominated to be reported to the Cabinet.

Town Twinning

76	Town Twinning Grants	Within the resources available, and following consultation with the appropriate Cabinet Member, the Chief Executive and the Town Twinning Network, to approve grants to support twinning activities.

Indemnities

77	Indemnities <i>Local Authorities (Indemnities for Members and Officers) Order 2004</i>	To approve the granting of an indemnity in accordance with the Council's Indemnity Policy. To arrange additional insurance cover for legal costs for Members in relation to Code of Conduct claims and to extend the insurance cover for Libel and Slander claims made against them by capping the 10% Members Contribution at £1,000.

Clean Neighbourhoods

80	Cleaning up of land in private ownership	To issue notices requiring the clean-up of land in private ownership, where the amenity of the

	<i>Clean neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005</i> <i>Section 215 of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990)</i>	neighbourhood is adversely affected, and to take legal action if such notices are not complied with, including recovery of costs.

Anti-Social Behaviour

82	Public Space Protection Orders <i>Chapter 2 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014</i>	To make Public Space Protection Orders following consultation with the appropriate Cabinet Member and relevant Officer.

General (Legal)

83	Entering premises	To apply to a court for a warrant in order to enter premises or commence proceedings for obstruction where lawful entry has been refused.
84	Information as to Ownership and Occupation <i>Section 16 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, Section 330 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and Section 93 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974</i>	To sign requisitions for information as to ownership and occupation on all persons having an interest in premises.
86	Petitions	To co-ordinate the receipt and consideration of petitions and to refer the matter to the appropriate Corporate Director, Director or Head of Service, Cabinet Member or Council body.
87	Children in care - Acceptance of money or other gifts from third parties	Jointly with the Director of Finance and Audit (s151 Officer), to accept money or other gifts from third parties for and on behalf of children or young persons in care and to hold or convert such money or gifts on their behalf and to their benefit.
88	Investigatory Powers <i>Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000</i>	To maintain and keep under review a central register of authorisations issued under Sections 28 and 29 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000.
89	Joint arrangements with Wiltshire Council	To renew the joint agreement with Wiltshire Council for the provision of support services to the Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of Wiltshire.

Amendments to the Constitution

90	Adding to or varying the constitution (Minute at Annual Council)	In consultation with the Leader of the Council, the leaders of the other political party groups and the Chief Executive to add to or vary the wording and layout of the Constitution and its associated documentation to reflect legislative and procedural changes, should this prove necessary for the efficient discharge of Council business.

Dispensations

78	To issue dispensations to Members regarding Council Tax (Section 33, Localism Act 2011)	For the Chief Legal Officer (Monitoring Officer) to grant any applications for a dispensation on the subject matter of Council Tax for a four year period.
79	To issue urgent dispensations to Members (Section 33, Localism Act 2011)	For the Chief Legal Officer (Monitoring Officer) to grant applications for urgent dispensations on any subject matter in between meetings of the Standards Committee.

6.3 Service Manager: Registration and Bereavement Services

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Burials

92	Burial grants	To issue burial grants for such periods up to 100 years as the officer shall determine.
93	Right of Burial <i>Local Government Act 1972 and the Cemeteries Order</i>	To sign grants of right of burial.
424	Medical Referee to the Crematorium	To appoint a registered medical practitioner as Medical Referee to the Crematorium, and other registered medical practitioners as Deputy Medical referees to the Crematorium.

Marriages and Registration Service

94	Fees <i>Marriage Act 1994</i>	On an annual basis, to increase fees charged by the Council under the provisions of the Marriage Act 1994 to ensure that the Council's costs are met.

Citizenship and Civil Partnership

95	Fees <i>Marriage Act 1994</i>	Non-standard Citizenship and other non-statutory Ceremonies, events and activities
96	Civil Partnerships <i>Civil Partnership Act 2004</i>	To have overall responsibility for civil partnership issues within the Council, including authorising people to attest notices of proposed Civil Partnership and designating Civil Partnership Registrars. To set fees associated with Civil Partnership and associated ceremonies.

6.4 Head of Policy, Performance and Insights

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Peacetime Emergencies

437	Peacetime emergencies	To exercise the powers of the Council in relation to planning for peacetime emergencies.

7. Corporate Director of Stronger and Safer Communities

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Food safety

409	Food Safety <i>National Assistance Act 1948 and 1951</i> <i>Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968</i>	To authorise the Council's functions under this legislation to be discharged by the Consultant for Communicable Disease Control, Environmental Health Officer, or other registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Council.

Grants

418	Grassroots Grants	In consultation with the appropriate Cabinet Member, to approve the award of Grassroots Grants.

7.1 Director of Housing

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Regeneration and Acquisition Fund

345	Regeneration and Acquisition Fund	In consultation with the Director of Finance and Audit (s151 Officer) and the Cabinet Member with portfolio responsibility for Housing: a) to use the Regeneration and Acquisition fund as allocated within the approved financial year budget, to purchase street properties for inclusion within the Council's housing stock. b) to purchase properties as set out at para a) using funding secured from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, or Homes England, in accordance with any grant funding terms in each case.

Right to buy

346	Right to Buy. <i>Housing Act 1985, the Housing and Planning Act 1986 and the Housing Act 1988 and the Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993</i>	In conjunction with the Chief Legal Officer, to carry out the Council's functions concerning the Right to Buy.

Estate and Tenancy Management

347	Housing Management	To deal with Housing Management matters arising from the day-to-day management of the Council's housing stock.

348	Notices and Possession Action. <i>The relevant Housing Acts and the Law of Property Act 1925</i>	To sign notices and take possession action, under the Housing Acts, to sign notices to determine licences and notices to quit premises held under non-secure tenancies. (The authorisation to sign notices under Section 83 of the Housing Act 1985 is exercised concurrently with the Chief Legal Officer)
349	Evictions	To take all necessary action with regard to the eviction of tenants in breach of suspended possession orders.
350	Protection from Eviction <i>Protection from Eviction Act 1977 (as amended)</i>	To investigate alleged breaches of the Protection from Eviction Act 1977 (as amended) by way of alleged harassment or unlawful eviction.
351	Local Lettings Plans	To introduce local lettings plans in order to maintain strong and cohesive communities.
137	Housing Maintenance	To deal with Housing repairs and maintenance matters arising from the day-to-day management of the Council's housing stock.

Allocations and Housing Advice

352	Housing Allocation Policy	To carry out the Council's allocation policy
353	Housing Allocation Policy	To approve owner occupiers under 60 years of age with a medical issue to be allowed to bid for properties.

Homelessness

354	Homelessness <i>Homelessness Reduction Act 2017</i>	To carry out the Council's functions regarding Homelessness.
355	Protection from Eviction <i>Protection from Eviction Act 1977 (as amended)</i>	To investigate alleged breaches of the Protection from Eviction Act 1977 (as amended) by way of alleged harassment or unlawful eviction.

Housing Maintenance

365	Adaptation of Council houses for use by disabled persons	To approve, within the estimated provision for this purpose, works of adaptation to Council houses for the use of the properties by disabled persons following the means testing of the tenant.
357	Re-imbursement of tenants on the termination of a tenancy	To agree the re-imbursement of tenants, on the termination of the tenancy of a Housing Revenue Account dwelling, in respect of central heating or garages provided by such tenants.

Travellers and Gypsy Site Management

358	Unauthorised Encampments	To determine the action required to remove unauthorised campers within the Borough, and to give a Direction under Part 5 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, if appropriate, and if necessary,

	<i>Part 5 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994</i>	to request the Police to invoke their powers under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.

Property

432	Part 4 of the Building Safety Act 2022	To be designated as the Accountable Person and/or the Principal Accountable Person with delegated authority to enable the discharging the Council's powers, duties, and obligations as an Accountable Person and/or Principal Accountable Person pursuant to Part 4 of the Building Safety Act 2022

Channel/Prevent Duties

430	Channel Panel and Prevent duties, <i>Section 36, Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015</i>	In consultation with the Cabinet Member whose portfolio includes Community Safety, to be responsible for the creation, operation and formal reporting of the Channel Panel, as required by legislation.

Community Safety

430a	Community Safety duties <i>Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, Police and Justice Act 2006</i>	To exercise the functions of the Borough Council in respect of the promotion of community safety, including policy and strategy development and implementation, and representation on internal and external boards and partnership groups. To act as the Senior Responsible Officer as required under relevant legislation.
330	Community Protection Notices <i>Chapter 1, Part 4 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014</i>	In consultation with the Chief Legal Officer, to serve Community Protection Notices in accordance with Chapter 1, Part 4 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and in the event of a breach serve fixed penalty notices. <i>(Exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health and the Director of Housing.)</i>
331	Public Spaces Protection Order <i>Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014</i>	To serve fixed penalty notices in respect of any designated Public Space Protection orders.

7.2 Director of Public Health

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Health and Safety

C22	To exercise Coronavirus Covid-19 Additional Delegations	To exercise provision C20 of the Coronavirus Covid-19 Additional Delegations (added 12 th January 2022)

7.3 Head of Environmental Health

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Licensing

266	Public Space Protection Orders. <i>Ss59-75, Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014</i>	In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 2 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 to consider all the circumstances and determine, after consultation with interested parties where necessary, whether it is appropriate and expedient to make a public spaces protection order where activities are or are likely to be carried out in a public space that have a detrimental effect on the quality of life.
267	Skin Piercing, Acupuncture, semi-permanent make-up, Tattooing and Invasive Skin Treatment <i>Part VIII of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982</i>	To issue registrations and licences of persons and premises carrying on the practice of acupuncture, skin piercing, semi-permanent make-up, tattooing and invasive skin treatment or the business of tattooing, ear piercing or electrolysis and invasive skin treatment. To inspect registered premises and enforce the provisions of the Act.
268	House to House/Street Collections <i>House to House Collections Act 1939</i> <i>Police, Factories etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1916 as amended</i>	To grant licences and permits relating to house-to-house collections and issue street collection permits.
269	Scrap Metal Dealers <i>Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013</i>	To administer and enforce the provisions of the Act in respect of all applications and renewals together with licensed operator of sites and mobile collection.
271	Licensing <i>Licensing Act 2003</i>	To determine licence applications under the Licensing Act 2003 pursuant to the scheme of delegation contained within the Council's Statement of Licensing Policy.
272	Licensing of sex shops, sex cinemas and sex establishments	To exercise the Council's powers under the Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1982 (as

	<i>Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1982</i> <i>Local Policing Act 2007</i>	amended by the Local Policing Act 2007) in respect of sex shops, sex cinemas and sex establishments
273	Health and Safety <i>Explosives Act 1875</i> <i>Explosives Act 1975</i> <i>Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974</i> <i>Fire Precautions Act 1971</i>	To be an inspector and exercise the Council's functions. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
274	Health and Safety at Work <i>Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974</i>	To exercise the functions of the Council in relation to the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
275	Sunday Trading <i>Sunday Trading Act 1994</i>	To enforce the provisions of the Act. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>

Taxi Licensing

276	Licences - Taxi and Private Hire <i>Town Police Clauses Act 1847 (as amended)</i> <i>Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976</i>	To: - (a) grant or renew Hackney Carriage and Hackney Carriage Drivers' licences and (b) grant or renew licences for private hire vehicles, and for drivers and operators of such vehicles.
277	Taxi Licensing <i>Section 61 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, as amended by the Road Traffic Act 1991</i>	Where it appears that the interests of public safety require it, to suspend or revoke with immediate effect or otherwise a Hackney Carriage or Private Hire Drivers Licence in the light of evidence obtained through operations or checks, or as a result of details provided by the Police or other partners.
278	Taxi Licensing <i>Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 Part 2</i>	To appoint authorised officers for Taxi Licensing duties.
279	Inspections <i>Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976</i>	To nominate officers from time to time to inspect and test, for the purposes of ascertaining fitness, any Hackney Carriage or Private Hire Vehicle licensed or proposed to be licensed by the Council or any taxi meter affixed to such vehicle, and for the purpose as maybe required under the enabling statute.

Gambling

280	Licensing Administration and Enforcement <i>Gambling Act 2005</i>	To exercise the Council's powers under the Gambling Act 2005 pursuant to the scheme of delegation contained within the Council's Statement of Licensing Policy.

Licensing – Animal Welfare

314	Animal Welfare <i>Animal Welfare (Licensing of activities involving animals)(England) Regulations 2018</i>	To exercise the Council's functions in relation to the welfare, licensing and control of animals
315	Licences <i>Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976</i> <i>Pet Animals Act 1951</i>	To grant or renew licences subject to such grant or renewal being only in relation to premises which have been inspected by such officers as are authorised in accordance with the provisions of the Council's scheme of delegations.
316	Licensing <i>Dangerous Dogs Acts 1989 and 1991</i> <i>Dogs act 1871</i> <i>Dogs Protection of Livestock Act 1953</i> <i>Guard Dogs Act 1975</i>	To exercise all the Council's powers in respect of Dangerous Dogs and Control of Dogs.
317	Licences- <i>Animals Act 1971</i> <i>Control of Horses Act 2015. Control of trade in endangered species (Enforcement regulations) 1997.EU Wildlife Trade Regulations – Council regulation (EC 338/97)</i> <i>Hunting Act 2004</i> <i>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i>	To exercise the Council's powers in respect of the welfare and Control of animals.
318	Zoos <i>Zoo Licensing Act 1981</i>	To issue licences for the operation of Zoos and to enforce the provisions of the Act.
319	Illegal importation of animals - <i>The Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1974. Non-Commercial movement of Pet Animals Order 2011</i>	To administer and enforce the provisions of the Order in respect of illegal importation, including commercial gain.

320	Animal Welfare Act 2006 – Animal Welfare (Licensing of activities involving animals) (England) Regulations 2018.	To exercise the Council's functions in relation to the welfare, licensing and control of animals.
321	Farm Livestock, Animal Health Act 1981	To exercise the Council's powers in respect of the control of disease, welfare and movement of livestock.
322	Licences - <i>Animal Welfare Act 2006, Animals Act 1971, Control of Horses Act 2015, Control of trade in endangered species (Enforcement regulations) 1997, EU Wildlife Trade Regulations – Council regulation (EC 338/97), Hunting Act 2004, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i>	To exercise the Council's powers in respect of the welfare and Control of animals.

Licensing – Dogs

323	Stray Dogs <i>Section 149, Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To discharge the Council's functions with regard to stray dogs.

Safety of Sports Grounds

324	Safety of Sports Grounds and indoor sports facilities <i>Safety of Sports Grounds Act 1975</i> <i>Fire Safety and Safety of Places of Sport Act 1987</i>	To exercise the powers of the Council in relation to the Council's functions under the Safety of Sports Grounds Act (1975) and its responsibilities for indoor sports facilities under the Fire Safety and Safety of Places of Sports Act 1987 and to exercise the Council's powers to appoint the Chair of the Safety Advisory Committee and issue safety certificates on receipt of advice from all relevant parties.

Refuse Collection

325	Collection of Waste - Notices <i>Sections 46 and 47 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To serve notices requiring an occupier to place waste for collection/storage in a receptacle of a kind and number specified (<i>exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health</i>)

Smoking in Public Places

329	Smoking in Public Places <i>Health Act 2006</i>	To exercise the Council's Powers in respect of smoking in public places including the service of fixed penalty notices.

Health and Safety

327	Health and Safety <i>Explosives Act 1875</i> <i>Explosives Act 1975</i> <i>Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974</i> <i>Fire Precautions Act 1971</i> <i>Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Act 2004</i>	To be an inspector and exercise the Council's functions.
328	Sanitary Conveniences in places serving food <i>Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1976</i>	To require the provision of sanitary conveniences for the public in places serving food (<i>exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health</i>).
359	<i>Explosives Act 1875</i> <i>Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974</i>	To be an inspector and exercise the Council's functions, including to take Constables and others on any entry, in accordance with s.20(1)(b) and s.20(1)(c) of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974.
360	<i>Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and all other relevant and/or subordinate legislation</i>	To exercise the functions of the Council in relation to the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and all other relevant and/or subordinate legislation (other than in relation to corporate and workplace health and safety)
361	Sanitary Conveniences in Workplaces <i>Section 65, Building Act 1984</i>	To serve notices requiring the provision of sanitary conveniences in workplaces
362	Sunday Trading <i>Sunday Trading Act 1994</i> <i>Consumer Rights Act 2015</i>	To enforce the provisions of the Sunday Trading Act 1994, including enforcement provisions contained within the Consumer Rights Act 2015
414	Sanitary Conveniences in Workplaces <i>Section 65, Building Act 1984</i>	To serve notices requiring the provision of sanitary conveniences in workplaces. (<i>exercised concurrently with the Head of Internal Audit</i>)

415	Sanitary Conveniences in places serving food <i>Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1976</i>	To require the provision of sanitary conveniences for the public in places serving food.

Trading Standards

337	Sunday Trading <i>Sunday Trading Act 1994</i>	To enforce the provisions of the Act.
338	Trading Standards	In respect of trading standards:- (a) to exercise the powers of the Council, (b) to allow authorised officers from local authorities to act in Swindon on behalf of their Councils or on behalf of the Council in relation to trading standards, and (c) to authorise such officers of the Council as he may determine to act in an area of another local authority in relation to trading standards.
339	Trading Standards <i>Licensing Act 2003</i>	to enforce those provisions of the Licensing Act (as amended) which prohibit the sale of alcohol to persons less than 18 years of age.

Environmental Protection

363	Burial and/or Cremation <i>Part 3 of the Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984</i>	To exercise the Council's powers in relation to the disposal of dead bodies
364	Caravan Site Licences <i>Sections 3, 8, 9, 10 and 12A-E of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960</i>	To exercise the Council's powers in relation to the issue, amendment or transfer, and enforcement of Caravan Site licences, including the provisions relating to 'fit and proper person' requirements for site managers.
365	Noise Control <i>Part 3, Control of Pollution Act 1974</i>	To exercise the Council's powers in the control of noise relating to construction sites, plant or machinery, and in the street.
366	Cesspools <i>Section 50, Public Health Act 1936</i>	To serve notices to require works etc. to prevent soakage or overflow of a cesspool.
367	Drainage of Buildings <i>Section 59, Building Act 1984</i>	To serve notices requiring works to cesspools, private sewers, drains, etc. which are insufficient, prejudicial to health or a nuisance.
368	Drainage - Yards and Passages <i>Section 84, Building Act 1984</i>	To serve notices requiring the paving and drainage of courts, yards or passages.

369	Drains and Private Sewers <i>Section 48, Public Health Act 1936</i>	To test and examine certain drains and private sewers.
370	Filthy or Verminous Promises or Articles <i>Sections 83 and 84, Public Health Act 1936</i>	To authorise the cleansing, purification, disinfestation or destruction of articles or premises considered to be filthy or verminous.
371	Drains and Sewers <i>Section 17, Public Health Act 1961</i>	To serve notices and carry out works to (a) repair drains, private sewers, water closets, waste pipes and sewer pipes which are not sufficiently maintained and kept in good repair and which can be repaired at a cost not exceeding £250 and recovering the costs incurred, and (b) remedy stopped up drains, private sewers, water closets, waste pipes and sewer pipes and recovering the costs incurred.
372	Moveable Dwellings <i>Section 269, the Public Health Act 1936.</i>	To exercise the powers of the Council (Use of land for moveable dwellings etc.).
373	Notices <i>Section 80, Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To serve notices on behalf of the Council
373a	Notices <i>Section 80, Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To exercise the powers of the Council in relation to the enforcement of notices issued under Section 80 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, including powers of entry and seizure.
374	Statutory Nuisance – Proceedings and Forfeiture. <i>Environmental Protection Act 1990 s.80, Noise Act 1996 Schedule</i>	Request the Chief Legal Officer to commence proceedings in case of nuisance, including for forfeiture of seized equipment
375	Notices - Enforcement <i>Section 81 (3) and Paragraph 2(3) of Schedule 3 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and Noise Act 1996 s.10</i>	To exercise the powers of the Council in relation to the enforcement of notices issued under Section 80 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 including powers of entry and seizure
376	Enforcement Action <i>Part III of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986</i>	With all officers nominated by him/her under the provisions of this Scheme of Delegations, to enforce Part III of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 in relation to contraventions of the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986, in those premises for which this Council is the enforcing authority by virtue of Regulation 3 of the Health and Safety (Enforcing)

		Regulations 1989 and in private dwellings (non-work activities) but providing that no enforcement authority shall be given for any contravention of Regulation 4(1) of the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 which relates to the advertising of a pesticide.
377	Public Sewers - obstructions <i>Section 35, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976</i>	To serve notices requiring the removal of obstructions from public sewers and carrying out works in default.
378	Ruinous and Dilapidated Buildings <i>Section 79, Building Act 1984</i>	To serve notices to deal with ruinous and dilapidated buildings and neglected sites.
379	Sanitary Accommodation <i>Section 64, Building Act 1984</i>	To serve notices to require works to buildings having insufficient sanitary accommodation or sanitary accommodation which is prejudicial to health or a nuisance and which requires reconstruction.
380	Sanitary Accommodation <i>Section 45, Public Health Act 1936</i>	To serve notices to require works to sanitary accommodation which is prejudicial to health or a nuisance but which is capable of repair.
381	Placards and posters <i>Town and Country Planning Act (1990) – Sections 220 and 225</i>	In consultation with the Chief Legal Officer, to issue notices to remove a placard or poster to persons who displayed, or caused it to be displayed, in contravention of regulations made under Section 220 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 ('the Act'), and if such notices are not complied with, to recover from the said person the costs reasonably incurred by the authority to remove the placard or poster pursuant to Section 225 of the Act.
382	Waste on vacant sites <i>Section 34, Public Health Act 1961</i>	To arrange the removal of accumulations of refuse from vacant sites which are seriously detrimental to the amenities of the neighbourhood.
383	Disposal of Waste on open land <i>Section 6 of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978</i>	To serve notices in relevant cases to deal with the proposed removal by the Council of waste abandoned on any land in the open air in this Borough.
436	The Environmental Protection (Plastic Plates etc. and Polystyrene Containers etc.) (England) Regulations 2023. Environmental Protection Act 1990,	To exercise all of the powers of the Council in relation to the restrictions on the supply of single use plastic plates, bowls, trays, cutlery and balloon sticks, and EPS/XPS food and drink containers, including cups, including: • To publish guidance on the use of powers, and revise that guidance where appropriate. • To exercise powers of entry and examination.

	Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008	• To issue Compliance Notices, Stop Notices and Completion Notices. • To accept and subsequently discharge Enforcement Undertakings. • To issue Fixed Penalties and Non-Compliance Penalties, and pursue payment of such in Court.

Private Sector Housing

384	Enforcement <i>Housing Act 1985, Housing Act 1996, Housing Act 2004</i>	To exercise the Council's powers under the relevant sections of the Acts, subordinate and other legislation to effect the enforcement provisions of the Acts, including those for service of notices, carrying out works in default, prosecution, fitness for number of occupants, overcrowding, recovery of costs and assessment of Housing under the Housing Health and Safety Rating system.
385	Licensing Housing in Multiple Occupation <i>Part 2 and Part 3 of the Housing Act 2004</i>	To exercise Council's powers to licence Houses in Multiple Occupation, including the setting of charges, imposing conditions and powers to extend the scheme to other residential properties.
386	Management Orders for Housing Multiple Occupation <i>Part 4 of the Housing Act 2004</i>	To exercise the council's powers to make interim and final management orders in respect of Houses on Multiple Occupation, other residential accommodation and empty dwellings.
387	Works to defective premises <i>Section 76, Building Act 1984</i>	To serve notices requiring works to defective premises and, in the event of default, carrying out of those works and recovery of the costs incurred.
388	Protection from Eviction <i>Protection from Eviction Act 1977 (as amended)</i>	To investigate alleged breaches of the Act by way of alleged harassment and unlawful eviction.
389	Private Sector Housing Renewal Assistance Policy	Where variations on policy arise but they have similarity to previous cases, or where minor changes to the policy are required, to approve such changes, after consultation with Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness, the Chief Legal Officer, and the s151 Officer.

Air Quality

390	Chimneys <i>Section 15, Clean Air Act 1993</i>	To approve or refuse applications relating to the height of a new chimney or existing chimney serving a new furnace.
391	Control of emissions	To exercise all the powers conferred on the Council in respect of the provision for controlling emissions which are harmful to the environment and requiring the

	<i>Part I of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	owners of industrial plant at which certain specified industrial processes are carried on to apply to the local authority for authorisation to carry out that process.

Dangerous Structures

392	Demolition Orders <i>Section 270, Housing Act 1985</i>	To serve notices on the occupier(s) of a building to which a demolition order relates requiring that person(s) to quit the building.

Pest Control

393	Damage by Pests - Rats and Mice <i>Section 4, Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949</i>	To serve notices requiring steps to be taken to destroy rats or mice on land.
394	Damage by Pests - Rats and Mice <i>Section 6, Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949</i>	To carry out of works to destroy rats and mice on premises in the occupation of different persons and recovery of costs.
395	Damage by Pests - Recovery of costs <i>Section 5, Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949</i>	In default, to carry out works specified in notice served under Section 4 of the Act and to recover costs.

Renovation Grants

396	Breach of grant conditions - No discretion	Where a breach of grant conditions has occurred, and where there is no discretion in the amount of money to be reclaimed, to reclaim the required amount as required by the appropriate statute.
397	Breach of grant conditions - discretion	Where there has been a breach of grant conditions, and where the Council has discretion whether or not to require repayment of the grant either in full or in part, to use his discretion, following consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member, to decide whether repayment of grant is required.
398	Home Repair Assistance Grants	To approve applications for Home Repair Assistance Grants in respect of minor works to dwellings, including thermal insulation, in accordance with such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Secretary of State and within the current policy of the Council.
399	Private Sector Renovation Grant	In consultation with the Director of Finance and Audit (s151 Officer) and the relevant Cabinet Member, to

		make further changes to the award policy for Renovation Grant, as appropriate, to ensure best use of available funds within the Council's current Housing Strategy.
400	Re-determination of grant expenditure	To re-determine the estimated expense of carrying out the eligible works for any type of grant mentioned in this section, on being satisfied that the works of improvement or repair in respect of which the grant was sought cannot be or could not have been carried out on the basis of the original estimated expense due to circumstances beyond the control of the applicant, or on being satisfied that the works cannot be or could not have been carried out without the applicant carrying out additional works unforeseen at the time of the application for a grant.
401	Reinstatement Grants	To approve Reinstatement Grants in respect of Defective Houses where a person has established eligibility for assistance, including the determination or re-determination of the eligible expense, up to 90% of the maximum limit or 100% in cases of hardship, as may be defined from time to time by the Council or the appropriate forum.
402	Refusal of applications for improvement grants	To refuse applications for all types of improvement grants which either do not meet the requirements of the legislation or which fall outside the scope of the Council's current award policy.
403	Renovation Grants, Common Parts Grants, Disabled Facilities Grants and Houses in Multiple Occupation Grants	To approve applications, including the determination of the eligible expense and amount of grant, for Renovation Grants, Common Parts Grants, Disabled Facilities Grants and Houses in Multiple Occupation Grants and the approval of any such grant, including grants for the adaptation and use of dwellings for disabled persons, this to include situations where the works were commenced before approval was given and where in the opinion of the officer concerned there were good reasons for the works having been commenced before approval was given.
404	Disabled Facilities Grants	To approve additional Discretionary Disabled Facilities Grants for mandatory works only in situations where these cannot reasonably be carried out at or below the maximum amount currently specified for Mandatory Disabled Facilities Grants.

Food Safety

405	Food Safety - Enforcement <i>Food Safety Act 1990</i>	To request the Chief Legal Officer to commence legal proceedings following breaches of the Food Safety Act 1990 and associated regulations.

406	Food Safety <i>Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984</i> <i>Food Safety Act 1990</i> <i>Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 and associated regulations</i>	With such officers as he may nominate, to enforce, on behalf of the Council, the provisions of the Acts.
407	Food Safety - Enforcement <i>Food Safety Act 1990</i> Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984 European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020	With such officers as he/she may nominate, to enforce on behalf of the Council, all official food controls in the Borough, including under all other relevant and/or subordinate legislation To include all retained and assimilated provisions associated with the withdrawal from the European Union, and all relevant amendments, additions and replacements of such.
438	The Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008 The Food (Promotion and Placement) (England) Regulations 2021	To exercise all of the powers of the Council in relation to the placement and promotion of high fat, salt, sugar products in qualifying businesses, including to impose sanctions provided for in the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008.
408	Food Analysis and Examination <i>Food Safety Act 1990</i>	To appoint one or more persons to act as Public Analysts and Food Examiners for the purposes of the Act and to appoint a Deputy to act during any vacancy, absence or incapacity in the office of Public Analyst or Food Examiner.
410	Food Safety <i>Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967</i> <i>Slaughter Houses Act 1974</i>	With such officers as he/she may nominate, to enforce, on behalf of the Council, the provisions of the Acts and subordinate legislation.
434	Enforcement of food controls	With such officers as he may nominate, to enforce, on behalf of the Council, all official food controls in the Borough, including under all other relevant and/or subordinate legislation. To include all retained and assimilated provisions associated with the withdrawal from the European Union, and all relevant amendments, additions and replacements of such

High Hedges

411	High Hedges	To set the fees for investigating complaints of high hedges.

412	High Hedges <i>Part 8 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003</i>	To investigate complaints about high hedges upon payment of the proper fee. To enter land to investigate complaints about high hedges. To serve notices requiring the remediation of high hedges. To exercise the powers of the Council in relation to the enforcement of notices issued under Part 8 of the Ant Social Behaviour Act 2003.

Community Protection

416	Community Protection Notices <i>Chapter 1, Part 4 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014</i>	In consultation with the Chief Legal Officer, to serve Community Protection Notices in accordance with Chapter 1, Part 4 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and in the event of a breach serve fixed penalty notices. <i>(Exercised concurrently with the Director of Housing)</i>
425	Closure Notices and Closure Orders <i>Chapter 3, Part 4 of the Anti-Social behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014</i>	In consultation with the Chief Legal Officer, to issue Closure Notices and apply for Closure Orders. (Exercised concurrently with the Director of Housing)

General

420	Entry onto and inspection of land and premises	To enter and inspect land and premises in accordance with the powers specified in Statutes, Orders and Regulations falling within their purview.
421	Entry onto and inspection of land and premises <i>Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974</i>	Where the enabling statute permits, to authorise persons not appointed by this Council to enter upon land or premises in order to carry out their respective duties and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of this authority, to authorise the Chief Fire Officer and officers of the Fire Brigade to enter upon land or premises for the purpose of examination of means of escape in case of fire in accordance with the Housing Act 1985 and appropriate licensing functions
422	Petroleum Licensing	To exercise the functions of the Council with regard to Petroleum Licensing.
423	Requisitions for information <i>Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976</i>	To serve requisitions for information as to ownership/occupation on all persons having an interest in premises.
433	Sunday Trading	To enforce the provisions of the legislation relating to Sunday Trading

	<i>Consumer Rights Act 2015 and all other relevant and/or subordinate legislation</i>	
435	Control of disease and public health protection Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984 Parts 2 and 2A	To exercise, in consultation with the Director of Public Health where appropriate, the Council's powers in relation to the control of disease and public health protection. To include all relevant amending, replacing, extending and/or subordinate legislation

Private Rented Sector Housing Regulation

429	Enforce regulations under the Housing and Planning Act 2016 <i>Housing and Planning Act 2016, Part 2: Rogue Landlords and Property Agents in England, and Part 5: Housing, Estate Agents and Rent Charges: Other Changes, including appropriate Schedules to the Act.</i>	To exercise the Council's enforcement and other powers under the Parts of the Act, and any subordinate, amending or replacing legislation relating to standards and safety in the private rented sector.

7.4 Director of Integrated Communities and Partnerships

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

7.4.1 Head of Revenues and Benefits

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates

29	Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates discounts and exemptions <i>Local Government Finance Acts 1988 and 1992</i>	To administer & review Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates discounts and exemptions in accordance with the Local Government Finance Acts 1988 and 1992.
30	Billing and Collection	To bill and collect the Council Tax, National Non-Domestic Rate and Miscellaneous debts, including instituting and carrying on enforcement proceedings.
31	Mandatory and Discretionary Relief <i>Local Government Finance Act 1988</i>	To determine applications from charitable and non-profit making organisations for mandatory and discretionary relief in respect of liability for National Non-Domestic Rates in consultation with the Director of Finance and Audit (s151 Officer).

32	Village Shop Relief <i>Non-Domestic rating (Rural Settlements) (England) Order 1997</i>	To determine applications for discretionary rate relief from businesses in rural settlements ("Village Shop Relief") in consultation with the Director of Finance and Audit (s151 Officer).
33	Hardship Relief <i>Local Government Finance Act 1988</i>	To determine applications for discretionary relief from businesses sustaining hardship Rates in consultation with the Director of Finance and Audit (s151 Officer).
34	Legal Proceedings <i>Section 223(1), Local Government Act 1972</i>	To (a) prosecute or defend on behalf of the Council or (b) appear on the Council's behalf in proceedings before a Magistrates Court, in relation to the Council Tax and the National Non-Domestic Rate Rates in consultation with the Director of Finance and Audit (s151 Officer).
35	Tribunal guidance that all local Councils should adopt policies for discretionary discounts	In consultation with the Cabinet Member responsible for Finance, and the Director of Finance and Audit (s151 Officer) be authorised to: • determine applications for Council Tax Discretionary Discounts. • determine applications for exemption from the Council Tax Empty Homes Premium.

Recovery

36	Distrain and recovery	To distrain (taking control of goods) for rent, council tax and national non-domestic rates owing to the Council and recover costs to which the Council are entitled.

Benefits

37	Housing Management	Administration of Benefits Schemes Housing Benefit Regulations 2006, The Council Tax Reduction Scheme (Prescribed Requirements) (England) Regulations 2012
38	Discretionary Housing Payments <i>Discretionary Financial Assistance Regulations 2001 and Local Welfare Assistance Payments</i>	To determine applications for discretionary housing payments and any similar discretionary payment scheme in consultation with the Director of Finance and Audit (s151 Officer).
39	Fraud Investigation <i>The Council Tax Reduction Schemes (Detection of Fraud and Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013</i>	In conjunction with Internal Audit, to undertake fraud investigations and implement sanctions.

40	Contract for outsourced Benefits services	To be the Council's 'Authorised Officer' as defined in the contract for outsourced Benefits and Revenues services.
41	Partial Empty Rate Relief <i>Section 44A of the Local Government Finance Act 1988</i>	To grant partial empty rate relief in respect of hereditaments which are partly occupied.

7.4.2 Strategic Community Safety Partnership Manager

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Community Protection

81	Anti-social Behaviour Injunctions <i>Part 1 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014</i>	To seek Civil Injunctions and, where appropriate, make applications for breach.
427	Community Protection Notices <i>Chapter 1 of Part 4 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014</i>	In consultation with the Chief Legal Officer, to serve Community Protection Notices in accordance with Chapter 1 of Part 4 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and in the event of a breach serve fixed penalty notices. <i>(Exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
428	Closure Notices and Closure Orders <i>Part 4 of Chapter 3 of the Anti-Social behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014</i>	In consultation with the Chief Legal Officer, to issue Closure Notices and apply for Closure Orders. <i>(Exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health).</i>
428a	Community Case Reviews <i>Part 6 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014</i>	In consultation with the Chief Legal Officer, to undertake Community Case Reviews initiated by the public in accordance with Anti-Social behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

8. Corporate Director of Inclusive Economy and Sustainability

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Inspections

433	Part 4 of the Building Safety Act 2022	Undertake any inspections and monitoring of higher-risk buildings (as defined within Part 4 of the Building Safety Act 2022) and provide reports and guidance to the Corporate Director of Adults, Health and Housing in order to assist said Corporate Director in discharging the Council's duties and powers as an Accountable Person and/or a Principal Accountable Person pursuant to Part 4 of the Building Safety Act 2022.
C20	To enforce regulations made by the Secretary of State in response to the Coronavirus pandemic pursuant to section 13 (Control of certain diseases), or Part IIA (Public Health	To authorise officers and to act as "authorised officers" and to take any action including enforcement action, as may be authorised by health protection Regulations made by the Secretary of State, from time to time, in response to the Coronavirus pandemic. (added 9 th November 2020)

	Protection), or both, of the Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984	(amended 12 th January 2022)

Assets of Community Value

44b	Applications for Assets of Community Value <i>Localism Act 2011</i>	In consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance or such other Cabinet Member as may be nominated by the Leader of the Council, by way of the Cabinet Member Briefing Note process, to determine any application under the Localism Act and associated legislation, to list any building and/or other land as an asset of community value, and/or any claim for compensation arising from an asset being listed.

8.1 Director of Operations

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Cleaner Neighbourhoods

99	Nuisance Parking Offences <i>Part 2 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005</i>	To exercise the powers of the Council in relation to the enforcement of Nuisance Parking Offences under Part 2 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 including the use of fixed penalties when appropriate.
100	Illegally parked vehicles <i>Part 2 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005</i>	To exercise the powers of the Council in relation to the enforcement of Illegally parked Vehicles under Part 2 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 including the use of fixed penalties when appropriate.
101	Litter and Refuse <i>Part 3 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005</i>	To exercise the powers of the Council in relation to the enforcement of litter and refuse under Part 2 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 including the use of fixed penalties when appropriate.
102	Graffiti and other defacement <i>Part 4 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005</i>	To exercise the powers of the Council in relation to the enforcement of Graffiti and other defacement under Part 3 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 including the use of fixed penalties when appropriate.
103	Sale of aerosol paint to children <i>Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 section 54.</i>	To exercise the powers of the Council in relation to the enforcement of the provisions to prevent the sale of aerosol paint to children contained in the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 section 54 as amended by Part 4 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005.

	<i>Part 4 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005</i>	
104	Abandoned Vehicles <i>Part 2 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005</i>	To exercise the powers of the Council in relation to the enforcement of Abandoned Vehicles under Part 2 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005.
105	Transport of Waste <i>Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 as amended by Part 5 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005</i>	To exercise the powers of the Council to stop, search and seize vehicles believed to be carrying controlled waste or to have been used in the commission of an offence under these provisions and to take enforcement action including the use of fixed penalties when appropriate.
106	Offences relating to waste receptacles <i>Environmental Protection Act 1990 as amended by Part 5 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005</i>	To exercise the powers of the Council in relation to offences concerning waste receptacles and to take enforcement action including the use of fixed penalties when appropriate.
107	Removal of waste on land. <i>Environmental Protection Act 1990 as amended by Part 5 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005</i>	To exercise the powers of the Council requiring the owner of land to remove waste unlawfully deposited and to take enforcement action including the use of fixed penalties when appropriate.

Waste Management

108	Penalty notices for graffiti and fly-posting <i>Section 43 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003</i>	To issue fixed penalty notices against any person that an Authorised Officer of the Authority has reason to believe has committed a relevant offence in the area of the Authority.
110	Removal of waste on land. <i>Environmental Protection Act 1990 as amended by Part 5 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005</i>	To exercise the powers of the Council requiring the owner of land to remove waste unlawfully deposited and to take enforcement action including the use of fixed penalties when appropriate.

111	Penalty notices for graffiti and fly-posting <i>Section 43 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003</i>	To issue fixed penalty notices against any person that an Authorised Officer of the Authority has reason to believe has committed a relevant offence in the area of the Authority.
113	Duty to produce authority to transport controlled waste <i>Section 5 of the Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989</i>	To stop and search any vehicle that appears to an Authorised Officer to be transporting waste in contravention of S.1 of the Act.
114	Rights of entry and inspection etc. <i>Section 91 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974</i>	To allow Authorised Persons to enter upon any land or vessel in carry out their duties under the Provisions of the Act.
115	Seizure and disposal of vehicles used for illegal waste disposal <i>Section 6 of the Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989</i>	Upon the issue of a warrant, to seize a vehicle used for illegal waste disposal. The Authority may dispose of the vehicle in accordance with the Provisions of the Act.
116	Further enforcement provision <i>Section 7 of the Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989</i>	To exercise provisions as prescribed in S. 91 to 94 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974.
117	Powers of authorities to obtain information <i>Section 93 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974</i>	To serve a notice on any person requiring him to furnish information, required by the Authority to carry out any functions conferred by the Act, to the Authority within a period or at a time specified in the notice and in a form so specified. To request the Chief Legal Officer to prosecute or caution any person failing to recognise the notice.
118	Powers of enforcing authorities and persons authorised by them <i>Section 108 of the Environment Act 1995</i>	To carry out all Provisions as prescribed in S.108 of the Act in relation to the "enforcing authority" including powers of entry.
119	Prohibition on unauthorised or harmful Deposit, treatment or disposal etc. of waste <i>Section 33 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To request the Chief Legal Officer to take prosecutions and issue cautions against persons committing an offence in relation to this section.
120	Duty of care etc. as respects waste	To serve notice requiring the production of information that is required to be kept in accordance with this

	<i>Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	section. To request the Chief Legal Officer to prosecute or caution any person failing to recognise the notice and prosecute or caution any person who has committed an offence under this section of the Act.
121	Receptacles for household waste <i>Section 46 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To serve notice requiring the placement of household waste in a manner prescribed by the Authority. To request the Chief Legal Officer to take prosecutions or issue cautions against persons failing to comply with the notice.
122	Receptacles for commercial industrial waste <i>Section 47 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To serve notice requiring the placement of commercial or industrial waste in a manner prescribed by the Authority in the event that existing or proposed arrangements may be detrimental to the amenities of the locality. To request the Chief Legal Officer to take prosecutions or issue cautions against persons failing to comply with the notice.
123	Powers to require removal of waste unlawfully Deposited <i>Section 59 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To serve notice on the occupiers of land to ensure removal of any waste deposited in contravention of Section 33 and to take steps with a view to eliminating or reducing the consequences of the deposit of the waste. To request the Chief Legal Officer to take prosecutions or issue cautions against any persons failing to comply with the notice.
124	Interference with waste sites and receptacles for waste <i>Section 60 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To request the Chief Legal Officer to take prosecutions and issue cautions against any person interfering with waste receptacles provided by the Authority.
125	Offence of leaving litter <i>Section 87 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To request the Chief Legal Officer to take prosecutions and issue cautions against any person dropping litter in a manner prescribed by the Act.
126	Fixed penalty notices for leaving litter <i>Section 88 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To issue Fixed Penalty Notices against any person committing an offence under Section 87
127	Litter control areas <i>Section 90 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To designate areas as Litter Control Areas.
128	Summary proceedings by authorities	In consultation with the Chief Legal Officer to serve litter abatement notices imposing requirements or prohibitions on relevant land.

	<i>Section 92 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	
129	Street litter control notices <i>Section 93 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To serve street litter control notices imposing requirements in relation to litter or refuse on occupiers of premises to ensure they control any litter or refuse generated from their property, in accordance with this section and Section 94.
130	Powers in relation to abandoned shopping and luggage trolleys <i>Section 99 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To make resolutions under this Section to resolve that Schedule 4 of the Act shall apply in its area.
131	Penalty for unauthorised dumping <i>Section 2 of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978</i>	To request the Chief Legal Officer to take prosecutions against persons found abandoning waste, including motor vehicles.
132	Powers of entry etc. <i>Section 8 of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978</i>	To allow Authorised Persons to enter upon any land for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of the functions conferred by S.3 or S.6 of the Act should be exercised.

Enforcement Policy

133	Fixed Penalty Notices <i>Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005</i>	To set levels of fixed penalty charges for offences. The level of the fixed penalty charge shall be set having regard to: - - Any Government guidance on the level at which the fixed penalty charge should be set; - The likely level of fine that a court would impose for a similar offence; - The need to deter offenders from opting for prosecution because they believe that the court would impose a lower level of penalty; and - The cost of bringing a prosecution where fixed penalties were not paid.

Refuse Collection

134	Waste on vacant sites <i>Section 34, Public Health Act 1961</i>	To arrange the removal of accumulations of refuse from vacant sites which are seriously detrimental to the amenities of the neighbourhood.

135	Collection of Waste - Notices <i>Sections 46 and 47 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To serve notices requiring an occupier to place waste for collection/storage in a receptacle of a kind and number specified .
136	Abandoned Vehicles <i>Section 3(2) and 3(5) of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 and Section 99(3) and 99(4) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984</i>	To sign and serve notices, or to sign and affix a notice to an abandoned vehicle (as appropriate).

Cleaner Neighbourhoods

138	Waste on vacant sites <i>Section 34, Public Health Act 1961</i>	To arrange the removal of accumulations of refuse from vacant sites which are seriously detrimental to the amenities of the neighbourhood. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
139	Collection of Waste - Notices <i>Sections 46 and 47 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To serve notices requiring an occupier to place waste for collection/storage in a receptacle of a kind and number specified <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
140	Abandoned Vehicles <i>Section 3(2) and 3(5) of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 and Section 99(3) and 99(4) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984</i>	To sign and serve notices, or to sign and affix a notice to an abandoned vehicle (as appropriate). <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>

Waste Management

141	Penalty notices for graffiti and fly-posting <i>Section 43 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003</i>	To issue fixed penalty notices against any person that an Authorised Officer of the Authority has reason to believe has committed a relevant offence in the area of the Authority. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
143	Duty to produce authority transport controlled waste <i>Section 5 of the Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989</i>	To stop and search any vehicle that appears to an Authorised Officer to be transporting waste in contravention of S.1 of the Act. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>

144	Seizure and disposal of vehicles used for illegal waste disposal <i>Section 6 of the Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989</i>	Upon the issue of a warrant, to seize a vehicle used for illegal waste disposal. The Authority may dispose of the vehicle in accordance with the Provisions of the Act. (exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)
145	Further enforcement provision <i>Section 7 of the Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989</i>	To exercise provisions as prescribed in S. 91 to 94 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974. (exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)
146	Rights of entry and inspection etc. <i>Section 91 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974</i>	To allow Authorised Persons to enter upon any land or vessel in carry out their duties under the Provisions of the Act. (exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)
147	Powers of authorities to obtain information <i>Section 93 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974</i>	To serve a notice on any person requiring him to furnish information, required by the Authority to carry out any functions conferred by the Act, to the Authority within a period or at a time specified in the notice and in a form so specified. To request the Chief Legal Officer to prosecute or caution any person failing to recognise the notice. (exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)
148	Powers of enforcing authorities and persons authorised by them <i>Section 108 of the Environment Act 1995</i>	To carry out all Provisions as prescribed in S.108 of the Act in relation to the "enforcing authority" including powers of entry. (exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)
149	Prohibition on unauthorised or harmful Deposit, treatment or disposal etc. of waste <i>Section 33 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To request the Chief Legal Officer to take prosecutions and issue cautions against persons committing an offence in relation to this section. (exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)
150	Duty of care etc. as respects waste <i>Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To serve notice requiring the production of information required to be kept in accordance with this section. To request the Chief Legal Officer to prosecute or caution any person failing to recognise the notice and prosecute or caution any person who has committed an offence under this section of the Act. (exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)
151	Receptacles for household waste	To serve notice requiring the placement of household waste in a manner prescribed by the Authority. To request the Chief Legal Officer to take prosecutions or issue cautions against persons failing to comply with

	<i>Section 46 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	the notice. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
152	Receptacles for commercial industrial waste <i>Section 47 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To serve notice requiring the placement of commercial or industrial waste in a manner prescribed by the Authority in the event that existing or proposed arrangements may be detrimental to the amenities of the locality. To request the Chief Legal Officer to take prosecutions or issue cautions against persons failing to comply with the notice. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
153	Powers to require removal of waste unlawfully Deposited <i>Section 59 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To serve notice on the occupiers of land to ensure removal of any waste deposited in contravention of Section 33 and to take steps with a view to eliminating or reducing the consequences of the deposit of the waste. To request the Chief Legal Officer to take prosecutions or issue cautions against any persons failing to comply with the notice. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
154	Interference with waste sites and receptacles for waste <i>Section 60 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To request the Chief Legal Officer to take prosecutions and issue cautions against any person interfering with waste receptacles provided by the Authority. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
155	Offence of leaving litter <i>Section 87 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To request the Chief Legal Officer to take prosecutions and issue cautions against any person dropping litter in a manner prescribed by the Act. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
156	Fixed penalty notices for leaving litter <i>Section 88 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To issue Fixed Penalty Notices against any person committing an offence under Section 87. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
157	Litter control areas <i>Section 90 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To designate areas as Litter Control Areas. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
158	Summary proceedings by authorities <i>Section 92 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To serve litter abatement notices imposing requirements or prohibitions on relevant land. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
159	Street litter control notices	To serve street litter control notices imposing requirements in relation to litter or refuse on occupiers of premises to ensure they control any litter or refuse

	<i>Section 93 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	generated from their property, in accordance with this section and Section 94. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
160	Powers in relation to abandoned shopping and luggage trolleys <i>Section 99 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</i>	To make resolutions under this Section to resolve that Schedule 4 of the Act shall apply in its area. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
161	Penalty for unauthorised dumping <i>Section 2 of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978</i>	To request the Chief Legal Officer to take prosecutions against persons found abandoning waste, including motor vehicles. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
162	Removal of abandoned vehicles <i>Section 3 of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978</i>	To remove any vehicles that it appears to the authority to have been abandoned.
163	Disposal of abandoned vehicles <i>Section 4 of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978</i>	To dispose of any vehicles which are in their custody in pursuance of S.3 in accordance with the conditions as set out by the Act.
164	Recovery of expenses connected with removed vehicles <i>Section 5 of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978</i>	To recover charges for costs incurred in carrying out S.3(1) of the Act. These charges are as set by the Secretary of State.
165	Removal and disposal of other refuse <i>Section 6 of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978</i>	To remove any waste which appears to the Authority to have been abandoned on any land in the open air or on any other land forming part of a highway.
166	Powers of entry etc. <i>Section 8 of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978</i>	To allow Authorised Persons to enter upon any land for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of the functions conferred by S.3 or S.6 of the Act should be exercised.

Town Centre Management

167	Promotions and Entertainments <i>Highways Act 1980</i>	To authorise promotions and entertainments in the Town Centre pedestrianised area.

Parks and Amenities

168	Dangerous Trees <i>Sections 23 and 24 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976</i>	To exercise the Council's power to deal with dangerous trees.
169	Leisure Gardens and Allotments	To sign Tenancy Agreements and give Notices to Quit.

Highways Management

431	Removal of – Snow, collapsed banks and/or obstructions <i>Highways Act 1980 s.150</i>	To arrange for the removal of accumulations of snow or collapsed banks on the side of the highway or anything else causing an obstruction to the highway).

8.2 Chief Planning Officer

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Development Management

281	Enforcement Action	To deal with all enforcement matters (including deciding on the expediency of taking/not taking action and issuing enforcement notices, including Stop Notices, Temporary Stop Notices, Breach of Condition Notices, S.215 Notices, Planning Contravention Notices, S.225 Notices, listed building enforcement, Protected Tree Enforcement, Building Preservation Notices and urgent works notices and taking any further action, including requesting the Chief Legal Officer to prosecute and/or to take direct action in respect of any breach of control);
282	Applications for vendor or lessor consent in respect of residential properties.	To determine applications for vendor or lessor consent in respect of residential properties, but in cases where he/she is doubtful whether to issue such consent he shall refer the matter to the Planning Committee for decision. If the Chief Planning Officer intends to refuse any consent which does not follow a refusal of planning permission for the same proposed development then the matter must be referred to the Planning Committee.
283	Tree Preservation Orders <i>(Part VIII of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, amended and in the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England)</i>	To make and confirm Tree Preservation Orders; serve Tree Replacement Notices and serve notices requiring action in relation to dangerous trees, and, with the agreement of the Director of Operations, initiate any associated direct action required to deal with dangerous trees; deciding whether to request the Chief Legal officer to prosecute for breaches of the Planning

	<i>Regulations 2012). S.23 and 24 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976</i>	Acts in relation to tree and hedgerow matters; determine requests to lop, top, or fell trees in Conservation Areas or covered by Tree Preservation Orders and in relation to Dangerous Trees.
284	Determination of planning and other related applications and submissions (LB Consent, Non Material Amendments, etc.) <i>Town and Country Planning Act, 1990 and related legislation</i>	To determine all planning and related applications and submissions (including the negotiation of s106 agreements) under delegated powers, except where (a) the Chief Planning Officer determines it should be determined by the Planning Committee; or (b) an application in writing requesting consideration by the Planning Committee has been received from a Member no later than 21 (or 14*) calendar days following validation of the application or the expiration of any consultation period; or (c) a Parish or Town Council has requested in writing no later than 21 (or 14*) calendar days following notification of the application that the Planning Committee consider an application because it raises significant planning issues and/or is locally controversial (such requests from a Parish or Town Council shall clearly set out the reasons why an application is considered to raise significant planning issues). (d) The Secretary of State has indicated the application is to be called in under section 77 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 * The reference to 14 calendar days shall apply in respect of applications for Permission in Principle and Technical Details Consent. In the event a s106 Deed of Obligation has been entered into, thereafter to: a) monitor and secure compliance with the planning obligations contained therein; b) to instruct the Chief Legal Officer in respect of enforcement of obligations and to act on completion of the transfer of land to the Council where bound by planning obligation
285	Planning Performance Agreement	To negotiate and implement Planning Performance Agreements (PPA's)
286	Planning Responses	To deal with decisions, correspondence and consultations under relevant local government, social, planning, listed building, conservation, building and environmental and other legislation. This includes proposals to change legislation or national guidance.

287	Certificates of lawfulness of existing use or development (CLUEDs) and Certificates of lawfulness of proposed use or development (CLOPUDs)	Following consultation with the Chief Legal Officer, where necessary, to determine under delegated powers all matters concerning certificates of lawfulness including CLUEDs and CLOPUDs.
288	Discharge conditions	To agree design codes, plan amendments and discharge conditions imposed by planning or other permissions under delegated powers.
289	Planning obligations (S106)	To authorise the Chief Legal officer to enter into, modify, discharge or enforce planning or legal agreements securing controls over development (e.g. Section 106 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990). To prepare and publish (with the support of Finance) any reports required by Government associated with S106 obligations secured, financial payments made, allocation and use of s106 planning obligation receipts.
290	(Minor) Material Amendments, Non-Material Amendments etc.	To determine whether a proposed amendment to a planning permission is material or non-material
291	Prior Approvals	To determine all prior approval applications including those for agricultural, householder, commercial or other prior approval requirements under delegated powers. Applications by telecommunications operators can only be referred to planning committee where the timescales for doing so permit.
292	Planning appeals and appeals against non-determination of a planning application	To deal with all types of appeal and their format; set out the position of the Local Planning Authority in respect of an appeal against non-determination of a planning application (that would fall within the scheme of delegation) as it would have determined the application if it had been able to.
293	Brownfield Register	To prepare, maintain and publish at least annually, Part 1 of the Brownfield Register.
294	Permitted development Rights <i>Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development (England) Order) 2015.</i>	To make and confirm Article 4 directions restricting or removing permitted development rights
295	Local Development Orders <i>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004</i>	To make and confirm Local Development Orders following relevant consultation.

296	Validation of Planning Applications <i>Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure (England) Order) 2015.</i>	To determine the requirements for, and review at least biannually and amend when necessary -- the local validation list for planning applications.
297	Determination of planning and other related applications and submissions (LB Consent, Non Material Amendments, etc.) <i>Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure (England) Order) 2015.</i> <i>Town and Country Planning Act, 1990 and related legislation</i>	To make changes to conditions approved at Committee (in the light of changing circumstances between the meeting and the issue of the decision) provided this is in line with the principles of the Committee's decision. Any such changes will be reported back to a subsequent Committee for Members' information
298	Determination of planning and other related applications and submissions (LB Consent, Non Material Amendments, etc.) <i>Town and Country Planning Act, 1990 and related legislation</i>	To refuse applications following a resolution to grant permission or consent if the required legal agreements are not completed by the applicant within the timeframe set out in the officer's report
299	Development Control and Judicial Reviews	To request Chief Legal Officer to institute and defend judicial reviews and statutory challenges.
300	Environmental Statements <i>Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.</i>	To decide on the need for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and the extent of an Environmental Statement, including the provision of a screening opinion and scoping opinion in connection with any planning application in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 and to agree any necessary subsequent updates to such environmental information.
426	Enforcement action	To deal with all enforcement matters (including deciding on the expediency of taking/not taking action and issuing enforcement notices, including Stop Notices, Temporary Stop Notices, Breach of Condition Notices, S.215 Notices, Planning Contravention Notices, S.225 Notices, listed building enforcement, Protected Tree Enforcement, Building Preservation Notices and urgent works notices and taking any further action, including

		requesting the Chief Legal Officer to prosecute and/or to take direct action in respect of any breach of control).

Land Charges

301	Land Charges <i>Local Land Charges Act 1975</i>	To administer to local land charges function as required by the Local Land Charges Act 1975 (as amended)

Community Infrastructure Levy

302	Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations, 2010 (as amended)	In accord with the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) or any other relevant Regulations that replace them, and the requirements of the Government published on line Planning Practice Guidance relevant to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL): a) To oversee and implement the adoption of, and subsequent operation, enforcement and review of the Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule and all associated documents, including responsibility for financial management and application of instalment and surcharge policy and the availability of discretionary relief and establishment of the relevant procedures and process. b) To instruct the Chief Legal Officer in respect of CIL Debt Recovery. c) To prepare all required statements and evidence for the CIL Charging Authority in response to CIL Appeals d) To produce and publish (with the support and input of Finance) reports on CIL Receipts as required by Government

Building Regulations

303	Building Regulations - Applications <i>Building Act 1984.</i>	To determine applications for Building Regulation approvals.

304	Building Regulations - Notices <i>Section 32, Building Act 1984</i>	To serve notices informing the owner that, as no work has commenced, plans deposited under the Building Regulations more than three years previously shall have no effect and any work started after the service of this notice shall be treated as if no plans had been deposited.
305	Building Regulations - Relaxation <i>Section 8, Building Act 1984</i>	To determine applications for the relaxation of building regulations.
306	Building Regulations - Contraventions <i>Section 36, Building Act 1984</i>	To take appropriate action to secure the removal or alteration of work in contravention of the Building Regulations.

Demolition

307	Demolition of a building <i>Section 81, Building Act 1984</i>	To serve notices on persons undertaking the demolition of a building to ensure that it will not cause damage, danger or nuisance.
308	Dangerous Structures <i>Sections 77 and 78, Building Act 1984</i>	To take appropriate action /serve relevant notices to make building or structures safe be it either by notice to a magistrates court or under emergency powers recovering relevant costs from building owner.
309	Ruinous and Dilapidated buildings and neglected sites <i>Section 79, Building Act 1984</i>	To serve notice regarding dilapidated and ruinous sites

Neighbourhood Planning

310	Neighbourhood Development Plan & Neighbourhood Development Order Area <i>Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended).</i>	To receive, consider, publicise and determine (approve/reject) proposed neighbourhood development plans and neighbourhood development orders (including community right to build orders) area designation requests from qualifying bodies and Neighbourhood Forum designation requests and publicise decisions made, unless called in for decision by Cabinet by Cabinet or local Ward Member
311	Strategic environmental assessment and habitats regulations assessment of neighbourhood development plans and neighbourhood development orders.	To carry out screening and if appropriate a strategic environmental assessment and habitats regulations assessment of neighbourhood development plans and neighbourhood development orders (including community right to build orders) and provide a statement of reasons for determination.

	<i>Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017</i>	
312	Receipt and consideration of final draft neighbourhood development plans and neighbourhood development orders <i>Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended).</i>	To receive and consider, including making comments on, final draft neighbourhood development plans and neighbourhood development orders (including community right to build orders), and to inform and invite representations from people who live, work or carry on business in the area to which the plan or order relates by appropriate advertising.
313	Appointment of Independent Examiner. <i>Localism Act 2011</i>	To select and appoint a suitably qualified and experienced person to conduct the independent examination of a neighbourhood development plan or neighbourhood development order (including a community right to build order) in agreement with the Parish or Town Council.

Street Trading

326	Street Trading Consents	To grant, renew or revoke Street Trading Consents in accordance with the Council's approved Street Trading policy.

General

332	Requisitions for information <i>Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976</i>	To serve requisitions for information as to ownership/occupation on all persons having an interest in premises. <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>
333	Entry onto and inspection of land and premises <i>Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974</i>	Where the enabling statute permits, to authorise persons not appointed by this Council to enter upon land or premises in order to carry out their respective duties and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of this authority, to authorise the Chief Fire Officer and officers of the Fire Brigade to enter upon land or premises for the purpose of examination of means of escape in case of fire in accordance with the Housing Act 1985 and appropriate licensing functions <i>(exercised concurrently with the Director of Public Health)</i>

334	Power of Entry <i>The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	To authorise officers to enter land and buildings in the course of their duties in accordance with the provisions of the Town & Country Planning Act and related Acts.

Street Naming and Numbering

335	Gazetteer	Implement procedures to (re)name and (re)number existing streets in consultation with residents and where appropriate ward members. To develop and maintain the relevant Gazetteer(s) in respect of streets and properties and to make available in accordance with the MSA.
336	Street Naming	To name new streets, subject to consultation with other appropriate officers as necessary, the Royal Mail and with Parish Councils where applicable.

8.3 Head of Property and Commercial Services

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Property Services

42	Applications for Vendor Consent	To determine applications for vendor consent in respect of (a) non-residential properties and (b) community buildings in consultation with the Chief Executive and relevant Cabinet Member(s) and Ward Members.
43	Acquisition or Disposal of land	In agreement with the Chief Legal Officer, the Director of Finance and Audit (s151 Officer) and the appropriate Officer(s) and Cabinet Member(s) in all matters (and following consultations at both the initial and detailed stages with the relevant ward councillors in respect of (a), (b) and (c) for transactions above £500,000 to: (a) agree terms for the disposal of land and property interests up to a value of £1m, (b) investigate, evaluate, negotiate and agree terms for land and property acquisition up to a value of £1m, (c) agree terms in respect of the Council's leasehold and freehold estate, and (d) carry out commission valuations.

Assets of Community Value

44a	Applications for Assets of Community Value <i>Localism Act 2011</i>	To maintain the List of Assets of Community Value and take all necessary steps to promote and implement the proposed arrangements.

Conversion of Schools to Academies

45	Conversion to academy <i>Academies Act 2010, ss 4 and 5B</i> , and any subsequent amendments	To enter into all necessary contract documentation to enable the conversion of an existing school to, or the opening of a new school with, Academy or Free School status and to complete contract documentation will be on such terms and conditions that are agreed by the Chief Legal Officer in order to protect the Council's interests.

Transfers of Land

46	Transfers of land	To agree terms for the grant of leases of community assets (both land and buildings) to parish councils.
47	Transfers of land	To agree terms for the sale of amenity land adjacent to a residential landowner's property where there are no objections from the ward members.
48	Transfers of land	To agree terms for the renewal of leases of community land and buildings to groups at nominal rents (where such an arrangement has previously been authorised or currently exists).
49	Transfers of land	To agree terms for the grant of leases of land and property to organisations where the Council is contracting with that same organisation to deliver a service for lease length periods coterminous with that service contract.

Mapping Services

50	Mapping Services <i>Mapping Services Agreement (MSA)</i>	In conjunction with the Chief Legal Officer, to discharge the Council's duties under the MSA.

8.4 Head of Highways and Transportation

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Cleaner Neighbourhoods

170	Street Cafes <i>Highways Act 1980</i> <i>Business and Planning Act 2020</i>	To authorise the siting of tables and chairs for outside refreshments in the Town Centre pedestrianised area and to recover from each applicant the Council's reasonable costs based on the size of the area the subject of the permission.

Traffic Management

171	Traffic Management <i>Traffic Management Act 2004</i>	In consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member, to exercise any powers, rights and duties under parts of the Traffic Management Act 2004 that fall to be exercised by the Council, as follows: • Part 2 (Network Management) • Part 3 (Permit Schemes) • Part 4 (Street Works) • Part 5 (Highways and Roads) • Part 6 (Civil Enforcement of Traffic Contraventions) • Part 7 (Miscellaneous and General)
172	Bus Shelters Bus Shelters Agreement <i>Local Government (Misc Provisions Act 1953</i> <i>Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981</i>	To manage, give effect to and take action where enabled to do so, under the bus shelters agreement.
173	Damage to footways or street <i>Highways Act 1980 s.41</i>	To make good damage to footways or streets caused by excavation or other works on land adjoining the street and recover the expenses incurred.
174	Entry – Powers to <i>Highways Act 1980 ss.293 & 294</i>	In accordance with the provisions and to fulfil the purposes laid down under ss.293 & 294 an authorised officer/person may enter onto land or enter, examine and lay open premises.
175	Fees and Costs	Where enabled to do so, to exercise the power to set fees, recover costs and cancel such fees and costs.
176	Fencing of Dangerous Land <i>Highways Act 1980 s.165</i>	To serve notices requiring the fencing of dangerous land adjoining the street and/or a forecourt.
177	Highway Activities <i>Highways Act 1980 s.171</i>	To grant consent in respect of activities within the highway.
178	Licences - General	Where empowered to do so to issue, revoke, enforce and take enforcement actions for licences issued in relation to highway matters.
179	Outward Opening Doors <i>Highways Act 1980 s.153</i>	To grant consent for an outward opening door onto the highway and to serve notices requiring outward opening doors onto a street to be altered.
180	Ownership of Land <i>Highways Act 1980 s.297</i>	Power of the Highway Authority or Council to require information as to the ownership of land.
181	Removal of – Barbed Wire <i>Highways Act 1980 s.164</i>	To issue notice for the removal of barbed wire causing a nuisance to the highway.
182	Removal of - Obstructions <i>Highways Act 1980 ss.143 & 149</i>	To serve notices to remove obstructions from the highway and take urgent action to remove dangerous obstructions which need to be removed without delay.

183	Removal of – Items from the highway <i>Highways Act 1980 s.149</i>	To sign and serve notices in respect of the removal of things from the highway which are creating a nuisance.
184	Removal of – Snow, collapsed banks and/or obstructions <i>Highways Act 1980 s.150</i>	To arrange for the removal of accumulations of snow or collapsed banks on the side of the highway or anything else causing an obstruction to the highway (Also exercised by the Director of Operations).
185	Rope etc across the highway <i>Highways Act 1980 s.162</i>	To commence proceedings where a person has not taken all necessary means to give adequate warning of the danger.
186	Scaffolding <i>Highways Act 1980 s.169</i>	To grant licences for the erection of scaffolding on the highway.
187	Skips <i>Highways Act 1980 s.139 & 140</i>	To grant permission to site builders' skips on the highway and to exercise the Council's powers relating to the removal or repositioning of skips in the highway.

Highway Management

191	Vehicles and Appliances <i>Highways Act 1980 s.300</i>	Right of local authorities to use vehicles and appliances on footpaths and bridleways.
192	Water on the Highway	To serve notices requiring the prevention of water falling or flowing onto the highway.
193	Highway Management – Overarching Power <i>Highways Act 1980</i>	To exercise any powers, rights and duties under the Highways Act 1980 and any other enabling power.
194	Adoption of highway to be maintained at the public expense <i>Highways Act 1980 ss.38 & 228</i>	To adopt highway as that to be maintained at the public expense either by agreement, by the issue of the appropriate notice or by fulfilling the requirements of any other enabling power. To give consideration to, and where considered necessary, to implement provisions available to call in any bond or security in relation to the adoption of highway to be maintained at the public expense.
195	Agreement with neighbouring authorities (Moiety Agreements)	To enter into agreements with neighbouring authorities in order to maintain cohesive network management duties.
196	Agreements for the use of Highway Land <i>Highways Act 1980 s.253</i>	To enter into agreements to mitigate the effects of construction, improvement, existence or use of a highway upon the surroundings of the highway.
197	Agreements for drains and sewers <i>Water Industry Act 1991 s.115</i>	To enter into agreements with sewage undertakers to use highway drains as sewers and/or sewers as highway drains.
198	Classification of Roads	To designate the classification of a road and identify and designate a road as traffic sensitive or that of

		special engineering difficulty. Where appropriate to do so to vary or revoke such classifications or designations.
199	Closure and Diversion of Roads	To agree, advertise and implement road closures and diversions.
200	Conversion of a footpath to cycleway <i>Cycle Tracks Act 1984.</i>	To convert a definitive footpath to a cycle track following the procedure set out in the Cycle Tracks Regulations 1984 and obtaining the written consent of any persons with a legal interest in the land.
201	Construction within the Highway <i>Highways Act 1980 s.179</i>	To grant consents to permit construction of any part of a building, vault, arch or cellar etc. within the public highway.
202	Creation of footpaths and bridleways <i>Highways Act 1980 s 26.</i>	To enter into a creation agreement where it is expedient that a path should be created, having regard to the extent to which the path or way would add to the convenience or enjoyment of a substantial section of the public.
203	Dedication of Highway	To consider, and where appropriate, enter into or instruct the drafting of an agreement for the dedication of land as highway maintained at the public expense.
204	Definitive Map and Statement <i>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 ss.53, 56 and 57</i>	Duty to keep the definitive map and statement under continuous review, the effect of the definitive map and statement to the particulars contained therein and the supplementary provisions as to the definitive map and statement in relation to the scale of maps.
205	Fencing Highways <i>Highways Act 1980 s.80</i>	To exercise the power to fence highways.
206	Footways – Cellar openings <i>Highways Act 1980 ss.179 & 180.</i>	To exercise control in relation to openings in footways for cellars.
208	Gateways <i>Highways Act 1980 s.145</i>	To serve notices requiring gateways to be enlarged or gates to be removed from across the highway, footpaths or bridleways.
209	Drainage <i>Land Drainage Act 1991</i>	To exercise the powers of the Council under the Land Drainage Act 1991.
210	Enforcement – General power	Where empowered to do so to issue notices, take and manage enforcement action and to initiate proceedings either upon a breach, to ensure compliance or to fulfil a duty in accordance with highway legislation.
211	Highway Bridges <i>Highways Act 1980 ss.176 & 177</i>	To issue licences in respect of ‘over-sailing’ and building bridges over the public highway.
212	Highway Register - List of Streets <i>Highways Act 1980 s.36</i>	To maintain and make available the list of streets maintained at the public expense and to provide this information in any other format that may be suitable in the circumstances.

213	Highway Works <i>Highways Act 1980 s.278</i> <i>Town and Country Planning Act 1990 s.106</i>	To enter into an agreement for the execution of highway works and to exercise any rights and enforce any provision within any such agreement.
213a	<i>Transport and Highway Improvements</i> <i>Town and Country Planning Act, 1990 s.106</i>	To secure transport and highway infrastructure through and pursuant to S106 Legal agreements and to authorise the Chief Legal Officer to enter into relevant agreements to secure and ensure the delivery of, such contributions.
214	Hoardings <i>Highways Act 1980 ss.172 & 173</i>	To issues or refuse consents and/or licences and where appropriate manage and enforce the erection of hoardings and to commence proceedings for breach or non-compliance.
215	Improvements	To identify and implement Highway, Street Lighting, Traffic and Safety improvements subject to the approval of the Cabinet Member.
216	Interference of Right of Way <i>Highways Act 1980 s.137A</i>	To issue notice for the interference of a right of way by crops.
217	Licences - General	Where empowered to do so to issue, revoke, enforce and take enforcement actions for licences issued in relation to highway matters.
218	Local Access Forum <i>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 ss.94 & 95</i>	To establish and appoint members to a Local Access Forum.
219	Maintenance of the Highway <i>Highways Act 1980 s.41</i>	To manage, as client, the duty to maintain highways maintainable at the public expense.
220	Network Management Duty <i>Traffic Management Act 2004 Part II</i>	Carry out the network management duty in accordance with Part II of the Traffic Management Act.
221	Overhead Beams etc <i>Highways Act 1980 s.178</i>	To grant consent for overhead beams, rails, pipes, cables, wires etc. over the highway.
222	Path Creation Orders <i>Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000 s.58</i>	To make an application for the purposes of enabling access to land.
223	Permit Schemes <i>Traffic Management Act 2004 Part III</i>	To prepare and submit permit schemes.
224	Planting and Maintenance of Shrubs and Trees <i>Highways Act 1980 ss.141 & 142</i>	To issue notice and to act in relation to the prohibition of the planting of shrubs and trees as described under s.141 and to grant licences to plant and maintain trees and shrubs etc within the public highway under s.142.

225	Ploughing/Disturbance of a footway or bridleway <i>Highways Act 1980 s.134 (as amended) and Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 s.70(2)</i>	To issue notices for the ploughing/disturbance of a footpath or bridleway.
226	Removal of – Signs	To require the removal of signs for the guidance or direction of road users and to enter land to remove signs in default.
227	Road Markings and Signs	To determine the style, extent and location of road markings and signs.
229	Retaining Walls	Where enabled to do so, to grant consent for the erection of retaining walls near streets and the service of notices requiring the repair of dangerous retaining walls.
230	Rights of Way <i>Highways Act 1980 sch.12A</i>	To issue all necessary authorisations and notices required to enable the Council to protect the definitive rights of way network.
231	Highway Activities <i>Highways Act 1980 s.171</i>	To grant consent in respect of activities within the highway.
232	Stiles on footpaths and bridleways <i>Highways Act 1980 ss.146 & 147</i>	To take all reasonable steps to fulfil the Council's duty to maintain stiles on footpaths and bridleways and to authorise the erection of stiles etc.
233	Stopping Up and/or Diversion of Highway <i>Highways Act 1980 Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</i>	Where enabled to do so, to make application to the relevant body, and in accordance with the relevant procedure, to proceed with the 'stopping up', 'diversion' or extinguishment of public highway or rights of way.
234	Street Decorations <i>Highways Act 1980 s.144</i>	To permit the erection of flagpoles, pylons and other structures on the highway for displaying decorations.
235	Street Events <i>Town and Police Clauses Act 1847 s.21</i>	To determine applications in respect of orders for temporary street closures to enable events and processions to be held.
236	Street Furniture	To grant consents to parish councils to provide bus shelters, seats, lampposts etc where there are no financial implications for this Council.
237	Street Works <i>Highways Act 1980 New Roads & Street Works Act 1991</i>	Where empowered to do so to grant highway and street works licences.
238	Street Works – Inspections	To carry out street works inspections and to require undertakers to carry out works to defective reinstatements or where necessary to carry out works

	<i>New Roads & Street Works Act 1991 s.72</i>	on behalf of the undertaker and recharge for said works.
239	Street Works - Charge for occupation of the Highway <i>New Roads & Street Works Act 1991 s.74</i>	To levy charges upon undertakers where the undertakers work in the publicly maintained highway is unreasonably prolonged.
240	Street Works - Co-ordination of Works <i>New Roads & Street Works Act 1991 s.59</i>	To exercise the duty of the Council, as Highway Authority, to co-ordinate street works.
241	Street Works Register <i>New Roads & Street Works Act 1991 s.53</i>	To carry out the Council's duty, as Highway Authority, to maintain a street works register.
242	Street Works - Restriction of Works <i>New Roads & Street Works Act 1991 s.58</i>	Where substantial road works have been undertaken to exercise a restriction of future works as appropriate.
243	Street Works - Streets with special engineering difficulties <i>New Roads & Street Works Act 1991 s.63 and Sch 4</i>	To exercise the powers of the Council as Highway Authority in respect of streets with special engineering difficulties.
244	Street Works – Timing of <i>New Roads & Street Works Act 1991 s.56</i>	To enable the issue of a direction upon an undertaker as to the timing of proposed street works.
245	Street Works - Traffic Sensitive Streets <i>New Roads & Street Works Act 1991 s.64</i>	To designate a street or part of a street as traffic sensitive.
246	Street Works – Unauthorised Street Works <i>New Roads & Street Works Act 1991 s.51</i>	To give direction to any person to remove apparatus or carry out reinstatement works and upon failure to comply with such a direction to remove apparatus and/or carry out reinstatement works and recover from that person any costs of doing so.
247	Street Works – Utility Apparatus (Location of) <i>New Roads & Street Works Act 1991 s.80</i>	To inform undertakers of any utility apparatus that is unmarked or incorrectly marked.
248	Street Works – Utility Apparatus (Maintenance of) <i>New Roads & Street Works Act 1991 s.81</i>	To issue notice of and undertake works to enable the inspection and/or maintenance of apparatus and recover the costs incurred in doing so from the undertaker.
249	Traffic Regulation	To advertise and make Traffic Regulation Orders for whatever permitted purpose and where objections

	<i>Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984</i>	have been received to approve Traffic Regulation Orders in consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member and Ward Councillors.
250	Vehicle Crossings <i>Highways Act 1980 s.184</i>	To serve a notice that the Council proposes to construct a vehicle crossing or impose conditions on the use of a footway as a vehicle crossing.
251	Walkway Agreements <i>Highways Act 1980 s.35</i>	To implement the Council's powers, as Highway Authority, to create walkways by agreement.
252	Place orders for Statutory Undertakers where required for highway works	To enter into agreements with statutory undertakers to carry out works to their plant where this work is required under the NRSWA and the Highway Act.
253	Removal of illegal advertising	To remove and serve notice in respect if removal of advertising signs on the public highway
254	Removal of items from the highway <i>Section 149 of the Highways Act 1980</i>	To sign and serve notice in respect of the removal of things from the highway which are creating a nuisance.
255	<i>Section 66 Highways Act 1980</i>	To safeguard users of public footpaths and bridleways provide such barriers posts rails or fences as required.
256	<i>Section 154 Highways Act 1980</i>	To serve notices to remove hedges trees or shrubs that overhang obstruct or are a danger to highway users.
257	<i>Section 31A Highways Act 1980</i>	To authorise the provision of amenities within the specified types of highway.
258	Section 53B Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	To keep a register of applications made under section 53(5) Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
259	Removal of illegal signs <i>Section 57 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949</i>	To remove and serve notice in respect of removal of misleading signs on public rights of way

Passenger Transport

260	Licences – Objections <i>Transport Act 1968 and the Goods Vehicles (Operators Licences Qualifications and Fees) Regulations 1984.</i>	To lodge formal objections to the Licensing Authority.
261	Bus Services <i>Transport Act 1985 (as amended in 2000 and 2008)</i>	To provide bus services if required
261a	<i>Transport Act, 1985 (as amended in 2000 and 2008)</i>	To procure bus services pursuant to S106 legal agreements and to authorise the Chief Legal Officer to

	<i>Planning Obligations Town and Country Planning Act S106</i>	enter into agreements to ensure the provision of services where appropriate.

Car Parks Administration

262	Car Park Maintenance Budget	To determine and implement individual schemes within the Council's agreed Car Park Maintenance Budget, subject to the approval of the relevant Cabinet Member.

Traffic Regulation

263	Traffic Regulation-request	To advertise and request the Chief Legal Officer to make Traffic Regulation Orders.
264	Traffic Regulation – approve	To approve Traffic Regulation Orders in consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member and Ward Councillors, where objections have been received.

Flood and Water Management

265	Flood and Water Management <i>Flood and Water Management Act 2010</i>	To fulfil the Council's functions as Lead Local flood authority.

9. Director of Finance and Audit (s151)

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Council – Financial Management

5	Financial Management of the Council <i>Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015</i>	To be responsible for ensuring that the Financial Management of the Council is adequate and effective and has a sound system of internal control which facilitates the effective exercise of its functions and which includes the management of risk.
6	Award of Government Grants	In consultation with the appropriate Cabinet Member, to be the authorised officer to accept the award of Government Department grants. Upon completion of the Cabinet Member Briefing Note, the Director of the relevant service area is authorised to enter into the grant documentation and is required to ensure that the grant conditions are satisfied.
417	Determination of grant applications	To approve, or refuse, grant allocations from the various budgetary provisions for one-off grant funds
419	One Swindon and Community Budgets	Administration of the Council's Community Budgets.

Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates

7	Collection and General funds <i>Local Government Finance Act 1988</i>	To establish, maintain and manage a Collection Fund and General Fund.

Core Finance

8	Accounting policies and procedures	To determine accounting policies and procedures in accordance with legislative provisions and professional codes of practice.
9	Writing off losses	To write off losses and deficiencies of stocks and stores or irrecoverable amounts in accordance with Financial Regulations.
10	Investment	To invest and reinvest monies forming part of all funds under the control of the Council.
11	Loans	To borrow from the Public Works Loans Board or such other sources as may be deemed advisable such sums as may be required.
12	Premature repayment of loans	To approve the premature repayment of loans made to the Council.
13	Determination of Rate of Interest <i>Public Health Acts or the Housing Acts</i>	To determine what reasonable rate of interest should be charged on any outstanding cost in relation to work carried out by the Council in default and on any expense in accordance with legislative provisions and professional codes of practice.
14	Banking arrangements	To make and manage such banking arrangements as may be deemed necessary.

15	Banking arrangements - collection and payment	To make arrangements for the collection and payment into the Authority's bank accounts of all monies due to the Council.
16	Leasing of Assets	To negotiate and agree leasing arrangements in relation to asset acquisitions.
17	Pensions and retirement due to ill health or disability	In accordance with such Council policies as may from time to time be determined, to implement in favour of any employee or his/her dependants, the legislation, rules and regulations relating to Superannuation, retirement due to ill health or disability and any payments or gratuities arising and to exercise any options open to the Council hereunder.
18	Insurance	To manage the Council's insurances.
19	Children in Care - Acceptance of money or other gifts from third parties	Jointly with the Chief Legal Officer, to accept money or other gifts from third parties for and on behalf of children or young persons in care and to hold or convert such money or gifts on their behalf and to their benefit.
20	Purchase Agency Agreements	To enter into such 'Purchase Agency Agreements' as are considered consistent with current Council Policy.
22	Signing and endorsement of cheques etc.	To sign and endorse cheques, certificates and the like on behalf of the Council.
23	Debt Management	To write off irrecoverable amounts in accordance with the Corporate Debt Management Policy.
24	Mortgage Interest Rates	To vary the Council's mortgage interest rates in accordance with variations in the Standard National Rate.

Grants

25	W.G. Little Scholarship and Band Concert Fund <i>Local Government Finance Act 1988</i>	In accordance with the agreed mechanism, to approve the making of grants to individuals and organisations up to a maximum of £1000.
26	Powell Ground Trust	In accordance with the agreed mechanism, to approve the making of grants to individuals.
27	Charles Langley Brooke Charity	In accordance with the agreed mechanism, to approve the making of grants to individuals.

Money Laundering

28	Money Laundering <i>Proceeds of Crime Act 2002</i>	To be responsible for devising, implementing and maintaining the Council's policies and procedures in relation to money laundering.

	<i>Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017</i> <i>Terrorism Act 2000</i>	

9.1 Head of Internal Audit

Ref	Subject/Enabling Statute	Delegated Authority

Fraud Investigation

97	<i>Fraud Investigation Social Security Administration Act 1992 & The Council Tax Reduction Schemes (Detection of Fraud and Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013</i>	In conjunction with the Head of Revenues and Benefits, to undertake fraud investigations and implement sanctions.
98	<i>Fraud Investigation – social housing Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013</i>	In conjunction with the Head of Revenues and Benefits, to undertake investigations under the Fraud Act 2006 and the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013.

10. Designations of “Proper Officers”

Subject to the provisions of Standing Orders, Financial Regulations and the Scheme of Delegations:-

Chief Executive

The Chief Executive, and in the event of his/her being absent or otherwise unable to act, the Officers referred to in Article 14.07 of this Constitution, is hereby appointed the proper officer in relation to:-

- (a) any reference in any enactment passed before or during the 1971-72 session of Parliament other than the Local Government Act 1972, or in any instrument made before 26th October, 1972 or in any document made before 1st April, 1974 to the Clerk of a Council or the Town Clerk of a Borough which, by virtue of any provision of the said Act, is to be construed as a reference to the proper officer of the Council;
- (b) Any other miscellaneous proper or statutory officer functions not otherwise delegated by the Council;
- (c) the following provisions:-

Local Government and Housing Act 1989

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>
Section 4	Head of Paid Service

Local Government Act 1972

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>
83(1) to (4)	Witness and receipt of declarations of acceptance of office.
Section 137(A)	Receipt of a written statement or Annual Report or Accounts deposited under Section 137(A) where the Council has provided financial assistance to any organisation, body or fund

Representation of the People Act 1983

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>
Section 8	Electoral Registration Officer for any constituency or part of a constituency coterminous with or situated in the Borough of Swindon
Section 82(4)	A person before whom declarations may be made as to election expenses

Chief Operating Officer

The Chief Operating Officer is hereby appointed the proper officer in relation to the following provisions:

Data Protection Act 2018, General Data Protection Regulation and associated legislation

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>
	Appointment as the Council's Senior Information Risk Officer

Marriage Act 1949

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>
Sections 9, 13 & 20	Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriage

Registration Service Act 1953

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>
Sections 6(1), 6(3) 10(1) and 14(1)	Dealings with registration officers

Cremation (England and Wales) Regulations 2008

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>
Part 7	Registrar to the Crematorium

Corporate Director of Inclusive Economy and Sustainability

The Chief Planning Officer is hereby appointed the proper officer in relation to the following provisions:

Building Act, 1984

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>
78	Giving of notice, and taking such steps as are necessary to remove danger, in respect of dangerous building or structure.

Chief Legal Officer

The Chief Legal Officer is hereby appointed the proper officer in relation to the following provisions:-

Local Government Act 1972

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>
13(3)	To act as one of the Parish trustees in parishes having no separate Parish Council.
83(1) to (4)	Witness and receipt of declarations of acceptance of office.
84	Receipt of declaration of resignation of office.
88(2)	Convening of meeting of Council to fill casual vacancy in the office of Mayor.
Schedule 12 Part 1 para. 4(2)(b)	Signature of summonses to Council Meetings.
para. 4(3)	Receipt of notices regarding address to which summons to meetings is to be sent.
Schedule 14	Certification of resolutions to adopt certain Acts under para. 25(7) para. 25 of Schedule 14.
89(1)(b)	Receipt of notice of casual vacancy from 2 local government electors.
100B(2)	Circulation of reports and agendas
100B(7)(c)	Supply of papers to the press
Section 100C(2)	Summaries of minutes
100F(2)	Papers not open to members
Section 101	All matters in relation to the discharge of functions including by another local authority
210(6) and (7)	Charity functions of holders of office with existing authorities transferred to holders of equivalent office with new authorities or if there is no such office, to proper officers.
225(1)	Deposit of documents
229(5)	Certification of photographic copies of documents
234(1) and (2)	Authentication of documents (including the authentication of those documents for which another officer has also been appointed the Proper Officer)

236(9)	To send copies of byelaws for Parish records
236(10)	To send copies of byelaws to the County Council
238	Certification of byelaws
248	Keeping of Roll of Freemen.
Schedule 16 Para. 28	Receipt on deposit of lists of protected buildings (Section 54(4) of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971)

Local Government Act 1974

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>
Section 30	Receipt of Ombudsman Reports (In the event of his/her being absent or otherwise unable to act, the Chief Executive is appointed Proper Officer)

Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>
Section 41	Authentication of copies of minutes etc. for production in Court

Local Government and Housing Act 1989

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>
Section 5	Monitoring Officer
Section 15	Calculation of Political Balance on Committees

Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>
Sections 28 and 29	To maintain and keep under review a central register of authorisations issued under Sections 28 and 29 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000.

Local Government Act 2000

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>

Section 52	Receipt of written undertaking from Members to observe the Authority's Code of Conduct

Section 81	Establish and maintain a Register of Interests

Head of Elections and Democracy

The Head of Elections is hereby appointed the proper officer in relation to the following provisions:

The Representation of the People Act 1983

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's Functions</u>
Sections 52(2) and 52(3)	Deputy to Electoral Registration Officer

Head of Committee Services

The Head of Committee Services is hereby appointed the proper officer in relation to the following provisions:

Local Government Act 2000

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's Functions</u>
Section 9FB	Statutory Scrutiny Officer

Director of Finance and Audit (s151)

The Director of Finance and Audit (s151 Officer) is hereby appointed the proper officer in relation to:-

(a) any reference in any enactment passed before or during the 1971 - 72 session of Parliament other than the Local Government Act 1972 or in any instrument made before 26th October, 1972 or in any document made before 1st April, 1974 to the Treasurer or Chief Financial Officer of a Council or of a Borough which, by virtue of any provision of the said Act, is to be construed as a reference to the proper officer of the Council; and

(b) the following provisions:

Local Government Act 1972

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>

146(1)(a) and (b)	Declarations and certificates with regard to securities.

151	Proper administration of the Council's financial affairs.

Local Government Finance Act 1992

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>

Section 38(2)	Giving notice in the press of the amounts of Council Tax that have been set; and

the maintenance of the Loans Register and signing of certificates issued under the provisions of the Local Authority (Stocks and Bonds) Regulations, 1974.

Director of Public Health

The Director of Public Health is hereby appointed the Proper Officer in relation to:

- (a) any reference in any enactment passed before or during the 1971-72 session of Parliament other than the Local Government Act 1972, or in any instrument made before 26th October, 1972, or in any document made before 1st April, 1974, to the Public Health Inspector or Sanitary Inspector of a Council or of a Borough which, by virtue of any provision of the said Act, is to be construed as a reference to the proper officer of the Council;
- (b) the following provisions, except so far as any part of any particular duty included therein falls to be dealt with by the Registered Medical Practitioner appointed by the Council as the proper officer for any such part:-

Public Health Act, 1936

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>

284	Notices, etc., to be signed on behalf of Borough Council.

Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984

All Proper Officer functions

Public Health Act, 1961

<u>Section of Act</u>	<u>Proper Officer's functions</u>

37	Disinfection or destruction of verminous article.

Housing Act, 2004

Section of Act

Proper Officer's functions

Part 1

Enforcement of Housing Standards

Local Government Act 1972

Section of Act

Proper Officer's functions

Section 101

To enter into a Service Level Agreement on behalf of the Council with another appropriate local weights and measures authority to enable this Council to meet and discharge its metrological functions under Sections 4 and 5 of Weights and Measures Act 1985 relating to Local and Working Standards respectively on terms to be finalised in consultation with the Chief Legal Officer.

Part 9

Extract From Statutory Provisions On Procedural Matters

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

Appendix

1. MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL

L.G.A.72

Sch.12

Part I

Paras. 1-4

=====

S.O.1

- 1.-
 - (1) A principal council shall in every year hold an annual meeting.
 - (2) The annual meeting of a principal council shall be held
 - (a) in a year of ordinary elections of councillors to the council, on the eighth day after the day of retirement of councillors or such other day within the twenty-one days immediately following the day of retirement as the council may fix;
 - (b) in any other year, on such day in the month of March, April or May as the council may fix.
 - (3)
 - (4) An annual meeting of a principal council shall be held at such hour as the council may fix, or if no hour is so fixed at twelve noon.
- 2.-
 - (1) A principal council may in every year hold, in addition to the annual meeting, such other meetings as they may determine.
 - (2) Those other meetings shall be held at such hour and on such days as the council may determine.
- 3.-
 - (1) An extraordinary meeting of a principal council may be called at any time by the chairman of the council.
 - (2) If the chairman refuses to call an extraordinary meeting of a principal council after a requisition for that purpose, signed, by five members of the council, has been presented to him, or if, without so refusing, the chairman does not call an extraordinary meeting within seven days after the requisition has been presented to him, then, any five members of the council, on that refusal or on the expiration of those seven days, as the case may be, may forthwith call an extraordinary meeting of the council.
- 4.-
 - (1) Meetings of a principal council shall be held at such place, either within or without their area, as they may direct.
 - (2) Three clear days at least before a meeting of a principal council -
 - (a) notice of the time and place of the intended meeting shall be published at the council's offices, and where the meeting is called by members of the council the notice shall be signed by those members and shall specify the business proposed to be transacted thereat; and
 - (b) a summons to attend the meeting, specifying the business proposed to be transacted thereat, and signed by the proper officer of the council, shall, subject to sub-paragraph (3) below, be left at or sent by post to the usual place of residence of every member of the council.
 - (3) If a member of a principal council gives notice in writing to the proper officer of the council that he desires summonses to attend meetings of the council to be sent to him at some address specified in the notice other than his place of residence, any summons addressed to him and left at or sent by post to that address shall be deemed sufficient service of the summons.
 - (4) Want of service of a summons on any member of a principal council shall not affect the validity of a meeting of the council.

2. CHAIRMAN OF MEETING

- 5.- (1) At a meeting of a principal council the chairman, if present, shall preside.
(2) If the chairman is absent from a meeting of a principal council, then -
(a) the vice-chairman of the council, if present, shall preside;
(3) If -
(a) in the case of a principal council, both the chairman and vice-chairman of the council are absent from a meeting of the council; another member of the council chosen by the members of the council present shall preside.

3. QUORUM - COUNCIL MEETINGS

- 6.- Subject to paragraph 45 below, no business shall be transacted at a meeting of a principal council unless at least one quarter of the whole number of members of the council are present.

4. MINUTES

- 41.- (1) Minutes of the proceedings of a meeting of a local authority shall, subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, be drawn up and entered in a book kept for that purpose and shall be signed at the same or next suitable meeting of the authority by the person presiding thereat, and any minute purporting to be so signed shall be received in evidence without further proof.
(2) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, the minutes of the proceedings of meetings of a local authority may be recorded on loose leaves consecutively numbered, the minutes of the proceedings of any meeting being signed, and each leaf comprising those minutes being initialled, at the same or next suitable meeting of the authority, by the person presiding thereat, and any minute purporting to be so signed shall be received in evidence without further proof.
(3) Until the contrary is proved, a meeting of a local authority a minute of whose proceedings has been made and signed in accordance with this paragraph shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all the members present at the meeting shall be deemed to have been duly qualified.
(4) For the purposes of sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) above the next suitable meeting of a local authority is their next following meeting or, where standing orders made by the authority in accordance with regulations under Section 20 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 provide for another meeting of the authority to be regarded as suitable, either the next following meeting or that other meeting.

5. ADMISSION OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS TO MEETINGS

- (4) A principal Council may by resolution exclude the public from a meeting during an item of business whenever 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 there would be disclosure to them of exempt information.

- (5) A resolution under Sub-Section (4) above shall
- (a) identify the proceedings, or the part of the proceedings, to which it applies, and
 - (b) state the description, in terms of Schedule 12A to this Act, of the exempt information giving rise to the exclusion of the public, and where such a resolution is passed this Section does not require the meeting to be open to the public during proceedings to which the resolution applies.

6. DISTURBANCE BY MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

(8) This section is without prejudice to any power of exclusion to suppress or prevent disorderly conduct or other misbehaviour at a meeting.

7. VOTING

- 39.- (1) Subject to the provisions of any enactment (including any enactment in this Act) all questions coming or arising before a local authority shall be decided by a majority of the members of the authority present and voting thereon at a meeting of the authority.
- (2) Subject to those provisions in the case of an equality of votes, the person presiding at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

8. INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS

- 228.- (1) The minutes of proceedings of a parish council shall be open to the inspection of any local government elector for the area of the council and any such local government elector may make a copy of or extract from the minutes.
- (2) A local government elector for the area of a local authority may inspect and make a copy of or extract from an order for the payment of money made by the local authority.
- (3) The accounts of a local authority and of any proper officer of a local authority shall be open to the inspection of any member of the authority, and any such member may make a copy of or extract from the accounts.
- (4)
- (5) Subject to any provisions to the contrary in any other enactment or instrument, a person interested in any document deposited as mentioned in section 225 above may, at all reasonable hours, inspect and make copies thereof or extracts therefrom on payment to the person having custody thereof of the sum of IOp for every such inspection, and of the further sum of IOp for every hour during which such inspection continues after the first hour.
- (6) A document directed by this section to be open to inspection shall be so open at all reasonable hours, and, except where otherwise expressly provided, without payment.
- (7) If a person having the custody of any such document -

- (a) obstructs any person entitled to inspect the document or to make a copy thereof or extract therefrom in inspecting the document or making a copy or extract,
- (b) refuses to give copies or extracts to any person entitled to obtain copies or extracts, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 1 on the standard scale.

L.G.A.72
S.100F

- IOOF.- (1) Any document which is in the possession or under the control of a principal council and contains material relating to any business to be transacted at a meeting of the council or a committee or sub-committee of the council shall, subject to subsection (2) below, be open to inspection by any member of the Council.
- (2) Where it appears to the proper officer that a document discloses exempt information of a description for the time being falling within any of paragraphs 1 to 6, 9, 11, 12 and 14 of Part I of Schedule 12A to this Act, subsection (1) above does not require the document to be open to inspection.
- (3) The Secretary of State may by order amend subsection (2) above -
- (a) by adding to the descriptions of exempt information to which that subsection refers for the time being; or
 - (b) by removing any description of exempt information to which it refers for the time being.
- (4) Any statutory instrument containing an order under subsection (3) above shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.
- (5) The rights conferred by this section on a member of a principal council are in addition to any other rights he may have apart from this section.

9. APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

- 101.- (1) Subject to any express provision contained in this Act or any Act passed after this Act, a local authority may arrange for the discharge of any of their functions -
- (a) by a committee, a sub-committee or an officer of the authority; or
 - (b) by any other local authority.
- (2) Where by virtue of this section any functions of a local authority may be discharged by a committee of theirs, then, unless the local authority otherwise direct, the committee may arrange for the discharge of any of those functions by a sub-committee or an officer of the authority and where by virtue of this section any functions of a local authority may be discharged by a sub-committee of the authority, then, unless the local authority or the committee otherwise direct, the sub-committee may arrange for the discharge of any of those functions by an officer of the authority.
- (3) Where arrangements are in force under this section for the discharge of any functions of a local authority by another local authority, then, subject to the terms of the arrangements, that other authority may arrange for the discharge of those functions by a committee, sub-committee or officer of theirs and sub-section (2) above shall apply in relation to those functions as it applies in relation to the functions of that other authority.
- (4) Any arrangements made by a local authority or committee under this section for the discharge of any functions by a committee, sub-committee, officer or local

L.G.A.72
S.101 & 102
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S.O.21

authority shall not prevent the authority or committee by whom the arrangements are made from exercising those functions.

(5) Two or more local authorities may discharge any of their functions jointly and, where arrangements are in force for them to do so, -

- (a) they may also arrange for the discharge of those functions by a joint committee of theirs or by an officer of one of them and subsection (2) above shall apply in relation to those functions as it applies in relation to the functions of the individual authorities; and
- (b) any enactment relating to those functions or the authorities by whom or the areas in respect of which they are to be discharged shall have effect subject to all necessary modifications in its application in relation to those functions and the authorities by whom and the areas in respect of which (whether in pursuance of the arrangements or otherwise) they are to be discharged.

(6) A local authority's functions with respect to levying, or issuing a precept for, a rate shall be discharged only by the authority.

102.- (1) For the purpose of discharging any functions in pursuance of arrangements made under section 101 above or Section 53 of the Children Act 1989

- (a) a local authority may appoint a committee of the authority; or
- (b) two or more local authorities may appoint a joint committee of those authorities; or
- (c) any such committee may appoint one or more sub-committees.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section, the number of members of a committee appointed under subsection (1) above, their term of office, and the area (if restricted) within which the committee are to exercise their authority shall be fixed by the appointing authority or authorities, or, in the case of a sub-committee, by the appointing committee.

(3) A committee appointed under subsection (1) above, other than a committee for regulating and controlling the finance of the local authority or of their area, may, subject to section 104 below, include persons who are not members of the appointing authority or authorities, or, in the case of a sub-committee, the authority or authorities of whom they are a sub-committee.

(4) A local authority may appoint a committee, and two or more local authorities may join in appointing a committee, to advise the appointing authority or authorities on any matter relating to the discharge of their functions, and any such committee -

- (a) may consist of such persons (whether members of the appointing authority or authorities or not) appointed for such term as may be determined by the appointing authority or authorities; and
- (b) may appoint one or more sub-committees to advise the committee with respect to any such matter.

(5) Every member of a committee appointed under this section who at the time of his appointment was a member of the appointing authority or one of the appointing authorities shall upon ceasing to be a member of that authority also cease to be a member of the committee; but for the purposes of this section a member of a local authority shall not be deemed to have ceased to be a member of the authority by

reason of retirement if he has been re-elected a member thereof not later than the day of his retirement.

10. STANDING ORDERS, ETC., OF COMMITTEES

L.G.A.72
S.106
=====
Article 11

106.- Standing Orders may be made as respects any committee of a local authority by that authority or as respects a joint committee of two or more local authorities, whether appointed or established under this Part of this Act or any other enactment, by those authorities with respect to the quorum, proceedings and place of meeting of the committee or joint committee (including any sub-committee) but, subject to any such standing orders, the quorum, proceedings and place of meeting shall be such as the committee, joint committee or sub-committee may determine.

11. OUTSTANDING COUNCIL TAX DUE FROM COUNCILLORS

LGFA 92
S.106

106.- (1) This section applies at any time to a member of a local authority, or a member of a committee of a local authority or of a joint committee of two or more local authorities (including in either case a sub-committee), of at that time -

- (a) a sum falling within paragraph 1(1)(a) of Schedule 4 to this Act;
- or
- (b) a sum falling within paragraph 1(1)(a), (b), (d) or (ee) of Schedule 4 to the 1988 Act (corresponding provisions with respect of community charges), has become payable by him and has remained unpaid for at least two months.

(2) Subject to subsection (5) below, if a member to whom this section applies is present at a meeting of the authority or committee at which any of the following matters is the subject of consideration, namely -

- (a) any calculation required by Chapter III, IV, or V of Part I of this Act;
- (b) any recommendation, resolution or other decision which might affect the making of any such calculation; or
- (c) the exercise of any functions under Schedule 2 to 4 to this Act or Schedules 2 to 4 to the 1988 Act (corresponding provisions with respect to community charges), he shall at the meeting and as soon as practicable after its commencement disclose the fact that this section applies to him and shall not vote on any question with respect to the matter.

(3) If a person fails to comply with subsection (2) above, he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale#, unless he proves that he did not know -

- (a) that this section applied to him at the time of the meeting; or
- (b) that the matter in question was the subject of consideration at the meeting.

(4) A prosecution for an offence under this section shall not be instituted except by or on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

(5) Subsections (1) to (3) of section 97 of the Local Government Act 1972 (removal of exclusion of liability etc.) shall apply in relation to this section and any disability

imposed by it as they apply in relation to section 94 of that Act and any disability imposed by that section.

(6) In this section "local authority" has the same meaning as in sections 94 and 97 of the Local Government Act 1972.

12. INTEREST OF OFFICERS IN CONTRACTS

L.G.A. 72
S.117
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S.O.49

- 117.- (1) If it comes to the knowledge of an officer employed whether under this Act or any other enactment, by a local authority that a contract in which he has any pecuniary interest, whether direct or indirect (not being a contract to which he is himself a party), has been, or is proposed to be entered into by the authority or any committee thereof, he shall as soon as practicable give notice in writing to the authority of the fact that he is interested therein. For the purposes of this section an officer shall be treated as having indirectly a pecuniary interest in a contract or proposed contract if he would have been so treated by virtue of section 95 above had he been a member of the authority.
- (2) An officer of a local authority shall not, under colour of his office or employment, accept any fee or reward whatsoever other than his proper remuneration.
- (3) Any person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) or (2) above shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale.
- (4) References in this section to a local authority shall include references to a joint committee appointed under Part VI of this Act or any other enactment.

13. CONTRACTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

L.G.A. 72
S.135
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S.O.55-73

- 135.- (1) A local authority may make standing orders with respect to the making of contracts by them or on their behalf.
- (2) A local authority shall make standing orders with respect to the making by them or on their behalf of contracts for the supply of goods or materials or for the execution of works.
- (3) Standing Orders made by a local authority with respect to contracts for the supply of goods or materials or for the execution of works shall include provision for securing competition for such contracts and for regulating the manner in which tenders are invited, but may exempt from any such provision contracts for a price below that specified in standing orders and may authorise the authority to exempt any contract from any such provision when the authority are satisfied that the exemption is justified by special circumstances.
- (4) A person entering into a contract with a local authority shall not be bound to inquire whether the standing orders of the authority which apply to the contract have been complied with, and non-compliance with such orders shall not invalidate any contract entered into by or on behalf of the authority.