



<b>Title:</b>	<b>Constitution of the Council (Part 3: Responsibility for functions)</b>
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Adopted by Full Council on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2022

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# CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL

## PART 3 - RESPONSIBILITY FOR FUNCTIONS, PROCEDURES AND DELEGATION OF POWERS

### 1 THE FULL COUNCIL

- 1.1 The Functions and Procedures of the Full Council are set out in Parts 3A and 3B.

### 2 EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

- 2.1 The Cabinet is the Council's "Executive" under the Local Government Act 2000 – as defined in the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000, as amended.
- 2.2 In this Constitution the term "Executive Functions" includes those "Local Choice" Functions shown in Section 3 below which are to be dealt with as Executive Functions.
- 2.3 Executive Functions will be carried out by the Cabinet, the Leader of the Council, ~~Cabinet Members~~~~the Deputy Leaders~~ or Officers of the Council as set out in Parts 3C and 3Z.

### 3 LOCAL CHOICE FUNCTIONS

- 3.1 Regulations under Sections ~~9D13~~ and 105 of the Local Government Act 2000 specify functions which may be (but need not be) the responsibility of the Cabinet.
- 3.2 Those functions will be discharged as follows:

Commented [JT1]: 13 applies to Wales.



	<p>other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Council;</li> <li>a joint committee of two or more authorities; or</li> <li>any committee or sub-committee of the Council or a joint committee.</li> </ul>	
3.2.15	The making of agreements with other local authorities for the placing of staff at the disposal of those other authorities.	The Executive
<del>3.2.16</del>	<del>Functions under sections 106, 110, 111 and 113 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 relating to local area agreements.</del>	<del>The Executive</del>

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Commented [JT2]: Repealed sections – local area agreements are no longer a requirement. They were brought in by the labour government and eventually the requirements were repealed under the Deregulation Bill in 2015.

#### 4 OTHER FUNCTIONS WHICH ARE NOT EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

4.1 Other functions which are not Full Council functions and not Executive Functions (including those “Local Choice” Functions shown in Section 3 above which are not to be dealt with as Executive Functions) will be carried out by ~~the~~ Committees, Sub-Committees and Officers ~~of the Council~~ as set out in Parts 3D to 3K (inclusive) and Part 3Z.

#### 5 URGENT DECISIONS OUTSIDE THE BUDGET OR POLICY FRAMEWORK

5.1 Where an urgent decision is required to safeguard the interests of the Council or otherwise in the public interest (threat to life or well-being) and the decision is not within the approved budget or Policy Framework, the decision may be taken by:

5.1.1 The Leader of the Council, in consultation with the Chief Executive or, in his absence, a Head of Service;

5.1.2 In the absence of the Leader, any ~~Cabinet Member~~ Deputy Leader, in consultation with the Chief Executive or, in his absence, a Head of Service;

provided that:

- The Mayor and the Chairman of the relevant Scrutiny Committee; or
- The Deputy Mayor and the Chairman of the relevant Scrutiny Committee

agree that the decision is urgent and that it is not practical to convene a meeting of the ~~F~~ull Council.

- 5.2 Full reasons for the decision, details of the persons making the decision and those consulted and the reasons for urgency must be recorded.
- 5.3 A report must be made to the next available Council meeting with details of the decision and the reasons for urgency.

## 6 OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO DECISIONS

### ACCESS TO INFORMATION

- 6.1 The requirements providing access to information, meetings, etc. are set out in Part 4A of the Constitution.

### CALL-IN OF DECISIONS

6.2 The “Call-in” procedure must only be used where Councillors have evidence which suggests that the Cabinet or Cabinet Member did not take the decision in accordance with the principles set out in Article 11.2 of this Constitution (Principles of decision making). The relevant principles within Article 11.2 must also be referred to when requesting the Call-in of a decision and all Councillors relevant to the Call-in must agree with the principles cited as the reasoning for doing so.

6.26.3 Councillors shall have regard to the criteria set out below when considering whether to call in a decision.

6.36.4 Only Key Decisions (as defined in Part 4A) may be called in under this procedure.

6.46.5 The procedure is as follows:

~~6.4.16.5.1~~ As soon as possible (normally within two working days) after a Key Decision has been made, details of the decision will be published electronically; made available at the Council's offices; and sent to all Councillors.

~~6.4.26.5.2~~ The relevant notice will bear the date on which it is published and will specify that the decision will come into force, and may then be implemented, on the expiry of 3 working days after the publication of the notice unless a valid request to call in the decision is made within that time.

~~6.4.36.5.3~~ During that period, the Proper Officer shall call in the decision for scrutiny by the relevant Scrutiny Committee if they receive a valid request to do so.

~~6.4.46.5.4~~ A valid request to call in a decision shall:

~~6.4.4.16.5.4.1~~ be in writing or by email;

~~6.4.4.26.5.4.2~~ state the decision which the Councillors wish to call in;

~~6.4.4.36.5.4.3~~ state the reason(s) why they wish to call in the decision (having regard amongst other things to the criteria set out in Article 11.2 below);

~~6.4.4.46.5.4.4~~ be signed by any ten Councillors.

~~6.4.56.5.5~~ The validity of a request for call-in shall be determined by the Proper Officer in consultation the Chairman of the relevant Scrutiny Committee.

~~6.4.66.5.6~~ Upon a valid request for call-in, the Proper Officer shall notify the decision taker of the call-in and tell the decision taker not to implement the decision.

~~6.4.76.5.7~~ The Proper Officer shall then call a meeting of the relevant Scrutiny Committee to consider the decision as soon as practicable and in any event within ~~1520~~ working days of the request for call-in being received.

~~6.4.86.5.8~~ If the relevant Scrutiny Committee does not meet within the ~~1520~~ working day period, the decision will come into force, and may then be implemented, on the next working day following expiry of that period.

~~6.4.96.5.9~~ At any meeting to consider a call-in, the decision taker may attend and speak, but not vote, on the call-in.

~~6.4.106.5.10~~ At a meeting called following a request under paragraph ~~6.56.4.3~~ the Councillors making the request who are not members of the relevant Scrutiny Committee may attend and speak, but not vote, on the call-in.

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**Commented [JT3]:** Call-in arrangements of many local authorities stipulate that:

- A call-in request must be received by a specified time (usually on the third working day following publication of the decision).
- A call-in request must be made by a minimum of councillors (usually three members).
- A call-in request must specify the reason for call-in and evidence breach of a principle of decision making (as prescribed by the local authority's own constitution).

*The minimum number of councillors who can make a call-in request - usually three. Significant variation across local authorities.*

~~6.4.11.6.5.11~~ The relevant Scrutiny Committee will consider the decision and has three options:

~~6.4.11.16.5.11.1~~ To do nothing and allow the decision to stand;

~~6.4.11.26.5.11.2~~ To refer the decision back to the decision taker with a request to reconsider, including the reasons in writing for so doing;  
~~Re-emphasizing the need and reasons for doing so.~~

~~6.4.11.36.5.11.3~~ To refer the matter directly to the Full Council for debate (this will only usually be in exceptional circumstances such as when the decision is contrary to the Policy Framework or the Council's budget).

~~6.4.126.5.12~~ If the relevant Scrutiny Committee decides option ~~6.5.11.16.5.4.11.1~~ above, the decision will come into force, and may then be implemented, on the next working day. The Proper Officer shall notify the decision taker, including any concerns of the relevant Scrutiny Committee which it has asked to be passed on.

~~6.4.136.5.13~~ If the relevant Scrutiny Committee decides option ~~6.5.11.26.5.4.11.2~~ above, the decision taker must reconsider the decision within 10 working days and confirm or amend it as a final decision, giving reasons. The matter may not then be called-in a second time.

~~6.4.146.5.14~~ If the relevant Scrutiny Committee decides option ~~6.5.11.36.5.4.11.3~~ above, the Proper Officer shall call a meeting of the Full Council to consider the decision within 20 working days of the relevant Scrutiny Committee's decision.

~~6.4.156.5.15~~ If the Council does not meet within the ~~1520~~ working day period, the decision will come into force, and may then be implemented, on the next working day following expiry of that period.

~~6.4.166.5.16~~ The Full Council will consider the decision and has three options:

~~6.4.16.16.5.16.1~~ To do nothing and allow the decision to stand;

~~6.4.16.26.5.16.2~~ To refer the decision back to the decision taker with a request to reconsider, including the reasons in writing for so doing;



~~6.4.16.3~~6.5.16.3 To notify the decision taker, if such be the case, that it considers that the decision is outside the Council's Policy Framework ~~and~~/or budget and that accordingly the decision is outside the powers of the decision taker (NOTE – The Council does not have the power to alter executive decisions).

~~6.4.17~~6.5.17 If the ~~F~~Full Council decide option ~~6.5.16.16~~6.5.16.1 above, the decision will come into force, and may then be implemented, on the next working day. The Proper Officer shall notify the decision taker, including any concerns of the Council which it has asked to be passed on.

~~6.4.18~~6.5.18 If the ~~F~~Full Council decide option ~~6.5.16.26~~6.5.16.2 above, the decision taker must reconsider the decision within 10 working days and confirm or amend it as a final decision, giving reasons. The matter may not then be called-in a second time.

~~6.4.19~~6.5.19 If the ~~F~~Full Council decide option ~~6.5.16.36~~6.5.16.3 above, the Proper Officer shall notify the decision taker who may not then take the decision.

#### CRITERIA:

~~6.5.6~~6.5.6 These are the criteria referred to above to be taken into account when considering a call-in:

~~6.5.16.6.1~~6.5.16.6.1 The decision appears to be contrary to the Council's Policy Framework ~~and~~/or budget.

~~6.5.26.6.2~~6.5.26.6.2 The decision appears to be inconsistent with any other existing policy approved by ~~F~~Full Council.

~~6.5.36.6.3~~6.5.36.6.3 The decision is disproportionate to the desired outcome.

~~6.5.46.6.4~~6.5.46.6.4 The decision taker appears to have failed to consult relevant stakeholders.

~~6.5.56.6.5~~6.5.56.6.5 The decision taker appears to have failed to take appropriate professional advice from officers or has failed to take such advice into account.

~~6.5.66.6.6~~6.5.66.6.6 The decision taker appears to have failed to have regard to some other relevant consideration.

~~6.5.76.6.7~~6.5.76.6.7 There is a substantial lack of clarity, material inaccuracy or insufficient information provided in the report ~~to the decision maker~~ to allow the relevant Scrutiny Committee to hold the decision taker to account.

~~6-5-8~~6.6.8 The decision appears to give rise to significant legal, financial or propriety issues.

~~6-5-9~~6.6.9 The notification of the decision does not appear to have been in accordance with Council procedures.

~~6-5-10~~6.6.10 The decision appears otherwise not to have been taken in accordance with the principles set out in Article 11.2 of this Constitution (Principles of decision making).

#### URGENT DECISIONS:

~~6-6~~6.7 Where an executive decision which would normally be subject to call-in is urgent, the call-in provisions will not apply. A decision will be urgent only where the Council's interests or the public interest would be ~~significantly~~seriously prejudiced by the delay likely to be caused by the call-in procedure. Such decisions must be agreed to be "urgent" by the Mayor, or, in ~~their~~his absence, the Deputy Mayor, or, in ~~their~~his absence, the Chair of the relevant Scrutiny Committee. In such cases, the record of the decision and the notice by which it is made public shall state that the decision is urgent and not subject to call-in.

~~6-7~~6.8 The operation of the provisions relating to call-in and urgency shall be monitored and, if necessary, a report shall be submitted to ~~F~~full Council with proposals for review.