

Information from Articles suggested be transferred to Part 4 – Standing Orders

Standing Orders are the written rules, set out in law and others agreed by Council, which regulate the proceedings and business of the Council. The continuing or 'standing' nature of these rules means that they do not lapse until the Council decides to suspend, change or delete them.

There are six sections to Standing Orders:

1. Council: Meetings and Procedures
2. Constitution and Appointment of Cabinet and Committees
3. Cabinet and Committees: Meetings and Procedure
4. Proceedings and Business
5. Appointment and Dismissal of Staff
6. Authentication of Documents

The information removed from the Articles is divided below into the relevant sections of Standing Orders and if agreed Standing Orders will be renumbered accordingly.

3. CABINET AND COMMITTEES: MEETINGS AND PROCEDURE

HOW CABINET MEETINGS ARE CONDUCTED

Chairing meetings

- (a) If the Leader is present he/she will preside. In his/her absence the Deputy Leader will preside.

Business at Cabinet and Cabinet Member meetings

- (b) Business for meetings of the Cabinet/Cabinet Member will be agreed by the Leader, together with other members of the Cabinet, the Chief Executive and/or Strategic Directors of the Council.
- (c) The business at Cabinet meetings will include:
 - i. The proper officer will make sure that an item is placed on the agenda of the next available meeting of the Cabinet/Cabinet Member where a select committee, or the full Council have resolved that an item be considered by the Cabinet;
 - ii. matters referred to the Cabinet (whether by a select committee or by the Council) for reconsideration by the Cabinet in accordance with the provisions contained in the scrutiny select committee Procedure Rules or the Budget and Policy Framework Rules;
 - iii. consideration of reports from select committees, local committees, any other committees of the Council, where the subject matter

relates to more than one portfolio area or as determined by the Leader, and reports from borough/district scrutiny,

- iv. matters set out in the agenda for the meeting, which shall indicate which are key decisions and which are not in accordance with the Access to Information Rules.
- (d) The Cabinet will always formally respond to reports and recommendations made to it by any committees of the Council. Responses to reports and recommendations of select committees must be made within two months of receipt of the report. The Cabinet will also respond to reports from borough/district scrutiny committees within two months.

Consultation

- (e) 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 select committees, and the outcome of that consultation. Reports to the Cabinet or Cabinet Members 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.

Placing items on the Cabinet agenda

- (f) The Monitoring Officer and/or the Chief Finance 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 pursuance of their statutory duties. In other circumstances, where any two of the Head of Paid Service, Chief Finance 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.

Cabinet Member meetings

- (g) Cabinet Members will meet to exercise executive functions delegated to them by the Leader as set out in Table 2 of Part 3 of the Constitution. The business at Cabinet Member meetings will include:
- (i) matters referred to the Cabinet Member (whether by a select committee or by the Council) for reconsideration by the Cabinet Member in accordance with the provisions contained in the select committee Procedure Rules or the Budget and Policy Framework Rules;
 - (ii) consideration of reports from select committees, local committees, any other committees of the Council where the subject matter relates to the Cabinet Member's portfolio area; and

- (iii) matters set out in the agenda for the meeting, which shall indicate which are key decisions and which are not in accordance with the Access to Information Rules.
- (h) The Cabinet Member will always formally respond to reports and recommendations made to him/her by any committees/boards of the Council. Responses to reports and recommendations of select committee must be made within two months of receipt of the report.

Key decisions

- (i) A “key decision” means an executive decision which is likely either –
 - (i) to result in the Council incurring expenditure, or making of savings with a value of £0.5m or over, and which are significant having regard to the budget for the service or function to which the decision relates; or
 - (ii) to be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more electoral divisions in the county.
 - (iii) “Key decisions” may only be made in accordance with the requirements of the Cabinet Procedure Rules.

Procedure before taking key decisions

- (j) Subject to Rule (e) (general exception) and Rule (f) (special urgency), a key decision may not be taken unless:
 - (i) notice has been given to the chairman of the appropriate select committee in connection with the matter in question, and made publicly available at the Council's offices;
 - (ii) at least 5 clear days have elapsed since the publication of the notice; and
 - (iii) where the decision is to be taken at a meeting of the Cabinet, its committees, or an individual Cabinet Member, notice of the meeting has been given in accordance with Standing Order (3.02(d) (notice of meetings)).

(k) Urgent decision making

In the event that any matters arise in circumstances rendering it impossible for the Leader/Cabinet or Council to give instructions within sufficient time in the normal conduct of their business for such matters to be properly dealt with, the Chief Executive (or in his/her absence a member of the Corporate Leadership Team) shall have delegated authority to take or authorise all

necessary steps to deal with the matters sufficiently to protect the Council's and the public's interests, provided that he or she shall first consult:

- i. The Chief Finance Officer and/or the Monitoring Officer (or their representative) and;
- ii. Either the Leader (or in his/her absence, the Deputy Leader, or in his/her absence another Cabinet Member) (in respect of executive functions) or the Chairman (or in his/her absence, the Vice-Chairman or chairman or vice-chairman of the relevant committee) (in respect of non-executive functions).

Any decisions taken in accordance with this Standing Order will be reported to the next meeting of the appropriate Member level body.

General exception

- (l) Where the publication of the intention to make a key decision via a notice under Standing Order (j) is impracticable then subject to Standing Order (m) (special urgency), the decision may still be taken where:
 - (i) the proper officer has informed the chairman of the appropriate select committee, or if there is no such person, each member of that select committee in writing, by notice, of the matter to which the decision is to be made;
 - (ii) the proper officer has made copies of that notice available to the public at the offices of the Council and on the Council's website; and
 - (iii) at least 5 clear days have elapsed since the proper officer complied with (i) and (ii).
- (m) As soon as reasonably practicable after the proper officer has complied with the above, he or she must make available at the offices of the Council and on the Council's website a notice setting out the reasons why compliance with Rule (a) and (b) is impracticable.

Special urgency

- (n) If there is not time to follow Standing Order (k) (general exception) then the decision can only be taken if the decision maker obtains the agreement of the chairman of the relevant select committee that the decision cannot reasonably be deferred. If there is no chairman of the select committee, or if the chairman is unable to act, then the agreement of the Chairman of the Council, or in his/her absence, the Vice-Chairman will suffice.
- (o) As soon as reasonably practicable after the decision maker has obtained agreement under paragraph (f) that the making of the decision is urgent and

cannot reasonably be deferred, the decision maker will make available at the offices of the Council and on the Council's website a notice setting out the reasons why the decision is urgent and cannot reasonably be deferred.

Reports to Council on special urgency decisions

- (p) In any event the Leader will submit at least one report annually, and at such intervals as may be determined, to the Council containing details of each of the executive decisions taken in the circumstances set out in Standing Order (f) above (special urgency) since the last such report. The report will include the particulars of the decisions so taken and a summary of the matters in respect of which those decisions were taken.

When a select committee can require a report

- (q) A report can be required if a select committee thinks that a key decision has been taken which was not:
- included in the notice of decisions; or
 - the subject of the general exception procedure; or
 - the subject of an agreement with the select committee chairman, or the Chairman/Vice-Chairman of the Council.
- (r) The select committee may require the Cabinet to submit a report to the Council. The power to require a report rests with the select committee, but is also delegated to the proper officer, who shall require such a report on behalf of the select committee when so requested by the chairman or any five Members. Alternatively the requirement may be raised by resolution passed at a meeting of the select committee.

Cabinet's report to Council

- (s) The Cabinet will prepare a report for submission to the next available meeting of the Council. The report to Council will set out particulars of the decision, the individual or body making the decision, and if the Cabinet is of the opinion that it was not a key decision the reasons for that opinion.

RECORD OF DECISIONS

Recording of executive decisions made at meetings

- (t) As soon as reasonably practicable after any meeting of the Cabinet, any of its committees, or an individual Cabinet Member at which an executive decision was made, the proper officer, or if the proper officer was not present at the meeting, the person presiding, will ensure that a written statement is produced for every executive decision made. This statement will include:

- (i) a record of the decision including the date it was made;
- (ii) a record of the reasons for the decision;
- (iii) details of any alternative options considered and rejected by the decision-making body at the meeting at which the decision was made;
- (iv) a record of any conflict of interest relating to the matter decided which is declared by any member of the decision-making body which made the decision; and
- (v) in respect of any declared conflict of interest, a note of dispensation granted by the Chief Executive.

Decisions by individual Members

- (u) As soon as reasonably practicable after an individual Member has made an executive decision, that Member will produce or instruct the proper officer to produce a written statement of that executive decision which includes :
 - (i) a record of the decision including the date it was made;
 - (ii) a record of the reasons for the decision;
 - (iii) details of any alternative options considered and rejected by the member when making the decision;
 - (iv) a record of any conflict of interest declared by any Cabinet Member who is consulted by the Member which relates to the decision; and
 - (v) in respect of any declared conflict of interest, a note of dispensation granted by the Chief Executive.

Decisions by officers

- (v) As soon as reasonably practicable after an officer has made a decision which is an executive decision, the officer will produce a written statement which includes:
 - (i) a record of the decision including the date it was made;
 - (ii) a record of the reasons for the decision;
 - (iii) details of any alternative options considered and rejected by the officer when making the decision;
 - (iv) a record of any conflict of interest declared by any Cabinet Member who is consulted by the officer which relates to the decision; and
 - (v) in respect of any declared conflict of interest, a note of dispensation granted by the Chief Executive.

Inspection of documents following executive decisions

- (w) After a meeting of a decision-making body at which an executive decision has been made, or after an individual Member or an officer has made an executive decision the proper officer will ensure that a copy of:

- (i) any records prepared in accordance with individual decisions made under (b) and (c) above; and
- (ii) any report considered at the meeting or, as the case may be, considered by the individual Member or officer and relevant to a decision recorded in accordance with (b) or (c) or, where only part of the report is relevant to such a decision, that part, will be available for inspection by members of the public, as soon as is reasonably practicable, at the main Council offices and on the Council's website.

PROCEDURES PRIOR TO PRIVATE MEETINGS

Notice of private meetings – 28 days

- (x) The Cabinet will give notice of its intention to hold all or part of a meeting in private at least 28 clear days before the meeting. This notice will be made available at the Council's main offices, be published on the Council's website and will include a statement of the reasons for the meeting to be held in private.

Notice of private meetings and response to representations received – 5 days

- (y) A further notice of the intention to hold a meeting in private will be published in the same locations at least five clear days prior to the meeting. This notice will include a statement of the reasons for the meeting to be held in private, a summary of any representations received about why the meeting should be open to the public and a statement of the response to any such representations.

Exception to requirement to give notice of private meetings

- (z) Where the date by which a meeting must be held makes compliance with this regulation impracticable, the meeting may only be held in private where the Cabinet has obtained agreement that the meeting is urgent and cannot reasonably be deferred from:
 - (i) the chairman of the relevant select committee; or
 - (ii) if there is no such person, or if the chairman of the relevant select committee is unable to act, the Chairman of the County Council; or
 - (iii) where there is no chairman of either the relevant select committee or the Chairman of the County Council, the vice-chairman of the County Council.
- (aa) As soon as reasonably practicable after the Cabinet has obtained agreement under this provision to hold a private meeting, it will make available at the

Council's main offices and on the Council's website a notice setting out the reasons why the meeting is urgent and cannot reasonably be deferred.

PROCEDURES PRIOR TO PUBLIC MEETINGS

- (bb) Notice of the time and place of Cabinet (including any Cabinet committees) and individual Cabinet Member decision making meetings will be displayed at the Council's main offices and published on the Council's website:
 - i. at least five clear days before the meeting; or
 - ii. where the meeting is convened at shorter notice, at the time that the meeting is convened.
- (cc) An item of business may only be considered at a public meeting—
 - i. where a copy of the agenda or part of the agenda including the item has been available for inspection by the public for at least five clear days before the meeting; or
 - ii. where the meeting is convened at shorter notice, a copy of the agenda including the item has been available for inspection by the public from the time that the meeting was convened.

BUDGET AND POLICY FRAMEWORK RULES

The framework for executive decisions

- (dd) The Council will be responsible for the adoption of its budget and policy framework as set out in Article 4. Once a budget or a policy framework is in place, it will be the responsibility of the Cabinet to implement it. In agreeing a budget and policy framework, the Council shapes and to some extent limits the decisions which the Cabinet can take within the context of plans, policies and budgets.

Process for developing the budget and policy framework

- (ee) The Cabinet will publicise by publishing details on the Council's website a timetable for making proposals to the Council for the adoption of any plan, strategy or budget that forms part of the budget and policy framework, and its arrangements for consultation after publication of those initial proposals. The appropriate select committee will be formally consulted at this stage.
- (ff) Following consultation, the Cabinet will then draw up firm proposals having regard to the responses to that consultation. The Cabinet will take any response from a select committee into account in drawing up firm proposals for submission to the Council, and its report to Council will reflect the comments made by consultees and the Cabinet's response.

- (gg) The Council will limit the extent of in-year changes to the approved budget and policy framework which can be undertaken by the Cabinet in accordance with paragraphs 6.06 (c) to (g) of these rules.
- (hh) Note: Where the Cabinet has submitted a draft plan or strategy to the Council and the Council has any objections to it, the process in Part 4 of Standing Orders shall apply.

Decisions outside the budget or policy framework

- (ii) If the Cabinet, a committee of the Cabinet, an individual Cabinet Member, officers, local committees or joint arrangements discharging executive functions want to make a decision which they consider may be contrary to or not in full accordance with the approved policy framework and in-year budget, they shall take advice from the Monitoring Officer and/or the Chief Finance Officer.
- (jj) If the advice of those officers is that the decision would not be in line with the policy framework or would fall outside the limits of budget virement (as defined in paragraph 6.06 (e)), 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 6.06 (d) below shall apply.

Urgent decisions outside the budget or policy framework

- (kk) The Cabinet, a committee of the Cabinet, an individual Cabinet Member, officers, local committees or joint arrangements discharging executive functions may take a decision which is contrary to the Council's policy framework or contrary to or not wholly in accordance with the budget approved by 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; and
 - ii. if the chairman of the appropriate select committee agrees that the decision is a matter of urgency.
- (ll) The reasons why it is not practical to convene a quorate meeting of full Council and the chairman of the select 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 chairman of the select committee, the consent of the Chairman of the Council, and in the absence of both, the Vice-Chairman, will be sufficient.
- (mm) 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.

Virement

- (nn) The approved in-year budget (as defined in paragraph 4.09) represents the limits within which the Cabinet has discretion to use and allocate resources. Any decision on executive functions which would incur expenditure beyond the approved in year budget, or from any additional income (or savings) achievable, requires the agreement of the Council.
- (oo) On the advice of the Chief Finance Officer, the Leader shall determine the requirements for and, if required, shall set the financial limit(s) within which budgets may be transferred by officers between budget heads within service areas without reference to and approval of the Cabinet. Such limits will be recorded in the Council's Financial Regulations.
- (pp) The Cabinet will control virement by reference to the individual service or function budget heads approved by the Council and contained in the published in-year budget book. Officer virement will be restricted to budget transfers between budgets categorised by the Chief Finance Officer as "local risk" budgets.
- (qq) The Cabinet will determine a framework for determining the treatment of year end budget underspends and overspends, and the limitations on the virement of budgets between years. The framework will be published in the in-year budget book.

In-year changes to policy framework

- (rr) The responsibility for agreeing the budget and policy framework lies with the Council, and decisions on executive functions must be in line with it. No changes to any policy and strategy which make up the policy framework may be made by such decision makers except those changes:
 - (i) which will result in the closure or discontinuance of a service or part of service to meet a budgetary constraint;
 - (ii) necessary to ensure compliance with the law, ministerial direction or government guidance;
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iv) which relate to policy in relation to schools, where the majority of school governing bodies agree with the proposed change.

Such changes should be reported to the next meeting of the Council.

Call-in of decisions outside the budget or policy framework

- (ss) Where the appropriate select 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 approved in year budget, then it shall seek advice from the Monitoring Officer and/or Chief Finance Officer who shall prepare a report.
- (tt) In respect of functions which are the responsibility of the Leader/Cabinet, the Monitoring Officer's report and/or Chief Finance Officer's report shall be to the Leader/Cabinet with a copy to every Member of the Council. Regardless of whether the decision is delegated or not, the Leader/Cabinet must meet to decide what action to take in respect of the Monitoring Officer's report and to prepare a report to Council if the Monitoring Officer or the Chief Finance Officer conclude that the decision was a departure, and to the select committee if the Monitoring Officer or the Chief Finance Officer conclude that the decision was not a departure.
- (uu) If the decision has yet to be made, or has been made but not yet implemented, and the advice from the Monitoring Officer and/or the Chief Finance Officer is that the decision is or would be contrary to the policy framework or contrary to or not wholly in accordance with the approved in year budget, and/or virement rules relating to it, the select committee may refer the matter to Council. In such cases, no further action will be taken in respect of the decision or its implementation until the Council has met and considered the matter. At the meeting it will receive a report of the decision or proposals and the advice of the Monitoring Officer and/or the Chief Finance Officer. The Council may either:
 - (i) endorse a decision or proposal of the executive decision taker as falling within the existing budget and policy framework. In this case no further action is required, save that the decision of the Council be minuted and circulated to all councillors in the normal way;

Or

 - (ii) amend the 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 in-year 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 or Chief Finance Officer.

Call-In of local committee decisions by the Cabinet

- (vv) The Cabinet may call-in for review and final determination any executive decision taken by a local committee which has significant policy or budgetary implications, subject to notice of call-in being given within 5 working days of publication of the decision.
- (ww) Notice of call-in may be given by the Leader or Deputy Leader, or any three or more members of the Cabinet.
- (xx) All members of the local committee will be notified that an executive decision taken by the committee has been called in.
- (yy) The decision will be considered by the Cabinet at its next appropriate meeting in discussion with the local committee chairman and no action will be taken to implement it in the meantime.
- (zz) The local committee chairman may attend the Cabinet meeting for the consideration of the matter and speak on the item.
- (aaa) The Cabinet may accept, reject or amend the decision taken by the local committee. A report on the decision taken by the Cabinet will be made to the next appropriate meeting of the local committee, and to the whole Council for information.

SCRUTINY PROCEDURES

Attendance by witnesses

- (bbb) Select committees may examine and review decisions made or actions taken in connection with the discharge of any Council or executive functions as appropriate. As well as reviewing documentation, in fulfilling the scrutiny role the select committee may require the Leader, Deputy Leader or any Member of the Council, and/or any senior officer to attend before it to explain in relation to matters within the select committee's 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.

- (ccc) Where any Member or officer is required to attend a select committee under this provision, the select committee chairman will inform the proper officer. The proper officer shall inform the Member or officer in writing giving at least

10 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 select committee. Where the account to be given to the select committee will require the production of a report, then the Member or officer concerned will be given sufficient notice to allow for preparation of that documentation.

- (ddd) Where, in exceptional circumstances, the Member or officer is unable to attend on the required date, then the select committee shall, in consultation with the Member or officer, arrange an alternative date for attendance.
- (eee) When officers appear to answer questions, their evidence will be confined, as far as possible, to questions of fact and explanation relating to policies and decisions. Officers may explain what the policies are and how administrative factors may have affected the choice of policy measures and the manner of their implementation. Officers may be asked to explain and justify advice that they have given in relation to the exercise of executive functions prior to decisions being taken, and to justify decisions they themselves have taken under the Scheme of Delegation where they fall within the terms of the matter under scrutiny. As far as possible, officers should avoid being drawn into discussion of the merits of alternative policies where this is politically contentious, and should certainly not venture an opinion as to whether one policy option is preferable to another.

Attendance by others

- (fff) A select committee may invite people other than those people referred to in paragraph (m) above to address it, discuss issues of local concern and/or answer questions. It may for example wish to hear from residents, partner authorities, stakeholders and members and officers in other parts of the public sector and shall invite such people to attend.

Call in

- (ggg) The intention is that call in powers will be used exceptionally by select committees.
- (hhh) When a decision is made by the Leader, Cabinet, individual Cabinet Members, a committee of the Cabinet or local Members in relation to their local area, or a key decision is made under joint arrangements or by officers, the formal record of the decision shall be published not later than three working days after the decision is taken. An information bulletin will be published on the S-Net on the day after the meeting summarising the decision taken pending publication of the record.
- (iii) That notice will bear the date on which it is published and will specify that the decision will come into force, and may then be implemented, on the expiry of

5 working days after the publication of the decision, unless the appropriate select committee objects to it and calls it in.

- (jjj) During that period, a decision may be called in for scrutiny by the select committee chairman or vice-chairman or any three or more other select committee members from more than one political group. The chairman shall call a meeting of the select committee within 10 working days of the expiry of the period referred to in paragraph (ii) above, and where possible after consultation with the decision maker(s).
- (kkk) If, having considered the decision, the select committee is still concerned about it, then it may refer it back to the decision making person or body for reconsideration, setting out in writing the nature of its concerns or refer the matter to Council. If referred to the decision maker it shall then reconsider within a further 7 working days, amending the decision or not, before adopting a final decision.
- (lll) If following an objection to the decision, the select committee does not meet in the period set out in paragraph (iii) above, or does meet but does not refer the matter back to the decision making person or body, the decision shall take effect on the date of the select committee meeting, or the expiry of that further 10 working day period in paragraph (iii), whichever is the earlier.
- (mmm) If the matter was referred to Council and the Council does not object to a decision which has been made, then no further action is necessary and the decision will be effective in accordance with the provision below. However, if the Council does object, it has no remit to make decisions in respect of an executive decision unless it is contrary to the policy framework, or contrary to or not wholly consistent with the budget.
- (nnn) Unless that is the case, the Council will refer any decision to which it objects back to the decision making person or body, together with the Council's views on the decision. That decision making body or person shall choose whether to amend the decision or not before reaching a final decision and implementing it. Where the decision was taken by the Cabinet as a whole, or a committee of it, a meeting will be convened to reconsider within 10 working days of the Council's request. Where the decision was made by an individual, the individual will reconsider within 5 working days of the Council's request.
- (ooo) If the Council does not meet, or if it does but does not refer the decision back to the decision making body or person, the decision will become effective on the date of the Council meeting or expiry of the period in which the Council meeting should have been held, whichever is the earlier.
- (ppp) The operation of the provisions relating to call-in and urgency shall be monitored annually, and a report submitted to Council with proposals for review if necessary.

EXCEPTION

- (qqq) The call-in procedure set out above shall not apply where the decision being taken is urgent in accordance with Rule 6.05(f) (special urgency). A decision will be urgent if any delay likely to be caused by the call in process would seriously prejudice the Council's or the public's interests. The record of the decision, and notice by which it is made public shall state whether in the opinion of the decision making person or body, the decision is an urgent one, and therefore not subject to call-in. The chairman of the select committee must agree both that the decision proposed is reasonable in all the circumstances and to it being treated as a matter of urgency. In the absence of the chairman of the select committee, the Chairman of the Council's consent shall be required. In the absence of both, the Chief Executive's consent shall be required. Decisions taken as a matter of urgency must be reported to the next available meeting of the Council, together with the reasons for urgency.

Member referral of matters to select committees

- (rrr) Any Member of the Council may refer to a select committee any local government matter which is relevant to the functions of the committee.
- (sss) The Member referring the matter may make representations as to why it would be appropriate to scrutinise the matter.
- (ttt) If the select committee decides not to scrutinise the matter, it must notify the Member of its decision and the reasons for it.
- (uuu) The select committee must provide the Member with a copy of any report or recommendations which it makes to the Leader/Cabinet/Cabinet Member or Council in relation to the matter.

Reports from select committees

- (vvv) The select committees will report their views and recommendations to the Leader/Cabinet/Cabinet Member, Council or partner organisations as appropriate. Select committees may report direct to the Council where they wish to draw its attention to issues of interest or concern, or where they wish to enlist the Council's support or invite it to express a view.
- (www) If a select committee cannot agree on one single final report to the Leader/Cabinet/Cabinet Member or Council as appropriate, then a minority report may be prepared and submitted for consideration by the Leader/Cabinet/Cabinet Member or Council with the majority report.
- (xxx) Select committees will have access to the Leader's Cabinet Forward Plan and timetable for decisions and intentions for consultation and may respond in the course of the Leader's/Cabinet's/Cabinet Member's consultation process in relation to any key decision.

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