



LOSTOCK GRALAM
PARISH COUNCIL

Lostock Gralam Parish Council

Annual Governance Statement and Administration

March 2022

Index:

Section	Contents
One	Standing Orders
Two	Financial Standing Orders
Three	Contract Standing Orders
Four	Code of Conduct
Five	Council Structure and Operation
Six	Powers and Duties
Seven	Retention of Documents

Lostock Gralam Parish Council

Standing Orders

March 2022

SECTION ONE – STANDING ORDERS

1. Rules of debate at meetings	4
2. Disorderly conduct at meetings	5
3. Meetings generally	6
4. Committees and sub-committees	9
5. Ordinary council meetings	10
6. Extraordinary meetings of the council and committees and sub-committees	12
7. Previous resolutions	12
8. Voting on appointments	12
9. Motions for a meeting that require written notice to be given to the proper officer	12
10. Motions at a meeting that do not require written notice	13
11. Management of information	14
12. Draft minutes	14
13. Code of conduct and dispensations	15
14. Code of conduct complaints	16
15. Proper officer	17
16. Responsible finance officer	18
17. Accounts and accounting systems	19
18. Financial controls and procurement	19
19. Handling staff matters	21
20. Responsibilities to provide information	22
21. Responsibilities under data protection legislation	22
22. Relations with the press/media	22
23. Execution and sealing of legal deeds	23
24. Communicating with district and county or unitary councillors	23
25. Restrictions on councillor activities	23
26. Standing orders generally	23

1. **RULES OF DEBATE AT MEETINGS**

- a Motions on the agenda shall be considered in the order that they appear unless the order is changed at the discretion of the chairman of the meeting.
- b A motion (including an amendment) shall not be progressed unless it has been moved and seconded.
- c A motion on the agenda that is not moved by its proposer may be treated by the chairman of the meeting as withdrawn.
- d If a motion (including an amendment) has been seconded, it may be withdrawn by the proposer only with the consent of the seconder and the meeting.
- e An amendment is a proposal to remove or add words to a motion. It shall not negate the motion.
- f If an amendment to the original motion is carried, the original motion (as amended) becomes the substantive motion upon which further amendment(s) may be moved.
- g An amendment shall not be considered unless early verbal notice of it is given at the meeting and, if requested by the chairman of the meeting, is expressed in writing to the chairman.
- h A councillor may move an amendment to his own motion if agreed by the meeting. If a motion has already been seconded, the amendment shall be with the consent of the seconder and the meeting.
- i If there is more than one amendment to an original or substantive motion, the amendments shall be moved in the order directed by the chairman of the meeting.
- j Subject to standing order 1(k), only one amendment shall be moved and debated at a time, the order of which shall be directed by the chairman of the meeting.
- k One or more amendments may be discussed together if the chairman of the meeting considers this expedient but each amendment shall be voted upon separately.
- l A councillor may not move more than one amendment to an original or substantive motion.
- m The mover of an amendment has no right of reply at the end of debate on it.
- n Where a series of amendments to an original motion are carried, the mover of the original motion shall have a right of reply either at the end of debate on the first amendment or at the very end of debate on the final substantive motion immediately before it is put to the vote.
- o Unless permitted by the chairman of the meeting, a councillor may speak once in the debate on a motion except:
 - i. to speak on an amendment moved by another councillor;
 - ii. to move or speak on another amendment if the motion has been amended since he last spoke;

- iii. to make a point of order;
 - iv. to give a personal explanation; or
 - v. to exercise a right of reply.
- p During the debate on a motion, a councillor may interrupt only on a point of order or a personal explanation and the councillor who was interrupted shall stop speaking. A councillor raising a point of order shall identify the standing order which he considers has been breached or specify the other irregularity in the proceedings of the meeting he is concerned by.
- q A point of order shall be decided by the chairman of the meeting and his decision shall be final.
- r When a motion is under debate, no other motion shall be moved except:
- i. to amend the motion;
 - ii. to proceed to the next business;
 - iii. to adjourn the debate;
 - iv. to put the motion to a vote;
 - v. to ask a person to be no longer heard or to leave the meeting;
 - vi. to refer a motion to a committee or sub-committee for consideration;
 - vii. to exclude the public and press;
 - viii. to adjourn the meeting; or
 - ix. to suspend particular standing order(s) excepting those which reflect mandatory statutory or legal requirements.
- s Before an original or substantive motion is put to the vote, the chairman of the meeting shall be satisfied that the motion has been sufficiently debated and that the mover of the motion under debate has exercised or waived his right of reply.
- t Excluding motions moved under standing order 1(r), the contributions or speeches by a councillor shall relate only to the motion under discussion and shall not exceed five minutes without the consent of the chairman of the meeting.

2. **DISORDERLY CONDUCT AT MEETINGS**

- a No person shall obstruct the transaction of business at a meeting or behave offensively or improperly. If this standing order is ignored, the chairman of the meeting shall request such person(s) to moderate or improve their conduct.
- b If person(s) disregard the request of the chairman of the meeting to moderate or improve their conduct, any councillor or the chairman of the meeting may move that the person be no longer heard or be excluded from the meeting. The motion, if seconded, shall be put to the

vote without discussion.

- c If a resolution made under standing order 2(b) is ignored, the chairman of the meeting may take further reasonable steps to restore order or to progress the meeting. This may include temporarily suspending or closing the meeting.

3. MEETINGS GENERALLY

Full Council meetings ●
Committee meetings ●
Sub-committee meetings ●

- a **Meetings shall not take place in premises which at the time of the meeting are used for the supply of alcohol, unless no other premises are available free of charge or at a reasonable cost.**
- b **The minimum three clear days for notice of a meeting does not include the day on which notice was issued, the day of the meeting, a Sunday, a day of the Christmas break, a day of the Easter break or of a bank holiday or a day appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning.**
- c **The minimum three clear days' public notice for a meeting does not include the day on which the notice was issued or the day of the meeting unless the meeting is convened at shorter notice** OR [The minimum three clear days' public notice of a meeting does not include the day on which the notice was issued or the day of the meeting].
- d **Meetings shall be open to the public unless their presence is prejudicial to the public interest by reason of the confidential nature of the business to be transacted or for other special reasons. The public's exclusion from part or all of a meeting shall be by a resolution which shall give reasons for the public's exclusion.**
- e Members of the public may make representations, answer questions and give evidence at a meeting which they are entitled to attend in respect of the business on the agenda.
- f The period of time designated for public participation at a meeting in accordance with standing order 3(e) shall not exceed fifteen minutes unless directed by the chairman of the meeting.
- g Subject to standing order 3(f), a member of the public shall not speak for more than five minutes.
- h In accordance with standing order 3(e), a question shall not require a response at the meeting nor start a debate on the question. The

chairman of the meeting may direct that a written or oral response be given.

- i A person shall raise his hand when requesting to speak and stand when speaking (except when a person has a disability or is likely to suffer discomfort). The chairman of the meeting may at any time permit a person to be seated when speaking.
- j A person who speaks at a meeting shall direct his comments to the chairman of the meeting.
- k Only one person is permitted to speak at a time. If more than one person wants to speak, the chairman of the meeting shall direct the order of speaking.
- l Subject to standing order 3(m), a person who attends a meeting is permitted to report on the meeting whilst the meeting is open to the public. To “report” means to film, photograph, make an audio recording of meeting proceedings, use any other means for enabling persons not present to see or hear the meeting as it takes place or later or to report or to provide oral or written commentary about the meeting so that the report or commentary is available as the meeting takes place or later to persons not present.
- m A person present at a meeting may not provide an oral report or oral commentary about a meeting as it takes place without permission.
- n The press shall be provided with reasonable facilities for the taking of their report of all or part of a meeting at which they are entitled to be present.
- o Subject to standing orders which indicate otherwise, anything authorised or required to be done by, to or before the Chairman of the Council may in his absence be done by, to or before the Vice-Chairman of the Council (if there is one).
- p The Chairman of the Council, if present, shall preside at a meeting. If the Chairman is absent from a meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Council (if there is one) if present, shall preside. If both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are absent from a meeting, a councillor as chosen by the councillors present at the meeting shall preside at the meeting.
- q Subject to a meeting being quorate, all questions at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the councillors and non-councillors with voting rights present and voting.
- r The chairman of a meeting may give an original vote on any matter put to the vote, and in the case of an equality of votes may exercise his

- casting vote whether or not he gave an original vote.

See standing orders 5(h) and (i) for the different rules that apply in the election of the Chairman of the Council at the annual meeting of the Council.

- s Unless standing orders provide otherwise, voting on a question shall be by a show of hands. At the request of a councillor, the voting on any question shall be recorded so as to show whether each councillor present and voting gave his vote for or against that question. Such a request shall be made before moving on to the next item of business on the agenda.

- t The minutes of a meeting shall include an accurate record of the following:

- i. the time and place of the meeting;
- ii. the names of councillors who are present and the names of councillors who are absent;
- iii. interests that have been declared by councillors and non-councillors with voting rights;
- iv. the grant of dispensations (if any) to councillors and non-councillors with voting rights;
- v. whether a councillor or non-councillor with voting rights left the meeting when matters that they held interests in were being considered;
- vi. if there was a public participation session; and
- vii. the resolutions made.

- u A councillor or a non-councillor with voting rights who has a disclosable pecuniary interest or another interest as set out in the Council's code of conduct in a matter being considered at a meeting is subject to statutory limitations or restrictions under the code on his right to participate and vote on that matter.

- v No business may be transacted at a meeting unless at least one-third of the whole number of members of the Council are present and in no case shall the quorum of a meeting be less than three.

See standing order 4d(viii) for the quorum of a committee or sub-committee meeting.

- w If a meeting is or becomes inquorate no business shall be transacted and the meeting shall be closed. The business on the agenda for the meeting shall be adjourned to another meeting.
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x A meeting shall not exceed a period of two hours.

4. **COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES**

- a Unless the Council determines otherwise, a committee may appoint a sub-committee whose terms of reference and members shall be determined by the committee.
- b The members of a committee may include non-councillors unless it is a committee which regulates and controls the finances of the Council.
- c Unless the Council determines otherwise, all the members of an advisory committee and a sub-committee of the advisory committee may be non-councillors.
- d The Council may appoint standing committees or other committees as may be necessary, and:
 - i. shall determine their terms of reference;
 - ii. shall determine the number and time of the ordinary meetings of a standing committee up until the date of the next annual meeting of the Council;
 - iii. shall permit a committee, other than in respect of the ordinary meetings of a committee, to determine the number and time of its meetings;
 - iv. shall, subject to standing orders 4(b) and (c), appoint and determine the terms of office of members of such a committee;
 - v. may, subject to standing orders 4(b) and (c), appoint and determine the terms of office of the substitute members to a committee whose role is to replace the ordinary members at a meeting of a committee if the ordinary members of the committee confirm to the Proper Officer two days before the meeting that they are unable to attend;
 - vi. shall, after it has appointed the members of a standing committee, appoint the chairman of the standing committee;
 - vii. shall permit a committee other than a standing committee, to appoint its own chairman at the first meeting of the committee;
 - viii. shall determine the place, notice requirements and quorum for a meeting of a committee and a sub-committee which, in both cases, shall be no less than three;
 - ix. shall determine if the public may participate at a meeting of a committee;
 - x. shall determine if the public and press are permitted to attend the meetings of a sub-

committee and also the advance public notice requirements, if any, required for the meetings of a sub-committee;

- xi. shall determine if the public may participate at a meeting of a sub-committee that they are permitted to attend; and
- xii. may dissolve a committee or a sub-committee.

5. **ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETINGS**

- a In an election year, the annual meeting of the Council shall be held on or within 14 days following the day on which the councillors elected take office.
- b In a year which is not an election year, the annual meeting of the Council shall be held on such day in May as the Council decides.
- c If no other time is fixed, the annual meeting of the Council shall take place at 6pm.
- d In addition to the annual meeting of the Council, at least three other ordinary meetings shall be held in each year on such dates and times as the Council decides.
- e The first business conducted at the annual meeting of the Council shall be the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman (if there is one) of the Council.
- f The Chairman of the Council, unless he has resigned or becomes disqualified, shall continue in office and preside at the annual meeting until his successor is elected at the next annual meeting of the Council.
- g The Vice-Chairman of the Council, if there is one, unless he resigns or becomes disqualified, shall hold office until immediately after the election of the Chairman of the Council at the next annual meeting of the Council.
- h In an election year, if the current Chairman of the Council has not been re-elected as a member of the Council, he shall preside at the annual meeting until a successor Chairman of the Council has been elected. The current Chairman of the Council shall not have an original vote in respect of the election of the new Chairman of the Council but shall give a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.
- i In an election year, if the current Chairman of the Council has been re-elected as a member of the Council, he shall preside at the annual meeting until a new Chairman of the Council has been elected. He may exercise an original vote in respect of the election of the new Chairman of the Council and shall give a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.
- j Following the election of the Chairman of the Council and Vice-Chairman (if there is one) of the Council at the annual meeting, the business shall include:
 - i. In an election year, delivery by the Chairman of the Council and councillors of their acceptance of office forms unless the Council resolves for this to be done at a later date. In a year which is not an election year, delivery by the Chairman of the Council of

- his acceptance of office form unless the Council resolves for this to be done at a later date;
- ii. Confirmation of the accuracy of the minutes of the last meeting of the Council;
 - iii. Receipt of the minutes of the last meeting of a committee;
 - iv. Consideration of the recommendations made by a committee;
 - v. Review of delegation arrangements to committees, sub-committees, staff and other local authorities;
 - vi. Review of the terms of reference for committees;
 - vii. Appointment of members to existing committees;
 - viii. Appointment of any new committees in accordance with standing order 4;
 - ix. Review and adoption of appropriate standing orders and financial regulations;
 - x. Review of arrangements (including legal agreements) with other local authorities, not-for-profit bodies and businesses.
 - xi. Review of representation on or work with external bodies and arrangements for reporting back;
 - xii. In an election year, to make arrangements with a view to the Council becoming eligible to exercise the general power of competence in the future;
 - xiii. Review of inventory of land and other assets including buildings and office equipment;
 - xiv. Confirmation of arrangements for insurance cover in respect of all insurable risks;
 - xv. Review of the Council's and/or staff subscriptions to other bodies;
 - xvi. Review of the Council's complaints procedure;
 - xvii. Review of the Council's policies, procedures and practices in respect of its obligations under freedom of information and data protection legislation (*see also standing orders 11, 20 and 21*);
 - xviii. Review of the Council's policy for dealing with the press/media;
 - xix. Review of the Council's employment policies and procedures;
 - xx. Review of the Council's expenditure incurred under s.137 of the Local Government Act 1972 or the general power of competence.
 - xxi. Determining the time and place of ordinary meetings of the Council up to and including the next annual meeting of the Council.

6. **EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL, COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES**

- a The Chairman of the Council may convene an extraordinary meeting of the Council at any time.
- b If the Chairman of the Council does not call an extraordinary meeting of the Council within seven days of having been requested in writing to do so by two councillors, any two councillors may convene an extraordinary meeting of the Council. The public notice giving the time, place and agenda for such a meeting shall be signed by the two councillors.
- c The chairman of a committee may convene an extraordinary meeting of the committee at any time.
- d If the chairman of a committee does not call an extraordinary meeting within five days of having been requested to do so by two members of the committee, any two members of the committee may convene an extraordinary meeting of the committee.

7. **PREVIOUS RESOLUTIONS**

- a A resolution shall not be reversed within six months except either by a special motion, which requires written notice by at least three councillors to be given to the Proper Officer in accordance with standing order 9, or by a motion moved in pursuance of the recommendation of a committee or a sub-committee.
- b When a motion moved pursuant to standing order 7(a) has been disposed of, no similar motion may be moved for a further six months.

8. **VOTING ON APPOINTMENTS**

- a Where more than two persons have been nominated for a position to be filled by the Council and none of those persons has received an absolute majority of votes in their favour, the name of the person having the least number of votes shall be struck off the list and a fresh vote taken. This process shall continue until a majority of votes is given in favour of one person. A tie in votes may be settled by the casting vote exercisable by the chairman of the meeting.

9. **MOTIONS FOR A MEETING THAT REQUIRE WRITTEN NOTICE TO BE GIVEN TO THE PROPER OFFICER**

- a A motion shall relate to the responsibilities of the meeting for which it is tabled and in any event shall relate to the performance of the Council's statutory functions, powers and obligations or an issue which specifically affects the Council's area or its residents.
- b No motion may be moved at a meeting unless it is on the agenda and the mover has given written notice of its wording to the Proper Officer at least seven clear days before the meeting. Clear days do not include the day of the notice or the day of the meeting.
- c The Proper Officer may, before including a motion on the agenda received in accordance with standing order 9(b), correct obvious grammatical or typographical errors in the wording of the motion.
- d If the Proper Officer considers the wording of a motion received in accordance with standing order 9(b) is not clear in meaning, the motion shall be rejected until the mover of the motion resubmits it, so that it can be understood, in writing, to the Proper Officer at least five clear days before the meeting.
- e If the wording or subject of a proposed motion is considered improper, the Proper Officer shall consult with the chairman of the forthcoming meeting or, as the case may be, the councillors who have convened the meeting, to consider whether the motion shall be included in the agenda or rejected.
- f The decision of the Proper Officer as to whether or not to include the motion on the agenda shall be final.
- g Motions received shall be recorded and numbered in the order that they are received.
- h Motions rejected shall be recorded with an explanation by the Proper Officer of the reason for rejection.

10. **MOTIONS AT A MEETING THAT DO NOT REQUIRE WRITTEN NOTICE**

- a The following motions may be moved at a meeting without written notice to the Proper Officer:
 - i. to correct an inaccuracy in the draft minutes of a meeting;
 - ii. to move to a vote;
 - iii. to defer consideration of a motion;
 - iv. to refer a motion to a particular committee or sub-committee;
 - v. to appoint a person to preside at a meeting;
 - vi. to change the order of business on the agenda;
 - vii. to proceed to the next business on the agenda;
 - viii. to require a written report;

- ix. to appoint a committee or sub-committee and their members;
- x. to extend the time limits for speaking;
- xi. to exclude the press and public from a meeting in respect of confidential or other information which is prejudicial to the public interest;
- xii. to not hear further from a councillor or a member of the public;
- xiii. to exclude a councillor or member of the public for disorderly conduct;
- xiv. to temporarily suspend the meeting;
- xv. to suspend a particular standing order (unless it reflects mandatory statutory or legal requirements);
- xvi. to adjourn the meeting; or
- xvii. to close the meeting.

11. **MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION**

See also standing order 20.

- a The Council shall have in place and keep under review, technical and organisational measures to keep secure information (including personal data) which it holds in paper and electronic form. Such arrangements shall include deciding who has access to personal data and encryption of personal data.
- b The Council shall have in place, and keep under review, policies for the retention and safe destruction of all information (including personal data) which it holds in paper and electronic form. The Council's retention policy shall confirm the period for which information (including personal data) shall be retained or if this is not possible the criteria used to determine that period (e.g. the Limitation Act 1980).
- c The agenda, papers that support the agenda and the minutes of a meeting shall not disclose or otherwise undermine confidential information or personal data without legal justification.
- d Councillors, staff, the Council's contractors and agents shall not disclose confidential information or personal data without legal justification.

12. **DRAFT MINUTES**

- Full Council meetings ●
- Committee meetings ●
- Sub-committee meetings ●

- a If the draft minutes of a preceding meeting have been served on councillors with the agenda to attend the meeting at which they are due to be approved for accuracy, they shall be taken as read.
- b There shall be no discussion about the draft minutes of a preceding meeting except in relation to their accuracy. A motion to correct an inaccuracy in the draft minutes shall be moved in accordance with standing order 10(a)(i).
- c The accuracy of draft minutes, including any amendment(s) made to them, shall be confirmed by resolution and shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting and stand as an accurate record of the meeting to which the minutes relate.
- d If the chairman of the meeting does not consider the minutes to be an accurate record of the meeting to which they relate, he shall sign the minutes and include a paragraph in the following terms or to the same effect:

“The chairman of this meeting does not believe that the minutes of the meeting of the Parish Council held on [date] in respect of () were a correct record but his view was not upheld by the meeting and the minutes are confirmed as an accurate record of the proceedings.”

- e If the Council’s gross annual income or expenditure (whichever is higher) does not exceed £25,000, it shall publish draft minutes on a website which is publicly accessible and free of charge not later than one month after the meeting has taken place.
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- f Subject to the publication of draft minutes in accordance with standing order 12(e) and standing order 20(a) and following a resolution which confirms the accuracy of the minutes of a meeting, the draft minutes or recordings of the meeting for which approved minutes exist shall be destroyed.

13. **CODE OF CONDUCT AND DISPENSATIONS**

See also standing order 3(u).

- a All councillors and non-councillors with voting rights shall observe the code of conduct adopted by the Council.
- b Unless he has been granted a dispensation, a councillor or non-councillor with voting rights shall withdraw from a meeting when it is considering a matter in which he has a disclosable pecuniary interest. He may return to the meeting after it has considered the matter in which

he had the interest.

- c Unless he has been granted a dispensation, a councillor or non-councillor with voting rights shall withdraw from a meeting when it is considering a matter in which he has another interest if so required by the Council's code of conduct. He may return to the meeting after it has considered the matter in which he had the interest.
- d Dispensation requests shall be in writing and submitted to the Proper Officer as soon as possible before the meeting, or failing that, at the start of the meeting for which the dispensation is required.
- e A decision as to whether to grant a dispensation shall be made [by the Proper Officer] OR [by a meeting of the Council, or committee or sub-committee for which the dispensation is required] and that decision is final.
- f A dispensation request shall confirm:
 - i. the description and the nature of the disclosable pecuniary interest or other interest to which the request for the dispensation relates;
 - ii. whether the dispensation is required to participate at a meeting in a discussion only or a discussion and a vote;
 - iii. the date of the meeting or the period (not exceeding four years) for which the dispensation is sought; and
 - iv. an explanation as to why the dispensation is sought.
- g Subject to standing orders 13(d) and (f), a dispensation request shall be considered [by the Proper Officer before the meeting or, if this is not possible, at the start of the meeting for which the dispensation is required] OR [at the beginning of the meeting of the Council, or committee or sub-committee for which the dispensation is required].
- h A dispensation may be granted in accordance with standing order 13(e) if having regard to all relevant circumstances any of the following apply:
 - i. without the dispensation the number of persons prohibited from participating in the particular business would be so great a proportion of the meeting transacting the business as to impede the transaction of the business;
 - ii. granting the dispensation is in the interests of persons living in the Council's area; or
 - iii. it is otherwise appropriate to grant a dispensation.

14. **CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS**

- a Upon notification by the District or Unitary Council that it is dealing with a complaint that a councillor or non-councillor with voting rights has breached the Council's code of conduct, the Proper Officer shall, subject to standing order 11, report this to the Council.

- b Where the notification in standing order 14(a) relates to a complaint made by the Proper Officer, the Proper Officer shall notify the Chairman of Council of this fact, and the Chairman shall nominate another staff member to assume the duties of the Proper Officer in relation to the complaint until it has been determined and the Council has agreed what action, if any, to take in accordance with standing order 14(d).
- c The Council may:
 - i. provide information or evidence where such disclosure is necessary to investigate the complaint or is a legal requirement;
 - ii. seek information relevant to the complaint from the person or body with statutory responsibility for investigation of the matter;
- d Upon notification by the District or Unitary Council that a councillor or non-councillor with voting rights has breached the Council's code of conduct, the Council shall consider what, if any, action to take against him. Such action excludes disqualification or suspension from office.

15. **PROPER OFFICER**

- a The Proper Officer shall be either (i) the clerk or (ii) other staff member(s) nominated by the Council to undertake the work of the Proper Officer when the Proper Officer is absent.
- b The Proper Officer shall:
 - i. at least three clear days before a meeting of the council, a committee or a sub-committee,
 - serve on councillors by delivery or post at their residences or by email authenticated in such manner as the Proper Officer thinks fit, a signed summons confirming the time, place and the agenda (provided the councillor has consented to service by email), and
 - Provide, in a conspicuous place, public notice of the time, place and agenda (provided that the public notice with agenda of an extraordinary meeting of the Council convened by councillors is signed by them).

See standing order 3(b) for the meaning of clear days for a meeting of a full council and standing order 3(c) for the meaning of clear days for a meeting of a committee;
 - ii. subject to standing order 9, include on the agenda all motions in the order received unless a councillor has given written notice at least five days before the meeting confirming his withdrawal of it;
 - iii. convene a meeting of the Council for the election of a new Chairman of the Council, occasioned by a casual vacancy in his office;
 - iv. facilitate inspection of the minute book by local government electors;

- v. receive and retain copies of byelaws made by other local authorities;
- vi. hold acceptance of office forms from councillors;
- vii. hold a copy of every councillor's register of interests;
- viii. assist with responding to requests made under freedom of information legislation and rights exercisable under data protection legislation, in accordance with the Council's relevant policies and procedures;
- ix. liaise, as appropriate, with the Council's Data Protection Officer;
- x. receive and send general correspondence and notices on behalf of the Council except where there is a resolution to the contrary;
- xi. assist in the organisation of, storage of, access to, security of and destruction of information held by the Council in paper and electronic form subject to the requirements of data protection and freedom of information legislation and other legitimate requirements (e.g. the Limitation Act 1980);
- xii. arrange for legal deeds to be executed;
(see also standing order 23);
- xiii. arrange or manage the prompt authorisation, approval, and instruction regarding any payments to be made by the Council in accordance with its financial regulations;
- xiv. record every planning application notified to the Council and the Council's response to the local planning authority in a book for such purpose;
- xv. refer a planning application received by the Council to the [Chairman or in his absence the Vice-Chairman (if there is one) of the Council] OR [Chairman or in his absence Vice-Chairman (if there is one) of the () Committee] within two working days of receipt to facilitate an extraordinary meeting if the nature of a planning application requires consideration before the next ordinary meeting of [the Council] OR [() committee];
- xvi. manage access to information about the Council via the publication scheme; and
- xvii. retain custody of the seal of the Council (if there is one) which shall not be used without a resolution to that effect.
(see also standing order 23).

16. **RESPONSIBLE FINANCIAL OFFICER**

- a The Council shall appoint appropriate staff member(s) to undertake the work of the Responsible Financial Officer when the Responsible Financial Officer is absent.

17. **ACCOUNTS AND ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS**

- a “Proper practices” in standing orders refer to the most recent version of “Governance and Accountability for Local Councils – a Practitioners’ Guide”.
- b All payments by the Council shall be authorised, approved and paid in accordance with the law, proper practices and the Council’s financial regulations.
- c The Responsible Financial Officer shall supply to each councillor as soon as practicable after 30 June, 30 September and 31 December in each year a statement to summarise:
 - i. the Council’s receipts and payments (or income and expenditure) for each quarter;
 - ii. the Council’s aggregate receipts and payments (or income and expenditure) for the year to date;
 - iii. the balances held at the end of the quarter being reported andwhich includes a comparison with the budget for the financial year and highlights any actual or potential overspends.
- d As soon as possible after the financial year end at 31 March, the Responsible Financial Officer shall provide:
 - i. each councillor with a statement summarising the Council’s receipts and payments (or income and expenditure) for the last quarter and the year to date for information; and
 - ii. to the Council the accounting statements for the year in the form of Section 1 of the annual governance and accountability return, as required by proper practices, for consideration and approval.
- e The year-end accounting statements shall be prepared in accordance with proper practices and apply the form of accounts determined by the Council (receipts and payments, or income and expenditure) for the year to 31 March. A completed draft annual governance and accountability return shall be presented to all councillors at least 14 days prior to anticipated approval by the Council. The annual governance and accountability return of the Council, which is subject to external audit, including the annual governance statement, shall be presented to the Council for consideration and formal approval before 30 June.

18. **FINANCIAL CONTROLS AND PROCUREMENT**

- a. The Council shall consider and approve financial regulations drawn up by the Responsible Financial Officer, which shall include detailed arrangements in respect of the following:
 - i. the keeping of accounting records and systems of internal controls;
 - ii. the assessment and management of financial risks faced by the Council;

- iii. the work of the independent internal auditor in accordance with proper practices and the receipt of regular reports from the internal auditor, which shall be required at least annually;
 - iv. the inspection and copying by councillors and local electors of the Council's accounts and/or orders of payments; and
 - v. whether contracts with an estimated value below **£25,000** due to special circumstances are exempt from a tendering process or procurement exercise.
- b. Financial regulations shall be reviewed regularly and at least annually for fitness of purpose.
- c. A public contract regulated by the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 with an estimated value in excess of £25,000 but less than the relevant thresholds in standing order 18(f) is subject to Regulations 109-114 of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 which include a requirement on the Council to advertise the contract opportunity on the Contracts Finder website regardless of what other means it uses to advertise the opportunity.
- d. Subject to additional requirements in the financial regulations of the Council, the tender process for contracts for the supply of goods, materials, services or the execution of works shall include, as a minimum, the following steps:
- i. a specification for the goods, materials, services or the execution of works shall be drawn up;
 - ii. an invitation to tender shall be drawn up to confirm (i) the Council's specification (ii) the time, date and address for the submission of tenders (iii) the date of the Council's written response to the tender and (iv) the prohibition on prospective contractors contacting councillors or staff to encourage or support their tender outside the prescribed process;
 - iii. the invitation to tender shall be advertised in a local newspaper and in any other manner that is appropriate;
 - iv. tenders are to be submitted in writing in a sealed marked envelope addressed to the Proper Officer;
 - v. tenders shall be opened by the Proper Officer in the presence of at least one councillor after the deadline for submission of tenders has passed;
 - vi. tenders are to be reported to and considered by the appropriate meeting of the Council or a committee or sub-committee with delegated responsibility.
- e. Neither the Council, nor a committee or a sub-committee with delegated responsibility for considering tenders, is bound to accept the lowest value tender.
- f. A public contract regulated by the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 with an estimated value in excess of £181,302 for a public service or supply contract or in excess of £4,551,413 for a public works contract (or other thresholds determined by the European Commission every two years and published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU)) shall comply with the relevant procurement procedures and other requirements in the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 which include advertising the contract opportunity on the

Contracts Finder website and in OJEU.

- g. A public contract in connection with the supply of gas, heat, electricity, drinking water, transport services, or postal services to the public; or the provision of a port or airport; or the exploration for or extraction of gas, oil or solid fuel with an estimated value in excess of £363,424 for a supply, services or design contract; or in excess of £4,551,413 for a works contract; or £820,370 for a social and other specific services contract (or other thresholds determined by the European Commission every two years and published in OJEU) shall comply with the relevant procurement procedures and other requirements in the Utilities Contracts Regulations 2016.

19. **HANDLING STAFF MATTERS**

- a. A matter personal to a member of staff that is being considered by a meeting of the Council is subject to standing order 11.
- b. Subject to the Council's policy regarding absences from work, the Council's most senior member of staff shall notify the chairman of the Parish Council if he is not available, the vice-chairman of the Parish Council of absence occasioned by illness or other reason and that person shall report such absence to the Parish Council at its next meeting.
- c. The chairman of the Parish Council or in his absence, the vice-chairman shall upon a resolution conduct a review of the performance and annual appraisal of the work of the member of staff's job title. The reviews and appraisal shall be reported in writing and are subject to approval by resolution by the Parish Council.
- d. Subject to the Council's policy regarding the handling of grievance matters, the Council's most senior member of staff shall contact the chairman of the Parish Council or in his absence, the vice-chairman of the Parish in respect of an informal or formal grievance matter, and this matter shall be reported back and progressed by resolution of the Parish Council.
- e. Subject to the Council's policy regarding the handling of grievance matters, if an informal or formal grievance matter raised by the Parish Clerk relates to the chairman or vice-chairman of the Parish Council this shall be communicated to another member of the Parish Council, which shall be reported back and progressed by resolution of the Parish Council.
- f. Any persons responsible for all or part of the management of staff shall treat as confidential the written records of all meetings relating to their performance, capabilities, grievance or disciplinary matters.

In accordance with standing order 11(a), persons with line management responsibilities shall have access to staff records referred to in standing order 19(f).

20. **RESPONSIBILITIES TO PROVIDE INFORMATION**

See also standing order 21.

- a In accordance with freedom of information legislation, the Council shall publish information in accordance with its publication scheme and respond to requests for information held by the Council.
- b [*If gross annual income or expenditure (whichever is higher) does not exceed £25,000*] The Council shall publish information in accordance with the requirements of the Smaller Authorities (Transparency Requirements) (England) Regulations 2015.

OR

[*If gross annual income or expenditure (whichever is the higher) exceeds £200,000*] The Council, shall publish information in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Transparency Requirements) (England) Regulations 2015.

21. **RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER DATA PROTECTION LEGISLATION**

(Below is not an exclusive list).

See also standing order 11.

- a The Council shall appoint a Data Protection Officer. (If required to do so).
- b The Council shall have policies and procedures in place to respond to an individual exercising statutory rights concerning his personal data.
- c The Council shall have a written policy in place for responding to and managing a personal data breach.
- d The Council shall keep a record of all personal data breaches comprising the facts relating to the personal data breach, its effects and the remedial action taken.
- e The Council shall ensure that information communicated in its privacy notice(s) is in an easily accessible and available form and kept up to date.
- f The Council shall maintain a written record of its processing activities.

22. **RELATIONS WITH THE PRESS/MEDIA**

- a Requests from the press or other media for an oral or written comment or statement from the Council, its councillors or staff shall be handled in accordance with the Council's policy in respect of dealing with the press and/or other media.

23. **EXECUTION AND SEALING OF LEGAL DEEDS**

See also standing orders 15(b)(xii) and (xvii).

- a A legal deed shall not be executed on behalf of the Council unless authorised by a resolution.
- b [Subject to standing order 23(a), the Council's common seal shall alone be used for sealing a deed required by law. It shall be applied by the Proper Officer in the presence of two councillors who shall sign the deed as witnesses.]

The above is applicable to a Council with a common seal.

OR

[Subject to standing order 23(a), any two councillors may sign, on behalf of the Council, any deed required by law and the Proper Officer shall witness their signatures.]

The above is applicable to a Council without a common seal.

24. **COMMUNICATING WITH DISTRICT AND COUNTY OR UNITARY COUNCILLORS**

- a An invitation to attend a meeting of the Council shall be sent, together with the agenda, to the ward councillor(s) of the District and County Council OR Unitary Council representing the area of the Council.
- b Unless the Council determines otherwise, a copy of each letter sent to the District and County Council OR Unitary Council shall be sent to the ward councillor(s) representing the area of the Council.

25. **RESTRICTIONS ON COUNCILLOR ACTIVITIES**

- a. Unless duly authorised no councillor shall:
 - i. inspect any land and/or premises which the Council has a right or duty to inspect; or
 - ii. issue orders, instructions or directions.

26. **STANDING ORDERS GENERALLY**

- a All or part of a standing order, except one that incorporates mandatory statutory or legal requirements, may be suspended by resolution in relation to the consideration of an item on

the agenda for a meeting.

- b A motion to add to or vary or revoke one or more of the Council's standing orders, except one that incorporates mandatory statutory or legal requirements, shall be proposed by a special motion, the written notice by at least three councillors to be given to the Proper Officer in accordance with standing order 9.
- c The Proper Officer shall provide a copy of the Council's standing orders to a councillor as soon as possible.
- d The decision of the chairman of a meeting as to the application of standing orders at the meeting shall be final.

LOSTOCK GRALAM PARISH COUNCIL FINANCIAL REGULATIONS March 2022

1. General	2
2. Accounting and audit (internal and external)	5
3. Annual estimates (budget) and forward planning	6
4. Budgetary control and authority to spend	7
5. Banking arrangements and authorisation of payments	8
6. Instructions for the making of payments	10
7. Payment of salaries	13
8. Loans and investments	14
9. Income	15
10. Orders for work, goods and services	16
11. Contracts	16
12. Payments under contracts for building or other construction works	18
13. Stores and equipment	19
14. Assets, properties and estates	19
15. Insurance	20
16. Charities	21
17. Risk management	21
18. Suspension and revision of Financial Regulations	21

1. General

1.1. These financial regulations govern the conduct of financial management by the council and may only be amended or varied by resolution of the council. Financial regulations are one of the council's three governing policy documents providing procedural guidance for members and officers. Financial regulations must be observed in conjunction with the council's standing orders¹ and any individual financial regulations relating to contracts.

1.2. The council is responsible in law for ensuring that its financial management is adequate and effective and that the council has a sound system of internal control which facilitates the effective exercise of the council's functions, including arrangements for the management of risk.

1.3. The council's accounting control systems must include measures:

- for the timely production of accounts;
- that provide for the safe and efficient safeguarding of public money;
- to prevent and detect inaccuracy and fraud; and
- identifying the duties of officers.

1.4. These financial regulations demonstrate how the council meets these responsibilities and requirements.

1.5. At least once a year, prior to approving the Annual Governance Statement, the council must review the effectiveness of its system of internal control which shall be in accordance with proper practices.

1.6. Deliberate or wilful breach of these Regulations by an employee may give rise to disciplinary proceedings.

1.7. Members of council are expected to follow the instructions within these Regulations and not to entice employees to breach them. Failure to follow instructions within these Regulations brings the office of councillor into disrepute.

1.8. The Responsible Financial Officer (RFO) holds a statutory office to be appointed by the council. The Clerk has been appointed as RFO for this council and these regulations will apply accordingly.

1.9. The RFO;

- acts under the policy direction of the council;
- administers the council's financial affairs in accordance with all Acts, Regulations and proper practices;
- determines on behalf of the council its accounting records and accounting control systems;
- ensures the accounting control systems are observed;
- maintains the accounting records of the council up to date in accordance with proper practices;
- assists the council to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of its resources; and
- produces financial management information as required by the council.

¹ Model Standing Orders for Councils (2018 Edition) is available from NALC (©NALC 2018)

1.10. The accounting records determined by the RFO shall be sufficient to show and explain the council's transactions and to enable the RFO to ensure that any income and expenditure account and statement of balances, or record of receipts and payments and additional information, as the case may be, or management information prepared for the council from time to time comply with the Accounts and Audit Regulations.

1.11. The accounting records determined by the RFO shall in particular contain:

- entries from day to day of all sums of money received and expended by the council and the matters to which the income and expenditure or receipts and payments account relate;
- a record of the assets and liabilities of the council; and
- wherever relevant, a record of the council's income and expenditure in relation to claims made, or to be made, for any contribution, grant or subsidy.

1.12. The accounting control systems determined by the RFO shall include:

- procedures to ensure that the financial transactions of the council are recorded as soon as reasonably practicable and as accurately and reasonably as possible;
- procedures to enable the prevention and detection of inaccuracies and fraud and the ability to reconstruct any lost records;
- identification of the duties of officers dealing with financial transactions and division of responsibilities of those officers in relation to significant transactions;
- procedures to ensure that uncollectable amounts, including any bad debts are not submitted to the council for approval to be written off except with the approval of the RFO and that the approvals are shown in the accounting records; and
- measures to ensure that risk is properly managed.

1.13. The council is not empowered by these Regulations or otherwise to delegate certain specified decisions. In particular any decision regarding:

- setting the final budget or the precept (council tax requirement);
- approving accounting statements;
- approving an annual governance statement;
- borrowing;
- writing off bad debts;
- declaring eligibility for the General Power of Competence; and
- addressing recommendations in any report from the internal or external auditors, shall be a matter for the full council only.

1.14. In addition, the council must:

- determine and keep under regular review the bank mandate for all council bank accounts;
- approve any grant or a single commitment in excess of £5,000; and
- in respect of the annual salary for any employee have regard to recommendations about annual salaries of employees made by the relevant committee in accordance with its terms of reference.

1.15. In these financial regulations, references to the Accounts and Audit Regulations or 'the regulations' shall mean the regulations issued under the provisions of section 27 of the Audit Commission Act 1998, or any superseding legislation, and then in force unless otherwise specified.

In these financial regulations the term 'proper practice' or 'proper practices' shall refer to guidance issued in *Governance and Accountability for Local Councils - a Practitioners' Guide (England)*

issued by the Joint Practitioners Advisory Group (JPAG), available from the websites of NALC and the Society for Local Council Clerks (SLCC).

2. Accounting and audit (internal and external)

2.1. All accounting procedures and financial records of the council shall be determined by the RFO in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations, appropriate guidance and proper practices.

2.2. On a regular basis, at least once in each quarter, and at each financial year end, a member other than the Chairman [or a cheque signatory] shall be appointed to verify bank reconciliations (for all accounts) produced by the RFO. The member shall sign the reconciliations and the original bank statements (or similar document) as evidence of verification. This activity shall on conclusion be reported, including any exceptions, to and noted by the council [Finance Committee].

2.3. The RFO shall complete the annual statement of accounts, annual report, and any related documents of the council contained in the Annual Return (as specified in proper practices) as soon as practicable after the end of the financial year and having certified the accounts shall submit them and report thereon to the council within the timescales set by the Accounts and Audit Regulations.

2.4. The council shall ensure that there is an adequate and effective system of internal audit of its accounting records, and of its system of internal control in accordance with proper practices. Any officer or member of the council shall make available such documents and records as appear to the council to be necessary for the purpose of the audit and shall, as directed by the council, supply the RFO, internal auditor, or external auditor with such information and explanation as the council considers necessary for that purpose.

2.5. The internal auditor shall be appointed by and shall carry out the work in relation to internal controls required by the council in accordance with proper practices.

2.6. The internal auditor shall:

- be competent and independent of the financial operations of the council;
- report to council in writing, or in person, on a regular basis with a minimum of one annual written report during each financial year;
- to demonstrate competence, objectivity and independence, be free from any actual or perceived conflicts of interest, including those arising from family relationships; and
- has no involvement in the financial decision making, management or control of the council

2.7. Internal or external auditors may not under any circumstances:

- perform any operational duties for the council;
- initiate or approve accounting transactions; or
- direct the activities of any council employee, except to the extent that such employees have been appropriately assigned to assist the internal auditor.

2.8. For the avoidance of doubt, in relation to internal audit the terms 'independent' and 'independence' shall have the same meaning as is described in proper practices.

2.9. The RFO shall make arrangements for the exercise of electors' rights in relation to the accounts including the opportunity to inspect the accounts, books, and vouchers and display or publish any notices and statements of account required by Audit Commission Act 1998, or any superseding legislation, and the Accounts and Audit Regulations.

2.10. The RFO shall, without undue delay, bring to the attention of all councillors any correspondence or report from internal or external auditors.

3. Annual estimates (budget) and forward planning

3.1. The RFO must each year, by no later than November, prepare detailed estimates of all receipts and payments including the use of reserves and all sources of funding for the following financial year in the form of a budget to be considered by the Finance & General Purposes committee and the council.

3.2. The council shall consider annual budget proposals in relation to the council's forecast of revenue and capital receipts and payments including recommendations for the use of reserves and sources of funding and update the forecast accordingly.

3.3. The council shall fix the precept and relevant basic amount of council tax to be levied for the ensuing financial year not later than by the end of January each year. The RFO shall issue the precept to the billing authority and shall supply each member with a copy of the approved annual budget.

3.4. The approved annual budget shall form the basis of financial control for the ensuing year.

4. Budgetary control and authority to spend

4.1. Expenditure on revenue items may be authorised up to the amounts included for that class of expenditure in the approved budget. This authority is to be determined by:

- the council for all items over £5,000;
- a duly delegated committee of the council for items over £500; or
- the Clerk, in conjunction with Chairman of Council or Chairman of the appropriate committee, for any items below £500.

Such authority is to be evidenced by a minute or on purchase order spreadsheet which the duly delegated committee or Chairman has access to, to authorise electronically.

Contracts may not be disaggregated to avoid controls imposed by these regulations.

4.2. No expenditure may be authorised that will exceed the amount provided in the revenue budget for that class of expenditure other than by resolution of the council, or duly delegated committee. During the budget year and with the approval of council having considered fully the implications for public services, unspent and available amounts may be moved to other budget headings or to an earmarked reserve as appropriate ('virement').

4.3. Unspent provisions in the revenue or capital budgets for completed projects shall not be carried forward to a subsequent year.

4.4. The salary budgets are to be reviewed at least annually in January for the following financial year and such review shall be evidenced by a hard copy schedule signed by the Clerk and the Chairman of Council or relevant committee. The RFO will inform committees of any changes impacting on their budget requirement for the coming year in good time.

to note this has not yet been completed as the PC is still awaiting the NALC pay scales March 2022

4.5. In cases of extreme risk to the delivery of council services, the clerk may authorise revenue expenditure on behalf of the council which in the clerk's judgement it is necessary to carry out. Such expenditure includes repair, replacement or other work, whether or not there is any budgetary provision for the expenditure, subject to a limit of £500. The Clerk shall report such action to the chairman as soon as possible and to the council as soon as practicable thereafter.

4.6. No expenditure shall be authorised in relation to any capital project and no contract entered into or tender accepted involving capital expenditure unless the council is satisfied that the necessary funds are available and the requisite borrowing approval has been obtained.

4.7. All capital works shall be administered in accordance with the council's standing orders and financial regulations relating to contracts.

4.8. The RFO shall regularly provide the council with a statement of receipts and payments to date under each head of the budgets, comparing actual expenditure to the appropriate date against that planned as shown in the budget. These statements are to be prepared at least at the end of each financial quarter and shall show explanations of material variances. For this purpose "material" shall be in excess of £100 or 15% of the budget.

4.9. Changes in earmarked reserves shall be approved by council as part of the budgetary control process.

5. Banking arrangements and cheques

5.1. The council's banking arrangements, including the bank mandate, shall be made by the RFO and approved by the council; banking arrangements may not be delegated to a committee. They shall be regularly reviewed for safety and efficiency.

5.2. The RFO shall prepare a schedule of payments requiring authorisation, forming part of the Agenda for the Meeting and, together with the relevant invoices, present the schedule to council. The council shall review the schedule for compliance and, having satisfied itself shall authorise payment by a resolution of the council. The approved schedule shall be ruled off and initialled by the Chairman of the Meeting. A detailed list of all payments shall be disclosed within or as an attachment to the minutes of the meeting at which payment was authorised. Personal payments (including salaries, wages, expenses and any payment made in relation to the termination of a contract of employment) may be summarised to remove public access to any personal information.

5.3. All invoices for payment shall be examined, verified and certified by the RFO to confirm that the work, goods or services to which each invoice relates has been received, carried out, examined and represents expenditure previously approved by the council.

5.4. The RFO shall examine invoices for arithmetical accuracy and analyse them to the appropriate expenditure heading. The RFO shall take all steps to pay all invoices submitted, and which are in order, at the next available council meeting.

5.5. The Clerk and RFO shall have delegated authority to authorise the payment of items only in the following circumstances:

- a) If a payment is necessary to avoid a charge to interest under the Late Payment of Commercial Debts (Interest) Act 1998, and the due date for payment is before the next scheduled Meeting of council, where the Clerk and RFO certify that there is no dispute or other reason to delay payment, provided that a list of such payments shall be submitted to the next appropriate meeting of council [or finance committee];

- b) An expenditure item authorised under 5.6 below (continuing contracts and obligations) provided that a list of such payments shall be submitted to the next appropriate meeting of council [or finance committee]; or
- c) fund transfers within the councils banking arrangements up to the sum of £10,000, provided that a list of such payments shall be submitted to the next appropriate meeting of council.

5.6. For each financial year the Clerk and RFO shall draw up a list of due payments which arise on a regular basis as the result of a continuing contract, statutory duty, or obligation (such as but not exclusively) Salaries, PAYE and NI, Superannuation Fund and regular maintenance contracts and the like for which council [,or a duly authorised committee,] may authorise payment for the year provided that the requirements of regulation 4.1 (Budgetary Controls) are adhered to, provided also that a list of such payments shall be submitted to the next appropriate meeting of council [or Finance Committee].

5.7. A record of regular payments made under 5.6 above shall be drawn up and be signed by two members on each and every occasion when payment is authorised - thus controlling the risk of duplicated payments being authorised and / or made.

5.8. In respect of grants a duly authorised committee shall approve expenditure within any limits set by council and in accordance with any policy statement approved by council. Any Revenue or Capital Grant in excess of £5,000 shall before payment, be subject to ratification by resolution of the council.

5.9. Members are subject to the Code of Conduct that has been adopted by the council and shall comply with the Code and Standing Orders when a decision to authorise or instruct payment is made in respect of a matter in which they have a disclosable pecuniary or other interest, unless a dispensation has been granted.

5.10. The council will aim to rotate the duties of members in these Regulations so that onerous duties are shared out as evenly as possible over time.

5.11. Any changes in the recorded details of suppliers, such as bank account records, shall be approved in writing by a Member.

6. Instructions for the making of payments

6.1. The council will make safe and efficient arrangements for the making of its payments.

6.2. Following authorisation under Financial Regulation 5 above, the council, a duly delegated committee or, if so delegated, the Clerk or RFO shall give instruction that a payment shall be made.

6.3. All payments shall be affected by cheque or other instructions to the council's bankers, or otherwise, in accordance with a resolution of council.

6.4. Cheques or orders for payment drawn on the bank account in accordance with the schedule as presented to council shall be signed by two members of council and countersigned by the Clerk, in accordance with a resolution instructing that payment. A member who is a bank signatory, having a connection by virtue of family or business relationships with the beneficiary of a payment, should not, under normal circumstances, be a signatory to the payment in question.

6.5. To indicate agreement of the details shown on the cheque or order for payment with the counterfoil and the invoice or similar documentation, the signatories shall each also initial the cheque counterfoil.

6.6. Cheques or orders for payment shall not normally be presented for signature other than at a council or committee meeting (including immediately before or after such a meeting). Any signatures obtained away from such meetings shall be reported to the council at the next convenient meeting.

6.7. If thought appropriate by the council, payment for utility supplies (energy, telephone and water) and any National Non-Domestic Rates may be made by variable direct debit provided that the instructions are signed by two members and any payments are reported to council as made. The approval of the use of a variable direct debit shall be renewed by resolution of the council at least every two years.

6.8. If thought appropriate by the council, payment for certain items (principally salaries) may be made by banker's standing order provided that the instructions are signed, or otherwise evidenced by two members are retained and any payments are reported to council as made. The approval of the use of a banker's standing order shall be renewed by resolution of the council at least every two years.

6.9. Where a computer requires use of a personal identification number (PIN) or other password(s), for access to the council's records on that computer, a note shall be made of the PIN and Passwords and shall be handed to and retained by the Chairman of Council in a sealed dated envelope. This envelope may not be opened other than in the presence of two other councillors. After the envelope has been opened, in any circumstances, the PIN and / or passwords shall be changed as soon as practicable. The fact that the sealed envelope has been opened, in whatever circumstances, shall be reported to all members immediately and formally to the next available meeting of the council. This will not be required for a member's personal computer used only for remote authorisation of bank payments.

6.10. No employee or councillor shall disclose any PIN or password, relevant to the working of the council or its bank accounts, to any person not authorised in writing by the council or a duly delegated committee.

6.11. Regular back-up copies of the records on any computer shall be made and shall be stored securely away from the computer in question, and preferably off site.

6.12. The council, and any members using computers for the council's financial business, shall ensure that anti-virus, anti-spyware and firewall software with automatic updates, together with a high level of security, is used.

6.13. The council will not maintain any form of cash float. All cash received must be banked intact. Any payments made in cash by the Clerk [or RFO] (for example for postage or minor stationery items) shall be refunded on a regular basis, at least quarterly.

7. Payment of salaries

7.1. As an employer, the council shall make arrangements to meet fully the statutory requirements placed on all employers by PAYE and National Insurance legislation. The payment of all salaries shall be made in accordance with payroll records and the rules of PAYE and National Insurance currently operating, and salary rates shall be as agreed by council, or duly delegated committee.

7.2. Payment of salaries and payment of deductions from salary such as may be required to be made for tax, national insurance and pension contributions, or similar statutory or discretionary

deductions must be made in accordance with the payroll records and on the appropriate dates stipulated in employment contracts, provided that each payment is reported to the next available council meeting, as set out in these regulations above.

7.3. No changes shall be made to any employee's pay, emoluments, or terms and conditions of employment without the prior consent of the council.

7.4. The total of payments in each calendar month shall be reported with all other payments as made as may be required under these Financial Regulations, to ensure that only payments due for the period have actually been paid.

8. Loans and investments

8.1 All loans and investments shall be negotiated by the RFO in the name of the Council and shall be for a set period in accordance with Council policy.

8.2 The Council's Investment Policy, shall be in accordance with the Trustee Act 2000, and shall be reviewed on a regular basis (at least annually).

8.3 All investments of money under the control of the Council shall be in the name of the Council.

8.4 All borrowings shall be effected in the name of the Council, after obtaining any necessary borrowing approval. Any application for borrowing approval shall be approved by Council as to terms and purpose.

8.5 All investment certificates and other documents relating thereto shall be retained in the custody of the RFO.

9. Income

9.1. The collection of all sums due to the council shall be the responsibility of and under the supervision of the RFO.

9.2. Particulars of all charges to be made for work done, services rendered or goods supplied shall be agreed annually by the council, notified to the RFO and the RFO shall be responsible for the collection of all accounts due to the council.

9.3. The council will review all fees and charges at least annually, following a report of the Clerk.

9.4. Any sums found to be irrecoverable and any bad debts shall be reported to the council and shall be written off in the year.

9.5. All sums received on behalf of the council shall be banked intact as directed by the RFO. In all cases, all receipts shall be deposited with the council's bankers with such frequency as the RFO considers necessary.

9.6. The origin of each receipt shall be entered on the paying-in slip.

9.7. Personal cheques shall not be cashed out of money held on behalf of the council.

9.8. The RFO shall promptly complete any VAT Return that is required. Any repayment claim due in accordance with VAT Act 1994 section 33 shall be made at least annually coinciding with the financial year end.

9.9. Where any significant sums of cash are regularly received by the council, the RFO shall take such steps as are agreed by the council to ensure that more than one person is present when the cash is counted in the first instance, that there is a reconciliation to some form of control such as ticket issues, and that appropriate care is taken in the security and safety of individuals banking such cash.

9.10. Any income arising which is the property of a charitable trust shall be paid into a charitable bank account. Instructions for the payment of funds due from the charitable trust to the council (to meet expenditure already incurred by the authority) will be given by the Managing Trustees of the charity meeting separately from any council meeting (see also Regulation 16 below.)]

10. Orders for work, goods and services

10.1 An official order or letter shall be issued for all work, goods and services unless a formal contract is to be prepared or an official order would be inappropriate. Copies of orders shall be retained and filed with the appropriate invoice.

10.2 Order forms shall be controlled by the RFO.

10.3 All members and Officers are responsible for obtaining value for money at all times. An Officer issuing an official order is to ensure as far as reasonable and practicable that the best available terms are obtained in respect of each transaction, usually by obtaining three quotations from appropriate suppliers, subject to any de minimis provisions in Regulation 11(1) below.

10.4 The RFO shall verify the lawful nature of any proposed purchase before the issue of any order, and in the case of new or infrequent purchases or payments, the RFO shall ensure that the statutory authority shall be reported to the meeting at which the order is approved so that the Minutes can record the power being used.

11. Contracts

11.1 Procedures as to contracts are laid down as follows:

(a) Every contract shall comply with these financial regulations, and no exception shall be made otherwise than in an emergency provided that these regulations shall not apply to contracts which relate to items (i) to (vi) below:

(i) for the supply of gas, electricity, water, sewerage and telephone services;

(ii) for specialist services such as are provided by solicitors, accountants, insurance brokers, surveyors and planning consultants;

(iii) for work to be executed or goods or materials to be supplied which consist of repairs to or parts for existing machinery or equipment or plant;

(iv) for work to be executed or goods or materials to be supplied which constitute an extension of an existing contract by the Council;

(v) for **additional** audit work of the external Auditor up to an estimated value of £350 (in excess of this sum the Clerk and RFO shall act after consultation with the Chairman and Vice Chairman of Council);

(vi) for goods or materials proposed to be purchased which are proprietary articles and/or are only sold at a fixed price.

(b) Where it is intended to enter into a contract exceeding **£25,000** in value for the supply of goods or materials or for the execution of works or specialist services other than such goods, materials, works or specialist services as are excepted as set out in paragraph (a) the Clerk shall invite tenders from at least three firms to be taken from the appropriate approved list

(c) (i) When applications are made to waive financial regulations relating to contracts to enable a price to be negotiated without competition the reason shall be embodied in a recommendation to the Council.

(ii) Every exception made by a committee to which the power of making contracts has been delegated shall be reported to the council and the report shall specify the emergency by which the exception shall have been justified.

(d) Such invitation to tender shall state the general nature of the intended contract and the Clerk shall obtain the necessary technical assistance to prepare a specification in appropriate cases. The invitation shall in addition state that tenders must be addressed to the Clerk and the last date by which such tenders shall reach the Clerk in the ordinary course of post. Each tendering firm shall be supplied with a specifically marked envelope in which the tender is to be sealed and remain sealed until the prescribed date for opening tenders for that contract.

(e) All sealed tenders shall be opened at the same time on the prescribed date by the Clerk in the presence of at least one member of Council.

(f) If less than three tenders are received for contracts above £25,000 or if all the tenders are identical the Council may make such arrangements as it thinks fit for procuring the goods or materials or executing the works.

(g) Any invitation to tender issued under this regulation shall contain a statement to the effect of Standing Order 18.

(h) When it is to enter into a contract less than **£25,000** in value for the supply of goods or materials or for the execution of works or specialist services other than such goods, materials, works or specialist services as are excepted as set out in paragraph (a) the Clerk or RFO shall obtain 3 quotations (priced descriptions of the proposed supply); where the value is below **£1,000** and above **£100** the Clerk or RFO shall strive to obtain 3 estimates. Otherwise, Regulation 10(3) above shall apply.

(i) The Council shall not be obliged to accept the lowest or any tender, quote or estimate.

12. Payments under contracts for building or other construction works

12.1. Payments on account of the contract sum shall be made within the time specified in the contract by the RFO upon authorised certificates of the architect or other consultants engaged to supervise the contract (subject to any percentage withholding as may be agreed in the particular contract).

12.2. Where contracts provide for payment by instalments the RFO shall maintain a record of all such payments. In any case where it is estimated that the total cost of work carried out under a contract, excluding agreed variations, will exceed the contract sum of 5% or more a report shall be submitted to the council.

12.3. Any variation to a contract or addition to or omission from a contract must be approved by the council and Clerk to the contractor in writing, the council being informed where the final cost is likely to exceed the financial provision.

13. Stores and equipment

13.1. The officer in charge of each section shall be responsible for the care and custody of stores and equipment in that section.

13.2. Delivery notes shall be obtained in respect of all goods received into store or otherwise delivered and goods must be checked as to order and quality at the time delivery is made.

13.3. Stocks shall be kept at the minimum levels consistent with operational requirements.

13.4. The RFO shall be responsible for periodic checks of stocks and stores at least annually.

14. Properties and estates

14.1 The Clerk shall make appropriate arrangements for the custody of all title deeds of properties owned by the Council. The RFO shall ensure a record is maintained of all properties owned by the Council, recording the location, extent, plan, reference, purchase details, nature of the interest, tenancies granted, rents payable and purpose for which held in accordance with the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

14.2 No property shall be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of without the authority of the Council, together with any other consents required by law, save where the estimated value of any one item of tangible movable property does not exceed £500.

15. Insurance

15.1. Following the annual risk assessment (per Regulation 17), the RFO shall effect all insurances and negotiate all claims on the council's insurers.

15.2. The Clerk shall give prompt notification to the RFO of all new risks, properties or vehicles which require to be insured and of any alterations affecting existing insurances.

15.3. The RFO shall keep a record of all insurances effected by the council and the property and risks covered thereby and annually review it.

15.4. The RFO shall be notified of any loss liability or damage or of any event likely to lead to a claim, and shall report these to council at the next available meeting.

15.5. All appropriate members and employees of the council shall be included in a suitable form of security or fidelity guarantee insurance which shall cover the maximum risk exposure as determined [annually] by the council, or duly delegated committee.

16. Charities

16.1. Where the council is sole managing trustee of a charitable body the Clerk and RFO shall ensure that separate accounts are kept of the funds held on charitable trusts and separate financial reports made in such form as shall be appropriate, in accordance with Charity Law and legislation, or as determined by the Charity Commission. The Clerk and RFO shall arrange for any audit or independent examination as may be required by Charity Law or any Governing Document.

17. Risk management

17.1. The council is responsible for putting in place arrangements for the management of risk. The Clerk shall prepare, for approval by the council, risk management policy statements in respect of all activities of the council. Risk policy statements and consequential risk management arrangements shall be reviewed by the council at least annually.

17.2. When considering any new activity, the Clerk shall prepare a draft risk assessment including risk management proposals for consideration and adoption by the council.

18. Suspension and revision of Financial Regulations

18.1. It shall be the duty of the council to review the Financial Regulations of the council from time to time. The Clerk shall make arrangements to monitor changes in legislation or proper practices and shall advise the council of any requirement for a consequential amendment to these Financial Regulations.

18.2. The council may, by resolution of the council duly notified prior to the relevant meeting of council, suspend any part of these Financial Regulations provided that reasons for the suspension are recorded and that an assessment of the risks arising has been drawn up and presented in advance to all members of council.

Lostock Gralam Parish Council

Contract Standing Orders

March 2022

SECTION THREE – Contract Standing Orders

1. CONTRACTS

1.1 Procedures as to contracts are laid down as follows:

- (a) Every contract shall comply with these Standing Orders, and no exceptions shall be made otherwise than in an emergency provided that these rules shall not apply to contracts which relate to items (i) to (vi) below:
 - (i) for the supply of gas, electricity, water, sewerage and telephone services;
 - (ii) for specialist services such as are provided by solicitors, accountants, surveyors and planning consultants;
 - (iii) for work to be executed or goods or materials to be supplied which consist of repairs to or parts for existing machinery or equipment or plant;
 - (iv) for work to be executed or goods or materials to be supplied which constitute an extension of an existing contract by the Council;
 - (v) for additional audit work of the external Auditor up to an estimated value of £1,000 (in excess of this sum the Clerk and Financial Officer shall act after consultation with the Chairman and Vice Chairman of Council);
 - (vi) for goods or materials proposed to be purchased which are proprietary articles and/or are only sold at a fixed price.
- (b) Where it is intended to enter into a contract exceeding £20,000 in value for the supply of goods or materials or for the execution of works or specialist services other than such goods, materials, works or specialist services as are excepted as set out in paragraph (a) the Clerk shall invite tenders from at least three firms to be taken from the appropriate approved list.
- (c) When applications are made to waive Standing Orders relating to contracts to enable a price to be negotiated without competition the reasons shall be embodied in a full report to the Council.
- (d) Such invitation to tender shall state the general nature of the intended contract and the Clerk shall obtain the necessary technical assistance to prepare a specification in appropriate cases. The invitation shall in addition state that tenders must be addressed to the Clerk in the ordinary course of post. Each tenderer shall be supplied with a specifically marked envelope in which the tender is to be sealed and remain sealed until the prescribed date for opening tenders for that contract.
- (e) All sealed tenders shall be opened at the same time on the prescribed date by the Clerk in the presence of at least two members of Council. Those present will initial and date each tender when opened.

- (f) If less than three tenders are received for contracts above £20,000 or if all the tenders are identical the Council may make such arrangements as it thinks fit for procuring the goods or materials or executing the works.
- (g) Any invitation to tender issued under this regulation shall contain a statement to the effect of Standing Orders 44 and 46. For the sake of clarity, any attempt to influence a decision on a tender by canvassing or offering any inducement, however minor, will disqualify.
- (h) When it is intended to enter into a contract less than £20,000 in value for the supply of goods or materials or for the execution of works or specialist services other than such goods, materials, works or specialist services as are excepted as set out in paragraph (a) the Clerk shall obtain 3 quotations (priced descriptions of the proposed supply); where the value is below £2,500 and above £100 the Clerk shall strive to obtain 3 estimates.
- (i) The Council shall not be obliged to accept the lowest or any tender, quote or estimate but where a tender other than the lowest is to be accepted a full report setting out the reasons therefor shall be made to the Council.

2. PAYMENTS UNDER CONTRACTS FOR BUILDING OR OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORKS

- 2.1 Payments on account of the contract sum shall be made within the time specified in the contract by the Clerk upon authorised certificates of the architect or other appropriate consultant engaged to supervise the contract (subject to any percentage withholding as may be agreed in the particular contract).
- 2.2 Where contracts provide for payment by instalments the Clerk shall maintain a record of all such payments. In any case where it is estimated that the total cost of work carried out under a contract, excluding agreed variations, will exceed the contract sum by 5% or more a report shall be submitted to the Council.
- 2.3 Any variation to a contract or addition to or omission from a contract must be approved by the Council and Clerk and communicated to the Contractor in writing, the Council being informed as above where the final cost is likely to exceed the financial provision.

Note 1: The values inserted in any of the paragraphs should be reviewed annually by the Council and updated as necessary to take account of changes in circumstances and inflation and the changes made formally confirmed.

Note 2: In cases where an approved list is needed or specified this can usually be sourced from the County Council where lists of contractors are maintained up-to-date (and after status checks) according to categories of work.

3. APPENDICES

3.1 APPENDIX 1 - EUROPEAN COMMUNITY REGULATIONS - PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

The following is a brief summary of the EC Directives on Public Procurement. The text is intended to give an overview of the regulations that apply and does not quote the regulations verbatim.

3.1.1 TYPES OF CONTRACT

- (a) **Public Supply Contracts** - Contracts for the purchase, lease, rental or hire purchase of products between a supplier and a contracting authority.

- (b) **Public Works Contracts** - Contracts for the carrying out of building or civil engineering works for a contracting authority.
- (c) **Public Services Contracts** - Contracts under which a contracting authority engages a person or persons to provide services. These services include Computing, Investment Services, Accounting, Management Consultancy and Cleaning.

3.1.2 THRESHOLDS

All contracts have a threshold at which the regulations come in to force. The thresholds are linked to ECU's and from April 2006 equate to the following amounts (before VAT):

Contract type	Threshold (£)
Supply	144,371
Works,	3,611,319
Services	144,371

These amounts are cumulative over 3 years.

3.1.3 TENDERING PROCEDURES

- (a) **Open Procedure** - All interested suppliers/contractors can tender.
- (b) **Restricted Procedure** - The restricted procedure is a two-stage process:
 - (i) Advertise for applicants who may be interested in tendering for a specific contract.
 - (ii) Vet applicants and draw up a short list of those who are to be invited to tender.

Only suppliers/contractors invited by the contracting authority can tender.
- (c) **Negotiated Procedure** - A contracting authority may consult and negotiate with suppliers of its choice. This procedure is only used in limited circumstances - for technical/artistic reasons, goods only supplied by certain manufacturers, protection of exclusive rights and extreme emergencies.

Note:

- (1) In the open and restricted procedure post tender negotiations are prohibited.
- (2) Where contracts are awarded using the restricted or negotiated procedures the awarding authority must draw up a written report justifying the use of that procedure which may be called for by the EC Commission.

3.1.4 PUBLICATION AND ADVERTISEMENT

When a contract (or aggregated value of similar contracts) is valued at more than the relevant threshold it has to be advertised in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

The process is split into three stages:

- (a) **Prior Indicative/Information Notice**

The contracting authority must advertise its intention to seek tenders as soon as it has decided to offer a contract. Indicative Notices for Supplies and Services requirements are usually published at the beginning of the financial year. Information Notices for Works are usually published when a decision to invite tenders has been approved by committee. The threshold for Indicative Notices for Supplies and Services from 1 April 2006 is £144,371. The threshold for works is the same as the contracts threshold, £ 3,611,319 from 1 April 2006.

(b) Tender Notice

This notice provides the specific details of a contract to be awarded and calls for

- the submissions of tenders (open procedure); or
- applications to be included in an invitation to tender (restricted procedure);
- or
- applications to enter into negotiations (negotiated procedure).

(c) Post Award Notice

The authority must publicise the outcome of the tender exercise not later than 48 days after the award of the contract.

3.1.5 TIME LIMITS

The regulations set out time limits which must be adhered to. These time limits may be accelerated in certain circumstances (eg in extreme emergencies caused by circumstances beyond the control of the authority). The time limits are:

Tender type	Receipt of requests to participate		Receipt of tenders	
	Normal	Urgent	Normal	Urgent
OPEN	-	-	52 days *	-
RESTRICTED	37 days	15 days	40 days **	10 days
NEGOTIATED	37 days	15 days	-	-

NOTE: All time limits are minimum requirements.

* For Services and Works tenders, but not Supplies, 36 days if a prior indicative notice has been publicised.

** For Services and Works tenders, but not Supplies, 26 days if a prior indicative notice has been publicised.

3.1.6 CRITERIA FOR AWARD OF CONTRACT

Only two award criteria are permitted:

- (a) lowest price: or
- (b) economically most advantageous.

The criteria which a contracting authority may use to determine that an offer is the most economically advantageous may include, for example, price, period for completion, running cost, profitability, technical merit, etc. The criteria to be used must be publicised

in the contract notice. If a criterion has not been publicised it cannot be used in the determination of the award no matter how fundamental it may be.

3.1.7 TECHNICAL STANDARDS

- (a) Specifications which refer to goods or supplies of a specific make or source or to a particular process or which favour or eliminate particular goods or supplies are prohibited.
- (b) Technical specifications (e.g. quality, performance or dimensions) must be stated in the Tender Notice and tender documents.
- (c) European standards must be used where they exist unless this would cause problems of compatibility with existing equipment.
- (d) In the absence of relevant European standards the following hierarchy of alternatives must be used:
 - national standard implementing international standards
 - any other national standards
 - any other standards

3.2 APPENDIX 2 - CONTRACTS PROCEDURES

3.2.1 Every contract shall be in the form legally determined and shall include all necessary contract provisions. Contractual provisions are given in Section 1 and 2 of the CSO's and in Appendix 2.

(a) Every contract shall specify:

- (i) the works to be performed or the supply or service to be provided,
- (ii) the price to be paid or received, and
- (iii) the time for performance for the contract.

(b) Every contract exceeding £20,000 shall provide for the contractor to give such security if deemed necessary and in such form as may be determined by the Council or its delegated sub-committee.

(c) Every contract below £20,000 shall provide for the contractor to give such security if deemed necessary and in such form as may be determined by the Clerk.

3.2.2 In addition, every contract for the execution of works shall provide for:

(a) the payment of liquidated damages by the contractor if the terms of the contract are not duly performed; and unless already provided for in the finally determined Form of Contract, shall contain the following provisions:

(b) The Contractor shall not transfer, assign or underlet, directly or indirectly, the Contract or any part, or share any interest therein without the written consent of the Council which may be given under the hand of the Clerk, or (so far only as consent to the appointment of any Sub-Contractor by the Contractor or the nomination of a

Sub-Contractor by the Council is concerned) under the hand of the Chairman of the Council or the Finance Officer and in any case where such consent is given or such nomination is made, the Contractor shall be held responsible for all work done by any such Sub-Contractor and for it being carried out under the same conditions as if executed by the Contractor; and

- (c) The Contractor shall not give, provide or offer any loan, fee, reward or gift or any emolument or advantage whatsoever to any Member, Officer or employee of the Council and in the event of any breach of this condition the Council may, without prejudice to any other right it may possess, forthwith cancel the contract and recover from the Contractor any loss or damage consequent upon such cancellation. The Clerk shall be responsible for ensuring compliance by Contractors and Sub-Contractors with this Standing Order and shall comply with guidance issued from time to time by the Council's legal or other professional adviser in relation to the standard terms to be included in contracts valued at less than £20,000.

3.2.3 Supplies Contracts

The contract shall be signed either by the Clerk or by the Chairman of the Council.

3.2.4 Services Contracts

The contract shall be signed either by the Clerk or by the Chairman of the Council.

3.2.5 Works Contracts

- (a) The Council's Seal (if available) shall be affixed to every contract for works where the contract amount is over £20,000. In all other cases, contracts shall be signed either by the RFO or a duly authorised signatory previously empowered by decision of the Council to fulfil that role.
- (b) The RFO shall keep a register of sealed contracts for works and shall provide the Internal Auditor and external auditors with an abstract of each contract as soon as possible after signature (or sealing). Abstracts shall show the date, name of contractor, work to be done and the amount to be paid.
- (c) Payments on account for contracts over £20,000 shall be authorised on a certificate signed by the appropriate professional contract supervisor, showing the total amount of the contract, the value of work executed to date, retention money, amount paid to date and the amount being certified for payment.
- (d) Every variation to a contract shall be specifically authorised, in writing, by the appropriate professional contract supervisor after seeking the approval of the Clerk, indicating to him/her the estimated cost or saving arising from that variation.
- (e) No certificate shall be issued if the total payment so certified exceeds the approved expenditure unless and until this has been approved by the Finance Committee and Council.
- (f) The final certificate on contracts above £ 20,000 shall not be issued until the Finance Officer has had an opportunity to examine the Contractor's final account.

(g) Where contracts are supervised on behalf of the Council by professional advisers, the Clerk shall ensure that those persons comply with Contract Standing Orders as if they were officers of the Council.

3.2.6 In the event of any of the fundamental terms of an accepted tender not being observed by the successful tenderer or if any of the fundamental provisions of a contract are not complied with by the contractor, the Clerk shall report the matter to the full Council and agree the appropriate action to be taken.

3.2.7 Where a sub-contractor or supplier is to be nominated to a main contractor, the following provisions apply:

(a) Tenders or quotations shall be invited in accordance with the normal procedures, as if the tender or quotation were for a contract with the Council. The terms of the invitation shall require that the tenderer will enter into a contract with the main contractor;

(b) The Clerk shall ensure the maintenance of a record of all such tenders received;

(c) The Clerk shall have the power to nominate the successful tenderer to the main contractor from the Council's approved list.

3.2.8 Disclosure of interests in contracts

If a Member of the Council or any Officer or employee of the Council who has received any money, loan or gift from a person holding or seeking to obtain a contract with or without any approval or consent from the Council remains present at any meeting of the Council or of any Committee of the Council (held within two years of the receipt by him/her of such money or gift or while such loan is still outstanding and in existence) at which such contract or other matter is the subject of consideration he/she shall at such Meeting and before taking part in any such consideration disclose the facts of such transaction. Further it is a breach of Standing Orders and Financial Regulations and an irregularity for any Member to use his/her vote or influence or for any Officer to use his/her influence to affect a decision either in a Committee or the Council or when exercising delegated powers for his/her own gain, personal advantage or interest.

3.2.9 If any Member or Officer has, to his/her knowledge a prejudicial or pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in any contract or other matter with which the Council is concerned, he/she shall, as soon as possible, report the matter in writing to the Clerk and the Chairman of the Council who shall, if the contract or other matter becomes the subject of a report to the Council or a committee thereof, disclose such interest.

Lostock Gralam Parish Council

Code of Conduct

March 2022

SECTION FOUR – The Code of Conduct

Introduction

Lostock Gralam Parish Council has adopted this Member Code of Conduct as of April 2022.

All councils are required to have a local Councillor Code of Conduct.

The Council will undertake an annual review of this Code to ensure it continues to be fit-for-purpose, incorporating advances in technology, social media and changes in legislation.

Definitions

For the purposes of this Code of Conduct, a “member” means a member or co-opted member of Cheshire West and Chester Borough Council. A “co-opted member” is designed 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.”

Purpose of the Code of Conduct

The purpose of this Code of Conduct is to assist you, as a councillor, in modelling 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 specific obligations in relation to standards of conduct. The fundamental aim of the Code is to create and maintain public confidence in the role of councillor and local government.

General principles of member conduct

Everyone in public office at all levels; all who serve the public or deliver public services, including ministers, civil servants, members 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 member.

In accordance with the public trust placed in me, on all occasions:

- I will 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 member.

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.

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 member or attend your first meeting as a co-opted member and continues to apply to you until you cease to be a member.

This Code of Conduct applies to you when you are acting in your capacity as a member which may include when:

- you misuse your position as a member;
- 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 member

This 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 member.

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 members are encouraged to seek advice from their Clerk, who may refer matters to the Monitoring Officer.

Standards of member conduct

This section sets out your obligations, which are the minimum standard of conduct required by you as a member. 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 member:

1.1. I treat other members and members of the public with respect.

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 member, 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 members.

In return, you have the 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 local authority, the relevant social media provider or the police. This also applies to fellow members, where action could then be taken under the Member Code of Conduct, and local authority employees, where concerns should be raised in line with the local authority's member-officer protocol.

2. Bullying, harassment and discrimination

As a member:

2.1. I do not bully any person.

2.2. I do not harass 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 as 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. Members 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 member:

- 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 member:

- 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 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 member 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 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 help 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 member:

5.1. I do not bring my role or local authority into disrepute

As a Member, 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 your, other members 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 members 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 member:

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 member:

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 member.

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 member 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 Member:

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 member 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 Member:

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 members 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 members 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 Member:

10.1. I do not accept gifts or hospitality, irrespective of estimate 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 member. The presumption should always be not to accept significant gifts or hospitality. However, there may be times when such a refusal may be difficult

as it is seen as rudeness in which case you could accept it but must ensure that it is publicly registered. However, you do not need to register gifts and hospitality which are not related to your role as a member, 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 member. If you are unsure, do contact your Monitoring Officer for guidance.

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 Registrable 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 an interest which, if disclosed, could lead to the member, or a person connected with the member, 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.

Individual Member Decision Making

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 Registrable Interests

6. Where a matter arises at a meeting which **directly relates** to the financial interest or wellbeing of one of your Other Registrable 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 same 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-Registrable Interests

7. Where a matter arises at a meeting which **directly relates** to your financial interest or wellbeing (and is not a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest set out in Table 1) or a financial interest or wellbeing of a relative or close associate, 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. 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 **affects** –

- a. your own financial interest or wellbeing;
- b. a financial interest or wellbeing 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 the meeting after disclosing your interest the following test should be applied.

9. Where a matter (referred to in paragraph 8 above) **affects** the financial interest or wellbeing:
- 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 of the facts would believe that it would affect your view of the wider public interest

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.

Individual Member Decision Making

10. Where you have an Other Registrable 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	<p>Any payment or provisions of any other financial benefit (other than from the Council) made to the member during the previous 12 month period for expenses incurred by him/her in carrying out his/her duties as a member, or towards his/her election expenses</p> <p>This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992</p>
Contracts	<p>Any contract made between the member or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the member 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 –</p> <p>(a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and</p> <p>(b) which has not been fully discharged.</p>
Land and Property	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the areas of the Council. 'Land' excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not give the member or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the member 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	<p>Any tenancy where (to the member's knowledge):</p> <p>(a) the landlord is the council; and</p> <p>(b) the tenant is a body that the member, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the member 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.</p>
Securities	<p>Any beneficial interest in securities* of a body where:</p> <p>(a) that body (to the member's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the council; and</p> <p>(b) either:</p> <p>i. the total nominal value of the securities* exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or</p> <p>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 member, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the member 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</p>

* '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 Registerable 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
 - ii. directed to charitable purposes or
 - iii. one of whose principal purposes included 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

Appendix C – the Committee on Standards in Public Life

The LGA has undertaken this review whilst the Government continues to consider the recommendations made by the Committee on Standards in Public Life in their report on [Local Government Ethical Standards](#). If the Government chooses to implement any of the recommendations, this could require a change to this Code.

The recommendations cover:

- Recommendations for changes to the Localism Act 2011 to clarify in law when the Code of Conduct applies
- The introduction of sanctions
- An appeals process through the Local Government Ombudsman
- Changes to the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012
- Updates to the Local Government Transparency Code
- Changes to the role and responsibilities of the Independent Person
- That the criminal offences in the Localism Act 2011 relating to Disclosable Pecuniary Interests should be abolished

The Local Government Ethical Standards report also includes Best Practice recommendations. These are:

Best practice 1: Local authorities should include prohibitions on bullying and harassment in codes of conduct. These should include a definition of bullying and harassment, supplemented with a list of examples of the sort of behaviour covered by such a definition.

Best practice 2: Councils should include provisions in their code of conduct requiring members to comply with any formal standards investigation and prohibiting trivial or malicious allegations by members.

Best practice 3: Principal authorities should review their code of conduct each year and regularly seek, where possible, the views of the public, community organisations and neighbouring authorities.

Best practice 4: An authority's code should be readily accessible to both members and the public, in a prominent position on a council's website and available in council premises.

Best practice 5: Local authorities should update their gifts and hospitality register at least once per quarter, and publish it in an accessible format, such as CSV.

Best practice 6: Councils should publish a clear and straightforward public interest test against which allegations are filtered.

Best practice 7: Local authorities should have access to at least two Independent Persons.

Best practice 8: An Independent Person should be consulted as to whether to undertake a formal investigation on an allegation, and should be given the option to review and comment on allegations which the responsible officer is minded to dismiss as being without merit, vexatious, or trivial.

Best practice 9: Where a local authority makes a decision on an allegation of misconduct following a formal investigation, a decision notice should be published as soon as possible on its website, including a brief statement of facts, the provisions of the code engaged by the allegations, the view of the Independent Person, the reasoning of the decision-maker, and any sanction applied.

Best practice 10: A local authority should have straightforward and accessible guidance on its website on how to make a complaint under the code of conduct, the process for handling complaints, and estimated timescales for investigations and outcomes.

Best practice 11: Formal standards complaints about the conduct of a parish councillor towards a clerk should be made by the chair or by the parish council, rather than the clerk in all but exceptional circumstances.

Best practice 12: Monitoring Officers' roles should include providing advice, support and management of investigations and adjudications on alleged breaches to parish councils within the remit of the principal authority. They should be provided with adequate training, corporate support and resources to undertake this work.

Best practice 13: A local authority should have procedures in place to address any conflicts of interest when undertaking a standards investigation. Possible steps should include asking the Monitoring Officer from a different authority to undertake the investigation.

Best practice 14: Councils should report on separate bodies they have set up or which they own as part of their annual governance statement and give a full picture of their relationship with those bodies. Separate bodies created by local authorities should abide by the Nolan principle of openness and publish their board agendas and minutes and annual reports in an accessible place.

Best practice 15: Senior officers should meet regularly with political group leaders or group whips to discuss standards issues.

Lostock Gralam Parish Council

Council Structure and Operation

March 2022

SECTION FIVE – Council Structure and Operation

1) Preparation of Agendas and Minutes

a) Agendas

- i) It is primarily the responsibility of the Clerk, in consultation with the Chairman of the Council or Committee, to prepare agendas and to ensure that they deal adequately with business the Council needs to consider. (see also ii below)
- ii) A Draft Agenda will be submitted to the Chairman of the Council or of the Committee for which the summons relates not less than five (5) days before said meeting takes place to allow the Chairman to review the proposed items and request any changes before issue to members. Issue of the summons to attend a meeting to members must take place at least three (3) days before the scheduled meeting date. It is imperative that the Chairman agrees the content of the Agenda to ensure that he/she is fully cognisant of the matters to be debated and resolutions to be determined.
- iii) The format of all Agendas must comply with statutory requirements and must meet the standards expected of a Quality Parish Council. They should also take into account Best Practice as recommended by the Local Association of Parish Councils.
- iv) It is every member's responsibility to ensure that items they wish to bring up or reports that should be submitted are prepared in a timely manner as only items on an Agenda can be debated and subsequently resolutions passed. (see relevant Standing Orders on Resolutions moved with and without Notice)

b) Minutes

- i) It is the responsibility of the Clerk to prepare the minutes of meetings and act on the decisions of the Council, conducting all correspondence and whatever other action is required that has been allocated to him/her.
- ii) Members must notify the Clerk and/or Chairman of the Council of matters which come to their attention, which need to go on an agenda and this should be done not less than 5 days before the appropriate meeting. To allow this to happen the Minutes of a previous meeting must be issued at least 10 days before the said meeting.
- iii) Members should also play their part in seeing that the Council's decisions are implemented and that the Council's business and the work of the Clerk are monitored.

- iv) The format of all minutes must comply with statutory requirements and must meet the standards expected as recommended by the Local Association of Parish Councils.
- v) Minutes of every meeting will be issued to all members but will only be received, approved and signed at the relevant Committee or Council.

c) General Guidelines

- i) All Agendas and Minutes are in the public domain and subject to public scrutiny.
- i) All pages of a set of minutes for a Committee must be numbered consecutively for the whole Council year.
- ii) Minutes must record by consecutive Reference number the resolutions passed by the council in each Council year.
- iii) Minutes should only record resolutions taken by the council and not the debate.
- iv) No item which is not on the Agenda can be discussed at a meeting if notice is required.
- v) The following items should not appear on the Agenda: Matters arising (this is dealt with as per 4(vi); Private & Confidential Business (this can only be deemed by the Council); Agendas for future meetings (this is also dealt with as per 4(vi) above).
- vi) All apologies for absence must be recorded with the reason for said absence.

5) Items for consideration on Agendas

a) The following items are required on every Agenda (except the Annual Parish Meeting):

Apologies

Declarations of Interest

To receive the minutes, approve and sign (no discussion is allowed) and Matters arising

General correspondence

Member's items (remembering the rules of Notice)

Items for future meetings (no discussion will take place as the Chairman and Clerk will decide which meeting to place the item for consideration. If this is perceived to be too long a time then these items must be notified to the Clerk or Chairman before Agendas are issued)

Items to be considered under Private & Confidential Business (remembering the rules of Notice)

Lostock Gramam Parish Council

Powers and Duties

March 2022

SECTION SIX – Powers and Duties

The powers which have been vested in Parish and Town Councils and Acts of Parliament are summarised in this document as a guide to Councillors and others. Each description is brief and is intended to be a general indication. Like all powers given to public bodies the powers of local councils are defined in detail in legislation and these details may include a requirement to obtain the consent of another body. Local Councils must exercise their powers also subject to the provisions of the general law. Information on all these details should be in the hands of the Clerk to the Council.

The powers are listed below. Where a power is marked with an asterisk the council may, in addition to exercising the power itself, help another body to act by giving financial assistance.

This list is intended as a summary of the principle functions of Local Council. It is not intended to be a definitive list of such functions.

<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>POWERS AND DUTIES</u>	<u>STATUTORY PROVISIONS</u>
Accounts	Duty to appoint a Responsible Financial Officer to manage the Council's accounts	Local Government Act 1972 s 151
Acceptance of Office	Duty to sign declaration of acceptance of office (councillors and chairman)	Local Government Act 1972 s 83
Agency Arrangements	Power to arrange for the discharge of functions by another local authority	Local Government Act 1972 s.101
Allotments	Powers to provide allotments Duty to consider providing allotment gardens if demand unsatisfied	Small Holdings Allotments Act 1908 ss 23, 26 and 42
Archives	Power to make records held available to the public and support local archives	Local Government (Records) Act 1962, ss1 and 4
Baths and Washhouses	Power to provide public baths and washhouses	Public Health Act 1936 ss 221, 222,223 and 227
Borrowing	Power to borrow money for statutory functions	Local Government Act 1972 Sch. 13
Burial Grounds, cemeteries and crematoria*	Power to acquire, provide and maintain shelters Power to agree to maintain monuments and memorials Power to contribute towards expenses of cemeteries	Open Spaces Act 1906, ss 9 and 10: Local Government Act 1972, s 214 Parish Councils and Burial Authorities (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1970, s. 1 Local Government Act 1972, s 214
Bus Shelters	Power to provide and maintain shelters	Local Government (Miscellaneous) Act 1953 s.4 Parish Councils Act 1957, s 1
Bye Laws	Power to make byelaws for: Public walks and pleasure grounds Cycle Parks Swimming pools, bathing places baths and washhouses Open Spaces and Burial Grounds	Public Health Act 1875, s 164 Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 s.57 (7) Public Health Act 1936, s 223 Open Spaces Act 1906, s 15

	Mortuaries and post-mortem rooms Public Bathing Hiring of pleasure boats in parks and pleasure grounds Dogs and dog fouling in parks and open spaces	Open Spaces Act 1906 ss 12 and 15 Public Health Act 1936 s. 198 Public Health Act 1936 s. 231 Public Health Amendments Act 1907, s 44(2): Public Health Act 1961, s54 Public Health Act 1875, s 164 Open Spaces Act 1906 s 15
Charities	Power to appoint trustees of parochial charities	Charities Act 1993, s 79
Christmas Lights	Power to provide to attract visitors	Local Government Act 1972, s 144
Citizens Advice Bureau	Power to support	Local Government Act 1972, s 142
Clocks*	Power to provide public clocks	Parish Councils Act 1957,s 2
Closed Churchyards	Powers (and sometimes duty) as to maintain	Local Government Act 1972, s.215
Commons Land and Common Pastures	Powers in relation to enclosure as to regulation and management and as to providing common pasture Power to protect unclaimed common land from unlawful interference Power to manage commons and village greens under a district council scheme	Inclosure Act 1845; Local Government Act 1984, s8(4); Smallholding and Allotments Act 1908, s 34 Commons Registration Act.1965, s.9 Commons Act 1899, ss 4 & 5
Community Centres and Village Halls	Power to provide and equip community buildings Power to provide and equip premises for use of clubs having athletic, social or educational objectives	Local Government Act 1972, s 133 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, s.19
Conference facilities*	Power to provide and encourage the use of facilities	Local Government Act 1972, s.144
Consultation	Right to be consulted by principal councils if directed by Secretary of State	Local Government and Rating Act 1997, s21; Local Government Act 1972, s 33A
Crime Prevention*	Powers to spend money on various crime prevention measures Power to (a) install equipment, (b) establish schemes and (c) assist others in so doing for the prevention of crime	Local Government and Rating Act 1997, s 31 Local Government and Rating Act 1997, s 31
Delegated Functions	Power to assume a function delegated by another authority Power to ensure effective discharge of Council functions Power to employ someone to carry out Council functions	Local Government Act 1972 ss. 101, 111 and 111
Drainage	Power to deal with ponds/ditches	Public Health Act 1936, s. 260
Education	Right to appoint governors of primary schools	School Standards and Framework Act 1988, par 15 of Sch.10
Entertainment and the Arts*	Provision of entertainment and support of the arts including festivals and celebrations	Local Government Act 1972, s 145
Environment	Power to act for the benefit of the community by tackling and promoting awareness of environmental issues	Local Government Act 1972, ss 111 and 137
Flagpoles	Power to erect flagpoles in highways	Highways Act 1980, s 144
“Free Resource”	Power to incur expenditure not otherwise authorised on anything which in the council’s opinion is in the interests of the area or part of it or all or some of the inhabitants	Local Government Act 1972, s 137
Gifts	Power to accept	Local Government Act 1972 s 139
Highways	Power to repair and maintain footpaths and bridleways Power to light roads and public places Provision of litter bins Power to provide parking places for vehicles, bicycles and motorcycles Power to make a dedication agreement for a new highway or widening of an existing highway Power to provide roadside seats and bus	Highways Act 1980, ss 43 and 50 Parish Councils Act 1957 s 3: Highways Act 1980, s 301: Local Government Act 1972, Sched. 14 para 27 Litter Act 1983, ss 5 and 6 Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, s 57 Highways Act 1980. ss 30 and 72 Parish Councils Act 1957, s 1

	shelters Consent of Parish Council required for ending maintenance of highway at public expense, or for stopping up or diversion of highway Power to complain to district councils regarding the protection of rights of way and roadside wastes Power to provide traffic signs and other notices Power to plant trees, etc., and to maintain roadside verges Power to prosecute for unlawful ploughing of a footpath or bridleway	Highways Act, 1980 ss 47 and 116 Highways Act 1980, s 130 (6) Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, s 72; Countryside Act 1968 Highways Act 1980, s 96 Highways Act 1980, s 134
Interests	Duty to declare an interest	Local Government Act 1972 s 94
Investments	Power to participate in schemes of collective investment	Trustee Investments Act 1962, s 11
Land	Power to acquire land by agreement, to appropriate land and to dispose of Power to accept gifts of land Power to acquire land by compulsory purchase Power to obtain particulars of persons interested in land Power to acquire land for or to provide recreation grounds, public walks, pleasure grounds and open spaces and to manage and control them	Local Government Act 1972, ss 124, 126 and 127 Local Government Act 1972 s 139 Local Government Act 1972, s 125 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, s 16 Public Health Act 1875, s 16; Local Government Act 1972, Sched. 14, para 27; Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1980, s 44; Open Spaces Act 1906, ss 9 and 10; Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, s 19
Lighting	Power to light roads and public places	Parish Councils Act 1957, s 3; Highways Act 1980, s 301
Litter* and dog fouling	Provision of receptacles Obligated to keep own land free of litter and dog faeces Dogs and dog fouling in parks and open spaces	Litter Act 1983, ss 5 and 6 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Litter (Animal Droppings) Order 1991 Public Health Act 1875 s 164; Open Spaces Act
Lotteries	Power to promote	Lotteries and Amusements Act 1976, s 7
Meetings	Duty to hold annual parish meeting Duty to hold annual parish council meeting Power to convene a parish meeting	Local Government Act 1972 Sch 12 para 23 Local Government Act 1972 Sch 12 para 7 Local Government Act 1972 Sch 12 para 14
Mortuaries and post-mortem rooms	Powers to provide mortuaries and post-mortem rooms	Public Health Act 1936, s 198
Nature Reserves	Power to designate statutory to the nature reserves and marine nature reserves – English Nature can designate sites of specific scientific interest Powers to make management agreements with landowners and the English Nature to manage council-owned reserve land as a nature reserve	National Parks and Access Countryside Act 1949, ss 15, 16 and 21; The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1982, ss 36 and 39 and Sched.12
Newsletters	Power to provide information relating to matters affecting local government	Local Government Act 1972 s 142
Nuisances*	Power to deal with offensive ditches, ponds and gutters	Public Health Act 1936, s 260; Public Health Act 1875, s 164
Open Spaces	Power to acquire land and maintain Power to acquire land for or to provide recreation grounds, public walks, pleasure grounds and open spaces, and to manage and control them.	Open Spaces Act 1906, ss 9 and 10; Commons Act 1899 Public Health Act 1875, s 164; Local Government Act 1972, Sched 14, para 27; Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1980, s 44; Open Spaces Act 1906, ss 9 and 10; Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, s 19.
Parish Property,	Powers to direct as to their custody	Local Government Act 1972, s 226

Records and Documents		
Parking Facilities	Power to provide parking places for motor vehicles, motorcycles and bicycles	Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, ss 57 and 63
Parks, pleasure ground	Power to acquire land for or to provide recreation grounds, public walks, pleasure grounds, and open spaces and to manage and control them.	Public Health Act 1875, s 164; (Local Government Act 1972, Sched 14 para 27); Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890, s 44; Open Spaces Act 1906, ss 9 and 10
Planning	Right to be notified of and power to respond to planning applications	Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Sched. 1 para 8; Local Government Act 1972, Sched. 15 para 20.
Postal and telecommunications facilities	Power to pay telecommunications operators any loss sustained in providing post or telegraph office or telecommunications facilities	Post Office Act 1953, s 51; Telecommunications Act 1984, s 97
Public Buildings and Village Halls	Power to provide buildings for offices and for public meetings and assemblies	Local Government Act 1972 s 133
Public Conveniences	Power to provide	Public Health Act 1936, s 87
Public Enquiries	Power to make representations at public enquiries	Local Government Act 1982, s 222
Publicity	Power to publicise council and local authority functions	Local Government Act 1982, s. 142
Raising of Finances	Power to raise money through the precept	Local Government Act 1982, s 150
Records	Power to collect, exhibit and purchase local records	Local Government Act (Records) Act 1962 ss 1 and 2
Recreation*	Power to acquire land for or to provide recreation grounds, public walks, pleasure grounds, and open spaces and to manage and control them. Power to provide gymnasiums, playing fields, holiday camps Provision of boating pools Power to provide a wide range of recreational facilities	Public Health Act 1875, s 164; (Local Government Act 1972, Sched 14 para 27); Public Health Acts Amendment Acts 1890, s 44; Open Spaces Act 1906, ss 9 and 10; Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, s 19; Commons Act 1899 -ditto- Public Health Act 1962, s 54 Public Health Act 1961, s 54
Seats and Shelters*	Power to provide roadside seats and shelters	Parish Councils Act 1957, s 1
Telecommunications facilities	Power to pay BT or any other telecommunications operator any loss sustained in providing telecommunications facilities	Telecommunications Act 1984
Tourism*	Power to contribute to the encouragement of tourism	Local Government Act 1972, s. 144
Town and Country Planning	Right to be notified of planning applications	Town & Country Planning Act 1990, Sched. 1 pa
Town Status	Power to adopt town status	Local Government Act 1972, ss 245 and 245B
Traffic Calming	Power to contribute to the cost of traffic calming measures	Highways Act 1980, s 274a
Training	Power to train Councillors	Local Government Act 1972. s 175.
Transport*	Power to (a) establish car sharing schemes (b) make grants for bus services, (c) provide taxi-fare concessions; (d) investigate public transport, road use and needs; (e) provide information about public transport services Community Transport Schemes	Local Government and Rating Act 1997, s 26-29
Village greens*	Power to maintain, to make bylaws for and to prosecute for interference with village greens	Open Spaces Act 1906, s 15; Inclosure Act 1857, s 12, Commons Act 1876, s 29
Village Signs	Power to use decorative signs to inform visitors	Local Government Act 1972 s 144
War Memorials	Power to maintain, repair, protect and adapt war memorials	War Memorials (Local Authorities Powers) Act 1923, s 1 as extended by Local Government Act 1948, s 133.
Water Supply	Power to utilise any well, spring or stream and to provide facilities for obtaining water from them	Public Health Act 1936, s 125

SECTION SEVEN - RETENTION OF DOCUMENTS

<u>DOCUMENT</u>	<u>MINIMUM PERIOD OF RETENTION</u>	<u>REASON</u>
Minute Books	Indefinite	Archive/Public Inspection
Scales of Fees and Charges	5 years	Management
Receipt and payment(s) accounts	Indefinite	Archive
Receipt books of all kinds	6 years	VAT
Bank statements, including deposit/savings accounts	Last completed audit year	Audit
Bank paying-in books	Last completed audit year	Audit
Cheque book stubs	Last completed audit year	Audit
Quotations and tenders	12 years/indefinite	Limitation Act
Paid invoices	6 years	VAT
Paid cheques	6 years	Limitation Act
VAT records	6 years	VAT
Petty cash, postage and telephone books	6 years	Tax, VAT, Limitation Act
Timesheets	Last completed audit year	Audit
Wages books	12 years	Superannuation
Insurance policies	While valid	Management
Insurance certificates/Employers' Liability Certificates	Indefinite	Management
Investments	Indefinite	Audit, Management
Title deeds, leases, agreements, contracts	Indefinite	Audit, Management
Register/file of Members allowances	6 years	Income Tax, Limitation Act
For Halls, Centres, Recreation Grounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - applications to hire - lettings diaries - copies of bills to hirers - record of tickets issued 	6 years	VAT
For Allotments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - register and plans 	Indefinite	Audit, Management
For Burial Grounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Register of fees collected - Register of burials - Register of purchased graves - Register/plan of grave spaces - Register of memorials - Applications for interment - Applications for right to erect memorials - Disposal certificates - Copy certificates of grant of exclusive right of burial 	Indefinite	Archives Cemeteries Orders Cremations Regulations

Note: References above to the Limitation Act are to the Limitation Act 1980 (as amended). The 1980 Act sets down time limits within which court action for breach of contract, to recover damages for tortious actions and to recover land (these are the main types of action covered by the Act which are likely to be of relevance to local councils) must be started. If not started within the relevant time limit (or during any extension the court might in its discretion grant), legal action is barred.

Approved by Lostock Gramam Parish Council on

Date.....

Chairman.....

Clerk of the Council.....