

## **Appendix B Part 2Q – Review and Revision of the Constitution**

### **1. Maintaining the Constitution**

The Monitoring Officer has responsibility to maintain an up-to-date version of this Constitution, incorporating all alterations and amendments, approved by Full Council and to ensure that it is available to Councillors, staff and the public.

### **2. Duty to monitor and review the constitution**

The Monitoring Officer shall monitor and review the operation of the constitution to ensure that the following aims and principles of the constitution are given full effect:

- The constitution assists the Council to provide clear leadership to the community and in working in partnership with citizens, businesses and other organisations;
- The constitution supports the active involvement of citizens in the process of local authority decision-making;
- The constitution help Councillors represent their constituents more effectively;
- The constitution enables decisions to be taken efficiently and effectively;
- The constitution create a powerful and effective means of holding decision makers to public account;
- The constitution ensures that no one will review or scrutinise a decision in which they were directly involved;
- The constitution ensures that those responsible for decision making are clearly identifiable to local people and that they explain the reasons for decisions; and
- The constitution assists the delivery of quality services to all sections of the community; and
- The constitution provide a framework which promotes the Council's priorities set out in its Corporate Plan.

### **3. Protocol for monitoring and review of the constitution**

A key role for the Monitoring Officer is to be aware of the strengths and weaknesses of the constitution adopted by the Council, and to make recommendations for ways in which it could be amended in order better to achieve any one or more of the aims and purposes referred to in paragraph 2 above:

In undertaking this task the Monitoring Officer, amongst other things, may:

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

### **4. Changes to the constitution**

(a) **Approval.** The Governance Committee has a responsibility to maintain an overview of the constitution but only full Council can approve changes to it. Changes should only be made further to a report from the Monitoring Officer.

(b) **Change within a Mayoral form of executive.** Unless the change relates only to the operation of the Scrutiny Committee, any resolution of the full Council to approve a change will have no effect without the written consent of the Mayor.

(c) **Change from a Mayoral form of executive to another form of executive or to alternative arrangements, or from alternative arrangements to a Mayoral form of executive.** The Council must take reasonable steps to consult with local electors and other interested persons in the area when drawing up proposals and must hold a binding referendum. Any change shall not take effect until the end of the Mayor's term of office.

(d) **Change from a Leader and Cabinet form of executive to alternative arrangements, or vice versa.** The Council must take reasonable steps to consult with local electors and other interested persons in the area when drawing up proposals.