

Article 4 – Full Council

4.01 Meanings

(a) Policy Framework

The Policy Framework means the following plans and strategies:-

- (i) Best Value Performance Plan;
- (ii) Capital Strategy;
- (iii) Community Strategy;
- (iv) Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy;
- (v) Plans and strategies which together comprise the Development Plan;
- (vi) Corporate Plan;
- (vii) The plan and strategy which comprise the Housing Investment Programme.

(b) Budget

The Budget includes the allocation of financial resources to different services and projects, proposed contingency funds, the council tax base, setting the council tax and decisions relating to the control of the Council's borrowing requirement, the control of its capital expenditure and the setting of virement limits.

(c) Housing Land Transfer

Housing Land Transfer means the approval or adoption of applications (whether in draft form or not) to the Secretary of State for approval of a programme of disposal of 500 or more properties to a person under the Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993 or to dispose of land used for residential purposes where approval is required under sections 32 or 43 of the Housing Act 1985.

4.02 Functions of Full Council

Only Full Council will exercise the following functions:

1. To represent the views of the local community on matters of significance;
2. To adopt the Council's Constitution and agree any changes made to it unless the power to make changes has been delegated by Full Council;
3. To adopt the Council's Members' Code of Conduct and any changes to it;
4. To approve and adopt the Council's Policy Framework with or without

amendment or refer it back to the relevant Policy Committee for reconsideration;

5. To approve and adopt the Council's Revenue Budget (General Fund and Housing Revenue Account);
6. To approve and adopt the Council's Capital programme (General Fund & Housing);
7. To determine the matters set out in Section 67(2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 being determinations as to discounts or liability in prescribed cases and the setting of the Council Tax;
8. To determine or vary the Council's overall borrowing limit (Section 45(1) and (3) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989);
9. To adopt a Members' Allowances Scheme under Article 2.05, including the amount of any allowances payable pursuant to such a scheme or the rates at which payments by way of any such allowances are to be made;
10. To approve any application to the Secretary of State in respect of any Housing Land Transfer;
11. To consider reports by:-
The ~~Head of Corporate Services- 151 Officer~~ under Section 114(2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1988;
The Head of Paid Service under Section 4(5) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989;
The Monitoring Officer under Section 5 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989;
12. To consider and respond to public interest reports by the External Auditor, and related matters which the External Auditor recommends in writing should be so considered under Section 8 of the Audit Commission Act 1998;
13. To consider reports by the Local Government Ombudsman where the Council has taken no action (or action other than that recommended) on recommendations in earlier Ombudsman's reports as set out in Section 31A of the Local Government Act 1974;
14. To elect the Chairman of the Council as set out in Section 4 and the Vice-Chairman of the Council as set out in Section 5 of the Local Government Act 1972;
15. To agree and/or amend the terms of reference for Committees;

16. To make appointments to the Council's Committees;
17. To consider reports from any of the Council's Committees and give directions where there is a major impact on the Budget or Policy Framework agreed by Full Council;
18. To determine any issue passed up to Full Council by a Policy Committee or an Officer under the relevant provisions of Part 3 of this Constitution;
19. To consider any matter referred to Full Council by the Overview & Scrutiny Committee;
20. To review affiliation of, and appoint representatives to outside bodies unless the appointment has been delegated by Full Council;
21. To make or confirm the appointment (or dismissal) of the Chief Executive – See Officer Employment Procedure Rules in Part 5 of the Constitution;
22. To consider and respond to reports relating to the conduct of elections;
23. To make, amend, revoke, re-enact or adopt bylaws and promote or oppose the making of local legislation or personal Bills;
24. To approve schemes for local lotteries under Section 6(3) of the Lotteries and Amusements Act 1976;
25. To consider the delegation of functions from another Local Authority; and
26. All other matters which by law must be reserved to Full Council.

4.03 Full Council meetings

There are four types of Full Council meeting:

- (a) the Annual Meeting;
- (b) the Civic Meeting;
- (c) Ordinary Meetings;
- (d) Extraordinary Meetings.

and they will be conducted in accordance with the Council's Procedure Rules set out in Part 4 of this Constitution.