



# Different Governance Models



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# Localism Act 2011

Three permitted forms of governance:

❖ Executive arrangements

- directly elected mayor and cabinet;  
or
- indirectly elected 'strong' leader  
and cabinet; or

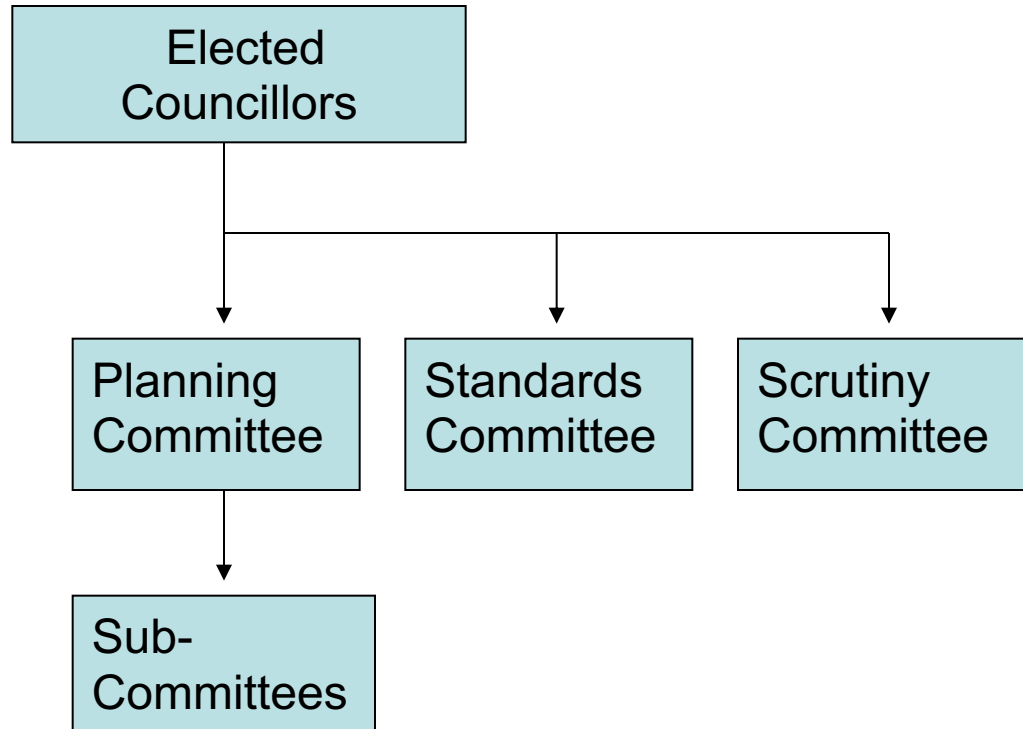
❖ A committee system

❖ Arrangements prescribed by Secretary  
of State



# Mayor and Cabinet Executive

Directly-elected Mayor who appoints up to 9 Councillors as his/her Cabinet



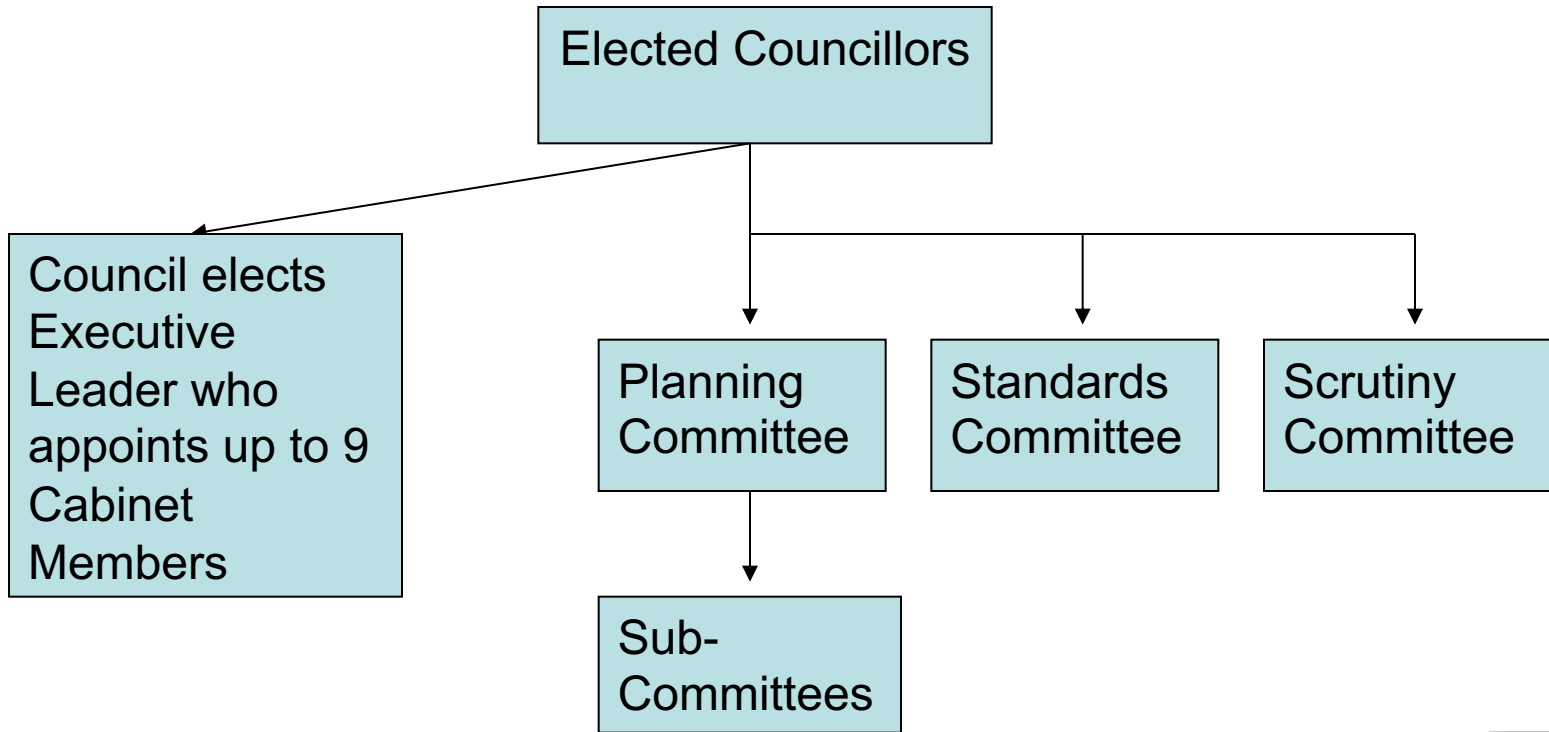
Mayor has 4-year term of office

Mayor (and Cabinet) run most services

Mayor and Cabinet operate within Budget and Policies set by Council



# Leader and Cabinet Executive



Leader has a 4-year term of office

Leader and Cabinet run most services

Executive operates within Budget and Policies set by Council





# The Committee System

- ❖ Only option prior to Local Government Act 2000
- ❖ Abolished in 2000 except for councils under 85,000 population ('4<sup>th</sup> option')
- ❖ Re-introduced by Localism Act 2011
- ❖ Adopted by a number of councils since –  
Cambridgeshire, East Cambridgeshire, Fylde, Brighton & Hove, Newark & Sherwood, Spelthorne, Stroud, Swale, Three Rivers, Worcester, Barnet, Kingston, Sutton, Richmond upon Thames, Reading, Cheshire East, Wirral and Sheffield





## Committee system

- ❖ The Council is the ‘parent’
- ❖ Big decisions taken by full council
- ❖ Committees appointed by full council
- ❖ Functions delegated by council – section 101 LG Act 1972
- ❖ Public access to meetings and papers
- ❖ Political proportionality rules apply to committee membership
- ❖ Committee systems may include overview and scrutiny committees





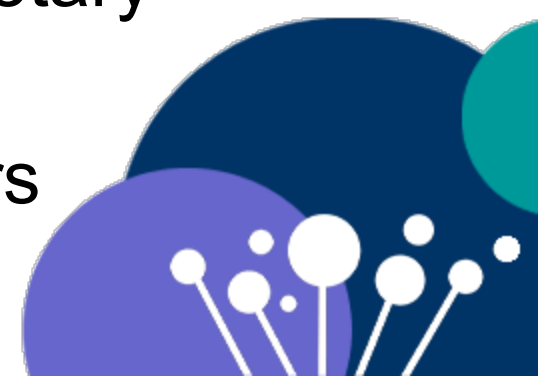
## Hybrid system

- ❖ The Leader and Cabinet system is supplemented by ‘cabinet committees,’ advisory bodies comprising members of all political parties represented on the council
- ❖ These advisory committees consider and make recommendations on the executive functions which fall within their remit
- ❖ The Cabinet or cabinet member will endorse all recommendations made by the committees



# **Changes to governance arrangements**

- ❖ Referendums may be held on any change in governance arrangements, not only to create or remove an elected Mayor
- ❖ Resolution of council required to change model of governance
- ❖ Publicise changes
- ❖ No further change in “form of governance” within 5 years except as a result of a referendum or direction from Secretary of State
- ❖ No further referendum for ten years







## Metro Mayors & Combined Authorities

- ❖ CAs enable a group of two or more councils to collaborate and take collective decisions across council boundaries, including aspects of transport, housing and social care
- ❖ 10 CAs in England, 8 of which have directly-elected mayors
- ❖ 8 mayoral CA areas account for a total population of around 12m people, over 20% of the population in England.

Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009





## Police & Crime Commissioners

- ❖ 41 Directly elected Police & Crime Commissioners replaced the old Police Authorities
- ❖ To hold Chief Constables to account, set local policing priorities plus budgets/precepts
- ❖ Police & Crime Panels to hold Commissioners to account



Police Reform & Social Responsibility Act 2011



# **Fire & Rescue Authorities**

- ❖ F&R Authorities are separate legal bodies with the power to set council tax and to set their own policies, without seeking the approval of the local council(s)

Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004

- ❖ Police & Crime Commissioners may take on responsibility for the governance of local F&R services where a local case is made eg Essex, Staffordshire, West Mercia, Northamptonshire, North Yorkshire and Cambridgeshire

Policing and Crime Act 2017



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