

A review of the democratic decision-making structures at Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council

January 2015

1. Introduction

Background and scope of the review

Like many other local authorities and other public sector organisations, Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council is facing financial challenges as a result of reduced Central Government funding to local government. In dealing with these challenges, the Council has introduced the 'Newcastle 2020' programme which is designed to identify efficiencies, cost savings and improvements across all aspects of the Council in terms of its organisation and also the services it delivers.

This review was commissioned as part of that wider drive for further organisational efficiency. It was specifically designed to help the Council look at the way in which its' various committees and panels are organised and identify potential options to consider. The review will feed into the planned local democracy review, and inform and complement the work the Council is already doing. As such the review has been commissioned as a 'light-touch' review focussing on improving current structures and arrangements, not a fundamental examination of the governance model.

Methodology and approach

The review has been undertaken by local government peers, drawing on the principles of sector-led improvement and informed by the following activity:

- Desk top analysis of Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council's committee terms of reference, committee membership, and agendas and reports.
- Benchmarking exercise, comparing Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council with other district and borough councils in terms of numbers of committees, numbers of committee positions, and frequency of meetings. (Appendix 1)
- Stakeholder engagement facilitated through an online survey to all councillors (and relevant officers) (Appendix 2), face-to-face engagement with committee chairs, vice chairs, senior management and democratic services staff onsite at Newcastle-under-Lyme, plus telephone conversations with other relevant officers (Appendix 3 provides a list of stakeholders engaged during the Review).

The peers who carried out the review at Newcastle-under-Lyme were:

Jane Burns – Director of Strategy and Challenge, Gloucestershire County Council
Councillor Michael Payne – Deputy Leader, Gedling Borough Council
Jeremy Thomas – Head of Law and Governance, Oxford City Council
Paul Clarke – Programme Manager (Local Government Support), LGA

The peer team used their experience and knowledge of local government to reflect on the information presented to them by people they met, things they saw and materials they read. This report provides a summary of the peer team's findings.

2. Review Findings

Our findings are divided into sections:

- Section 2.1 below summarises our key observations and recommendations about the current arrangements and practice at Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council. These are essentially the ‘quick wins’ that will help achieve efficiencies.
- In section 2.2 we summarise other areas we think need to be considered as part of the wider work on governance and culture the Council is already embarking on, or is planning to undertake.

2.1 Key Observations

The current democratic decision-making arrangements at Newcastle-under-Lyme demand a lot from both councillors in terms of their participation, and officer time to service an extensive array of formally constituted committees and panels. The numbers of committees and committee positions per councillor is high when compared to the other district and borough councils we benchmarked Newcastle-under-Lyme against (3.6 positions per councillor at Newcastle compared to an average of 2.6 positions per councillor in other councils), and we know there have been examples of you struggling to fill all positions on some committees.

The number of meetings per year (well over 100 meetings) is also amongst the highest in terms of the benchmarked authorities. The time and resource required to service and support these mean officers are stretched and are focused on ‘feeding the machine’ rather than ‘doing the day job.’ The sheer volume may also be compromising the quality of committee servicing and support, evidenced by the high number of supplementary papers and replacement reports correcting errors. This in turn puts additional pressure on those trying to read the reports in advance of meetings, and arguably diminishes the quality of discussion and debate.

We questioned whether demands on councillors in terms of the requirement to attend a high number of committee meetings has a detrimental effect on their time to effectively undertake their frontline councillor roles within communities. The councillors we engaged with did not cite this as an issue. In fact, some suggested they saw being involved in committee meetings as the key role of a councillor at Newcastle-under-Lyme. The perceived importance of having formal and public roles on committees is reinforced by the survey results (Appendix 2) which suggest that councillors highly value the principles of all debates and decision making being carried out in formally constituted committee meetings which meet in public and supported by formal agendas and minutes.

We think given the important role councillors have in the overall relationship between Council and community, lessening the demands of meeting attendance will allow these roles and relationships to develop further and crucially ‘free up’ reducing officer resources to focus on service delivery.

It appears the extensive structures, together with the relative low levels of delegated decision-making to officers and individual cabinet members, mean the Council is operating a de facto committee system alongside a Leader and Cabinet model of executive arrangements with all of the additional demands on officer time that that implies. Some of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees appear to operate like service committees (in that they perceive themselves to be directing the work of officers) and the existence of others, such as the Staffing Committee, are out of kilter with current practice in other authorities and seem focused on operational matters that are usually in the domain of officers.

In particular, given the existence of the Employee Consultative Committee, and the fact most of the powers and functions of the Staffing Committee appear to be in the remit of the Head of Paid Service, we do not fully understand or appreciate the role of the Staffing Committee and how it adds value to decision-making. There is a danger we think that the Committee adds unnecessary delays to the process of getting relatively minor policy updates approved, or escalates issues that might be resolved more quickly and collaboratively at a lower level.

All of the above combine to create a set of current arrangements and practice that puts an unnecessary and unsustainable demand on the organisation and its capacity and resources, which due to the financial challenges facing local government are continuing to decrease. There is definite scope to achieve more productivity and efficiency within the current set-up. For example, there are opportunities to reduce and rationalise the numbers of committees by merging those with complementary remits and functions.

In particular, the Public Protection Committee and Licensing Committee could be amalgamated. One committee covering all the functions of those two committees is common practice in other councils. There are other opportunities too, such as incorporating the functions of the Standards Committee into remit of the Audit and Risk Committee to create an Audit and Governance Committee. Another is to merge the Active and Cohesive and the Health and Well Being Scrutiny Committees. The Council may wish to consider being more radical in the reduction of the number of Scrutiny Committees. At the very least, scrutiny committee work-plans should not be agreed without some consideration of the Officer resources available to support them.

The responses to the survey we carried out suggest there is support from both officers and councillors for this. Combining/merging some committees was the type of change most likely to be supported by both councillors and officers (81% of respondents), and many of the specific suggestions for change are reflected in our recommendations. There is also a timely opportunity we suggest to review some of the historical legacy arrangements, such as the Joint Parking Committee and Conservation Working Group. The recent changes made to the arrangements regarding the Sports Council provides a precedent here.

In terms of overview and scrutiny, there are both standing committees and task and finish groups. Scrutiny arrangements need to be flexible enough to adapt

to changing circumstances. The principles of good scrutiny are that they should cover the issues that matter to local people, it should be 'narrow and deep' rather than 'broad and shallow' and that all scrutiny reviews should be properly scoped, task and finish, rather than on-going and have realistic timescales. There needs to be a discipline to ensure scrutiny doesn't drift.

There are also some aspects of how committees are serviced and supported that will benefit from modernising. For example, the way committee agendas are circulated. Currently any member can request to be added to a circulation list, enabling them to receive a hard copy of the committee meeting agenda. This potentially adds significant costs to the servicing of committees. This is something you have already identified and are beginning to address (as per the report 'Use of ICT and ICT Resources' to the Member Development Panel on 2nd October 2014). The recent rule changes enabling councils to send out committee papers electronically will help here too.

The length and style of committee reports was cited as an issue. Reports appear lengthy and many of the officers we spoke to feel they take a disproportionate time to produce. This issue may be being exacerbated by a tendency to establish formally constituted committees and sub-committees for areas and issues that may be served equally well by more informal bodies – especially where they are performing an advisory function (e.g. member development) - meaning a need to generate formal agendas, reports and minutes.

We know you are already looking at report writing and we agree this is an important exercise. Ensuring that report writing becomes more consistent across the organisation, is proportionate to the matter being considered, and that reports can be easily read and digested by councillors are all important facets. There may be an opportunity to also review the style of minutes as part of this work.

We think there are also some underlying organisational and cultural issues, including the perceptions and expectations of councillors that have evolved over time which now need addressing. In particular, the current arrangements appear to be seen by non-executive members as a range of opportunities to feel involved and informed, rather than part of a decision-making system. Our desktop analysis suggests more than 40% of the reports on agendas for meetings during September-November 2014 were 'for information'.

In short, councillors appear to rely heavily on committee meetings and agendas/reports for their information. We understand there used to be a Member's Information Bulletin and suggest it may be timely to consider re-introducing something that enables councillors to be kept informed on major developments so they don't feel the need to attend committee meetings and/or request committee agendas as a way of keeping in touch. There may also be scope to consider ward specific information and tailored briefings for councillors to better support them in their frontline roles.

Recommendations

- 1. Merge/combine/disband some committees that appear to have a similar or complementary role and remit, or have roles that are effectively fulfilled elsewhere in the wider governance arrangements, in particular:**
 - Merge/Amalgamate the Public Protection Committee and Licensing Committees
 - Merge/Amalgamate the Audit & Risk Committee and Standards Committees
 - Merge/Amalgamate the Active and Cohesive Communities and Health & Well Being Scrutiny Committee
 - Review the continued need for the Staffing Committee
- 2. Review some of the historical/legacy arrangements, such as the Joint Parking Committee and Conservation Working Group, and whether the Council should continue to service these bodies.**
- 3. Consider re-introducing a Members' Information Bulletin and critically review any "for information" items on committee agendas.**
- 4. Progress and implement the measures you are already considering to improve business practice, including report format and circulation of agendas.**
- 5. Consider and progress the other issues and areas as identified in section 2.2 of this report (below) – including delegation - drawing on practice from other authorities. They will bring bigger gains and help address the underlying issues.**

2.2. Other observations and areas to consider

You have rightly identified there are potentially a number of other bigger benefits and savings to be gained. Reviewing the frequency of local elections (currently annual by thirds) for example, and reducing the numbers of councillors, (which at 60 is high compared to similar sized district authorities), are likely to result in more significant cost savings. But the bigger prize will be the political stability. All out elections every four years are likely to bring this, and enable more focus on the medium to longer term ambitions and strategic priorities of the Council. It is this vision for the future, including the future shape and function of the Council that will need to inform the wider review of democracy and governance.

We think this should include consideration of the scheme of delegation to individual Cabinet Members which can help manage business more effectively and speed up decision-making. We also think there could be a review of the scheme of delegation to officers with a view to increasing the levels of delegation. As we have alluded to, the levels of delegation to officers at Newcastle-under-Lyme seems low compared to many other authorities.

Reports to Cabinet tend to be presented in the name of the Executive Director and Scrutiny Committees tend to hold officers rather than executive members to account. Individual decision making and reports to Cabinet in the name of the portfolio holder are now common practice in many councils, and will help to reinforce and embed some of the key principles of a leader/cabinet model of governance. It may be something that warrants consideration at Newcastle-under-Lyme.

The principles of good scrutiny may need to be re-emphasised, so they are fully adopted and embedded, and drive how the overview and scrutiny function operates. It may be timely to review the key objectives of overview and scrutiny and consider where the emphasis needs to be to best support the Council in delivering its priorities – so there is a clearer understanding of the balance between holding to account and informing policy, and the focus on internal and external matters. Ensuring scrutiny is positioned to make a timely and effective contribution to strategic policy development and decision-making will become increasingly important as will an external focus, given that in the future the Council might well directly deliver less, and looks to influence and leverage more from external partners and the community.

There may be a need to consider a re-balancing of the role of councillors and the shape and structure of decision-making arrangements required to enable an emphasis on local community leadership in communities as well as attending and participating in formal committee meetings in the civic offices. The organisation will need to consider the best way of supporting councillors in these roles with the resources and capacity available.

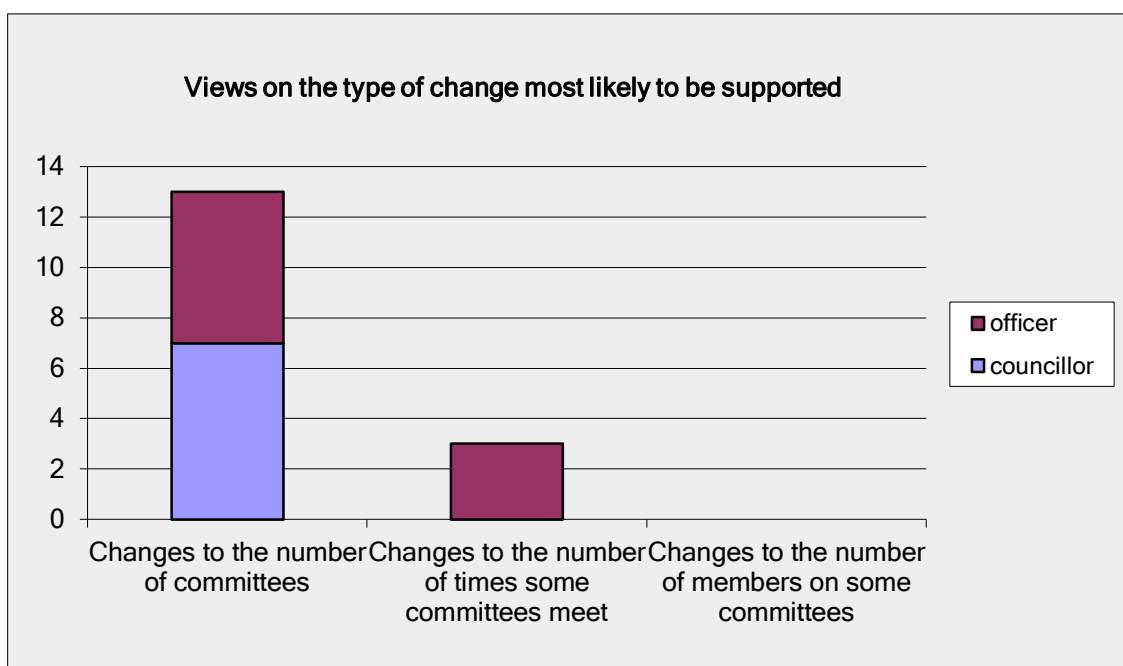
Appendix 1 - Comparison with other councils

	Cotswold DC	Forest of Dean DC	Stroud DC	Cheltenham BC	Tewkesbury BC	Gloucester City	Oxford City	Gedling BC	Ipswich BC	Cannock Chase DC	East Staffs BC	Newcastle-under-Lyme BC	AVERAGE
Current Political Control	Cons (C: 18 / L:9 / LD: 9)	NOC (C: 18 / L:17 / IND: 11 / LD:1 / UKIP:1)	NOC (C: 22 / L:20 / GR: 6 / LD: 3)	Lib Dem (LD 24 / C: 12 / IND: 4)	Cons (C:24 / LD:9 / IND: 5)	NOC (C: 18 / L:9 / LD:9)	Labour (L: 33 / LD: 8 / G: 6 / IND: 1)	Labour (L: 32 / C: 15 / LD: 3)	Labour (L: 35 / C: 10 / LD: 3)	Labour (L: 25 / UKIP: 6 / C: 5 / LD: 3 / IND: 2)	NOC (L: 16 / IND: 4 / C: 18 / LD: 1)	Labour (L: 32 / C:16 / LD: 6 / UKIP: 5/ G:1)	n/a
Total Number of Committees	7	14	9	10	8	11	15	9	12	23	15	16	12
No. of Ctee Positions:No of Members	60:44	114:48	110:40	118:40	82:38	103:36	104:48	95:50	138:48	199:41	45:39	156:60	-
Number of Committee Positions Per Member	1.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.9	2.2	1.9	2.9	4.9	1.2	3.6	2.6
Average Number of Positions Per Committee (Mean)	8.6	11.2	10.9	11.8	8.2	9.4	7	12	11.5	8.6	7.5	9.8	9.7
Total No of Committee Meetings Per Year	48	66	40	51	52	69	114	100	82	120	45	105	74
Average Number of Meetings Per Committee Per Year (Mean)	7	5	4	5	7	6	7	7	7	5	3	7	5.8
Governance Model	Cabinet 6	Cabinet 5	Committee System	Cabinet 8	Fourth option	Cabinet 5	Cabinet 10	Cabinet 7	Cabinet 9	Cabinet 9	Cabinet 6	Cabinet 7	-

Appendix 2 – summary of survey results

All members and a range of relevant officers (senior managers and democratic services staff) were invited to complete a short online survey between 26th November and 10th December 2014. 16 people (9 officers, 7 councillors) completed the survey.

Support for change: The survey responses suggest strong support (81% of respondents) for changing the number of committees, as opposed to changing the numbers of times committees meet (19%) or changing the numbers of members on committees (0%). All councillors (100%) who responded to the survey identified changes to the number of committees as the type of change they would be most likely to support:



Principles and features of governance and decision-making that councillors value the most:

- **Accountability** (which was defined as ‘all debates and decision making are carried out in formally constituted committee meetings with agendas and minutes’) was ranked by 72% of councillors as the principle of governance they value most.
- This contrasts sharply with **Involvement** (which was defined as ‘opportunities for councillors and other stakeholders to be involved in debates and decision making’) which no councillors (0%) ranked as the principle they value most.
- 28% of councillors considered **Transparency** (which was defined as ‘all debates and decision making are carried in meetings that are held in public’) as the principle they most valued.

Specific suggestions for change and consideration: A range of suggestions were put forward by respondents. These included:

- Reduce the number of committees by amalgamating those with obvious synergy
- Get rid of specific committees – e.g. Staffing Committee, Member Development
- Merge the Audit & Risk committee with Standards Committee
- Have less scrutiny committees and/or revisit their remits.
- Less committees and less meetings
- Review the types of agenda items to reduce the number of ‘information only’ items
- Consider the timescales for submission of items to Committee
- Ensure that meetings have a clear outcome/resolution

Appendix 3 – list of stakeholders engaged during the review

The peer team met and/or spoke with the following officers and councillors during the review:

John Sellgren – Chief Executive

Neale Clifton – Executive Director (Regeneration and Development)

David Adams - Executive Director (Operational Services)

Kelvin Turner – Executive Director (Resources and Support Services)

Mark Bailey- Head of Business Improvement, Central Services & Partnerships

Julia Cleary – Democratic Services Manager

Justine Tait – Democratic Services Officer

Geoff Durham – Member Training and Development Officer

Liz Dodd – Audit Manager and Monitoring Officer

Cllr Reginald Bailey – Chair, Active and Cohesive Communities Scrutiny Committee, and member of Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee and Public Protection Committee

Cllr Colin Eastwood - Chair of Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee, and member of Public Protection Committee and Planning Committee

Cllr Sandra Hambleton – Chair of Standards Committee and Staffing Committee and member of Planning Committee and Audit & Risk Committee

Cllr Derrick Huckfield - UKIP Group Leader

Cllr Hilda Johnson – Vice Chair of Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee and member of Active and Cohesive Communities Scrutiny Committee

Cllr Nigel Jones - Liberal Democrat Group Leader

Cllr David Loades – Conservative member of two Scrutiny Committees and Audit & Risk Committee

Cllr Bert Proctor – Vice Chair of Public Protection Committee and Planning Committee and member of Member Development Panel

Cllr Elizabeth Shenton – Deputy Leader of the Council (and Cabinet Member)

Cllr David Stringer – Chair of Economic Development and Enterprise Scrutiny Committee and member of Finance, Resources and Partnerships Scrutiny Committee

Cllr Gill Williams – Chair of Cleaner Greener and Safer Communities Scrutiny Committee and member of Licensing Committee and Public Protection Committee

Cllr Mike Stubbs – Leader of the Council (and Cabinet Member)

Cllr Joan Winfield – Chair of Licensing Committee and member of Cleaner Greener and Safer Communities Scrutiny Committee and Member Development Panel