

# LOCAL CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE 2026/27

## 1. Introduction

- (1) The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and Society of Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE) published a framework document for Corporate Governance in Local Government in April 2016.
- (2) Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council is committed to the principles of good corporate governance and wishes to confirm its ongoing commitment and intentions through the development, adoption and continued maintenance of a Local Code of Corporate Governance, as recommended by the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework.
- (3) This document, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council's "Local Code of Corporate Governance", therefore sets out and describes the Council's commitment to corporate governance, and identifies the arrangements that have been made, will continue to be made or need to be made, to ensure its effective implementation and application in all aspects of the Council's work.

## 2. What is Corporate Governance?

- (1) For the purpose of this Local Code, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council has accepted the definition of Governance as stated within the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework, as follows:

"Governance comprises the arrangements put in place to ensure that the intended outcomes for stakeholders are defined and achieved.

To deliver good governance in the public sector, both governing bodies and individuals working for public sector entities must try to achieve their entities objectives while acting in the public interest at all times.

Acting in the public interest implies primary consideration of the benefits for society, which should result in positive outcomes for service users and other stakeholders".

- (2) Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council recognises that effective local government relies upon establishing and maintaining the confidence of the public in both the elected members and officers of the Council.
- (3) Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council recognises that the setting of high standards of self-governance provides a clear and demonstrable lead to both our existing and potential partners and therefore provides the basis of effective community governance.

### 3. The principles

- (1) Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council positively recognises and accepts the following seven core principles of good governance, as identified within the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework:
- a) Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law.
  - b) Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.
  - c) Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits.
  - d) Determining the interventions necessary to optimize the achievement of the intended outcomes.
  - e) Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it.
  - f) Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management.
  - g) Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit, to deliver effective accountability.
- (2) The seven core principles each have a number of supporting principles, which in turn have a range of specific requirements that apply across the Council's business.

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**Principle One - Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law**

(1) Local government organisations are accountable not only for how much they spend, but also for how they use the resources under their stewardship. This includes accountability for outputs, both positive and negative, and for the outcomes they have achieved. In addition, they have an overarching responsibility to serve the public interest in adhering to the requirements of legislation and government policies. It is essential that they can demonstrate the appropriateness of all their actions across all activities and have mechanisms in place to encourage and enforce adherence to ethical values and to respect the rule of law.

(2) The sub principles supporting this core principle are:

<p><b>1. Behaving with integrity</b></p>	<p>(a) Ensuring members and officers behave with integrity and lead a culture where acting in the public interest is visibly and consistently demonstrated thereby protecting the reputation of the organisation</p> <p>(b) Ensuring members take the lead in establishing specific standard operating principles or values for the organisation and its staff and that they are communicated and understood. These should build on the Seven Principles of Public Life (the Nolan Principles)</p> <p>(c) Leading by example and using the above standard operating principles or values as a framework for decision making and other actions</p> <p>(d) Demonstrating, communicating and embedding the standard operating principles or values through appropriate policies and processes which are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that they are operating effectively</p>
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<p><b>2. Demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Seeking to establish, monitor and maintain the organisation’s ethical standards and performance</li> <li>(b) Underpinning personal behaviour with ethical values and ensuring they permeate all aspects of the organisation’s culture and operation</li> <li>(c) Developing and maintaining robust policies and procedures which place emphasis on agreed ethical values</li> <li>(d) Ensuring that external providers of services on behalf of the organisation are required to act with integrity and in compliance with ethical standards expected by the organization</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Respecting the rule of law</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Ensuring members and staff demonstrate a strong commitment to the rule of the law as well as adhering to relevant laws and regulations</li> <li>(b) Creating the conditions to ensure that the statutory officers, other key post holders, and members, are able to fulfil their responsibilities in accordance with legislative and regulatory requirements</li> <li>(c) Striving to optimise the use of the full powers available for the benefit of citizens, communities and other stakeholders</li> <li>(d) Dealing with breaches of legal and regulatory provisions effectively</li> <li>(e) Ensuring corruption and misuse of power are dealt with effectively</li> </ul>

## Principle Two - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement

- (1) Local government is run for the public good, organisations therefore should ensure openness in their activities. Clear, trusted channels of communication and consultation should be used to engage effectively with groups of stakeholders, such as individual citizens and service users, as well as institutional stakeholders
- (2) The sub principles supporting this core principle are:

<p><b>1. Openness</b></p>	<p>(a) Ensuring an open culture through demonstrating, documenting and communicating the organisation's commitment to openness</p> <p>(b) Making decisions that are open about actions, plans, resource use, forecasts, outputs and outcomes. The presumption is for openness. If that is not the case, a justification for the reasoning for keeping a decision confidential should be provided</p> <p>(c) Providing clear reasoning and evidence for decisions in both public records and explanations to stakeholders and being explicit about the criteria, rationale and considerations used. In due course, ensuring that the impact and consequences of those decisions are clear</p> <p>(d) Using formal and informal consultation and engagement to determine the most appropriate and effective interventions/ courses of action</p>
<p><b>2. Engaging comprehensively with institutional stakeholder</b></p>	<p>NB institutional stakeholders are the other organisations that local government needs to work with to improve services and outcomes (such as commercial partners and suppliers as well as other public or third sector organisations) or organisations to which they are accountable.</p>

	<p>(a) Effectively engaging with institutional stakeholders to ensure that the purpose, objectives and intended outcomes for each stakeholder relationship are clear so that outcomes are achieved successfully and sustainably</p> <p>(b) Developing formal and informal partnerships to allow for resources to be used more efficiently and outcomes achieved more effectively</p> <p>(c) Ensuring that partnerships are based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trust</li> <li>• a shared commitment to change</li> <li>• a culture that promotes and accepts challenge among partners</li> <li>• and that the added value of partnership working is explicit</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Engaging with individual citizens and service users effectively</b></p>	<p>(a) Establishing a clear policy on the type of issues that the organisation will meaningfully consult with or involve communities, individual citizens, service users and other stakeholders to ensure that service (or other) provision is contributing towards the achievement of intended outcomes</p> <p>(b) Ensuring that communication methods are effective and that members and officers are clear about their roles with regard to community engagement</p> <p>(c) Encouraging, collecting and evaluating the views and experiences of communities, citizens, service users and organisations of different backgrounds including reference to future needs. Implementing effective feedback mechanisms in order to</p>

	<p>demonstrate how views have been taken into account</p> <p>(d) Balancing feedback from more active stakeholder groups with other stakeholder groups to ensure inclusivity</p> <p>(e) Taking account of the impact of decisions on future generations of tax payers and service users</p>
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**Principle Three - Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits**

- (1) The long-term nature and impact of many local government’s responsibilities mean that it should define and plan outcomes and that these should be sustainable. Decisions should further the organisation’s purpose, contribute to intended benefits and outcomes, and remain within the limits of authority and resources. Input from all groups of stakeholders, including citizens, service users, and institutional stakeholders, is vital to the success of this process and in balancing competing demands when determining priorities for the finite resources available.
- (2) The sub principles supporting this core principle are:

<p><b>1. Defining outcomes</b></p>	<p>(a) Having a clear vision, which is an agreed formal statement of the organisation’s purpose and intended outcomes containing appropriate performance indicators, which provide the basis for the organisation’s overall strategy, planning and other decisions</p> <p>(b) Specifying the intended impact on, or changes for, stakeholders including citizens and service users. It could be immediately or over the course of a year or longer</p> <p>(c) Delivering defined outcomes on a sustainable basis within the resources that will be available</p>
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	<p>(d) Identifying and managing risks to the achievement of outcomes</p> <p>(e) Managing service users' expectations effectively with regard to determining priorities and making the best use of the resources available</p>
<p><b>2. Sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits</b></p>	<p>(a) Considering and balancing the combined economic, social and environmental impact of policies and plans when taking decisions about service provision</p> <p>(b) Taking a longer-term view with regard to decision making, taking account of risk and acting transparently where there are potential conflicts between the organisation's intended outcomes and short-term factors such as the political cycle or financial constraints</p> <p>(c) Determining the wider public interest associated with balancing conflicting interests between achieving the various economic, social and environmental benefits, through consultation where possible, in order to ensure appropriate trade-offs</p> <p>(d) Ensuring fair access to services</p>

**Principle Four - Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes**

- (1) Local government achieves its intended outcomes by providing a mixture of legal, regulatory, and practical interventions (courses of action). Determining the right mix of these courses of action is a critically important strategic choice that local government has to make to ensure intended outcomes are achieved. They need robust decision-making mechanisms to ensure that their defined outcomes can be achieved in a way that provides the best trade-off between the various types of resource inputs while still enabling effective and efficient operations. Decisions made need to be reviewed frequently to ensure that achievement of outcomes is optimised.

(2) The sub principles supporting this core principle are:

<p><b>1. Determining interventions</b></p>	<p>(a) Ensuring decision makers receive objective and rigorous analysis of a variety of options indicating how intended outcomes would be achieved and associated risks. Therefore, ensuring best value is achieved however services are provided</p> <p>(b) Considering feedback from citizens and service users when making decisions about service improvements or where services are no longer required to prioritise competing demands within limited resources available including people, skills, land and assets and bearing in mind future impacts</p>
<p><b>2. Planning interventions</b></p>	<p>(a) Establishing and implementing robust planning and control cycles that cover strategic and operational plans, priorities, and targets</p> <p>(b) Engaging with internal and external stakeholders in determining how services and other courses of action should be planned and delivered</p> <p>(c) Considering and monitoring risks facing each partner when working collaboratively, including shared risks</p> <p>(d) Ensuring arrangements are flexible and agile so that the mechanisms for delivering goods and services can be adapted to changing circumstances</p> <p>(e) Establishing appropriate performance measures as part of the planning process in order to identify how the performance of</p>

	<p>services and projects is to be measured</p> <p>(f) Ensuring capacity exists to generate the information required to review service quality regularly</p> <p>(g) Preparing budgets in accordance with objectives, strategies and the medium-term financial plan</p> <p>(h) Informing medium- and long-term resource planning by drawing up realistic estimates of revenue and capital expenditure aimed at developing a sustainable funding strategy</p>
<p><b>3. Optimising achievement of intended outcomes</b></p>	<p>(a) Ensuring the medium-term financial strategy integrates and balances service priorities, affordability and other resource constraints</p> <p>(b) Ensuring the budgeting process is all-inclusive, taking into account the full cost of operations over the medium and longer term</p> <p>(c) Ensuring the medium-term financial strategy sets the context for ongoing decisions on significant delivery issues or responses to changes in the external environment that may arise during the budgetary period in order for outcomes to be achieved while optimising resource usage</p> <p>(d) Ensuring the achievement of 'social value' through service planning and commissioning</p>

**Principle Five - Developing the entity’s capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it**

(1) Local government needs appropriate structures and leadership, as well as people with the right skills, appropriate qualifications and mindset, to operate efficiently and effectively and achieve intended outcomes within the specified periods. A local government organisation must ensure that it has both the capacity to fulfil its own mandate and to make certain that there are policies in place to guarantee that its management has the operational capacity for the organisation as a whole. Because both individuals and the environment in which an organisation operates will change over time, there will be a continuous need to develop its capacity as well as the skills and experience of individual staff members. Leadership in local government is strengthened by the participation of people with many different types of backgrounds, reflecting the structure and diversity of communities.

(2) The sub principles supporting this core principle are:

<p><b>1. Developing the entity’s capacity</b></p>	<p>(a) Reviewing operations, performance and use of assets on a regular basis to ensure their continuing effectiveness</p> <p>(b) Improving resource use through appropriate application of techniques such as benchmarking and other options in order to determine how resources are allocated so that defined outcomes are achieved effectively and efficiently</p> <p>(c) Recognising the benefits of partnerships and collaborative working where added value can be achieved</p> <p>(d) Developing and maintaining an effective workforce plan to enhance the strategic allocation of resources</p>
<p><b>2. Developing the capacity of the entity’s leadership and other individuals</b></p>	<p>(a) Developing protocols to ensure that elected and appointed leaders negotiate with each other regarding their respective roles early on in the relationship and that a shared</p>

	<p>understanding of roles and objectives is maintained</p> <p>(b) Publishing a statement that specifies the types of decisions that are delegated and those reserved for the collective decision making of the governing body</p> <p>(c) Ensuring the leader and the chief executive have clearly defined and distinctive leadership roles within a structure whereby the chief executive leads in implementing strategy and managing the delivery of services and other outputs set by members and each provides a check and a balance for each other's authority</p> <p>(d) Developing the capabilities of members and senior management to achieve effective leadership and to enable the organisation to respond successfully to changing legal and policy demands as well as economic, political and environmental changes and risks by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensuring members and staff have access to appropriate induction tailored to their role and that ongoing training and development matching individual and organisational requirements is available and encouraged</li> <li>• ensuring members and officers have the appropriate skills, knowledge, resources and support to fulfil their roles and responsibilities and ensuring that they are able to update their knowledge on a continuing basis</li> </ul>
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**Principle Six - Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management**

(1) Local government needs to ensure that the organisations and governance structures that it oversees have implemented, and can sustain, an effective performance management system that facilitates effective and efficient delivery of planned services. Risk management and internal control are important and integral parts of a performance management system and are crucial to the achievement of outcomes. Risk should be considered and addressed as part of all decision-making activities. A strong system of financial management is essential for the implementation of policies and the achievement of intended outcomes, as it will enforce financial discipline, strategic allocation of resources, efficient service delivery and accountability. It is also essential that a culture and structure for scrutiny are in place as a key part of accountable decision making, policy making and review. A positive working culture that accepts, promotes and encourages constructive challenge is critical to successful scrutiny and successful service delivery. Importantly, this culture does not happen

(2) The sub principles supporting this core principle are:

<p><b>1. Managing risk</b></p>	<p>(a) Recognising that risk management is an integral part of all activities and must be considered in all aspects of decision making</p> <p>(b) Implementing robust and integrated risk management arrangements and ensuring that they are working effectively</p> <p>(c) Ensuring that responsibilities for managing individual risks are clearly allocated</p>
<p><b>2. Managing performance</b></p>	<p>(a) Monitoring service delivery effectively including planning, specification, execution and independent post implementation review</p> <p>(b) Making decisions based on relevant, clear objective analysis and advice pointing out the implications and risks inherent in the organisation's financial, social and environmental position and outlook</p>

	<p>(c) Ensuring an effective scrutiny or oversight function is in place which provides constructive challenge and debate on policies and objectives before, during and after decisions are made thereby enhancing the organisation's performance and that of any organisation for which it is responsible (Or, for a committee system)</p> <p>(d) Encouraging effective and constructive challenge and debate on policies and objectives to support balanced and effective decision making</p> <p>(e) Providing members and senior management with regular reports on service delivery plans and on progress towards outcome achievement</p> <p>(f) Ensuring there is consistency between specification stages (such as budgets) and post implementation reporting (e.g. financial statements)</p>
<p><b>3. Robust internal control</b></p>	<p>(a) Aligning the risk management strategy and policies on internal control with achieving objectives</p> <p>(b) Evaluating and monitoring risk management and internal control on a regular basis</p> <p>(c) Ensuring effective counter fraud and anti-corruption arrangements are in place</p> <p>(d) Ensuring additional assurance on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the framework of governance, risk management and control is provided by the internal auditor</p>

	<p>(e) Ensuring an audit committee or equivalent group/ function, which is independent of the executive and accountable to the governing body:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provides a further source of effective assurance regarding arrangements for managing risk and maintaining an effective control environment</li> <li>• that its recommendations are listened to and acted upon</li> </ul>
<b>4. Managing data</b>	<p>(a) Ensuring effective arrangements are in place for the safe collection, storage, use and sharing of data, including processes to safeguard personal data</p> <p>(b) Ensuring effective arrangements are in place and operating effectively when sharing data with other bodies</p> <p>(c) Reviewing and auditing regularly the quality and accuracy of data used in decision making and performance monitoring</p>
<b>5. Strong public financial management</b>	<p>(a) Ensuring financial management supports both long-term achievement of outcomes and short-term financial and operational performance</p> <p>(b) Ensuring well-developed financial management is integrated at all levels of planning and control, including management of financial risks and controls</p>

**Principle Seven - Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability**

- (1) Accountability is about ensuring that those making decisions and delivering services are answerable for them. Effective accountability is concerned not only with reporting on actions completed, but also ensuring that stakeholders are able to understand and respond as the organisation plans and carries out

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its activities in a transparent manner. Both external and internal audit contribute to effective accountability.

(2) The sub principles supporting this core principle are:

<p><b>1. Implementing good practice in transparency</b></p>	<p>(a) Writing and communicating reports for the public and other stakeholders in a fair, balanced and understandable style appropriate to the intended audience and ensuring that they are easy to access and interrogate</p> <p>(b) Striking a balance between providing the right amount of information to satisfy transparency demands and enhance public scrutiny while not being too onerous to provide and for users to understand</p>
<p><b>2. Implementing good practices in reporting</b></p>	<p>(a) Reporting at least annually on performance, value for money and stewardship of resources to stakeholders in a timely and understandable way</p> <p>(b) Ensuring members and senior management own the results reported</p> <p>(c) Ensuring robust arrangements for assessing the extent to which the principles contained in this Framework have been applied and publishing the results on this assessment, including an action plan for improvement and evidence to demonstrate good governance (the annual governance statement)</p> <p>(d) Ensuring that this Framework is applied to jointly managed or shared service organisations as appropriate</p> <p>(e) Ensuring the performance information that accompanies the financial statements is prepared on a</p>

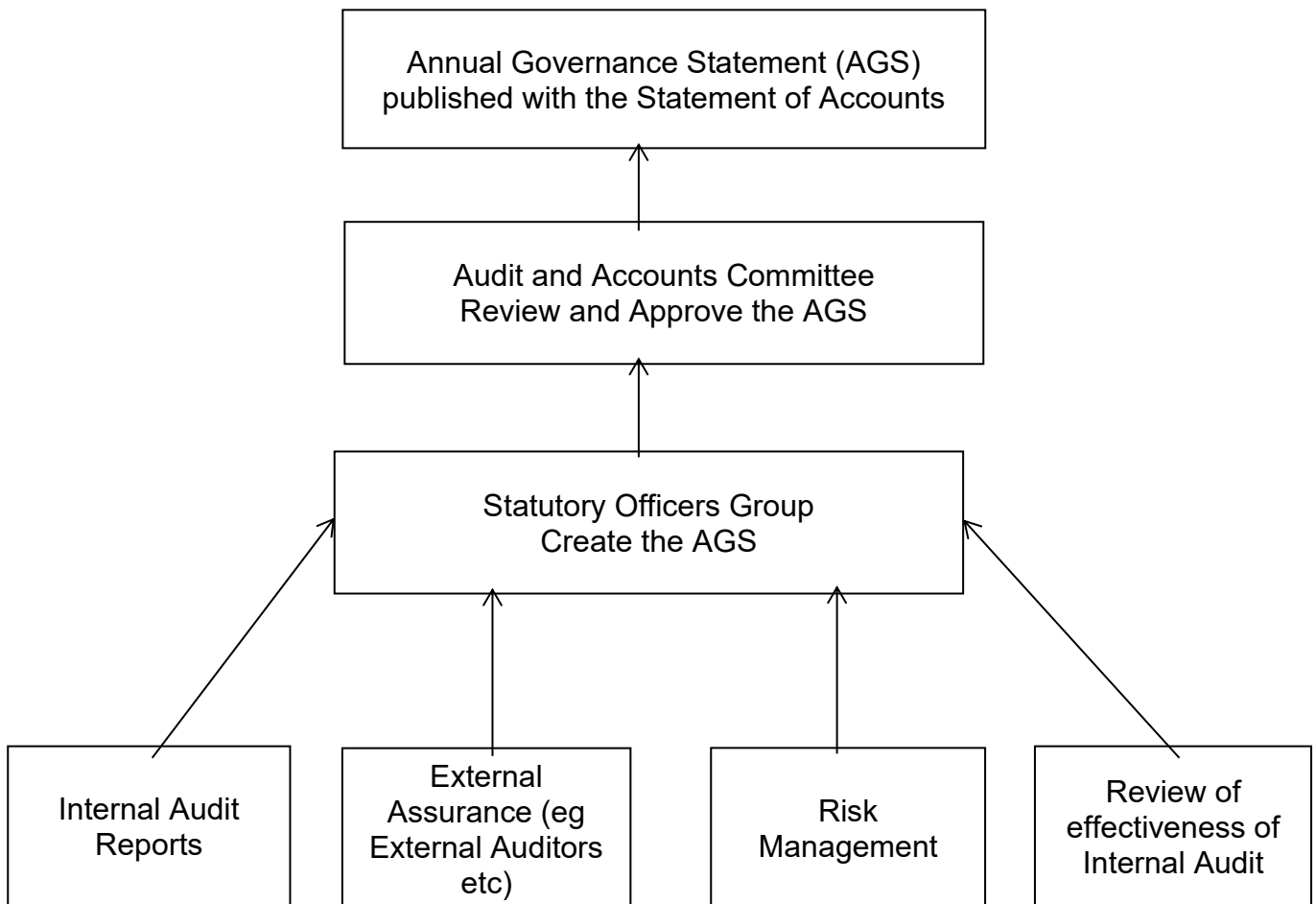
	consistent and timely basis and the statements allow for comparison with other, similar organisations
<b>3. Assurance and effective accountability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Ensuring that recommendations for corrective action made by external audit are acted upon</li> <li>(b) Ensuring an effective internal audit service with direct access to members is in place, providing assurance with regard to governance arrangements and that recommendations are acted upon</li> <li>(c) Welcoming peer challenge, reviews and inspections from regulatory bodies and implementing recommendations</li> <li>(d) Gaining assurance on risks associated with delivering services through third parties and that this is evidenced in the annual governance statement</li> <li>(e) Ensuring that when working in partnership, arrangements for accountability are clear and the need for wider public accountability has been recognised and met</li> </ul>

#### 4. Annual Review and reporting

- (1) The Council accepts that in order to comply with the principles of good governance it must undertake to ensure that systems and processes are continually monitored and reviewed and are kept up to date.
- (2) An annual review of the Council's Corporate Governance arrangements will be carried out using the guidance contained in the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework. The purpose of the review will be to provide assurance that governance arrangements are adequate and operating effectively or to identify action which is planned to ensure effective governance in the future. The results of the review will take the form of an Annual Governance Statement prepared on behalf of the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive. It will be submitted to the Audit and Accounts Committee for consideration and review.
- (3) The preparation and publication of the Annual Governance Statement will meet the statutory requirement of the Accounts and Audit Regulations which requires authorities to "conduct a review at least once in a year of the effectiveness of its system of internal control" and to prepare an annual governance statement "in accordance with proper practices in relation to internal control". As such the Annual Governance Statement will be prepared in accordance with the timetable for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the Audit and Accounts Regulations.
- (4) The Annual Governance Statement will be compiled using the following assurance framework.

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## Annual Governance Statement Assurance Framework



Note: The Statutory Officers Group comprises the Chief Finance and Section 151 Officer, the Head of Law and Governance and Monitoring Officer, the Head of Audit, Fraud and Insurance and the Head of Human Resources and Organisation Development. Their role is to provide advice and guidance to Strategic Leadership Team on the council's governance arrangements.

## Local Code of Corporate Governance Evidence of Compliance

BDBC Evidence that the council complies with the requirements of the framework	Core Principles						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gifts & Hospitality Policy	1a						
Conflict of Interest Policy	1a						
Anti-Fraud & Corruption Policy, NFI Fraud Awareness, Sanction Policy	1a,2c	1a				3c	
Anti-Bribery Policy	1a	1a				3c	
Anti-Money Laundering Policy	1a					3c	
Whistle Blowing Policy	1a	1a				3c	
Appraisal Process	1b				1d,2a		
Leadership & Management Behaviour Framework	1b						
Staff Code of Conduct, Council Values, Disciplinary Policy & Procedure, Pay Policy Statement	1b,1d 2b,2c 3e	1a			2d		
Equality Diversity and Inclusion in Employment Policy, Corporate Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Plan, Equality Impact Assessments	1d,2a 2c,2d	1c	2d				
People Strategy, Workforce Planning	1d,2b, 2c				1d,2d		
Local Code of Corporate Governance	2b						2c
Treasury Management Strategy	2c		2a	2h			
Council Website, Webcasting, Policy on social media		1a,1b, 1c,1d, 2b, 3a,3c	2a	1a,1b		4a,4b	1b
Communications Hub, Strategy & Handbook							1a,1b
Committee Reports Publishing		1a					
Complaints Process	1a	1a					1a
Consultation Hub on Sinbad, Staff Forum, Public Consultation		3a,3b 3c	2c	2b			
Council Plan 2023-27,		3e	1a,1b 1c,1e 2a,2c	2a			
Local Plan, Horizon 2050 Vision, Forward Plan, Town Centre Masterplan, Leisure Park Master Plan, Community Buildings Policy	1c	1a,1b 2b,3e	1a,1b 1c,1e 2a,2b 2c	2a			
Housing & Homelessness Strategy, Climate Change and Air Quality Strategy, Transport Strategy, Green Infrastructure Strategy, Statement of Community Involvement, Community Investment		3a,3b 3c	1a,2a 1b,2b				

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Framework, Cultural Strategy, Cycling Strategy, Living Landscape Strategy							
Medium Term Financial Strategy			1c,2b	2a,2h 3a,3b 3c,		5a,5b	2a
Risk Management Policy/ Corporate Risk Register			1d	2c		1a,1b 1c,3a 3b	3b
Overview & Scrutiny Committees		1c		1a	1a	2c	
Leading Council Improvement Plans. Council Plan KPI reports			1a,1c	2a,2d, 2e, 2f	1b	1a,2a, 2d	2b
Budget Monitoring/ Preparation Quarterly reports to Cabinet and Council		1b	1c	2d,2g		2e,2f, 5a 5b	
Strategic Asset Management Plan			2a	2h		2b	
Partnership contractual arrangements (eg Hart District Council, Manydown Partners)					1c		3e
E-learning Policy, Values, Professional Qualification Scheme	1a,1b				1d,2a 2d		
Induction Guidelines, Process, Checklist	1a				2d		
Business Continuity/Crisis Management Policies & Procedures						1a	
Audit & Accounts Committee, Annual Audit Plan, Audit work, CIA Protocol, Internal Audit Charter, External Audit	1a					2d,3a 3c,3d 3e,4c	2a,2b 2c,3a 3b,3c 3d
Information Management, Security Policies, Document Retention Process & Policy, Data Protection Policies & Process, Open Data	1a	1b				4a,4b	1a,1b
FOI Publication Scheme		1a					1a,1b
Annual Governance Statement						1b	2c,2d
Statement of Accounts		1a					2e
Constitution: Part 1 Meetings of the council		1a					
Constitution: Part 2 Article 10 Officers, Part 2 Article 2 Council Members	3b						
Constitution: Part 2 article 10: Function of Monitoring Officer	3e						
Constitution: Part 2 Article 3, the Public & the Council		1b					
Constitution: Part 2 Article 11: Decision Making Process		1b		1a			
Constitution: Part 3 Responsibility for Functions	3a				2b,2c		

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Constitution: Part 3 Scheme of Delegation	1c				2b		2c,3a 3b
Constitution: Part 3 Responsibility for Functions	3c				2d		
Constitution: Part 4 Contract Standing Orders	1d,2d						2c
Constitution: Part 4 Rules of Procedure		2a,2b 2c		3d			
Constitution: Part 4 Role of the CFO	1a	3b					
Constitution: Part 4 Conflict of Interest-cabinet procedure rules para 1.5			2b				
Constitution: Part 4 Financial Regulations				3b			
Constitution: Part 5 Codes & Protocols.	3d						
Constitution: Part 5 Probity in Planning-Code of Practice for Councillors and Officers			2c		2d		
Constitution: Part 5 Protocol for Councillor/ Officer Relations	1b,1c						
Constitution: Part 5 Councillor Code of Conduct and Arrangements for dealing with complaints against councillors Standards Committee	1d,2a, 3d,3e	1a,3c 3d	2b		2a		
Constitution: Part 3 Responsibility for Executive Functions					1d,2c		