

**REPRESENTATIVE ON EXTERNAL BODIES**

**CURRENT APPOINTMENTS**

New Milton Play & Youth Forum – Councillor S J Clarke

Forest Arts Centre Management Committee – Councillor A D O’Sullivan

NM Twinning Association – Councillor B Murrow

Memorial Centre Redevelopment – Councillor A D O’Sullivan

Updated 13 May 2019

# NEW MILTON TOWN COUNCIL CALENDAR OF MEETINGS Municipal Year 2022-23

Month & Year	Town Council	Amenities Committee	F & GP Committee	Planning Committee
	Monday	Monday	Monday	Alternate Thursdays
May 2022 29 Jubilee Service	9 Annual Meeting	30	-	12 & 26
June 2022 3 Platinum Jubilee	27	-	13	9 & 23
July 2022 10 Indian Obelisk	-	12 (Tues)	25	7 & 21
August 2022 23 WWII - Clock	8	-	-	4 & 18
September 2022	-	5	19	1, 15 & 29
October 2022	3	17	31	13 & 27
November 2022 13 Remembrance	14	28	-	10 & 24
December 2022 3 Carol Service	-	-	19	8 & 22
January 2023	3 (Tues)	16	30	5 & 19
February 2023	13	27	-	2 & 16
March 2023	27 20 Annual Towns	-	13	2, 16 & 30
April 2023	-	11 (Tues)	24	13 & 27
May 2023 (Elections 4 May)	15 Annual Meeting	30 (Tues)	-	11 & 25

**All meetings are normally held at 6.30pm in the Town Hall, 2 Ashley Road, BH25 6AS  
Members of the Public are welcome to attend any meeting and may speak as follows:**

- a) If time permits, Town Council meetings will be adjourned at the end for a '**DEMOCRATIC HALF HOUR**' during which members of the Public, with the approval of the Chairman, may initiate discussion on matters of community interest and which fall within the responsibility of the Town Council.
- b) Prior to the commencement of other meetings, and at the discretion of the Chairman, a short period of Public Participation may take place. Members of the public may speak on any item(s) appearing on the public agenda, or on any other matter that falls within the Committee's terms of reference.

**Annual Town's Meeting is a public meeting normally required by statute to be held in the period between 1 March and 1 June (inclusive) each year. Note: It is not a Town Council meeting.  
Annual Meeting of the Council - In a year of ordinary elections of parish councillors, the annual meeting shall be held within 14 days of the councillors elected at that election taking office.**

## General Power of Competence

Local councils in England were given a 'general power of competence' (GPC) in the Localism Act 2011, sections 1 to 8.

"A local authority has power to do anything that individuals generally may do" – LA 2011, s 1(1), subject to two criteria set by the Secretary of State (LA 2011, s 8):

- Two thirds of the councillors must have been elected (1)
- The clerk must hold CiLCA or a level 4 qualification from University of Gloucestershire (2)

A local council must decide, at a full meeting of the council, that it meets the criteria for eligibility at that moment in time. The council is required to revisit that decision and make a new resolution at every 'relevant' (3) annual meeting.

Restrictions apply:

- Councils must continue to comply with relevant legal duties (4)
- Councils must comply with Health & Safety, FOI, Data Protection and Employment laws
- Councils must adhere to the need for statutory permission relevant to an activity
- Councils must still recognise the statutory duties of other authorities

Possible activities:

- Run a shop – council must set up a company or co-operative (5)
- Invest in business – council must comply with H&S, FOI, Data Protection, Employment laws
- Provide bus shelters / road signs – permission required from Highways (6)

(1) At the precise moment that a council resolves that it meets the criteria, the number of councillors elected at the last ordinary election, or a subsequent by-election, must equal or exceed two-thirds of its total number of councillors. Elected councillors include all councillors who stood for election whether or not the election was contested. Co-opted or appointed councillors do not count as they are not elected. The total number of councillors means the number of seats on the council including those that might be vacant. If two-thirds is not a whole number, then it must be rounded up to the next whole number.

(2) The clerk must hold at least one of the sector-specific qualifications and should have completed the relevant training designed as part of the National Training Strategy for local councils. From April 2012, this training is undertaken as part of the clerk's preparation for one of the recognised sector-specific qualifications. Where a clerk studied for one of these qualifications before April 2012, they undertake the relevant training and must pass this section 7 of CiLCA 2012 in order to be fully qualified for the purposes of the GPC. The recognised sector-specific qualifications are (a) Certificate in Local Council Administration (CiLCA) (b) Higher Education qualifications for clerks awarded by the University of Gloucestershire.

(3) A 'relevant' annual meeting is the annual meeting of the council after the ordinary election that takes place every four years. The confirmation does not have to take place every year.

(4) A council has a duty to act with regard to the likely effect on crime and disorder and to do all it can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (Crime & Disorder Act 2006 s.17). The Natural Environment Act 2006 s.40 imposes a duty on local councils to consider conserving biodiversity in exercising its functions. The Smallholding and Allotments Act 1908 s.23 (1) gives councils a duty to provide allotments if they are of the opinion that there is a demand for them.

(5) If a council sets up a company or co-operative society it must abide by company law and follow statutory guidance from the Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG) on charging (general power for authorities to charge for discretionary services) and trading (general power for local authorities to trade in function related activities through a company).

(6) Provision of bus shelters / road signs would be subject to permission from Highways Authority.