

Appendix 1

Part 7, Section 5 Protocol on Planning Procedure (DRAFT REVISED)

1 Introduction

The purpose of this protocol is to provide Members with guidance regarding their role in determining planning applications, in particular, when interacting with applicants, objectors or developers. Ward members, who are not members of the Planning and Highways Regulatory Committee (referred to as the Planning Committee) but who want to address the Committee, also require guidance on interaction over their contact with applicants developers and objectors.

The protocol is designed to offer that guidance and help Members understand their role and the responsibilities associated with that role, and to ensure that in the planning process there are no grounds for suggesting that a decision has been biased, partial or not well founded in any way.

In addition, some time ago, the Audit Commission raised the need for a protocol on planning in its document, "Probity in Planning". This protocol sets out detailed guidance for Members, but, in summary, the most important issues for Members to consider are as follows:

- The Code of Conduct, and in particular whether a Member has an interest as defined in the Code, and if so whether that interest precludes the Member from participating in a particular item of business.
- Aside from the Code of Conduct, whether there is any legal reason why a Member should not participate in a particular decision
- The need to exercise care and caution in any contact with applicants, developers and objectors
- The dangers of lobbying or being lobbied

2 Natural Justice

These principles apply throughout public administration. They are fundamental principles of administrative law and should be adhered to when determining any planning application.

The two principles of Natural Justice are :-

- (a) The rule against bias
- (b) The duty to act fairly/duty to hear both sides or the other side.

3 The Rule Against Bias

The first principle means that no Member should remain and be a party to a decision which affects their own interests. This is largely covered by the process by which Members declare interests.

In addition to the common law rule against bias, Members must be mindful of the provisions of the Council's Code of Conduct with regard to interests, referred to below.

If Members are in any doubt about the application of the Code of Conduct, they should seek advice early, from the Monitoring Officer, Deputy Monitoring Officer or one of their staff. Failure to comply with the Code of Conduct may have implications for the individual Member, as there may be a complaint to the Standards Committee. There may also be implications for the decision making process, with criticism of the Planning Committee and possible challenge to the decision on the basis that a Member with an interest remained within the meeting room and tainted the integrity of the decision.

4 **The duty to act fairly/hear both sides or the other side - Predetermination and Predisposition**

"Predetermination" is where a Member is closed to the merits of any arguments relating to a particular application, and makes a decision without taking them into account.

"Predisposition" is where a Member holds a view in favour of or against an application, but has an open mind to the merits of the argument before making a final decision.

Predisposition is acceptable; predetermination is not.

The decision making body must consider all relevant information before coming to its decision. The Member's mind should not be closed until the final decision is made. A Member's mind will be closed if they have already come to a decision on an application prior to entering the meeting room. This is predetermination. A decision will be open to challenge if a Member appears to have already decided how they will vote at the meeting so that nothing will change their mind. This impression can be created in a number of different ways such as quotes given in the press, and what Members have said at meetings or written in correspondence. However, it should be noted that Section 25 of the Localism Act 2011 provides that in the event that a decision is challenged, the court will not find that a member had a closed mind when making the decision **just because** of any previous conduct which might have indicated what view the member took, or would or might take, in relation to the matter. Simply listening to or receiving viewpoints from residents or other interested parties, seeking information through appropriate channels, or making comments to residents, interested parties or other Members or appropriate officers will not necessarily constitute predetermination, provided that the Member makes it clear that they are keeping an open mind.

It is not a problem for Members to be "predisposed", holding a view but having an open mind and being open to persuasion against that view. This includes having formed a preliminary view about how they will vote before they attend the meeting, and/or expressing that view publicly, provided it is clear that their mind is not closed to countervailing arguments.

5 **Example of Maladministration**

The Local Ombudsman some time ago made a finding of maladministration against a council because a Member failed to declare an interest and leave the meeting. The Member had a house that was situated near to and affected by a planning proposal. The Member did not declare an interest and remained in the meeting room and voted on the application.

It is important to the integrity of the Planning process and to open and honest governance that justice must not only be done to the planning application – but also that it is seen to be done, thereby giving the public confidence in the system.

There have also been examples of maladministration where Members have encouraged their colleagues to set aside the advice of professional officers by introducing factors which do not amount to material planning considerations. These can include personal circumstances, or land ownership issues. Members should always stick only to valid planning considerations.

6. **Declarations of Interest and Leaving the Meeting Room**

Disclosable pecuniary interests are defined in Regulations made under the Localism Act 2011, and the statutory provisions regarding such interests are reflected in Section 1 of Part B of the Council's Code of Conduct. If a Member has a disclosable pecuniary interest in any item of business before the Committee, the law requires the Member not to participate. The Council Procedure Rules require the Member to leave the meeting.

Section 2 of Part B of the Council's Code of Conduct defines "other" interests which Members are required to register. These include details of any body to which the Member is appointed by the Council, and details of any body exercising functions of a public nature or directed to charitable purposes or whose principal purpose includes the influencing of public opinion or policy, of which the Member is a member or holds a position of general control or management. Where an item for consideration by the Committee relates to such a registered interest, the interest must be declared at the meeting.

In addition, where a decision might reasonably be regarded as affecting the well-being or financial position of a Member, or that of a relative or close associate of theirs, the Member must declare an "other" interest at the meeting. The phrase "close associate" is not defined in the Code, but covers both social and business associations. Simply knowing the applicant does not necessarily equate to an interest.

Where a Member has an "other" interest as set out in Section 2 of Part B of the Code of Conduct, in a planning application being considered by the Committee, the Member must give careful consideration as to whether that interest is one which precludes them from participating in the debate and decision making. This will be the case if the interest is one which a member of the public with knowledge of the facts would reasonably regard as so significant that it is likely to prejudice the Member's judgement of the public interest. In other words, the interest must be perceived as likely to harm or impair the Member's ability to judge the public interest. However, a member will only be precluded from participating if the item of business affects the financial position of the Member or the person or body through whom the interest arises, or relates to an application by or on behalf of such a person.

Under the Council Procedure Rules, a Member who is precluded from participating in a decision must leave the chamber – the Member is not permitted to return to the public gallery for the debate and should not be seen by other Members when they are making the decision. If a Member with such an interest was present or could be seen to watch the proceedings, this could be sufficient to taint the process.

When declaring interests at meetings, Members should make it clear what level of interest they are declaring, and whether the interest prevents them from taking part in the decision making process.

7. **Party Politics**

A Member must not blindly follow the recommendations of their political party. A decision on a particular planning application should not be dictated by party politics. Party whips should never be used. The Member is part of the decision making body. As far as planning applications are concerned the decision making body is the Planning Committee. That Committee sits in a quasi-judicial manner and each decision is made on its own merits,

within the Development Plan framework, supported by legislation, government advice and other Council land use policies. Therefore each decision has to be made on the information put before the Committee and should take into account the development plan, the impact of the individual development and any individual site characteristics – not party politics.

8. **Allegations of Bias**

In the Planning Committee the time for decision making is after the Members have heard all relevant considerations i.e. after the application has been presented to the Members in the Committee meeting and when the presentation of the application is completed. Therefore, a decision should not be made before the agenda is sent out, at a site visit or immediately before the meeting begins. If a Member has made their mind up before the application is fully presented then this renders the decision open to challenge. This would be on the basis that the application was predetermined, was not considered fairly and that the Member's conduct showed bias. To predetermine an application flies in the face of the principle of the rule 'to hear both sides'.

Council, at its meeting on the 19th November 2008, resolved that Cabinet Members should not sit on the Planning Committee for items directly related to those which have been previously considered by Cabinet (whether they were present for that particular Cabinet item or not). The rationale for this is that where the Council is the applicant or the landowner, and a Member is both a Member of the Planning Committee and also a Cabinet Member with ongoing land-owning responsibilities, it is arguable that the issue of predetermination and bias might arise as a result of the Member's perceived proximity to the proposal through discussions in Cabinet. The Council resolution removes this risk.

However, the simple fact that a Member has been involved in a decision to promote the development of land in the public interest, does not necessarily prevent them from making decisions on the matters of detail. Members approving specific land use allocations in a Local Development Framework for example, would not be prevented from deciding subsequent planning applications. They would be expected to use their decision making abilities to ensure that schemes conform with the requirements of the Framework.

9. **Media Exposure**

A Member of the Planning Committee should never make any public declaration on an application until the application has been determined. If a Member makes a statement that is one sided prior to the application being determined, then that Member is at risk from an allegation of bias i.e. they have not kept their mind open until all matters are before them. In these circumstances it may be inappropriate for the Member to take part in the decision making process to ensure the decision is not tainted. This will be particularly important where there is adverse public reaction to a planning application in the local press some time before the application has received a recommendation from Officers.

10. **Parish Councillors**

A Member of the Planning Committee who is also a parish councillor may speak and vote at both parish and City Council level on the same planning issue (unless the application has been made by the parish council).

As indicated above, Members are under an obligation to approach decision-making with an open mind, prepared to listen to all sides of the argument. Dual-hatted Members who choose to speak and vote at parish and City Council level will need to make it very clear that their vote at parish level represents a preliminary view and that they will reconsider the

matter afresh at City Council level. Failure to do so may result in a challenge on the grounds of predetermination.

Different considerations will apply if the parish council is the applicant in relation to a particular planning application. In that situation a parish councillor would be likely to have an "other" interest at the Planning Committee and be precluded from participating.

It must always be remembered that debate at parish council meetings takes place without professional advice from a Chartered Town Planner. It is likely, therefore, that considerations may involve matters not properly restricted to planning considerations. City Council Members involved in such discussions should take specific care to qualify their views accordingly.

11. **Lobby Groups**

A Member of the Planning Committee who is a member of a lobbying group which has publicly expressed support for or against a planning application will need to consider whether they have an "other" interest, and whether there is any other reason outside the Code (such as bias or predetermination) why they should not participate in the decision.

Members are required to declare an "other" interest if they are a member of a group that lobbies or campaigns about an issue that comes up for discussion or decision. However, a member will not be precluded from participating in the decision on a planning proposal against which they and their lobby group campaigned if they or the lobby group are not affected financially by the matter. It is not relevant for the purposes of the Code of Conduct that the planning proposal will impact on the aims of the lobby or campaign group the member belongs to. The Code is focused on the actions of individuals and as such is about preventing improper personal advantage.

A Member who belongs to a general interest group, such as a local civic society, should disclose an "other" interest where that organisation has made representations on a particular proposal, and should make it clear that the Member has reserved judgement and the independence to make up their own mind on each separate proposal.

12. **Contact by an Applicant Agent or Developer**

It is inevitable that Planning Committee Members will be approached frequently by a variety of people during the planning process. It is therefore important that Members of the Committee are clear on the nature of the advice and the comments that they give.

Officers are encouraged by the government in the National Planning Policy Framework to give pre-application guidance. However, such guidance is only an expression of an initial professional opinion and does not bind the officers to a formal recommendation until public consultation and consultation with statutory consultees has taken place. Only then can a full assessment of a case be made.

Members of the Planning Committee should avoid giving any commitment or the impression of any commitment or view that is held regarding any particular planning application yet to be determined or any matter that may result in the submission of a planning application. It is inappropriate for a Committee Member to meet with the Applicant or Developer to discuss the proposals. Instead they should be directed to the Chief Officer (Regeneration and Planning) and his staff. Equally, any Member of the Committee requiring further information about the application should contact the Chief Officer (Regeneration and Planning) and his staff.

If a meeting or telephone call does takes place then Members of the Committee are advised to avoid comments which infer predetermination such as:

- 'I am completely against any development there'
- 'I am all for any kind of economic regeneration'
- 'The developer X normally builds to a high standard'

Any significant contact with the applicant or other parties should be reported to the Chief Officer (Regeneration and Planning), explaining the nature and purpose of the contacts and the Member's involvement in them.

Recent national changes in the planning system have led the Government to encourage Member involvement in major planning applications. The department for Communities and Local Government stated in 2008 that "for large, complex development of strategic importance, Members should be engaged in the process".

There may therefore be circumstances where officers of the Regeneration and Planning Service invite Members to participate in meetings regarding major, complex, planning applications. These will be minuted by Planning Officers and will be likely to involve not just Members and the applicant/developer, but statutory planning consultees too.

During such meetings, it is important that the decision-making function of Members is not compromised. Therefore, Members should not express views about the planning merits of the proposal that would lead to allegations of predetermination, nor should they engage separately with the Developer. Their attendance at the meeting is to enable them to be informed in the proposals and make suggestions (where necessary) about matters that they would like the future planning application to address. Any suggestions must be referred to the Chief Officer (Regeneration and Planning), so that these may be incorporated in officers' negotiations with the developer. To ensure that the final decision making process remains unfettered, under no circumstances should suggestions be made by Members direct to the developer.

13. Presentations by applicants/developers

Where a meeting has been arranged by the Regeneration and Planning Service in respect of proposals of major, strategic importance, there is nothing to prevent Members from attending. However, this attendance must be in accordance with paragraph 12 of this Protocol.

Where planning proposals do not involve major, strategic development, a meeting between a Member or Members of the Planning Committee and the applicant or developer is unlikely to be facilitated by the Regeneration and Planning Service, and will almost certainly be unnecessary. In the rare circumstances where a meeting does take place between a Member and the applicant or developer, or where the developer makes a presentation specifically for members of the Planning Committee, it is essential that an officer is present and the meeting properly minuted. Any feedback from Members should be to officers and not to the developer. The minutes of any such meeting or presentation should be reported to the Planning Committee prior to any decision being made.

Where a public meeting is arranged by a developer to present a proposal to local residents or the local community, it is likely that an officer will not be present. Members of the Planning Committee may attend, but should do so only as observers, and should not express any formal or definitive views, whether asked to do so by the developer or by a member of the public.

14. **Approach by a Constituent**

If a constituent approaches a Member about an application Members can give advice on planning procedure rules and policy so far as they are able but it is always advisable to direct the constituent to staff of the Regeneration and Planning Service in any event. When speaking to constituents Members must not give any impression of any commitment to the application itself.

15. **Approach by a Non-Constituent**

If a non-constituent approaches a Member, Members can advise the person on planning procedure rules and policy as far as they are able or alternatively ask them to contact their own Ward Member or the Chief Officer (Regeneration and Planning) and his staff.

16. **Disclosure of Information**

It is important that Members are clear on what information is a matter of public record and what information is not. Details contained within the planning application are open to the public, and the planning process and planning policies are all within the public domain. However, sometimes there are matters of commercial or financial confidentiality presented in the course of or as a background to the pre-application discussions, and these should be kept confidential and not be disclosed. If a Member intends to refer publicly to information that is not contained in an application, the Member should first seek officer advice.

17. **Hospitality Offered to Members**

It is advisable in all circumstances to simply refuse any hospitality. To accept creates the risk that there has been undue influence on the planning process. In the rare event that the hospitality of an estimated value in excess of £50 is accepted it must be registered in the register of interests under Paragraph 8 of Section 2 of Part B of the Council's Code of Conduct. It must also be declared as an "other" interest at any meeting where an item of business relating to the source of the hospitality is considered.

18. **Lobbying of Planning Officers**

Members must recognise that they are part of the organisation which employs professional staff who will make their recommendations on planning applications. Paragraph 3(2)(d) of the Code of Conduct provides that a member must not do anything which compromises or is likely to compromise the impartiality of those who work for the Council. Members should be mindful that they should not do anything which puts political pressure on officers to make particular recommendations. For example, it is inappropriate for Members to issue press releases criticising officers in advance of recommendations being made.

Public confidence in the planning system is dependent on planning officers being able to reach open and impartial recommendations on applications, based on lawful planning considerations only, without being improperly influenced in reaching their conclusions by political pressure. Whilst it is entirely proper for Members to enquire about progress on applications and to ask for clarification about the reasons for any recommendation, they must take particular care to ensure that they do not give the impression of applying pressure to officers to make any changes to their recommendations. To do so would leave them open to accusations of applying inappropriate pressure in the form of lobbying, and of breach of paragraph 3(2)(d) of the Code of Conduct..

19. **Lobbying of the Planning Committee by other Members**

Members should not give an impression of any commitment or view on the application itself and Planning Committee Members must consider all matters before forming a view. If the lobbying Member is an applicant the Committee Member must critically assess their relationship to the Applicant-Member. The test is to ask yourself 'is the relationship such that a reasonable person would consider that remaining in the Planning Committee meeting when the decision is made would give the impression of bias'. Simply being a member of the same political party does not necessarily equate to an "other" interest but Members must ask themselves about their relationship, e.g. Are they close associates outside the political arena? Do they socialise with each other?

20. **Social Contact**

Members of the Planning Committee should minimise their direct social contact with known developers and agents, especially when developments are contemplated or applications are being proposed or when controversial decisions are likely to be needed.

21. **Site Visits – Informal or Formal**

Again, if Members of the Planning Committee, whether or not on a site visit, enter any premises which –

- are the subject of/ affected by a planning application or
- are known to be likely to become subject to or affected by a planning application

for any purpose in connection with such an application/proposed application, the Member should be careful to use the inspection purely as a fact-finding exercise and not express any opinion on the merits of the application. Members must not give any kind of indication of what their views of the application are at this stage as they would be at risk of predetermining the issue.

It is recommended that a member of the Planning Committee should not enter a site which is subject to a proposal, other than as part of an official site visit, unless the member feels that it is essential to visit the site other than through attending the official site visit, and the member has first spoken to the Planning Officer about their intention to do so and why (which will be recorded on the file).

22. **Purpose of Formal Visits**

The purpose of a Planning Committee site visit is to give Members the opportunity to see the prospective development site and to see it in context, in relation to the surrounding areas and the neighbouring uses. The Planning Officer will normally identify the site and make a short factual presentation explaining the proposed development and perhaps highlighting issues which initially prompted the site visit. The Planning Officer will answer, where possible, questions raised by Members.

Site visits are not intended to pre-empt the debate. Questions should therefore relate to matters of factual information about the site, the development and the surrounding area rather than a detailed debate regarding the principle or merits of the proposal. Any detailed debate regarding the above should await the formal Committee meeting when all Members of the Committee and members of the public who attend can hear the arguments in a proper setting.

23. **Public Attendance at Formal Site Visits**

Members will often be met by numbers of local residents at a site visit as they are often high profile cases which are under consideration. It is important that the Planning Officer or the Democratic Support Officer explains clearly the purpose of the site visit to residents before the site visit commences. Members of the public can listen to the officers' presentation but should not join in any subsequent discussion. Public views or objections will be fully presented or reported at the Committee meeting and should properly form part of the overall debate and discussion at that time.

Members should avoid getting into individual dialogue with local residents, although it is appreciated this can be difficult to avoid. The Chairman can invite a spokesperson for the residents to answer any specific questions Members may have but this should not become a general debate about the proposal. If there is a request to visit the site from a particular position or location this can be undertaken at the Chairman's discretion. If it is agreed, all Members should accompany the Chairman if possible.

The applicant or his representative will also be invited to attend the site visit. They are present simply to answer any questions the Committee Members may have but should not address the Members on the general merits of the case. Again the Planning Officer or Chairman should explain this situation to the applicant or representative if necessary.

None of the above text on site visits is intended to stifle debate or prevent local residents from having their say. The proper place for such a debate is however at the Committee meeting when neighbour/local views will be properly reported and a proper discussion in a public forum can take place.

24. **Ward Members Speaking at Planning Committee who are Not Members of the Planning Committee – Contact by the Applicant, Developer or Objector**

When a Ward Member speaks at a Committee it is important that they make it clear whose views they are expressing. Are they speaking for themselves only? Are they speaking on behalf of their Ward? Are they speaking on behalf of a group of residents? An important difference between Planning Members and Ward Councillors who are not Members of the Planning Committee is that Ward Members are permitted to express a view prior to entering the meeting room. Also, a Ward Member can inform other Members of their own view. If they are asked to meet with a party who has an interest in an application it should be made clear to that party that the Ward Member cannot lobby Members of the Planning Committee – they can inform the Members of their concerns etc but they cannot lobby.

If the applicant/objector/third party asks for information Members should advise them to contact Regeneration and Planning staff. The Ward Member can comment on how they would like the decision to be determined but must not give any impression of interfering with the normal democratic process. Comments like 'I will have a quiet word with the Chairman' 'the Group will all vote together' or 'it will be sorted' are unacceptable. They infer predetermination and interference, which at the very least is against an open and transparent planning system.

Instead the Member should make it quite clear that they are able to express an opinion to the Committee but the final decision will be made by the Members when they have considered all matters including the Local Development Plan.

When a non Planning Committee Member addresses the Committee, it is advisable that they disclose to the Committee any contact they have had with the applicant and/or agent and/or

interested party. For example if a Ward Member meets with a developer and is in favour of an application they should state 'I am the Ward Member and I am here to represent my own views on this matter. I have spoken to the developer and I have looked at the plans in detail. I am for the application and consider the benefits are ...'. Or 'I am the local Ward Councillor and I am here to represent the views of what I consider is the majority of the residents of my Ward. I have had numerous telephone calls and letters complaining about this. I have met with local resident groups and I am unhappy with the proposal before Members because ...'

A member of the Planning Committee may take the opportunity to exercise separate rights as a Ward Councillor where the Member has fettered his/her discretion to participate in the decision making. However, the Member should make it clear before commencement of the item that they are speaking in this capacity, and should remove themselves from the Committee seating area for the duration of that item.

25. **The Public Participation Process**

With the introduction of the public participation process members of the public now have the opportunity to address the Planning Committee. Each individual has 3 minutes to speak. Ideally the person would refer only to planning issues. However realistically speaking this is unlikely to occur and in practice they may refer to non-planning and development matters.

Planning Committee Members need to sift through such presentations and concentrate on the planning and development considerations, distinguishing between issues that are and are not relevant to the planning decision. Issues that are not planning matters need to be dismissed or given very little weight, while planning and development issues should be taken into account and given great weight. Personal circumstances and financial details are rarely, if ever, determining issues. Members have to give proper weight to the Development Plan and other material considerations.

In considering presentations from the public, Members should be mindful that members of the public affected directly by an application have the same sort of private interest as the applicant, that is an interest in protecting/benefiting their property. Their private interests only become aligned to the wider public interest if material planning considerations support their views.

26. **The Decision Itself**

In accordance with Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 a planning application made under the Planning Acts shall be determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Material considerations are anything that relates to the use and the development of land. Material considerations must be genuine planning considerations, i.e. they must be related to the purpose of planning legislation, which is to regulate the development and use of land in the public interest. In this respect, the Committee has a duty to consider the interests and needs of future generations not currently active in the planning process.

Members should be mindful that local opposition or support for a proposal is not in itself a ground for refusing or granting planning permission, unless that opposition or support is founded upon valid planning reasons. Para B21 of Circular 3/2009 (Costs Awards in Appeals and other Planning Proceedings) states that "while planning authorities are expected to consider the views of local residents when determining a planning application, the extent of local opposition is not, in itself a reasonable ground for resisting development. To carry significant weight, opposition should be founded on valid planning reasons which

are supported by substantial evidence. Planning authorities should therefore make their own objective appraisal and ensure that valid planning reasons are stated and substantial evidence provided”.

A Member who is proposing, seconding or supporting a decision contrary to officer recommendations or the development plan should clearly identify and understand the planning reasons leading to this conclusion/decision. These reasons must be given prior to the vote and be recorded.

Where planning permission is refused against the advice of officers, there may be a risk of the Council being unable to defend the decision on appeal. Under their professional code of conduct, officers are prevented from advancing planning arguments which are at odds with their own bona fide professional opinions. This means that in cases which are not finely balanced either way, the evidence at a hearing or inquiry might have to be presented solely by members, and in particular those who proposed or seconded the resolution. Officers will be able to help Members construct their case and instruct Counsel in appropriate cases, but the evidence will need to be given by Members.

Further, Paragraph B20 of Circular 3/2009 (Costs Awards in Appeals and other Planning Proceedings), states that “Planning Authorities are not bound to accept the recommendations of their officers. However if officers’ professional or technical advice is not followed, authorities will need to show reasonable planning grounds for taking a contrary decision and produce relevant evidence on appeal to support the decision in all respects. If they fail to do so, costs may be awarded against the authority”.

To assist Members, officers will assess whether the Committee needs to be advised on the risks of costs awards associated with their reasoning to depart from the officer recommendation before a final decision is made. This is not intended in any way to pressurise Members to follow officer advice, but is necessary to ensure that Members are fully aware of the potential consequences of their actions before making a decision.

27. **Code of Conduct**

This guide is ancillary to the Council’s Code of Conduct and is designed to help Members understand their role in the Planning process. Its production is recommended by the Audit Commission (‘Probity in Planning’).

28. **Enforcement of the Protocol**

Members need to be aware that this Protocol is for guidance. The breach of its terms will not necessarily result in the decision being invalidated, but may well lead to a decision being challenged. A breach of the Council’s Code of Conduct may lead to a complaint to the Council’s Standards Committee and will be dealt with in accordance with the Standards Committee’s arrangements under the Localism Act 2011 for dealing with such complaints. A breach of this Protocol is not in itself a breach of the Council’s Code of Conduct Code but any complaint of a breach of the Protocol would be investigated by the Monitoring Officer and subsequently reported to the Standards Committee.

If Members have any concerns about the above they should contact the Chief Officer (Governance) and/or the Chief Officer (Regeneration and Planning).