



ANTRIM AND NEWTOWNABBEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

STANDING ORDERS

Approved by Council on 13 May 2019

INDEX	Page
1 Introduction	2
2 Annual and Monthly Meetings	2
3 Time and Place of Meetings	2
4 Convening Special Meetings	2
5 Declarations of Interest	3
6 Notice and Summons of Meetings	3
7 Chair to be taken	3
8 Chairperson of Meeting	3
9 Allocation of seats	4
10 Quorum	4
11 Admission to meetings	4
12 Attendance at Committee meetings	5
13 Record of attendances at meetings	5
14 Exclusion of the public	5
15 Deputations	6
16 Order of Business	6
17 Minutes of the Council	7
18 Submission of Minutes	8
19 Minutes of Committees	8
20 Motions	8
21 Amendments	9
22 Amendments to Regulatory Decisions	12
23 Rules of Debate	12
24 Voting	15
25 Call-in Process (Mandatory)	16
26 Positions of responsibility, etc. – Time Limits (Mandatory)	19
27 Appointment of more than one committee (Mandatory)	19
28 Rescission of a preceding resolution	20
29 Members conduct	20
30 Disturbance by public	21
31 Suspension and amendment of Standing Orders	21
32 Interpretation of Standing Orders	22
33 Planning Committee	22
Appendix 1 – Definitions	23
Appendix 2 – The Protocol for the Operation of the Planning Committee	24

1. Introduction

The purpose of these Standing Orders is to regulate the conduct of business at the Council and Committee meetings. These Standing Orders should be read in conjunction with the Council's Constitution, the Scheme of Delegation and the Financial Regulations. In the case of any conflict, the Standing Orders will prevail, subject to legal advice to the contrary.

2. Annual and Monthly Meetings

- (1) In every year that is not a local election year the Council shall hold an Annual Meeting in the month of June.
- (2) In any year which is a local government election year, the Annual Meeting shall be held within twenty-one days immediately following the election, at such time as the Chief Executive may fix at the offices of the Council or at such other place as the Department may direct.
- (3) A meeting of the Council for the transaction of general business of the Council shall, subject to any deviation which special circumstances may render desirable, for example, a public holiday, be held on the last Monday of every month. Other meetings of the Council for the transaction of general business shall be held as the Council considers necessary.

3. Time and place of meetings

- (1) The meetings of the Council shall be held on the last Monday of every month and the meetings will be opened with a bible reading and prayer. Members are not required to attend for this part of the meeting. Following this part of the meeting, Members outside the Chamber will be called to the meeting.
- (2) The meetings of the Council shall be held at 6.30pm and alternate between the Council Chamber at Mossley Mill and the Round Tower at Antrim Civic Centre.
- (3) The meetings of the Council shall not take place on a Public or Bank Holiday, a Saturday or a Sunday, unless determined otherwise by the Council. When the day of a meeting falls on one of these days, the meeting shall be held on the next following weekday instead, and Council Committee meetings are thereafter arranged in line with this.
- (4) The Annual Meeting and other meetings of the Council shall be held as stated in these standing orders, except where otherwise fixed by statute or by special summons.

4. Convening Special Meetings

- (1) The Mayor of the Council may call a meeting of the Council at any time.
- (2) The Mayor of the Council must call a meeting of the Council if a request for such a meeting, signed by not less than five Members of the Council is presented to him/her; and, if he/she refuses to call a meeting on such a request or if, without so refusing, he/she does not call such a meeting within

the period of seven days from the date of service of the request on him/her, not less than five Members may, on that refusal or on the expiration of that period, call a meeting of the Council.

5. Declarations of Interest

The Chair will remind Members of their obligation to declare any interest they may have in respect of matters under consideration at the meeting. Such declarations will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

6. Notice and Summons of Meetings

Three working days at least before a meeting of the Council, a Committee or Sub-Committee:

- (1) notice of the time and place of the intended Meeting shall be made public by the Council. Where the Meeting is called by Members, the notice shall be signed by them and shall specify the business proposed to be transacted thereat;
- (2) notice and summons of Council and Committee Meetings be issued electronically 3 working days before the meeting, except in exceptional circumstances when notice and summons will be sent by post to Members home addresses. Want of service of this summons shall not affect the validity of a meeting;
- (3) except in the case of business required by statute or, where in the opinion of the Chairperson at the meeting the business should be considered by the meeting as a matter of urgency, any other business cannot be considered at the Council meetings or the Planning Committee meetings but may be considered at all other Committee and sub-Committee meetings.
- (4) items may be added to the agenda of a full Council meeting from the date of service of summons until the date of the Meeting only where the agenda states that a report is to follow.

7. Chair to be taken

At each meeting of the Council, the Chair shall be taken at the time for which the meeting is convened, and business immediately proceeded with.

8. Chairperson of Meeting

- (1) At a Meeting of the Council, the Mayor of the Council, if present, shall preside.
- (2) If the Mayor of the Council is absent from a Meeting of the Council, the Deputy Mayor of the Council, if present, shall preside.
- (3) If both the Mayor and Deputy Mayor are absent from a Meeting of the Council, the Members present shall nominate a Chairperson.
- (4) In the case of a Committee, if the Chair and or Vice Chair are absent the

positions can only be filled by Members of that Committee.

- (5) If discussion arises on the allocation of the position of Chairperson, the Clerk, or Senior Officer, shall exercise the powers of the Chairperson to assist in the regulation of that discussion.
- (6) Any power of the Chairperson of the Council in relation to the conduct of a meeting may be exercised by the person presiding at the meeting.

9. Allocation of Seats

Seating of Parties in the Council Chamber shall be determined by virtue of mutual agreement between the political parties and any independent Members. In the event of failure to agree, any points of dispute will be decided by Members by simple majority vote.

10. Quorum

- (1) The quorum for Council, Committee and Sub Committee meetings be one-quarter of the whole number of Members of the Council, Committee and Sub Committees except for the Planning Committee where the quorum will be six members.
- (2) Where the Planning Committee cannot reach a quorum due to Members believing they are not impartial then the matter will be referred to the full Council to deal with. Where the Planning Committee cannot reach a quorum for any other reason the meeting shall be declared adjourned.
- (3) Subject to sub-paragraph (6), no business shall be transacted at a Meeting of the Council unless at least one-quarter of the whole number of Members are present.
- (4) If during a meeting, the person presiding, after the number of Members present is counted, declares that a meeting is inquorate and it is unlikely that there will be a quorum present within a reasonable time, he shall declare the meeting adjourned.
- (5) Any uncompleted business on the agenda of a meeting adjourned under Standing Order 10(4) above, shall be tabled for discussion at the reconvened meeting.
- (6) Where more than one-quarter of the Members become disqualified at the same time then, until the number of Members in office is increased to not less than three-quarters of the whole number of members, the quorum of the Council shall be determined by reference to the number of Members remaining qualified instead of by reference to the whole number of members.

11. Admission to meetings

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Standing Order, every Meeting of the Council shall be open to the public, in accordance with section 42 of the 2014 Act.

- (2) The public and press may attend only in those parts of the Council Chamber provided for their accommodation at meetings of the Council, unless specifically excluded in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order 14; or as required by the Council to comply with provisions in relation to Fire Safety and Health & Safety.
- (3) The admission of the public is upon the understanding that they must continue at all times to be seated, and that no expression of opinion or noise of any kind be allowed from them.
- (4) At all times during which a Meeting of the Council is open to the public, the Council shall, so far as is practicable, cause to be made available to duly accredited representatives of newspapers, attending for the purpose of reporting proceedings at the meeting, reasonable facilities for taking reports of these proceedings.
- (5) Taking photographs of proceedings or the use of any other means by Members of the public to enable persons not present to see or hear any proceedings (whether at that time or later) or making of any oral report of any proceedings as they take place shall be prohibited unless expressly permitted by the Council.
- (6) The use of social media by a Member of the Council, Members of the public or journalists shall be permitted, during those proceedings that are open to the public, to the extent that its use does not disrupt proceedings.

12. Attendance at Committee meetings

- (1) All Councillors can attend all parts of Committee meetings with the exception of the Planning Committee when they are sitting "in committee."
- (2) Speaking rights may be afforded to non Committee members, with the permission of the Chair, provided the point raised relates to the business under discussion. They are not permitted to vote.
- (3) Members of the Planning committee must also adhere to the Planning Protocol annexed to these Standing Orders.

13. Record of attendances at meetings

The names of the Members present at a Meeting of the Council must be recorded. This will also include non Committee members.

14. Exclusion of the public

- (1) The public shall be excluded from a Meeting of the Council whenever it is likely that, during the transaction of an item of business, confidential information would be disclosed to them in breach of an obligation of confidence.
- (2) The Council may by resolution exclude the public from a Meeting of the Council (whether during the whole or part of the proceedings at the meeting) for such special reasons as may be specified in the resolution being

reasons arising from the nature of the business to be transacted or of the proceedings at the Meeting.

- (3) The Council, having excluded the public, shall only consider the matter referred to it by the resolution. If it should be deemed necessary to consider any matter not included in the resolution, the public shall be re-admitted and the Chairperson may ask leave of the Council to take up the consideration of such additional matters as may be deemed desirable.
- (4) The Chairperson may at any time during the proceedings, if he/she thinks it necessary to secure order, direct the removal of any individual or group of individuals from the Council Chamber, or order the Council Chamber to be wholly cleared of Members of the public.
- (5) The Council, having excluded the public, shall not have the power to adjourn its own sittings or to adjourn a debate to a future sitting. If the business referred to in the resolution is not transacted, the Council may be resumed and a Member of the Council may move that the Council again exclude the public on a future day to deal with the business specified in the resolution which was not transacted.

15. Deputations

- (1) All deputations will be at the discretion of the Council and must not exceed 10 minutes.
- (2) The duration of discussions following a deputation shall not exceed 30 minutes unless the Chair provides permission.
- (3) The deputation shall be confined to the presentation of a statement, or copy of resolutions, and shall not make more than two short addresses by any two Members of the deputation.
- (4) Deputations should not be repetitive and, where possible, issues of a similar or linked nature should be contained in one deputation.
- (5) If the matter upon which the Deputation wishes to address the Council falls within the remit of a Committee, the Deputation shall be heard at that Committee rather than at the Full Council meeting.

16. Order of Business

Subject to any statutory requirements to the contrary, the order of business at every meeting of the Council shall be as follows:

- a) apologies;
- b) declaration of Members interests;
- c) presentations or deputations;
- d) sealing of documents;
- e) confirmation of the Minutes of the last stated Meeting and all adjourned meetings and special meetings held since the last stated Meeting;
- f) adoption of the minutes of the proceedings of any committees and consideration of reports, if any, from such committees;

- g) consideration of motions of which due notice has been given, in the order in which they have been received;
- h) business required by statute to be transacted at the Meeting;
- i) reports of officers, public bodies, agencies etc., if any, may be considered and such orders given thereon as may be deemed necessary;
- j) reports on decisions/recommendations subject to the reconsideration procedure;

17. Minutes of the Council

- (1) The role of the Council is to adopt and approve the Minutes of Committees with the exception of those matters delegated to the Planning Committee.
- (2) The Council may choose to:
 - a) adopt and approve the minutes;
 - b) refer a matter back to Committee;
 - c) amend a committee recommendation.
- (3) Members may therefore ask questions about or comment on a recommendation contained in committee minutes in line with the normal Rules of Debate.
- (4) The Minutes of the Planning Committee are not open for discussions by the Council and are for noting purposes only, except where the minutes involve the Area Plan and in that case Standing Order 17(2) and 17(3) above will apply.
- (5) Minutes of a Council meeting must be published within two working days of the conclusion of the Council meeting.

17.1 Keeping of; as evidence; etc

- (1) Signed (either physical or electronic) minutes of Council, Committee and Sub Committee meetings to be held electronically.
- (2) No discussion shall take place upon the Minutes of a Council meeting except upon their accuracy.
- (3) Any minute purporting to be signed as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) shall be received in evidence without further proof.
- (4) Until the contrary is proved, a Meeting of the Council or of a committee or sub-committee thereof in respect of the proceedings of which a minute has been so made and signed shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all the Members present at the meeting shall be deemed to have been duly qualified, and where the proceedings are proceedings of a committee or sub-committee, the committee or sub-committee shall be deemed to have been duly constituted and to have had power to deal with the matters referred to in the minutes.

17.2 Signing of

The Minutes of a Meeting of the Council shall be signed, either physically or via electronic signature, at the next ensuing Meeting of the Council by the Chairperson presiding, if approved by the meeting at which they fall to be signed.

18. **Submission of Minutes**

It shall be the duty of a committee, through the Chairperson or his/her representative, when its minutes are submitted for approval, to call the attention of the Council to any resolution or matter of an unusual or special character contained therein.

19. **Minutes of Committees**

- (1) A motion or amendment shall not be made or proposed, or any discussion allowed on any matter which does not appear in the committee minutes submitted to the Meeting of the Council, unless the matter is outside the remit of the committee.
- (2) Any matter in the minutes of a committee on which a request for reconsideration, under section 41 of the 2014 Act ('call-in'), has been lodged with the Clerk of the Council shall be identified, and may not be the subject of discussion at that Meeting.

20. **Motions**

- (1) Every motion shall be relevant to some matter:
 - a) in relation to which the Council:
 - i) has power or duties;
 - ii) is not prevented from taking action on by other legislation;
 - b) which directly affects the local government district or its residents; and
 - c) for which the Council is legally competent.

20.1 On notice

- (1) Notice of every motion, other than a motion which under Standing Order 20.2 may be moved without notice, shall be given in writing, signed by the Member or Members of the Council giving the notice, to the Clerk not later than at least seven clear days before the next Meeting of the Council. The motion must be clear in meaning otherwise it shall be rejected until such time as it is resubmitted in clear language, and not later than seven clear days before the meeting.
- (2) A motion shall be rejected if the wording or nature of the motion is considered unlawful or improper.
- (3) All notices shall be dated and numbered as received, and entered in a register to be kept for that purpose. This register shall be open to inspection by every Member of the Council.

- (4) Notices of motion shall be entered by the Clerk in their proper place upon the Summons Paper in the order in which they are received.
- (5) If a motion set out in the Summons is not moved either by a Member who gave notice, or by some other Member on his behalf, it shall, unless postponed by consent of the Council, be treated as withdrawn and shall not be moved without fresh notice.
- (6) If the subject matter of any motion, of which notice has been properly given, upon being moved and seconded be considered at the Council Meeting to which it has been submitted.
- (7) If a notice of motion fails to be considered at a Meeting of the Council, such notice of motion will only be included on the Summons Paper for the following meeting if submitted in writing to the Clerk by the Member concerned not later than seven clear days, at least, before the Council meeting.
- (8) Any notice of motion which fails to be considered at two consecutive meetings will not be accepted for inclusion on the Summons Paper for a period of six months from the date of the second meeting at which the matter has failed to be considered.

20.2 Without notice

The following motions may be moved without notice:

- a) to appoint a Chairperson of the meeting at which the motion is moved;
- b) in relation to the accuracy of the minutes;
- c) to change the order of business in the agenda;
- d) to refer something to an appropriate body or individual;
- e) to appoint a committee or Members thereof arising from an item on the summons for the meeting;
- f) to receive reports or adoption of recommendations of committees or officers and any resolutions flowing from them;
- g) to withdraw a motion;
- h) to amend a motion;
- i) to proceed to the next business;
- j) that the question be now put;
- k) to adjourn a debate;
- l) to adjourn a meeting;
- m) to suspend Standing Orders, in accordance with Standing Order 31.1;
- n) to exclude the public and press in accordance with section 42 of the 2014 Act;
- o) to not hear further a Member named under Standing Order 29.1 or to exclude them from the meeting under Standing Order 29.2.

21. **Amendments**

When a motion is under debate at any meeting of the Council, an amendment or further motion shall not be received, with the exception of the following:

- a) to amend the proposal; or
- b) that the Council do now adjourn; or
- c) that the debate be adjourned; or
- d) that the question be now put; or
- e) that the Council do proceed to the next business.

21.1 To amend the Proposal

- (1) An amendment must be legitimate and within the scope of the proposal. It must not be a direct negative; must be relevant to the proposal which it seeks to amend; and not inconsistent with anything already agreed upon at the same meeting. An amendment must relate solely to the proposal which it seeks to amend, and not be, in effect, a new proposition on a different matter, and must not place a greater responsibility on the meeting than the original proposal.
- (2) An amendment to a motion shall be either:
 - a) to refer a subject of debate to a committee or to an officer for consideration or re-consideration;
 - b) to leave out words;
 - c) to leave out words and insert or add others; or
 - d) to insert or add words;but such omission, insertion or addition of words shall not have the effect of directly negating the motion before the Council.
- (3) When an amendment upon an original proposal has been moved, the question to be put shall be "That the amendment be made". Where any amendment is agreed, the question to be put shall be "That the proposal, as amended, be agreed". Where any amendment is rejected the question of the substantive proposal shall be put.

21.2 That the Council Do Now Adjourn

- (1) Any Member of the Council who has not already spoken to the proposal or amendment then under debate may move "that the Council do now adjourn". Such a proposal must be seconded. The mover and seconder shall not speak beyond formally moving and seconding the proposal, which shall be put to the vote without debate.
- (2) In the event of the proposal for the adjournment being carried, the Chairperson shall (unless stated in the proposal) fix the date for the adjourned meeting for the continuation of the debate on the proposal or amendment under discussion at the time of the adjournment, and for the transaction of the remaining business (if any) on the Agenda for the meeting so adjourned.
- (3) A second proposal "that the Council do now adjourn" shall not be made within half-an-hour unless, in the opinion of the Chairperson, the circumstances are materially altered.

21.3 That the Debate be Adjourned

- (1) Any Member of the Council who has not already spoken to the proposal or amendment then under debate may move "that the debate be adjourned". Such a proposal must be seconded. The mover and seconder shall not speak beyond formally moving and seconding it.
- (2) Before putting to the meeting a proposal "that the debate be adjourned", the Chairperson presiding shall call on the mover of the proposal or amendment under discussion to reply on the question of adjournment and, after such reply, which will not prejudice the right of the mover of a proposal to reply on the original question, shall put the proposal for adjournment of the debate to the vote without further debate.
- (3) If the proposal be carried, the Council shall proceed to the next business on the agenda, and the discussion of the adjourned debate shall be resumed at the next meeting of the Council unless a special meeting of the Council shall be called for the purpose.
- (4) On resuming an adjourned debate, the Member who moved its adjournment shall be entitled to speak first. A second proposal "that the debate be adjourned" shall not be made within half-an-hour. A Member shall not move or second more than one proposal for the adjournment of the same debate.

21.4 That the Question Be Now Put

- (1) Any Member who has not already spoken to the proposal or amendment then under debate may move "that the question be now put". Such a proposal must be seconded. The mover and seconder shall not speak beyond formally moving and seconding it.
- (2) If the Chairperson is of the opinion that the subject before the Council has been sufficiently discussed, he/she shall put the proposal "that the question be now put" to the vote without debate and if same is carried, the proposal or amendment under discussion shall be put to the Council.
- (3) A second proposal "that the question be now put" shall not be made on the discussion of the same question within half-an-hour.
- (4) A Member shall not move or second more than one proposal "that the question be now put" on the discussion of the same question.

21.5 That the Council Do Now Proceed to the Next Business

- (1) Any Member of the Council who has not already spoken to any proposal or amendment then under debate may move, "that the Council do proceed to the next business". Such a proposal must be seconded. The mover and seconder shall not speak beyond formally moving and seconding the proposal which shall be put to the vote without debate.
- (2) If the Chairperson is of the opinion that the subject before the Council has been sufficiently discussed, he/she shall put the proposal "that the Council do

proceed to the next business" to the vote without debate and if same is carried the proposal or amendment under discussion shall be put to the Council.

- (3) When a proposal is carried "that the Council do proceed to the next business", the question under discussion shall be considered as dropped.
- (4) A second proposal "that the Council do proceed to the next business" shall not be made on the same question within half-an-hour.
- (5) A Member shall not move or second more than one proposal "that the Council do proceed to the next business" on the discussion of the same question.

22. Amendments to Regulatory Decisions

- (1) No amendment may be moved to a minute which is a Regulatory Decision.
- (2) For the purposes of these Standing Orders, a Regulatory Decision is a determination of an application for planning permission or any decision, determination, action, direction, order, approval, refusal, or enforcement action in exercise of powers of the Council as the local planning authority; or any application for which the Council is the licensing authority.

23. Rules of Debate

23.1 Motions and amendments to be reduced to writing and seconded

- (1) A motion or amendment shall not be discussed unless it has been proposed and seconded.
- (2) A Member when seconding a motion or amendment may, if he/she then declares his/her intention to do so, reserve his/her speech until a later period of the debate.

23.2 Alteration of motion

- (1) A Member may alter a motion (of which he/she has given notice as proposed) with the consent of the meeting. The meeting's consent will be signified without discussion.
- (2) A Member may alter a motion which he/she has moved without notice with the consent of both the meeting and the seconder. The meeting's consent will be signified without discussion.
- (3) Only alterations which could be made as an amendment may be made.

23.3 Withdrawal of motion

- (1) A Member may withdraw a motion (of which he/she has given notice under Standing Order 20.1) at any time after the meeting has commenced provided that he/she has not moved the motion or spoken on it and has the consent of the meeting. The meeting's consent will be signified without discussion.

(2) A Member may withdraw any other motions which he/she has moved with the consent of both the meeting and seconder. The meeting's consent will be signified without discussion.

(3) No Member may speak on the motion after the mover has asked permission to withdraw it unless permission is refused.

23.4 Mode of address

A Member shall direct his/her speech to the question under discussion or to a personal explanation or to a point of order.

23.5 Precedence in speaking

Whenever two or more Members wish to speak at the same time, the Chairperson shall decide who has precedence.

23.6 Place of Member speaking

A Member, when addressing the Chairperson shall speak from the place allocated to him/her in the Council Chamber.

23.7 Member called to order

If any Member, while speaking, be called to order, they shall not again address the Council until the Chairperson has disposed of the question of order.

23.8 Definition of point of order

A point of order shall relate only to an alleged breach of a Standing Order or statutory provision and the Member shall specify the Standing Order or provision and the way in which he/she considers it has been broken. A Point of Order refers to an interjection by a Member who does not have the floor to call to the Chairperson's attention an alleged breach of Standing Orders.

23.9 Member may raise a point of order

A Member may raise a point of order and shall be entitled to be heard immediately.

23.10 Ruling of Chairperson on point of order

The ruling of the Chairperson on a point of order shall not be open to discussion.

23.11 Member to speak to motion

A Member who speaks shall direct his/her speech strictly to the Motion under discussion, or an amendment thereof.

23.12 Member shall not speak more than once

A Member who has spoken on any Motion shall not speak again whilst it is the subject of debate, except:

- a) at the Chairperson's discretion;
- b) to speak once on an amendment moved by another member;
- c) if the Motion has been amended since he/she last spoke, to move a further amendment;
- d) if his/her first speech was on an amendment moved by another Member to speak on the main issue whether or not the amendment on which he/she spoke was carried;
- e) in the exercise of a right to reply given by Standing Order 23.19;
- f) on a point of order.

23.13 Duration of speeches

Except with the permission of the Council, a member, in introducing a Motion, shall not speak for more than ten minutes and in replying, for more than five minutes.

23.14 Addressing the Council

The Council during its sitting, shall not, unless with the consent of the Council, be addressed by any person who is not a Member of the Council.

23.15 Only one motion / amendment may be moved and discussed at a time

- (1) Only one amendment may be moved and discussed at any one time. No further amendment may be moved until the amendment under discussion has been disposed of.
- (2) If an amendment is not carried, other amendments to the original motion may be moved.
- (3) If an amendment is carried, the motion as amended takes the place of the original motion. This becomes the substantive motion to which any further amendments are moved.

23.16 When a motion is under debate no other motion shall be moved

When a Motion is under debate no other Motion shall be moved except the following:

- a) to amend the motion;
- b) to adjourn the meeting;
- c) to adjourn the debate;
- d) to proceed to the next business;
- e) that the question be now put;
- f) that a Member be not further heard;
- g) by the Chairperson under Standing Order 29.2, that a Member do leave the meeting.

23.17 Chairperson rising during debate

Whenever the Chairperson rises (if they choose to do so), or otherwise calls the meeting to order during a debate, a Member then speaking shall cease and the Council shall be silent.

23.18 Chairperson not to receive motion for direct negative

The Chairperson shall not receive a Motion for a direct negative to a question but, on the conclusion of the debate, the question shall be put and resolved in the affirmative or negative.

23.19 Mover's right of reply

The mover of a motion has a right to reply at the close of the debate on the motion, immediately before it is put to the vote. If an amendment is moved, the mover of the original motion shall also have a right of reply at the close of the debate on the amendment and shall not otherwise speak on the amendment. The mover of the amendment shall have no right of reply to the debate on his amendment.

23.20 Explanations

A Member who has been referred to by another Member during a speech and has had ascribed to him/her an opinion or comment which they feel to be inaccurate may, with the consent of the Chair, give a short explanation of the matter at the conclusion of the speech in which they are referred to, regardless of whether or not they have already spoken on the matter under discussion. This explanation must deal solely with the issue at hand, must not introduce new arguments and not in effect be a new speech on the matter.

24. Voting

24.1 Majority

Subject to any statutory provisions to the contrary, any matter will be decided by a simple majority of those Members present and voting.

24.2 Chairperson's casting vote

If there are equal numbers of votes for and against, the Chairperson will have a second or casting vote.

24.3 Qualified majority (Mandatory)

A qualified majority is defined in 2014 Act, section 40(2) as "80 per cent of the votes of the Members present and voting on the decision."

This section applies to Committees as well as Full Council.

A qualified majority shall be required in relation to a council's decision on -

- a) the adoption of executive arrangements or prescribed arrangements as the council's form of governance, as provided for in section 19 of the 2014 Act;
- b) the method to be adopted for filling positions of responsibility (Schedule 1 of the 2014 Act);
- c) the method to be adopted for appointing councillors to committees (Schedule 2 of the 2014 Act);

- d) the exercise of the general power of competence in accordance with section 79 of the 2014 Act;
- e) a call-in made in accordance with section 41(1)(b) of the 2014 Act; and
- f) the suspension of Standing Orders.

24.4 Show of hands

Unless a recorded vote is demanded under Standing Order 24.5, the Chairperson will take the vote by a show of hands, or if there is no dissent, by the affirmation of the meeting.

24.5 Recorded vote

- a) If, before a vote is called, any Member present at the meeting demands it, the names for and against the motion or amendment or abstaining from voting will be taken down in writing and entered into the minutes. A demand for a recorded vote will override any other method of voting.
- b) When a recorded vote is requested, ballot papers will be issued to Members to register their vote and the outcome of the vote will be confirmed and recorded in the minutes. This procedure only applies to meetings of the full Council, a recorded vote at a Committee meeting will be recorded by means of a show of hands.
- c) The possibility of using electronic voting for a recorded vote can be used if available.

25 'Call-in' process (Mandatory)

The 2014 Act, section 41, requires the Council's Standing Orders to "make provision requiring reconsideration of a decision if 15 per cent of the Members of the Council (rounded up to the next highest number if necessary)" present to the Clerk a requisition on either or both of the following grounds:

- a) That the decision was not arrived at after a proper consideration of the relevant facts and issues;
- b) That the decision would disproportionately affect adversely any section of the inhabitants of the district.

25.1 Decisions subject to call-in

(1) The following decisions may be subject to call-in in such manner as is specified in these standing orders –

- a) a decision of the Council;
- b) a decision of the Executive;
- c) an executive decision taken under joint arrangements in accordance with section 26 of the 2014 Act;
- d) a key decision taken by an officer or officers of the Council;
- e) a decision taken by a committee under delegated authority in accordance with section 7 of the 2014 Act; and
- f) a decision taken by a committee to make a recommendation for ratification by the council.

(2) The following decisions shall not be subject to call-in –

- a) a decision on a regulatory or quasi-judicial function which is subject to a separate appeal mechanism;
- b) a decision which is deemed to be a case of special urgency in accordance with regulation 26 of the 2014 Executive Arrangements Regulations;
- c) a decision where an unreasonable delay could be prejudicial to the Council's or the public's interests;
- d) a decision taken by an officer or officers which is not a key decision;
- e) a decision by the executive which serves only to note a report from or the actions of an officer or officers.

(3) No decision shall be subject to call-in more than once for each of the reasons specified in section 41(1) of the 2014 Act.

25.2 Call-in admissibility

(1) A call-in must be submitted in writing to the Clerk by 12 noon on the third working day following:

- a) In the case of a decision of the Council, the date of the Council meeting at which the decision was taken; and
- b) In the case of a decision of a committee, the date on which the decision to which the call in relates was published.

(2) If a call in is received after the specified deadline, it shall be deemed inadmissible.

(3) A call-in shall—

- a) specify the reasons why a decision should be reconsidered; and
- b) subject to sub-paragraph (6) of this standing order, be deemed to be inadmissible if the reasons are not specified.

(4) In the case of a call-in submitted under section 41(1)(b) of the 2014 Act, Members shall state in the reasons specified under sub-paragraph (3) of this standing order—

- a) the community that would be affected by the decision; and
- b) the nature and extent of the disproportionate adverse impact.

(5) Following receipt of a call-in, the clerk shall confirm that—

- a) It has the support of 15 per cent of the Members of the council; and
- b) The reasons for the call-in has been specified.

(6) Where the reasons have not been specified on the requisition the clerk shall notify the Members making the requisition that it shall be considered inadmissible if reasons are not specified in writing within the specified deadline.

- (7) Following receipt of an admissible call-in submitted under section 41(1)(b) of the 2014 Act, the clerk shall seek the opinion of a practicing solicitor or barrister in accordance with section 41(2) of the 2014 Act.
- (8) Where the legal opinion obtained in accordance with section 41(2) of the 2014 Act confirms that the call-in has merit, the clerk shall--
 - a) furnish the outcome of the legal opinion to members; and
 - b) include the decision on the agenda for the next available meeting of the council, at which it will be taken by a qualified majority.
- (9) Where the legal opinion obtained in accordance with section 41(2) of the 2014 Act indicates that the call-in does not have merit, the clerk shall—
 - a) furnish the outcome of the legal opinion to members; and
 - b) make arrangements for the decision to be implemented or tabled for ratification by the council, as appropriate.

25.3 The call-in process: committee arrangements

- (1) For the purposes of reconsideration of a decision pursuant to a call-in the minutes of a committee which record a decision—
 - a) taken under delegated authority; or
 - b) for ratification by the council

must be published within two working days of the conclusion of the meetings. That date of publication must be regarded as the date of publication for the purposes of a call-in.

- (2) If a call-in is not received by the deadline specified in Standing Order 25.2(1), the decision specified in—
 - a) 25.3(1)(a) of this standing order must be implemented; or
 - b) 25.3(1)(b) of this standing order must be tabled for ratification by the council.

- (3) The tabling for ratification of a decision specified in paragraph 25.3(1)(b) of this standing order, or the implementation of a decision specified in paragraph 25.3(1)(a) of this standing order, must be postponed (unless the total level of support for the call-in falls below 15 per cent of the members) until the call-in has been resolved. The decision maker may rescind the decision at any time prior to the call-in being resolved.

- (4) If an admissible call-in is made in accordance with section 41(1)(a) of the 2014 Act, the Council must appoint an ad hoc committee of the council, the membership of which will be—

- a) the chairpersons of all committees of the council; and
- b) the deputy chairpersons of all committees of the council

to consider the process adopted by the decision-making committee.

- (5) The chairperson and deputy chairperson of the committee which was responsible for the decision which is the subject of the call-in must not have voting rights at a meeting of the committee appointed in accordance with sub-paragraph (4) of this standing order.
- (6) The Members who submitted the call-in, or a Member on their behalf, must be invited to attend the meeting at which the decision subject to the call-in is considered and may, upon the request of the chairperson, address the meeting, but must not have voting rights.
- (7) A committee appointed in accordance with sub-paragraph (4) of this standing order may—
 - a) refer the decision back to the decision maker;
 - b) in the case of a decision taken under delegated authority, support the decision; or
 - c) in the case of a decision for ratification by the council, refer the decision to the council.
- (8) Where a decision has been supported in accordance with sub-paragraph (7) of this standing order, that decision must—
 - a) be approved;
 - b) be inserted in the Register of Decisions; and
 - c) become operative from the date of the meeting at which the committee appointed in accordance with sub-paragraph (4) of this standing order confirmed support for the decision.

26 Positions of responsibility, etc. – Time Limits (Mandatory)

- (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) of this standing order, in relation to positions of responsibility selected in accordance with paragraphs 2(1) and 2(2) of Schedule 1 to the 2014 Act, the period specified for—
 - a) the nominating officer to select a position of responsibility and the term for which it must be held; and
 - b) the person nominated to accept the selected position is 15 minutes.
- (2) An extension to the period specified in sub-paragraph (1) of this standing order may be granted subject to the approval of the Council. Such an extension may be requested by—
 - a) the nominating officer;
 - b) the person nominated to hold the selected position; or
 - c) another Member.

27 Appointment of more than one committee (Mandatory)

- (1) Where the Council appoints more than one committee at the same meeting in accordance with paragraph 5 of Schedule 2 to the 2014 Act, for the purposes of determining the number of places that must be allocated across the parties and independent Members of the Council, it must agree—

- a) the number of committees to be appointed; and
 - b) the number of councillors that shall constitute the membership of each committee.
- (2) The total number of places to which a nominating officer of a party may nominate Members who stood in the name of that party when elected must be calculated in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 4 of Schedule 2 to the 2014 Act and any resolution of the Council made thereunder.
- (3) A nominating officer's function under paragraph 2(1)(b) of Schedule 2 to the 2014 Act shall be exercised in such manner as to ensure that—
- a) all Members of a committee are not nominated by the same nominating officer;
 - b) a nominating officer of a party may nominate Members who stood in the name of that party to fill the majority of places on a committee, if the majority of Members stood in the name of that party; and
 - c) subject to (a) and (b), the number of Members nominated by each nominating officer of a party, in so far as is reasonably practicable, bear the same proportion to the number of places on that committee as is borne by the number of Members who stood in the name of that party.
- (4) Nominations made in accordance with sub-paragraph (3) of this standing order shall take into account any positions of responsibility on a committee held by a Member who stood in the name of a party.

28 Rescission of a preceding resolution

- (1) This Standing Order shall not apply to any resolution in respect of any legal or contractual matters.
- (2) No motion to rescind any resolution passed within the preceding six months shall be proposed by a Member unless the notice thereof given in pursuance of Standing Order 20.1 bears the names of at least 15 per cent of the Members of the Council.
- (3) When any such motion has been disposed of by the Council, it shall not be open to any Member to propose a similar motion within a further period of six months.

29 Members conduct

Members must have due regard to the provisions of the Northern Ireland Local Government Code of Conduct for Councillors in relation to their conduct during the whole of the proceedings of a meeting of the Council.

Members will remain seated while speaking unless otherwise agreed by the Chair.

29.1 Member not to be heard further

If at a meeting any Member of the Council, misconducts himself/herself by persistently disregarding the ruling of the chair, or by behaving irregularly,

improperly or offensively or by willfully obstructing the business of the Council, the Chairperson or any other Member may move "that the Member named be not further heard". The motion, if seconded, shall be put and determined without discussion.

29.2 Member to leave the meeting

If the Member named continues to behave improperly after such a motion is carried, the Chairperson or any other Member may move that either the Member leaves the meeting or that the meeting is adjourned for a specified period. If seconded, the motion will be voted on without discussion.

29.3 General disturbance

When the Chairperson is of the opinion that the due and orderly dispatch of business is impossible, he/she in addition to any other powers vested in him/her may, without question, adjourn the meeting of the Council for such period as he/she in his/her discretion shall consider expedient.

30 Disturbance by public

30.1 Removal of Member of the public

If a Member of the public interrupts proceedings, the Chairperson will warn the person concerned. If they continue to interrupt, the Chairperson will order their removal from the meeting room.

30.2 Clearance of part of meeting room

If there is a general disturbance in any part of the meeting room open to the public, the Chairperson may call for that part to be cleared.

31 Suspension and amendment of Standing Orders

31.1 Suspension

A Member may move a motion for the suspension of one or more of these Council Standing Orders excluding Standing Orders 24.3, 25, 26 and 27 which cannot be suspended. Suspension can only be for the duration of the meeting. The Minutes of the Meeting must record the reason for the suspension. Mandatory standing orders may not be suspended by the Council.

31.2 Amendment

Any motion to, add to, vary or revoke these Standing Orders will, when proposed and seconded, stand adjourned, without discussion to the next ordinary Meeting of the Council. The mandatory standing orders may not be added to, varied or revoked by the Council.

This power lies with the Full Council only. No arrangements shall be made whereby a Committee, Sub-Committee or Officer may exercise any power of the Full Council to vary, revoke or add to these Standing Orders.

32 Interpretation of Standing Orders

The ruling of the Chairperson as to the interpretation, construction or application of any of these Standing Orders or as to any proceedings of the Council, shall not be challenged at any Meeting of the Council.

33 Planning Committee

The Protocol for the Operation of the Planning Committee in its entirety forms part of these Standing Orders and is annexed hereto at Appendix 2. In the operation and application of this Protocol the authority of these Standing Orders will have precedence on all matters.

APPENDIX 1 - Definitions

"2014 Act" means the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014;

"budget" means the expenditure authorised by a Council under section 3 of the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011;

"call-in" means a requisition for the reconsideration of a decision as provided for in section 41(1) of the 2014 Act;

"clerk" means the clerk of a Council appointed under section 41 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972;

"committee" means a committee appointed under section 7 of the 2014 Act;

"delegated authority" means the discharge of a function under authority fixed by a Council under section 7 of the 2014 Act;

"decision maker" means the body or person making an executive decision, a decision under delegated authority or a key decision;

"executive" means a cabinet-style executive or a streamlined committee executive as provided for in section 21(2) of the 2014 Act;

"Executive Arrangements Regulations" means the Local Government (Executive Arrangements) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015;

"executive decision" means a decision taken by a decision maker in connection with the discharge of a function which is the responsibility of the executive of a council;

"key decision" means a decision under executive arrangements which is likely—

- (a) to result in the Council incurring expenditure which is, or the making of savings which are, significant having regard to the council's annual budget for the service or function to which the decision relates; or
- (b) to be significant in terms of the effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more electoral areas in the local government district of the council;

"member" means a councillor on that council;

"nominating officer" means

- (a) the person registered under the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 as the party's nominating officer; or
- (b) a Member of the Council nominated by that person for the purposes of Schedule 1 to the 2014 Act;

"party" means a party registered under the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 in the Northern Ireland register (within the meaning of that Act);

"policy framework" means the policies and procedures agreed by the Council in relation to the delivery of a function or functions of the council;

"proper officer" means an officer appointed by the Council for the purpose of supporting the executive;

"published" means made available for inspection by Members of the council;

"Register of Decisions" means a register of decisions maintained by the Council of those decisions agreed by the council;

"section of the inhabitants of the district" means any section of the inhabitants that is clearly identifiable by location, interest or other category;

"special resolution" means a resolution of a Council as defined in section 148 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972.



**PROTOCOL
FOR THE OPERATION
OF THE
ANTRIM AND
NEWTOWNABBAY
PLANNING COMMITTEE**

INDEX

	Page
Introduction	26
Remit of the Planning Committee	26
Size of committee	27
Frequency of meetings	27
Enforcement & Scheme of delegation	27
Referral of delegated application to committee	27
Format of committee meetings	28
Pre-determination hearings	29
Public speaking	30
Decisions contrary to officer recommendation	31
Decisions contrary to local development plan	32
Deferrals	32
Site visits	32
Training	33
Network	33
Review of decisions	33
Legal adviser	33
Appendix 1 – Code of Conduct	
Appendix 2 – Scheme of Delegation	

INTRODUCTION

- 1 On 1 April 2015, the planning function previously delivered through the Department of the Environment's Area Planning Offices transferred to the 11 local Councils in Northern Ireland.
- 2 Elected Members should refer, as necessary, to the mandatory Councillors' Code of Conduct, guidance issued on the Code by the Commissioner for Complaints, and to any relevant advice and guidance issued by the Department in relation to planning. A copy of the Councillors' Code of Conduct is included at Appendix 1.

REMIT OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Development Management

- 3 The main role of the Planning Committee is to consider applications made to the Council as the local planning authority and decide whether or not they should be approved. To this end the Planning Committee has full delegated authority, meaning that the decisions of the Committee will not go to the full Council for ratification.

Development Plan

- 4 The Council is required by Section 8 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 to prepare a plan for its district to be known as a plan strategy. The strategy must set out the Council objectives in relation to the development land in its district, and its strategic policies for the implementation of those objectives. After the plan strategy has been adopted the Council must then prepare a local policies plan. This will set out the Council policy in relation to what type and scale of development is appropriate and where it should be located.
- 5 Both these documents comprise the Local Development Plan. This plan forms the basis for public and private investment decisions, providing a degree of certainty as to how land will be developed. In law, planning applications must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless other material considerations indicate otherwise. This means that where land is zoned for a particular use, the Planning Committee should ensure it is reserved for that use: for example, an application for housing in an area zoned for housing should be approved unless the design and layout fails in terms of the environmental, open space and access standards, or its design and layout has a detrimental impact on the character of the area or neighbouring amenity.
- 6 The Planning Committee's role in relation to the local development plan is to contribute to the development of and approve the local development plan before it is passed by resolution of the Council. The Planning Committee should also ensure that the local development plan is monitored annually, particularly in terms of the availability of housing and economic development land, and that it is reviewed every five years, giving consideration to whether there is a need to change the plan strategy or the zonings, designations and policies as contained in the local policies plan.

SIZE OF COMMITTEE

- 7 The Planning Committee will be comprised of 12 Members and the quorum for meetings will be 6 Members.
- 8 The Chief Executive, the Director of Economic Development and Planning, the Head of Planning and other relevant Planning, Legal and Administration Officers will attend the Planning Committee meetings as required to do so. It is expected that the Head of Planning or their nominated deputy will attend all meetings.

FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

- 9 The Planning Committee will meet monthly. A schedule of meetings can be found on the Councils website. Meetings will be held, unless there is a requirement to be held in another location, in the Council Chamber at Mossley Mill, Carnmoney Road North, Newtownabbey, BT36 5QA.

ENFORCEMENT & SCHEME OF DELEGATION

- 10 Section 31 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 requires each Council to introduce Schemes of Delegation.
- 11 A Scheme of Delegation for the Planning function including Enforcement matters has been agreed by the Council and is included at Appendix 2.
- 12 In addition to those cases presented to the Planning Committee, the Head of Planning or his/her nominated Officer will prepare a quarterly report on enforcement including the progress of formal enforcement cases which will be circulated to all elected Members, not just Planning Committee Members (this will include; the number of live cases, details of notices issued, prosecutions and any other information deemed relevant).
- 13 The Planning (Development Management) Regulations (NI) 2015 state that an appointed officer cannot determine an application for planning permission where the application is made by the Council or an elected Member of the Council, or the application relates to land in which the Council has an interest. Instead, these applications must be determined by the Planning Committee. The Scheme of Delegation agreed by the Council reflects these restrictions.

REFERRAL OF DELEGATED APPLICATIONS TO THE PLANNING COMMITTEE

- 14 The scheme of delegation agreed by the Council includes the provision for Members (including those not on the Planning Committee) to request, where they consider it appropriate, that an application, which would normally fall within the Scheme of Delegation, can be referred to the Planning Committee for determination. In addition the Head of Planning can also refer any matter which he/she considers suitable for determination by the Planning Committee. Members of the public cannot directly request that an application be referred to the Planning Committee. Any referral request by a Council Member must be made in writing and must clearly specify the planning grounds on which the request is being made to ensure that applications are not unduly delayed.

15 The number and nature of applications referred to the Planning Committee will be reviewed on a regular basis.

FORMAT OF PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

16 The Council operates its Planning Committee having regard to its approved Standing Orders. In doing so the following procedural arrangements will apply:

- the Planning section will prepare a weekly document which will be circulated to all Members (including those not on the Planning Committee). This will comprise of 2 key components;
 - a list of all valid applications for that week, as well as;
 - a list of those applications to be delegated to Officers under the agreed Scheme of Delegation.
- all Planning Committee Members should be sent the agenda 3 working days in advance of the meeting with a report on each application not delegated to Officers;
- Officers will prepare an addendum report(s) to advise Members about any updated information received that is required to inform a decision since the agenda was issued, or an Officer may update the Members verbally at the meeting in respect of the same; and
- the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Planning Committee along with relevant Officers should hold a briefing session with Planning Officers on each application to be considered in advance of the Planning Committee meeting.

17 The Planning Committee meeting will be presided over by the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Planning Committee. Following apologies, elected Members will be asked to declare any interests they have on the agenda items, which should be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. The elected Member must not speak on the item and must leave the meeting for that item.

18 The only exception to this rule is in cases where the elected Member is the applicant. In such circumstances, the Member will declare his/her interest at the start of the meeting and will remove themselves from the decision-making process on the application. He/she may however speak as the applicant under the Public Speaking procedures.

19 The Planning section will prepare a report which will be circulated in advance. The application will be presented by a Planning Officer and a recommendation made on whether the application should be approved, approved with conditions or refused. Plans and photographs may be shown as appropriate.

20 After the Planning Officer presents the report, elected Members will have an opportunity to listen to speakers, ask questions of the Officer relating to the proposed development and debate the case. The Planning Committee then discusses the application before taking a vote (proposed and seconded followed by a show of hands) on whether or not to agree with the officer's recommendation. The Chairperson has a casting vote.

- 21 Should a Member wish to have their objection to a decision recorded this will be reflected in the minutes of the meeting. A recorded vote may also be requested in certain circumstances whereby the names of Members voting for and against the proposal will be recorded.
- 22 Elected Members can add conditions to a permission but they cannot amend the application itself (for example, by allowing a one-bedroom flat if the application is for a two-bedroom flat). Any additional conditions should be proposed and seconded before being voted on by Members. Members should be aware that conditions can be tested at appeal and based on planning case law there are a number of requirements that they should therefore meet, namely that they should be necessary, relevant to planning and the development under consideration, enforceable, precise and reasonable in all other respects.
- 23 Members must be present for the entire item, including the Officer's introduction and update; otherwise they cannot take part in the debate or vote on that item.

PRE-DETERMINATION HEARINGS

- 24 In order to enhance scrutiny of applications for major development which may raise issues with particular sensitivity for a local area, Regulation 7 of the Planning (Development Management) Regulations (NI) 2015 sets out a mandatory requirement for pre-determination hearings for those major developments which have been subject to notification (i.e. referred to the Department for call-in consideration, but that have been returned to a Council for determination). In such cases the Planning Committee will hold a hearing prior to the application being determined.
- 25 In addition, the Planning Committee may also hold pre-determination hearings, at its discretion, when considered necessary, to take on board local community views, as well as those in support of the development. The intention is to give applicants and those who have submitted relevant representations the opportunity to be heard by the Planning Committee before it takes a decision. This will make the application process for major development more inclusive and transparent.
- 26 The scope to hold these hearings is likely to apply only to those applications for major developments. The Planning Committee will therefore judge when a significant body of relevant planning objections is a sufficient material consideration to warrant a pre-determination hearing, taking account of:
 - the relevance of the objections in planning terms;
 - the extent to which relevant objections are representative of the community, particularly in the context of pre-application community consultation; and
 - the numbers of representations against the proposal in relation to where the proposal is and the number of people likely to be affected by the proposal.
- 27 Any hearing should take place after the expiry of the period for making representations on the application but before the Planning Committee decides the application. It will be for the Planning Committee to decide whether it wishes to have a hearing on the same day as the related planning application is determined by the Planning Committee or to hold a separate hearing. The scale and complexity of the planning issues will have to be considered. In holding a

hearing the Planning Committee procedures can be the same as for the normal Planning Committee meetings (e.g. number of individuals to speak on either side, time available to speakers etc.). The Planning Officer will produce a report detailing the processing of the application to date and the planning issues to be considered. If the Planning Committee decides to hold the hearing on the same day as it wishes to determine the application the report to elected Members should also contain a recommendation.

28 This Planning Protocol and the Councils Standing Orders will apply to the above mentioned.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

29 The following procedures will apply when conducting Planning Committee meetings:

- Planning Committee meetings will be open to the public;
- Requests to speak should be received by the Council (in writing or by email) no later than 12.00 noon, two working days prior to the meeting setting out the planning reasons the speaker wishes to raise; any information that the speaker wishes to bring to the attention of Members of the Committee **must** also be provided at this time. Where such information is received it will be uploaded to the Planning Portal for Members attention. Speakers may fall within the groups listed below and all speakers must request to speak as outlined above. The speaking order will be as follows:
- The speaking order will be as follows:
 - Councillor not on the Planning Committee.
 - Objectors: an objector against the application or their representative – only those objectors who have made written representations on the application being considered will be permitted to speak at the Committee.
 - Supporters including Applicants: a supporter of the application including the applicant or their representative.
- other elected Members not on the Planning Committee may attend and speak about an application but only Planning Committee Members can vote;
- elected Members may speak for 3 minutes each, up to a maximum of 18 minutes.
- Members of the public (including agents/representatives etc.) may speak for 3 minutes each;
- in addition to elected Members addressing the Planning Committee, two people from those objecting to the proposal and two people in support of the proposal (including the applicant) should be allowed to speak. Where there is more than two requests to speak, the 6 minutes should be shared between the speakers or they can appoint one representative;
- the Planning Committee may seek clarification of those who have spoken on any issues raised by them but not enter into a debate with them;
- no documentation should be circulated at the meeting to Members by speakers;
- applications where there will be speakers from the public should be taken first, as far as is practicable; and
- Planning Officers can address any issues raised and the Planning Committee can question Officers.

DECISIONS CONTRARY TO OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

30 The Planning Committee has to reach its own decision. Officers offer advice and make a recommendation. Planning Officers' views, opinions and recommendations may, on occasion, be at odds with the views, opinions or decisions of the Planning Committee or its Members. This is acceptable where planning issues are finely balanced as there should always be scope for Members to express a different view from Officers. The Planning Committee can accept or place a different interpretation on, or give different weight to, the various arguments and material planning considerations.

Overturning recommendation to approve

31 Any elected Member who does not agree with the Officer's recommendation to approve an application can propose reasons for refusal, which need to be seconded by another Member and then voted on. Any decision by the Planning Committee must be based on proper planning reasons. The Planning Officer should always be given the opportunity to explain the implications of the Planning Committee's decision. The reasons for any decisions which are made contrary to the Planning Officer's recommendation must be formally recorded in the minutes and a copy placed on the planning application file/electronic record.

32 Elected Members who reject a planning application that Officers have advised them to accept, risk being overturned on appeal (to the Planning Appeals Commission), with the potential for costs awarded against the Council if no sound reasons for the decision have been given. The Chairperson should seek the views of Officers (including the Council's legal advisers) before going to the vote in terms of reasons for refusal that are contrary to an Officer's recommendation. Officers should endeavour to summarise what are considered to be the main reasons for refusal referred to by Members during the debate and include advice on what would be reasonable and what would not be reasonable reasons for refusal. In such circumstances a recorded vote of Members names will be taken.

33 If Officers consider that the suggested planning refusal reasons are reasonable and capable of being defended on appeal, Members should vote on the reasons for refusal. If the view of Officers is that the reasons for refusal are either in whole or in part not capable of being defended then Members should give consideration to deferring determination of the planning application until the next Planning Committee and ask for a further report (and/or site visit) to ensure it has all the relevant information it considers necessary to inform its decision. Advice and assistance should be sought from the Council's legal advisers, as necessary.

34 In the event of an appeal against a refusal of planning permission contrary to an Officer's recommendation, it is a matter for the Planning Committee to decide who should attend the appeal to defend the decision. The following options may be considered in such circumstances:

- the Planning Committee may require Planning Officers to prepare the case for written submissions and / or attend the appeal even if it is against their recommendation;
- the Members who proposed and seconded a motion to refuse consent contrary to an officer's recommendation may be called as Council's witnesses;

- planning consultants or different Planning Officers than those who made the original recommendation may be appointed.

Overturning recommendation to refuse

- 35 If the Planning Committee decides to approve an application against an Officer's recommendation to refuse, the Planning Committee should be aware that, while there is no right of third party appeal, there is the possibility that the decision could be subject to judicial review. In such circumstances a recorded vote of Members names will be taken and the Planning Committee will decide, from amongst those Members supporting the proposal who will defend the Committee's decision in court.
- 36 Written minutes will be recorded at all Committee meetings as well as oral recordings which will be published on the Council's website. All minutes taken at Committee meetings must accurately reflect the discussions and decisions taken during the meetings as these could be used as evidence should any complaints be made about how decisions were taken. Elected Members may wish to consider taking their own notes on controversial applications.

DECISIONS CONTRARY TO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- 37 Planning decisions should be taken in accordance with the local development plan (in so far as it is relevant to the application) unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Should a Planning Committee Member propose, second or support a decision contrary to the local development plan they will need to clearly identify and understand the planning reasons for doing so, and clearly demonstrate how these reasons justify overruling the development plan. The reasons for any decisions which are made contrary to the development plan must be formally recorded in the minutes and a copy placed on the planning application file / electronic record.

DEFERRALS

- 38 The Planning Committee can decide to defer consideration of an application to a future meeting for further information, further negotiations or for a site visit. Such a decision should be proposed, seconded and subject to a majority vote. Members of the Committee should be aware, however, that deferrals will inevitably have an adverse effect on processing times and will prolong future meetings. Members should therefore restrict themselves, where possible, to one deferral only. In addition, there should be clear reasons why a deferral is necessary.

SITE VISITS

- 39 Members of the Planning Committee may need to visit a site to help them make a decision on a planning application (e.g. where the impact or effect of the proposed development is difficult to visualise from the plans or photographs, or the application is particularly contentious). Where required, they may be identified by Officers in consultation with the Chairperson or they may be asked for by Planning Committee Members, but these should only be permitted where the benefit is expected to be of considerable value.

- 40 A Planning Officer or other appropriate Officer should contact the applicant/ agent to arrange access to the site. Invitations should then be sent to Members of the Planning Committee. Site visits are not an opportunity to lobby elected Members or to be used to seek to influence the outcome of a proposal prior to the Planning Committee meeting. Members of the Planning Committee should not carry out their own unaccompanied site visits as there may be issues relating to permission for access to land, they will not have the information provided by the Planning Officer, and, in some circumstances (e.g. where an elected Member is seen with an applicant or objector) it might lead to allegations of bias. It is recommended that only Planning Committee Members, Officers, and other elected Members (for the Council area) should be permitted to attend the site visit. Where possible, the full Planning Committee should attend site visits. However, a Member may already be familiar with the site and therefore feel there is no need to attend, or a Member may familiarise themselves with the site at their own convenience, or a Member is content to make a decision based on the information before them. An administration officer or other relevant officer to the Planning Committee should record the date of the visit, attendees and any other relevant information.
- 41 Planning Officers should prepare a written report, or provide an oral update, on the site visit which should then be presented to the next Planning Committee meeting at which the application is to be determined.

TRAINING

- 42 Elected Members sitting on the Planning Committee will receive training and it is recommended that participating Members continue to attend relevant training on planning matters as required and/or provided.

REVIEW OF DECISIONS

- 43 On an annual basis Members of the Planning Committee should inspect a sample of implemented planning decisions in order to assess the quality of decision-making. This should include a sample of decisions delegated to Officers to give assurance that the scheme of delegation is operating effectively and in line with the Council's views.

LEGAL ADVISER

- 44 The Council has a legal adviser to support the planning function and it is intended that he/she/they will attend each Planning Committee meeting.

APPENDIX 1

THE NORTHERN IRELAND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE OF CONDUCT FOR COUNCILLORS

Contents

Part	Page
1. Introduction	
Effective date of the Northern Ireland Local Government Code of Conduct for Councillors	1
Background	1
Public Expectations	2
Guidance	2
2. Requirement to Comply with the Code	
Who does the Code apply to?	2
When does the Code apply?	3
Enforcement of the Code	4
3. Principles of Conduct	5
4. Rules of General Conduct	8
Your obligations as a councillor	8
Behaviour towards other people	10
Disclosure of information	10
Use of your position	10
Use of your council resources	11
Expenses and allowances	11
Registration of gifts and hospitality	11
5. Rules relating to the registration of interests	12
The role of the Chief Executive	12
Interests	12
Registration of financial and other interests and Memberships and management positions	14
Sensitive information	14
6. Rules relating to the disclosure and declaration of interests	14
Pecuniary interest	14

Private or personal non-pecuniary interest	15
Dispensations	15
7. Rules relating to lobbying and access to councillors	17
Rules of conduct regarding lobbying	17
8. Rules relating to decision making	18
9. Application of the Code of conduct with regard to planning matters	19
Development management	19
Decisions contrary to officer recommendation	21
Decisions contrary to local development plan	21
Policy and strategic issues	21
Other interests	22
Unauthorised development	22
Annex A — Sources of guidance relating to the Code	23
Annex B — Glossary	24
Annex C - Sanctions	25

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Effective Date of the Northern Ireland Local Government Code of Conduct for Councillors (the Code)

- 1.1 Parts 1 to 8 came into force on 28 May 2014 and Part 9 (Planning) shall come into force on 1 April 2015. The Code has been laid in draft and approved by a resolution of the Assembly. The Code may be amended or revised at any time but such amendment or revision is subject to the same Assembly procedure.

Background

The Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 (the 2014 Act)

- 1.2 As a consequence of decisions taken by the Northern Ireland Executive on the future shape of local government, the 2014 Act contains a number of provisions for the reform of local government. These include a new ethical framework for local government in Northern Ireland, a key element of which is the introduction of a mandatory code of conduct for councillors. Previously, councillors were guided by the non-mandatory Northern Ireland Code of Local Government Conduct which issued in April 2003.

- 1.3 The 2014 Act:-

- provides for the introduction of a mandatory Northern Ireland Local Government Code of Conduct for Councillors;
- imposes a requirement for councillors to observe the Code; and
- establishes mechanisms for the investigation and adjudication of written complaints that a councillor has failed, or may have failed, to comply with the Code.

- 1.4 The 2014 Act requires the Department to consult councils and such associations and bodies representative of councils and council officers and such other persons as appear to it to be appropriate, before issuing or revising the Code.

Public expectations

- 1.5 The Northern Ireland public has the right to expect high standards of behaviour from councillors and the manner in which they should conduct themselves in undertaking their official duties and in maintaining working relationships with fellow councillors and council employees. As a councillor, you must meet those expectations by ensuring that your conduct complies with the Code. The Code details the principles and rules of conduct which you are required to observe when acting as a councillor and in conducting council business. Therefore your behaviour will be judged against these standards of conduct.

Guidance

- 1.6 To assist you in understanding your obligations under the Code, you should read the guidance available from:
- the Northern Ireland Commissioner for Complaints, on the application of the Code and the complaints procedure,
 - the Department, on planning matters, and
 - the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland on section 75 obligations.
- Information on where you can find this guidance and additional contact details are provided at Annex A.

2. REQUIREMENT TO COMPLY WITH THE CODE

Who does the Code apply to?

- 2.1 The Code applies to councillors of councils established in accordance with section 1 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972 Act (the 1972 Act) as amended by the Local Government (Boundaries) Act (Northern Ireland) 2008.
- 2.2 The Code will also apply to councillors of existing councils¹ and shall continue to apply until those councils are dissolved in April 2015.

¹ "existing councils" refers to those councils currently in place prior to the local government elections on 22 May 2014

- 2.3 The 1972 Act requires a councillor to serve on the Chief Executive of their council, a declaration of acceptance of office before they can act in the capacity of councillor. This declaration includes an undertaking that the councillor has read and will observe the Code (as revised from time to time).
- 2.4 The 2014 Act requires that a person who is not an elected person, but who becomes a Member of any committee of a council, may not act as such unless they have given a written undertaking to the Chief Executive of the council and, in the case of a joint committee, to each of the Chief Executives of the councils constituting the committee. This includes an undertaking that they have read and will observe the Code (as revised from time to time).
- 2.5 In summary, the Code applies to the following persons-
- (a) any person who is elected to office within a council,
 - (b) any person chosen under section 11(4b) of the Electoral Law Act (Northern Ireland) 1962 to fill a casual vacancy,
 - (c) any person treated as a non-voting Member by section 17 of the 2014 Act, and
 - (d) any person who is not an elected representative as mentioned in section 28(4) of the 2014 Act.

Throughout the Code, where the term "councillor" is used, it shall refer to those persons mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) above.

- 2.6 As a councillor, it is your responsibility to make sure that you are familiar with the provisions of the Code and that you comply with those provisions.

When does the Code apply?

- 2.7 You must observe the Code:
- (a) whenever you conduct the business, or are present at a meeting, of your council;
 - (b) whenever you act, claim to act or give the impression you are acting in the role of a councillor; and
 - (c) whenever you act, claim to act or give the impression you are acting as a representative of your council.

- 2.8 You must also observe the Code if you are appointed or nominated to represent your council on another body **unless**:
- (a) that body has its own code of conduct relating to its Members, in which case you must observe that code of conduct; or
 - (b) compliance with the Code conflicts with any other lawful obligations to which that body may be subject. (You must draw such conflict to the attention of your council and to the other body as soon as it becomes apparent to you.)
- 2.9 In addition to the circumstances stipulated in paragraphs 2.7 and 2.8, you must observe the Code at all times in relation to:
- (a) conduct which could reasonably be regarded as bringing your position as councillor or your council into disrepute (including such conduct that relates to your appointment to another body, even if that appointment did not arise from your position as a councillor);
 - (b) conduct relating to the procuring, advocating or encouraging of any action contrary to the Code;
 - (c) conduct relating to the improper use, or attempted use, of your position to confer on or secure for yourself, or any other person, an advantage or create or avoid for yourself, or any other person, a disadvantage; and
 - (d) conduct relating to the use, or the authorisation of the use by others, of the resources of your council.

Enforcement of the Code

- 2.10 The 2014 Act gives the Northern Ireland Ombudsman, in his capacity as the Northern Ireland Commissioner for Complaints (the Commissioner), responsibility for the operation of the enforcing mechanisms of this Code. The 2014 Act extends the functions of the Commissioner's Office to include the investigation of, and adjudication on, alleged failure to comply with the Code.

- 2.11 The Commissioner may investigate written complaints from any person that a councillor (or former councillor) has failed, or may have failed, to comply with the Code. The Commissioner may also investigate cases of alleged failure to comply with the Code which come to his attention as a result of an investigation of a written complaint.
- 2.12 Where the Commissioner, having undertaken an investigation, determines that he should make an adjudication on the matters investigated, he will decide whether or not there has been a failure to comply with the Code. Where the Commissioner decides that there has been such a failure, he will decide whether no action should be taken or whether he should-
- (a) censure the person found to have failed to comply with the Code;
 - (b) suspend, or partially suspend, the person from being a councillor for a period of up to one year; or
 - (c) disqualify the person for being, or becoming, a councillor for a period of up to five years.

3. **PRINCIPLES OF CONDUCT**

- 3.1 The Code is based on 12 principles of conduct (the Principles), which are intended to promote the highest possible standards of behaviour for councillors. The Principles draw on the seven principles of conduct that the Committee on Standards in Public Life believed ought to underpin public life², and the five further principles of conduct that have been adopted by the Northern Ireland Assembly. As a councillor, you must observe these Principles.
- 3.2 The rules of conduct set out in the Code (the Rules) are the specific application of the Principles. Your compliance with the Rules, which is required under the Code, will help you meet the high standards of conduct promoted by the Principles.

² Committee on Standards in Public Life, Members of Parliament, ministers, civil servants and quangos (First Report) May 1995

- 3.3 The 12 principles of conduct are:

Public Duty

You have a duty to uphold the law and to act on all occasions in accordance with the public trust placed in you.

You have a general duty to act in the interests of the community as a whole.

You have a special duty to your constituents and are responsible to the electorate who are the final arbiter of your conduct as a public representative.

Selflessness

You should act in the public interest at all times and you should take decisions solely in terms of the public interest. You should not act in order to gain financial or other material benefits for yourself, your family, friends or associates.

Integrity

You should not place yourself under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations, which might reasonably be thought by others to influence you in the performance of your duties as a councillor.

Objectivity

In carrying out council business, including considering public appointments, awarding contracts or recommending individuals for rewards and benefits, you should make choices on merit.

Accountability

You are accountable to the public for your decisions and actions and for the way that you carry out your responsibilities as a councillor and must submit yourself to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to your responsibilities.

Openness

You should be as open as possible about the decisions and actions that you take. You should give reasons for your decisions when required and restrict information only when the wider public interest clearly demands it.

Honesty

You should act honestly. You have a duty to declare any private interests relating to your public duties. You should take steps to resolve any conflicts between your private interests and public duties at once and in a way that protects the public interest.

Leadership

You should promote and support these principles by leadership and example in order to establish and maintain the trust and confidence of your constituents, and to ensure the integrity of your council and its councillors in conducting business.

Equality

You should promote equality of opportunity and not discriminate against any person by treating people with respect regardless of race, age, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability, political opinion, marital status and whether or not a person has dependants.

Promoting Good Relations

You should act in a way that is conducive to promoting good relations by providing a positive example for the wider community to follow and that seeks to promote a culture of respect, equity and trust and embrace diversity in all its forms.

Respect

It is acknowledged that the exchange of ideas and opinions on policies may be robust but this should be kept in context and not extend to individuals being subjected to unreasonable and excessive personal attack. You should keep in mind that rude and offensive behaviour may lower the public's regard for, and

confidence in, councillors and councils. You should therefore show respect and consideration for others at all times

Good Working Relationships

Between councillors — you should work responsibly with other councillors for the benefit of the whole community. You must treat other councillors with courtesy and respect. You must abide by your council's standing orders and should promote an effective working environment within your council.

Between councillors and council employees - The relationship between councillors and employees must at all times be professional, courteous and based on mutual respect. You should show respect and consideration for council employees at all times and ensure that your actions do not compromise their impartiality.

4. RULES OF GENERAL CONDUCT

Your obligations as a councillor

4.1 Councillors hold public office under the law and must act:

- (a) lawfully;
- (b) in accordance with the Code; and
- (c) in accordance with the standing orders of your council.

4.2 You must not conduct yourself in a manner which could reasonably be regarded as bringing your position as a councillor, or your council, into disrepute.

4.3 You must review regularly (at least annually and when your particular circumstances change) your personal circumstances and to take steps to mitigate any conflict of interest in relation to your functions as a councillor. Such conflict may arise as a result of circumstances such as a change of business interests, a change in direct or indirect pecuniary interests required to be declared under section 28 of the 1972 Act or involvement on a new committee.

- 4.4 You must report, either through your council's own reporting procedure or directly to the proper authority, any conduct by any other person which you believe involves, or is likely to involve, criminal behaviour.
- 4.5 You must not, at any time, whether in the course of your duties as a councillor or in private, procure, advocate or encourage any action contrary to the Code.
- 4.6 You must comply with any request of the Commissioner in connection with an investigation conducted in accordance with the Commissioner's statutory powers.
- 4.7 You must not make vexatious, malicious or frivolous complaints against other councillors or anyone who works for, or on behalf of, your council.
- 4.8 You must maintain and strengthen the public trust and confidence in the integrity of your council. You must promote and support the Code at all times and encourage other councillors to follow your example.
- 4.9 You must co-operate with your council with regard to providing the necessary information to be included in the annual accounts of the council.
- 4.10 You must assist your council to act, as far as possible, in the interests of the whole community. Although individuals are entitled to pursue their own personal concerns about local issues, you must not represent their views over the wider public interests.
- 4.11 You must ensure that you are aware of your council's responsibilities under equality legislation, and that you are familiar with the relevant legislative statutes and provisions, in particular, with the obligations set out in your council's equality scheme.

This will enable you to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity on grounds of age, marital status, disability, political opinion, race, religious belief, sex, sexual orientation, and whether or not people have dependants; and to have regard to the desirability of promoting good

relations between people of different racial groups, religious belief or political opinion.

- 4.12 You are entitled to legally express any political opinion that you hold. In doing so, however, you should have regard to the Principles of Conduct and should not express opinions in a manner that is manifestly in conflict with the Principles of Conduct.

Behaviour towards other people

- 4.13 You must:
- show respect and consideration for others;
 - not use bullying behaviour or harass any person; and
 - not do anything which compromises, or which is likely to compromise, the impartiality of those who work for, or on behalf of, your council.

- 4.14 You must work responsibly and with respect, with others and with employees of councils. The "Protocol for Relations between Councillors and Employees in Northern Ireland District Councils³", which is included as Appendix 3 in the Code of Conduct for Local Government Employees, is available on the Local Government Staff Commission's website:

http://www.lgsc.org.uk/fs/doc/publications/EMPLOYEE_CODE_FEBRUARY_2004.doc

Disclosure of information

- 4.15 You must not disclose confidential information or information which should reasonably be regarded as being of a confidential nature, without the express consent of a person authorised to give such consent, or unless required to do so by law.

Use of your position

- 4.16 You must not:
- (a) use, or attempt to use, your position improperly to confer on, or secure, an advantage for yourself or any other person;
 - (b) use, or attempt to use, your position improperly to seek preferential treatment for yourself or any other person; or

³ The Department notes this Protocol is being reviewed and will update this reference to any revised version

- (c) use, or attempt to use, your position improperly to avoid a disadvantage for yourself or any other person, or to create a disadvantage for any other person.

These provisions apply both to your actions in your official capacity, including as a Member of a body to which you are appointed by the council, and to any dealings you may have with the council on a personal level (for example, as a council ratepayer, tenant, or recipient of a council service or as an applicant for a licence or consent granted by the council).

- 4.17 You must avoid any action which could lead Members of the public to believe that preferential treatment is being sought.

Use of council resources

- 4.18 You must not use, or authorise others to use, the resources of your council:
- (a) imprudently;
 - (b) in breach of your council's requirements;
 - (c) unlawfully;
 - (d) other than in a manner which is calculated to facilitate, or to be conducive to, the discharge of the functions of your council or of the office to which you have been elected or appointed;
 - (e) improperly for political purposes; or
 - (f) improperly for private purposes.

Expenses and allowances

- 4.19 You must observe the law and your council's rules governing the claiming of expenses and allowances in connection with your duties as a councillor

Acceptance and registration of gifts and hospitality

- 4.20 You must:
- (a) in accordance with any standing orders of your council and within 28 days of receipt of any gift, hospitality, material benefit or service, which is above

a value specified in a resolution of your council, provide written notification to your chief executive of the existence and nature of that gift, hospitality, material benefit or service;

- (b) not accept from anyone gifts, hospitality, material benefits or services for yourself or any other person, which might place you, or reasonably appear to place you, under an improper obligation; and
- (c) discourage gifts and offers of hospitality to any family Members which might place you, or reasonably appear to place you, under an improper obligation above a value specified in a resolution of your council, provide written notification to your chief executive of the existence and nature of that gift, hospitality, material benefit or service;

5 RULES RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF INTERESTS

The role of the Chief Executive

- 5.1 Section 62 of the 2014 Act requires every Chief Executive to ensure that their council has established and maintains a register of Member's interests. The Code recommends that a register for gifts and hospitality should also be established and maintained and that procedures are in place for dealing with relevant declarations of interests.

Interests

- 5.2 Subject to paragraphs 5.4 and 5.6, you must, within 28 days of your election or appointment to office (if that is later), register your **personal interests (both financial and otherwise)** where they fall within a category mentioned below, in your council's register by providing written notification to your Chief Executive.

Categories of interests

- a) any employment or business carried on by you;
- b) any person who employs or has appointed you, any firm in which you are a partner or any company for which you are a remunerated or non-remunerated director;

- c) any person, other than your council, who has made a payment to you in respect of your election or any expenses incurred by you in carrying out your duties as a councillor;
- d) any corporate body which has a place of business or land within your council's district, and in which you have a beneficial interest in a class of securities of that body that exceeds the nominal value of £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body;
- e) any contract for goods, services or works made between your council and you or a firm in which you are a partner, an unincorporated body (i.e. Industrial & Provident Society), a company of which you are a remunerated director, or a body of the description specified in subparagraph (d) above;
- f) any land in which you have a beneficial interest and which is within your council's district;
- g) any land where the landlord is your council and the tenant is a firm in which you are a partner, a company of which you are a remunerated director, or a body of the description specified in sub-paragraph (d) above;
- h) any body to which you have been elected, appointed or nominated by your council;
- i) any —
 - (aa) public authority or body exercising functions of a public nature;
 - (bb) company, industrial and provident society, charity, or body directed to charitable purposes;
 - (cc) body whose principal purposes include the influence of public opinion or policy;
 - (dd) trade union or professional association; or
 - (ee) private club, society or association operating within your council's district, in which you have Membership or hold a position of general control or management; and
 - (dd) any land within your council's district in which you have a licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy for 28 days or longer.

Registration of financial and other interests and Memberships and management positions

- 5.3 You must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any interest that falls within a category mentioned in paragraph 5.2 or any change to an interest already registered, register that interest or change by providing written notification to your Chief Executive.

Sensitive information

- 5.4 Where you consider that the information relating to any of your personal interests is sensitive information, and your Chief Executive agrees, you need not include that sensitive information when registering that interest or, as the case may be, a change to the interest.
- 5.5 In the Code, "sensitive information" means information whose availability for inspection by the public creates, or is likely to create, a serious risk that you or a person who lives with you may be subjected to violence or intimidation.
- 5.6 You must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any change of circumstances which means that sensitive information previously excluded from your council's register of Members interests due to it being sensitive is no longer sensitive, notify your Chief Executive asking that the information be included in the register.

6. RULES RELATING TO THE DISCLOSURE AND DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

Pecuniary interest

- 6.1 Section 28 of the 1972 Act requires you to declare any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, that you may have in any matter coming before any meeting of your council. Such interests will be recorded in the register kept by your council for this purpose.
- 6.2 You must not speak or vote on a matter in which you have a pecuniary interest. If such a matter is to be discussed by your council, you must withdraw from the meeting whilst that matter is being discussed.

Private or personal non-pecuniary interest

- 6.3 You must also declare any significant private or personal non-pecuniary interest

in a matter arising at a council meeting. In addition to those areas set out in paragraph 5.2, an interest will also be significant where you anticipate that a decision on the matter might reasonably be deemed to benefit or disadvantage yourself to a greater extent than other council constituents. Any sensitive information mentioned in paragraphs 5.4 to 5.6 is not required to be given.

- 6.4 You must declare any significant private or personal non-pecuniary interests in a matter as soon as it becomes apparent. You must then withdraw from any council meeting (including committee or sub-committee meeting) when the matter is being discussed. It is your own personal responsibility to determine, having regard to council advice and guidance, whether you have any such interest.

Dispensations

- 6.5 In exceptional circumstances, you may be able to get a dispensation to speak and vote at a council meeting in spite of a pecuniary interest. The Department may grant such a dispensation under section 29 of the 1972 Act.
- 6.6 On occasions, you may feel that it would be to your council's benefit if you were to remain in a council meeting when a matter in which you have a significant private or personal non-pecuniary interest is to be debated. Before doing so, you must consider whether your interest is so significant that it would be wrong in any circumstances for you to remain. Your council may have specific guidance on such matters. Subject to this, you may speak and vote on such a matter if **(but only if)**:
- at least half of the council or committee would otherwise be required to withdraw from the debate due to their personal interests in the matter; or
 - your withdrawal, together with that of other councillors of the council or committee who are required to withdraw due to their personal interests in the matter, would leave the council or committee without a quorum.

6.7 In those circumstances outlined in the preceding paragraph, you should take advice on the matter from a relevant senior council employee. If you decide to remain in the meeting, you must declare that decision and your reasons for doing so.

6.8 In the case of a sub-committee which is very small and where a large proportion of councillors declare a personal interest in the matter, it will usually be more appropriate for the matter to be referred to the parent committee.

6.9 It would, however, be appropriate for you to remain at a council meeting and speak and vote on a matter in which you have declared a significant private or personal non-pecuniary interest if your interest arises because you are:

- a Member of a public body; or
- a Member or supporter of a charity, voluntary body or other organisation formed for a public purpose (i.e. not for the personal benefit of Members).

However, except where you have been appointed by your council as a representative on the organisation, you must not vote (although you may speak) on any matter directly affecting the finances or property of the organisation if you are a Member of the organisation's management committee or governing body.

6.10 Section 30 of the 1972 Act requires you to disclose to the council, in writing, any relevant family relationship, as set out in paragraph (6) of that section, known to exist between you and any person you know either holds, or is a candidate for appointment to, any office in the council.

6.11 The requirement to make your relevant interests known on matters, in council and committee meetings, also applies in your dealings with council employees and in your unofficial relations with fellow councillors.

7. RULES RELATING TO LOBBYING AND ACCESS TO COUNCILLORS

- 7.1 In order for a council to fulfil its commitment to being open, accessible, and responsive to the needs of the public, it should encourage appropriate participation by organisations and individuals in the decision-making process. Clearly, however, the desire to involve the public and other interest groups in the decision-making process must take account of the need to ensure transparency and probity in the way in which the council conducts its business.
- 7.2 As a councillor you will need to be able to consider evidence and arguments advanced by a wide range of organisations and individuals in order to perform your duties effectively. Some of these organisations and individuals will make their views known directly to individual councillors or council committees. The rules in this Code set out how you should conduct yourself in your contacts with those who seek to influence you.
- 7.3 You may be lobbied by a wide range of people including individuals, organisations, companies and developers. As a general rule, it is an essential element of the democratic system **that** any individual should **be able** to lobby the council or a councillor.

Rules of Conduct regarding lobbying

- 7.4 If you are lobbied on matters such as applications made under regulatory powers or matters of a quasi-judicial nature, such as the determination of certain licence applications, and you will have a role in the council's decision on that matter, you must:
- 7.5 If you are asked to decide on such matters, you must not:
- (a) organise support for a particular recommendation on the matter;
 - (b) organise opposition to a particular recommendation on the matter;
 - (c) lobby other councillors about the matter;
 - (d) comply with political group decisions on the matter where these differ from your own views; or
 - (e) act as an advocate to promote a particular recommendation in relation to the matter.
- 7.6 Paragraphs 7.4 and 7.5 also apply in relation to individual staffing matters such

as the appointment or discipline of employees.

- (a) make it clear that you are not in a position to lend support for or against any such application; and
- (b) direct any such representations, to the appropriate department of the council.

This does not prevent you from seeking factual information about the progress of the case.

8. RULES RELATING TO DECISION-MAKING

8.1 When participating in meetings or reaching decisions regarding the business of your council, you must:

- (a) do so objectively, on the basis of the merits of the circumstances involved, and in the public interest;
- (b) have regard to any relevant advice provided by your council's officers, in particular, by the chief executive, the chief financial officer (where appropriate) or the council's legal advisers;.
- (c) take into account only relevant and material considerations and discount any irrelevant or immaterial considerations;
- (d) give reasons for your decisions, when required to do so, in the interests of fairness, openness and accountability and in accordance with any statutory requirements;
- (e) act in accordance with any relevant statutory criteria;
- (f) act fairly and be seen to act fairly;
- (g) ensure that all parties involved in the process are given a fair hearing (insofar as your role in the decision making process allows);
- (h) not prejudge or demonstrate bias, or be seen to prejudge or demonstrate bias, in respect of any decision;
- (i) not organise support for, or opposition against, a particular recommendation on the matter being considered;
- (j) not lobby other councillors on the matter being considered;
- (k) not comply with political group decisions on the matter being considered where these differ from your own views; and

- (l) not act as an advocate to promote a particular recommendation in relation to the matter being considered.

9. **APPLICATION OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT WITH REGARD TO PLANNING MATTERS**

- 9.1 The following section relates to the application of the Code of Conduct in relation to planning matters. This section should be applied in conjunction with the Principles and Rules of the Code.
- 9.2 Care must be taken when dealing with planning matters. All councillors will have contact with planning issues, either as advocates for or against planning applications, as Members of the planning committee, or as Members of the full council. Your specific role will vary depending on whether you are on a planning committee or not.
- 9.3 Your role as a councillor is to represent the views and aspirations of your community through development of the local development plan, discussions with developers and council planning officers or deciding on planning applications. This Code (and any associated guidance) is intended to assist you in balancing the interests of developers and interest groups with taking planning decisions, by applying your local knowledge and the advice and guidance of planning officers, in a fair, impartial and transparent way, for the benefit of the whole community. This Code applies to councillors at all times when involving themselves in the planning process, including taking part in the decision-making meetings of the council or when involved in less formal occasions, such as meetings with officers or the public. It applies equally to local plan development and planning enforcement as it does to planning applications.

Development management

- 9.4 As a councillor your involvement in the development management process is crucial. Whether you sit on a planning committee or not, you can encourage developers and others to engage with the council and residents in the planning process. It is important that you represent the needs of your community in

discussions with developers. Lobbying is therefore a normal and perfectly proper part of the political process.

- 9.5 However, particular considerations apply if you are a Member of the decision-making planning committee, as lobbying can lead to the impartiality and integrity of a councillor being called into question. Given that a decision on a planning application cannot be made before the planning committee meeting has been held, when all relevant information relating to the application is available and has been considered, you must not make public statements about a pending decision or state your intention to vote in a particular way before the committee meeting has taken place. However, other councillors who are not part of the decision-making process can make representations and address the relevant committee
- 9.6 It is entirely appropriate for councillors, including those who will have a decision-making responsibility, to make known to planning officers what representations from constituents and prospective developers they have received on a planning application, to attend public meetings/events and to assist constituents in making their views known to the relevant planning officer. While planning committee Members are free to attend public meetings/events they must not express a 'for' or 'against' view by advocating a position in advance of the decision-making meeting.
- 9.7 If you are a Member of the planning committee and an approach is made to you by an applicant, agent or other interested party in relation to an existing or proposed planning application, you should restrict yourself to either giving procedural advice (e.g. advising those who are lobbying that they should contact the relevant planning officer so their opinions can be included in the officer's report to the committee) or advise them to write or speak to a Member who is not on the planning committee. This does not mean that Members who are on planning committees should not listen to the views the lobbyist wishes to express.

- 9.8 If, however, as a planning committee Member, you decide you cannot remain impartial and wish to make representations on behalf of constituents or other parties, you may attend a committee meeting and make representations, after which you must leave the room while the Members consider it and not take part in the voting.

Decisions contrary to officer recommendation

- 9.9 You must not seek to apply undue pressure towards planning officers to provide a particular recommendation on any planning decision. If you propose, second or support a decision contrary to an officer's recommendation, you must only do so on the basis of sound planning considerations which must fairly and reasonably relate to the application concerned. These considerations include planning policy, landscaping, impact on the neighbourhood, planning history, etc.

Decisions contrary to the local development plan

- 9.10 If you propose, second or support a decision contrary to the development plan, you must only do so on the basis of sound planning considerations, which must fairly and reasonably relate to the application concerned, and you must clearly demonstrate how these considerations justify overruling the development plan.

Policy and strategic issues

- 9.11 Councillors have a vital role in facilitating engagement with their communities in the production of planning policy by encouraging them to express their views on the plan-making process. In your key role in establishing planning policies for the area, you are fully entitled to express your views or advocate proposals for the making, approval or amendment of the development plan, including supplementary planning guidance published by the council.
- 9.12 Planning legislation requires councillors of a council to determine all planning applications in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. You must undertake this responsibility without undue influence or personal interest.

Other interests

- 9.13 If you have substantial land, property or other interests which would prevent you from voting on a regular basis, you must not sit on a decision-making committee that deals with planning applications.
- 9.14 You must not act on behalf of, or as an agent for, an applicant for planning permission with the council other than in the course of your professional role which you have registered.
- 9.15 You must not take any further part in the development management process following submission of an application for yourself or for a family Member, friend or close personal associate. You have the same rights to explain your proposal to an officer but you must not seek to improperly influence the decision.
- 9.16 If you work as a lobbyist for a developer, you must declare this as an interest and you should not then be involved in any decision-making process relating to or potentially affecting that developer.

Unauthorised development

- 9.17 If you are made aware of an unauthorised development and you refer the matter to the council for possible enforcement action, you must advise all subsequent inquirers to deal directly with the relevant department/officer, and you should not lobby for a particular outcome. This does not prevent you from seeking factual information about the progress of the case.
- 9.18 Where you have an interest in the outcome of a planning committee decision on enforcement action, you must disclose that interest and not take part in, or seek to influence, the decision.

Annex A

SOURCES OF GUIDANCE RELATING TO THE CODE

<p>The Northern Ireland Commissioner for Complaints</p>	<p>Equality Commission for Northern Ireland</p>
<p> Telephone : 028 902 33821 OR Text phone : 028 908 97789 OR Email : ombudsman@ni-ombudsman.org.uk OR Via Post The Ombudsman Freepost BEL 1478 Belfast BT1 6BR OR The Ombudsman 33 Wellington Place Belfast BT1 6HN </p>	<p> Equality House 7 - 9 Shaftesbury Square Belfast BT2 7DP Telephone : 028 90 500 600 Textphone : 028 90 500 589 Fax : 028 90 248 687 Email : information@equalityni.org Website: www.equalityni.org </p>
<p>The Department of the Environment</p>	
<p> Local Government Policy Division 1 Causeway Exchange 1-7 Bedford Street Town Parks Belfast, BT2 7EG. Website: www.doeni.gov.uk E-mail: LGPD@doeni.gov.uk Textphone 028 905 40642 </p>	

GLOSSARY

In this Code:

"the 1972 Act" means the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972;

"the 2014 Act" means the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014;

"Councillor" for the purposes of this Code means-

- (a) any person who is elected to office within a council,
- (b) any person chosen under section 11(4b) of the Electoral Law Act (Northern Ireland) 1962 to fill a casual vacancy,
- (c) any person treated as a non-voting Member by section 21 of the 2014 Act, and
- (d) any person who is not an elected representative as mentioned in section 32(4) of the 2014 Act;

"council" means the council of a local government district established in accordance with the Local Government (Boundaries) Act (Northern Ireland) 2008⁴;

"Chief Executive", means a person appointed as clerk of a council; and

"meeting" means any meeting—

- (a) of the relevant council or of a committee or sub-committee of the relevant council,
- (b) of the executive of the relevant council or of a committee or subcommittee of the executive of the relevant council,
- (c) of a joint committee or sub-committee of a joint committee which includes the relevant council, or
- (d) where Members or officers of the relevant council are present, including circumstances where a Member of an executive or officer of the council, acting alone exercises a function of the council.

⁴ Until 31 March 2015, "council" shall also include those councils in place prior to the Local Government Elections of 22 May 2014 and the Code shall apply to the councillors of those councils.

SANCTIONS APPLIED BY THE COMMISSIONER

Under section 62(3) of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014, where the Commissioner decides that a person has failed to comply with the Code, the Commissioner must decide whether no action should be taken or whether the nature of the failure is such that the Commissioner should-

- a. censure the person in such terms as the Commissioner thinks appropriate;
- b. suspend or partially suspend the person from being a councillor for such a period, and in the way, as the Commissioner thinks appropriate. However, that period shall not exceed one year or, if shorter, the remainder of the person's term of office; or
- c. disqualify the person for being, or becoming (whether by election or otherwise) a councillor, for such a period as the Commissioner thinks appropriate but not exceeding five years.

Appendix 2

Scheme of Delegation: Delegation of Planning Applications, Enforcement and other Planning Matters (Revised April 2017)

Introduction

Part 4 Section 7 (4) (b) Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 allows a Council Committee to delegate certain matters to an officer of the council. In relation to the scheme of delegation for planning applications, enforcement and other planning matters the person appointed by the Council to exercise delegated powers is the Head of Planning within the Council and those senior officers nominated by this officer in writing (For the purposes of this scheme of delegation a senior officer is defined as a Principal Planning Officer or a Senior Planning Officer employed by the Council).

Delegation of Planning Applications

This scheme of delegation (as revised) for the determination of planning applications has been agreed by Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and approved by the Department for Infrastructure. The scheme of delegation (as revised) is in accordance with Section 31 of The Planning Act (NI) 2011 and takes effect from 30 April 2017.

Part A – Planning Applications required under the Planning Act to be determined by the Planning Committee

Statutory provisions within the Planning Act (NI) 2011 require that certain types of planning application must be determined by the Planning Committee. Accordingly the following categories of application cannot be delegated to officers:

- (a) An application that falls within the Major category of development;
- (b) An application for planning permission where the application is made by The Council or an elected member of the Council, and
- (c) An application relating to land in which the Council has an interest.

Part B – Delegated Planning Applications

The Council has agreed that the person appointed is empowered to determine all planning applications that fall within the Local category of development whether for approval or refusal with the following exceptions:

- (a) An application made by an employee of the Council, their spouse, partner or close relative (mother, father, children);
- (b) An application that would introduce fundamental changes to a Major application that has been determined by the Planning Committee;

- (c) An application which is a departure from the Development Plan and which is recommended for approval;
- (d) An application subject to objections from more than 2 postal addresses within the Neighbour Notification area or 5 objections from occupied properties in the wider area;
- (e) An application recommended for refusal, except where the refusal decision relates to a retrospective application where there is an Enforcement Notice in place or cases where information required to determine the application has not been submitted following a reasonable request;
- (f) An application which the Head of Planning considers should be considered and decided by the Committee; and
- (g) An application which is referred to the Committee by a Member of the Council. Any such referral must be made in writing to the Head of Planning within 21 calendar days of validation of the application and accompanied by a sound planning reason.

Delegation of Enforcement and other Planning Matters

Part C – Enforcement

As well as determining planning applications, the Council is also responsible for the enforcement of planning control and a range of other planning matters, including the processing of other planning consents.

The Council has agreed that all matters associated with the enforcement of planning control are delegated to the person appointed by the Council with the following exceptions:

- (a) The service of an Enforcement Notice, Listed Building Enforcement Notice, Stop Notice, Temporary Stop Notice, Breach of Condition Notice or Fixed Penalty Notice, except in circumstances where the person appointed considers the breach of planning control could result in immediate public danger or development which may result in permanent damage to the environment. Examples include: the demolition of, or works to, a listed building; the felling of protected trees; the demolition of a building in a conservation area; or the commencement of building operations without permission. The service of any such Notice will be reported to the next available Planning Committee for ratification;
- (b) The instigation of court proceedings with the exception of direct offences in relation to advertisement control, Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings and prosecution for non-compliance with a Planning Contravention Notice and a Submission Notice; and
- (c) Any other enforcement matter which the Head of Planning considers should be considered and decided by the Committee.

Part D – Determination of other Planning Matters

In relation to other planning responsibilities the Council has agreed that the following matters are also delegated to the person appointed:

- (a) The issuing of a certificate of lawful use or development;
- (b) The making of a non-material change to a planning permission;
- (c) The issuing of a correction notice; and
- (d) The screening of and determination decisions on development proposals required under the Environmental Impact Assessment or Habitats Regulations.

The Council has also agreed that the following matters are delegated to the person appointed subject to the same exceptions set out under Part B above:

- (e) Determination of any application for listed building consent;
- (f) Determination of any application for conservation area consent;
- (g) Determination of any application for advertisement consent;
- (h) Determination of any application to carry out works to a protected tree (i.e. a tree the subject of a Tree Preservation Order); and
- (i) Determination of any hazardous substance consent.

The Council has also agreed that the following matters are delegated to the person appointed in circumstances where awaiting the Planning Committee meeting could result in serious environmental or amenity damage arising:

- (j) The serving of a Provisional Tree Preservation Order; and
- (k) The affixing of a Building Preservation Notice

The use of these powers will be reported to the next available Planning Committee meeting for ratification.

Part E – Publicity

The Council has made a copy of this Scheme of Delegation available on the Council's website at www.antrimandnewtownabbey.gov.uk and it is also available on request at the Council's offices in Mossley Mill and Antrim Civic Centre.

Part F – Review

This Scheme of Delegation will be subject to review by the Planning Committee every 12 months or at any such time as requested by more than 50% of the members of the Committee.