

Birmingham City Council

Council Business Management Committee

10 May 2021



Subject: Annual Review of the Constitution – Addendum
Report of: Suzanne Dodd, City Solicitor
Report author: Emma Williamson, Head of Scrutiny Services

Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? ☐ Yes ☒ No

1 Purpose

1.1 This addendum sets out additional information to be considered as part of the annual review of the Constitution:

- The proposed amendments to the Code of Conduct agreed by Standards Committee on 5th May;
- A minor amendment to the Licensing Sub Committee terms of reference, reflecting recent legal advice;
- A response from Cllr Phil Davis to the draft documents.

2 Code of Conduct

- 2.1 Standards Committee met on 5th May and agreed to put forward an amended Members Code of Conduct for members to consider at Full Council. This is set out in Appendix 1. This is based on the [model code of conduct published by the LGA](#).
- 2.2 Members of Standards Committee debated whether to include paragraph 10.3 on page 9 (highlighted) in the Birmingham code, and agreed that should be determined by Full Council.

3 Licensing Sub-Committees

- 3.1 Since the publication of the CBM papers, the City Solicitor has received legal advice confirming that remote meetings are permitted for Licensing Act hearings under the regulations. Whilst the Constitution as it stands does allow that, a sentence has been added at 1.4 ii to clarify.

4 Member Responses

- 4.1 The draft papers were sent to all members of the Council asking for any comments. A response was received from Cllr Phil Davis, and this is attached as Appendix 3.

5 Appendices

- 5.1 Appendix 1: Code of Conduct – Standards Committee proposal
- 5.2 Appendix 2: Amendments to the Licensing terms code of conduct (B13)
- 5.3 Appendix 3: Response from Cllr Phil Davis

C4. CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS

4.1 Introduction

- i. It is important that councillors can be held accountable and all adopt the behaviours and responsibilities associated with the role. Your conduct as an individual councillor affects the reputation of all councillors. The role of councillor should be one that people aspire to and individuals from a range of backgrounds and circumstances should be putting themselves forward to become councillors.
- ii. This Code has been designed to protect your democratic role, encourage good conduct and safeguard the public's trust in local government.

4.2 Definitions

- i. For the purposes of this Code of Conduct, a "councillor" means a member or co-opted member of a local authority or a directly elected mayor. A "co-opted member" is defined in the Localism Act 2011 Section 27(4) as "a person who is not a member of the authority but who
 - a) is a member of any committee or sub-committee of the authority, or;
 - b) is a member of, and represents the authority on, any joint committee or joint sub-committee of the authority;and who is entitled to vote on any question that falls to be decided at any meeting of that committee or sub-committee".
- ii. For the purpose of this Code of Conduct, "local authority" includes district councils, parish councils and Town Councils.

4.3 Purpose of the Code of Conduct

- i. The purpose of the Code is to assist you, as a Councillor, in modelling the behaviour that is expected of you to provide a personal check and balance, and to set out the type of conduct that could lead to action being taken against you. It is also to protect you, the public, fellow Councillors, officers and the reputation of the council.
- ii. The fundamental aim of the Code is to create and maintain public confidence in the role of councillor and local government.

4.4 General principles of councillor conduct

- i. Everyone in public office at all levels; all who serve the public or deliver public services, including ministers, civil servants, councillors and local authority officers;

Appendix 1

should uphold the Seven Principles of Public Life, also known as the Nolan Principles (see section 4.6 below).

- ii. Building on these principles, the following general principles have been developed specifically for the role of councillor.
- iii. In accordance with the public trust placed in me, on all occasions:
 - I act with integrity and honesty
 - I act lawfully
 - I treat all persons fairly and with respect; and
 - I lead by example and act in a way that secures public confidence in the role of councillor.
- iv. In undertaking my role:
 - I impartially exercise my responsibilities in the interests of the local community
 - I do not improperly seek to confer an advantage, or disadvantage, on any person
 - I avoid conflicts of interest
 - I exercise reasonable care and diligence
 - I ensure that public resources are used prudently in accordance with my local authority's requirements and in the public interest
 - I affirm my commitment to and encouragement of others to promote Corporate Parenting (including their safeguarding and welfare) in respect of the City Council's children in care
 - I will take into account and abide by all other relevant council policies and procedures

4.5 Application of the Code of Conduct

- i. This Code of Conduct applies to you as soon as you sign your declaration of acceptance of the office of Councillor or attend your first meeting as a co-opted member and continues to apply to you until you cease to be a Councillor or co-opted member.
- ii. This Code of Conduct applies to you when you are acting in your capacity as a councillor which may include when:
 - you are acting in your capacity as a councillor and /or as a representative of your council.

Appendix 1

- you are claiming to act as a councillor and/or as a representative of your council.
 - you are giving the impression, or the circumstances may give rise to the perception, that you are acting as a councillor and/or as a representative of your council.
 - you refer publicly to your role that you acting as a councillor and/or as a representative of your council.
- iii. This Code applies to all forms of communication and interaction, including:
- at face to face meetings;
 - at online or telephone meetings;
 - in written communication;
 - in verbal communication;
 - in non-verbal communication; and
 - in electronic and social media communication, posts, statements and comments.
- iv. You are also expected to uphold high standards of conduct and show leadership at all times when acting as a councillor.
- v. The Monitoring Officer has statutory responsibility for the implementation of the Code of Conduct, and you are encouraged to seek advice from your Monitoring Officer on any matters that may relate to the Code of Conduct. Town and parish councillors are encouraged to seek advice from their Clerk, who may refer matters to the Monitoring Officer

4.6 The Nolan Principles

- i. Everyone in public office at all levels; all who serve the public or deliver public services, including ministers, civil servants, councillors and local authority officers; should uphold the Seven Principles of Public Life, also known as the Nolan Principles. These are:

Selflessness

Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.

Integrity

Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships.

Objectivity

Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.

Accountability

Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.

Openness

Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing.

Honesty

Holders of public office should be truthful.

Leadership

Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs

4.7 Standards of Conduct

This section sets out your obligations, which are the minimum standards of conduct required of you as a councillor. Should your conduct fall short of these standards, a complaint may be made against you, which may result in action being taken. Guidance is included to help explain the reasons for the obligations and how they should be followed. Guidance is shown in italics.

i. Respect

As a councillor:

1.1 I treat other councillors and members of the public with respect.

1.2 I treat local authority employees, employees and representatives of partner organisations and those volunteering for the local authority with respect and respect the role they play.

Respect means politeness and courtesy in behaviour, speech, and in the written word. Debate and having different views are all part of a healthy democracy. As a councillor, you can express, challenge, criticise and disagree with views, ideas, opinions and policies in a robust but civil manner. You should not, however, subject individuals, groups of people or organisations to personal attack. As part of this you should not swear or use inappropriate language during any meetings. In your contact with the public, you should treat them politely and courteously. Rude and offensive behaviour lowers the public's expectations and confidence in councillors.

In return, you have a right to expect respectful behaviour from the public. If members of the public are being abusive, intimidatory or threatening you are entitled to stop any conversation or interaction in person or online and report them to the local authority, the relevant social media provider or the police.

Appendix 1

This also applies to fellow councillors, where action could then be taken under the Councillor Code of Conduct, and local authority employees, where concerns should be raised in line with the local authority's councillor-officer protocol.

ii. Bullying, harassment, discrimination and victimisation

As a councillor:

2.1 I do not bully any person.

2.2 I do not harass any person.

2.3 I promote equalities and not discriminate unlawfully against any person.

2.4 I do not victimise any person

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) characterises bullying as “offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour, an abuse or misuse of power through means that undermine, humiliate, denigrate or injure the recipient”. Bullying might be a regular pattern of behaviour or a one-off incident, happen face-to-face, on social media, in emails or during phone calls, in the workplace or at work-related social events. Such behaviour may not always be obvious or noticed by others.

The Protection from Harassment Act 1997 defines harassment as conduct that causes alarm or distress or puts people in fear of violence and must involve such conduct on at least two occasions. It can include repeated attempts to impose unwanted communications and contact upon a person in a manner that could be expected to cause distress or fear in any reasonable person.

Unlawful discrimination is where someone is treated unfairly because of a protected characteristic. Protected characteristics are specific aspects of a person's identity defined by the Equality Act 2010. They are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

The Equality Act 2010 places specific duties on local authorities. Councillors have a central role to play in ensuring that equality issues are integral to the local authority's performance and strategic aims, and that there is a strong vision and public commitment to equality across public services.

iii. Impartiality of officers of the council

As a councillor

3.1 I do not compromise, or attempt to compromise, the impartiality of anyone who works for, or on behalf of, the local authority.

Officers work for the local authority as a whole and must be politically neutral (unless they are political assistants)¹. They should not be coerced or persuaded to act in a way that would undermine their neutrality. You can question officers in order to understand, for example, their reasons for proposing to act in a particular way, or the content of a report that they have written. However, you must not try and force them to act differently, change their advice, or alter the content of that report, if doing so would prejudice their professional integrity.

¹ Officers of the Council must abide by the Employee Code of Conduct- set out in part C of the constitution

iv. Confidentiality and access to information

As a councillor:

4.1 I do not disclose information:

- a. given to me in confidence by anyone
- b. acquired by me which I believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, unless:
 - i. I have received the consent of a person authorised to give it;
 - ii. I am required by law to do so;
 - iii. the disclosure is made to a third party for the purpose of obtaining professional legal advice provided that the third party agrees not to disclose the information to any other person; or
 - iv. the disclosure is:
 - 1. reasonable and in the public interest; and
 - 2. made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the local authority; and
 - 3. I have consulted the Monitoring Officer prior to its release.

4.2 I do not improperly use knowledge gained solely as a result of my role as a councillor for the advancement of myself, my friends, my family members, my employer or my business interests.

4.3 I do not prevent anyone from getting information that they are entitled to by law.

Local authorities must work openly and transparently, and their proceedings and printed materials are open to the public, except in certain legally defined circumstances. You should work on this basis, but there will be times when it is required by law that discussions, documents and other information relating to or held by the local authority must be treated in a confidential manner. Examples include personal data relating to individuals or information relating to ongoing negotiations.

v. Disrepute

As a councillor:

5.1 I do not bring my role or local authority into disrepute.

As a councillor, you are trusted to make decisions on behalf of your community and your actions and behaviour are subject to greater scrutiny than that of ordinary members of the public. You should be aware that your actions might have an adverse impact on you, other councillors and/or your local authority and may lower the public's confidence in your or your local authority's ability to discharge your or its functions. For example, behaviour that is considered dishonest and/or deceitful can bring your local authority into disrepute.

You are able to hold the local authority and fellow councillors to account and are able to challenge constructively and express concern about decisions and processes undertaken by the council whilst continuing to adhere to other aspects of this Code of Conduct.

vi. Use of position

As a councillor:

- 6.1 I do not use, or attempt to use, my position improperly to the advantage or disadvantage of myself or anyone else.**

Your position as a member of the local authority provides you with certain opportunities, responsibilities and privileges, and you make choices all the time that will impact others. However, you should not take advantage of these opportunities to

vii. Use of local authority resources and facilities

As a councillor:

- 7.1 I do not misuse council resources.**

- 7.2 I will, when using the resources of the local or authorising their use by others:**

- a. act in accordance with the local authority's requirements; and**
- b. ensure that such resources are not used for political purposes unless that use could reasonably be regarded as likely to facilitate, or be conducive to, the discharge of the functions of the local authority or of the office to which I have been elected or appointed.**

You may be provided with resources and facilities by the local authority to assist you in carrying out your duties as a councillor.

Examples include:

- *office support*
 - *stationery*
 - *equipment such as phones, and computers*
 - *transport*
 - *access and use of local authority buildings and rooms.*

These are given to you to help you carry out your role as a councillor more effectively and are not to be used for business or personal gain. They should be used in accordance with the purpose for which they have been provided and the local authority's own policies regarding their use

viii. Complying with the Code of Conduct

As a councillor:

- 8.1 I undertake Code of Conduct training provided by the local authority.**
- 8.2 I cooperate with any Code of Conduct investigation and/or determination.**
- 8.3 I do not intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is likely to be involved with the administration of any investigation or proceedings.**

8.4 I comply with any sanction imposed on me following a finding that you have breached the Code of Conduct.

It is extremely important for you as a councillor to demonstrate high standards, for you to have your actions open to scrutiny and for you not to undermine public trust in the local authority or its governance. If you do not understand or are concerned about the local authority's processes in handling a complaint you should raise this with your Monitoring Officer.

Protecting your reputation and the reputation of the local authority

ix. Interests

As a councillor:

9.1 I register and disclose my interests.

Section 29 of the Localism Act 2011 requires the Monitoring Officer to establish and maintain a register of interests of members of the authority .

You need to register your interests so that the public, local authority employees and fellow councillors know which of your interests might give rise to a conflict of interest. The register is a public document that can be consulted when (or before) an issue arises. The register also protects you by allowing you to demonstrate openness and a willingness to be held accountable. You are personally responsible for deciding whether or not you should disclose an interest in a meeting, but it can be helpful for you to know early on if others think that a potential conflict might arise. It is also important that the public know about any interest that might have to be disclosed by you or other councillors when making or taking part in decisions, so that decision making is seen by the public as open and honest. This helps to ensure that public confidence in the integrity of local governance is maintained.

You should note that failure to register or disclose a disclosable pecuniary interest as set out in Table 1, is a criminal offence under the Localism Act 2011.

Appendix B sets out the detailed provisions on registering and disclosing interests. If in doubt, you should always seek advice from your Monitoring Officer.

x. Gifts and hospitality

As a councillor:

10.1 I do not accept gifts or hospitality, irrespective of estimated value, which could give rise to real or substantive personal gain or a reasonable suspicion of influence on my part to show favour from persons seeking to acquire, develop or do business with the local authority or from persons who may apply to the local authority for any permission, licence or other significant advantage.

10.2 I register with the Monitoring Officer any gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £50 within 28 days of its receipt.

10.3 I register with the Monitoring Officer any significant gift or hospitality that I have been offered but have refused to accept.

In order to protect your position and the reputation of the local authority, you should exercise caution in accepting any gifts or hospitality which are (or which you reasonably believe to be) offered to you because you are a councillor. The presumption should always be not to accept significant gifts or hospitality. However, there may be times when such a refusal may be difficult if it is seen as rudeness in which case you could accept it but must ensure it is publicly registered. However, you do not need to register gifts and hospitality which are not related to your role as a councillor, such as Christmas gifts from your friends and family. It is also important to note that it is appropriate to accept normal expenses and hospitality associated with your duties as a councillor. If you are unsure, do contact your Monitoring Officer for guidance.

APPENDIX TO CODE

Registering interests

Within 28 days of becoming a member or your re-election or re-appointment to office you must register with the Monitoring Officer the interests which fall within the categories set out in **Table 1 (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests)** which are as described in “The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012”. You should also register details of your other personal interests which fall within the categories set out in **Table 2 (Other Registerable Interests)**.

“Disclosable pecuniary interest” means an interest of yourself, or of your partner if you are aware of your partner's interest, within the descriptions set out in Table 1 below.

"Partner" means a spouse or civil partner, or a person with whom you are living as husband or wife, or a person with whom you are living as if you are civil partners.

1. You must ensure that your register of interests is kept up-to-date and within 28 days of becoming aware of any new interest, or of any change to a registered interest, notify the Monitoring Officer.
2. A ‘sensitive interest’ is as an interest which, if disclosed, could lead to the councillor, or a person connected with the councillor, being subject to violence or intimidation.
3. Where you have a ‘sensitive interest’ you must notify the Monitoring Officer with the reasons why you believe it is a sensitive interest. If the Monitoring Officer agrees they will withhold the interest from the public register.

Non participation in case of disclosable pecuniary interest

4. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to one of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in **Table 1**, you must disclose the interest, not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a ‘sensitive interest’, you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest, just

that you have an interest. Dispensation may be granted in limited circumstances, to enable you to participate and vote on a matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest.

5. Where you have a disclosable pecuniary interest on a matter to be considered or is being considered by you as a Cabinet member in exercise of your executive function, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest and must not take any steps or further steps in the matter apart from arranging for someone else to deal with it.

Disclosure of Other Registerable Interests

6. Where a matter arises at a meeting which ***directly relates*** to one of your Other Registerable Interests (as set out in Table 2), you must disclose the interest. You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

Disclosure of Non-Registerable Interests

7. Where a matter arises at a meeting which ***directly relates*** to your financial interest or well-being (and is not a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest set out in Table 1) or a financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate, you must disclose the interest. You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.
8. Where a matter arises at a meeting which ***affects*** –
 - a) your own financial interest or well-being;
 - b) a financial interest or well-being of a friend, relative, close associate; or
 - c) a body included in those you need to disclose under Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in Table 1

you must disclose the interest. In order to determine whether you can remain in the meeting after disclosing your interest the following test should be applied
9. Where a matter ***affects*** your financial interest or well-being:
 - a) to a greater extent than it affects the financial interests of the majority of inhabitants of the ward affected by the decision and;
 - b) a reasonable member of the public knowing all the facts would believe that it would affect your view of the wider public interest

You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation.

If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

10. Where you have a personal interest in any business of your authority and you have made an executive decision in relation to that business, you must make sure that any written statement of that decision records the existence and nature of your interest.

Table 1: Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

This table sets out the explanation of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012.

Subject	Description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain. [Any unpaid directorship.]
Sponsorship	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the council) made to the councillor during the previous 12-month period for expenses incurred by him/her in carrying out his/her duties as a councillor, or towards his/her election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.
Contracts	Any contract made between the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners (or a firm in which such person is a partner, or an incorporated body of which such person is a director* or a body that such person has a beneficial interest in the securities of*) and the council — (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged
Land and Property	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the council.

Subject	Description
	'Land' excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not give the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/ civil partners (alone or jointly with another) a right to occupy or to receive income.
Licenses	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the council for a month or longer
Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to the councillor's knowledge)— (a) the landlord is the council; and (b) the tenant is a body that the councillor, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/ civil partners is a partner of or a director* of or has a beneficial interest in the securities* of.
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities* of a body where— (a) that body (to the councillor's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the council; and (b) either— (i)) the total nominal value of the securities* exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the councillor, or his/ her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

'director' includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society.

* 'securities' means shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, units of a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

Table 2: Other Registerable Interests

You have a personal interest in any business of your authority where it relates to or is likely to affect:

a) any body of which you are in general control or management and to which you are nominated or appointed by your authority

b) any body

(i) exercising functions of a public nature

(ii) any body directed to charitable purposes or

(iii) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union)

B1. LICENSING AND PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE

1.1 Role

- i. To exercise the powers and duties of the Council with regard to regulatory, licensing and registration matters under all relevant legislation relating to the Licensing service, waste enforcement, Trading Standards service and Environmental Health Service;
- ii. Exercise and monitor the Council's powers; in respect of regulation and enforcement, monitoring performance of the Councils regulation and enforcement services as well as any hosted regional or national programmes;
- iii. Set fees, as applicable, in respect of trading standards, environmental health, licensing, highways skip permits, street trading, registration of births deaths and marriages (all services); private rented services.
- iv. Set conditions relating to Hackney carriage and private hire matters.
- v. Set conditions for any licensable activity allowed by legislation as appropriate
- vi. To exercise the powers and duties of the Council with regard to public protection matters which are non-executive functions.

1.2 Functions

- i. The Licensing and Public Protection Committee is authorised to discharge the following functions:
 - Set fees and charges, grant, refuse Issue, renew, suspend, revoke, or otherwise control any licences, authorisations, permits, registrations as appropriate under the scheme of delegations or powers provided to the council through enactments, regulations or bylaws;
 - Where applicable approve any pre application tests and requirements, in relation to any licences, authorisations or registrations issued by the Licensing Service
- ii. Members of Licensing Sub-Committees will sit as a statutory Licensing Committee as defined by the Licensing Act 2003 and the Gambling Act 2005 when carrying out functions of, and ancillary to, those Acts and is not required to observe political balance. Members of the Licensing & Public Protection Committee will sit as a general Licensing Committee when dealing with any other licensing functions of the Council and appointments must be politically proportionate.
- iii. The Committee is authorised to exercise the powers and duties of the Council under all relevant legislation and relating to the non-executive functions of the Committee except where

Deleted: the

- Any function of the licensing authority under the Licensing Act 2003 (the 2003 Act), the Gambling Act 2005 (the 2005 Act), or the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (the 2011 Act) has been reserved to full Council; or
 - Any licensing function where Council has referred a matter to another committee.
 - Functions relating to any other hearings required under the 2003 Act or the 2005 Act that have not been reserved to the Licensing Committee.
 - The function of determining any matter where an officer has considered they should not exercise their delegated authority and has referred the matter to the sub-committee for determination.
- i. A Sub Committee is not authorised to discharge functions where the application relates to an event in the open air, in a temporary structure and where the proposed capacity of the event exceeds 30,000 people.

1.3 Membership

- i. Members of the Licensing and Public Protection Committee, and its Chair, are appointed by Full Council. There are fifteen members of the committee, and the quorum is five.
- ii. Substitute Members: no substitute Members are appointed for the Licensing and Public Protection Committee. In relation to each ordinary business Licensing Sub-Committee, the Licensing Committee has appointed substitute Members, comprising all other suitably trained members of the Licensing and Public Protection Committee.
- iii. A substitute Member shall be entitled to attend in place of a regular Member provided that Committee Services has been notified of this before the meeting begins. Once the meeting has begun, the regular Member in respect of whom notification has been received, shall no longer be entitled to attend that agenda item as a Member of the Licensing Sub-Committee concerned.
- iv. A substitute Member will have all the powers and duties of any regular Member of the Licensing Sub-Committee but will not be able to exercise any special powers or duties exercisable by the person for whom s/he is substituting.
- v. The Licensing Committee Code of Practice for Councillors and Officers can be found in Part C9 of the Constitution.

1.4 Procedure Rules

- i. Committee meetings will be called in accordance with Part C2 of the Constitution: *Access to Information*.
- ii. The provisions of the Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations 2005 shall apply to any hearings conducted under the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003 and in the event of any conflict between the Relevant Regulations and the Council Procedure

Rules/Access to Information Procedure Rules in relation to such hearings the provisions of the Relevant Regulations shall prevail. **Licensing Act 2003 matters fall outside of the remit of the Local Government Act 1972.**

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- iii. The provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 (Proceedings of Licensing Committees and Sub Committees) (Premises Licences and Provisional Statements) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 shall apply to the exercise of functions under Section 162 (1) and (2) and Section 201 (4) of the Gambling Act 2005 and in the event of any conflict between the Relevant Regulations and the Council Procedure Rules/Access to Information procedure rules in relation to the exercise of such functions the provisions of the Relevant Regulations shall prevail.
- iv. The Licensing functions of the Council shall be carried out by the following bodies:
 - Licensing and Public Protection Committee (15 Members with a quorum of 5)
 - Sub-Committees to be established by the Licensing and Public Protection Committee, comprising three Members drawn from the full Committee, to deal with matters under the Licensing Act 2003 and the Gambling Act 2003 as assigned and matters in respect of hackney carriages, private hire, vehicles drivers and operators. The Chairs of the Licensing and Public Protection (Licensing Sub)-Committee's role is to chair the licensing sub-committee meetings, deal with subsequent actions of appeals and assist in finding substitutes for members as required.
- v. Before any Councillor who is a member of the Licensing Committee can attend a meeting and participate in the determination of an application or appeal by any individual or body, that Councillor must have attended a suitable training course dealing with the quasi-judicial nature of the role of the Committee.
- vi. Except where authorised by statute, business shall not be transacted at a meeting unless a quorum is present.

Appendix 3: Response from Cllr Phil Davis, 29 April 2021

Thank you for the documentation and proposed amendments. Could you please report my following comments for consideration to CBM?

B13.2 (Licensing committees & political balance) - as Licensing Chair I welcome the clarification

C2.4 - Removal of provision of hard copy of meeting agenda for inspection.

I object to this change. Not all citizens have internet access or can use the internet. This creates a digital divide. Hard copy of agendas and minutes should continue to be available at an appropriate location on the principle of maximum access for all citizens to information about the Council's decisions.

B10 - 4 Ward Forums to be held per year.

I object as this is too prescriptive and curtails local Member discretion. I propose it be changed to 'Members should hold a minimum of 2 Ward Forums and maximum of 4, per annum'

Cllr Phil Davis

Billesley Ward