

# BISHOPSTEIGNTON PARISH COUNCIL

## COMMITTEES

Updated April 2026

### FINANCE

Cllr. Robert Gateshill  
Cllr. Reg Gill  
Cllr. June Grimble  
Cllr. Andy Keohane  
Cllr. Henry Merritt (C)  
**vacancy**

### STRATEGY & GOVERNANCE

Cllr. Robert Gateshill  
Cllr. June Grimble  
Cllr. James Hooper  
Cllr. Andy Keohane (C)  
Cllr. Henry Merritt  
Cllr. Lewis Myers

### ASSET MANAGEMENT

Cllr. Di Dixon  
Cllr. Robert Gateshill (C)  
Cllr. Reg Gill  
Cllr. June Grimble  
Cllr. Henry Merritt  
Cllr. Dave Robbins  
Cllr. Lewis Myers

### PLANNING

Cllr. Di Dixon  
Cllr. Robert Gateshill  
Cllr. Reg Gill  
Cllr. June Grimble  
Cllr. Henry Merritt (C)  
Cllr. Will Vooght

### CLIMATE IMPACT ACTION

Cllr. Henry Merritt  
Cllr. James Hooper  
Cllr. June Grimble  
*+ co-opted parishioners*

### BPC REPRESENTATIVES

**BERT:** Cllrs. Andrew Keohane, June Grimble, Will Vooght & Lewis Myers *+ co-opted parishioners*

**POLICE LIAISON & COUNCILLOR ADVOCATE:** Cllr. Reg Gill

**COMMUNITY CENTRE:** Cllrs. Henry Merritt & James Hooper

**VILLAGE HALL:** Cllr. Reg Gill

**ST JOHNS FABRIC COMMITTEE:** Mrs. Kim Ford (Clerk)

**TEIGN ESTUARY TRAIL WORKING PARTY:** Cllr. Henry Merritt **+1 vacancy**

**DCC HIGHWAYS LIAISON:** Cllrs. Henry Merritt & Cllr Dave Robbins

**REMEMBRANCE WORKING PARTY:** **vacant**

**Teignmouth Harbour Consultancy Group:** **vacant**



# BISHOPSTEIGNTON PARISH COUNCIL

## **Appendix B** for Annual Meeting of Bishopsteignton Parish Council To be held 05.05.26 **Clerks Report – Policy updates**

The following policies have been revised following updates to the NALC models. Re-adoption of these policies is recommended at least annually, carrying this out at the annual meeting is best practice.

**B.1 Standing Orders** - Standing Orders provide a comprehensive framework of procedural rules for parish and town councils in England. They are essential for regulating the conduct of council meetings and ensuring orderly and efficient governance. The model includes mandatory legal requirements and optional guidelines that parish and town councils can adopt or modify to suit their needs. Parish and town councils can ensure transparency, accountability, and consistency in their operations by adhering to these standing orders.

The up-to-date NALC Model Standing Orders was published 31.03.25. The last revision of BPC Standing orders was based on this and approved by full council at the Annual meeting of the council held 06.05.25. There have been no recommendations for changes since.

**B.2 Councillor Code of Conduct** – There haven't been changes required this year but worth reading to remind yourselves of the rules and consequences!

**B.3 Financial Regulations** – Model financial regulations for parish and town councils are standardised guidelines designed to ensure the proper management and oversight of financial activities within these councils. These regulations provide a framework for financial governance, helping councils maintain transparency, accountability, and efficiency in their financial operations. They are crucial for safeguarding public funds and promoting good governance practices.

The up-to-date NALC Model Financial Regulations was published 05.03.25 and the last revision of BPC Financial Regulations was based on this and approved by the full council at the annual meeting of the council held 06.05.25. There have been no recommendations for changes since.

**B.4 BPC Risk Management Schedule 2026-27** – Reviewed no changes considered necessary since last adoption. Schedule to be approved before its signed by BPC Chair.

Kim Ford  
Clerk to the Council



# STANDING ORDERS

**Current:**

based on the NALC model Standing Orders which was updated 30 March 2025

**BPC.SO.V2505.01**

adopted 06.05.25

readopted 05.05.26 with no amendments

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**STANDING ORDERS**

**1. RULES OF DEBATE AT MEETINGS**

- a Motions on the agenda shall be considered in the order that they appear unless the order is changed at the discretion of the Chair of the meeting.
- b A motion (including an amendment) shall not be progressed unless it has been moved and seconded.
- c A motion on the agenda that is not moved by its proposer may be treated by the Chair of the meeting as withdrawn.
- d If a motion (including an amendment) has been seconded, it may be withdrawn by the proposer only with the consent of the seconder and the meeting.
- e An amendment is a proposal to remove or add words to a motion. It shall not negate the motion.
- f If an amendment to the original motion is carried, the original motion (as amended) becomes the substantive motion upon which further amendment(s) may be moved.
- g An amendment shall not be considered unless early verbal notice of it is given at the meeting.
- h A councillor may move an amendment to his own motion if agreed by the meeting. If a motion has already been seconded, the amendment shall be with the consent of the seconder and the meeting.
- i If there is more than one amendment to an original or substantive motion, the amendments shall be moved in the order directed by the Chair of the meeting.
- j One or more amendments may be discussed together if the Chair of the meeting considers this expedient but each amendment shall be voted upon separately.
- k A councillor may not move more than one amendment to an original or substantive motion.
- l The mover of an amendment has no right of reply at the end of debate on it.
- m Where a series of amendments to an original motion are carried, the mover of the original motion shall have a right of reply either at the end of debate on the first amendment or at the very end of debate on the final substantive motion immediately before it is put to the vote.
- n Unless permitted by the Chair of the meeting, a councillor may speak once in the debate on a motion except:
  - i. to speak on an amendment moved by another councillor;
  - ii. to move or speak on another amendment if the motion has been amended since he last spoke;
  - iii. to make a point of order;
  - iv. to give a personal explanation; or

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- v. to exercise a right of reply.
- o During the debate on a motion, a councillor may interrupt only on a point of order or a personal explanation and the councillor who was interrupted shall stop speaking. A councillor raising a point of order shall identify the standing order which he considers has been breached or specify the other irregularity in the proceedings of the meeting he is concerned by.
- p A point of order shall be decided by the Chair of the meeting and his decision shall be final.
- q When a motion is under debate, no other motion shall be moved except:
  - i. to amend the motion;
  - ii. to proceed to the next business;
  - iii. to adjourn the debate;
  - iv. to put the motion to a vote;
  - v. to ask a person to be no longer heard or to leave the meeting;
  - vi. to refer a motion to a committee or working party/group for consideration;
  - vii. to exclude the public and press;
  - viii. to adjourn the meeting; or
  - ix. to suspend particular standing order(s) excepting those which reflect mandatory statutory or legal requirements.
- s Before an original or substantive motion is put to the vote, the Chair of the meeting shall be satisfied that the motion has been sufficiently debated and that the mover of the motion under debate has exercised or waived his right of reply.
- t Excluding motions moved under standing order 1(r), the contributions or speeches by a councillor shall relate only to the motion under discussion and shall not exceed 3 minutes without the consent of the Chair of the meeting.

**2. DISORDERLY CONDUCT AT MEETINGS**

- a No person shall obstruct the transaction of business at a meeting or behave offensively or improperly. If this standing order is ignored, the Chair of the meeting shall request such person(s) to moderate or improve their conduct.
- b If person(s) disregard the request of the Chair of the meeting to moderate or improve their conduct, any councillor or the Chair of the meeting may move that the person be no longer heard or be excluded from the meeting. The motion, if seconded, shall be put to the vote without discussion.
- c If a resolution made under standing order 2(b) is ignored, the Chair of the meeting may take further reasonable steps to restore order or to progress the meeting. This may include temporarily suspending or closing the meeting.

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**3. MEETINGS GENERALLY**



Full Council meetings ●  
Committee meetings ▲  
Working party/group meetings ■


- a **Meetings shall not take place in premises which at the time of the meeting are used for the supply of alcohol, unless no other premises are available free of charge or at a reasonable cost.**
- b **The minimum three clear days for notice of a meeting does not include the day on which notice was issued, the day of the meeting, a Sunday, a day of the Christmas break, a day of the Easter break or of a bank holiday or a day appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning.**
- ▲ c **The minimum three clear days' public notice for a meeting does not include the day on which the notice was issued or the day of the meeting unless the meeting is convened at shorter notice.**
- d **Meetings shall be open to the public unless their presence is prejudicial to the public interest by reason of the confidential nature of the business to be transacted or for other special reasons. The public's exclusion from part or all of a meeting shall be by a resolution which shall give reasons for the public's exclusion.**
- ▲ e Members of the public may make representations, answer questions and give evidence at a meeting which they are entitled to attend in respect of the business on the agenda.
- f The period of time designated for public participation at a meeting in accordance with standing order 3(e) shall not exceed 15 minutes unless directed by the Chair of the meeting.
- g Subject to standing order 3(f), a member of the public shall not speak for more than 3 minutes.
- h In accordance with standing order 3(e), a question shall not require a response at the meeting nor start a debate on the question. The Chair of the meeting may direct that a written or oral response be given.
- i A person shall raise his hand when requesting to speak.
- j A person who speaks at a meeting shall direct his comments to the Chair of the meeting.
- k Only one person is permitted to speak at a time. If more than one person wants to speak, the Chair of the meeting shall direct the order of speaking.
- l **Subject to standing order 3(m), a person who attends a meeting is permitted to report on the meeting whilst the meeting is open to the public. To "report" means to film, photograph, make an audio recording of meeting proceedings, use any other means for enabling persons not**


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**present to see or hear the meeting as it takes place or later or to report or to provide oral or written commentary about the meeting so that the report or commentary is available as the meeting takes place or later to persons not present.**

 m **A person present at a meeting may not provide an oral report or oral commentary about a meeting as it takes place without permission.**  





 n **The press shall be provided with reasonable facilities for the taking of their report of all or part of a meeting at which they are entitled to be present.**  


 o **Subject to standing orders which indicate otherwise, anything authorised or required to be done by, to or before the Chair of the Council may in his absence be done by, to or before the Vice-Chair of the Council (if there is one).**


 p **The Chair of the Council, if present, shall preside at a meeting. If the Chair is absent from a meeting, the Vice-Chair of the Council (if there is one) if present, shall preside. If both the Chair and the Vice-Chair are absent from a meeting, a councillor as chosen by the councillors present at the meeting shall preside at the meeting.**

 q **Subject to a meeting being quorate, all questions at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the councillors and non-councillors with voting rights present and voting.**  
  


r Votes by proxy, for councillor not present, are not accepted.

 s **The Chair of a meeting may give an original vote on any matter put to the vote, and in the case of an equality of votes may exercise his casting vote whether or not he gave an original vote.**  
  


*See standing orders 5(h) and (i) for the different rules that apply in the election of the Chair of the Council at the annual meeting of the Council.*

 t **Unless standing orders provide otherwise, voting on a question shall be by a show of hands. At the request of a councillor, the voting on any question shall be recorded so as to show whether each councillor present and voting gave his vote for or against that question. Such a request shall be made before moving on to the next item of business on the agenda.**


u The minutes of a meeting shall include an accurate record of the following:


- i. the time and place of the meeting;
- ii. the names of councillors who are present and the names of councillors who are absent;
- iii. interests that have been declared by councillors and non-councillors with voting rights;
- iv. the grant of dispensations (if any) to councillors and non-councillors with

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voting rights;

- v. whether a councillor or non-councillor with voting rights left the meeting when matters that they held interests in were being considered;
- vi. if there was a public participation session; and
- vii. the resolutions made.

 v **A councillor or a non-councillor with voting rights who has a disclosable pecuniary interest or another interest as set out in the Council's code of conduct in a matter being considered at a meeting is subject to statutory limitations or restrictions under the code on his right to participate and vote on that matter.**

 w **No business may be transacted at a meeting unless at least one-third of the whole number of members of the Council are present and in no case shall the quorum of a meeting be less than three.**

*See standing order 4d(viii) for the quorum of a committee or working party/group meeting.*

 x **If a meeting is or becomes inquorate no business shall be transacted and the meeting shall be closed. The business on the agenda for the meeting shall be adjourned to another meeting.**

y A meeting shall not exceed a period of 2 hours.

#### **4. COMMITTEES AND WORKING PARTY/GROUPS**

a **Unless the Council determines otherwise, a committee may appoint a working party/group whose terms of reference and members shall be determined by the committee.**

b Each member shall be included in the membership of at least two committee/working parties to fulfil their role as a Bishopsteignton Parish Councillor and ensure even share the workload of the council'

c **The members of a committee may include non-councillors unless it is a committee which regulates and controls the finances of the Council.**

d **Unless the Council determines otherwise, all the members of an advisory committee and a working party/group of the advisory committee may be non-councillors.**

e The Council may appoint standing committees or other committees as may be necessary, and:

i. shall determine their terms of reference;

ii. shall determine the number and time of the ordinary meetings of a standing committee up until the date of the next annual meeting of the Council;

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- iii. shall permit a committee, other than in respect of the ordinary meetings of a committee, to determine the number and time of its meetings;
- iv. shall, subject to standing orders 4(b) and (c), appoint and determine the terms of office of members of such a committee;
- v. may, subject to standing orders 4(b) and (c), appoint and determine the terms of office of the substitute members to a committee whose role is to replace the ordinary members at a meeting of a committee if the ordinary members of the committee confirm to the Proper Officer, with sufficient notice before the meeting, if they are unable to attend;
- vi. shall, after it has appointed the members of each committee, shall permit the committee, to appoint its own Chair at the first meeting of the committee;
- vii. shall determine the place, notice requirements and quorum for a meeting of a committee and a working party/group which, in both cases, shall be no less than three;
- viii. shall determine if the public may participate at a meeting of a committee;
- ix. shall determine if the public and press are permitted to attend the meetings of a working party/group and also the advance public notice requirements, if any, required for the meetings of a working party/group;
- x. shall determine if the public may participate at a meeting of a working party/group that they are permitted to attend; and
- xi. may dissolve a committee or a working party/group.

**5. ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETINGS**

- a **In an election year, the annual meeting of the Council shall be held on or within 14 days following the day on which the councillors elected take office.**
- b **In a year which is not an election year, the annual meeting of the Council shall be held on such day in May as the Council decides.**
- c **If no other time is fixed, the annual meeting of the Council shall take place at 6pm.**
- d **In addition to the annual meeting of the Council, at least three other ordinary meetings shall be held in each year on such dates and times as the Council decides.**
- e **The first business conducted at the annual meeting of the Council shall be the election of the Chair and Vice-Chair (if there is one) of the Council.**
- f **The Chair of the Council, unless he has resigned or becomes disqualified, shall continue in office and preside at the annual meeting until his successor is elected at the next annual meeting of the Council.**

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- g **The Vice-Chair of the Council, if there is one, unless he resigns or becomes disqualified, shall hold office until immediately after the election of the Chair of the Council at the next annual meeting of the Council.**
- h **In an election year, if the current Chair of the Council has not been re-elected as a member of the Council, he shall preside at the annual meeting until a successor Chair of the Council has been elected. The current Chair of the Council shall not have an original vote in respect of the election of the new Chair of the Council but shall give a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.**
- i **In an election year, if the current Chair of the Council has been re-elected as a member of the Council, he shall preside at the annual meeting until a new Chair of the Council has been elected. He may exercise an original vote in respect of the election of the new Chair of the Council and shall give a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.**
- j Following the election of the Chair of the Council and Vice-Chair (if there is one) of the Council at the annual meeting, the business shall include:
  - i. **In an election year, delivery by the Chair of the Council and councillors of their acceptance of office forms unless the Council resolves for this to be done at a later date. In a year which is not an election year, delivery by the Chair of the Council of his acceptance of office form unless the Council resolves for this to be done at a later date;**
  - ii. Confirmation of the accuracy of the minutes of the last meeting of the Council;
  - iii. Review of delegation arrangements to committees, working party/groups, staff and other local authorities;
  - iv. Appointment of members to existing committees;
  - v. Appointment of any new committees in accordance with standing order 4;
  - vi. Review and adoption of appropriate standing orders and financial regulations;
  - vii. Review of arrangements (including legal agreements) with other local authorities, not-for-profit bodies and businesses.
  - viii. Review of representation on or work with external bodies and arrangements for reporting back;
  - ix. In an election year, to make arrangements with a view to the Council becoming eligible to exercise the general power of competence in the future;
  - x. Review of inventory of land and other assets including buildings and office equipment;
  - xi. Confirmation of arrangements for insurance cover in respect of all insurable risks;

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- xii. Review of the Council's and/or staff subscriptions to other bodies;
- xiii. Review of the Council's complaints procedure;
- xiv. Review of the Council's policies, procedures and practices in respect of its obligations under freedom of information and data protection legislation (*see also standing orders 11, 20 and 21*);
- xv. Review of the Council's policy for dealing with the press/media;
- xvi. Review of the Council's employment policies and procedures;
- xvii. Review of the Council's expenditure incurred under s.137 of the Local Government Act 1972 or the general power of competence.
- xviii. Determining the time and place of ordinary meetings of the Council up to and including the next annual meeting of the Council.

**6. EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL, COMMITTEES AND WORKING PARTY/GROUPS**

- a **The Chair of the Council may convene an extraordinary meeting of the Council at any time.**
- b **If the Chair of the Council does not call an extraordinary meeting of the Council within seven days of having been requested in writing to do so by two councillors, any two councillors may convene an extraordinary meeting of the Council. The public notice giving the time, place and agenda for such a meeting shall be signed by the two councillors.**
- c The Chair of a committee or a working party/group may convene an extraordinary meeting of the committee or the working party/group at any time.
- d If the Chair of a committee or a working party/group does not call an extraordinary meeting within 7 days of having been requested to do so by 2 members of the committee or the working party/group, any 3 members of the committee or the working party/group may convene an extraordinary meeting of the committee or a working party/group.

**7. PREVIOUS RESOLUTIONS**

- a A resolution shall not be reversed within six months except either by a special motion, which requires written notice by at least 6 councillors to be given to the Proper Officer in accordance with standing order 9, or by a motion moved in pursuance of the recommendation of a committee or a working party/group.
- b When a motion moved pursuant to standing order 7(a) has been disposed of, no similar motion may be moved for a further six months.

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**8. VOTING ON APPOINTMENTS**

Where more than two persons have been nominated for a position to be filled by the Council and none of those persons has received an absolute majority of votes in their favour, the name of the person having the least number of votes shall be struck off the list and a fresh vote taken. This process shall continue until a majority of votes is given in favour of one person. A tie in votes may be settled by the casting vote exercisable by the Chair of the meeting.

**9. MOTIONS FOR A MEETING THAT REQUIRE WRITTEN NOTICE TO BE GIVEN TO THE PROPER OFFICER**

- a Motions should be relevant to the Council and its functions or issues that specifically affect the Parish or its residents.
- b No motion may be moved at a meeting unless it is on the agenda and the mover has given written notice of its wording to the Proper Officer at least 5 clear days before the meeting. Clear days do not include the day of the notice or the day of the meeting.
- c The Proper Officer may, before including a motion on the agenda received in accordance with standing order 9(b), correct obvious grammatical or typographical errors in the wording of the motion.
- d If the Proper Officer considers the wording of a motion received in accordance with standing order 9(b) is not clear in meaning, the motion shall be rejected until the mover of the motion resubmits it, so that it can be understood, in writing, to the Proper Officer at least 5 clear days before the meeting.
- e If the wording or subject of a proposed motion is considered improper, the Proper Officer shall consult with the Chair of the forthcoming meeting or, as the case may be, the councillors who have convened the meeting, to consider whether the motion shall be included in the agenda or rejected.
- f The decision of the Proper Officer as to whether or not to include the motion on the agenda shall be final.
- g Motions received shall be recorded and numbered in the order that they are received.
- h Motions rejected shall be recorded with an explanation by the Proper Officer of the reason for rejection.

**10. MOTIONS AT A MEETING THAT DO NOT REQUIRE WRITTEN NOTICE**

A motion which would normally be dealt with by a committee or an employee can be dealt with at the present meeting if it is urgent or expedient. The following motions may be moved at a meeting without written notice to the Proper Officer:

- i. to correct an inaccuracy in the draft minutes of a meeting;
- ii. to move to a vote;

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- iii. to withdraw, amend or defer consideration of a motion;
- iv. to refer a motion or matter to a particular committee or working party/group, appropriate body or individual;
- v. to appoint a person to preside at a meeting;
- vi. to change the order of business on the agenda;
- vii. to proceed to the next business on the agenda;
- viii. to require a written report;
- ix. to appoint a committee or working party/group and their members, nominate and appoint representatives to outside bodies and to make arrangements for those representatives to report back the activities of outside bodies
- x. to dissolve a committee or working party/group
- xi. to extend the time limits for speaking;
- xii. to exclude the press and public from a meeting in respect of confidential or other information which is prejudicial to the public interest;
- xiii. to not hear further from a councillor or a member of the public;
- xiv. to exclude a councillor or member of the public for disorderly conduct;
- xv. to temporarily suspend the meeting;
- xvi. to suspend a particular standing order (unless it reflects mandatory statutory or legal requirements);
- xvii. to adjourn or close a debate;
- xviii. to adjourn or close the meeting.

**11. MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION**

*See also standing order 20 & 21.*

- a **The Council shall have in place and keep under review, technical and organisational measures to keep secure information (including personal data) which it holds in paper and electronic form. Such arrangements shall include deciding who has access to personal data and encryption of personal data.**
- b **The Council shall have in place, and keep under review, policies for the retention and safe destruction of all information (including personal data) which it holds in paper and electronic form. The Council's retention policy shall confirm the period for which information (including personal data) shall be retained or if this is not possible the criteria used to determine that period (e.g. the Limitation Act 1980).**

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- c **The agenda, papers that support the agenda and the minutes of a meeting shall not disclose or otherwise undermine confidential information or personal data without legal justification.**
- d **Councillors, staff, the Council's contractors and agents shall not disclose confidential information or personal data without legal justification.**

**12. DRAFT MINUTES**

Full Council meetings ●  
Committee meetings ▲  
Working party/group meetings ■

- a If the draft minutes of a preceding meeting have been served on councillors with the agenda to attend the meeting at which they are due to be approved for accuracy, they shall be taken as read.
- b There shall be no discussion about the draft minutes of a preceding meeting except in relation to their accuracy. A motion to correct an inaccuracy in the draft minutes shall be moved in accordance with standing order 10i (*motions at a meeting that do not require written notice*).
- c The accuracy of draft minutes, including any amendment(s) made to them, shall be confirmed by resolution and shall be signed by the Chair of the meeting and stand as an accurate record of the meeting to which the minutes relate.
- d If the Chair of the meeting does not consider the minutes to be an accurate record of the meeting to which they relate, he shall sign the minutes and include a paragraph in the following terms or to the same effect:

*"The Chair of this meeting does not believe that the minutes of the meeting of the ( ) held on [date] in respect of ( ) were a correct record but his view was not upheld by the meeting and the minutes are confirmed as an accurate record of the proceedings."*

- ▲ ■ e **If the Council's gross annual income or expenditure (whichever is higher) does not exceed £25,000, it shall publish draft minutes on a website which is publicly accessible and free of charge not later than one month after the meeting has taken place.**
- f Subject to the publication of draft minutes in accordance with standing order 12(e) and standing order 20(a) and following a resolution which confirms the accuracy of the minutes of a meeting, the draft minutes and audio recordings of the meeting for which approved minutes exist shall be destroyed.

**13. CODE OF CONDUCT AND DISPENSATIONS**

*See also standing order 3(u).*

- a All councillors and non-councillors with voting rights shall observe the code of

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conduct adopted by the Council.

- b Unless he has been granted a dispensation, a councillor or non-councillor with voting rights shall withdraw from a meeting when it is considering a matter in which he has a disclosable pecuniary interest. He may return to the meeting after it has considered the matter in which he had the interest.
- c Unless he has been granted a dispensation, a councillor or non-councillor with voting rights shall withdraw from a meeting when it is considering a matter in which he has another interest if so required by the Council's code of conduct. He may return to the meeting after it has considered the matter in which he had the interest.
- d **Dispensation requests shall be in writing and submitted to the Proper Officer** as soon as possible before the meeting, or failing that, at the start of the meeting for which the dispensation is required.
- e A decision as to whether to grant a dispensation shall be made by the Proper Officer and that decision is final.
- f A dispensation request shall confirm:
  - i. the description and the nature of the disclosable pecuniary interest or other interest to which the request for the dispensation relates;
  - ii. whether the dispensation is required to participate at a meeting in a discussion only or a discussion and a vote;
  - iii. the date of the meeting or the period (not exceeding four years) for which the dispensation is sought; and
  - iv. an explanation as to why the dispensation is sought.
- g Subject to standing orders 13(d) and (f), a dispensation request shall be considered by the Proper Officer before the meeting for which the dispensation is required.
- h **A dispensation may be granted in accordance with standing order 13(e) if having regard to all relevant circumstances any of the following apply:**
  - i. **without the dispensation the number of persons prohibited from participating in the particular business would be so great a proportion of the meeting transacting the business as to impede the transaction of the business;**
  - ii. **granting the dispensation is in the interests of persons living in the Council's area; or**
  - iii. **it is otherwise appropriate to grant a dispensation.**

**14. CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS**

- a **Upon notification by the Principal Council that a councillor or non-councillor with voting rights has breached the Council's code of conduct,**

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**the Council shall consider what, if any, action to take against him. Such action excludes disqualification or suspension from office.**

**15. PROPER OFFICER**

a The Proper Officer shall be either (i) the clerk or (ii) a temporary locum clerk appointed by the Council to undertake the work of the Proper Officer when the Proper Officer is absent.

b The Proper Officer shall:

i. **at least three clear days before a meeting of the council, a committee or a working party/group,**

- **serve on councillors by delivery or post at their residences or by email authenticated in such manner as the Proper Officer thinks fit, a signed summons confirming the time, place and the agenda (provided the councillor has consented to service by email), and**
- **Provide, in a conspicuous place, public notice of the time, place and agenda (provided that the public notice with agenda of an extraordinary meeting of the Council convened by councillors is signed by them).**

*See standing order 3(b) for the meaning of clear days for a meeting of a full council and standing order 3(c) for the meaning of clear days for a meeting of a committee;*

ii. subject to standing order 9, include on the agenda all motions in the order received unless a councillor has given written notice at least 3 days before the meeting confirming his withdrawal of it;

iii. **convene a meeting of the Council for the election of a new Chair of the Council, occasioned by a casual vacancy in his office;**

iv. **facilitate inspection of the minute book by local government electors;**

v. **receive and retain copies of byelaws made by other local authorities;**

vi. hold acceptance of office forms from councillors;

vii. hold a copy of every councillor's register of interests;

viii. assist with responding to requests made under freedom of information legislation and rights exercisable under data protection legislation, in accordance with the Council's relevant policies and procedures;

ix. liaise, as appropriate, with the Council's Data Protection Officer;

x. receive and send general correspondence and notices on behalf of the Council except where there is a resolution to the contrary;

xi. assist in the organisation of, storage of, access to, security of and destruction of information held by the Council in paper and electronic form

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subject to the requirements of data protection and freedom of information legislation and other legitimate requirements (e.g. the Limitation Act 1980);

- xii. arrange for legal deeds to be executed;  
(see also standing order 23);
- xiii. arrange or manage the prompt authorisation, approval, and instruction regarding any payments to be made by the Council in accordance with its financial regulations;
- xiv. record every planning application notified to the Council and the Council's response to the local planning authority in format consider suitable;
- xv. refer a planning application received by the Council to the Council Planning Committee within two working days of receipt if the nature of a planning application requires consideration before the next ordinary meeting of the Council or Planning Committee;
- xvi. manage access to information about the Council via the publication scheme; and
- xvii. retain custody of the seal of the Council (if there is one) which shall not be used without a resolution to that effect.  
(see also standing order 23).

### 16. RESPONSIBLE FINANCIAL OFFICER

The Council shall appoint appropriate person(s) to undertake the work of the Responsible Financial Officer when the Responsible Financial Officer is absent.

### 17. ACCOUNTS AND ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

*(This is an overview and more detailed information can be found in BPC Financial Regulations)*

- a "Proper practices" in standing orders refer to the most recent version of "Governance and Accountability for Local Councils – a Practitioners' Guide".
- b All payments by the Council shall be authorised, approved and paid in accordance with the law, proper practices and the Council's financial regulations.
- c The Responsible Financial Officer shall supply to each councillor as soon as practicable after 30 June, 30 September and 31 December in each year a statement to summarise:
  - i. the Council's receipts and payments for each quarter;
  - ii. the Council's aggregate receipts and payments for the year to date;
  - iii. the balances held at the end of the quarter being reported andwhich includes a comparison with the budget for the financial year and highlights any actual or potential overspends.

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- d. As soon as possible after the financial year end at 31 March, the Responsible Financial Officer shall provide:
  - i. each councillor with a statement summarising the Council's receipts and payments for the last quarter and the year to date for information; and
  - ii. to the Council the accounting statements for the year in the form of Section 1 of the annual governance and accountability return, as required by proper practices, for consideration and approval.
- e. The year-end accounting statements shall be prepared in accordance with proper practices and apply the form of accounts determined by the Council (receipts and payments, or income and expenditure) for the year to 31 March. A completed draft annual governance and accountability return shall be presented to all councillors at least 14 days prior to anticipated approval by the Council. The annual governance and accountability return of the Council, which is subject to external audit, including the annual governance statement, shall be presented to the Council for consideration and formal approval before 30 June.

**18. FINANCIAL CONTROLS AND PROCUREMENT**

- a. The Council shall consider and approve financial regulations drawn up by the Responsible Financial Officer, which shall include detailed arrangements in respect of the following:
  - i. the keeping of accounting records and systems of internal controls;
  - ii. the assessment and management of financial risks faced by the Council;
  - iii. the work of the independent internal auditor in accordance with proper practices and the receipt of regular reports from the internal auditor, which shall be required at least annually;
  - iv. the inspection and copying by councillors and local electors of the Council's accounts and/or orders of payments; and
  - v. whether contracts with an estimated value below £50,000 due to special circumstances are exempt from a tendering process or procurement exercise.
- b. Financial regulations shall be reviewed regularly and at least annually for fitness of purpose.
- c. Subject to additional requirements in the financial regulations of the Council, the tender process for contracts for the supply of goods, materials, services or the execution of works shall include, as a minimum, the following steps:
  - i. a specification for the goods, materials, services or the execution of works shall be drawn up;
  - ii. an invitation to tender shall be drawn up to confirm (i) the Council's specification (ii) the time, date and address for the submission of tenders (iii) the date of the Council's written response to the tender and (iv) the

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- prohibition on prospective contractors contacting councillors or staff to encourage or support their tender outside the prescribed process;
- iii. the invitation to tender shall be advertised using a method that is considered appropriate to the nature of the work;
  - iv. tenders are to be submitted either in writing in a sealed marked envelope addressed to the Proper Officer or to a specified email address;
  - v. tenders, either in writing or by email, shall be opened by the Proper Officer in the presence of at least one councillor after the deadline for submission of tenders has passed;
  - vi. tenders are to be reported to and considered by the appropriate meeting of the Council or a committee or working party/group with delegated responsibility.
- d. Neither the Council, nor a committee or a working party/group with delegated responsibility for considering tenders, is bound to accept the lowest value tender.
- e. **Where the value of a contract is likely to exceed the threshold specified by the Government from time to time, the Council must consider whether the contract is subject to the requirements of the current procurement legislation and, if so, the Council must comply with procurement rules. NALC's procurement guidance contains further details.**

**19. HANDLING STAFF MATTERS**

- a. A matter personal to a member of staff that is being considered by a meeting of council is subject to standing order 11c (*Management of Information*) above.
- b. Should the Proper Officer need to be absent due to illness or other reason they should report that absence to the Chair or Vice Chair as soon as possible.
- c. The Chair of the Parish Council and the Vice Chair or one other councillor shall conduct a review of the performance and annual appraisal of the work of the Proper Officer in a face to face meeting at least once a year.
- d. If an informal or formal grievance matter is raised by the Proper Officer it should be referred to the Chair, vice-Chair or one of the Parish Councillors as appropriate.
- e. Any persons responsible for all or part of the management of staff shall treat the written records and all discussions of all meetings relating to their performance, capabilities, grievance or disciplinary matters as confidential and secure.
- f. The council shall keep all written records relating to employees secure. All paper records shall be secured and locked and electronic records shall be password protected and encrypted.
- g. Only persons with line management responsibilities shall have access to staff records referred to in subclauses e) and f) above if so justified.
- h. Access and means of access eg. keys and/or computer passwords to records of employment referred to in subclauses e) and f) above shall be provided only to

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the Proper Officer and the Chair of the Council.

**20. RESPONSIBILITIES TO PROVIDE INFORMATION**

*See also standing order 21. Responsibilities under data protection legislation*

**In accordance with freedom of information legislation, the Council shall publish information in accordance with its publication scheme and respond to requests for information held by the Council.**

**21. RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER DATA PROTECTION LEGISLATION**

(Below is not an exclusive list).

*See also standing order 11. Management of Information*

- a **The Council may appoint a Data Protection Officer.**
- b **The Council shall have policies and procedures in place to respond to an individual exercising statutory rights concerning his personal data.**
- c **The Council shall have a written policy in place for responding to and managing a personal data breach.**
- d **The Council shall keep a record of all personal data breaches comprising the facts relating to the personal data breach, its effects and the remedial action taken.**
- e **The Council shall ensure that information communicated in its privacy notice(s) is in an easily accessible and available form and kept up to date.**
- f **The Council shall maintain a written record of its processing activities.**

**22. RELATIONS WITH THE PRESS/MEDIA**

Requests from the press or other media for an oral or written comment or statement from the Council, its councillors or clerk shall be referred to the clerk in accordance with the Council's media policy.

**23. EXECUTION AND SEALING OF LEGAL DEEDS**

*See also standing orders 15(b)(xii) and (xvii). (Proper Officer)*

- a A legal deed shall not be executed on behalf of the Council unless authorised by a resolution.
- b **Subject to standing order 23(a), the Council's common seal shall alone be used for sealing a deed required by law. It shall be applied by the Proper Officer in the presence of two councillors who shall sign the deed as witnesses.**

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**24. COMMUNICATING WITH DISTRICT AND COUNTY OR UNITARY COUNCILLORS**

An invitation to attend a meeting of the Council shall be sent, together with the agenda, to the ward councillor(s) of the District and County Council

**25. RESTRICTIONS ON COUNCILLOR ACTIVITIES**

Unless duly authorised no councillor shall:

- a. inspect any land and/or premises which the Council has a right or duty to inspect;  
or
- b. issue orders, instructions or directions.

**26. STANDING ORDERS GENERALLY**

- a All or part of a standing order, except one that incorporates mandatory statutory or legal requirements (in bold type), may be suspended by resolution in relation to the consideration of an item on the agenda for a meeting.
- b A motion to add to or vary or revoke one or more of the Council's standing orders, except one that incorporates mandatory statutory or legal requirements, shall be proposed by a special motion, the written notice by at least 6 councillors to be given to the Proper Officer in accordance with standing order 9.
- c The Proper Officer shall provide a copy of the Council's standing orders to a councillor as soon as possible.
- d The decision of the Chair of a meeting as to the application of standing orders at the meeting shall be final.

Approving committee:	<i>Full Council</i>
Date of meeting where approved:	<i>06.05.25</i>
Approval minute reference:	<i>AMPC.25.04.01</i>
Policy title:	<i>BPC Standing Orders</i>
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Policy version reference:	<i>Version 01</i>
Policy effective from:	<i>06.05.25</i>
Date for next review: unless NALC/SLCC recommend amendments sooner	<i>May 2026, Annual Meeting</i>
To be reviewed by:	<i>Full Council</i>



# BISHOPSTEIGNTON PARISH COUNCIL

## COUNCILLOR CODE OF CONDUCT

### **Local Government Association Joint Statement**

The role of councillor across all tiers of local government is a vital part of our country's system of democracy. It is important that as councillors we can be held accountable, and all adopt the behaviours and responsibilities associated with the role. Our conduct as an individual councillor affects the reputation of all councillors. We want the role of councillor to be one that people aspire to. We also want individuals from a range of backgrounds and circumstances to be putting themselves forward to become councillors.

As councillors, we represent residents, work to develop better services and deliver local change. The public have high expectations of us and entrust us to represent our local area, taking decisions fairly, openly, and transparently. We have both an individual and collective responsibility to meet these expectations by maintaining high standards and demonstrating good conduct, and by challenging behaviour which falls below expectations.

Importantly, we should be able to undertake our role as a councillor without being intimidated, abused, bullied, or threatened by anyone, including the general public.

This Code has been designed to protect our democratic role, encourage good conduct and safeguard public trust in local government.

### **Introduction**

The Local Government Association (LGA) has developed this Model Councillor Code of Conduct, in association with key partners and after extensive consultation with the sector, as part of its work on supporting all tiers of local government to continue to aspire to high standards of leadership and performance. It is a template for councils to adopt in whole and/or with local amendments.

All councils are required to have a local Councillor Code of Conduct.

The LGA will undertake an annual review of this Code to ensure it continues to be fit-for-purpose, incorporating advances in technology, social media and changes in legislation. The LGA can also offer support, training and mediation to councils and councillors on the application of the Code and the National Association of Local Councils (NALC) and the county associations of local councils (Devon Association of Local Councils (DALC)) can offer advice and support to town and parish councils.

### **Definitions**

For the purposes of this Code of Conduct, a "councillor" means an elected member or co-opted member of a local authority. 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".

For the purposes of this Code of Conduct, "local authority" includes county councils, district councils, London borough councils, parish councils, town councils, fire and rescue authorities, police authorities, joint authorities, economic prosperity boards, combined authorities and National Park authorities.

## Purpose of the Code of Conduct

The purpose of this Code of Conduct 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, local authority officers and the reputation of local government. It sets out general principles of conduct expected of all councillors and your specific obligations in relation to standards of conduct. The LGA encourages the use of support, training and mediation prior to action being taken using the Code. The fundamental aim of the Code is to create and maintain public confidence in the role of councillor and local government.

## General principles of councillor conduct

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.

Building on these principles, the following general principles have been developed specifically for the role of councillor.

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.

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; and
- I ensure that public resources are used prudently in accordance with my local councils requirements and in the public interest.

## Application of the Code of Conduct

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.

This Code of Conduct applies to you when you are acting in your capacity as a councillor which may include when:

- you misuse your position as a councillor
- Your actions would give the impression to a reasonable member of the public with knowledge of all the facts that you are acting as a councillor;

The 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
- in electronic and social media communication, posts, statements and comments.

You are also expected to uphold high standards of conduct and always show leadership when acting as a councillor.

Your Local Authority Monitoring Officer has statutory responsibility for the implementation of the Code of Conduct. Town and parish councillors are encouraged to seek advice from their Clerk, on any matters that may relate to the Code of Conduct., who may refer matters to the Monitoring Officer.

## Standards of councillor 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.

## General Conduct

### 1. 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.

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 is abusive, intimidating 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. 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.

### 2. Bullying, harassment and discrimination

**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 do not discriminate unlawfully against any persons.**

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 phone calls, happen in the workplace or at work social events and 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.

### **3. Impartiality of officers of the council**

**As a councillor 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). 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.

### **4. 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:
    - reasonable and in the public interest; and
    - made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the local authority; and
    - 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.

## 5. Disrepute

**As a councillor 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/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 constructively challenge and express concern about decisions and processes undertaken by the council whilst continuing to adhere to other aspects of this Code of Conduct.

## 6. Use of position

**As a councillor 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 further your own or others' private interests or to disadvantage anyone unfairly.

## 7. 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 authority 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**
- c. **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, tablet 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.

## 8. Complying with the Code of Conduct

**As a Councillor:**

- 8.1 I undertake Code of Conduct training provided by my 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 I 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**

**9. Interests**

**As a councillor 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 the public can see that decision making is 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.

**10. 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.

## Appendices

### Appendix A – The Seven Principles of Public Life

The principles 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 disclose 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.

## Appendix B – 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.

### Disclosure of Other Registerable Interests

5. Where a matter arises at a meeting which **directly relates** to the financial interest or wellbeing of 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

6. Where a matter arises at a meeting which **directly relates** to your financial interest or wellbeing (and is not a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest set out in Table 1) or a financial interest or wellbeing 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. Otherwise, you 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.

7. Where a matter arises at a meeting which **affects** –
- a. your own financial interest or wellbeing.
  - b. a financial interest or wellbeing of a relative or close associate; or
  - c. a financial interest or wellbeing of a body included under Other Registrable Interests asset out in **Table 2**

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

8. Where a matter (referred to in paragraph 8 above) **affects** the 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. Otherwise, you 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.

**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](#).

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation</b>	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on forprofit or gain.
<b>Sponsorship</b>	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the council) made to the councillor during theprevious 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 LabourRelations (Consolidation) Act 1992.
<b>Contracts</b>	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 beprovided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged.
<b>Land and Property</b>	Any beneficial interest in land which iswithin the area of the council. 'Land' excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which doesnot give the councillor or his/her spouse orcivil 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.
<b>Licenses</b>	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the council for a month or longer
<b>Corporate tenancies</b>	Any tenancy where (to the councillor'sknowledge)— (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 asif they were spouses/ civil partners is a partner of or a director* of or has a beneficial interest in the securities* of.

<p><b>Securities</b></p>	<p>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 have a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.</p>
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\* '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 Registrable Interests**

<p>You must register as an Other Registrable Interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) any unpaid directorships</li> <li>b) anybody of which you are a member or are in a position of general control or management and to which you are nominated or appointed by your authority</li> <li>c) any body                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) exercising functions of a public nature</li> <li>(ii) directed to charitable purposes or one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union).</li> <li>(iii) of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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## Appendix C – the Committee on Standards in Public Life

The LGA has undertaken this review whilst the Government continues to consider the recommendations made by the Committee on Standards in Public Life in their report on [Local Government Ethical Standards](#). If the Government chooses to implement any of the recommendations, this could require a change to this Code.

The recommendations cover:

- Recommendations for changes to the Localism Act 2011 to clarify in law when the Code of Conduct applies.
- The introduction of sanctions
- Appeals process through the Local Government Ombudsman
- Changes to the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012
- Updates to the Local Government Transparency Code
- Changes to the role and responsibilities of the Independent Person
- That the criminal offences in the Localism Act 2011 relating to Disclosable Pecuniary Interests should be abolished

The Local Government Ethical Standards report also includes Best Practice recommendations.

These are:

**Best practice 1:** Local authorities should include prohibitions on bullying and harassment in codes of conduct. These should include a definition of bullying and harassment, supplemented with a list of examples of the sort of behaviour covered by such a definition.

**Best practice 2:** Councils should include provisions in their code of conduct requiring councillors to comply with any formal standards investigation and prohibiting trivial or malicious allegations by councillors.

**Best practice 3:** Principal authorities should review their code of conduct each year and regularly seek, where possible, the views of the public, community organisations and neighbouring authorities.

**Best practice 4:** An authority's code should be readily accessible to both councillors and the public, in a prominent position on a council's website and available in council premises.

**Best practice 5:** Local authorities should update their gifts and hospitality register at least once per quarter, and publish it in an accessible format, such as CSV.

**Best practice 6:** Councils should publish a clear and straight forward public interest test against which allegations are filtered.

**Best practice 7:** Local authorities should have access to at least two Independent Persons.

**Best practice 8:** An Independent Person should be consulted as to whether to undertake a formal investigation on an allegation and should be given the option to review and comment on allegations which the responsible officer is minded to dismiss as being without merit, vexatious, or trivial.

**Best practice 9:** Where a local authority makes a decision on an allegation of misconduct following a formal investigation, a decision notice should be published as soon as possible on its website, including a brief statement of facts, the provisions of the code engaged by the allegations, the view of the Independent Person, the reasoning of the decision-maker, and any sanction applied.

**Best practice 10:** A local authority should have straightforward and accessible guidance on its website on how to make a complaint under the code of conduct, the process for handling complaints, and estimated timescales for investigations and outcomes.

**Best practice 11:** Formal standards complaints about the conduct of a parish councillor towards a clerk should be made by the chair or by the parish council, rather than the clerk in all but exceptional circumstances.



**Best practice 12:** Monitoring Officers’ roles should include providing advice, support and management of investigations and adjudications on alleged breaches to parish councils within the remit of the principal authority. They should be provided with adequate training, corporate support and resources to undertake this work.

**Best practice 13:** A local authority should have procedures in place to address any conflicts of interest when undertaking a standards investigation. Possible steps should include asking the Monitoring Officer from a different authority to undertake the investigation.

**Best practice 14:** Councils should report on separate bodies they have set up or which they own as part of their annual governance statement and give a full picture of their relationship with those bodies. Separate bodies created by local authorities should abide by the Nolan principle of openness and publish their board agendas and minutes and annual reports in an accessible place.

*The LGA has committed to reviewing the Code on an annual basis to ensure it is still fit for purpose. BPC will amend, when necessary, in accordance with any recommendations made by the LGA & recognised by the NALC.*

Approving committee:	Full Council
Date of meeting where last approved:	05.05.26
Approval minute reference:	TBC
Policy title:	Councillor Code of Conduct
Internal reference number:	P.016
Policy version reference:	V2.1
Policy effective from:	05.05.26
Date for next review: unless LGA/NALC/SLCC recommend amendments	May 2027
To be reviewed by:	Full Council

# FINANCIAL REGULATIONS OF



Taken from the model Financial Regulations for Local Councils template as produced by the National Association of Local Councils (NALC) in March 2025.

## BISHOPSTEIGNTON PARISH COUNCIL FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

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These Financial Regulations (BPC Policy P.012) were adopted by the full council at its Annual Meeting held on 06.05.25. and shall be reviewed at every Annual Meeting of Bishopsteignton Parish Council.

**Readopted 05.05.26 with no amendments.**

## 1. General

- 1.1. These Financial Regulations govern the financial management of the council and may only be amended or varied by resolution of the council. They are one of the council's governing documents and shall be observed in conjunction with the council's Standing Orders.
- 1.2. Councillors are expected to follow these regulations and not to entice employees to breach them. Failure to follow these regulations brings the office of councillor into disrepute.
- 1.3. Wilful breach of these regulations by an employee may result in disciplinary proceedings.
- 1.4. In these Financial Regulations:
  - 'Accounts and Audit Regulations' means the regulations issued under Sections 32, 43(2) and 46 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, or any superseding legislation, and then in force, unless otherwise specified.
  - "Approve" refers to an online action, allowing an electronic transaction to take place.
  - "Authorise" refers to a decision by the council, or a committee or an officer, to allow something to happen.
  - 'Proper practices' means those set out in *The Practitioners' Guide*
  - *Practitioners' Guide* refers to the guide issued by the Joint Panel on Accountability and Governance (JPAG) and published by NALC in England or Governance and Accountability for Local Councils in Wales – A Practitioners Guide jointly published by One Voice Wales and the Society of Local Council Clerks in Wales.
  - 'Must' and **bold text** refer to a statutory obligation the council cannot change.
  - 'Shall' refers to a non-statutory instruction by the council to its members and staff.
- 1.5. The Responsible Financial Officer (RFO) holds a statutory office, appointed by the council. The Clerk has been appointed as RFO and these regulations apply accordingly. The RFO;
  - acts under the policy direction of the council;
  - administers the council's financial affairs in accordance with all Acts, Regulations and proper practices;
  - determines on behalf of the council its accounting records and control systems;
  - ensures the accounting control systems are observed;
  - ensures the accounting records are kept up to date;
  - seeks economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of council resources; and
  - produces financial management information as required by the council.
- 1.6. **The council must not delegate any decision regarding:**
  - **setting the final budget or the precept (council tax requirement);**
  - **the outcome of a review of the effectiveness of its internal controls**

- **approving accounting statements;**
- **approving an annual governance statement;**
- **borrowing;**
- **declaring eligibility for the General Power of Competence; and**
- **addressing recommendations from the internal or external auditors**

1.7. In addition, the council shall:

- determine and regularly review the bank mandate for all council bank accounts;
- authorise any grant or single commitment in excess of [£5,000]; and

## **2. Risk management and internal control**

- 2.1. **The council must ensure that it has a sound system of internal control, which delivers effective financial, operational and risk management.**
- 2.2. The Clerk/RFO shall prepare, for approval by the council, a risk management policy covering all activities of the council. This policy and consequential risk management arrangements shall be reviewed by the council at least annually.
- 2.3. When considering any new activity, the Clerk/RFO shall prepare a draft risk assessment including risk management proposals for consideration by the council.
- 2.4. **At least once a year, the council must review the effectiveness of its system of internal control, before approving the Annual Governance Statement.**
- 2.5. **The accounting control systems determined by the RFO must include measures to:**
  - **ensure that risk is appropriately managed;**
  - **ensure the prompt, accurate recording of financial transactions;**
  - **prevent and detect inaccuracy or fraud; and**
  - **allow the reconstitution of any lost records;**
  - **identify the duties of officers dealing with transactions and**
  - **ensure division of responsibilities.**
- 2.6. At least once in each quarter, and at each financial year end, a member other than the Chair shall be appointed to verify bank reconciliations (for all accounts) produced by the RFO. The member shall sign and date the reconciliations and the original bank statements (or similar document) as evidence of this. This activity, including any exceptions, shall be reported to and noted by the council.
- 2.7. Regular back-up copies shall be made of the records on any council computer and stored either online or in a separate location from the computer. The council shall put measures in place to ensure that the ability to access any council computer is not lost if an employee leaves or is incapacitated for any reason.

### 3. Accounts and Audit

- 3.1. All accounting procedures and financial records of the council shall be determined by the RFO in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations.
- 3.2. **The accounting records determined by the RFO must be sufficient to explain the council's transactions and to disclose its financial position with reasonable accuracy at any time. In particular, they must contain:**
  - **day-to-day entries of all sums of money received and expended by the council and the matters to which they relate;**
  - **a record of the assets and liabilities of the council;**
- 3.3. The accounting records shall be designed to facilitate the efficient preparation of the accounting statements in the Annual Governance and Accountability Return.
- 3.4. The RFO shall complete and certify the Annual Accounting Statements of the council contained in the Annual Governance and Accountability Return in accordance with proper practices, as soon as practicable after the end of the financial year. Having certified the Accounting Statements, the RFO shall submit them (with any related documents) to the council, within the timescales required by the Accounts and Audit Regulations.
- 3.5. **The council must ensure that there is an adequate and effective system of internal audit of its accounting records and internal control system in accordance with proper practices.**
- 3.6. **Any officer or member of the council must make available such documents and records as the internal or external auditor consider necessary for the purpose of the audit** and shall, as directed by the council, supply the RFO, internal auditor, or external auditor with such information and explanation as the council considers necessary.
- 3.7. The internal auditor shall be appointed by the council and shall carry out their work to evaluate the effectiveness of the council's risk management, control and governance processes in accordance with proper practices specified in the Practitioners' Guide.
- 3.8. The council shall ensure that the internal auditor:
  - is competent and independent of the financial operations of the council;
  - reports to council in writing, or in person, on a regular basis with a minimum of one written report during each financial year;
  - can demonstrate competence, objectivity and independence, free from any actual or perceived conflicts of interest, including those arising from family relationships; and
  - has no involvement in the management or control of the council.
- 3.9. Internal or external auditors may not under any circumstances:
  - perform any operational duties for the council;

- initiate or approve accounting transactions;
  - provide financial, legal or other advice including in relation to any future transactions; or
  - direct the activities of any council employee, except to the extent that such employees have been appropriately assigned to assist the internal auditor.
- 3.10. For the avoidance of doubt, in relation to internal audit the terms 'independent' and 'independence' shall have the same meaning as described in The Practitioners Guide.
- 3.11. The RFO shall make arrangements for the exercise of electors' rights in relation to the accounts, including the opportunity to inspect the accounts, books, and vouchers and display or publish any notices and documents required by the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, or any superseding legislation, and the Accounts and Audit Regulations.
- 3.12. The RFO shall, without undue delay, bring to the attention of all councillors any correspondence or report from internal or external auditors.

#### **4. Budget and Precept**

- 4.1. **Before setting a precept, the council must calculate its council tax (England) requirement for each financial year by preparing and approving a budget, in accordance with The Local Government Finance Act 1992 or succeeding legislation.**
- 4.2. Budgets for salaries and wages, including employer contributions shall be reviewed by the Finance Committee at least annually in October/November for the following financial year and the final version shall be evidenced by a hard copy schedule signed by the Clerk and the Chair of the Finance Committee.
- 4.3. No later than December each year, the RFO shall prepare a draft budget with detailed estimates of all receipts and payments for the following financial year, taking account of the lifespan of assets and cost implications of repair or replacement.
- 4.4. Unspent budgets for completed projects shall not be carried forward to a subsequent year. Unspent funds for partially completed projects may only be carried forward (by placing them in an earmarked reserve) with the formal approval of the full council.
- 4.5. If considered appropriate each committee shall review its draft budget/anticipated expenditure and submit any proposed amendments to the Finance Committee not later than the end of November each year.
- 4.6. The draft budget and forecast, including any recommendations for the use or accumulation of reserves, shall be considered by the Finance Committee and a recommendation made to the full council.
- 4.7. Having considered the proposed budget and forecast, the council shall determine its council tax (England) requirement by setting a budget. The council shall set a precept for this amount no later than the end of January for the ensuing financial year.
- 4.8. **Any member with council tax unpaid for more than two months is prohibited from voting on the budget or precept by Section 106 of the Local Government**

**Finance Act 1992 and must disclose at the start of the meeting that Section 106 applies to them.**

- 4.9. The RFO shall **issue the precept to the billing authority no later than the end of February** (Teignbridge District Council as a Billing Authority require this submission by the end of January) and supply each member with a copy of the agreed annual budget.
- 4.10. The agreed budget provides a basis for monitoring progress during the year by comparing actual spending and income against what was planned.
- 4.11. Any addition to, or withdrawal from, any earmarked reserve shall be agreed by the Finance Committee upon consideration of a virement report provided by the RFO.

## **5. Procurement**

- 5.1. **Members and officers are responsible for obtaining value for money at all times.** Any officer procuring goods, services or works should ensure, as far as practicable, that the best available terms are obtained, usually by obtaining prices from several suppliers.
- 5.2. The RFO should verify the lawful nature of any proposed purchase before it is made and in the case of new or infrequent purchases, should ensure that the legal power being used is reported to the meeting at which the order is authorised and also recorded in the minutes.
- 5.3. Every contract shall comply with the council's Standing Orders and these Financial Regulations, and no exceptions shall be made, except in an emergency.
- 5.4. **For a contract for the supply of goods, services or works where the estimated value will exceed the thresholds set by Parliament, the full requirements of The Public Contracts Regulations 2015 or any superseding legislation ("the Legislation"), must be followed in respect of the tendering, award and notification of that contract.**
- 5.5. Where the estimated value is below the Government threshold, the council shall (with the exception of items listed in paragraph 6.12) obtain prices as follows:
- 5.6. For contracts estimated to exceed £30,000 per year including VAT, the Clerk shall seek formal tenders from at least three suppliers agreed by the council OR advertise an open invitation for tenders in compliance with any relevant provisions of the Legislation. Tenders shall be invited in accordance with Appendix 1.
- 5.7. **For contracts estimated to be over £30,000 including VAT, the council must comply with any requirements of the Legislation<sup>1</sup> regarding the advertising of contract opportunities and the publication of notices about the award of contracts.**
- 5.8. For contracts greater than £2,000 excluding VAT the Clerk/RFO shall seek at least three fixed-price quotes;

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<sup>1</sup> The Regulations require councils to use the Contracts Finder website if they advertise contract opportunities and also to publicise the award of contracts over £30,000 including VAT, regardless of whether they were advertised.

- 5.9. where the value is between £1,000 and £2,000 excluding VAT, the Clerk/RFO shall try to obtain three estimates which might include evidence of online prices, or recent prices from regular suppliers.
- 5.10. For smaller purchases, below £1,000 the clerk shall seek to achieve value for money.
- 5.11. **Contracts must not be split into smaller lots to avoid compliance with these rules.**
- 5.12. The requirement to obtain competitive prices in these regulations need not apply to contracts that relate to items (i) to (iv) below:
- i. specialist services, such as legal professionals acting in disputes;
  - ii. repairs to, or parts for, existing machinery or equipment;
  - iii. works, goods or services that constitute an extension of an existing contract;
  - iv. goods or services that are only available from one supplier or are sold at a fixed price.
- 5.13. When applications are made to waive this financial regulation to enable a price to be negotiated without competition, the reason should be set out in a recommendation to the council. Avoidance of competition is not a valid reason.
- 5.14. The council shall not be obliged to accept the lowest or any tender, quote or estimate.
- 5.15. Individual purchases within an agreed budget for that type of expenditure may be authorised by:
- The Clerk, under delegated authority, for any items below £1,000 excluding VAT.
  - the Clerk, in consultation with the Chair of the Council and/or the Vice Chair of the Council, for any items between £1,000 and £2,000 excluding VAT.
  - the full council for all items over £2,000;
- Such authorisation must be supported by a minute (in the case of council or committee decisions) or other auditable evidence trail.
- 5.16. No individual member, or informal group of members may issue an official order unless instructed to do so in advance by a resolution of the council or make any contract on behalf of the council.
- 5.17. No expenditure may be authorised that will exceed the budget for that type of expenditure other than by resolution of the council or a duly delegated committee acting within its Terms of Reference except in an emergency.
- 5.18. In cases of serious risk to the delivery of council services or to public safety on council premises, the clerk may authorise expenditure of up to £2,000 excluding VAT on repair, replacement or other work that in their judgement is necessary, whether or not there is any budget for such expenditure. The Clerk shall report such action to the Chair as soon as possible and to the council as soon as practicable thereafter.
- 5.19. No expenditure shall be authorised, no contract entered into, or tender accepted in relation to any major project, unless the council is satisfied that the necessary funds are available and that where a loan is required, Government borrowing approval has been obtained first.

- 5.20. An official order or letter or email shall be issued for all work, goods and services above £250 excluding VAT unless a formal contract is to be prepared or an official order would be inappropriate. Copies of orders shall be retained, along with evidence of receipt of goods.
- 5.21. Any ordering system can be misused and access to them shall be controlled by the RFO.

## **6. Banking and Payments**

- 6.1. The council's banking arrangements, including the bank mandate, shall be made by the RFO and authorised by the council; banking arrangements shall not be delegated to a committee. The council has resolved to bank with Lloyds Bank. The arrangements shall be reviewed annually for security and efficiency.
- 6.2. The council must have safe and efficient arrangements for making payments, to safeguard against the possibility of fraud or error. Wherever possible, more than one person should be involved in any payment, for example by dual online authorisation. Even where a purchase has been authorised, the payment must also be authorised and only authorised payments shall be approved or signed to allow the funds to leave the council's bank.
- 6.3. All invoices for payment should be examined for arithmetical accuracy, analysed to the appropriate expenditure heading and verified to confirm that the work, goods or services were received, checked and represent expenditure previously authorised by the council before being certified by the RFO. Where the certification of invoices is done as a batch, this shall include a statement by the RFO that all invoices listed have been 'examined, verified and certified' by the RFO.
- 6.4. Personal payments (including salaries, wages, expenses and any payment made in relation to the termination of employment) may be summarised to avoid disclosing any personal information.
- 6.5. All payments shall be made by online banking, in accordance with a resolution of the council, unless the council resolves to use a different payment method.
- 6.6. For each financial year the RFO may draw up a schedule of regular payments due in relation to a continuing contract or obligation (such as Salaries, PAYE, National Insurance, pension contributions, rent, rates, regular maintenance contracts and similar items), which the full council may authorise in advance for the year.
- 6.7. A list of such payments shall be reported to the next appropriate meeting of the council for information only.
- 6.8. The Clerk/RFO shall have delegated authority to authorise payments only in the following circumstances:
- i. payments of up to £1,000 excluding VAT in cases of serious risk to the delivery of council services or to public safety on council premises.
  - ii. any payment necessary to avoid a charge under the Late Payment of Commercial Debts (Interest) Act 1998 or to comply with contractual terms, where the due date for payment is before the next scheduled meeting of the council, where the RFO can certify that there is no dispute or other reason to

delay payment, provided that a list of such payments shall be submitted to the next appropriate meeting of council.

- iii. Fund transfers within the councils banking arrangements up to the sum of £10,000, provided that a list of such payments shall be submitted to the next appropriate meeting of council.

6.9. The Clerk/RFO shall present a schedule of payments requiring authorisation, forming part of the agenda for the meeting, together with the relevant invoices, to the council. The council shall review the schedule for compliance and, having satisfied itself, shall authorise payment by resolution. The authorised schedule shall be signed immediately below the last item by the person chairing the meeting. A detailed list of all payments shall be disclosed within or as an attachment to the minutes of that meeting.

## **7. Electronic Payments**

7.1. Where internet banking arrangements are made with any bank, the RFO shall be appointed as the Service Administrator. The bank mandate agreed by the council shall identify a number of councillors who will be authorised to approve transactions on those accounts and a minimum of two people will be involved in any online approval process.

7.2. All authorised signatories shall have access to view the council's bank accounts online.

7.3. No employee or councillor shall disclose any PIN or password, relevant to the council or its banking, to anyone not authorised in writing by the council.

7.4. The Service Administrator shall set up all items due for payment online. A list of payments for approval, together with copies of the relevant invoices, shall be resolved for payment by full council.

7.5. Evidence shall be retained showing which members approved the payment online.

7.6. A full list of all payments made in a month shall be provided to the next council meeting.

7.7. With the approval of the council in each case, regular payments (such as gas, electricity, telephone, broadband, water, National Non-Domestic Rates, refuse collection, pension contributions and HMRC payments) may be made by variable direct debit, provided that the instructions are approved. The approval of the use of each variable direct debit shall be reviewed by the Finance Committee council at least every two years.

7.8. Payment may be made by BACS or CHAPS by resolution of the council provided that each payment is approved online, evidence is retained and any payments are reported to the council at the next meeting. The approval of the use of BACS or CHAPS shall be renewed by resolution of the council at least every two years.

7.9. If thought appropriate by the council, regular payments of fixed sums may be made by banker's standing order, provided that the instructions are approved, evidence of this is retained and any payments are reported to council when made. The approval

of the use of a banker's standing order shall be reviewed by the council at least every two years.

7.10. Account details for suppliers may only be changed upon written notification by the supplier verified by the Clerk/RFO. This is a potential area for fraud and the individuals involved should ensure that any change is genuine. Data held should be checked with suppliers every two years.

7.11. Members and officers shall ensure that any computer used for the council's financial business has adequate security, with anti-virus, anti-spyware and firewall software installed and regularly updated.

7.12. Remembered password facilities other than secure password stores requiring separate identity verification should not be used on any computer used for council banking.

## **8. Cheque Payments**

8.1. Cheques payment shall not be made by Bishopsteignton Parish Council.

## **9. Payment Cards**

9.1. No payment cards, debit or credit, shall be used by Bishopsteignton Parish Council.

## **10. Petty Cash**

10.1. The council will not maintain any form of cash float. All cash received must be banked intact as soon as is practical.

## **11. Payment of salaries and allowances**

**11.1. As an employer, the council must make arrangements to comply with the statutory requirements of PAYE legislation.**

**11.2. Councillors allowances (where paid) are also liable to deduction of tax under PAYE rules and must be taxed correctly before payment.**

11.3. Salary rates shall be agreed by the council, or a duly delegated committee. No changes shall be made to any employee's gross pay, emoluments, or terms and conditions of employment without the prior consent of the council.

11.4. Payment of salaries shall be made, after deduction of tax, national insurance, pension contributions and any similar statutory or discretionary deductions, on the dates stipulated in employment contracts.

11.5. Deductions from salary shall be paid to the relevant bodies within the required timescales, provided that each payment is reported, as set out in these regulations above.

11.6. Each payment to employees of net salary and to the appropriate creditor of the statutory and discretionary deductions shall be recorded in a payroll control account or other separate confidential record, with the total of such payments each calendar

month reported in the cashbook. Payroll reports will be reviewed by the finance committee to ensure that the correct payments have been made.

11.7. Any termination payments shall be supported by a report to the council, setting out a clear business case. Termination payments shall only be authorised by the full council.

11.8. Before employing interim staff on the payroll, the council must consider a full business case.

## **12. Loans and Investments**

12.1. Any application for Government approval to borrow money and subsequent arrangements for a loan must be authorised by the full council and recorded in the minutes. All borrowing shall be in the name of the council, after obtaining any necessary approval.

12.2. Any financial arrangement which does not require formal borrowing approval from the Secretary of State (such as Hire Purchase, Leasing of tangible assets or loans to be repaid within the financial year) must be authorised by the full council, following a written report on the value for money of the proposed transaction.

12.3. The council shall consider the requirement for an Investment Strategy and Policy in accordance with Statutory Guidance on Local Government Investments, which must be written in accordance with relevant regulations, proper practices and guidance. Any Strategy and Policy shall be reviewed by the council at least annually.

12.4. All investment of money under the control of the council shall be in the name of the council.

12.5. All investment certificates and other documents relating thereto shall be retained in the custody of the RFO.

12.6. Payments in respect of short term or long-term investments, including transfers between bank accounts held in the same bank, shall be made in accordance with these regulations.

## **13. Income**

13.1. The collection of all sums due to the council shall be the responsibility of and under the supervision of the RFO.

13.2. The council will review all fees and charges for work done, services provided, or goods sold at least annually as part of the budget-setting process, following a report of the Clerk. The RFO shall be responsible for the collection of all amounts due to the council.

13.3. Any sums found to be irrecoverable and any bad debts shall be reported to the council by the RFO and shall be written off in the year. The council's approval shall be shown in the accounting records.

13.4. All sums received on behalf of the council shall be deposited intact with the council's bankers, with such frequency as the RFO considers necessary. The origin of each receipt shall clearly be recorded on the paying-in slip or other record.

13.5. Personal cheques shall not be cashed out of money held on behalf of the council.

13.6. The RFO shall ensure that VAT is correctly recorded in the council's accounting software and that any VAT Return required is submitted from the software by the due date.

#### **14. Payments under contracts for building or other construction works**

14.1. Where contracts provide for payment by instalments the RFO shall maintain a record of all such payments, which shall be made within the time specified in the contract based on signed certificates from the architect or other consultant engaged to supervise the works.

14.2. Any variation of, addition to or omission from a contract must be authorised by the Clerk to the contractor in writing, with the council being informed where the final cost is likely to exceed the contract sum by 5% or more, or likely to exceed the budget available.

#### **15. Stores and Equipment**

15.1. Delivery notes shall be obtained in respect of all goods received or otherwise delivered and goods must be checked as to order and quality at the time delivery is made.

#### **16. Assets, Properties and Estates**

16.1. The Clerk shall make arrangements for the safe custody of all title deeds and Land Registry Certificates of properties held by the council.

16.2. The RFO shall ensure that an appropriate and accurate Register of Assets and Investments is kept up to date, with a record of all properties held by the council, their location, extent, plan, reference, purchase details, nature of the interest, tenancies granted, rents payable and purpose for which held, in accordance with Accounts and Audit Regulations.

16.3. The continued existence of tangible assets shown in the Register shall be verified at least annually, possibly in conjunction with a health and safety inspection of assets.

16.4. No interest in land shall be purchased or otherwise acquired, sold, leased or otherwise disposed of without the authority of the council, together with any other consents required by law. In each case a written report shall be provided to council in respect of valuation and surveyed condition of the property (including matters such as planning permissions and covenants) together with a proper business case (including an adequate level of consultation with the electorate where required by law).

16.5. No tangible moveable property shall be purchased or otherwise acquired, sold, leased or otherwise disposed of, without the authority of the council, together with any other consents required by law, except where the estimated value of any one item does not exceed £500. In each case a written report shall be provided to council with a full business case.

## **17. Insurance**

- 17.1. The RFO shall keep a record of all insurances effected by the council and the property and risks covered, reviewing these annually before the renewal date in conjunction with the council's review of risk management.
- 17.2. The RFO shall make prompt assessment of all new risks, assets, properties or vehicles which require to be insured and of any alterations affecting existing insurances.
- 17.3. The RFO shall be notified of any loss, liability, damage or event likely to lead to a claim, and shall report these to the council at the next available meeting. The RFO shall negotiate all claims on the council's insurers.
- 17.4. All appropriate members and employees of the council shall be included in a suitable form of security or fidelity guarantee insurance which shall cover the maximum risk exposure as determined by the council, or duly delegated committee.

## **18. Suspension and Revision of Financial Regulations**

- 18.1. The council shall review these Financial Regulations annually and following any change of Clerk/RFO. The Clerk shall monitor changes in legislation or proper practices and advise the council of any need to amend these Financial Regulations.
- 18.2. The council may, by resolution duly notified prior to the relevant meeting of council, suspend any part of these Financial Regulations, provided that reasons for the suspension are recorded and that an assessment of the risks arising has been presented to all members. Suspension does not disapply any legislation or permit the council to act unlawfully.
- 18.3. The council may temporarily amend these Financial Regulations by a duly notified resolution, to cope with periods of absence, local government reorganisation, national restrictions or other exceptional circumstances.

## Appendix 1 - Tender process

- 1) Any invitation to tender shall state the general nature of the intended contract and the Clerk shall obtain the necessary technical assistance to prepare a specification in appropriate cases.
- 2) The invitation shall in addition state that tenders must be addressed to the Clerk in the ordinary course of post, unless an electronic tendering process has been agreed by the council.
- 3) Where a postal process is used, each tendering firm shall be supplied with a specifically marked envelope in which the tender is to be sealed and remain sealed until the prescribed date for opening tenders for that contract. All sealed tenders shall be opened at the same time on the prescribed date by the Clerk in the presence of at least one member of council.
- 4) Where an electronic tendering process is used, the council shall use a specific email address that will be monitored to ensure that nobody accesses any tender before the expiry of the deadline for submission.
- 5) Any invitation to tender issued under this regulation shall be subject to Standing Order 18.d. and shall refer to the terms of the Bribery Act 2010.
- 6) Where the council, or duly delegated committee, does not accept any tender, quote or estimate, the work is not allocated and the council requires further pricing, no person shall be permitted to submit a later tender, estimate or quote who was present when the original decision-making process was being undertaken.

Approving committee:	<i>Full Council</i>
Date of meeting where approved:	<i>06.05.25</i>
Approval minute reference:	<i>AMPC.25.04.03</i>
Policy title:	<i>BPC Financial Regulations</i>
Internal reference number:	<i>BPC P.012 FR.V2505.01</i>
Policy version reference:	<i>Version 01</i>
Policy effective from:	<i>06.05.25</i>
Date for next review: unless NALC/SLCC recommend amendments sooner	<i>May 2026, Annual Meeting</i>
To be reviewed by:	<i>Full Council</i>



# BISHOPSTEIGNTON PARISH COUNCIL

## RISK MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE 2026-27

This document has been produced to enable the Parish Council to assess the risks that it faces and satisfy itself that it has taken adequate steps to minimise them. In conducting this exercise, the following plan was followed:

- Identify the areas to be reviewed
- Identify what the risk may be
- Evaluate the management and control of the risk and record all findings.
- Review, assess and revise if required.

FINANCE/MANAGEMENT				
Subject	Risk(s) Identified	H/M/L	Management/Control of Risk	Review/Assess/Revise
Precept	Adequacy of precept	L	Sound budgeting to underlie the annual precept. The precept meeting is held in November. At the precept meeting the Council receives a budget update report, including actual position and projected position to the end of the financial year. With this information the Council maps out the required monies for standing costs and projects for the following year and applies specific figures to budget headings.	Existing procedures adequate.
	Requirements not submitted to TDC.	L	The precept is then set based on the budget. The figure is submitted by the Clerk in writing to Teignbridge District Council by a deadline set by TDC.	Existing procedures adequate.
	Amount not received	L	The Clerk informs Council when monies are received (April and September).	Existing procedures adequate.
	Lack of Finances through excess spending	M	Effective insurance arrangements. Control of spend with regular reporting. Seek additional income from other sources and Council owned resources.	Existing procedures adequate.
Financial Records	Inadequate records	L L	The Council has Financial Regulations which set out the requirements. Internal and External Audit.	Existing procedure adequate. Review the Financial Regulations when necessary.
	Financial irregularities	L	Internal and External Audit.	Existing procedure adequate. Review the Financial Regulations when necessary.

## RISK MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE 2026-27

Bank and Banking	Inadequate checks	L	The Council has Financial Regulations which set out the requirements for banking, including internet banking, cheques and reconciliation of accounts. A schedule of payments to be made or already made requires approval by resolution at a full council meeting, to be signed by the meeting chair. Details of all payments, receipts and bank accounts are reported monthly on the Council meeting minutes. Bank reconciliations and a statement of reserves are also presented quarterly to the Council on meeting minutes.	Existing procedure adequate. Review the Financial Regulations and bank signatory list when necessary. Especially after an AGM and an election.
	Bank mistakes	L	The bank does make occasional errors in processing cheques which are discovered when the Clerk reconciles the bank accounts, these are dealt with immediately by informing the bank and awaiting their correction.	Monitor the bank statements monthly.
Reporting & Auditing	Information miscommunication	L	The reporting of payments, bank reconciliation, reserves status and bank account statements is produced monthly and provided to all councillors as part of the PC meeting minute. A precept budget update including spend to date and predicted spend at the end of that financial year is provided to all council members each quarter and included as part of the PC meeting minutes. The auditor reviews the bank reconciliation, bank statements, payments and receipts, precept budget and all related electronic records.	Existing communication procedures adequate.
Direct costs	Goods not supplied but billed.	L	The Council has Financial Regulations which set out the requirements. At each Council meeting the Council approves a schedule of payment.	Existing procedure adequate. Review the Financial Regulations when necessary, at least annually.
	Incorrect invoicing	L	Chair's signature is required for this schedule which is kept as a record in the minute book.	
	Cheques incorrect	L	Although rarely used, any cheques require three signatures and counterfoils to be initialled.	
Grants and support payable	Power to pay/ Authorisation of Council to pay	L	All such expenditure goes through the required Council process of approval, with a minute taken and listed accordingly if a payment is made using the S137 power of expenditure or General Power of Competence.	Existing procedures adequate.
Grants receivable	Receipt of Grant	L	When the Parish Council are in receipt of grants, whether one-off such as Viridor, or regular such as P3, these will come with terms and conditions to be satisfied.	Procedure would need to be formed if required.
Best value accountability	Work awarded incorrectly	L	Usual Parish Council practice would be to request three quotations for any substantial work required to be undertaken or for goods: in accordance with the BPC Responsible Procurement & Purchasing policy.	Existing procedure adequate. To be Included when reviewing Financial Regulations.
	Overspend on services	M	If a problem is encountered with a contract the Clerk or delegated Councillor shall investigate the situation, check the quotation/tender, research the problem and report to the full Council.	

## RISK MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE 2026-27

Clerk	Fraud	L	The requirements of the Fidelity Guarantee Insurance to be adhered to	Existing procedures adequate. Membership of DALC, NALC and SLCC.
	Actions not undertaken	L	Clerk should be provided with relevant training, reference books, access to assistance and legal advice.	
Election costs	Risk of an election cost	L/M	Risk is higher in election year. When an election is due the Clerk will obtain an estimate of costs from the District Council for a full election and an uncontested election. There are no measures which can be adopted to minimise the risk of having a contested election. An election reserve fund has been established to meet the costs.	Existing procedures adequate. Review contingency fund when setting precept.
VAT	Reclaiming	L	The Council has Financial Regulations which set out the requirements. VAT to be claimed quarterly, submitted by the clerk. Clerk to monitor VAT on a regular basis.	Existing procedures adequate.
Annual Governance & Accountability Return	Submit within time limits	L	Annual Return is completed and signed by the Council Chair, submitted to the internal auditor for completion and signing then checked and sent on to the external auditor within the time limit.	Existing procedures adequate.
Insurance	Adequacy Cost Compliance Fidelity Guarantee	L L L M/L	An annual review is undertaken of all insurance arrangements in place this includes a review of the Asset Register. Employers Liability, Public Liability and Fidelity Guarantee are a statutory requirement.	Existing procedures adequate. Review provision and compliance annually.
Clerk	Accident/ harm caused in the workplace	L	Suitable Employer's liability Insurance policy in place and reviewed when necessary. Lone Working policy in place and regularly reviewed.	
Councillors	Insufficient skills within council membership to undertake actions effectively.	L	Widely publicise elections, engagement of the community, setting up of committees and working parties involving non councillors to get wider range of people with suitable expertise and skills involved.	
Community	Lack of credibility within the community	M	Action communication of information on the website, social media, and noticeboards. Prompt publication of minutes. Arrange public meetings when necessary. Regularly include an article in the Parish Chronicle. Deliver Parish welcome information packs to new residents.	Existing procedures adequate.
Data Protection	Breach of GDPR, Unpermitted publication of personal data	L L	Suitably secure record retention and deletion of documents in accordance with relevant policies. All councillors to be provided council specific emails and tablet for council specific business.	Existing procedures adequate. Regular review of legislation and related policy.
Freedom of Information Act	Policy Provision	M M	The Council has adopted the model publication scheme for Local Councils. The Council commits to make information available to the public as part of its normal business activities. Information that is not published under this scheme may be requested under the Freedom of Information Act or by submitting a Subject Access Request.	Monitor and report any impacts of requests made under the Freedom of Information Act

## RISK MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE 2026-27

LIABILITY				
Subject	Risk(s) Identified	H/M/L	Management/Control of Risk	Review/Assess/Revise
Legal powers	Illegal activity or payments	L	All activity and payments within the powers of the Parish Council to be resolved at Parish Council Meetings written into BPC minutes to be approved and published.	Existing procedures adequate
Minutes/ Agendas/ Notices Statutory documents	Accuracy and legality Non-compliance with statutory requirements	L L	Minutes and Agendas are produced in the prescribed method by the Clerk and adhere to the legal requirements. Minutes are approved and signed at the next Council meeting. Minutes and Agenda are displayed according to legal requirements. Business conducted at Council meetings should be managed by the Chair.	Existing procedures adequate. Undertake adequate training. Members to adhere to latest adopted Code of Conduct.
Members interests	Conflict of interest	M	Councillors have a duty to declare any interest at the meeting.	Existing procedures adequate.
	Register of members interests.	L	Register of Members interest forms to be reviewed at least on an annual basis.	Members take responsibility to update their register with the District Council.
PHYSICAL EQUIPMENT/ AREAS				
Subject	Risk(s) Identified	H/M/L	Management/Control of Risk	Review/Assess/Revise
Assets	Loss or Damage	L	An annual review of assets is undertaken for insurance provision, annual accounts return and maintenance provisions. Users agreement for the issue and return of councillors tablets.	Existing procedures adequate
	Risk/damage to third party(ies)/property Accident on Council owned land	L M	Effective public liability insurance. Monitoring of condition, regular inspection of trees, land, monitoring playgrounds, multi-use games area and any other equipment. Users Agreement policy & application form for use of BPC managed open spaces.	Existing procedures adequate
Maintenance	Poor performance of assets.	L	All assets owned by the Parish Council are regularly reviewed and maintained. All repairs and relevant expenditure for these repairs are actioned/authorised in accordance with the correct procedures of the Parish Council.	Existing procedures adequate. Ensure inspections carried out.
	Risk to third parties	L	All assets are insured and reviewed annually. All public amenity land is inspected regularly.	Existing procedures adequate. Ensure inspections carried out.
Events on BPC Land organised by external bodies/commu nity.	Loss or Damage Risk/damage to third party(ies)/property Accident on Council owned land	M	Organisers of events to be held on any land/open space owned by BPC must apply in writing (completing necessary data gathering forms as requested). BPC to review each request before its permission is either granted or denied. An event cannot commence unless a suitable Risk Assessment has been conducted by the event organiser and copy provided to BPC via the Clerk. An event cannot commence unless suitable insurance cover has been arranged and documented proof provided to BPC via the Clerk.	Existing procedure adequate. Review relevant application forms when necessary.

## RISK MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE 2026-27

Council records - paper	Loss through theft, fire, damage	L	The Parish Council records are stored at the Parish Council Office. Records include historical correspondence, minute books, land transfers, leases for lands, burial records and records such as insurance. A Fire-proof, lockable safe is used for land deeds.	Damage is unlikely so provision adequate. To be checked regularly.
Council records - electronic	Loss through theft, fire, damage, corruption of computer or tablets	L M	The Parish Council's electronic records are stored on the Parish Council's laptop computer held by the proper officer. Sufficient firewall and anti-virus protection to be used. Back-ups of files are taken at regular intervals.	Back-up of electronic files produced regularly.
Health and Safety	Parish Council Office Parish Council Activities	L L	Storage and working premises and facilities are considered adequate. Meetings held in Community Centre which is considered adequate. Risk assessments to be carried out for any new BPC activities and events. Public liability Insurance held. The council to ensure that any BPC activity undertaken is covered by insurance.	Existing locations adequate. Existing procedures adequate.

The information above was agreed and approved by Bishopsteignton Parish Council and will be reviewed each year to ensure content and procedures are correct.

**CHAIRMAN**

**SIGNED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**PRINT:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** 05.05.26

**Date adopted:** 05.05.26 **Minute reference:** AM26.05.04 **Date of next review:** May 2027 or sooner if required.

## SCHEDULE OF REGULAR PAYMENTS AUTHORISATION

Appendix C for the Annual Meeting of the full council to be held 05.05.26

Timing	Frequency	Description	Supplier/Payee	Net	VAT	Total	Notes
1st working day/ Monthly	Standing orders	Website provision & support retainer	James Hooper	57.50	0.00	57.50	
1st working day/ Monthly	Standing orders	MailCore Email Hosting	The Very Good Email Company	17.88	3.58	21.46	£1.50 per email address registers so will vary across the year.
1st working day/ Monthly	Standing orders	Cleaning contract: Fore St & Lawns toilets	Paul Walton	429.17	0.00	429.17	Fore St at 3 times per week. Lawns (closed) at once a week to check for vandalism, clean for MUGA users and flush through to reduce health risks.
Mid-month/ Monthly	Standing orders	BPC Mobile phone contract	EE	17.00	3.40	20.40	Subject to rate changes
Mid-month/ Monthly	Standing orders	Contracted parish wide grass cutting & green spaces maintenance.	BGS Ltd	1774.75	354.95	2129.70	St Johns, Cemetery, Lawns, Village Green, strimming PROW 9, 13 & 19, 2 playgrounds, 2 gardens on Radway Hill. <b>Now includes regular playground checks to RoSPA standard.</b>
Monthly	Direct Debit	Water at Fore St toilets	Everflow	<i>Variable</i>	Exempt	<i>Variable</i>	Rolling contract.
Monthly	Direct Debit	Electricity at Fore St toilets	British Gas		@ 5%		In contract until 16/01/27
Monthly	Direct Debit	Electricity at The Lawns	British Gas Lite		@ 5%		In contract until 2027
Quarterly	Direct Debit	Water at The Lawns	SWW		Exempt		Rolling contract.

On behalf of Bishopsteignton Parish Council, I agree that the debts detailed above shall be paid from Bishopsteignton Parish Council funds and that



Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Position:                     BPC Chair                    

Dated:                     05.05.26