

Public Document Pack

Standards Committee

Wednesday, 25th September, 2024

6.00 pm

Meeting Room A

AGENDA

1. **Welcome and Apologies**
2. **Declarations of Interest**
Declaration of Interest Form **3**
3. **Minutes of Previous Meeting**
Minutes of Previous Meeting **4 - 7**
4. **Member Training**
To receive an update on Members Training.
5. **Update on Enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service Checks**
For Members of the Committee to receive an update on the enhanced DBS checks.
6. **Members Code of Conduct**
To consider and review the Members Code of Conduct, in view of the implementation of Enhanced DBS checks for Elected Members.

Report - Members Code of Conduct Review **8 - 33**
Appendix A - Code of Conduct for Members 2021
Appendix B - Code of Conduct for Members 2024.amends
7. **Complaints Update**
To receive a verbal update from the Monitoring Officer on the complaints received.

Date Published: 17th September 2024
Denise Park, Chief Executive

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST IN ITEMS ON THIS AGENDA

Members attending a Council, Committee, Board or other meeting with a personal interest in a matter on the Agenda must disclose the existence and nature of the interest and, if it is a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest or an Other Interest under paragraph 16.1 of the Code of Conduct, should leave the meeting during discussion and voting on the item.

Members declaring an interest(s) should complete this form and hand it to the Democratic Services Officer at the commencement of the meeting and declare such an interest at the appropriate point on the agenda.

MEETING:

DATE:

AGENDA ITEM NO.:

DESCRIPTION (BRIEF):

NATURE OF INTEREST:

DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY/OTHER (delete as appropriate)

SIGNED :

PRINT NAME:

(Paragraphs 8 to 17 of the Code of Conduct for Members of the Council refer)

STANDARDS COMMITTEE Wednesday, 26 June 2024

PRESENT – Councillors, Ehsan Raja (Chair), Khan, Casey, Connor, Masters, Slater and Whittingham.

ALSO PRESENT – Les Cade and Daniel Wilde

OFFICERS – Asad Laher and Nafisha Master

RESOLUTIONS

6 **Welcome and Apologies**

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

Apologies were received from Cllr Stephanie Brookfield, Miranda Carruthers-Watt, Alan Eastwood and Paul Fletcher.

7 **Minutes of the Previous Meeting**

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the previous meeting held on 20th December 2023 be agreed and signed as a correct record.

8 **Declarations of Interest**

There were no Declarations of Interest received.

9 **Member Training - 2024/25**

The Member Training 2023/2024 was submitted to the Members of the Committee to review and to consider the training programme for 2024/25.

The Standards Committee plays a key role in directing the provision of member development in order to ensure that elected members receive training, which meets their needs as decision makers and ward councillors. The Committee therefore reviews and updates the training and development needs each year and considers the training programme. The programme includes items that the Committee consider mandatory and areas that it also feels necessary for members to be aware of in carrying out their duties generally as a Councillor and in their specific roles.

The Council offers online MeLearning e-learning facility as part of a blended approach to learning, which the Committee had previously endorsed. The MeLearning portal has a selection of courses available to all Members. On-line training (via MeLearning and MS Team presentations) provides a vital training method for ensuring members are kept up to date with key areas of their role.

The following training courses are mandatory for Elected Members:

- Member Induction
- Effective Overview & Scrutiny for Chairs and Vice-Chairs
- Information Governance DOJO Cyber Security

- Adult's Safeguarding
- Children's Safeguarding
- Corporate Parenting

In addition to the existing mandatory member training courses for Elected Members, the Committee is requested to note the inclusion of the Corporate Parenting course as a mandatory course.

By way of background, when a child comes into care, the Council becomes the Corporate Parent for that child. Put simply, the term 'Corporate Parent' means the collective responsibility of the Council (comprising all Elected Members) and its employees for providing the best possible care and safeguarding for looked after children. By dint of their election to Council, all Councillors are Corporate Parents. To ensure the Councillors can discharge their responsibilities in this respect, it is proposed to make training on Corporate Parenting a mandatory requirement. Doing so will help embed the culture to do all that is reasonably possible to ensure the Council is the 'best parent' it can be to the child or young person.

RESOLVED –

- That the committee noted the inclusion of the Corporate Parenting Training as a mandatory requirement
- The committee reviewed the local training programme delivered for 2023/24
- That the Elected Members Development Programme 2024/25 be noted

10 Standards Arrangements

The Committee received a presentation from Asad Laher, Deputy Director – Legal and Governance, on the Standards Arrangements.

The presentation covered what the Standards Committee was, the importance of the Committee and what it stood for. It was presented that the role of the Standards Committee was to promote and maintain high standards of conduct, to review the Code, Member development, dispensations and to appoint Hearing Panels.

The Committee was established in 2012 and had a membership of 9 Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council Members, 2 Parish/Town Council, 2 Independent Members and Independent Persons. Only the Blackburn with Darwen Members have the right to vote. The presentation also covered other areas of the Standards Committee such as;

- The Localism Act 2011
- Maintain High Standards of Conduct
- Code of conduct
- Register of interests
- Registration
- Disclosure of Interests including Sensitive Interests
- Dispensations
- Sanctions
- Investigating and determining complaints
- Predetermination

RESOLVED – That the presentation be noted.

11 Planning Protocol for Members and Officers

A report was submitted to Committee to provide the Members with the draft Planning Protocol for them to consider and review.

Planning protocols were essential frameworks that guide the systematic approach to planning activities within the Council. These protocols ensure that all necessary steps are taken, risks are managed, and resources are allocated efficiently.

One of the key purposes of the planning system was to manage development in the public interest. In performing this role, planning necessarily affects land and property interests, particularly the financial value of landholdings and the quality of their settings. It is important, therefore, that the Council should make planning decisions affecting these interests openly, impartially, with sound judgement and for justifiable reasons. The process should leave no grounds for suggesting that a decision had been partial, biased or not well founded in any way.

Members role in the Planning process was to make decisions openly, impartially, with sound judgement and for justifiable planning reasons. When planning applications are reported to the Planning and Highways Committee, the report will contain an Officer recommendation as to whether planning permission should be granted or refused. Members are entitled to bring their own judgment to bear on planning applications and to make a decision contrary to Officer recommendation, but it is important that such decisions are taken on sound planning grounds which will withstand scrutiny.

The Standard's Committee's role and function as delegated by the Council includes assisting Councillors and co-opted members to observe the Code of Conduct. The Committee also has a function to monitor the operation of the Council's standards arrangements and make appropriate recommendations to the Council as it considers appropriate with respect to the maintenance and review of the Code, together with such other codes, procedure, protocol, or guidance as the committee considers appropriate.

RESOLVED –

- The Committee review the Planning Protocol
- To recommend to Full Council to adopt the Planning Protocol for Members and Officers and for inclusion in the Council's Constitution

12 Complaints Update

Asad Laher, Monitoring Officer, updated the committee on complaints received under the adopted Arrangements for dealing with Member complaints for alleged breach of the Member's Code of Conduct.

It was noted that complaints were received during the PCC & Local Elections and the General Election. The complaints were around the campaign period

and involved campaigners and local councillors. It was dealt with as a Police matter due to the nature of the incident.

RESOLVED – That the update be noted.

Signed:

Date:

Chair of the meeting
at which the minutes were confirmed



REPORT OF:	The Monitoring Officer
TO:	Standards Committee
ON:	25 September 2024

SUBJECT: Members Code of Conduct - Review

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To consider and review the Members Code of Conduct, in view of the implementation of Enhanced DBS checks for Elected Members.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee is asked to:

- 2.1 consider and review the Members Code of Conduct and recommend the amended Code (**Appendix B**) to full Council approval;
- 2.2 Subject to 2.1 above, recommend to full Council to delegate authority to the Hearings Panel of the Standards Committee to consider any breaches of the Code of Conduct arising from the implementation of Enhanced DBS checks for Elected Members.
- 2.3 Subject to 2.1 and 2.2 above, recommend to full Council to delegate authority to the Standards Committee to adopt a procedure for the Hearings panel to follow when considering such matters.

3. BACKGROUND

Section 27 of the Localism Act 2011 (“the Act”) requires relevant authorities to promote and maintain high standards of conduct by members and co-opted members of the authority. To assist, it must adopt a Code of Conduct for Members that is consistent with the Nolan principles of *selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership*. The Code must also cover provisions to regulate “disclosable pecuniary interests” and “other interests” which non-disclosable pecuniary interests. The Council adopted a new Code at its meeting on 30 August 2012 and since then there have been minor amendments approved following recommendations by the Standards Committee.

The Committee has previously reviewed the Code and considered the LGA draft Model Code of Conduct and the recommendations made in the Committee on Standards in Public Life report on local government ethical standards, in January 2021 ([Local Government Ethical Standards Report.pdf \(blackburn.gov.uk\)](https://www.blackburn.gov.uk/Local-Government-Ethical-Standards-Report.pdf)). The Committee resolved not to adopt LGA Model Councillor Code of Conduct 2020 but to update the local Code of Conduct, and update the local Arrangements for dealing with Complaints about the Code of Conduct for Members reflecting the Committee on Standards in Public Life best practice recommendations. The current Members Code of Conduct is contained in the **Appendix A**.

The Standard's Committee's role and function as delegated by the Council is contained in the Constitution. It includes assisting councillors and co-opted members to observe the Code of Conduct. The Committee also has a function to monitor the operation of the Council's standards arrangements and make appropriate recommendations to the Council as it considers appropriate with respect to the maintenance and review of the Code, together with such other codes, procedure, protocol or guidance as the committee considers appropriate

The Council at its meeting on 25 July 2024 resolved to implement Enhanced DBS checks for all Elected Members (see weblinks below). In order for the Enhanced DBS checks to be undertaken it will require cooperation and consent from all elected members. Cooperation and various consents will continue to be required following the outcome of the checks. This includes consent to share result with specified Chief Officers, confidential discussion with the respective Group Leader (or Chief Executive in the absence of a Group Leader), and accepting any recommendations made.

With reference to the report to Council, the Code of Conduct should be reviewed and updated to reflect the implementation of the Council's resolution to require Enhanced DBS checks of all elected members. It may also be necessary for the Standards Committee to be involved in considering results of Enhanced DBS checks and make their own appropriate recommendations. It is suggested that this is delegated to the Hearings Panel of the Standards Committee and a procedure be prepared for the Panel to follow, when considering such matters.

[Disclosure and Barring Service DBS Enhanced Checks for Elected Members.pdf \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

[Appendix 1 - Elected Members Enhanced DBS Checks Consent Process.pdf \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)
[Elected Members Enhanced DBS Checks Results Process \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

[Letter from Minister for Local Government to leaders of unitary and upper tier authorities in England \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

4. RATIONALE

As outlined in the report, the Standards Committee has a role to promote and maintain high standards of conduct by councillors and co-opted members, and to assist councillors and co-opted members to observe the Members Code of Conduct. It also has the role to maintain and review a Code of Conduct for Members of the Council.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

The legal framework in relation to the Members Code of Conduct is referred to in this report. The current Council Code of Conduct and complaint processes was adopted in line with the Council's obligations under section 27 (2) of the Localism Act 2011 and complies with the requirements under section 28 of the Act. Any recommendations for revisions to the current Code of Conduct would be subject to approval by full Council.

6. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

A governance framework in local authorities is necessary to promote and maintain high ethical standards, and to ensure public confidence.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

None.

8. CONSULTATIONS

The Standards Committee regularly discusses the Council's arrangements for promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct. It has previously considered the LGA Model Code and the recommendations contained in the Committee on Standards in Public Life report on local government ethical standards, and recommended changes to the Code. Elected Members have considered and approved at Council Forum on 25 July 2024, for the implementation of Enhanced DBS checks.

VERSION:	1
CONTACT OFFICER:	Asad Laher, Deputy Director – Legal & Governance and Monitoring Officer.
DATE:	13 th September 2024
BACKGROUND PAPERS:	

Section 1 Members Code of Conduct

Code of Conduct for Members and Guidance

1. Introduction

The Council is determined to provide excellent local government for the people of the Borough. It promotes and maintains high standards of conduct by Members and Co-opted Members and has adopted a Code of Conduct for Members, in line with its obligations under section 27(2) of the Localism Act 2011. To help Members understand their conduct responsibilities, they should make sure they read and understand the General Principles below

2. General Principles of Conduct for Members and Co-opted Members

Members and co-opted Members must behave according to the highest standards of personal conduct in everything they do as a Member. In particular, they must observe the following principles of conduct, some of which are set out in law.

2.1 Selflessness

Members should serve only the public interest and should never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person.

2.2 Honesty and Integrity

Members should not place themselves in situations where their honesty and integrity may be questioned, should not behave improperly and should on all occasions avoid the appearance of such behaviour.

2.3 Objectivity

Members should make decisions on merit, including when making appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards or benefits.

2.4 Accountability

Members should be accountable to the public for their actions and the manner in which they carry out their responsibilities, and should co-operate fully and honestly with any scrutiny appropriate to their particular office.

2.5 Openness

Members should be as open as possible about their actions and those of their authority, and should be prepared to give reasons for those actions.

2.6 Personal Judgement

Members may take account of the views of others, including their political groups, but should reach their own conclusions on the issues before them and act in accordance with those conclusions.

2.7 Respect for Others

Members should promote equality by not discriminating unlawfully against any person, and by treating people with respect, regardless of their race, age, religion, gender, sexual orientation or disability. They should respect the impartiality and integrity of the authority's statutory officers, and its other employees.

2.8 Duty to Uphold the Law

Members should uphold the law and, on all occasions, act in accordance with the trust that the public is entitled to place in them.

2.9 Stewardship

Members should do whatever they are able to do to ensure that their authorities use their resources prudently and in accordance with the law.

2.10 Leadership

Members should promote and support these principles by leadership, and by example, and should act in a way that secures or preserves public confidence.

3. Training

Each Member must attend annual training on the Code of Conduct/ethical standards, in addition to any current requirements to receive training for specific Committees, for example Planning & Highways or Licensing Committees.

THE CODE OF CONDUCT

Part 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Introduction and interpretation

- 1.1 This Code applies to you as a member of the Council.
- 1.2 It is your responsibility to comply with this Code. Failure to do so may result in a sanction being applied by the Council. Failure to take appropriate action in respect of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest may result in a criminal conviction and a fine of up to £5,000 and /or disqualification from office for a period of up to 5 years.
- 1.3 In this Code: -
- 1.3.1 “meeting” means any meeting of:
- (a) the Council;
 - (b) any of the Council’s committees or sub-committees, joint committees or joint sub-committees;
- 1.3.2 “member” includes a co-opted member and an appointed member.

2. Scope

- 2.1 The Code of Conduct applies to you:
- (a) Whenever you act in your official capacity, including whenever you conduct the business of your authority or act, claim to act or give the impression you are acting, in your official capacity or as a representative of your authority;
 - (b) At any time, where your conduct has led to a criminal conviction. However, the Code of Conduct does not apply to your private life.
- 2.2 Where you act as a representative of the Council—
- (a) on another relevant authority, you must, when acting for that other authority, comply with that other authority’s code of conduct; or
 - (b) on any other body, you must, when acting for that other body, comply with this Code, except and insofar as it conflicts with any other lawful obligations to which that other body may be subject.

3. General obligations

- 3.1 You must not:
- (a) do anything which may knowingly cause your authority to breach the Equality Act 2010;

- (b) bully, harass or be abusive to any person;
- (c) intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is or is likely to be:
 - (i) a complainant,
 - (ii) a witness, or
 - (iii) involved in the administration of any investigation or proceedings, in relation to an allegation that a member (including yourself) has failed to comply with his or her authority's code of conduct; or
- (d) do anything which compromises or is likely to compromise the impartiality of those who work for, or on behalf of, the Council.

Definitions and Examples

Bullying is a particular form of harassment and may be characterised as persistent, offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour, possibly through an abuse or misuse of position or power where the intention or outcome is to undermine, humiliate, denigrate or injure the recipient. Examples of bullying include: shouting at others in public or in private; personal insults; ignoring or excluding individuals; persistent, excessive, unfair or unjustified criticism; setting impossible deadlines or targets/objectives or making inconsistent demands. This list is not exhaustive.

Harassment is, in general terms, unwanted, unreasonable and offensive conduct affecting the dignity of the individual. It includes verbal, non-verbal and physical conduct that may be related to age, gender, race, disability, sexual orientation, religion and belief, nationality or any personal characteristic of the individual, and may be persistent or an isolated incident. Examples of harassment include: unwanted physical contact, offensive jokes or banter, offensive emails, pictures or graffiti, unwelcome sexual advances, exclusion and victimisation. This list is not exhaustive.

Victimisation is treating someone less favourably than others because the individual has, in good faith, complained (whether formally or otherwise) that someone has been bullying or harassing them or someone else, or supported someone to make a complaint or given evidence in relation to a complaint. Examples include: Isolating someone because the individual has made a complaint or treating them differently.

4. You must not:

- (a) disclose information given to you in confidence by anyone, or information acquired by you which you believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, except where:
 - (i) you have the consent of a person authorised to give it;
 - (ii) you are required by law to do so;
 - (iii) the disclosure is made to a third party for the purpose of obtaining professional advice provided that the third party agrees not to disclose the information to any other person; or
 - (iv) the disclosure is:
 - (a) reasonable and in the public interest; and

- (b) made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the Council; or
- (b) prevent another person from gaining access to information to which that person is entitled by law.
- 5. You must not conduct yourself in a manner which could reasonably be regarded as bringing your office or the Council into disrepute.
- 6. You:
 - (a) must not use or attempt to use your position as a member improperly to confer on or secure for yourself or any other person, an advantage or disadvantage; and
 - (b) must, when using or authorising the use by others of the resources of your authority:
 - (i) act in accordance with the Council's reasonable requirements; and
 - (ii) ensure that such resources are not used improperly for political purposes (including party political purposes); and
 - (c) must have regard to any applicable Local Authority Code of Publicity made under the Local Government Act 1986.
- 7. (1) When reaching decisions on any matter you must have regard to any relevant advice provided to you by
 - (a) The Council's chief finance officer; or
 - (b) The Council's monitoring officer,

where that officer is acting pursuant to his or her personal statutory duties.

(2) You must give reasons for all decisions in accordance with any statutory requirements and any reasonable additional requirements imposed by your authority.

Part 2

DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS

8. Disclosable Pecuniary Interests" are defined from time to time by the Secretary of State in Regulations. The Regulations current at the time of adoption of this Code are The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 and are set out below.

A 'disclosable Pecuniary Interest' is an interest of yourself or your partner (which means spouse or civil partner, 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) within the following descriptions:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Prescribed description</i>
Employment, office, trade, profession or vacation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.

Sponsorship	<p>Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the relevant authority) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred by M in carrying out duties as a member, or towards the election expenses of M.</p> <p>This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.</p>
Contracts	<p>Any contract which is made between the relevant person (or a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the relevant authority—</p> <p>(a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and</p> <p>(b) which has not been fully discharged.</p>
Land	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the relevant authority.
Licences	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the relevant authority for a month or longer.
Corporate tenancies	<p>Any tenancy where (to M's knowledge)—</p> <p>(a) the landlord is the relevant authority; and</p> <p>(b) the tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest.</p>
Securities	<p>Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where—</p> <p>(a) that body (to M's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the relevant authority; and</p> <p>(b) either—</p> <p>(i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or</p> <p>(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 relevant person has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.</p>

Definitions

“the Act” means the Localism Act 2011;

“body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest” means a firm in which the relevant person is a partner or a body corporate of which the relevant person is a director, or in the securities of which the relevant person has a beneficial interest;

“director” includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society;

“land” excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not carry with it a right for the relevant person (alone or jointly with another) to occupy the land or to receive income;

“M” means a member of a relevant authority;

“meeting” means any meeting of the Council, the Executive, any of the Council’s or Executive’s committees, sub-committees, joint committees, joint sub-committees, or area committees.

“member” includes a co-opted member;

“relevant authority” means the authority of which M is a member;

“relevant period” means the period of 12 months ending with the day on which M gives a notification for the purposes of section 30(1) or section 31(7), as the case may be, of the Act;

“relevant person” means M or any other person referred to in section 30(3)(b) of the Act;

“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.

9. Registering and declaring Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

- 9.1 You must, within 28 days of your election or appointment to office as a member or co-opted member notify the Council’s Monitoring officer of any Disclosable Pecuniary Interests you have (see paragraph 8 above)
- 9.2 You must, notify the Council’s Monitoring Officer within 28 days of becoming aware of any changes to a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest previously notified or of any new Disclosable Pecuniary Interest not previously notified, and provide an update to the Monitoring Officer once every 12 months.
- 9.3 If a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest, has not been entered onto the Council’s register, then the member or co-opted member must disclose the interest to any meeting of the Council at which they are present, where they have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest and where the matter is not a “sensitive interest”.
- 9.4 Following disclosure of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest not on the Council’s register or the subject of pending notification, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days beginning with the date of disclosure.
- 9.5 Unless dispensation has been granted, you may not participate in any discussion of, vote on, or discharge any function related to any matter in which you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest.
- 9.6 Any interests notified to the Monitoring Officer will be included in the register of interests. A copy of the register will be available for public inspection and will be published on the authority’s website

10 Sensitive Interests

Where you consider that disclosure of the details of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest could lead to you, or a person connected with you, being subject to violence or intimidation, and the Monitoring Officer agrees, if the interest is entered on the register, copies of the register that are made available for inspection and any published version of the register will exclude details of the interest, but may state that you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest, the details of which are withheld under Section 32(2) of the Localism Act 2011

11 Effect of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests on Participation

11.1 If you are present at a meeting of the authority and you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any matter to be considered or being considered at the meeting:

- (a) You may not participate in any discussion of the matter at the meeting.
- (b) You may not participate in any vote taken on the matter at the meeting.
- (c) If the interest is not registered, you must disclose the interest to the meeting.
- (d) If the interest is not registered and is not the subject matter of a pending notification, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days.

Note: In addition the Council Procedure Rules require you to leave the room where the meeting is held while any discussion or voting takes place

11.2 Where an Executive Member discharging a function alone and becomes aware of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in a matter being dealt with or to be dealt with by him/her, the Executive Member must notify the Monitoring Officer of the Interest and must not take any steps or further steps in the matter

12 Dispensations

The authority may grant you a dispensation, but only in limited circumstances, to enable you to participate and vote on a matter on which you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest

13 Offences

It is a criminal offence to:

- Fail to notify the Monitoring Officer of any Disclosable Pecuniary Interest within 28 days of election
- Fail to disclose a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest at a meeting if it is not on the register
- Fail to notify the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest that is not on the register that you have disclosed to a meeting
- Participate in any discussion or vote on a matter in which you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest
- As an Executive Member discharging a function, acting alone, and having a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in such a matter, failing to notify the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of the interest.
- Knowingly or recklessly providing information that is false or misleading in notifying the Monitoring Officer of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest or in disclosing such interest to a meeting.

The criminal penalties available to a court are to impose a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale and disqualification from being a councillor for up to 5 years.

Part 3

OTHER INTERESTS

14 Notification of Other Interests

- 14.1 In addition to Disclosable Pecuniary Interests you must, within 28 days of your election or appointment to office as a member or co-opted member notify the Monitoring Officer in writing of details of your interests within the following categories, for inclusion in the register of interests:
- (a) Details of any body of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management to which you are appointed or nominated by your authority;
 - (b) Details of any body exercising functions of a public nature, any body directed to charitable purposes or any body one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union), of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management;
 - (c) Details of any gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25 that you have received in connection with your role as a member of the Council, and details of the donor
- 14.2 You must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any new interest or change to any interest registered under this paragraph notify the Monitoring Officer of the details of that new interest or change.
- 14.3 Any interests notified to the Monitoring Officer will be included in the register of interests. A copy of the register will be available for public inspection and will be published on the authority's website.
- 14.4 Where a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest is notified to the Monitoring Officer under Part 2, paragraph 9 above it need not be separately notified or separately registered again as an interest under this Part 3 of the Code.

15 Disclosure of Other Interests

- 15.1 Subject to 15.2 to 15.5, where you have an interest described in paragraph 14 above or in 15.2 below in any business of your authority, and where you are aware or ought reasonably to be aware of the existence of that interest, and you attend a meeting of your authority at which the business is considered, you must disclose to that meeting the existence and nature of that interest at the commencement of that consideration, or when the interest becomes apparent.
- 15.2 You have an interest in any business of your authority where a decision in relation to that business might reasonably be regarded as affecting your well-being or financial position or the well-being or financial position of a member of your family or any person with whom you have a close association.
- 15.3 Where you have an interest in any business of the authority of the type mentioned in paragraph 14(c), (gifts and hospitality) you need not disclose the nature or existence of that interest to the meeting if the interest was registered more than three years before the date of the meeting.

- 15.4 Where you have an interest by virtue of paragraph 14 but, by virtue of paragraph 17 below, (Sensitive interests) relating to it is not registered in the register of members' interests, you must indicate to the meeting that you have an interest, but need not disclose the sensitive information to the meeting.
- 15.5 Where you have an interest in any business of your authority by virtue of paragraph 14 or 15.2, and you have made an Executive Decision in relation to that business, you must ensure that any written statement of that decision records the existence and nature of that interest.

16 Non participation in case of certain other interests

- 16.1 Where you have an interest in any business of your authority by virtue of paragraph 14 or 15.2 **AND** the interest is one which a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard as so significant that it is likely to prejudice your judgment of the public interest **AND** where that business:
- (a) affects your financial position or the financial position of a person or body through whom the interest arises; or
 - (b) relates to the determining of any approval, consent, licence, permission or registration in relation to you or any person through whom the interest arises,

you may not participate in any discussion of the matter at the meeting, and you may not participate in any vote taken on the matter at the meeting.

Note: In addition, the Council Procedure Rules require you to leave the room where the meeting is held while any discussion or voting takes place.

- 16.2 Where you have an interest in any business of your authority to which paragraph 16.1 applies, you may attend a meeting but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence relating to the business, provided that the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose, whether under a statutory right or otherwise, and provided that you leave the room where the meeting is held immediately after making representations, answering questions or giving evidence.
- 16.3 Subject to you disclosing the interest at the meeting, you may attend a meeting and vote on a matter where you have an interest under paragraph 16.1 that relates to the functions of your authority in respect of:
- (a) housing, where you are a tenant of your authority provided that those functions do not relate particularly to your tenancy or lease;
 - (b) an allowance, payment or indemnity given to members;
 - (c) any ceremonial honour given to members; and
 - (d) setting council tax or a precept under the Local Government Finance Act 1992.
- 16.4 Where, as an Executive Member, you may discharge a function alone, and you become aware of an interest under paragraph 16.1 in a matter being dealt with, or to be dealt with by you, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest and must not take any steps or further steps in the matter, or seek improperly to influence a decision about the matter.

17 Sensitive interests

Where you consider that disclosure of the details of an interest could lead to you, or a person connected with you, being subject to violence or intimidation, and the Monitoring Officer agrees, if the interest is entered on the register, copies of the register that are made available for inspection and any published version of the register will exclude details of the interest, but may state that you have an interest, the details of which are withheld.

Section 1 Members Code of Conduct

Code of Conduct for Members and Guidance

1. Introduction

The Council is determined to provide excellent local government for the people of the Borough. It promotes and maintains high standards of conduct by Members and Co-opted Members and has adopted a Code of Conduct for Members, in line with its obligations under section 27(2) of the Localism Act 2011. To help Members understand their conduct responsibilities, they should make sure they read and understand the General Principles below

2. General Principles of Conduct for Members and Co-opted Members

Members and co-opted Members must behave according to the highest standards of personal conduct in everything they do as a Member. In particular, they must observe the following principles of conduct, some of which are set out in law.

2.1 Selflessness

Members should serve only the public interest and should never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person.

2.2 Honesty and Integrity

Members should not place themselves in situations where their honesty and integrity may be questioned, should not behave improperly and should on all occasions avoid the appearance of such behaviour.

2.3 Objectivity

Members should make decisions on merit, including when making appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards or benefits.

2.4 Accountability

Members should be accountable to the public for their actions and the manner in which they carry out their responsibilities, and should co-operate fully and honestly with any scrutiny appropriate to their particular office.

2.5 Openness

Members should be as open as possible about their actions and those of their authority, and should be prepared to give reasons for those actions.

2.6 **Personal Judgement**

Members may take account of the views of others, including their political groups, but should reach their own conclusions on the issues before them and act in accordance with those conclusions.

2.7 **Respect for Others**

Members should promote equality by not discriminating unlawfully against any person, and by treating people with respect, regardless of their race, age, religion, gender, sexual orientation or disability. They should respect the impartiality and integrity of the authority's statutory officers, and its other employees.

2.8 **Duty to Uphold the Law**

Members should uphold the law and, on all occasions, act in accordance with the trust that the public is entitled to place in them.

2.9 **Stewardship**

Members should do whatever they are able to do to ensure that their authorities use their resources prudently and in accordance with the law.

2.10 **Leadership**

Members should promote and support these principles by leadership, and by example, and should act in a way that secures or preserves public confidence.

3. **Training**

Each Member must attend training that has from time to time been considered to be mandatory (for example, Information Governance and Cyber Security) , in addition to any current requirements to receive training for specific Committees, for example Planning & Highways or Licensing Committees.

THE CODE OF CONDUCT

Part 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Introduction and interpretation

- 1.1 This Code applies to you as a member of the Council.
- 1.2 It is your responsibility to comply with this Code. Failure to do so may result in a sanction being applied by the Council. Failure to take appropriate action in respect of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest may result in a criminal conviction and a fine of up to £5,000 and /or disqualification from office for a period of up to 5 years.
- 1.3 In this Code: -
- 1.3.1 “meeting” means any meeting of:
- (a) the Council;
 - (b) any of the Council’s committees or sub-committees, joint committees or joint sub-committees;
- 1.3.2 “member” includes a co-opted member and an appointed member.

2. Scope

- 2.1 The Code of Conduct applies to applies to you:
- (a) Whenever you act in your official capacity, including whenever you conduct the business of your authority or act, claim to act or give the impression you are acting, in your official capacity or as a representative of your authority;
 - (b) At any time, where your conduct has led to a criminal conviction. However, the Code of Conduct does not apply to your private life.
- 2.2 Where you act as a representative of the Council—
- (a) on another relevant authority, you must, when acting for that other authority, comply with that other authority’s code of conduct; or
 - (b) on any other body, you must, when acting for that other body, comply with this Code, except and insofar as it conflicts with any other lawful obligations to which that other body may be subject.

3. General obligations

- 3.1 You must not:
- (a) do anything which may knowingly cause your authority to breach the Equality Act 2010;

- (b) bully, harass, victimise or be abusive to any person;
- (c) intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is or is likely to be:
 - (i) a complainant,
 - (ii) a witness, or
 - (iii) involved in the administration of any investigation or proceedings, in relation to an allegation that a member (including yourself) has failed to comply with his or her authority's code of conduct; or
- (d) do anything which compromises or is likely to compromise the impartiality of those who work for, or on behalf of, the Council.

Definitions and Examples

Bullying is a particular form of harassment and may be characterised as persistent, offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour, possibly through an abuse or misuse of position or power where the intention or outcome is to undermine, humiliate, denigrate or injure the recipient. Examples of bullying include: shouting at others in public or in private; personal insults; ignoring or excluding individuals; persistent, excessive, unfair or unjustified criticism; setting impossible deadlines or targets/objectives or making inconsistent demands. This list is not exhaustive.

Harassment is, in general terms, unwanted, unreasonable and offensive conduct affecting the dignity of the individual. It includes verbal, non-verbal and physical conduct that may be related to age, gender, race, disability, sexual orientation, religion and belief, nationality or any personal characteristic of the individual, and may be persistent or an isolated incident. Examples of harassment include: unwanted physical contact, offensive jokes or banter, offensive emails, pictures or graffiti, unwelcome sexual advances, exclusion and victimisation. This list is not exhaustive.

Victimisation is treating someone less favourably than others because the individual has, in good faith, complained (whether formally or otherwise) that someone has been bullying or harassing them or someone else, or supported someone to make a complaint or given evidence in relation to a complaint. Examples include: Isolating someone because the individual has made a complaint or treating them differently.

4. You must not:

- (a) disclose information given to you in confidence by anyone, or information acquired by you which you believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, except where:
 - (i) you have the consent of a person authorised to give it;
 - (ii) you are required by law to do so;
 - (iii) the disclosure is made to a third party for the purpose of obtaining professional advice provided that the third party agrees not to disclose the information to any other person; or
 - (iv) the disclosure is:
 - (a) reasonable and in the public interest; and

- (b) made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the Council; or
- (b) prevent another person from gaining access to information to which that person is entitled by law.
- 5. You must not conduct yourself in a manner which could reasonably be regarded as bringing your office or the Council into disrepute.
- 6. You:
 - (a) must not use or attempt to use your position as a member improperly to confer on or secure for yourself or any other person, an advantage or disadvantage; and
 - (b) must, when using or authorising the use by others of the resources of your authority:
 - (i) act in accordance with the Council's reasonable requirements; and
 - (ii) ensure that such resources are not used improperly for political purposes (including party political purposes);
 - (c) must have regard to any applicable Local Authority Code of Publicity made under the Local Government Act 1986; and
 - (d) must comply with any law, statutory guidance, Council resolution or any appropriate recommendation that relate to ethics, integrity, transparency and accountability of elected representatives (for example, in relation to DBS checks)
- 7. (1) When reaching decisions on any matter you must have regard to any relevant advice provided to you by
 - (a) The Council's chief finance officer; or
 - (b) The Council's monitoring officer,

where that officer is acting pursuant to his or her personal statutory duties.

(2) You must give reasons for all decisions in accordance with any statutory requirements and any reasonable additional requirements imposed by your authority.

Part 2

DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS

8. Disclosable Pecuniary Interests" are defined from time to time by the Secretary of State in Regulations. The Regulations current at the time of adoption of this Code are The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 and are set out below.

A 'disclosable Pecuniary Interest' is an interest of yourself or your partner (which means spouse or civil partner, 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) within the following descriptions:

Subject

Employment, office,
trade, profession or
vacation

Prescribed description

Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.

Sponsorship	<p>Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the relevant authority) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred by M in carrying out duties as a member, or towards the election expenses of M.</p> <p>This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.</p>
Contracts	<p>Any contract which is made between the relevant person (or a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the relevant authority—</p> <p>(a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and</p> <p>(b) which has not been fully discharged.</p>
Land	<p>Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the relevant authority.</p>
Licences	<p>Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the relevant authority for a month or longer.</p>
Corporate tenancies	<p>Any tenancy where (to M's knowledge)—</p> <p>(a) the landlord is the relevant authority; and</p> <p>(b) the tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest.</p>
Securities	<p>Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where—</p> <p>(a) that body (to M's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the relevant authority; and</p> <p>(b) either—</p> <p>(i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or</p> <p>(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 relevant person has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.</p>

Definitions

“the Act” means the Localism Act 2011;

“body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest” means a firm in which the relevant person is a partner or a body corporate of which the relevant person is a director, or in the securities of which the relevant person has a beneficial interest;

“director” includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society;

“land” excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not carry with it a right for the relevant person (alone or jointly with another) to occupy the land or to receive income;

“M” means a member of a relevant authority;

“meeting” means any meeting of the Council, the Executive, any of the Council’s or Executive’s committees, sub-committees, joint committees, joint sub-committees, or area committees.

“member” includes a co-opted member;

“relevant authority” means the authority of which M is a member;

“relevant period” means the period of 12 months ending with the day on which M gives a notification for the purposes of section 30(1) or section 31(7), as the case may be, of the Act;

“relevant person” means M or any other person referred to in section 30(3)(b) of the Act;

“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.

9. Registering and declaring Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

- 9.1 You must, within 28 days of your election or appointment to office as a member or co-opted member notify the Council’s Monitoring officer of any Disclosable Pecuniary Interests you have (see paragraph 8 above)
- 9.2 You must, notify the Council’s Monitoring Officer within 28 days of becoming aware of any changes to a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest previously notified or of any new Disclosable Pecuniary Interest not previously notified, and provide an update to the Monitoring Officer once every 12 months.
- 9.3 If a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest, has not been entered onto the Council’s register, then the member or co-opted member must disclose the interest to any meeting of the Council at which they are present, where they have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest and where the matter is not a “sensitive interest”.
- 9.4 Following disclosure of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest not on the Council’s register or the subject of pending notification, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days beginning with the date of disclosure.
- 9.5 Unless dispensation has been granted, you may not participate in any discussion of, vote on, or discharge any function related to any matter in which you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest.
- 9.6 Any interests notified to the Monitoring Officer will be included in the register of interests. A copy of the register will be available for public inspection and will be published on the authority’s website

10 Sensitive Interests

Where you consider that disclosure of the details of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest could lead to you, or a person connected with you, being subject to violence or intimidation, and the Monitoring Officer agrees, if the interest is entered on the register, copies of the register that are made available for inspection and any published version of the register will exclude details of the interest, but may state that you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest, the details of which are withheld under Section 32(2) of the Localism Act 2011

11 Effect of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests on Participation

- 11.1 If you are present at a meeting of the authority and you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any matter to be considered or being considered at the meeting:
- (a) You may not participate in any discussion of the matter at the meeting.
 - (b) You may not participate in any vote taken on the matter at the meeting.
 - (c) If the interest is not registered, you must disclose the interest to the meeting.
 - (d) If the interest is not registered and is not the subject matter of a pending notification, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days.

Note: In addition the Council Procedure Rules require you to leave the room where the meeting is held while any discussion or voting takes place

- 11.2 Where an Executive Member discharging a function alone and becomes aware of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in a matter being dealt with or to be dealt with by him/her, the Executive Member must notify the Monitoring Officer of the Interest and must not take any steps or further steps in the matter

12 Dispensations

The authority may grant you a dispensation, but only in limited circumstances, to enable you to participate and vote on a matter on which you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest

13 Offences

It is a criminal offence to:

- Fail to notify the Monitoring Officer of any Disclosable Pecuniary Interest within 28 days of election
- Fail to disclose a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest at a meeting if it is not on the register
- Fail to notify the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest that is not on the register that you have disclosed to a meeting
- Participate in any discussion or vote on a matter in which you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest
- As an Executive Member discharging a function, acting alone, and having a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in such a matter, failing to notify the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of the interest.
- Knowingly or recklessly providing information that is false or misleading in notifying the Monitoring Officer of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest or in disclosing such interest to a meeting.

The criminal penalties available to a court are to impose a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale and disqualification from being a councillor for up to 5 years.

Part 3

OTHER INTERESTS

14 Notification of Other Interests

- 14.1 In addition to Disclosable Pecuniary Interests you must, within 28 days of your election or appointment to office as a member or co-opted member notify the Monitoring Officer in writing of details of your interests within the following categories, for inclusion in the register of interests:
- (a) Details of any body of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management to which you are appointed or nominated by your authority;
 - (b) Details of any body exercising functions of a public nature, any body directed to charitable purposes or any body one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union), of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management;
 - (c) Details of any gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25 that you have received in connection with your role as a member of the Council, and details of the donor
- 14.2 You must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any new interest or change to any interest registered under this paragraph notify the Monitoring Officer of the details of that new interest or change.
- 14.3 Any interests notified to the Monitoring Officer will be included in the register of interests. A copy of the register will be available for public inspection and will be published on the authority's website.
- 14.4 Where a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest is notified to the Monitoring Officer under Part 2, paragraph 9 above it need not be separately notified or separately registered again as an interest under this Part 3 of the Code.

15 Disclosure of Other Interests

- 15.1 Subject to 15.2 to 15.5, where you have an interest described in paragraph 14 above or in 15.2 below in any business of your authority, and where you are aware or ought reasonably to be aware of the existence of that interest, and you attend a meeting of your authority at which the business is considered, you must disclose to that meeting the existence and nature of that interest at the commencement of that consideration, or when the interest becomes apparent.
- 15.2 You have an interest in any business of your authority where a decision in relation to that business might reasonably be regarded as affecting your well-being or financial position or the well-being or financial position of a member of your family or any person with whom you have a close association.
- 15.3 Where you have an interest in any business of the authority of the type mentioned in paragraph 14(c), (gifts and hospitality) you need not disclose the nature or existence of that interest to the meeting if the interest was registered more than three years before the date of the meeting.

- 15.4 Where you have an interest by virtue of paragraph 14 but, by virtue of paragraph 17 below, (Sensitive interests) relating to it is not registered in the register of members' interests, you must indicate to the meeting that you have an interest, but need not disclose the sensitive information to the meeting.
- 15.5 Where you have an interest in any business of your authority by virtue of paragraph 14 or 15.2, and you have made an Executive Decision in relation to that business, you must ensure that any written statement of that decision records the existence and nature of that interest.

16 Non participation in case of certain other interests

- 16.1 Where you have an interest in any business of your authority by virtue of paragraph 14 or 15.2 **AND** the interest is one which a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard as so significant that it is likely to prejudice your judgment of the public interest **AND** where that business:
- (a) affects your financial position or the financial position of a person or body through whom the interest arises; or
 - (b) relates to the determining of any approval, consent, licence, permission or registration in relation to you or any person through whom the interest arises,

you may not participate in any discussion of the matter at the meeting, and you may not participate in any vote taken on the matter at the meeting.

Note: In addition, the Council Procedure Rules require you to leave the room where the meeting is held while any discussion or voting takes place.

- 16.2 Where you have an interest in any business of your authority to which paragraph 16.1 applies, you may attend a meeting but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence relating to the business, provided that the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose, whether under a statutory right or otherwise, and provided that you leave the room where the meeting is held immediately after making representations, answering questions or giving evidence.
- 16.3 Subject to you disclosing the interest at the meeting, you may attend a meeting and vote on a matter where you have an interest under paragraph 16.1 that relates to the functions of your authority in respect of:
- (a) housing, where you are a tenant of your authority provided that those functions do not relate particularly to your tenancy or lease;
 - (b) an allowance, payment or indemnity given to members;
 - (c) any ceremonial honour given to members; and
 - (d) setting council tax or a precept under the Local Government Finance Act 1992.
- 16.4 Where, as an Executive Member, you may discharge a function alone, and you become aware of an interest under paragraph 16.1 in a matter being dealt with, or to be dealt with by you, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest and must not take any steps or further steps in the matter, or seek improperly to influence a decision about the matter.

17 Sensitive interests

Where you consider that disclosure of the details of an interest could lead to you, or a person connected with you, being subject to violence or intimidation, and the Monitoring Officer agrees, if the interest is entered on the register, copies of the register that are made available for inspection and any published version of the register will exclude details of the interest, but may state that you have an interest, the details of which are withheld.