

Irton Parish Council

irtonparishcouncil.org.uk

Code of Conduct

INTRODUCTION

This document is based on the Local Government Association's Model Councillor Code of Conduct (2020).

Irton Parish Council ('the Council') has adopted this Code of Conduct to promote and maintain high standards of behaviour by its members whenever they conduct the business of the Council or when they claim to act or give the impression of acting as a representative of the Council.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF COUNCILLOR CONDUCT

Everyone in public office who serve the public, including councillors, should uphold the Seven Principles of Public Life:

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.

APPLICATION OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct applies to a councillor upon signing of the declaration of acceptance of the office of councillor.

The Code of Conduct applies to a councillor when a councillor is acting in the capacity of councillor or gives the impression of acting as a councillor.

The Code of Conduct 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 communication, posts, statements and comments

STANDARDS OF COUNCILLOR CONDUCT

The minimum standards of conduct required of a councillor are as follows:

1. Respect

Councillors must treat other councillors and members of the public with respect.

Councillors must 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.

2. Bullying, harassment and discrimination

Councillors must not bully or harass any person.

Councillors must not discriminate unlawfully against any person.

3. Impartiality of officers of the council

Councillors must not compromise, or attempt to compromise, the impartiality of anyone who works for, or on behalf of, the local authority.

4. Confidentiality and access to information

Councillors must not disclose information given to them in confidence by anyone, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, unless

- a) the councillor has received the consent of a person authorised to give it,
- b) the councillor is required by law to do so,
- c) 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

- d) the disclosure is reasonable and in the public interest and has been made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the local authority.

Councillors must not improperly use knowledge gained solely as a result of their role as a councillor for the advancement of themselves, their friends, their family members, their employer or their business interests.

Councillors must not prevent anyone from getting information that they are entitled to by law.

5. Disrepute

Councillors must not bring my role or local authority into disrepute.

6. Use of position

Councillors must not use, or attempt to use, their position improperly to the advantage or disadvantage of themselves or anyone else.

7. Use of local authority resources and facilities

Councillors must not misuse council resources.

Councillors 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 discharge of the functions of the local authority or of the office to which the Councillor has been elected or appointed.

8. Complying with the Code of Conduct

Councillors must undertake Code of Conduct training provided by my local authority.

Councillors must cooperate with any Code of Conduct investigation or determination.

Councillors must not intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is likely to be involved with the administration of any investigation or proceedings.

Councillors must comply with any sanction imposed on them following a finding that they have breached the Code of Conduct.

9. Interests

Councillors must register and disclose their interests in accordance with **Appendix A**.

10. Gifts and hospitality

Councillors must 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.

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

Councillors must register with the Monitoring Officer any significant gift or hospitality that has been offered but the Councillor has refused to accept.

Appendix A: Registering interests

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

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

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

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

Non participation in case of disclosable pecuniary interest

4. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to one of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in **Table 1**, you must disclose the interest, not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a ‘sensitive interest’, you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest, just that you have an interest. Dispensation may be granted in limited circumstances, to enable you to participate and vote on a matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest.
5. Where you have a disclosable pecuniary interest on a matter to be considered or is being considered by you as a Cabinet member in exercise of your executive function, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest and must not take any steps or further steps in the matter apart from arranging for someone else to deal with it

Disclosure of Other Registerable Interests

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

Disclosure of Non-Registerable Interests

7. Where a matter arises at a meeting which **directly relates** to your financial interest or well-being (and is not a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest set out in Table 1) or a financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate, you must disclose the interest. You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting. 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.
8. Where a matter arises at a meeting which **affects** –
 - a. your own financial interest or well-being;
 - b. a financial interest or well-being of a relative, close associate; or
 - c. a body included in those you need to disclose under Other Registrable Interests as set 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

9. Where a matter **affects** your financial interest or well-being:
 - a. to a greater extent than it affects the financial interests of the majority of inhabitants of the ward affected by the decision and;
 - b. a reasonable member of the public knowing all the facts would believe that it would affect your view of the wider public interest

You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting. 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.

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

Table 1: Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

Subject	Description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the Council) made to the member during the 12 month period ending on the latest date referred to in paragraph 6 above for expenses incurred by him/her in carrying out his/her duties as a member, or towards his/her election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.
Contracts	Any contract made between the member or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the member is living as if they were spouses/civil partners (or a firm in which such person is a partner, or an incorporated body of which such person is a director or a body that such person has a beneficial interest in the securities of) and the Council; (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged.
Land	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the Council. 'Land' excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not give the member or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the member is living as if they were spouses/civil partners (alone or jointly with another) a right to occupy or to receive income.
Licences	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the Council for a month or longer.
Corporate Tenancies	Any tenancy where (to the member's knowledge): (a) the landlord is the Council; and (b) the tenant is a body that the member, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the member is living as if they were spouses/civil partners is a partner of or a director of or has a beneficial interest in the securities of.
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where; (a) that body (to the member'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 member, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the member is living as if they were spouses/civil partners has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

Table 2: Other Registrable Interests

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

- a) any body of which you are in general control or management and to which you are nominated or appointed by your authority
- b) any body
 - (i) exercising functions of a public nature
 - (ii) directed to charitable purposes or
 - (iii) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union)