

Harrow Council

A. Code of Conduct for Councillors and Members

Background

The Localism Act 2011 requires the Harrow Council to promote and maintain high standards of conduct by Members and Co-opted Members of the Council. It also requires the Council to adopt a code of the conduct expected of such Members when acting in that capacity.

This Code has been prepared and adopted by Harrow Council

The Council having adopted this Code will, from time to time, revise and replace it as is appropriate but will publicise such changes through its website and otherwise for the information of people living in its area.

Part 1

General Provisions

Introduction and interpretation

- 1.1 This Code defines the standards of conduct, which will be required of you and in your relationships with the Council and its Officers. It has been created to embrace the 10 general principles of conduct which are set out in Appendix 1.
- 1.2 The Code represents the standard against which the public, fellow Councillors, and the Authority's Standards Committee will judge your conduct. A breach of the Code may also constitute a criminal offence.
- 1.3 You should familiarise yourself with the requirements of this Code. You should regularly review your personal circumstances, particularly when those circumstances change. If in any doubt, you should seek advice from the Authority's Monitoring Officer.
- 1.4
 - (1) This Code applies to you as a member of the Council.
 - (2) You should read this Code together with the general principles set out in Appendix 1.
 - (3) It is your responsibility to comply with the provisions of this Code.
 - (4) In this Code –
 - (a) "the Act" means the Localism Act 2011;
 - (b) "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;

- (c) “Co-opted member” means any person who is not a member of the Council but who:
 - (i) Is a member of any committee or sub-committee of the council, or
 - (ii) Is a member of and represents the council on any joint committee or joint sub-committee of the Council, or
 - (iii) Is a non-executive member of Cabinet;
- (d) “director” includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society;
- (e) “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;
- (f) “M” means a member of a relevant authority;
- (g) “meeting” means any meeting of -
 - (i) the Council;
 - (ii) the Executive of the Council;
 - (iii) any of the Council’s or its executive’s committees, sub-committees, joint committees, joint sub-committees, or area committees;
 - (iv) in taking a decision as a Ward Councillor or as a Member of the Executive;
 - (v) at any briefing by officers; and
 - (vi) at any site visit to do with business of the authority
- (h) “member” includes a Co-opted member and an Appointed Member;
- (i) “relevant authority” means the authority of which M is a member;
- (j) “relevant period” means the period of 12 months ending with the day on which M gives a notification for the purposes of paragraphs 9.2 (a) or 12.1 of this Code.
- (k) “relevant person” means M or any other person referred to in paragraph 8.1 (b).
- (l) “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.

(m)“subject to a pending notification” means a notification made of a disclosable pecuniary interest to the Monitoring Officer which has not yet been entered in the Register of Interests.

Scope

2. You must comply with this Code whenever you are acting in your capacity as a Member of the Council.

General obligations

3. (1) You must treat others with respect.
 - (2) You must comply with any formal investigation under this Code.
 - (3) You must not-
 - (a) do anything which may cause the Council to breach any of the equality enactments (as defined in section 33 of the Equality Act 2006
 - (b) bully or harass¹ 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 the Council’s code of conduct;
 - (d) do anything which compromises or is likely to compromise the impartiality of those who work for, or on behalf of, the Council; or
 - (e) make trivial or malicious allegations under this Code.
 - (4) In relation to police authorities and the Metropolitan Police Authority, for the purposes of sub-paragraph (2)(d) those who work for, or on behalf of, an authority are deemed to include a police officer.

4. You must not -

¹ Bullying may be characterised as offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour; or an abuse or misuse of power in a way that intends to undermine, humiliate, criticise unfairly or injure someone.

Harassment may be characterised as unwanted conduct which has the purpose or effect of violating an individual’s dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for an individual.

Examples include:

Verbal: remarks about appearance, derogatory or lewd comments, innuendoes, persistent name calling, statements which are suggestive, unwelcome, abusive and offensive.

Behaviour: that denigrates or ridicules; intimidation or physical abuse; making threats; attempts to stir up hatred against an individual or group

(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 -

(aa) reasonable and in the public interest; and

(bb) made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the authority; 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.

6.1 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 the Council -

(i) act in accordance with the Council's reasonable requirements;

(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.

6.2 You may have dealings with the Council on a personal level, for instance as a council tax payer, as a tenant, or as an applicant for a grant or a planning permission. You should never seek or accept preferential treatment in those dealings because of your position as a Member. You should also avoid placing yourself in a position that could lead the public to think that you are receiving preferential treatment. Likewise, you should never use your position as a Member to seek preferential treatment for friends or relatives, or any firm or body with which you are personally connected.

- 6.3 You should always make sure that any facilities (such as transport, stationery, or secretarial services) provided by the Council for your use in your duties as a Councillor or a committee member or member of the Executive are used strictly for those duties and for no other purpose.
- 7.1 (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 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.
- 7.2 When reaching decisions you should -
- (a) not act or cause the Council to act unlawfully, in such a manner as would give rise to a finding of maladministration, in breach of any undertaking to the Court, or for the advantage of any particular person or interest rather than in the public interest; and
 - (b) take into account all material information of which you are aware and then take the decision on its merits and in the public interest
- 7.3 No member may be involved in scrutinising a decision in which he/she has been directly involved. In particular, Portfolio Holder Assistants should not participate in or vote on the scrutiny of matters within their identified remit, as approved by Cabinet.

Part 2

Registration and Disclosure of Interests

Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

- 8.1 A pecuniary interest is a “Disclosable Pecuniary Interest” if it is of a description specified in Appendix 2 and either:
- (a) it is the interest of you as a Member or
 - (b) it is an interest of:
 - (i) the Member’s spouse or civil partner
 - (ii) a person with whom the Member is living as husband and wife, or
 - (iii) a person with whom the Member is living as if they were civil partners,
- and the Member is aware that the other person has that interest.

- 8.2 If you are in any doubt as to whether you should continue to participate in any matter, you should take advice from the Monitoring Officer at an early stage as to whether your circumstances permit continued participation.
- 8.3 You, or some firm or body with which you are personally connected may have professional, business or other personal interests within the area for which the Council is responsible. Such interests may be substantial and closely related to the work of the Executive or one or more of the Council's committees. You should not seek, or accept, membership of the Executive or any such committee, if that would involve you in disclosing an interest so often that you could be of little value to the Executive or committee, or if it would be likely to weaken public confidence in the duty of the Executive or committee to work solely in the general public interest.

Effect of disclosable pecuniary interests on participation

- 9.1 Where you are present at a meeting of the Council and you are aware that you have a disclosable pecuniary interest in any matter to be considered, or being considered, then:
- (a) if the interest is not entered on the Council's register of interests you must (subject to the provision relating to sensitive interests) disclose the interest to the meeting, and
 - (b) if the interest is not entered on the Council's register of interests and is not the subject of a pending notification you must notify the Monitoring Officer of that interest before the end of 28 days beginning with the date of disclosure and
 - (c) (i) (subject to any current dispensation) may not participate (or participate further) in any discussion of the matter at the meeting or
 - (ii) participate in any vote (or vote further) taken on the matter at the meeting
 - (iii) and must leave the room in which the meeting is being held
- 9.2 If a function of the Council may be discharged by you as a single member acting alone and you are aware that you have a disclosable pecuniary interest in any matter to be dealt with, or being dealt with, in the course of discharging that function then
- (a) if the interest is not entered on the Council's register of interests and is not the subject of a pending notification you must notify the Monitoring Officer of that interest before the end of 28 days beginning with the date when you became aware of the existence of the interest in relation to the business to be dealt with and
 - (b) you must not take any steps, (or further steps) in relation to that matter except for the purpose of enabling the matter to be dealt with otherwise than by you.

- (c) decision-making by a single executive member is a matter of particular sensitivity, and if you have a disclosable interest in a matter on which you may take a decision you should wherever possible refer the matter to the Executive for a collective decision.

Other Interests

10.1 In addition to the above requirements, if you attend a meeting at which an item of business is to be considered and you are aware that you have other interests in that item, you must make verbal declaration of the existence and nature of that interest at or before the consideration of the item of business or as soon as the interest becomes apparent.

10.2 Other interests are ones where –

Any decision in relation to the item at a meeting might reasonably be regarded as affecting the well-being or financial standing of you or a member of your family or a person with whom you have a close association to a greater extent than it would affect the majority of the Council Tax payers, ratepayers or inhabitants of the ward or electoral area for which you have been elected or otherwise of the authority's administrative area.

A close family member is a: spouse, civil partner or any person living with the member as a spouse or civil partner, or a Member's brother or sister, son or daughter or a parent.

Interests include, but are not limited to the interests listed in the Table in Appendix 2 of this Code.

11.1 Dispensations

In cases where a member has a disclosable pecuniary interest, they may still be able to participate and vote at a meeting if they have obtained a dispensation from the GARMS Committee in accordance with the provisions set out below:

There are 5 circumstances in respect of which a dispensation may be granted, namely:

- (a) That so many members of the decision-making body have disclosable pecuniary interests in a matter that it would impede the transaction of the business;
- (b) That, without the dispensation, the representation of different political groups on the body transacting the business would be so upset as to alter the outcome of any vote on the matter;
- (c) That the authority considers that the dispensation is in the interests of persons living in the authority's area;
- (d) That without a dispensation, no member of the Cabinet would be able to participate in this matter, or

(e) That the authority considers that it is otherwise appropriate to grant a dispensation

11.2 You must make verbal declaration of the existence and nature of any dispensation granted to you at or before the consideration of the item of business or as soon as the interest to which the dispensation relates, becomes apparent. In the event of a blanket dispensation granted to all Members on a particular matter, this should be declared by the Chair at the commencement of the meeting.

Gifts and Hospitality

12.1 You must, within 28 days of receipt, notify the Monitoring Officer in writing of any gift, benefit or hospitality with a value in excess of £100 which you have accepted as a member from any person or body other than the authority.

12.2 The Monitoring Officer will place your notification on a public register of gifts and hospitality.

12.3 This duty to notify the Monitoring Officer does not apply where the gift, benefit or hospitality comes within any description approved by the authority for this purpose.

12.4 See Appendix 3 Protocol on Gifts and Hospitality for full details.

Part 3

Registration of Members' Interests

Registration of Members' interests

13.1 You must, within 28 days of –

(a) this Code being adopted by the Council or

(b) your election or appointment to office (where that is later):

notify the Council's Monitoring Officer of any disclosable pecuniary interest which you have at the time of notification for registration in the Council's register of members' interests maintained under the Act.

13.2 Where you become a member of the Council as a result of re-election or re-appointment the requirement for notification as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) above applies only to disclosable pecuniary interests not entered in the register when the notification is given.

- 13.3 Entries in the register are not required to be retained once you:
- (a) no longer have that interest or
 - (b) have ceased to be a Member of the Council (otherwise than transitorily on re-election or re-appointment).
- 13.4 Where a Member gives a notification for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) above the Monitoring Officer must cause the interests notified to be entered on the Register whether or not they are disclosable pecuniary interests.
- 13.5 Where a Member gives a notification for the purposes of paragraphs 9.1(b) or 9.2 (a) above the Monitoring Officer must cause the interest notified to be entered on the Register whether or not they are disclosable pecuniary interests.
- 13.6 You must inform the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of any change to your circumstances regarding any existing registration or need for further registration.

Sensitive information

14. Where you have a personal or declarable pecuniary interest and you and the Monitoring Officer consider that it is of such a nature that disclosure of the details of the interest could lead to you or a person connected to you being subject violence or intimidation then:
- (a) if the interest is entered on the Council's Register, copies that are made available for inspection and any publishes version of the Register must not include details of the interest but may state that you have an interest details of which are withheld under this provision.
 - (b) if by virtue of this Code you are required to disclose an interest at a meeting then that requirement shall be amended to only require disclosure that such an interest exists in respect of the matter concerned, but not the terms of that interest.

The 10 General Principles of Conduct

Members are reminded of the 10 General Principles of Conduct (as set out below), which govern the conduct of members.

1. **Selflessness** - Members should serve only the public interest and should never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person.
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.
3. **Objectivity** - Members should make decisions on merit, including when making appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards or benefits.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.

Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

The duties to register, disclose and not to participate in respect of any matter in which a member has a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest are set out in Chapter 7 of the Localism Act 2011. For those purposes `Disclosable Pecuniary Interests` are defined as follows –

<i>Interest</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	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. 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 which is made between the relevant person (or a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the relevant authority— (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 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	Any tenancy where (to M's knowledge)— (a) the landlord is the relevant authority; and (b) the tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest.

<i>Interest</i>	<i>Prescribed description</i>
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>