

Part 1: General Provisions

Introduction

1. (1) This Code sets out the standards of behaviour required of you whenever you are acting as a Councillor of the City of York Council.
- (2) This Code also applies to any person appointed as a co-opted member of the City Council or any of its Committees when acting as such.
- (3) A person will be acting as a Councillor or as a co-opted member when:
 - Present at formal meetings of the Council.
 - Performing duties entrusted to them by the Council
 - Performing functions associated with the ordinary role of Councillor – such as undertaking casework for residents
 - Otherwise acting, claiming to act or giving the impression that they are acting as a Councillor

But a person will not be acting as a Councillor or as a co-opted member when acting as a trustee or director of another organisation even where the appointment to that role was made by the Council.

- (4) The Code has been adopted by the City Council and is based on the principles of selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership.

Definitions

2. (1) A “co-opted member”, is a person who is not an elected member of the authority but who –
 - (a) is a member of any committee or sub-committee of the authority, or

- (b) is a member of, and represents the authority on, any joint committee or joint sub-committee of the authority and
- in either case is entitled to vote at any meeting of that committee or sub-committee
- (2) "meeting" means a meeting of the Council or of any committee, sub-committee, joint committee or joint sub-committee of the authority or of the Executive or any committee of the Executive.
- (3) A "sensitive interest" is one where you consider that disclosure of the details an interest could lead to you, or a person connected with you, being subject to violence or intimidation, and the Monitoring Officer agrees.

General Duties as to Conduct

3. (1) You must treat others with respect.
- (2) You must not do anything which may cause the Council to breach any equality enactment.
- (3) You must not bully or intimidate any person, or attempt to bully or intimidate them.
- (4) You must not do anything which compromises the impartiality of anyone who works for or on behalf of the Authority, or do anything that is likely to compromise their impartiality.
- (5) You must not disclose information which is confidential, unless:
- (a) You have the permission of a person authorised to give it; or
- (b) You are required by law to disclose the information; or
- (c) You disclose it 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

- (d) The disclosure is reasonable; and is in the public interest; and is made in good faith.
- (6) You must not prevent another person gaining access to information which that person is entitled by law.
- (7) You must not conduct yourself in a manner which could reasonably be regarded as bringing the Council into disrepute, or your position as a Councillor into disrepute.
- (8) You must not use your position as a Councillor improperly to obtain any advantage or disadvantage for yourself or any other person, or attempt to do so.
- (9) When you use or authorise the use by others of the resources of the Council you must:
 - (a) abide by the Council's reasonable requirements; and
 - (b) ensure that such resources are not used improperly for political purposes (including party political purposes); and
 - (c) have regard to any applicable Local Authority Code of Publicity made under the Local Government Act 1986.
- (10) You must have regard to relevant advice given by the Council's Chief Financial Officer or Monitoring Officer when making decisions and must give reasons for those decisions, in accordance with any requirements imposed by statute or the Council.

Part 2: Interests

Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

Registration of disclosable pecuniary interests

4. (1) Within 28 days of becoming a member or co-opted member, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of any 'disclosable pecuniary interests'. These will be included in the register of interests which is published on the Council's website

Definition of disclosable pecuniary interests

- (2) A 'disclosable pecuniary interest' is an interest of a kind described in the first schedule to this Code. An interest is disclosable if the interest is of yours or of your partner. Your partner 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.

Non participation in items of business in the case of disclosable pecuniary interest

- (3) Where a matter arises at a meeting which relates to one of your disclosable pecuniary interests,
- (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 of a pending notification, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days.

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

Non participation in individual executive decision making in case of disclosable pecuniary interest

- (4) Where an Executive Member may discharge a function alone and becomes aware of a disclosable pecuniary interest in a matter being dealt with or to be dealt with by her/him, the Executive Member must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest and must not take any steps or further steps in the matter.

Notification of Interests

5. (1) In addition to the disclosable pecuniary interests you must, notify the Monitoring Officer of any interests you have of a kind described in the second schedule. You must make that notification within 28 days of this Code coming into effect or of you becoming a Member or co-opted Member if that is later.
- (2) You must notify the Monitoring Officer of any changes to these interests or of any new interests within 28 days of becoming aware of them.

Disclosure of Interests

6. (1) You have a personal interest in any business of your authority where it relates to or is likely to affect you, a body named in the second schedule or any person with whom you have a close association.
- (2) If you are present at a meeting and you have a personal interest in any matter to be considered or being considered at the meeting:
 - (a) If the interest is not registered, you must disclose the interest to the meeting.
 - (b) If the interest is not registered and is not the subject of a pending notification, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days.

- (3) If you have a personal interest and a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard it as so significant that it would be likely to prejudice your judgement of the public interest then you have a prejudicial interest. This is subject to the exceptions set out in paragraph 6.4.
- (4) You do not have a prejudicial interest in any business of the authority where that business:
- (a) does not affect your financial position or the financial position of a person or body named in the second schedule;
 - (b) does not relate to the determining of any approval, consent, licence, permission or registration in relation to you or any person or body described in the second schedule; or
 - (c) relates to the functions of your authority in respect of:
 - (i) housing, where you are a tenant of your authority provided that those functions do not relate particularly to your tenancy or lease;
 - (ii) school meals or school transport and travelling expenses, where you are a parent or guardian of a child in full time education, or are a parent governor of a school, unless it relates particularly to the school which the child attends;
 - (iii) statutory sick pay under Part XI of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992, where you are in receipt of, or are entitled to the receipt of, such pay;
 - (iv) an allowance, payment or indemnity given to members;
 - (v) any ceremonial honour given to members; and
 - (vi) setting council tax or a precept under the Local Government Finance Act 1992.

- (5) A member with a prejudicial interest must leave the room during the debate and voting on the matter in question.

Sensitive Interests

7. (1) If you have a sensitive interest which 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.
- (2) If you are required to declare a sensitive interest at a meeting you need only declare the fact of the interest and not the details of the interest itself.

Dispensations

8. (1) The Council may grant a member a dispensation to participate in a discussion and vote on a matter at a meeting even if he or she has an disclosable pecuniary interest or a prejudicial interest. The Council may grant such a dispensation if:
- It believes that the number of members otherwise prohibited from taking part in the meeting would impede the transaction of the business; or
 - considers that without the dispensation the representation of different political groups would be so upset as to alter the likely outcome of any vote relating to the business
 - It is in the interests of the inhabitants in the Council's area to allow the member to take part; or
 - It is otherwise appropriate to grant a dispensation.
- (2) The Council has granted the Monitoring Officer in consultation with the Chair of the Joint Standards Committee the power to grant dispensations. These can only be granted following a written request from the Member and the existence of and reason for the dispensation should be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

First Schedule – Interests which are Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

<i>Interest</i>	<i>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 you in carrying out duties as a member, or towards your election expenses.</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 your 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</p>

	interest.
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where— (a) that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the relevant authority; 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 relevant person has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

These descriptions on interests are subject to the following 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;

“relevant period” means the period of 12 months ending with the day on which you give a notification for the purposes of section 30(1) of the Act;

“relevant person” means you or any your partner as defined in paragraph 4.2

“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.

Second Schedule – Other Interests

1. Any body of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management and to which you are appointed or nominated by your authority;
2. Any body —
 - (a) exercising functions of a public nature;
 - (b) directed to charitable purposes; or
 - (c) 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;
3. Any person from whom you have received the offer of a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of more than £50 (whether or not you accept the offer) which is attributable to your position as an elected or co-opted member of the Council.

Complaints about the ethical conduct of Councillors

This document is intended to inform those who wish to make a complaint about a City or Parish Councillor where they believe that the Councillor may have breached the Code of Conduct.

1 The Code of Conduct

All City and Parish Councillors must follow a Code of Conduct which their Council has agreed. You can find a copy of the City Council's Code on the Council's website on this link:

<http://democracy.york.gov.uk/ecSDDisplay.aspx?NAME=SD569&ID=569&RPID=6449972&sch=doc&cat=12830&path=12830>

or inspect a paper copy by contacting the Democratic Services team who are based at West Offices telephone number (01904) 551550.

Parish Council's Codes of Conduct can be inspected by contacting the Clerk to the relevant Parish Council.

The City Council is responsible for putting in place arrangements for dealing with complaints that a Councillor from either the City Council or a Parish Council within York, may have breached the Code of Conduct. In dealing with complaints the Council consults with Independent Persons who are not connected with the Council or Councillors and is appointed to deal with these matters.

2 Making a complaint

If you wish to make a complaint, please write or email to –

The Monitoring Officer
West Offices
Station Rise
York
YO1 6GA

Or –

monitoringofficer@york.gov.uk

The Monitoring Officer is a senior officer of the City Council who is responsible for administering the system in respect of complaints of Councillor misconduct.

So that we have all the information which we need to be able to process your complaint, we ask that you complete our complaint form, which can be downloaded from the authority's website and is available on request from the Democratic Services team at West Offices.

The Monitoring Officer will normally acknowledge receipt of your complaint within 5 working days of receiving it, and will keep you informed of the progress of your complaint.

3. Your Privacy

We ask you to provide your name and a contact address or email address, so that we can acknowledge receipt of your complaint and keep you informed of its progress. This also guards against malicious complaints. The Council does not normally investigate anonymous complaints, unless there is a clear public interest in doing so. We only use the information you provide for the purposes of dealing with your complaint.

Your contact details will not normally be shared unless that is essential for the handling of the complaint – such as where knowing your address is important to understanding the context of the complaint.

The Monitoring Officer will normally though share your name with:

- The Councillor concerned
- The Independent Persons who advise on the handling of complaints.
- The Parish clerk if the councillor concerned is a member of a Parish Council
- Any investigator appointed to deal with the case
- Members of any Committee or Sub Committee of the Council who are handling the case
- Any witnesses to the allegations where that is necessary to enable a proper investigation

We may be required or permitted, under data protection legislation, to disclose your personal data without your explicit consent, e.g. if we have a legal obligation to do so, such as law enforcement, regulation and licensing, criminal prosecutions and court proceedings.

You should note that if your complaint is investigated and results in a hearing these are normally conducted in public, that would mean your identity or personal data would be in the public domain.

If you are concerned about your identity being revealed please advise the Monitoring Officer and he/she will discuss this with you before processing the complaint.

We will retain details of standards complaints for six years and will then delete or destroy those details securely

You can find more information about your rights at <https://www.york.gov.uk/privacy> and further information is available from the Information Commissioners Office (ICO) <https://ico.org.uk/for-the-public/>

If you have any questions about this privacy information, want to exercise your rights, or if you have a complaint about how your information has been used, please contact us at foi@york.gov.uk or on 01904 554145 or write to the

Data Protection Officer
City of York Council
West Offices
Station Rise
York. YO1 6GA.

4Will your complaint be investigated?

The Monitoring Officer will review every complaint received. He/she may ask you to clarify aspects of it before deciding whether to accept it as a formal complaint.

Once the complaint has been accepted the Monitoring Officer will discuss it with the Council's Independent Persons. Independent Persons are not Councillors and have no connection with the Council.

By law the Independent Person must be consulted when a complaint has been investigated. The Council has decided that at least one of the Independent Persons will also be consulted by the Monitoring Officer when the complaint is received so as to provide an external oversight. If an Independent Person is aware that he or she has a conflict of interest (such as being a friend of a party to the complaint) then the Independent Person will advise the Monitoring Officer and play no part in the consideration of that complaint.

The Monitoring Officer will then normally take a decision as to whether the complaint merits formal investigation. This decision will usually be taken within 28 days of receipt of your complaint being accepted.

Before reaching a decision the Monitoring Officer may request further information from you or obtain information which is readily available to him such as notes of Council meetings. If the complaint relates to a Parish Councillor the Monitoring Officer may consult the Parish Council. If they considers it appropriate to do so the Monitoring Officer may put the complaint to the Councillor involved and seek their comments.

In appropriate cases, the Monitoring Officer may seek to resolve the complaint informally, without the need for a formal investigation. If a Councillor makes a reasonable offer to settle a complaint informally, but you are not willing to accept that offer, the Monitoring Officer will take account of this in deciding whether the complaint merits formal investigation.

The Monitoring Officer will advise you whether he/she intends to investigate your complaint. If the Monitoring Officer decides not to he/she will explain why. There is no right of appeal against this decision but the Monitoring Officer reports their decisions to the Council's Joint Standards Committee so there is oversight of how these matters are dealt with.

If there is evidence that a crime may have been committed the Monitoring Officer has the power to report matters to the Police and other regulatory agencies.

Occasionally the Monitoring Officer may decide that the decision as to whether a complaint should be investigated should be made by members of the Joint Standards Committee. In this case a small Sub Committee of usually 3 Members of the Joint Standards Committee which consists of City and Parish Councillors will meet to consider your

complaint. At least 1 Independent Person will be present. In the rest of this procedure we have assumed that the Monitoring Officer will use his powers to make decisions but any Sub Committee appointed will have the same powers as the Monitoring Officer.

3 How is the investigation conducted?

If the Monitoring Officer decides that a complaint merits formal investigation, he/she will appoint an Investigating Officer. The Investigating Officer may be another officer of the authority, an officer of another authority or an external investigator.

The Investigating Officer will usually need to speak to you to discuss your complaint and may need to see relevant documents or interview other witnesses. You will be able to suggest what documents and which witnesses the Investigating Officer should consider seeing.

The Investigating Officer will also normally see the Councillor and provide him or her with the same opportunity to identify sources of evidence.

Unless the case is very straightforward, at the end of his/her investigation, the Investigating Officer will produce a draft report and share it with you and the Councillor concerned on a confidential basis. You will both then be able to identify any matter in that draft report with which you disagree or which you think need more consideration.

The Investigating Officer will consider any comments you make before sending his/her final report to the Monitoring Officer.

We aim to complete investigations within three months of the investigator being instructed. There may be very good reasons why that is not possible – where the case is complex or witnesses are not available, for example, or where there are delays though this will be reported to the Chair of the Standards Committee.

4 What happens if the Investigating Officer concludes that there is no evidence of a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct?

The Monitoring Officer will review the Investigating Officer's report and may ask for further investigations to take place if he/she feels that is needed. The Monitoring Officer will consult the Independent Persons on the draft report and following such consideration, if he/she is

satisfied that the report is sufficient and accepts the finding, the Monitoring Officer will send a copy of the Investigating Officer's final report to you and the Councillor concerned. If the case concerns a Parish councillor he/she will also send a copy to the Parish Council concerned. That will be the end of the matter.

It is possible that the Monitoring Officer may accept that the report is complete but does not accept the Investigating Officer's judgment that there has been no breach of the Code. In that case the Monitoring Officer may refer the case for a hearing following the procedures set out below.

5 What happens if the Investigating Officer concludes that there is evidence of a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct?

The Monitoring Officer may either send the matter for local hearing before the Hearings Panel or, after consulting the Independent Persons, seek local resolution.

5.1 Local Resolution

If the Monitoring Officer thinks that the complaint can reasonably be resolved without the need for a hearing he/she will consult with the Independent Persons and with you and seek to agree what you consider to be a fair resolution. It is important though that any resolution also helps to ensure higher standards of conduct for the future. Possible local resolutions might include the Councillor accepting that his/her conduct was unacceptable and offering an apology or a Councillor voluntarily giving up a position on a particular body. If the Councillor complies with the suggested resolution, the Monitoring Officer will report the matter to the Joint Standards Committee (and the Parish Council, where relevant) for information, but will take no further action.

Although the complainant's views will be carefully considered the decision as to whether a complaint can be resolved without a hearing rests with the Monitoring Officer if the breach is minor.

5.2 Local Hearing

If the complaint is not resolved through the local resolution process, then the Monitoring Officer will report the Investigating Officer's report to the Hearings Panel. Ordinarily a sub-committee

will be chaired by the Chair or Vice-Chair of the Joint Standards Committee and comprise of other members of the Joint Standards Committee. The Council's usual practice is to seek to avoid where possible using Members of the Committee who belong to the same political party as Members involved in the complaint. At least one Member will be a Parish Councillor where the complaint relates to a Parish matter. Subject to that Hearings Panels are appointed by approaching Members of the Standards Committee in rotation with the Member being appointed if they are available to attend the hearing.

1 or more Independent Persons will be present at the hearing.

The Hearings Panel will take evidence and reach a decision. This is not a Court process but, in order to be fair to everyone, formalities are followed so that a proper decision can be reached. A detailed hearings procedure is available to view.

The Hearings Panel is not bound to accept the Investigating Officer's finding that the Code has been breached but if it does conclude that the Councillor failed to comply with the Code of Conduct, it will consider what action, if any, should be taken. In doing this, the Hearings Panel will consult the Independent Persons.

6 What action can the Hearings Panel take where a Councillor has failed to comply with the Code of Conduct?

The Hearings Panel may –

- 6.1 Censure the Councillor;
- 6.2 Formally report its findings to the City Council or Parish Council for information;
- 6.3 Recommend to the Councillor's Group Leader (or in the case of un-grouped Councillors, recommend to Council or to Committees) that he/she be removed from any or all Committees or Sub-Committees of the Council;
- 6.4 Recommend to the Leader of the Council that the Councillor be removed from the Cabinet, or removed from particular Portfolio responsibilities;

- 6.5 Recommend to Council that the Leader be removed from Office
- 6.6 Instruct the Monitoring Officer to *[or recommend that the Parish Council]* arrange training for the Councillor;
- 6.7 Remove *[or recommend to the Parish Council that the Councillor be removed]* from all outside appointments to which he/she has been appointed or nominated by the authority *[or by the Parish Council]*;
- 6.8 Withdraw *[or recommend to the Parish Council that it withdraws]* facilities provided to the Councillor by the Council, such as a computer, website and/or email and Internet access.

The Hearings Panel has no power to suspend or disqualify the Councillor or to withdraw Councillors' basic or special responsibility allowances. If the Panel decides to withdraw facilities from the Councillor it must ensure that the Councillor is not thereby prevented from undertaking his/her representative duties.

7 What happens after the hearing?

The Monitoring Officer will prepare a formal decision notice in consultation with the Chair of the Hearings Panel, and send a copy to you, to the Councillor and to the Parish Council. The decision notice will be available for public inspection.

8 Who are the Hearings Panel?

The Hearings Panel is a Sub-Committee of the Council's Joint Standards Committee. It normally consists of three Members.

The Independent Persons are invited to attend all meetings of the Hearings Panel and their views are sought and taken into consideration before the Hearings Panel takes any decision on whether the Councillor's conduct constitutes a failure to comply with the Code of conduct and as to any action to be taken following a finding of failure to comply with the Code of Conduct. The decision is that of the Hearings Panel, however, if the Independent Person's advice is contrary to the Panel decision, this will be recorded.

9 Appeals

There is no right of appeal for either the complainant or for a Councillor against a decision of the Monitoring Officer.

If a Hearings Panel finds that a Councillor has breached the Code then he/she has a right of appeal to a differently constituted Panel made up of members of the Joint Standards Committee.

If a complainant feels that the authority has failed to deal with your complaint properly, they may make a complaint to the Local Government Ombudsman. There may also be the possibility of an application for Judicial Review of the decision.

Section 5C - Protocol on Officer/Member Relations

1 Introduction and Principles

- 1.1 The purpose of this protocol is to provide a set of principles to guide Members and officers of the Council in their relations with one another in such a way as to ensure the smooth running of the Council.
- 1.2 This Protocol should be read in conjunction with the Members' Code of Conduct, Employees' Code of Conduct, the Council's Constitution, Whistle-blowing Policy and any guidance issued by the Joint Standards Committee, Audit and Governance Committee and/or the Monitoring Officer.
- 1.3 Certain employees, e.g. Head of Paid Service, Monitoring Officer, Chief Financial Officer (Section 151 Officer) and the statutory Chief Officers have responsibilities in law over and above their obligations to the Council and its Members that they must be allowed to discharge.

2 The Relationship: General Points

- 2.1 Both Councillors and officers are servants of the public, and they are indispensable to one another. But their roles and responsibilities are different.
 - 2.1.1 Councillors are responsible to the electorate and serve only so long as their term of office lasts. Members are representatives of the ward constituents and they also develop policies which will be implemented by the officers.
 - 2.1.2 Officers are responsible to the Council as a whole, they are employed by and ultimately responsible to the Chief Executive as Head of Paid Service. Their job is to provide professional advice and support to relevant parts of the Council in developing and implementing the policies and decisions.
- 2.2 These are very different roles and this may in some circumstances give rise to tensions and, as such, it is essential

that the working relationship between officers and Members is businesslike and founded upon mutual respect.

- 2.3 Member/officer relationships should be conducted in a positive and constructive way. Therefore it is important that any dealings between Members and officers should observe standards of courtesy and that neither party should seek to take unfair advantage of their position or seek to exert undue influences on the other party.

3 Expectations

- 3.1 What can Members expect from officers:

- Political neutrality;
- A commitment to act in the interests of the Council as a whole and not to any one political group;
- A professional approach to the working relationship;
- An understanding of their role and its pressures;
- Timely response to enquiries;
- Professional advice;
- Confidentiality where appropriate;
- Courtesy and respect;
- Compliance with the Officers' Code of Conduct.

- 3.2 What can officers expect from Members:

- Understanding of the requirements of their roles and an appreciation of competing calls on their time;
- A partnership working approach;
- Courtesy and respect;
- Political leadership and direction;
- Not to be bullied or subjected to inappropriate pressure;
- Respect for their professional advice.
- Members shall act within the Code of Conduct at all times.

4 Specific Issues

- 4.1 Officer advice and preparation of reports: – The provision of advice and the preparation of reports are central to the roles of many senior officers and they are under a duty to give their best advice in the interests of the Council as a whole. When carrying

out these duties it is essential that they feel able to give full and frank advice even where this may not be supportive of a particular policy or decision promoted by a Member. Members must not seek to unduly influence the content of any report or try to persuade an officer to change their professional advice when drafting their reports.

- 4.2 Social contact between Members and officers:- Mutual respect between employees and Members is essential to good local government. Close personal familiarity between employees and Members that transcends the normal employer/employee relationship can potentially undermine Members' confidence in the political neutrality or even-handedness of an officer, and therefore, care should be exercised.

5 When Things Go Wrong

- 5.1 Procedure for Members:- From time to time the relationship between a Member and an officer may become strained for various reasons, including the tensions mentioned above. In such circumstances, it is essential that the Member should not raise such matters in a manner that is incompatible with the objectives of this protocol. An officer has no means of responding to such criticisms in public. If a Member feels he/she has not been treated with proper respect, courtesy, or has any concerns about the conduct or capability of an officer he/she should raise the matter with the respective Head of Service/Assistant Director. The Head of Service/Assistant Director will then look into the facts and report back to the Member. If the Member continues to feel concern then he/she should report the facts to the appropriate Director, or if, after doing so is still dissatisfied, should raise the issue with the Chief Executive. Any action taken against an officer in respect of a complaint will be in accordance with the provisions of the Council's Disciplinary Rules and Procedures.
- 5.2 Where an officer feels that he/she has not been properly treated with respect and courtesy by a Member, he/she should raise the matter with his/her Head of Service/Assistant Director, Director or the Chief Executive as appropriate, especially if they do not feel able to discuss it directly with the Member concerned. In these circumstances the Head of Service/ Assistant Director, Director or the Chief Executive will take appropriate action either by

approaching the individual Member and/or Group Leader or by referring the matter to the Assistant Director Legal and Governance for advice on how to proceed.

6 Officer Support: Member and Party Groups

6.1 It must be recognised by all officers and Members that in discharging their duties and responsibilities, officers serve the Council as a whole and not any political group, combination of groups or any individual Member of the Council.

Party groups are a recognised part of local authorities and it is common practice for such groups to give preliminary consideration to matters of Council business in advance of such matters being considered by the relevant Council decision making body. Officers may properly be called upon to support and contribute to such deliberations by party groups but must at all times maintain political neutrality.

6.2 In providing this support to party groups certain points must be understood by both officers and Members:

- (a) Officer support must be limited to providing information and advice in relation to matters of a Council business. Officers must not be involved in advising on matters of party business. It is recommended that officers are not present at meetings or parts of meetings where matters of party business are to be discussed.
- (a) Party group meetings, whilst they form part of the preliminaries to Council decision making, are not empowered to make decisions on behalf of the Council. Conclusions reached at such meetings do not therefore rank as Council decisions and it is essential that they are not interpreted or acted upon as such.
- (b) Where officers provide information and advice to a party group meeting in relation to a matter of Council business, this cannot act as a substitute for providing all necessary information and advice to the relevant committee or sub-committee when the matter in question is considered.

- 6.3 Special care needs to be exercised whenever officers are involved in providing information and advice to party groups or other meetings which include persons who are not Members of the Council or Elected Members. Such persons are not bound by the Members' Code of Conduct (in particular, the provisions concerning declarations of interest and confidentiality) and, for this and other reasons, officers may not be able to provide the same level of information and advice as they would to a Member only meeting.
- 6.4 Officers must respect the confidentiality of any party group discussions at which they are present in the sense that they should not relay the content of any such discussion to another party group, but officers must have regard to a Member's right of access to information and Council documents which are referred to in paragraphs 9.1 and 9.2 below. However the confidentiality of information discussed in the presence of an officer cannot be guaranteed in all cases as it may be subject to the Freedom of Information Act.
- 6.5 In relation to budget proposals;
- (a) The administration shall be entitled to confidential discussions with officers regarding options and proposals. These will remain confidential until determined by the Administration or until published in advance of the Executive /Council meetings, whichever is the earlier;
 - (b) The opposition groups shall be entitled to confidential discussions with officers to enable them to formulate alternative budget proposals. These will remain confidential until determined by the respective opposition groups or until published in advance of Executive/Council meetings, whichever is the earlier.
- 6.6 Any particular difficulty or uncertainty in this area of officer advice to party groups should be raised with the Chief Executive who will discuss them with the relevant Group Leader(s).

7 Officer Support: The Executive

- 7.1 It is important that there should be a close working relationship between Executive Members and the officers who support and/or interact with them. However such relationships should never be allowed to become so close, or appear to be so close, as to bring into question the officer's ability to deal impartially with other Members and other party groups.
- 7.2 Whilst Executive Members will be consulted as part of the process of drawing up proposals for consideration or the agenda for a forthcoming meeting, it must be recognised that in some situations an officer will be under a professional duty to submit a report. A Director, Head of Service/Assistant Director will always be fully responsible for the contents of any report submitted in his/her name. This means that any such report will be amended only where the amendment reflects the professional judgement of the author of the report.
- 7.3 Under Executive arrangements, individual Members of the Executive may, in some situations, take decisions. The Council has put in place mechanisms to ensure that the individual Executive Member seeks advice from relevant Members and officers before making a decision with his/her delegated authority. This includes taking legal advice, financial advice and professional officer advice as well as consulting the Monitoring Officer where there is doubt about powers to act.
- 7.4 Officers will continue to work for and serve the Council as a whole. However, as the majority of functions will be the responsibility of the Executive it is likely that in practice many officers will be working to the Executive for most of their time. The Executive must respect the political neutrality of the officers. Officers must ensure that their political neutrality does not appear to be compromised.

8 Officer Support: Overview and Scrutiny

- 8.1 It is not the role of scrutiny to act as a disciplinary tribunal in relation to the actions of Members or officers. Neither is it the role of officers to become involved in what would amount to disciplinary investigations on a panel's behalf. This means:

- (a) Overview & Scrutiny's questioning about the conduct of individuals should be in the sense of establishing the facts about what occurred in the making of decisions or implementing of Council policies, not to imply criticism or blame;
- (b) In these circumstances, it is for the Chief Executive to institute a formal enquiry, and Overview & Scrutiny may ask (but not require) him to do so.

8.2 Overview & Scrutiny should not act as a "Court of Appeal" against decisions or to pursue complaints by individuals, as other procedures exist for this. These are internal, eg the Corporate Complaints Procedure, and external/statutory, eg Local Government Ombudsman or appeal to the Courts. However:

- (a) Overview & Scrutiny may investigate the manner in which decisions are made but should not pass judgement on the merits of a decision in individual cases;
- (b) They can comment on the merits of a particular policy affecting individuals.

8.3 Wherever possible Overview & Scrutiny should provide written questions or details of indicative topics to someone invited to appear before a panel to ensure they have adequate time to prepare for the meeting. In addition, invitees ought to be told the general line that further questioning is likely to take. Questioning should not stray outside the subject area that the Panel has previously indicated.

9 Members' Access to Information and to Council Documents

9.1 Members need to have access to information held by the Council in order to perform their roles but their rights to access are not absolute. The starting point is that Members have the same rights as any other person and, as such, they are entitled to copies of any published information held by the Council. They can also make a request under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 if they wish.

9.2 Members also have additional legal rights to access information held by the Council which would not normally be made public. They are given these extra rights of access in order to enable them to undertake their roles as Councillors. However, care should be exercised in this regard as Councillors are only entitled to confidential information where they either, have a right under S.100 of the Local Government Act 1972 or, where they can show that they have a 'need to know' the information in order to conduct their council duties.

9.3 S.100(F) LGA 1972.

This provides that any document held by the Council containing material relating to any business to be transacted at any meeting of the Council, committee or sub-committee must be available for inspection by any member of the Council unless it is deemed by the proper officer to fall within certain categories of 'exempt' information as defined by Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972. This applies to all categories of exempt information except those under paragraph 3 (except to the extent that the information relates to proposed terms of a contract), and paragraph 6 of Schedule 12A.

9.4 Need to Know

Even where the above statutory rights do not apply to the information in question the Member also has a common law right to inspect information which it is necessary for them to inspect in order to carry out their function as a Councillor. This will normally cover all the information

9.5 In cases of doubt Members should approach the Assistant Director Legal and Governance for assistance.

9.6 The common law rights of Members are based on the principle that any Member has a right to inspect Council documents so far as his or her access to the documents is reasonably necessary to enable the Member properly to perform his or her duties as a Member of the Council. This principle is commonly referred to as the "need to know" principle.

9.7 The exercise of this common law right depends upon an individual Member being able to demonstrate that he or she has

the necessary “need to know”. In this respect a Member has no right to a “roving commission” to go and examine documents of the Council. Mere curiosity is not sufficient. The crucial question is the determination of the “need to know”. This question must be determined by the particular Director or Assistant Director with advice from the Assistant Director Legal and Governance.

- 9.8 In some circumstances the Member will be expected to justify the request to inspect a document. In addition there will be a range of documents, which, because of their nature are either not accessible to Members or are accessible only by the political group forming the administration and not by the other political groups. An example of this latter category would be draft documents compiled in the context of emerging Council policies and draft Committee reports, the premature disclosure of which might be against the Council’s and/or the public interest.
- 9.9 Any Council information provided to a Member must only be used by the Member for the purpose for which it was provided, i.e. in connection with the proper performance of the Member’s duties as a Member of the Council. Therefore, for example, early drafts of Committee reports/briefing papers are not suitable for public disclosure and should not be used other than for the purpose for which they were supplied, i.e. to brief the Member.
- 9.10 The Members Code of Conduct also contains specific rules about confidential information held by councils which prohibit members from disclosing such information unless it can be shown that it is in the public interest to do so.

10 Correspondence

- 10.1 Correspondence between an individual Member and an officer should not be copied (by the officer) to any other Member. Where exceptionally it is necessary to copy to another Member, this should be made clear to the original Member.
- 10.2 Official letters and electronic communications on behalf of the Council should be sent in the name of the appropriate officer, rather than in the name of the Member. It may be appropriate in certain limited circumstances (eg, representations to a Government Minister) for a letter to appear in the name of an Executive Member or the Leader, but this should be the

exception rather than the norm. Letters which, for example, create legal obligations or give instructions on behalf of the Council should never be sent out in the name of a Member.

11 Communication of Officer Delegated Decisions

11.1 Notwithstanding the rights of Members to information and to Council documents set out in this protocol, officers taking decisions under delegated authority from the Executive must ensure that relevant Members have prompt information regarding the decision, the reasons for the decision and the impact of the decision.

11.2 For the purposes of this protocol “relevant Member” will include:

- (a) Members of any Ward upon which the decision is likely to impact.
- (b) Members of the Executive where the decision falls within their portfolio area.
- (c) Members of any relevant Committee where if it was not for delegation to officers, the decision would be taken by that Committee.
- (d) All Members of the Council where the decision is likely to have a corporate impact.

11.3 If any Member becomes aware that they have not been provided with the information in accordance with this protocol the matter should be raised with the appropriate Director and/or the Chief Executive.

12 Publicity and Press Releases

12.1 Local Authorities are accountable to their electorate. Accountability requires local understanding. This will be promoted by the Council, explaining its objectives and policies to the electors and customers. Local Authorities use publicity to keep the public informed and to encourage public participation. The Council needs to tell the public about the services it

provides. Good effective publicity should aim to improve public awareness of the Council's activities. Publicity is a sensitive matter in any political environment because of the impact it can have. Expenditure on publicity can be significant. It is essential to ensure that decisions on publicity are properly made in accordance with the Code of recommended Practice on Local Authority Publicity and the Council's Media Protocol.

- 12.2 Officers and/or Members should seek advice from the Assistant Director Customer Services and Digital when making decisions on publicity, and particular care should be paid to any publicity used by the Council around the time of an election.

13 Involvement of Ward Councillors

- 13.1 Whenever a public meeting is organised by the Council to consider a local issue, all the Members representing the Wards affected should as a matter of course, be invited to attend the meeting. Similarly, whenever the Council undertakes any form of consultative exercise on a local issue, the Ward Members should be notified at the outset of the exercise. In addition officers should consider whether other policy or briefing papers, or other topics being discussed with an Executive Member should be discussed with relevant Ward Members. Officers should seek the views of the appropriate Executive Member(s) as to with whom and when this might be done.

14 Monitoring and Review

- 14.1 The application and implementation of this Protocol will be monitored and reviewed by the Council's Joint Standards Committee in consultation with the Council's Monitoring Officer.