



## The Southwark Council Code Of Conduct For Members

### PART 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### Scope

1. A member must observe the authority's code of conduct whenever he or she –
  - (a) conducts the business of the authority;
  - (b) conducts the business of the office to which he or she has been elected or appointed; or
  - (c) acts as a representative of the authority, and references to a member's official capacity shall be construed accordingly.
2. An authority's code of conduct shall not, apart from paragraphs 7 and 8(a) below, have effect in relation to the activities of a member undertaken other than in an official capacity.
3. Where a member acts as a representative of the authority –
  - (a) on another relevant authority, he or she must, when acting for that other authority, comply with that other authority's code of conduct; or
  - (b) on any other body, he or she must, when acting for that other body, comply with the authority's code of conduct, except and insofar as it conflicts with any other lawful obligations to which that other body may be subject.
4. In this code, "member" includes a co-opted member of an authority.

#### General Obligations

5. A member must -
  - (a) promote equality by not discriminating unlawfully against any person;
  - (b) treat others with respect; and
  - (c) not do anything which compromises or which is likely to compromise the impartiality of those who work for, or on behalf of, the authority.
6. A member must not –
  - (a) disclose information given to him/her in confidence by anyone, or information acquired which he or she believes is of a confidential nature, without the

consent of a person authorised to give it, or unless he or she is required by law to do so; nor

- (b) prevent another person from gaining access to information to which that person is entitled by law.
7. A member must not in his or her official capacity, or any other circumstance, conduct himself or herself in a manner which could reasonably be regarded as bringing his or her office or authority into disrepute.
8. A member –
- (a) must not in his or her official capacity, or any other circumstance, use his or her position as a member improperly to confer on or secure for himself or herself or any other person, an advantage or disadvantage; and
  - (b) must, when using or authorising the use by others of the resources of the authority -
    - (i) act in accordance with the authority's requirements; and
    - (ii) 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 authority or of the office to which the member has been elected or appointed.
9. A member must when reaching decisions –
- (a) have regard to any relevant advice provided to him or her by –
    - (i) the authority's Finance Director acting in pursuance of his or her duties under section 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988; and
    - (ii) the authority's monitoring officer acting in pursuance of his or her duties under section 5(2) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989; and
  - (b) give the reasons for those decisions in accordance with the authority's and any statutory requirements in relation to the taking of an executive decision.
    - (2) In sub-paragraph (1)(b) above and in paragraph 12(2) below, "executive decision" is to be construed in accordance with any regulations made by the Secretary of State under section 22 of the Local Government Act 2000.
10. A member must, if he or she becomes aware of any conduct by another member which he or she reasonably believes involves a failure to comply with the authority's code of conduct, make a written allegation to that effect to the Standards Board for England as soon as it is practicable for him to do so.

## **PART 2 - INTERESTS**

### ***Personal Interests***

11. (1) A member must regard himself or herself as having a personal interest in any matter if the matter relates to an interest in respect of which notification must be given under paragraphs 17 and 18 below, or if a decision upon it might reasonably be regarded as affecting to a greater extent than other council tax payers, ratepayers or inhabitants of the authority's area, the well-being or financial position of himself or herself, a relative or a friend or –
- (a) any employment or business carried on by such persons;
  - (b) any person who employs or has appointed such persons, any firm in which they are a partner, or any company of which they are directors;
  - (c) any corporate body in which such persons have a beneficial interest in a class of securities exceeding the nominal value of £5,000; or
  - (d) anybody listed in sub-paragraphs (a) to (e) of paragraph 18 below in which such persons hold a position of general control or management.
- (2) In this paragraph –
- (a) "relative" means a spouse, partner, parent, parent-in-law, son, daughter, step-son, step-daughter, child of a partner, brother, sister, grandparent, grandchild, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, or the spouse or partner of any of the preceding persons; and
  - (b) "partner" in sub-paragraph (2)(a) above means a member of a couple who live together

### **Disclosure of Personal Interests**

12. (1) A member with a personal interest in a matter who attends a meeting of the authority at which the matter is considered must disclose to that meeting the existence and nature of that interest at the commencement of that consideration, or when the interest becomes apparent.
- (2) Subject to paragraph 15(1)(b) below, a member with a personal interest in any matter who has made an executive decision in relation to that matter must ensure that any written statement of that decision records the existence and nature of that interest.

### **Prejudicial Interests**

13. (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, a member with a personal interest in a matter also has a prejudicial interest in that matter if 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 the member's judgement of the public interest.
- (2) A member may regard himself as not having a prejudicial interest in a matter if that matter relates to -
- a). another relevant authority of which he or she is a member;

- b). another public authority in which he or she holds a position of general control or management;
- c). a body to which he or she has been appointed or nominated by the authority as its representative;
- d). the housing functions of the authority where the member holds a tenancy or lease with a relevant authority, provided that he or she does not have arrears of rent with that relevant authority of more than two months, and provided that those functions do not relate particularly to the member's tenancy or lease;
- e). the functions of the authority in respect of school meals, transport and travelling expenses, where the member is a guardian or parent of a child in full time education, unless it relates particularly to the school which the child attends;
- f). the functions of the authority in respect of statutory sick pay under Part XI of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992, where the member is in receipt of, or is entitled to the receipt of such pay from a relevant authority; and
- g). the functions of the authority in respect of an allowance or payment made under sections 173 to 176 of the Local Government Act 1972 or section 18 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

### **Overview and Scrutiny Committees**

14. (1) For the purposes of this Part, a member must if he or she is involved in the consideration of a matter at a meeting of an overview and scrutiny committee of the authority or a sub-committee of such a committee, regard himself/herself as having a personal and a prejudicial interest if that consideration relates to a decision made, or action taken, by another of the authority's –
- (a) committees or sub-committees; or
  - (b) joint committees or joint sub-committees, of which he or she may also be a member.
- (2) But sub-paragraph (1) above shall not apply if that member attends that meeting for the purpose of answering questions or otherwise giving evidence relating to that decision or action.

## **Participation in Relation to Disclosed Interests**

15. (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, a member with a prejudicial interest in any matter must –

- a) withdraw from the room or chamber where a meeting is being held whenever it becomes apparent that the matter is being considered at that meeting, unless he or she has obtained a dispensation from the authority's standard's committee;
- b) not exercise executive functions in relation to that matter; and
- c) not seek improperly to influence a decision about that matter.

(2) A member with a prejudicial interest may, unless that interest is of a financial nature, and unless it is an interest of the type described in paragraph 14 above, participate in a meeting of the authority's –

- (a) overview and scrutiny committees; and
- (b) joint or area committees,

to the extent that such committees are not exercising functions of the authority or its executive.

16. For the purposes of this Part, "meeting" means any meeting of –

- (a) the authority;
- (b) the executive of the authority; or
- (c) any of the authority's or its executive's committees, sub-committees, joint committees, joint sub-committees, or area committees.

### **PART 3**

#### **THE REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS**

##### *Registration of Financial and Other Interests*

17. Within 28 days of the provisions of an authority's code of conduct being adopted or applied to that authority or within 28 days of his or her election or appointment to office (if that is later), a member must register his or her financial interests in the authority's register maintained under section 81(1) of the Local Government Act 2000 by providing written notification to the authority's monitoring officer of –

- (a) any employment or business carried on by him/her;
- (b) the name of the person who employs or has appointed him/her, the name of any firm in which he or she is a partner, and the name of any company for which he or she is a remunerated director;
- (c) the name of any person, other than a relevant authority, who has made a payment to him/her in respect of his or her election or any expenses incurred by him/her in carrying out his or her duties;

- (d) the name of any corporate body which has a place of business or land in the authority's area, and in which the member has a beneficial interest in a class of securities of that body that exceeds the nominal value of £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body;
  - (e) a description of any contract for goods, services or works made between the authority and himself/herself or a firm in which he or she is a partner, a company of which he or she is a remunerated director, or a body of the description specified in sub-paragraph (d) above;
  - (f) the address or other description (sufficient to identify the location) of any land in which he or she has a beneficial interest and which is in the area of the authority;
  - (g) the address or other description (sufficient to identify the location) of any land where the landlord is the authority and the tenant is a firm in which he or she is a partner, a company of which he or she is a remunerated director, or a body of the description specified in sub-paragraph (d) above; and
  - (h) the address or other description (sufficient to identify the location) of any land in the authority's area in which he or she has a licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy for 28 days or longer.
18. Within 28 days of the provisions of the authority's code of conduct being adopted or applied to that authority or within 28 days of his or her election or appointment to office (if that is later), a member must register his or her other interests in the authority's register maintained under section 81(1) of the Local Government Act 2000 by providing written notification to the authority's monitoring officer of his or her membership of or position of general control or management in any –
- (a) body to which he or she has been appointed or nominated by the authority as its representative;
  - (b) public authority or body exercising functions of a public nature;
  - (c) company, industrial and provident society, charity, or body directed to charitable purposes;
  - (d) body whose principal purposes include the influence of public opinion or policy; and
  - (e) trade union or professional association.
19. A member must within 28 days of becoming aware of any change to the interests specified under paragraphs 17 and 18 above, provide written notification to the authority's monitoring officer of that change.

### **Registration of Gifts and Hospitality**

20. A member must within 28 days of receiving any gift or hospitality over the value of £25, provide written notification to the authority's monitoring officer of the existence and nature of that gift or hospitality.



## **THE SOUTHWARK COUNCIL Member and Officer Protocol**

### **1. Role and Purpose**

The purpose of this Protocol is to set down principles and procedures, which have been jointly agreed by Officers and Members to guide their joint working in the public interest. The Protocol supplements and interprets, but does not supplant:

- statutory provisions, the Member Code of Conduct and other codes and guidance;
- the provisions of the Council's own adopted Constitution and especially the rules of procedure;
- the disciplinary codes which regulate the conduct of Officers.

It contains interpretation and guidance on some of the issues which commonly arise. It cannot cover every matter which will arise in Council life but it reflects an approach and sets standards which will serve as a guide to dealing with other issues. It is intended to guide new Members and Officers and explain to them what they can expect of each other. It also explains what to do when things go wrong.

This Protocol applies to voting non-elected Members of Committees and also to consultants and agency staff working for the Council, to whom a copy should be supplied.

### **2. Review**

The Standards Committee and the Borough Solicitor will jointly keep the Protocol under review and make recommendations for changes as appropriate. Review will take place in time for an updated version to be circulated annually after Constitutional Council with the new Constitution, to all Members and Officers.

The Borough Solicitor will assess the corporate awareness of the Protocol annually and report to Standards Committee.

### **3. Definition of the Role of Officers and Members**

Both Councillors and Officers are servants of the public and they are indispensable to one another but their responsibilities are distinct.

Members

Councillors are responsible to the electorate and serve only so long as their term of office lasts. All Councillors have responsibilities to determine the policy of the Council, monitor its performance, represent the Council externally and act as advocates on behalf of their constituents. Executive Members, Chair and Vice-chairs of Scrutiny and other Committees may also have additional responsibilities. However, all Councillors have the same rights and obligations in their relationship with Officers and should be treated equally.

#### Officers

Officers are responsible to the Council. Their job is to give advice to Councillors and the Council, and to carry out the Council's work under the direction and control of the Council, its Executive, Committees and Sub-committees. Within these guidelines all Officers should endeavour to give every assistance to Members carrying out their various roles. Officers have a duty to keep Members of all political groups fully informed about developments of significance in relation to Council activities.

#### Roles of Statutory Officers

The duties of both the Monitoring Officer and Finance Director (apart from the administration of the financial affairs of the Council) must be carried out personally, but can be carried out by a deputy nominated by them in cases of absence or illness and, in the case of the Monitoring Officer, the deputy may also carry out functions prescribed by statute and regulations.

Post	Designation	Deputy
Chief Executive	Head of Paid Service	N/A
Borough Solicitor	Monitoring Officer	Assistant Borough Solicitor (Community Services)
Finance Director	Chief Finance Officer	Chief Executive

#### 4. Member Development Program

The Council runs a Member-development Scheme which is co-ordinated through Legal and Democratic services. However the Scheme reflects the obligation on all parts of the Council to ensure that all Members are able to achieve their full potential in the position to which they have been elected. When this is achieved it benefits the Council as a whole and the people of the Borough but it also improves the mutual understanding of Members and Officers.

#### 5. Member-Officer Relations

One of the key issues addressed by the Member/Officer Protocol is the question of Member/Officer relations. Mutual trust and respect should be the key aim of both Members and Officers, as it is essential for good local government.

##### *Obtaining or granting favours*

The Member Code of Conduct emphasises the need for Members to avoid behaviour which could be viewed as conferring an advantage or disadvantage on an Officer. Members should not seek personal favours from Officers. Officers should not be tempted to give favours to please a Councillor. An example of favour seeking would be asking whether a Councillor's parking ticket could be

withdrawn or whether an application for a service could be expedited. Similarly Officers should not seek to circumvent agreed staff consultative procedures by lobbying councillors on matters which directly concern them as employees.

### *Personal Familiarity*

Personal familiarity between Members and Officers can undermine public confidence in the Council. It is acknowledged that some close relationships will inevitably develop, particularly when Officers and Executive Members or Chairs of Committees work closely together. It is important that close relationships between Members and Officers are openly declared and 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, nor to undermine public trust and confidence in the Council. Where possible Members and Officers who have close personal relationships should try to avoid coming into contact on projects and in the day to day business of the Council.

### *Courtesy*

Members and Officers should be courteous to each other at all times even if they disagree strongly with each others' views.

### *Bullying*

Bad relations between Members and Officers can be equally destructive to good governance. Members may from time to time become frustrated by what they regard as unacceptable or incompetent officer behaviour. It is self-evident that sometimes these feelings may be entirely justified although sometimes there may be a legitimate reason why Member expectations cannot be met – e.g. because of a council policy or a legal requirement such as confidentiality.

However, Members should take up their concerns through the dispute procedure described in this document, rather than through public criticism. They should bear in mind that officers are instructed not to “answer back” in public. Attacking an Officer's conduct in public can in severe cases constitute bullying, and the Standards Board has already suspended one Councillor for such behaviour. Similarly, undue pressure brought by either Officers or Members in private can be construed as bullying.

### *Lines of Contact between Members and Officers*

It must be remembered that Officers within a Department are accountable to their Chief Officer. Members should direct enquiries to junior staff through senior management, or if the matter is routine at least keep a senior manager informed by copying the manager in on correspondence or emails. Officers should always seek to assist Members but in so doing they must not go beyond the bounds of whatever authority they have been given by their Chief Officer under the delegation scheme.

In relation to visits to front-line services by Members, Members should consider advising relevant Chief Officers in advance of such visits. In the case of unannounced visits to front-line services, Members should take care not to disrupt organisations unreasonably. If the visit is of a statutory inspection nature other procedures apply.

## **6. Reports**

Officers' reports should contain clear, evidence-based advice as to why a course of action is being recommended. From time to time corporate advice is given to Officers on report writing and they should take care to follow it. The report should lay out all relevant factors for the decision maker, and examine all alternatives in an even handed way. Officers should take care to include even unpopular options if they feel they are relevant. They should bear in mind that if they have not done so and the decision is later challenged or proved to be the wrong decision they may find themselves personally and professionally liable.

Members can refuse to agree recommendations and table amendments to any recommendations. The Member should be clear about the reasons for making alternative recommendations, and any amendments or recommendations proposed at a meeting should have a clear and rational basis, which is accessible to the public.

With Executive reports the report writer should consult with the relevant Executive Member(s). That Member is able to write his or her report in addition to the report submitted by the Chief Officer.

Where there is disagreement about the right course of action, it is always best practice for this to be open with both opinions available for discussion. Sometimes, in the course of preparing reports, these disagreements can be reconciled. However, it is always poor practice to bring pressure to bear on Officers unwilling to amend their professional judgement, and in some cases this could be construed as bullying.

In relation to action between meetings, it is important to remember that the law only allows for decisions (relating to the discharge of any of the Council's functions) to be taken by the Executive, an Executive Member, a Committee, a Sub-Committee or an Officer.

## **7. Officer Advice to Party Groups**

There is now statutory recognition for party groups and it is common for such groups to give preliminary consideration to matters of Council business in advance of such matters being considered by the relevant decision-making body. The opposition groups may seek support to enable them to function as an effective opposition on the bodies on which they sit.

Officers may properly be called upon to support and contribute to such deliberations by party groups, provided they maintain a stance which is politically impartial. Officers should be required to give information and advice to political groups on matters relating to the Council's functions only and not on matters which are primarily issues of party politics or political strategy. It is important that the political neutrality of Officers is preserved. When engaging Council Officers at group meetings, party Members should seek to avoid involving them in any political debate. With the exception of Political Assistants, Officers should not attend, or be invited to attend, any political group meeting which includes non-Council members.

Attendance at group meetings should normally be restricted to Chief Officers or Heads of Service who could be expected to have an understanding of both service and political perspectives. If other Officers are asked to attend group meetings they should be invited to attend with their Chief Officer or Head of Service.

These briefings are confidential, to allow the free expression of views, and Officers must be careful to maintain confidentiality. However, any written report supplied to party political group must be accessible to Members of other parties.

## **8. Support Services for Members**

The role of Officers is to assist Members in discharging their role as Members of the Council for Council business and in their role as advocates for local communities. Officers should not be used in connection with party political campaigning or for private purposes, and this includes the support offered by Political Assistants. Council resources (e.g. stationery and photocopying) may only be used for Council business or where such use may be seen as calculated to facilitate or is conducive or incidental to the discharge of the functions of the authority or of the office to which the Member has been elected or appointed.

Support to Members is a resource which is subject to the same budget pressures as any other. Given its importance to how effective Members can be, it is essential that its allocation is agreed to be fair and in proportion to the duties of all groups of Members.

Direct support and administrative help is provided by Members Services. Information Technology support and training responsibilities are shared between a number of sections but are organised through the Member Services' Manager. From time to time the Manager or the Member Development and E-governance Officer will issue training and guidelines on the proper and effective use of Council supplied I.T. resources. Requests for further assistance or clarification should be referred in the first instance to them.

Use of Council resources includes the use of Council owned facilities. Outside of Council meetings, political groups may use meeting rooms for private meetings of their group which will include ordinary group meetings and training sessions. Otherwise facilities must be hired under the Council's normal conditions of charging.

Use of the Council Chamber for party political purposes will only rarely be permissible and applications will be referred to the Borough Solicitor.

## **9. Postage**

Preparation and postage of correspondence are a significant part of the support given to Members. The content and purpose of letters, leaflets, and other correspondence must relate to the Member's role in the authority. The Members' Services Manager will arrange for monitoring arrangements to be put in place, and refer doubtful cases to the Borough Solicitor.

While this is not an exhaustive list, the use of Council resources in the preparation and postage of the following kinds of post are not likely to be appropriate:

- Mailshots to all inhabitants of a ward;
- Letters sending out information (about timing of planning applications, refuse collections etc), which it is the task of officers to publicise, but requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis; or
- Letters which criticise other groups and their members or praise the writer or their political group.

Where Members are uncertain as to whether a communication or publicity is appropriate they should seek advice from the Head of Communications and the Borough Solicitor in those cases.

Nothing in this Protocol prevents the Chief Executive from approving the issuing of constituency wide mailshots, informing constituents who their Ward Councillors are, how they can contact them and other general information on the Member, for the purposes of raising the profile of Ward Councillors generally.

## **10. Correspondence**

In general correspondence from one Member should not be copied to, or discussed with, another Member without the Member's consent. If a Member has sought advice from an officer and included a circulation list at the bottom of the letter, it can be assumed that the Officer's response can be circulated to those people on the circulation list for the original letter, even if that list includes other Members.

This does not prevent Officers copying letters to each other about casework across ward or interest boundaries in order to respond to a Member inquiry. Points of general interest to all Members may be converted into general advice, and circulated (within the limitations set down in the Data Protection Act). A Chief Officer is also able to advise a relevant Executive Member in general terms of an issue raised with the Chief Officer in correspondence, or otherwise, by another Member.

Official letters from the Council should normally be sent out in the name of the appropriate Officer rather than a Member. It may be appropriate for members to write in certain circumstances (e.g. representations to a Government Minister), however, this would be the exception rather than the norm. Letters which create obligations or give instructions should not be sent out in the name of a Member.

## **11. Political Assistants**

The Local Government and Housing Act 1989 gives Councils a power to appoint Political Assistants to qualifying political groups. Southwark Council currently employs political assistants to the two largest groups. Political Assistants are Council Officers who are employed to assist Members of a political group, "in the discharge of any of their functions as Members of a relevant authority." Unlike other Officer appointments, the political affiliations and preferences of the political group for whom the Assistant is hired can be taken into account in the selection process. They provide a useful means of broadening the base of advice to Members.

The Act also restricts the work that Political Assistants can do. A Political Assistant's role is to provide assistance to Members in carrying out their duties as Members of the Authority, and not in any additional political, or other, activity. For example, Political Assistants are not employed to work on election campaigns. Political Assistants hold politically restricted posts under the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, and therefore also face restrictions on their personal political activity.

## **12. Members' Access to Information and Council Documents and Data Information**

Members often require access to information to carry out their work in decision making, scrutiny, and representing their constituents. Officers should always

process such requests promptly. They are required to ensure that the information required can be released. In some cases they will need to consult their managers or third parties who may hold the information, which may cause some delay.

The process for obtaining information is set out in the Access to Information Rules in the Council's Constitution. Advice on the legal framework can be obtained from the Borough Solicitor.

The common law right of Members is based on the principle that any Member has a prima facie right to inspect Council documents so far as his/her access to the documents is reasonably necessary to enable the Member properly to perform their duties as a Member of the Council. This principle is commonly referred to as the "need to know" principle and it is well established that a Member has no right to "a roving commission" to go and examine documents of the Council. The crucial question is the determination of the "need to know" and this question must initially be determined by the particular Chief Officer whose Department holds the document in question (with advice from the Borough Solicitor).

In some circumstances (e.g. an Executive or Scrutiny Committee/Sub-Committee Member wishing to inspect documents relating to the functions of their portfolio/Committee/Sub-Committee) a Member's "need to know" will normally be presumed, and also where the Member is representing a constituent within his ward. In other circumstances (e.g. a Member wishing to inspect documents which contain personal information about third parties) a Member will normally be expected to justify the request in specific terms, possibly in writing.

Guidance on holding and processing data to comply with the Data Protection Act is issued by the Head of Administration, David Mearns. Assistance with compliance is co-ordinated by Member Support Services, but Members should be aware that they are personally responsible under the Act, and should take care to follow any guidance issued.

### **13. Operation of the Overview & Scrutiny Committee and its Sub-Committees**

The Overview & Scrutiny Committee and its Sub-Committees may require Officers and Members to attend and provide any information required to answer questions. It is the duty of any Officer or Member to attend and answer questions (other than those which he or she would be entitled to refuse to answer in a court of law) if the Overview & Scrutiny Committee and its Sub-Committees so request. The Council may consider that Chief Officers and other senior managers as described in the delegation scheme (contained in the Business Managers Handbook) and not more junior staff are the appropriate Officers to attend Scrutiny meetings and answer questions.

Members of the Overview & Scrutiny Committee or one of its Sub-Committees should explain the role and operation of the Committee/Sub-Committee, particularly in relation to future policy development, before asking questions of witnesses. Members should adopt an inquisitorial (information seeking) approach to questioning rather than a confrontational one. They may be firm and assertive, but adopting a facilitative and exploratory way of working should generate an atmosphere in which Members and Officers can explore issues openly and honestly. Under no circumstance should Members adopt a rude or aggressive style.

Officers should provide all relevant information in their possession, and they should use their best efforts to make sure that they possess all relevant information. They should never seek to conceal or 'improve' inconvenient facts,

and more senior officers, or other Members should never attempt to persuade them to do so.

Reports of Scrutiny Committees, while drafted by Officers, are the reports of the Committees themselves and there is nothing improper in Members of those Committees asking for draft reports to be amended.

#### 14. **Ceremonial Events**

Civic ceremonial events will normally be led by the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor with the Leaders of all Political Groups and other local Members informed or invited as appropriate.

#### 15. **Other Events**

Events which involve Government Ministers or other political figures should usually be led by the Leader or Executive member with the Mayor informed or invited to lead as appropriate. Ward Councillors and Leaders of all the Political Parties should be invited where possible and appropriate.

#### 16. **Involvement of Ward Councillors**

Ward Councillors should be kept informed and consulted on relevant matters affecting their ward, i.e. on planning, licensing and other relevant matters (unless the Ward Councillor will be involved in making a decision at their Community Council). In the case of public meetings in a particular locality, all Ward Councillors will normally be invited to attend and should normally be consulted on any form of consultative exercise on local issues.

#### 17. **When things go wrong:**

##### **Procedure for Officers**

It is always preferable to resolve matters informally, through an appropriate senior manager. Officers however do have recourse to the Staff Complaints Procedure (which is contained in the Business Managers Handbook), the protections laid down in the Officer Employment Procedure Rules (contained in the Part 4 of the Constitution) or to the Council's Monitoring Officer. In some cases they may wish to utilise the Council's Whistleblowing procedure (again contained in the Business Managers Handbook). In the event of a complaint being upheld, the matter will be referred to the Chief Executive. A local solution may be found after discussion with the Leader of the Council and the Leader and/or Whip of the Group concerned. Referral of the matter to the Standards Board, should be considered, particularly in serious cases, and the advice of the Monitoring Officer should be sought.

##### **Procedure for Councillors**

Where a Councillor is dissatisfied with the conduct, behaviour or performance of an officer, and feels that the officer response is unsatisfactory, they should refer the matter to the officer's Head of Service or Senior Manager. Where the complaint relates to a Chief Officer, the complaint should be referred to the Chief Executive. Where the complaint relates to the Chief Executive, it should be referred to the Head of Human Resources and to the Council's Monitoring Officer. Depending on the nature and severity of the complaint, it may be necessary to investigate under the Council's disciplinary and capability procedures (contained in the Business Managers Handbook).

## **Standards Committee**

The function of the Standards Committee is set out in the Council's constitution. It has a role in offering guidance on the content and working of this Protocol, although it will not arbitrate, except in considering cases relating to potential breaches of the Members Code of Conduct. Such cases would have been referred to the Standards Board in the first instance.



## **Appendix: Communications Protocol**

### **1. Publicity**

Members need to comply with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1986 and the Code of Recommended Practice on Local Authority Publicity which prohibits authorities from publishing any material which appears to be designed to affect public support for a political party. Publicity cannot be used as a means to publicise individual Councillors, except where they are acting to represent the Council as a whole

The Head of Communications can advise Members on how to deal with press enquiries, and how to arrange publicity for events which can be properly publicised. Members should seek advice before releasing information to the Press which they have obtained in their role as Members. They have a remit to discover and make public inefficiency and poor public service: however they should be careful where a matter they wish to make public relates to identifiable Officers, and seek advice from the Head of Communications or the Borough Solicitor in those cases.

### **2. The role of the Communications Unit**

The Communications Unit works on behalf of the Council and not for any political party. The purpose of its work is to provide high quality information about the Council, its policies and its services and to maintain public confidence and where appropriate to protect and to promote the Council's reputation. It aims to encourage public participation and the creation of local partnerships.

Publicity and information will cover areas such as why the Council makes the decisions it does, and why other proposals are rejected. The Communications Unit will feature the decisions of the Council – i.e. those decisions made by the Council Assembly, Executive, Scrutiny, Planning or Licensing Committees or Community Councils, or those actions which have been taken within the broad policy framework already set by the Council, subject to any call in arrangements.

### **3. Scrutiny**

Publicity about scrutiny will concentrate on factual information about which scrutiny exercises the Council is conducting, who is involved, the process they will follow and the decisions they take. Where scrutiny suggests a course of action that differs to or challenges one agreed by the Executive or any other Council decision making body, this would be made clear in publicity – together with the process for resolving the difference.

4. **Obligations on Officers in relation to documents being prepared for public consumption**

When considering whether a communication or publicity is safe to be put out officers should ask themselves whether the communication or publicity is objective, balanced, informative and accurate? If the answer is an unequivocal yes then the communication or publicity is safe to be put out.

Where Officers are uncertain as to whether a communication or publicity is appropriate they should seek advice from the Communications Unit and the Borough Solicitor in those cases.

In particular Officers should seek advice from the Borough Solicitor and the Communications Unit on putting out a document for public consumption if:

- an election or by-election is due
- the publicity or statement tries to influence public opinion
- the publicity or statement tries to promote a particular candidate or party
- the material promotes a view of a matter of political controversy
- the publication is being distributed to all households in the borough

If something cannot go out as a Member has suggested then Officers can explain why and offer an alternative form of words. Again the Communications Unit or the Borough Solicitor can offer you guidance on what would be appropriate.

5. **Key Spokespeople**

The role of the spokesperson is to present facts about Council decisions, the context in which they were taken, actions, and issues faced by the Council.

Members who are key Council spokespeople are the Leader and Deputy Leader and Executive Members within their Portfolio, the Chair of Overview and Scrutiny Committee, Planning chair, Licensing Chair, Chair of the relevant Community Council and Standards Chair. They will be quoted or featured in publicity where it relates to their responsibilities on the Council.