

LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY
CODE OF CONDUCT FOR COUNCILLORS AND CO-OPTED MEMBERS

- 1.1 You are a member or co-opted member of the London Borough of Bromley and, hence, you shall have regard to the following principles – selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership.
- 1.2 Accordingly, when acting in your capacity as a member or co-opted member -
 - (i) You must act solely in the public interest and should never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person or act to gain financial or other material benefits for yourself, your family, a friend or close associate.
 - (ii) You must not place yourself under a financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might seek to influence you in the performance of your official duties.
- 1.3 When carrying out your public duties you must make all choices, such as making public appointments, awarding contracts or recommending individuals for rewards or benefits, on merit.
- 1.4 You are accountable for your decisions to the public and you must co-operate fully with whatever scrutiny is appropriate to your office.
- 1.5 You must be as open as possible about your decisions and actions and the decisions and actions of your authority and should be prepared to give reasons for those decisions and actions.
- 1.6 You must declare any private interests, both pecuniary and non-pecuniary, that relate to your public duties and must take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest, including registering and declaring interests in a manner conforming with the procedures set out in Appendix 1.
- 1.7 You must, when using or authorising the use by others of the resources of your authority, ensure that such resources are not used improperly for political purposes (including party political purposes) and you must have regard to any applicable Local Authority Code of Publicity made under the Local Government Act 1986.
- 1.8 You must promote and support high standards of conduct when serving in your public post, in particular as characterised by the above requirements, by leadership and example.

- 1.9 You must not disclose information given to you in confidence by anyone, or information acquired by you which you believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, except where:
- (i) you have the written consent of a person authorised to give it; or
 - (ii) you are required by law to do so; or
 - (iii) the disclosure is made to a third party for the purpose of obtaining professional advice provided that the third party agrees not to disclose the information to any other person; or
 - (iv) the disclosure is:
 - reasonable and in the public interest; and
 - made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the Authority;
- 1.10 You acknowledge there may be times when you will be required to treat discussions, documents or other information relating to or held by the Council in a confidential manner, in which case you must observe such requirements for confidentiality.
- 1.11 You will often receive information of a private nature which is not yet public or which is not be intended to be public. You must respect and comply with the requirement to keep such information private, including information deemed to be confidential by statute. You acknowledge
- (i) that legislation gives you certain rights to obtain information not otherwise available to the public and you are entitled to exercise these rights where the information is necessary to carry out Council duties,
 - (ii) that such information is, for your use as a councillor and must not be disclosed or in any way used for personal or party political advantage or in such a way as to discredit the Council. This will also apply in instances where you hold the personal view that such information should be publicly available.
- 1.12 You must take adequate steps to familiarise yourself with your duties around GDPR complaint storage and disposal of sensitive data.
- 1.13 You must not prevent another person from gaining access to information to which that person is entitled by law.
- 1.14 You must treat all individuals with courtesy and respect when carrying out your duties as a councillor. Bullying or harassment is completely unacceptable and will be considered to be a breach of this Code (see Appendix 2).
- 1.15 You must respect your fellow Councilors and treat them with courtesy at all times when acting as a councillor. You must not make trivial or

malicious complaints about other Councillors or make a complaint to secure a political advantage.

1.16 You will cooperate fully with any Standards Investigation.

1.17 Registering and declaring pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

1.17.1 You must, within 28 days of taking office as a member or co-opted member, notify your authority's monitoring officer of any disclosable pecuniary interest as defined by regulations made by the Secretary of State, where the pecuniary interest is yours, your spouse's or civil partner's, or is the pecuniary interest of somebody with whom you are living with as a husband or wife, or as if you were civil partners. A copy of the current Regulations which sets out details of disclosable pecuniary interests is attached to this Code and will be up-dated as necessary if the Regulations change.

1.17.2 In addition, you must, within 28 days of taking office as a member or co-opted member, notify your authority's monitoring officer of any disclosable pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest which your authority has decided should be included in the register.

1.17.2 In addition you must:

- (i) Register any gift or hospitality with a value of over £25.00 with the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of receipt. Notification should include details of the gift/hospitality and the identity of the donor;
- (ii) In addition to registering your disclosable pecuniary interests, you should also register the following non-pecuniary interests, namely:
 - (a) membership of outside bodies (as appointed by the Council);
 - (b) membership of other public organisations;
 - (c) membership of charities;
 - (d) membership of campaigning groups, political parties and trade unions.
- (iii) You must notify the Monitoring Officer of any change to your disclosable pecuniary or other interests within 28 days of the change occurring so that your Register of Interests may be kept up-to-date.

1.17.3 If an interest has not been entered onto the authority's register, then the member must disclose the interest to any meeting of the authority at which they are present, where they have a disclosable interest in any

matter being considered and where the matter is not a 'sensitive interest'.¹

- 1.17.4 Following any disclosure of an interest not on the authority's register or the subject of pending notification, you must notify the monitoring officer of the interest within 28 days beginning with the date of disclosure.
- 1.17.5 Unless dispensation has been granted, you may not participate in any discussion of, or vote on, or discharge any function related to any matter in which you have a pecuniary interest as defined by regulations made by the Secretary of State. You may attend a meeting where you have a disclosable pecuniary interest where that right would be available to any member of the public, provided that you do not address the meeting on the matter in which you have an interest. Additionally, you must observe the restrictions your authority places on your involvement in matters where you have a pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest as defined by your authority.

¹ A 'sensitive interest' is described in the Localism Act 2011 as a member or co-opted member of an authority having an interest, and the nature of the interest being such that the member or co-opted member, and the authority's monitoring officer, consider that disclosure of the details of the interest could lead to the member or co-opted member, or a person connected with the member or co-opted member, being subject to violence or intimidation.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2012 No. 1464

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENGLAND

The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests)
Regulations 2012

<i>Made</i> - - - -	<i>6th June 2012</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	<i>8th June 2012</i>
<i>Coming into force</i> - -	<i>1st July 2012</i>

The Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 30(3) and 235(2) of the Localism Act 2011^(a), makes the following Regulations.

Citation, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 and shall come into force on 1st July 2012.

(2) In these regulations—

“the Act” means the Localism Act 2011;

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

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

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

“M” means a member of a relevant authority;

“member” includes a co-opted member;

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

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

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

“securities” means shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, units of a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000^(b) and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

(a) 2011 c.20.
(b) 2000 c. 8.

Specified pecuniary interests

2. The pecuniary interests which are specified for the purposes of Chapter 7 of Part 1 of the Act are the interests specified in the second column of the Schedule to these Regulations.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government

Grant Shapps
Minister of State

6th June 2012

Department for Communities and Local Government

SCHEDULE

Regulation 2

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Prescribed description</i>
Employment, office, trade, profession or vacation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the relevant authority) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred by M in carrying out duties as a member, or towards the election expenses of M. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992(a).
Contracts	Any contract which is made between the relevant person (or a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the relevant authority— (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged.
Land	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the relevant authority.
Licences	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the relevant authority for a month or longer.
Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to M's knowledge)— (a) the landlord is the relevant authority; and (b) the tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest.
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where— (a) that body (to M's knowledge) has a place of

(a) 1992 c. 52.

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.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

Section 30 of the Localism Act 2011 provides that a member or co-opted member of a relevant authority as defined in section 27(6) of the Localism Act 2011, on taking office and in the circumstances set out in section 31, must notify the authority's monitoring officer of any disclosable pecuniary interest which that person has at the time of notification. These Regulations specify what is a pecuniary interest. Section 30(3) of the Act sets out the circumstances in which such an interest is a disclosable interest.

A full impact assessment has not been produced for these Regulations as no impact on the private or voluntary sectors is foreseen.

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2. Bullying and Harassment

2.1. Introduction

2.1.1 Everybody has the right to be treated with dignity and respect and to work in an environment which is free from harassment, bullying, discrimination and victimisation. This is now reinforced by paragraph 1.14 of the Councillors' Code of Conduct 2020, which states:

'Bullying or harassment is completely unacceptable and will be considered to be a breach of this Code.'

2.1.2 Harassment, bullying, discrimination and victimisation (either directly or indirectly) are unacceptable and will not be tolerated. It is important to recognise the impact such behaviour can have on any individual experiencing it, as well as on the wider organisation in terms of morale and operational effectiveness. In considering complaints of bullying and harassment an important consideration will be the impact of conduct on others and how the subject of the alleged bullying and harassment perceived the behaviour.

2.1.3 You are responsible for your own behaviour and must ensure that you are aware of, and comply with, the provision concerning bullying and harassment in the Councillors' Code of Conduct and also any policy your Council has on ensuring dignity in the workplace.

2.2. Harassment

2.2.1 Harassment is any unwelcome behaviour or conduct which has no legitimate workplace purpose and which makes someone feel offended, humiliated, intimidated, frightened and / or uncomfortable at work. Harassment can be experienced directly or indirectly (such as being in the room while unacceptable conduct is being displayed and being affected by it), and can occur as an isolated incident or as a course of persistent behaviour.

2.2.2 It is also important to note that even if behaviour is unintentional, it can still be classed as a form of harassment. Harassment is essentially about what the recipient deems to be offensive, not about what was intended. You should be aware, therefore, of the impact of your conduct on others and that what may seem harmless to you can be offensive to someone else.

2.2.3 Harassment can occur through verbal or written comments (including ones made online and on social media). The following list provides some examples but it is, by no means, exhaustive:

- Unwelcome physical contact such as touching or invading 'personal space';
- Inappropriate remarks or questioning such as comments about someone's appearance, lewd comments, and offensive jokes (such as ones of a racial, sexual or sectarian nature);
- Intrusive questioning, including the persistent discussion of a person's sexual practices, misogynistic behaviour, sexual orientation or religious beliefs (either directly or with others); and
- Sending unwelcome emails, messages or notes; circulating or displaying explicit or inappropriate images.

2.3. Bullying

2.3.1 Bullying is inappropriate and unwelcome behaviour which is offensive and intimidating, and which makes an individual or group feel undermined, humiliated or insulted. Again, it is the impact of any behaviour rather than the intent which is the key.

2.3.2 Bullying usually arises as a result of an individual misusing their power (usually derived from status or some other position of strength) and, again, can occur through all means of communication. Bullying tends to be a pattern of behaviour or can be a one off serious incident that becomes objectionable or intimidating. The examples in the following list are, by no means, exhaustive:

- Unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct;
- Intimidatory behaviour including verbal abuse or the making of threats;
- Making someone's working life difficult;
- Disparaging, ridiculing or mocking comments and remarks;
- Physical violence; and
- Deliberately excluding an individual from conversations, work or social activities, in which they have a right or legitimate expectation to participate.