



TRAFFORD COUNCIL

AGENDA PAPERS MARKED 'TO FOLLOW' FOR STANDARDS COMMITTEE

Date: Wednesday, 23 September 2020

Time: 4.00 p.m.

Place: Virtual

This meeting will be streamed live at

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCjwbIOW5x0NSe38sgFU8bKg>

	A G E N D A	PART I	Pages
5.	LGA MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT		1 - 18
	To receive a report from the Corporate Director of Governance and Community Strategy.		
6.	DISPENSATIONS TO THE 6 MONTH RULE		19 - 20
	To receive a report from the Corporate Director of Governance and Community Strategy.		

SARA TODD
Chief Executive

Membership of the Committee

Councillors K. Procter (Chair), Miss L. Blackburn (Vice-Chair), D. Butt, Dr. S. Carr, G. Coggins, B. Hartley, D. Jarman, M. Minnis, P. Myers, L. Walsh, D. Western, Mr. D. Goodman, Mr. C.E.J. Griffiths, Mr R. Brown, A. Rudden, N. Jackson and Mr M. Whiting.

Further Information

For help, advice and information about this meeting please contact:

Alexander Murray, Governance Officer

Standards Committee - Wednesday, 23 September 2020

Tel: 0161 912 4250

Email: alexander.murray@trafford.gov.uk

This agenda was issued on **Tuesday, 15 September 2020** by the Legal and Democratic Services Section, Trafford Council, Trafford Town Hall; Talbot Road, Stretford, Manchester, M32 0TH.

WEBCASTING

This meeting will be filmed for live and / or subsequent broadcast on the Council's YouTube channel www.youtube.com/channel/UCjwblOW5x0NSe38sgFU8bKg

The whole of the meeting will be filmed, except where there are confidential or exempt items.

If you make a representation to the meeting you will be deemed to have consented to being filmed. If you do not wish to have your image captured or if you have any queries regarding webcasting of meetings, please contact the Democratic Services Officer on the above contact number or email democratic.services@trafford.gov.uk

TRAFFORD COUNCIL

Report to: Standards Committee
Date: 23 September 2020
Report for: Information
Report of: Corporate Director of Governance & Community Strategy

Report Title

LGA Model Code of Conduct.

Summary

The LGA released a draft Model Code of Conduct for Members in May 2020 (Appendix 1). The Model was created in consultation with selected Local Authorities, Professional Associations, and Consultants. This report looks at the draft Model Code of Conduct for Members in comparison to Trafford's current Code of Conduct for Members and highlights the main differences between them.

Recommendations

The Standards Committee are asked to;

a) To note the report

Contact person for access to background papers and further information:

Name: Alexander Murray
Extension: 4250

Background Papers: None

Implications

Relationship to Policy Framework/Corporate Priorities	Council's Constitution, Members' Code of Conduct and related policies and procedures.
Financial	None
Legal Implications:	None
Equality/Diversity Implications	None
Sustainability Implications	None
Staffing/E-Government/Asset Management Implications	None
Risk Management Implications	None
Health and Safety Implications	None

1.0 Background

- 1.1 The Committee on Standards in Public Life conducted a review of Local Government Ethical Standards in 2018 and the subsequent report was published in January 2019. One of the recommendations of the report was that a new national code of conduct for members was to be created by the LGA for all local Authorities to use as a basis for their own code.
- 1.3 In May 2020 the LGA released their draft Model Code of Conduct for Members (Appendix 1) which had been developed in consultation with selected Local Authorities, Professional Associations, and Consultants. The LGA will be releasing an updated draft before the end of 2020.

2.0 Differences between the draft Model Code of Conduct for Members and Trafford's Code

- 2.1 The Draft Model Code of Conduct for Members and Trafford's current code both take a rule based approach. A rules based code is preferred when a document is to be public facing as it clearly sets out what the public can expect from Elected Members.
- 2.2 The content of the Draft Model Code of Conduct is very similar to Trafford's code of conduct with the differences being mainly in the level of description and the number of examples/definitions provided. Trafford's Code of Conduct goes into more detail in defining specific actions that a councillor should or should not do whereas the draft Model Code of Conduct for Members states each of the 12 rules in a simple fashion and then provides a short paragraph explaining the purpose of the rule for interpretation. As would be expected this has greatly shortened the Code of Conduct with the draft Model Code of Conduct for Members being essentially three pages long compared to Trafford's Code of Conduct which is twelve pages in length (although this is largely because the Code includes a long section in relation to Members' interests and because the procedure for dealing with alleged breaches of the code is also included).
- 2.3 As indicated above, the main difference is one of style and Members may feel that the proposed Code is simpler to understand. The definitions and examples within the draft Model Code of Conduct for Members are not as exhaustive as those laid out within Trafford's code. However the Model Code of Conduct for

Members represents the minimum that Local Authorities will be expected to adopt and each Local Authority will then be able to tailor the code to make it fit for purpose in their area.

- 2.4 The draft Model Code of Conduct for Members details Councillors' responsibilities for declarations of gifts and hospitality and sets the minimum value at £25. Trafford's policy around gifts and hospitality is covered in a separate part of the Constitution to the Code of Conduct and the minimum value for declarations is set at £100. It was recommended by the Committee for Standards in Public Life that the Government set a national rule of £50 or £100 from a single source over the course of a year but that is still awaiting action from Government.
- 2.5 The draft Model Code of Conduct for Members also includes a short description of a proposed internal resolution procedure. It includes details of proposed sanctions in relation to breaches, which is not something currently included in the Trafford code.

3.0 Next Steps

- 3.1 The LGA is to create a second Model Code of Conduct for Members. It is expected that the updated version will be released before the end of 2020. When the final version has been released Trafford will consider the updated version of the Model Code as part of its annual review of the Code of Conduct in March 2021.

4.0 Recommendations

- 4.1 The Standards Committee are asked to;
- a) To note the report

This page is intentionally left blank

Local Government Association Model Member Code of Conduct

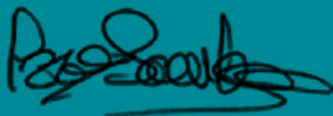
Introduction

The Local Government Association (LGA) is providing this Model Member Code of Conduct as part of its work on supporting the sector to continue to aspire to high standards of leadership and performance.

The role of councillor in all tiers of local government is a vital part of our country's system of democracy. In voting for a local councillor, the public is imbuing that person and position with their trust. As such, it is important that as councillors we can be held accountable and all adopt the behaviours and responsibilities associated with the role. The conduct of an individual councillor affects the reputation of all councillors. We want the role of councillor to be one that people aspire to and want to participate with. We want to continue to attract individuals from a range of backgrounds and circumstances who understand the responsibility they take on and are motivated to make a positive difference to their local communities.

All councils are required to have a local Member Code of Conduct. This Model Member Code of Conduct has been developed in consultation with the sector and is offered as a template for councils to adopt in whole and/or with local amendments. The LGA will undertake an annual review of the Code to ensure it continues to be fit-for-purpose, particularly with respect to advances in technology, social media and any relevant changes in legislation. The LGA can also offer support, training and mediation to councils and councillors on the application of the Code, whilst the National Association of Local Councils (NALC) and the county associations of local councils can offer advice and support to town and parish councils.

As a councillor we all represent local residents, work to develop better services and deliver local change. The public have high expectations of us and entrust us to represent everyone (in our ward/town/parish), taking decisions fairly, openly, transparently and with civility. Councillors should also be treated with civility by members of the public, other councillors and council employees. Members have both individual and collective responsibility to maintain these standards, support expected behaviour and challenge behaviour which falls below expectations. This Code, therefore, has been designed to protect our democratic role, encourage good conduct and safeguard the public's trust in local government.



Councillor Izzie Seccombe OBE
Leader, LGA Conservative Group



Councillor Nick Forbes CBE
Leader, LGA Labour Group



Councillor Howard Sykes MBE
Leader, LGA Liberal Democrats Group



Councillor Marianne Overton MBE
Leader, LGA independent Group

Purpose

The purpose of this Code of Conduct is to assist councillors in modelling the behaviour that is expected of them, to provide a personal check and balance, and to set out the type of conduct against which appropriate action may be taken. It is also to protect yourself, the public, fellow councillors, council officers and the reputation of local government. It sets out the conduct expected of all members and a minimum set of obligations relating to conduct. The overarching aim is to create and maintain public confidence in the role of member and local government.

Application of the Code

The Code of Conduct applies to you when you are acting [or claiming or giving the impression that you are acting]¹ in [public or in]² your capacity as a member or representative of your council, although you are expected to uphold high standards of conduct and show leadership at all times. The Code applies to all forms of member communication and interaction, including written, verbal, non-verbal, electronic and via social media, [including where you could be deemed to be representing your council or if there are potential implications for the council's reputation.] Model conduct and expectations is for guidance only, whereas the specific obligations set out instances where action will be taken.

The seven principles of public life

Everyone in public office at all levels – ministers, civil servants, members, council officers – all who serve the public or deliver public services should uphold the seven principles of public life. This Code has been developed in line with these seven principles of public life, which are set out in appendix A.

Model member conduct

In accordance with the public trust placed in me, on all occasions I will:

- act with integrity and honesty
- act lawfully
- treat all persons with civility; and
- lead by example and act in a way that secures public confidence in the office of councillor

In undertaking my role, I will:

- impartially exercise my responsibilities in the interests of the local community
- not improperly seek to confer an advantage, or disadvantage, on any person
- avoid conflicts of interest
- exercise reasonable care and diligence; and
- ensure that public resources are used prudently and in the public interest

Specific obligations of general conduct

This section sets out the minimum requirements of member conduct. Guidance is included to help explain the reasons for the obligations and how they should be followed. These obligations must be observed in all situations where you act [or claim or give the impression that you are acting] as a councillor [or in public], including representing your council on official business and when using social media.

As a councillor I commit to:

Civility

- 1. Treating other councillors and members of the public with civility.**
- 2. Treating council employees, employees and representatives of partner organisations and those volunteering for the councils with civility and respecting the role that they play.**

Civility means politeness and courtesy in behaviour, speech, and in the written word. Debate and having different views are all part of a healthy democracy. As a councillor you can express, challenge, criticise and disagree with views, ideas, opinions and policies in a civil manner. You should not subject individuals, groups of people or organisations to unreasonable or excessive personal attack.

In your contact with the public you should treat them courteously. Rude and offensive behaviour lowers the public's expectations and confidence in its elected representatives.

In return you have a right to expect courtesy from the public. If members of the public are being abusive, threatening or intimidatory you are entitled to close down any conversation in person or online, refer them to the council, any social media provider or if necessary, the police. This also applies to members, where action could then be taken under the Member Code of Conduct.

Bullying and harassment

- 3. Not bullying or harassing any person.**

Bullying may be characterised as offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour, an abuse or misuse of power through means that undermine, humiliate, denigrate or injure the recipient. The bullying might be a regular pattern of behaviour or a one-off incident, happen face-to-face, on social media, in emails or phone calls, happen in the workplace or at work social events and not always be obvious or noticed by others.

The Equality Act 2010 defines harassment as 'unwanted conduct related to a relevant protected characteristic, which has the purpose or effect of violating an individual's dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for that individual'. The relevant protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.

Impartiality of officers of the council

- 4. Not compromising, or attempting to compromise, the impartiality of anyone who works for, or on behalf of, the council.**

Officers work for the council as a whole and must be politically neutral (unless they are political assistants). They should not be coerced or persuaded to act in a way that would undermine their neutrality. Although you can question officers in order to understand, for example, their reasons for proposing to act in a particular way, or the content of a report that they have written, you must not try and force them to act differently, change their advice, or alter the content of that report, if doing so would prejudice their professional integrity.

Confidentiality and access to information

- 5. Not disclosing information given to me in confidence or disclosing information acquired by me which I believe is of a confidential nature, unless I have received the consent of a person authorised to give it or I am required by law to do so.**
- 6. Not preventing anyone getting information that they are entitled to by law.**

Local authorities must work openly and transparently, and their proceedings and

printed materials are open to the public except in certain circumstances. You should work on this basis but there will be times when it is required by law that discussions, documents and other information relating to or held by the council are treated in a confidential manner. Examples include personal data relating to individuals or information relating to ongoing negotiations.

Disrepute

7. Not bringing my role or council into disrepute.

Behaviour that is considered dishonest and/or deceitful can bring your council into disrepute. As a member you have been entrusted to make decisions on behalf of your community and your actions and behaviour are subject to greater scrutiny than that of ordinary members of the public. You should be aware that your actions might have an adverse impact on other councillors and/or your council.

Your position

8. Not using, or attempting to use, my position improperly to the advantage or disadvantage of myself or anyone else.

Your position as a member of the council provides you with certain opportunities, responsibilities and privileges. However, you should not take advantage of these opportunities to further private interests.

Use of council resources and facilities

9. Not misusing council resources.

You may be provided with resources and facilities by the council to assist you in carrying out your duties as a councillor. Examples include office support, stationery and equipment such as phones, and computers and transport. These are given

to you to help you carry out your role as a councillor more effectively and not to benefit you personally.

Interests

10. Registering and declaring my interests.

You need to register your interests so that the public, council employees and fellow members know which of your interests might give rise to a conflict of interest. The register is a document that can be consulted when (or before) an issue arises, and so allows others to know what interests you have, and whether they might give rise to a possible conflict of interest. The register also protects you. You are responsible for deciding whether or not you should declare an interest in a meeting, but it can be helpful for you to know early on if others think that a potential conflict might arise.

It is also important that the public know about any interest that might have to be declared by you or other members, so that decision making is seen by the public as open and honest. This helps to ensure that public confidence in the integrity of local governance is maintained. Discuss the registering and declaration of interests with your Monitoring Officer/Town or Parish Clerk and more detail is set out in appendix B.

Gifts and hospitality

11. Not accepting significant gifts or hospitality from persons seeking to acquire, develop or do business with the council or from persons who may apply to the council for any permission, licence or other significant advantage.

12. Registering with the monitoring officer any gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25 within 28 days of its receipt.

You should exercise caution in accepting any gifts or hospitality which are (or which you reasonably believe to be) offered to you

because you are a member. However, you do not need to register gifts and hospitality which are not related to your role as a member, such as Christmas gifts from your friends and family, or gifts which you do not accept. However, you may wish to notify your monitoring officer of any significant gifts you are offered but refuse which you think may have been offered to influence you.

Note – items in square brackets [x] refer to recommendations made by the Committee on Standards in Public Life and may be part of a future Government consultation. This includes possible future sanctions and appeals processes.

Breaches of the Code of Conduct

Most councillors conduct themselves appropriately and in accordance with these standards. Members have both individual and collective responsibility to maintain these standards, support expected behaviour and challenge behaviour which falls below expectations.

Section 27 of the Localism Act 2011 requires relevant authorities to promote and maintain high standards of conduct by members and co-opted members of the authority. Each local authority must publish a code of conduct, and it must cover the registration of pecuniary interests, the role of an ‘independent person’, and sanctions to be imposed on any councillors who breach the Code.

The 2011 Act also requires local authorities to have mechanisms in place to investigate allegations that a member has not complied with the Code of Conduct, and arrangements under which decisions on allegation may be made.

Failure to comply with the requirements to register or declare disclosable pecuniary interests is a criminal offence. Taking part in a meeting or voting, when prevented from doing so by a conflict caused by disclosable pecuniary interests, is also a criminal offence.

Political parties may have its own internal standards and resolution procedures in addition to the Member Code of Conduct that members should be aware of.

Example

LGA guidance and recommendations

Internal resolution procedure

Councils must have in place an internal resolution procedure to address conduct that is in breach of the Member Code of Conduct. The internal resolution process should make it clear how allegations of breaches of the Code of Conduct are to be handled, including the role of an Independent Person, the appeals process and can also include a local standards committee. The internal resolution procedure should be proportionate, allow for members to appeal allegations and decisions, and allow for an escalating scale of intervention. The procedure should be voted on by the council as a whole.

In the case of a non-criminal breach of the Code, the following escalating approach can be undertaken.

If the breach is confirmed and of a serious nature, action can be automatically escalated.

1. an informal discussion with the monitoring officer or appropriate senior officer
2. an informal opportunity to speak with the affected party/ies
3. a written apology
4. mediation
5. peer support
6. requirement to attend relevant training
7. where of a serious nature, a bar on chairing advisory or special committees for up to two months
8. where of a serious nature, a bar on attending committees for up to two months.

Where serious misconduct affects an employee, a member may be barred from contact with that individual; or if it relates to a specific responsibility of the council, barred from participating in decisions or information relating to that responsibility.

Endnotes

1. CSPL recommend that “Section 27(2) of the Localism Act 2011 should be amended to state that a local authority’s code of conduct applies to a member when they claim to act, or give the impression they are acting, in their capacity as a member or as a representative of the local authority”.
2. CSPL recommend that “councillors should be presumed to be acting in an official capacity in their public conduct, including statements on publicly accessible social media. Section 27(2) of the Localism Act 2011 should be amended to permit local authorities to presume so when deciding upon code of conduct breaches.”
3. Subject to footnotes 1 and 2 above
4. See CSPL website for further details www.gov.uk/government/news/the-principles-of-public-life-25-years
5. ACAS’s definition of bullying

Appendices

Code Appendix A

The principles are :

Selflessness

Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.

Integrity

Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships.

Objectivity

Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.

Accountability

Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.

Openness

Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing.

Honesty

Holders of public office should be truthful.

Leadership

Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.

Code Appendix B

Registering interests

1. Within 28 days of this Code of Conduct being adopted by the council or your election or appointment to office (where that is later) you must register with the Monitoring Officer the interests which fall within the categories set out in Table 1 (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) and Table 2 (Other Registerable Interests).
2. You must ensure that your register of interests is kept up-to-date and within 28 days of becoming aware of any new interest in Table 1 or 2, or of any change to a registered interest, notify the Monitoring Officer.

Declaring interests

3. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to an interest in Table 1, you must declare the interest, not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to declare the nature of the interest.
4. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to an interest in Table 2, you must declare the interest. You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to declare the nature of the interest.

5. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to your financial interest or well-being (and is not a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest) or a financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate, you must declare the interest. You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to declare the nature of the interest.
6. Where a matter arises at a meeting which affects –
 - a. your own financial interest or well-being;
 - b. a financial interest or well-being of a friend, relative, close associate; or
 - c. a body covered by table 1 below

you must disclose the interest.

7. Where the matter affects the financial interest or well-being to a greater extent than it affects the financial interests of the majority of inhabitants of the ward affected by the decision and a reasonable member of the public knowing all the facts would believe that it would affect your view of the wider public interest you must declare the interest. You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to declare the nature of the interest.

Table 1: Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

Subject	Description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain. [Any unpaid directorship.]
Sponsorship	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the council) made to the councillor during the previous 12-month period for expenses incurred by him/her in carrying out his/her duties as a councillor, or towards his/her election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 .
Contracts	Any contract made between the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners (or a firm in which such person is a partner, or an incorporated body of which such person is a director* or a body that such person has a beneficial interest in the securities of*) and the council — (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged.
Land and Property	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the council. ‘Land’ excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not give the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners (alone or jointly with another) a right to occupy or to receive income.
Licences	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the council for a month or longer.
Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to the councillor’s knowledge)— (a) the landlord is the council; and (b) the tenant is a body that the councillor, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners is a partner of or a director* of or has a beneficial interest in the securities* of.
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities* of a body where— (a) that body (to the councillor’s knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the council; and (b) either— (i) the total nominal value of the securities* exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the councillor, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

*'director' includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society.

*'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.

Table 2: Other Registerable Interests

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 the council;	
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.	



Local Government Association

18 Smith Square
London SW1P 3HZ

Telephone 020 7664 3000

Fax 020 7664 3030

Email info@local.gov.uk

www.local.gov.uk

© Local Government Association, May 2020

For a copy in Braille, larger print or audio,
please contact us on 020 7664 3000.
We consider requests on an individual basis.

REF 11.197

TRAFFORD COUNCIL

Report to: Standards Committee
Date: 23 September 2020
Report for: Information
Report of: Governance Manager

Report Title

Six Month Attendance Rule - Extensions

Summary

To report on the operation of the general extension to the six-month Councillor attendance rule of 3 months, agreed by Council as one of its measures for the Coronavirus Pandemic.

Recommendation(s)

That the report be noted.

Contact person for access to background papers and further information:

Name: Ian Cockill, Senior Governance Officer
Extension: 1387

Background Papers: None.

1. REVISED MEETING ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC AND MEMBER'S ATTENDANCE

- 1.1 The six-month Member attendance rule (Section 85 (1) of the Local Government Act 1972) still applies to all Members if attending either physical or virtual meetings. The Extraordinary Meeting of Council on the 14th May 2020 agreed a general exemption, so as not to prejudice any Member who was unable to attend virtual meetings which Council had agreed would take place during working hours, or for other Covid-19 related reasons.
- 1.2 In addition, at the Extraordinary Meeting of Council, Members were also restricted by the number of meetings they could attend due to the reduction in Scrutiny Committees during the national emergency.

2. GENERAL EXEMPTION AND EXTENSIONS GRANTED

- 2.1 The Council approved a general extension to the six-month Councillor attendance rule of three months where any Member was unable to attend meetings due to work commitments, or as a direct result of the pandemic, or where there have been no relevant meetings held during the preceding six months. In each individual case the extension would be subject to the confirmation of the Monitoring Officer in consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair of the Standards Committee, and would be agreed on a case-by-case basis and in advance of the elapse of the six-month period.
- 2.2 It should be noted that attendance by a member who has been given an extension at any meeting in the three-month extension period would mean that the member concerned would then simply be subject to the standard six month rule from the date of the meeting they attended.
- 2.3 The extensions granted to date as a result of this general exemption have been to:
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Councillor Shaw | - 3 month extension to 28 October 2020 |
| Councillor Dr. Carr | - 3 month extension to 18 November 2020 |
| Councillor Mrs. Haddad | - 3 month extension to 18 November 2020 |
| Councillor Mrs. Churchill | - 3 month extension to 19 November 2020 |
| Councillor Bennett | - 3 month extension to 1 December 2020 (overridden by attendance at Employment Committee on 8 September) |
| Councillor Bunting | - 3 month extension to 17 December 2020 |
- 2.4 Councillors currently nearing the six-month rule are:
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Councillor Lally | - expires 14 November 2020 |
| Councillor Taylor | - expires 24 December 2020 |
- 2.5 The calendar of meetings for the next six months lists three full Council meetings in September, October and November which will all start at 19.00. It is hoped that all members will therefore be able to attend at least one of those meetings and that there will be less need for recourse to the three month extensions.