



High Coniscliffe Parish Council

CODE OF CONDUCT POLICY

Date of review	Reviewed	Approved	Comments
June 2025		August 20 th 2025	Policy written and approved
March 2026			
March 2027			

Introduction

1. This Code has been adopted by the Parish Council in compliance with the requirements set out in Chapter 7 of the Localism Act 2011. This Code defines the standards of conduct which will be required of all Parish Councillors and co-opted Parish Councillors of the Parish Council.
2. This Code of Conduct is based on the Local Government Association Model Councillor Code of Conduct, which was developed in 2020.
3. In addition to the Code of Conduct, the Parish Council has adopted the seven Principles of Public Life (the Nolan Principles) and 9 principles of conduct developed by the LGA for members. The Parish Council will be expected to act in a manner that is consistent with the principles and the principles will be used to help in interpreting the Code. It is however only the Code of Conduct that is enforceable, rather than the Principles of Conduct. More information is set out below under the heading of General Principles.
4. Any person may make a written complaint to the Monitoring Officer of Darlington Borough Council that a Parish Councillor or Co-opted Parish Councillor of the Parish Council has broken the Code. Details about how to complain and the way that complaints are dealt can be found on Darlington Borough Council's website [arrangements-for-dealing-with-members-complaints.pdf \(darlington.gov.uk\)](https://www.darlington.gov.uk/arrangements-for-dealing-with-members-complaints.pdf)
5. It is the personal responsibility of each Parish Councillor and Co-opted Parish Councillors to make sure that she/he complies with the requirements of this Code. Advice on the requirements may be sought from the Parish Clerk, or a personal legal adviser. However, ultimately it is a decision for the Parish Councillors or Co-opted Parish Councillors.
6. In this Code, words denoting any gender shall include all genders.
7. This Code shall be subject to any subsequent changes of law after adoption

Purpose of the Code of Conduct

The purpose of this Code of Conduct is to assist you, as a Parish Councillor, in modelling the behaviour that is expected of you, to provide a personal check and balance, and to set out the type of conduct that could lead to action being taken against you. It is also to protect you, the public, fellow Parish Councillors and the reputation of the Parish Council. It sets out general principles of conduct expected of all Parish Councillors and your specific obligations in relation to standards of conduct. The use of support, training and mediation prior to action being taken using the Code is encouraged. The fundamental aim of the Code is to create and maintain public confidence in the role of Parish Councillor

and in the Parish Council.

General principles of Parish Councillor conduct

Everyone in public office at all levels; all who serve the public or deliver public services, including ministers, civil servants, Parish Councils, Parish Councillors and local authority officers; should uphold the [Seven Principles of Public Life](#), also known as the Nolan Principles (Appendix A).

Building on these principles, the following general principles have been developed specifically for the role of Parish Councillor.

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

- (a) I act with integrity and honesty;
- (b) I act lawfully;
- (c) I treat all persons fairly and with respect; and
- (d) I lead by example and act in a way that secures public confidence in the role of councillor.

In undertaking my role:

- (a) I impartially exercise my responsibilities in the interests of the local community;
- (b) I do not improperly seek to confer an advantage, or disadvantage, on any person;
- (c) I avoid conflicts of interest;
- (d) I exercise reasonable care and diligence; and
- (e) I ensure that public resources are used prudently in accordance with my local authority's requirements and in the public interest.

These principles will be used to help in better understanding and interpreting the Code. However only the specific provisions of conduct set out below are enforceable and not the principles themselves.

Application of the Code of Conduct

This Code of Conduct applies to you as soon as you sign your declaration of acceptance of the office of Parish Councillor or attend your first meeting as a co-opted Parish Councillor and continues to apply to you until you cease to be a Parish Councillor.

This Code of Conduct applies to you when you are acting in your capacity as a Parish Councillor which may include when:

- (a) You misuse your position as a Parish Councillor;
- (b) Your actions would give the impression to a reasonable member of the public with knowledge of all the facts that you are acting as a Parish Councillor;

The Code applies to all forms of communication and interaction, including:

- (a) At face-to-face meetings;
- (b) At online or telephone meetings;
- (c) In written communication;
- (d) In verbal communication;
- (e) In non-verbal communication;
- (f) In electronic and social media communication, posts, statements and comments.

You are also expected to uphold high standards of conduct and show leadership at all times when acting

as a Parish Councillor.

Support and advice

Parish Councillors are encouraged to seek advice from your Parish Clerk, who may refer matters to the Monitoring Officer of Darlington Borough Council.

Standards of councillor conduct

This section sets out your obligations, which are the minimum standards of conduct required of you as a Parish Councillor. Should your conduct fall short of these standards, a complaint may be made against you, which may result in action being taken.

Guidance is included to help explain the reasons for the obligations and how they should be followed.

General Conduct

1. Respect

As a Parish Councillor

1.1 I treat other Parish Councillors and members of the public with respect.

1.2 I treat Parish Councillor employees, employees and representatives of partner organisations and those volunteering for the Parish Council with respect and respect the role they play.

Respect 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 Parish Councillor, you can express, challenge, criticise and disagree with views, ideas, opinions and policies in a robust but civil manner. You should not, however, subject individuals, groups of people or organisations to personal attack.

In your contact with the public, you should treat them politely and courteously. Rude and offensive behaviour lowers the public's expectations and confidence in Parish Councillors.

In return, you have a right to expect respectful behaviour from the public. If members of the public are being abusive, intimidatory or threatening you are entitled to stop any conversation or interaction in person or online and report them to the local authority, the relevant social media provider or the police. This also applies to fellow Parish Councillors, where action could then be taken under the Parish Councillor Code of Conduct, and local authority employees, where concerns should be raised in line with the local authority's councillor- officer protocol.

2. Bullying, harassment and discrimination

As a Parish Councillor:

2.1 I do not bully any person.

2.2 I do not harass any person.

2.3 I promote equalities and do not discriminate unlawfully against any person.

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) characterises bullying as offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour, an abuse or misuse of power through means that undermine, humiliate, denigrate or injure the recipient. 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 may not always be obvious or noticed by others.

The Protection from Harassment Act 1997 defines harassment as conduct that causes alarm or distress or puts people in fear of violence and must involve such conduct on at least two occasions. It can include repeated attempts to impose unwanted communications and contact upon a person in a manner that could be expected to cause distress or fear in any reasonable person.

Unlawful discrimination is where someone is treated unfairly because of a protected characteristic. Protected characteristics are specific aspects of a person's identity defined by the Equality Act 2010. They are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

The Equality Act 2010 places specific duties on Parish Councils. Parish Councillors have a central role to play in ensuring that equality issues are integral to the Parish Council's performance and strategic aims, and that there is a strong vision and public commitment to equality across public services.

3. Impartiality of Parish Councillors of the Parish Council

As a Parish Councillor:

3.1 I do not compromise, or attempt to compromise, the impartiality of anyone who works for, or on behalf of, the Parish Council.

Parish Councillors work for the Parish Council as a whole and must be politically neutral. They should not be coerced or persuaded to act in a way that would undermine their neutrality. You can question Parish Councillors 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. However, 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.

4. Confidentiality and access to information

As a Parish Councillor:

4.1 I do not disclose information:

- a. given to me in confidence by anyone**
- b. acquired by me which I believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, unless**
 - i. I have received the consent of a person authorised to give it;**
 - ii. I am required by law to do so;**
 - iii. the disclosure is made to a third party for the purpose of obtaining professional legal advice provided that the third party agrees not to disclose the information to any other person; or**
 - iv. the disclosure is:**
 - 1. reasonable and in the public interest; and**
 - 2. made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the local authority; and**
 - 3. based on consultation with the Monitoring Officer prior to its release.**

4.2 I do not improperly use knowledge gained solely as a result of my role as a Parish Councillor for the advancement of myself, my friends, my family members, my employer or my business interests.

4.3 I do not prevent anyone from getting information that they are entitled to by law.

Parish Councils must work openly and transparently, and their proceedings and printed materials are open to the public, except in certain legally defined 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 Parish Council must be treated in a confidential manner. Examples include personal data relating to individuals or information relating to ongoing negotiations.

5. Disrepute

As a Parish Councillor:

5.1 I do not bring my role or Parish Council into disrepute.

As a Parish Councillor, you are trusted 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 you, other Parish Councillors and/or your Parish Council and may lower the public's confidence in you or your Parish Council's ability to discharge your/its functions. For example, behaviour that is considered dishonest and/or deceitful can bring your Parish Council into disrepute.

You are able to hold the Parish Council and fellow Parish Councillors to account and are able to constructively challenge and express concern about decisions and processes undertaken by the Parish Council whilst continuing to adhere to other aspects of this Code of Conduct.

6. Use of position

As a Parish Councillor:

6.1 I do not use, or attempt to use, my position improperly to the advantage or disadvantage of myself or anyone else.

Your position as a Parish Councillor provides you with certain opportunities, responsibilities, and privileges, and you make choices all the time that will impact others. However, you should not take advantage of these opportunities to further your own or others' private interests or to disadvantage anyone unfairly.

7. Use of Parish Council resources and facilities

As a Parish Councillor:

7.1 I do not misuse Parish Council resources.

7.2 I will, when using the resources of the Parish Council or authorising their use by others:

- a. act in accordance with the Parish Council's requirements; and**
- b. 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 Parish Council.**

You may be provided with resources and facilities by the Parish Council to assist you in carrying out your duties as a Parish Councillor.

Examples include:

- (a) Stationery;
- (b) Equipment such as computers;
- (c) Transport;

These are given to you to help you carry out your role as a Parish Councillor more effectively and are not to be used for business or personal gain. They should be used in accordance with the purpose for which they have been provided and the Parish Council's own policies regarding their use.

8. Complying with the Code of Conduct

As a Parish Councillor:

8.1 I undertake Code of Conduct training provided by my Parish Council.

8.2 I cooperate with any Code of Conduct investigation and/or determination.

8.3 I do not intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is likely to be a complainant, witness or involved with the administration of any investigation or proceedings.

8.4 I comply with any sanction imposed on me following a finding that I have breached the Code of Conduct.

It is extremely important for you as a Parish Councillor to demonstrate high standards, for you to have your actions open to scrutiny and for you not to undermine public trust in the Parish Council or its governance. If you do not understand or are concerned about the Parish Council's processes in handling a complaint you should raise this with your Monitoring Officer

Protecting your reputation and the reputation of the Parish Council

9. Interests

As a Parish Councillor:

9.1 I register and disclose my interests.

Section 29 of the Localism Act 2011 requires the Monitoring Officer to establish and maintain a register of interests of members of the Parish Council.

You need to register your interests so that the public, Parish Council employees and fellow Parish Councillors know which of your interests might give rise to a conflict of interest. The register is a public document that can be consulted when (or before) an issue arises. The register also protects you by allowing you to demonstrate openness and a willingness to be held accountable. You are personally responsible for deciding whether or not you should disclose 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 disclosed by you or other Parish Councillors when making or taking part in decisions, so that decision making is seen by the public as open and honest. This helps to ensure that public confidence in the integrity of the Parish Council is maintained.

You should note that failure to register or disclose a disclosable pecuniary interest as set out in **Table 1**, is a criminal offence under the Localism Act 2011.

Appendix B sets out the detailed provisions on registering and disclosing interests. If in doubt, you should always seek advice from your Monitoring Officer.

10. Gifts and hospitality

As a Parish Councillor:

10.1 I do not accept gifts or hospitality, irrespective of estimated value, which could give rise

to real or substantive personal gain or a reasonable suspicion of influence on my part to show favour from persons seeking to acquire, develop or do business with the Parish Council or from persons who may apply to the Parish Council for any permission, licence or other significant advantage.

10.2 I register with the Monitoring Officer any gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £50 within 28 days of its receipt.

10.3 I register with the Monitoring Officer any significant gift or hospitality that I have been offered but have refused to accept.

In order to protect your position and the reputation of the Parish Council, 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 Parish Councillor. The presumption should always be not to accept significant gifts or hospitality. However, there may be times when such a refusal may be difficult if it is seen as rudeness in which case, you could accept it but must ensure it is publicly registered. However, you do not need

to register gifts and hospitality which are not related to your role as a Parish Councillor, such as Christmas gifts from your friends and family. It is also important to note that it is appropriate to accept normal expenses and hospitality associated with your duties as a Parish Councillor. If you are unsure, do contact your Monitoring Officer for guidance.

Appendices

Appendix A – The Seven Principles of Public Life

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 disclose 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.

Appendix B Registering interests

Within 28 days of becoming a Parish Councillor or your re-election or re-appointment to office you must register with the Monitoring Officer the interests which fall within the categories set out in **Table 1 (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests)** which are as described in "The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012". You should also register details of your other personal interests which fall within the categories set out in **Table 2 (Other Registerable Interests)**.

"Disclosable Pecuniary Interest" means an interest of yourself, or of your partner if you are aware of your partner's interest, within the descriptions set out in Table 1 below.

"Partner" means a spouse or civil partner, or a person with whom you are living as husband or wife, or a person with whom you are living as if you are civil partners.

1. You must ensure that your register of interests is kept up-to-date and within 28 days of becoming aware of any new interest, or of any change to a registered interest, notify the Monitoring Officer.
2. A 'sensitive interest' is as an interest which, if disclosed, could lead to the Parish Councillor, or a person connected with the Parish Councillor, being subject to violence or intimidation.
3. Where you have a 'sensitive interest' you must notify the Monitoring Officer with the reasons why you believe it is a sensitive interest. If the Monitoring Officer agrees they will withhold the interest from the public register.

Non participation in case of disclosable pecuniary interests

4. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to one of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in **Table 1**, you must disclose the interest, not participate 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 disclose the nature of the interest, just that you have an interest. Dispensation may be granted in limited circumstances, to enable you to participate and vote on a matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest.
5. Where you have a disclosable pecuniary interest on a matter to be considered or is being considered by you as a Parish Councillor in exercise of your executive function, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest and must not take any steps or further steps in the matter apart from arranging for someone else to deal with it.

Disclosure of Other Registerable Interests

6. Where a matter arises at a meeting which **directly relates** to the financial interest or wellbeing of one of your Other Registerable Interests (as set out in **Table 2**), you must disclose 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 disclose the nature of the interest.

Disclosure of Non-Registerable Interests

7. Where a matter arises at a meeting which **directly relates** to your financial interest or well-being (and is not a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest set out in Table 1) or a financial interest or well-being

of a relative or close associate, you must disclose the interest. You may speak on the matter

only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting. Otherwise, you 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 disclose the nature of the interest.

8. 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 relative or close associate; or
- (c) A financial interest or wellbeing of a body included under Other Registrable Interests as set out in **Table 2**;

you must disclose the interest. In order to determine whether you can remain in the meeting after disclosing your interest the following test should be applied.

- (a) Your own financial interest or well-being;
- (b) A financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate; or
- (c) A financial interest or wellbeing of a body included under Other Registrable Interests as set out in **Table 2**

you must disclose the interest. In order to determine whether you can remain in the meeting after disclosing your interest the following test should be applied.

9. Where a matter (referred to in paragraph 8 above) **affects** the financial interest or well-being:

- (a) To a greater extent than it affects the financial interests of the majority of inhabitants of the ward affected by the decision and;
- (b) A reasonable member of the public knowing all the facts would believe that it would affect your view of the wider public interest.

You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting. Otherwise, you 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 disclose the nature of the interest.

10. Where you have an Other Registrable Interest or Non-Registrable Interest on a matter to be considered or is being considered by you as a Parish Councillor in exercise of your executive function, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest and must not take any steps or further steps in the matter apart from arranging for someone else to deal with it.

Interests which do not prevent participation

11. You can participate in a decision that relates to the functions of the Parish Council in respect of:-

- (a) An allowance, payment or indemnity given to members;
- (b) Any ceremonial honour given to members; and
- (c) Setting a precept under the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (*subject to the paragraph below*).

Local Government Finance Act 1992

12. You should note that under Section 106 the Local Government Finance Act 1992, that at any

meeting considering the setting of Precept, if you are in arrears of Council Tax (2 months or more) you must make a declaration that you are in Council Tax arrears and you cannot vote on the setting of Precept. You may commit a criminal offence if you fail comply.

Table 1: Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

This table sets out the explanation of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in the [Relevant Authorities \(Disclosable Pecuniary Interests\) Regulations 2012](#).

Subject	Description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	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 council) made to the Parish Councillor during the previous 12-month period for expenses incurred by him/her in carrying out his/her duties as a Parish 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 Parish Councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the Parish 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 Parish 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 Parish Council. 'Land' excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not give the Parish Councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the Parish Councillor is living as if they were spouses/ civil partners (alone or jointly with another) a right to occupy or to receive income.
Licenses	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the Parish Council for a month or longer

Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to the Parish Councillor's knowledge)— (a) the landlord is the Parish Council; and (b) the tenant is a body that the Parish Councillor, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the Parish 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	<i>Any beneficial interest in securities* of a body where— (a) that body (to the Parish Councillor's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the Parish 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 Parish Councillor, or his/ her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom Parish Councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners have a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.</i>

* 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 Registrable Interests

You must register as an Other Registrable Interest:

- (a) Any unpaid directorships;
- (b) Any body of which you are a member or are in a position of general control or management and to which you are nominated or appointed by your authority;
- (c) Any body:
 - (i) Exercising functions of a public nature;
 - (ii) Directed to charitable purposes, or;
 - (iii) 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.