



Brixham Town Council

Code of Conduct

Review History

Adopted: April 2017

Review: May 2018, June 2019, June 2020



CODE OF CONDUCT

PART 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Public Duty and Interests: An introduction

- 1 This Code applies to all Members of Brixham Town Council ('the Council').
- 1.2 When acting in your capacity as a Member of the Council, you should have regard to the Principles of Public Life namely, Selflessness, Honesty / Integrity, Objectivity, Accountability, Openness, Personal judgment, Respect for others, Duty to uphold the law, Stewardship and Leadership. An explanation of what compliance with each of these principles requires is included at appendix A.
- 1.3 When acting in your capacity as a Member of the Council –
 - (a) 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, a member of your family, close associate or relevant person;
 - (b) 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;
 - (c) when carrying out your public duties you must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias;
 - (d) you are accountable to the public for your decisions and actions and must submit yourself to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this;
 - (e) you must 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. You should be prepared to give reasons for your decisions and actions in accordance with any statutory requirements and any reasonable additional requirements imposed by the Council or contained in its Constitution;
 - (f) you must be truthful and declare any interests, whether disclosable or personal, 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 at Part 2 of this Code;
 - (g) you must, when using or authorising the use by others of the resources of the Council, ensure that such resources are not used improperly for political purposes (including party political purposes) and that any use is in accordance with the Council's reasonable requirements;
 - (h) you must have regard to any applicable Local Authority Code of Publicity made under the Local Government Act 1986 or any similar Communications Protocol or Code produced by the Council (as set out at Appendix C);

- (i) you must promote and support high standards of conduct when serving in your public post. You should exhibit these principles in your own behaviour, actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.
- 1.4 Whilst you may be strongly influenced by the views of others, it is your responsibility alone to decide what view to take on any issue which Members have to decide.
- 1.5 You must not do anything as a Member which you could not justify to the public.
- 1.6 The reputation of the Council depends on your conduct and what the public believes about your conduct.
- 1.7 It is not enough to avoid actual impropriety, you should at all times avoid any occasion for suspicion or appearance of improper conduct.
- 1.8 It is your responsibility to comply with the provisions of this Code.

Definitions

2. In this Code –

“interest or interests” have the meanings set out in Part 2 of this Code

“relevant person” means:

- you or
- your spouse or civil partner, or
- a person with whom you are living as husband and wife or as if they were civil partners

“relevant period” means a period of 12 months ending with the date on which you notified the Monitoring Office of an interest

“meeting” means any meeting of –

- the Council;
- any of the Council’s Committees, Sub-Committees or Working Groups;

“Member” includes a co-opted member

“Regulations” means the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 (SI 2012/1464)

“sensitive information” has the meaning given to it in paragraph 7.4

Scope

3. You must comply with this Code whenever you are acting in your official capacity, when:
- (a) you are engaged on the business of the Council; or
 - (b) you behave so as to give a reasonable person the impression that you are acting as a representative of the Council or in your capacity as a Member.

General obligations

4. You **must** –

- (a) treat others with courtesy and respect;
- (b) when reaching decisions on any matter, do so on the merits of the circumstances and in the public interest and have reasonable regard to any relevant advice provided to you by an officer of the Council;
- (c) before making any written allegation to the Torbay Council Monitoring Officer about the conduct of another Member of this Council you should consult with the Clerk to the Council.

5. You **must not** –

- (a) attempt to use your position as a Member improperly to confer on or secure for yourself or any other person, an advantage or disadvantage;
- (b) do anything which may cause the Council to breach a statutory duty or any of the equality enactments (as defined in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 the requirements of which are included at appendix B);
- (c) bully any person (bullying may be characterised as any single act or pattern of offensive, intimidating, malicious, insulting or humiliating behaviour; an abuse or misuse of power or authority which attempts to undermine or coerce or has the effect of undermining or coercing an individual or group of individuals by gradually eroding their confidence or capability which may cause them to suffer stress or fear);
- (d) intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is or is likely to be –
 - (i) a complainant;
 - (ii) a witness; or
 - (iii) involved in the administration of any investigation or proceedings, in relation to an allegation that any Member has failed to comply with the Council's Code of Conduct; or
- (e) do anything which compromises or is likely to compromise the impartiality of those who work for, or on behalf of, the Council;
- (f) 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 consent of a person authorised to give it;
 - (ii) you are required by law to do so;
 - (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 –
 - (A) in the public interest; and
 - (B) made in good faith, and
 - (C) in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the Council;
- (g) prevent another person from gaining access to information to which that person is entitled by law;
- (h) conduct yourself in a manner or behave in such a way so as to give a reasonable person the impression that you have brought your office or the Council into disrepute.

PART 2 INTERESTS

Registration of Interests

- 6. You must, within 28 days of—
 - (a) this Code being adopted by, or applied to, the Council; or

- (b) your taking office as a Member or Co-opted Member of the Council, whichever is the later, and annually thereafter, provide written notification to the Clerk of:
- (i) 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); and
 - (ii) any other personal interest as may be defined by the Council from time to time; which will be recorded in the Council's Register of Members' Interests and made available for public inspection including on the Council's website.

- 6.1 Within 28 days of becoming aware of any new interest or change to any interest already registered, you must register details of that new interest or change by providing written notification to the Clerk.
- 6.2 Whether or not an interest within paragraphs 7.1 and 7.2 below has been entered onto the Council's register, you must disclose any interest to a meeting at which you are present in any matter being considered, in accordance with paragraph 8 below, unless that matter is 'sensitive information'.
- 6.3 Following any disclosure of an interest not on the Council's register or the subject of pending notification, you must notify the Clerk of the interest within 28 days beginning with the date of disclosure.
- 6.4 In relation to disclosable pecuniary interests, in this Part of the Code the expressions in the left hand column below have the meanings attributed to them in the right hand column:

"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
"member"	Includes a co-opted member
"relevant authority"	means the authority of which you are a member
"relevant person"	means you, your spouse or civil partner, a person with whom you are living with as husband and wife or a person with whom you are living with as if you are civil partners
"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
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7. The interests you **must** register are:

7.1 those disclosable pecuniary interests defined by The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 (SI 2012/1464) as set out below, namely:

- (a) any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain by you or a relevant person;
- (b) any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the Council) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred in carrying out your duties as a Member, or towards your expenses, including any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992;
- (c) any contract which is made between you or, so far as you are aware, a relevant person (as defined at Para 2 above) (in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the Council:
 - (1) the landlord is the Council; and
 - (2) the tenant is a body in which you or, so far as you are aware, a relevant person has a beneficial interest.
- (d) any beneficial interest in land held by you, or so far as you are aware, a relevant person which is within the administrative area of the Council;
- (e) any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the administrative area of the Council for a month or longer
- (f) any tenancy where (to your knowledge):
 - (1) the landlord is the Council; and
 - (2) the tenant is a body in which you or, so far as you are aware, a relevant person has a beneficial interest.
- (g) any beneficial interest that you or, so far as you are aware, a relevant person has in securities of a body where:
 - (1) that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the administrative area of the Council and
 - (2) either:
 - (A) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or
 - (B) 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.

7.2 In addition to the disclosable pecuniary interests prescribed by the Regulations this Code also requires that you **must** register the following interests:

- (a) your membership of any body:
 - (1) to which you have been appointed by the Council;
 - (2) which exercises functions of a public nature directed to charitable purposes; or
 - (3) whose principal purposes include influence of public opinion or policy.

(b) your membership of any political party or trade union.

7.3 In addition to those interests listed at 7.1 and 7.2 above which you are required to register, you **may** wish also to declare membership of any body which, in your view, might create a conflict of interest in carrying out your duties as a Member, such as membership of the Freemasons or any similar body.

7.4 Where Torbay Council's Monitoring Officer agrees that any information relating to your interests is "*sensitive information*" namely information whose availability for inspection by the public is likely to create a serious risk that any person may be subjected to violence or intimidation, you need not include that information when registering that interest, or, as the case may be, any change to that interest.

7.5 You must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any change of circumstances which means that information excluded is no longer sensitive information, notify the Clerk asking that the information be included in the Council's Register of Members' Interests.

Declaration of Interests

8. Unless a dispensation has been granted, you may not participate in any discussion of, vote on, or discharge any function which relates to or is likely to affect any matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest as defined by Regulations referred to at Para 6(b)(i).

8.1 Where you have any interest in business of the Council and you attend a meeting at which that business is to be considered, you must:

- (a) disclose to that meeting the existence and nature of that interest but where your interest is sensitive you are not required to disclose the nature of the interest but merely the fact that you have an interest in the matter concerned;
- (b) disclose any interest, no later than the commencement of the consideration of the business in which you have that interest, or (if later) the time at which the interest becomes apparent to you;
- (c) where you have a disclosable pecuniary interest, withdraw from the room or hall where a meeting considering the business is being held at the commencement of the consideration of that business in which you have that interest, or (if later) the time at which the interest becomes apparent to you;
- (d) not seek to influence improperly any decision about that business; unless you have obtained a dispensation from Torbay Council's Monitoring Officer.

8.2 Members should note that the following is a criminal offence:

- (a) failing to notify Torbay Council's monitoring officer of any disclosable pecuniary interests which the person has at the time when the notification is given, before the end of 28 days beginning with the day on which the person becomes a member or co-opted member of the authority;
- (b) failing to disclose a disclosable pecuniary interest to a meeting which has not been previously notified to the monitoring officer and if that interest is not the subject of a pending notification, failing to notify the authority's monitoring officer of the interest before the end of 28 days beginning with the date of the disclosure;

- (c) participating, or participating further, in any discussion of a matter in which a member has a disclosable pecuniary interest;
- (d) participating in any vote, or further vote, taken on the matter at the meeting in which a member has a disclosable pecuniary interest.

2. Sponsorship

Please give details of any person or body (other than the Council) who has made any payment to you in respect of your election or any expenses you have incurred in carrying out your duties as a Councillor.

3. Securities: Interests in Companies

Please give details of body which has a place of business or owns land in the Council's area and in which you have a beneficial interest (a shareholding) of more than £25,000 (nominal value) or more than 1/100th of the total share issue of that body (whichever is the lower) or if there is more than one class of share, the total nominal value of shares in any class of that body of more than 1/100th of the total shares of that class

Note: It is not necessary to declare the nature or size of the holding, simply the name of the company or other body.

4. Contracts: for Goods, Works or Services with the Council

Please give details of any current, existing contracts for goods, works or services between the Council and you or any body, firm or company by which you are employed or which you own or in which you have a beneficial interest, as referred to at 3 above.

5. Landholdings and Licenses in the Area

Please give the address or other description (sufficient to identify the location) of any land or property in the Council's area in which you have a beneficial interest, indicating whether you are the owner, lessee or tenant, including land in which you may have a licence, alone or with others, to occupy for a period of one month or longer.

You must include the land and house you live in and for example an allotment you own or use.

6. Corporate Tenancies: Land leased from the Council

Please give the address or other description (sufficient to identify the location) of any land leased or licensed from the Council by a you or any body firm or company by which you are employed or which you own or in which you have a beneficial interest (specified at 3 above).

7. Membership of Other Bodies

Please give details of your membership of, or any position of general control or management, of any bodies in the categories listed below:

Any Body or Organisation to which you have been appointed or nominated by the Council as its representative

Any body which exercises functions of a public nature directed to charitable purposes <i>(e.g., an Industrial and Provident Society or Charitable Body)</i>
Any Body whose principle purpose is to influence public opinion or policy or which, in your view, might create a conflict of interest in carrying out their duties as a Councillor. <i>(e.g. Political Party; Trade Union, Professional Association, Local Action Forum, Civic Society or Interest Group (e.g. National Trust; RSPB: Greenpeace or membership of the Freemasons or similar body)</i>

DECLARATION

I recognise that if I fail to comply with the Code of Conduct for Members of Brixham Town Council or:

- (i) omit any information that should be included in this Notice;
- (ii) give false or misleading information; or
- (iii) do not tell the Council of any changes to this Notice or new interests I acquire, that may be a criminal offence and/or the matter may be referred for investigation.

Signed :

Appendix A

General principles of public life

Selflessness – members should serve only the public interest and should never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person.

Honesty and integrity – members should not place themselves in situations where their honesty and integrity may be questioned, should not behave improperly, and should on all occasions avoid the appearance of such behaviour.

Objectivity – members should make decisions on merit, including when making appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards or benefits.

Accountability – members should be accountable to the public for their actions and the manner in which they carry out their responsibilities, and should co-operate fully and honestly with any scrutiny appropriate to their particular office.

Openness – members should be as open as possible about their actions and those of their authority, and should be prepared to give reasons for those actions.

Leadership – members should promote and support these principles by leadership, and by example, and should act in a way that secures or preserves public confidence.

Personal judgement – members may take account of the views of others, including their political groups, but should reach their own conclusions on the issues before them and act in accordance with those conclusions.

Respect for others – members should promote equality by not discriminating unlawfully against any person, and by treating people with respect, regardless of their race, age, religion, gender, sexual orientation or disability. They should respect the impartiality and integrity of the authority's statutory officers and its other employees.

Duty to uphold the law – members should uphold the law and, on all occasions, act in accordance with the trust that the public is entitled to place in them.

Stewardship – members should do whatever they are able to do to ensure that their authorities use their resources prudently, and in accordance with the law.

Appendix B

Public sector equality duty (extract from s149 of the Equality Act 2010)

- (1) A public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to—
 - (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under [the Equality Act 2010];
 - (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
 - (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- (2) A person who is not a public authority but who exercises public functions must, in the exercise of those functions, have due regard to the matters mentioned in subsection (1).
- (3) Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to—
 - (a) remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
 - (b) take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
 - (c) encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.
- (4) The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.
- (5) Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to—
 - (a) tackle prejudice, and
 - (b) promote understanding
- (6) Compliance with the duties in this section may involve treating some persons more favourably than others; but that is not to be taken as permitting conduct that would otherwise be prohibited by or under this Act.
- (7) The relevant protected characteristics are—age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.

Appendix C

Local Authority Code of Publicity

Introduction

1. This code applies to all local authorities in England specified in section 6 of the Local Government Act 1986 and to other authorities in England which have that provision applied to them by other legislation. Where the term “local authorities” is used in this code it should be taken as referring to both those categories of authority. References to “the Act” are to the Local Government Act 1986.
2. Local authorities are required by section 4(1) of the Act to have regard to the contents of this code in coming to any decision on publicity. Section 6 of the Act defines publicity as “any communication in whatever form, addressed to the public at large or a section of the public”. The code therefore applies in relation to all decisions by local authorities relating to paid advertising and leaflet campaigns, publication of free newspapers and newsheets and maintenance of websites – including the hosting of material which is created by third parties.
3. Nothing in this code overrides the prohibition by section 2 of the Act on the publication by local authorities of material which in whole or in part appears to be designed to affect public support for a political party. Paragraphs 21 to 24 offer some guidance for local authorities on the management of publicity which may contain or have links to party political material.

Principles

4. Publicity by local authorities should:-
 - be lawful
 - be cost effective
 - be objective
 - be even-handed
 - be appropriate
 - have regard to equality and diversity
 - be issued with care during periods of heightened sensitivity

Lawfulness

5. Local authorities should ensure that publicity complies with all applicable statutory provisions. Paid-for advertising must comply with the Advertising Standards Authority’s Advertising Codes.
6. Part 3 of the Communications Act 2003 prohibits political advertising on television or radio. Local authorities must ensure that their publicity does not breach these restrictions.
7. Section 125 of the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 places a specific restriction on the publication by a local authority of material relating to a referendum under Part 7 of that Act, during the period of 28 days immediately before the referendum is held.
8. Regulation 5 of the Local Authorities (Conduct of Referendums) (England) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/2089) prohibits local authorities from publishing material

in the 28 days immediately before a referendum which expresses support for, or opposition to a particular answer to a referendum question relating to the constitutional arrangements of the authority.

9. Regulation 15 of the Local Authorities (Referendums, Petitions and Directions) (England) Regulations 2000 (S.I. 2000/2852) prohibits local authorities from incurring expenditure to publish material which appears designed to influence people in deciding whether or not to sign a petition relating to the constitutional arrangements of the authority, or to assist others to publish such material.

Cost effectiveness

10. In relation to all publicity, local authorities should be able to confirm that consideration has been given to the value for money that is being achieved, including taking into account any loss of potential revenue arising from the use of local authority-owned facilities to host authority publicity.
11. In some circumstances it will be difficult to quantify value for money, for example where the publicity promotes a local amenity which is free to use. In such a case authorities should be able to show that they have given thought to alternative means of promoting the amenity and satisfied themselves that the means of publicity chosen is the most appropriate.
12. If another public authority, such as central government, has issued publicity on a particular topic, local authorities should incur expenditure on issuing publicity on the same matter only if they consider that additional value is achieved by the duplication of that publicity. Additional value might be achieved if locally produced publicity gives a local context to national issues.
13. The purchase of advertising space should not be used as a method of subsidising voluntary, public or commercial organisations.
14. Local authorities should consider whether it is appropriate to seek advice from economic analysts, public relations experts or other sources of expert advice before embarking on a publicity campaign involving very large expenditure.

Objectivity

15. Local authorities should ensure that publicity relating to policies and proposals from central government is balanced and factually accurate. Such publicity may set out the local authority's views and reasons for holding those views, but should avoid anything likely to be perceived by readers as constituting a political statement, or being a commentary on contentious areas of public policy.
16. Any publicity describing the council's policies and aims should be as objective as possible, concentrating on the facts or explanation or both. Local authorities should not use public funds to mount publicity campaigns whose primary purpose is to persuade the public to hold a particular view on a question of policy. It is acceptable for local authority publicity to correct erroneous material which has been published by other parties, despite the fact that the material being corrected may have been published with the intention of influencing the public's opinions about the policies of the authority. Such publicity should seek to explain the facts in an objective manner.

17. Where paid-for advertising is used by local authorities, it should be clearly identified as being advertising. Paid-for advertising, including advertisements for the recruitment of staff, should not be used in any publication owned or controlled by a political party.
18. Advertisements for the recruitment of staff should reflect the tradition of political impartiality of local authority employees and should not (except in the case of advertisements relating to the appointment of staff pursuant to section 9 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (assistants for political groups)) refer to any political activities or affiliations of candidates.

Even-handedness

19. Where local authority publicity addresses matters of political controversy it should seek to present the different positions in relation to the issue in question in a fair manner.
20. Other than in the circumstances described in paragraph 34 of this code, it is acceptable for local authorities to publicise the work done by individual members of the authority, and to present the views of those individuals on local issues. This might be appropriate, for example, when one councillor has been the “face” of a particular campaign. If views expressed by or attributed to individual councillors do not reflect the views of the local authority itself, such publicity should make this fact clear.
21. It is acceptable for local authorities to host publicity prepared by third parties – for example an authority may host a blog authored by members of the authority or a public forum on which members of the public may leave comments. Maintenance by a local authority of a website permitting the posting of material by third parties constitutes a continuing act of publication by that local authority which must accordingly have a system for moderating and removing any unacceptable material.
22. It is generally acceptable for local authorities to host publicity, such as a blog, which itself contains links to external sites over which the local authority has no control where the content of those sites would not itself comply with this code. This does not amount to giving assistance to any person for the publication of material which local authorities are not permitted to publish. However, particular care must be taken by local authorities during the period before elections and referendums to ensure that no breach of any legal restriction takes place. It may be necessary to suspend the hosting of material produced by third parties or public forums which contain links to impermissible material during such periods.
23. It is acceptable for publicity containing material prepared by third parties and hosted by local authorities to include logos of political parties or other organisations with which the third parties are associated.
24. It is acceptable for publicity produced or hosted by local authorities to include a logo associated with a particular member of the authority, such as a directly elected mayor, or leader of the authority. Publicity material produced by local authorities relating to a particular member must not seek to affect public support for that individual.

25. Where local authorities provide assistance to third parties to issue publicity they should ensure that the principles in this code are adhered to by the recipients of that assistance.

Appropriate use of publicity

26. Local authorities should not incur any expenditure in retaining the services of lobbyists for the purpose of the publication of any material designed to influence public officials, Members of Parliament, political parties or the Government to take a particular view on any issue.
27. Local authorities should not incur expenditure on providing stands or displays at conferences of political parties for the purpose of publicity designed to influence members of political parties to take a particular view on any issue.
28. Local authorities should not publish or incur expenditure in commissioning in hard copy or on any website, newsletters, newssheets or similar communications which seek to emulate commercial newspapers in style or content. Where local authorities do commission or publish newsletters, newssheets or similar communications, they should not issue them more frequently than quarterly, apart from parish councils which should not issue them more frequently than monthly. Such communications should not include material other than information for the public about the business, services and amenities of the council or other local service providers.
29. Publicity about local authorities and the services they provide should be freely available to anyone who wishes to receive such information in a format readily accessible and understandable by the person making the request or by any particular group for which services are provided.
30. All local authority publicity should clearly and unambiguously identify itself as a product of the local authority. Printed material, including any newsletters, newssheets or similar publications published by the local authority, should do this on the front page of the publication.

Equality and diversity etc

31. Publicity by local authorities may seek to influence (in accordance with the relevant law and in a way which they consider positive) the attitudes of local people or public behaviour in relation to matters of health, safety, crime prevention, race relations, equality, diversity and community issues.
32. Local authorities should consider how any publicity they issue can contribute to the promotion of any duties applicable to them in relation to the elimination of discrimination, the advancement of equality and the fostering of good relations.

Care during periods of heightened sensitivity

33. Local authorities should pay particular regard to the legislation governing publicity during the period of heightened sensitivity before elections and referendums – see paragraphs 7 to 9 of this code. It may be necessary to suspend the hosting of material produced by third parties, or to close public forums during this period to avoid breaching any legal restrictions.

34. During the period between the notice of an election and the election itself, local authorities should not publish any publicity on controversial issues or report views or proposals in such a way that identifies them with any individual members or groups of members. Publicity relating to individuals involved directly in the election should not be published by local authorities during this period unless expressly authorised by or under statute. It is permissible for local authorities to publish factual information which identifies the names, wards and parties of candidates at elections.
35. In general, local authorities should not issue any publicity which seeks to influence voters. However this general principle is subject to any statutory provision which authorises expenditure being incurred on the publication of material designed to influence the public as to whether to support or oppose a question put at a referendum. It is acceptable to publish material relating to the subject matter of a referendum, for example to correct any factual inaccuracies which have appeared in publicity produced by third parties, so long as this is even-handed and objective and does not support or oppose any of the options which are the subject of the vote.