



Dispensations Sub (Standards) Committee Agenda Supplement – Item 3

Date: WEDNESDAY, 3 JULY 2019

Time: 3.30 pm

Venue: COMMITTEE ROOM 1 - 2ND FLOOR WEST WING, GUILDHALL

3. DISPENSATION REQUESTS

Report of the Town Clerk

For Decision
(Pages 1 - 44)

Item received too late for circulation in conjunction with the Agenda.

John Barradell
Town Clerk and Chief Executive

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Committee: Dispensations Sub (Standards) Committee	Date: 3 July 2019
Subject: Requests for a Dispensation under the Corporation's approved Dispensations Policy	Public
Report of: Report of Town Clerk	For Decision
Report authors: Gemma Stokley Antoinette Duhaney	

Summary

Four Members have requested a dispensation to speak and or vote on any matter which affects their constituents and in which they may have a "pecuniary interest", except for matters which:

(a) affect them uniquely or more so than any of their constituents; and

(b) insofar as regards a dispensation to vote only, falls within the restriction imposed by section 618 of the Housing Act 1985 for as long as that provision remains on the statute book;

All three Members are requesting for the remainder of their current terms.

Recommendation

The Sub-Committee is asked to determine the applications for a dispensation.

Main Report

Background

1. Three Members have submitted requests for a dispensation. The Standards Committee has requested that all such applications are accompanied by a covering report. These applications are submitted under the new dispensations policy that came into force on 1 March 2019 (appendix 1). The statutory grounds for granting a dispensation under the Localism Act 2011, and the factors that your Committee should take into account when considering these applications, are set out and explained in that document.

The applications

2. The full applications for dispensations are appended to this report (appendix 2). All four applicants have chosen not to submit their requests using the

Dispensations Application Form produced by the Standards Committee, as all three identically assert that the Act refers only to a "written request" being made and does not require it to be in any prescribed form. They also suggest that, in their view, the form produced by the Standards Committee contains a fair amount of material that is not properly relevant to the consideration of their request.

3. This covering report does not seek to include all of the information included within the applications, however, it provides a summary of the dispensation sought in each case.

Mark Bostock

4. In summary, Mark Bostock confirms that he has the following "disclosable pecuniary interests" for the purpose of the Localism Act 2011 and that these interests have been published in his register of interests.:

(a) a long lease that he and his wife hold in a flat at 815 Frobisher Crescent in the Barbican Estate; and

(b) a lease of a store in the Barbican Estate.

5. Mark Bostock has confirmed that the dispensation request is to speak and vote for the remainder of his term of office (which ends in March 2021) on any matter which affects his constituents and in which he may have a "pecuniary interest", except for a matter which:

(a) affects him uniquely or more than any of his constituents; and

(b) insofar as regards a dispensation to vote only, falls within the restriction imposed by section 618 of the Housing Act 1985 for as long as that provision remains on the statute book;

6. Mr Bostock makes this request on the grounds that the grant of this dispensation is in "the interest of persons living in the authority's area".

7. Mr Bostock asserted that there was some urgency about his request, as he shall be attending meetings of the following committees at which matters will be decided in which, it may be argued, he has a "pecuniary interest":

(a) the Barbican Residential Committee on Monday 17 June, at which a "charging policy for car parking and stores" will be decided; and

8. (b) the Planning and Transportation Committee on Tuesday 18 June, at which a planning application (18/00335/LBC) will be considered for the installation of replacement illuminated signs in the upper level walkway at Defoe Place (close to the residential flats at the western end of Frobisher Crescent; my flat is in the middle of the Crescent).

Specific considerations

9. The dispensation request was received shortly before a meeting of the Barbican Residential Committee on 17 June. Given the timing of the request, it did not prove possible to convene a quorate meeting of the Dispensations Sub Committee in the five working days available before the 17 June and it was therefore decided that the most efficient way to proceed would be to separate out and consider the most pressing element of the application (namely the request to speak at the Barbican Residential Committee on Monday 17 June, at which a “charging policy for car parking and stores” will be decided) under the urgency provisions of Standing Order No. 41(a).
10. Mr Bostock was made aware that he already had a dispensation in place permitting him to “speak on general housing matters, as identified in dispensations policy, and also car parking spaces and private storage spaces, relating to Barbican residential estate until April 2020 insofar as those issues affect residents of the Barbican residential estate equally”. His application makes reference to the fact that he recognises that he may speak but in any event not vote at the 17 June BRC meeting, because of the restriction on voting in section 618 of the Housing Act 1985.
11. As noted above, Mr Bostock has lease of a store in the Barbican Estate. This is a recent acquisition and was not the case when the existing dispensation to speak on general housing matters, as identified in dispensations policy, and also car parking spaces and private storage spaces, relating to Barbican residential estate until April 2020 insofar as those issues affect residents of the Barbican residential estate equally was granted on 18 March 2019. For this reason, Mr Bostock clarified that he intended to seek re-confirmation that his dispensation in relation to this particular matter still stood.
12. The dispensation allowing Mr Bostock to continue to be able to “speak on general housing matters, as identified in dispensations policy, and also car parking spaces and private storage spaces, relating to Barbican residential estate until April 2020 insofar as those issues affect residents of the Barbican residential estate equally” was reconfirmed by the Town Clerk, in consultation with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Standards Committee under urgency procedures on 14 June 2019.
13. Following receipt of the request it has come to light that the planning application referred to (18/00335/LBC) will not now be considered by the Planning and Transportation Committee until 30 July 2019 at the earliest – there is therefore less urgency around this and we now therefore request that this element be dealt with separately, alongside the overarching request by this Dispensations Sub Committee.
14. Mr Bostock has received advice from the Comptroller and City Solicitor which states that “having regard to the relative locations of the signs [which are the subject of the applications] and of Frobisher Crescent, they do not consider that he would have a DPI in either application.

15. Nevertheless, Mr Bostock has confirmed that he would like to repeat his request for a general dispensation to allow him to speak and vote on these planning applications at, what will now be, the meeting on 30 July.
16. Mark Bostock is a Common Councillor for the Ward of Cripplegate and a Member of a number of committees including the Markets Committee, the Planning and Transportation Committee, the Barbican Residential Committee and Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queen's Park Committee.
17. The Planning and Transportation Committee is a Ward Committee consisting of four Alderman nominated by the Court of Alderman and up to 31 Commoners representing each Ward (two representatives for the Wards with six or more Members regardless of whether the Ward has sides) or Side of Ward. There are two representatives for the Ward of Cripplegate. The quorum for that Committee is any nine Members.

Susan Pearson

18. In summary, Susan Pearson confirms that she has a "disclosable pecuniary interest" for the purpose of the Localism Act 2011 consisting of a long lease that she holds in a flat at 21 Hatfield House, Golden Lane Estate, London EC1Y 0ST and that this has been published in her register of interests:
19. Ms Pearson has confirmed that the dispensation request is to speak and vote for the remainder of her term of office (which ends in March 2021) on any matter which affects her constituents and in which she may have a "pecuniary interest", except for a matter which:
 - (a) affects her uniquely or more than any of her constituents; and
 - (b) insofar as regards a dispensation to vote only, falls within the restriction imposed by section 618 of the Housing Act 1985 for as long as that provision remains on the statute book;
20. Ms Pearson makes this request on the grounds that the grant of this dispensation is in "the interest of persons living in the authority's area".
21. Ms Pearson highlights the need for timeliness as she shall be attending a meeting of the Community and Children's Services Committee on 12 July 2019. The agenda for that meeting is not yet known, but she highlights that matters are frequently considered by this committee which affect her constituents and in which she may occasionally have a "pecuniary interest".

Specific considerations

22. Susan Pearson is a Common Councillor for the Ward of Cripplegate and a Member of a number of committees including the Planning and Transportation Committee, the Finance Committee, the Community and Children's Services Committee and the Barbican Residential Committee.

The Community and Children's Services Committee is a Ward Committee consisting of two Alderman nominated by the Court of Alderman and up to 33

Commoners representing each Ward (two representatives for the Wards with six or more Members regardless of whether the Ward has sides) or Side of Ward. Those Wards having 200 or more residents (based on the Ward List) are able to nominate a maximum of two representatives. There are also a limited number of Members co-opted by the Committee (e.g. the two parent governors required by law). There are two representatives for the Ward of Cripplegate. The quorum for that Committee is any nine Members [N.B. - the co-opted Members only count as part of the quorum for matters relating to the Education Function].

Jason Pritchard

23. In summary, Jason Pritchard confirms that he has a "disclosable pecuniary interest" for the purpose of the Localism Act 2011 consisting of a council tenancy that he holds. This interest has not been published in his register of interests because he asserts that it is a sensitive interest, the details of which he has requested be withheld under Section 32 of the Localism Act 2011. As such, Mr Pritchard's application (with details of his disclosable pecuniary interest redacted) is attached at appendix 2.
24. Mr Pritchard has confirmed that the dispensation request is to speak and vote for the remainder of his term of office (which ends in March 2021) on any matter which affects his constituents and in which he may have a "pecuniary interest", except for a matter which:
 - (a) affects him uniquely or more than any of his constituents; and
 - (b) insofar as regards a dispensation to vote only, falls within the restriction imposed by section 618 of the Housing Act 1985 for as long as that provision remains on the statute book;
25. Mr Pritchard makes this request on the grounds that the grant of this dispensation is in "the interest of persons living in the authority's area".
26. Mr Pritchard highlights the need for timeliness as he shall be attending a meeting of the Community and Children's Services Committee on 12 July 2019. The agenda for that meeting is not yet known, but he highlights that matters are frequently considered by this committee which affect his constituents and in which he may occasionally have a "pecuniary interest".

Specific considerations

27. Jason Pritchard is a Common Councillor for the Ward of Portsoken and a Member of a number of committees including the Community and Children's Services Committee and the Port Health and Environmental Services Committee.
28. The Community and Children's Services Committee is a Ward Committee consisting of two Alderman nominated by the Court of Alderman and up to 33 Commoners representing each Ward (two representatives for the Wards with six or more Members regardless of whether the Ward has sides) or Side of Ward. Those Wards having 200 or more residents (based on the Ward List)

are able to nominate a maximum of two representatives. There are also a limited number of Members co-opted by the Committee (e.g. the two parent governors required by law). There are two representatives for the Ward of Portsoken. The quorum for that Committee is any nine Members [N.B. - the co-opted Members only count as part of the quorum for matters relating to the Education Function].

Deputy Brian Mooney

29. In summary, Brian Mooney confirms that he has a "disclosable pecuniary interest" for the purpose of the Localism Act 2011 consisting of two flats in Queen's Quay, Upper Thames Street, London EC4. This interest has been published in his register of interests.
30. Deputy Mooney has confirmed that the dispensation request is to speak and vote for the remainder of his term of office (which ends in March 2021) on any matter which affects his constituents and in which he may have a "pecuniary interest", except for a matter which:
 - (a) affects him uniquely or more than any of his constituents; and
 - (b) insofar as regards a dispensation to vote only, falls within the restriction imposed by section 618 of the Housing Act 1985 for as long as that provision remains on the statute book;
31. Deputy Mooney makes this request on the grounds that the grant of this dispensation is in "the interest of persons living in the authority's area".

Specific considerations

32. Brian Mooney is Deputy for the Ward of Queenhithe and a Member of a number of committees including the Markets Committee, the Planning and Transportation Committee and the Port Health and Environmental Services Committee.

Conclusion

33. A summary of current dispensations awarded since May 2017 by the Standards Committee, Dispensations Sub (Standards) Committee and under Standing Orders 41(a) and (b) is attached as appendix 3.
34. The Sub-Committee is asked to determine these applications in accordance with the new policy on the granting of dispensations that came into force on 1 March 2019.

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Standards Committee

Policy and guidance on the granting of dispensations under the Localism Act 2011 and the Members' Code of Conduct

Introduction

Purpose of this document

1. The purpose of this document is to explain:
 - (a) what a dispensation is, and when it might be necessary to apply for one in order to participate in an item of business;
 - (b) the process for applying for a dispensation;
 - (c) the statutory grounds for granting a dispensation;
 - (d) the agreed additional factors that will be taken into account in deciding whether one or more of the statutory grounds have been satisfied; and
 - (e) the general policy position on the granting of dispensations.
2. The aim is to provide as much guidance as possible to Members and Co-opted Members (referred to collectively here as "Members") about when it might be appropriate to apply for a dispensation, the information that should be provided in the application form in every case, and additional information that might usefully be provided in order to support a particular application. This document will also be used by the Standards Committee to ensure consistency in decision making.

Application

3. The Localism Act 2011 applies to the City Corporation in its capacity as a local authority or police authority. However, the City Corporation has chosen to apply the Members' Code of Conduct, including the rules on disclosable pecuniary interests, to all of its functions – not just its local authority and police authority functions. The Code of Conduct applies to any member of the City Corporation and any external or co-opted member of a committee of the City Corporation (collectively referred to as a "Member" in this document).

Statement of general policy

4. The default statutory position is that a Member who has a disclosable pecuniary interest in any matter being considered at a meeting cannot speak or vote on that matter. Members may apply for a dispensation from these restrictions on specified statutory grounds and all applications will be decided on their individual merits. The Standards Committee will exercise its discretionary power to grant dispensations subject to its general duty to promote high standards of conduct; in a way that is consistent with the Seven Principles of Public Life and helps to maintain public

confidence in the conduct of the City Corporation's business. In considering whether and how to exercise its discretion the Standards Committee will need to see good reasons why an application should succeed on one or more of the statutory grounds, with particular reference to the additional factors set out in this document. **The onus is on the Member making an application to demonstrate that a dispensation is justified in the circumstances.**

5. The Court of Common Council has requested that the Standards Committee "...adopt a position where Members would generally be granted a dispensation to speak (but not vote) on all matters concerning their Ward where they have an engaged disclosable pecuniary interest other than when that disclosable pecuniary interest would be directly and materially impacted by a matter to be determined at a meeting of the Court or one of its committees or sub-committees, subject of course to the proper exercise of the statutory discretion in each case." This is the guiding principle that underpins this policy.

Disclosable pecuniary interests

6. In order to consider dispensations it is first necessary to understand the rules around disclosable pecuniary interests – what they are, when they are engaged and their effect on participation. A summary of the position is therefore set out at Appendix 1. Members should also refer to the other guidance available on disclosable pecuniary interests and the Members' Code of Conduct, which can be accessed via the link in Appendix 1.

Granting dispensations

The process

7. A relevant authority may, on a written request made to the proper officer of the authority by a Member of the authority, grant a dispensation relieving the Member from either or both of the restrictions on speaking or voting in cases described in the dispensation. A dispensation must specify the period for which it has effect, which may not exceed four years. At the City Corporation the granting of such dispensations is a function of the Standards Committee and its Dispensations Sub-Committee (referred to collectively in this document as "the Standards Committee") although individual applications will normally be considered by the Dispensations Sub-Committee. The Standards Committee has decided to delegate authority to determine certain types of straightforward dispensation applications to the Town Clerk.
8. Dispensation applications, whether determined by the Standards Committee, or by the Town Clerk under delegated authority, are subject to the statutory rules on public access to information in the normal way. In most cases the public interest in disclosing this information will outweigh the public interest in maintaining any applicable exemption. This means that the detail of any application will normally be made public, even if it contains special category personal data, including information about a protected characteristic, that is relevant to the application.
9. As previously stated, the onus is on individual Members to decide whether they have a disclosable pecuniary interest in any given matter. Therefore the Standards

Committee will generally assume that any dispensation being sought is required in order to allow the Member concerned to participate in the relevant item of business and will not normally refuse a request simply on the basis that a dispensation is not thought to be necessary. The only exception to this is where the facts as disclosed in the application form could not possibly engage a disclosable pecuniary interest. **Any dispensation is entirely permissive in nature and does not impose any restrictions on speaking or voting where no such restrictions otherwise exist.**

10. The expectation is that the Town Clerk will read out any applicable dispensations at an appropriate point in the meeting, either under the agenda item on Members' declarations or at the start of the consideration of the item of business in question. However it is the responsibility of the Member concerned to make sure that the existence and nature of any dispensation being relied upon is made known at a meeting.
11. Any dispensation relates only to the disclosable pecuniary interest(s) cited in the application. If a Member has another engaged disclosable pecuniary interest, that was either omitted from the original application, or arose after the original application was made, then this will not be covered by the terms of the existing dispensation. A Member wishing to speak or vote on a relevant item of business in such circumstances would need to make a fresh application. The Standards Committee also reserves the right to review and revoke or amend any dispensation previously granted in appropriate circumstances.

Timeliness of applications

12. The Standards Committee requests that Members lodge any applications as soon as possible after becoming aware that a dispensation is required in order to participate in a particular item of business. A Member does not have to wait until they know the precise date of the meeting at which a matter will be considered before applying for a dispensation. If applications are submitted at short notice it may not be possible to consider them in time for the meeting in question.

The statutory grounds for granting a dispensation

13. The legislation provides that a relevant authority (which includes the City Corporation) may only grant a dispensation if, after having had regard to all relevant circumstances, the authority:
 - (a) considers that without the dispensation the number of persons prohibited from participating in any particular business would be so great a proportion of the body transacting the business as to impede the transaction of the business;
 - (b) considers that without the dispensation the representation of different political groups on the body transacting any particular business would be so upset as to alter the likely outcome of any vote relating to the business;*
 - (c) considers that granting the dispensation is in the interests of persons living in the authority's area;

- (d) if it is an authority operating executive arrangements, considers that without the dispensation each Member of the authority's executive would be prohibited from participating in any particular business to be transacted by the authority's executive;* or
- (e) considers that it is otherwise appropriate to grant a dispensation.

* Grounds (b) and (d) are not directly applicable to the City Corporation but are included for completeness and context.

Comments on the statutory grounds

- 14. The default position is that a Member with a disclosable pecuniary interest in any matter may not speak or vote on that matter. **The onus is on the Member making an application to demonstrate that at least one of the statutory grounds for granting a dispensation is satisfied.**
- 15. One obvious example of where it may be appropriate to grant a dispensation under statutory ground (a) is where the decision-making body would otherwise be inquorate.
- 16. In the Standards Committee's view the reference in statutory ground (c) to "persons living in the authority's area" is a reference to residents. A dispensation may also be granted where it is in the interests of other persons accessing the City, its facilities and services – such as City workers – but this would properly come under statutory ground (e). In both cases, the Standards Committee will consider whether not granting a dispensation would be to the disadvantage of that group. The Standards Committee will also take into account how many persons would be disadvantaged, and to what extent.

Dispensation decisions that are delegated to the Town Clerk

- 17. The Standards Committee has decided to delegate authority to determine certain types of straightforward dispensation applications to the Town Clerk. Whilst one or more of the statutory grounds for granting a dispensation must still be satisfied in each case, the Standards Committee considers that it will normally be possible to establish this in relation to the three types of application set out below. The Town Clerk may grant such dispensations for a term ending on or before the date of the next ordinary Common Council elections. Any Member who requires a dispensation that goes beyond these delegated arrangements must apply to the Standards Committee in the normal way. The matters delegated to the Town Clerk are as follows:

Council tax

- (a) The Department for Communities and Local Government guide for councillors entitled 'Openness and transparency on personal interests' states that, "...being a council tax payer does not mean that you need a dispensation to take part in the business of setting the council tax or precept or local arrangements for council tax support." Whilst this guidance will no doubt provide comfort to Members, it is not intended to be a definitive

statement of the legal position. Although the prosecution of a Member who participated in such circumstances is highly unlikely, this cannot be absolutely guaranteed. Members are therefore entitled to apply for a dispensation to speak and vote on the setting of council tax should they wish to have greater assurance on this point. As the Standards Committee considers the granting of a dispensation in these circumstances to be uncontroversial, authority has been delegated to the Town Clerk to determine applications for dispensations relating to council tax.

Speaking on planning and licensing applications

- (b) The Standards Committee is of the view that, subject to certain safeguards, Members should generally be permitted to speak with the same rights as a member of the public on planning and licensing applications. However, where a Member has a relevant disclosable pecuniary interest, the Localism Act 2011 prohibits this unless a dispensation is applied for and granted for the purpose. The Standards Committee considers that granting a dispensation in these circumstances will normally be in the interests of persons living in the City and/or will be otherwise appropriate. Therefore, authority has been delegated to the Town Clerk to grant dispensations in appropriate circumstances, to Members who are not members of the Committee in question, for the purpose of making oral representations, answering questions, or giving evidence, relating to planning and licensing applications where the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose. This is dependent on the Member in question having submitted written representations on a particular application, or otherwise having satisfied the criteria to speak as a member of the public in the normal way. Any Member relying on such a dispensation should then be treated as a member of the public when making oral representations on that matter. These dispensations are not available to Members of the Planning Committee or the Licensing Committee in relation to the business of their own Committee, and any dispensation granted under delegated powers for this purpose will lapse if a Member is subsequently appointed to the Committee in question. Members of the Planning Committee and the Licensing Committee may still apply for a dispensation to participate in relation to the business of their own Committee, where they have a relevant disclosable pecuniary interest, but must do so on a case by case basis to the Standards Committee.

Speaking on general housing matters

- (c) The Standards Committee is of the view that Members should normally be permitted to speak on general housing matters¹ even where they have one or more of the following types of disclosable pecuniary interest relating to a residential property in the City:
 - (i) A lease or tenancy from the City Corporation.
 - (ii) A licence from the City Corporation to occupy land for a month or longer.
 - (iii) A corporate tenancy from the City Corporation, where the tenant is a company in which the Member has a beneficial interest.

N.B. Under the Localism Act 2011 this includes any disclosable pecuniary interest belonging to a spouse, civil partner, or person with whom the Member is living as husband or wife, or as if they were civil partners.

The Standards Committee considers that granting a dispensation in these circumstances will generally be in the interests of persons living in the City. Therefore, authority has been delegated to the Town Clerk to grant such dispensations, so long as the item of business does not relate particularly to the Member's own disclosable pecuniary interest. What this means in practice is that a Member with such a dispensation will be able to speak on housing matters that affect all of the City Corporation's tenants or leaseholders on a particular estate equally. This would include, for example, speaking on the appropriate level of service charge. However, such a dispensation will not permit a Member to speak on an item of business that relates solely or particularly to their own lease or tenancy. This would include, for example, rent arrears or repairs relating to the Member's own property. If a Member is unsure whether an item of business relates particularly to their own disclosable pecuniary interest, they are encouraged to seek advice from the Monitoring Officer or the Town Clerk, or apply for a specific dispensation from the Standards Committee.

¹ For these purposes "general housing matters" means the exercise of the City Corporation's functions as a housing authority in relation to:-

- Housing governance i.e. decision making, scrutiny and consultation arrangements together with any proposals for stock transfer.
- General housing management i.e. arrangements for the proper management of the City Corporation's housing stock and housing estates including management of common parts, estate amenities and community facilities, and commercial properties which are an integral part of housing estates, together with the procurement of services to carry out such activities.
- General repairs and maintenance including arrangements for procuring repairs and maintenance.
- General rent and service charge setting.
- Strategic housing policy including allocations, homelessness and the provision of new homes.

For these purposes "general housing matters" does not include:

- The provision of parking spaces, and private storage spaces separate from a dwelling.

Factors to be taken into consideration by the Standards Committee

18. In deciding whether to grant a dispensation under one or more of the specific statutory grounds, the Standards Committee will take into account the (non-exhaustive) list of factors set out in Appendix 3, as well as any other relevant circumstances, as appropriate. However, the Standards Committee will look at the

merits of each application in the round, and simply addressing one or more of the factors in Appendix 3 does **not** mean that a dispensation will be granted.

Other related matters

Multiple applications from a particular ward

19. Applications to participate in a particular item of business may be received from more than one Member of the same ward. The Standards Committee would prefer to consider the respective merits of all applications from a single ward on a particular item of business at the same time, rather than on a 'first come, first served' basis. To assist with this process, Members are reminded of the request to lodge any applications as soon as possible after becoming aware that a dispensation is required. The Members of each ward are encouraged to work together in deciding whether an application for a dispensation should be made and, if so, in considering which Member or Members would be in the strongest position to apply. This could potentially be organised through the ward deputy.

Section 618 of the Housing Act 1985

20. Under section 618 of the Housing Act 1985, a Member of the City Corporation may not vote on a resolution or question which is proposed or arises in pursuance of the Housing Act 1985 or the Housing Associations Act 1985 (concerning various housing management issues) and relates to land in which they are beneficially interested. This restriction is separate from, and runs parallel to, the relevant provisions of the Localism Act 2011. **It is not possible to grant a dispensation from the restriction on voting contained in this section.**
21. What this means in practice is that if a housing matter is being considered at a meeting that relates to land in which a Member has a beneficial interest, that Member may not vote, by virtue of section 618 of the Housing Act 1985. Even were the Standards Committee to grant a dispensation to vote under the provisions of the Localism Act 2011, that Member would still be prohibited from voting under section 618 of the Housing Act 1985. In addition, they may only speak on the matter if they have obtained a dispensation to do so under the Localism Act 2011.

Conclusion

22. Requests for dispensations will be determined on their own merits and any dispensation granted must be justified on one or more of the statutory grounds. Dispensations to speak and vote on council tax, to speak on general housing matters, and to speak on planning and licensing applications as a member of the public, may be granted by the Town Clerk under delegated authority. All other applications will be considered by the Standards Committee, which will need to be presented with a clear case and will be guided by the principles set out in this document in making its decision. Any Member applying for a dispensation to the Standards Committee should thoroughly address the factors set out at Appendix 3. Applications should be submitted in good time where possible and Members are requested to liaise with the other Members of their ward where appropriate.

Approved by the Standards Committee and in force from 1 March 2019.

Appendix 1 – Disclosable pecuniary interests

What is a disclosable pecuniary interest?

1. Under the Localism Act 2011 and The Relevant Local Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 there are a number of disclosable pecuniary interests that prevent a Member from participating in any discussion or vote on a connected item of business under the following headings:

- (a) Employment;

Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.

- (b) Sponsorship;

Any payment, etc. towards the election expenses of a Member, or the expenses incurred in carrying out their official duties (other than from the City Corporation). This would include any payment from a trade union.

- (c) Contracts;

Any contract with the City Corporation for goods, services or works. This will include any Member with one or more children at any of the City Corporation's independent schools.

- (d) Land;

Any beneficial interest in land which is within the City. This includes any freehold or leasehold interest in land, as well as any tenancy.

- (e) Licences;

Any licence to occupy land in the City for a month or longer.

- (f) Corporate tenancies;

Any tenancy where the City Corporation is the landlord and the tenant is a company or other body in which the Member or another relevant person has a beneficial interest.

- (g) Securities.

Any shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, unit trusts and similar investments in a body that has a place of business or land in the City and the total nominal value exceeds £25,000 or 1/100th of the total issued share capital.

2. The disclosable pecuniary interest that is most commonly engaged in relation to planning, licensing and housing matters is (d) Land.

When is a disclosable pecuniary interest engaged?

3. The Localism Act 2011 does not provide any additional guidance on judging whether a disclosable pecuniary interest should impact on a Member's participation in a particular item of business or not. It simply states that the prohibition on speaking or voting on a matter applies where a Member:

- (a) is present at a meeting;
- (b) has a disclosable pecuniary interest in any matter to be considered, or being considered, at the meeting; and
- (c) is aware that the condition in paragraph (b) is met.

It is not possible to simply substitute the different descriptions of a disclosable pecuniary interest, such as 'land' or 'employment', into (b) above. Therefore some additional form of wording has to be read into this provision, whether that refers to a disclosable pecuniary interest being 'engaged' in any matter, or 'relating to' any matter, or being 'affected by' any matter. There isn't a definitive test – whether a Member has a disclosable pecuniary interest in a particular item of business is a matter of fact and degree to be determined in each individual case.

4. It is therefore up to individual Members to make a judgement as to whether any disclosable pecuniary interest that they possess relates to a particular item of business, drawing on their experience and taking any advice as appropriate. As a starting point, a Member should consider:

- (a) whether the matter before the meeting could reasonably be said to appear to be likely to affect their disclosable pecuniary interest; or
- (b) whether a member of the public would consider that the Member might be influenced by their disclosable pecuniary interest.

If the answer to either of these questions is in the affirmative, then the Member is likely to have a disclosable pecuniary interest in the matter being considered. This will be the case, for example, where a decision would materially affect a Member's interest in land, either by affecting the value of that land, the prospects of selling that land, or the use and enjoyment of that land. It should be apparent from the above examples that there does not have to be a financial impact on a Member in order for that Member to be prohibited from participating in a particular item of business.

5. Speaking in general terms, a Member is highly likely to have an engaged disclosable pecuniary interest in a planning or licensing application for a property adjacent to their home. A Member is less likely to have a disclosable pecuniary interest in a planning or licensing application for a property several streets away from their home. However, any decision on whether a Member does have a disclosable pecuniary interest in a particular matter will always depend on the particular circumstances.
6. It may be helpful to give some specific examples of scenarios where a disclosable pecuniary interest will not normally be engaged. In the Standards Committee's view, no Member will have a disclosable pecuniary interest in general matters such as City-wide refuse collection, street cleaning or air quality, even if they do live and/or work

in the City (unless, for example, they are contractually involved in the delivery of the service).

Relationship between the Localism Act 2011 and the Members' Code of Conduct

7. The provisions of the Localism Act 2011 in relation to disclosable pecuniary interests are reflected in the Members' Code of Conduct. Paragraph 13 provides that, "Unless dispensation has been granted, you may not participate in any discussion of, vote on, or discharge any function related to any matter in which you have a pecuniary interest as defined by regulations made by the Secretary of State". **The Members' Code of Conduct applies to all of the City Corporation's functions, not just local authority and police authority functions.**

Effect on participation and possible sanctions

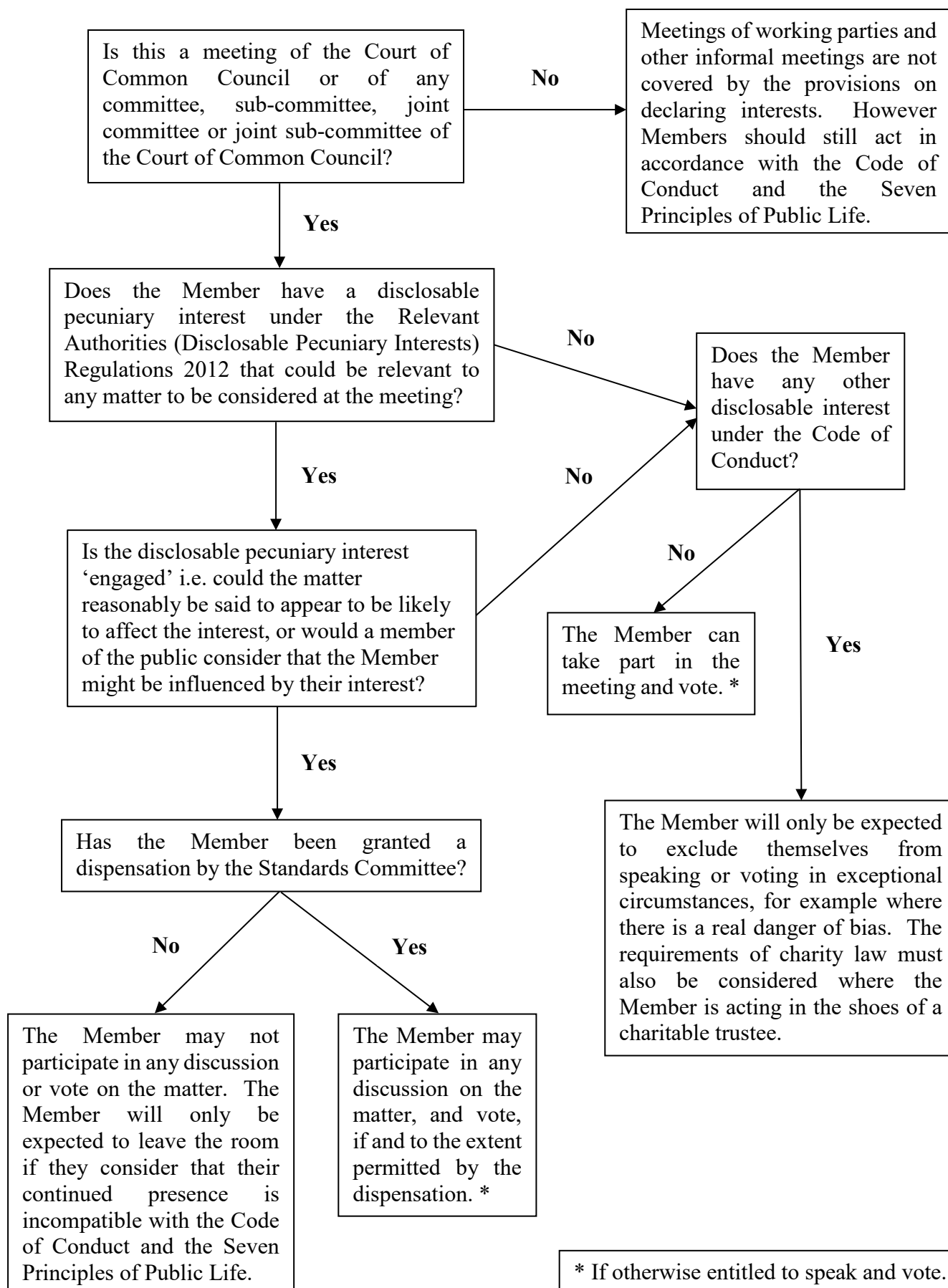
8. A Member who is present at a meeting of the City Corporation, and who has a disclosable pecuniary interest relating to any business being considered, must not participate in any discussion of the business at the meeting, or participate in any vote taken on the matter at the meeting. If a Member becomes aware of their disclosable pecuniary interest during the meeting, they should not participate further from that point. **The prohibition on speaking includes speaking as a member of the public.** In certain circumstances, Members can request a dispensation from these prohibitions. The City Corporation's standing orders do not require a Member with a disclosable pecuniary interest in an item of business to automatically leave the room. The Member should however leave the room if they consider that their continued presence is incompatible with the Members' Code of Conduct or the Seven Principles of Public Life. A flowchart illustrating these principles is attached at Appendix 2.
9. A Member commits a criminal offence if, without reasonable excuse, they participate in any discussion or vote on any City Fund matter (e.g. a local authority or police authority matter) in which they have a disclosable pecuniary interest. For this reason Members are advised to err on the side of caution. A Member who is found guilty of such an offence can be fined up to £5,000 and disqualified from holding office for up to five years. A prosecution may only be instigated by or on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP). In all cases, whether an item of business falls under the City Fund or not, a Member who participates in any discussion or vote despite having a disclosable pecuniary interest will be committing a breach of the Members' Code of Conduct. A breach of the Code of Conduct may also occur whether a Member is aware that they have a disclosable pecuniary interest or not.
10. Where a Member has an engaged disclosable pecuniary interest, there are other mechanisms through which the views of their constituents can be communicated, without the need for a dispensation. The Member could for example submit written representations, or brief another Member to speak on their behalf.

Further information

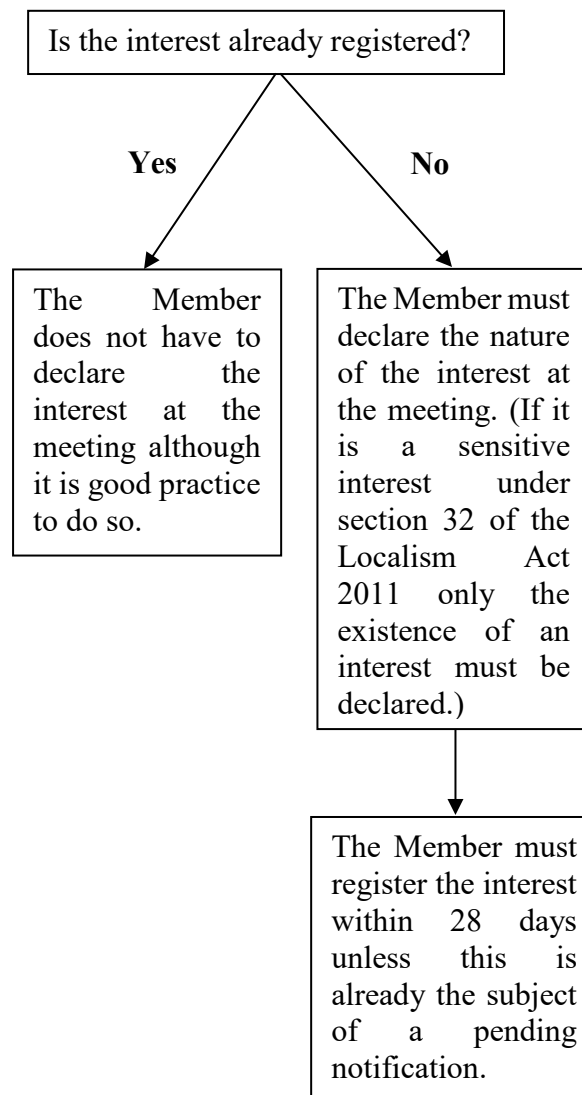
11. The full text of the Members' Code of Conduct and additional guidance can be found at the following link: <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/about-the-city/how-we-make-decisions/Pages/corporate-governance.aspx>. Members are advised to seek advice from the Monitoring Officer or the Town Clerk if they are unsure about whether they have a disclosable pecuniary interest in a particular matter.

Appendix 2 – Interests at meetings

Part I: Participation at meetings where an interest may be engaged



Part II: Declaring interests at meetings and subsequent registration



Appendix 3 – Factors to be taken into consideration by the Standards Committee

Maintaining public confidence

- (a) Is the nature of the Member's interest such that allowing them to participate would risk damage to public confidence in the conduct of the City Corporation's business?

Applications to vote

- (b) Granting a dispensation to vote has a more direct influence over the decision-making process than a dispensation to speak, goes beyond simply representing the views of constituents and carries more risk of damaging public confidence. **Therefore, a dispensation to vote will only be granted in exceptional circumstances.**

Equivalent public rights

- (c) The default position under the Localism Act 2011 is that a Member with a disclosable pecuniary interest in a matter being considered at a meeting loses any right to speak that they would otherwise have had – **even as a member of the public**. However, in the Standards Committee's view the existence of such public speaking rights are a relevant consideration. Therefore, a dispensation to speak is more likely to be granted for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence relating to the business where the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose, whether under a statutory right or some other reasonable expectation. This is most likely to arise in relation to planning and licensing matters (see paragraph 17(b) of the main document) but may arise in other areas. Any Member granted a dispensation to speak in such circumstances should then be treated as a member of the public when making oral representations on that matter. The onus though is still on the Member concerned to demonstrate that it is appropriate to grant a dispensation.

Expectation of ward representation

- (d) Is there a reasonable expectation that the Member's ward will be directly represented? For example, is the item of business to be considered at a ward committee? Does the item of business directly affect the Member's ward?

Widely held interests

- (e) Is the interest common to the Member and a significant proportion of the general public? If so, a Member may be less likely to be influenced by that interest, and granting a dispensation may carry less risk of damaging public confidence. An obvious example would be the setting of council tax.

Directly impacted interests

- (f) How directly or materially impacted is the disclosable pecuniary interest? For example, whilst arrangements have been put in place for allowing a Member with a lease or tenancy from the City Corporation to participate in general housing discussions, the Standards Committee will only grant a dispensation to a Member to participate in business relating to their particular lease or tenancy in very exceptional circumstances.

Personal knowledge, etc.

- (g) Is the participation of the Member in the business that the interest relates to justified by their particular knowledge, role or expertise? Would the potential contribution be of especial value to the decision making process and provide a perspective that would not otherwise be available? Should the knowledge or expertise in question be provided by a Member or by a disinterested official adviser? Would the Member's participation assist or potentially distort the debate?

Diversity and inclusion

- (h) Does the Member have a particular viewpoint that might not otherwise be represented and might assist the debate in relation to that particular matter – whether this relates to age, race, disability, gender, sexual orientation, religion or belief, or any other protected characteristic?

Manifesto promises

- (i) Was the Member elected on a public platform that they would specifically address the item or items of business for which the dispensation is sought? Did this appear as a commitment in their election material?

Scope and duration

- (j) Some requests for dispensations that are received are general in nature and for a lengthy time period. Others are much more specific in relation to a particular matter at a particular meeting. **A focussed application is more likely to be successful** as this enables the Standards Committee to consider a specific set of circumstances. However, to avoid unnecessary bureaucracy arising from delays and adjournments, it is generally acceptable to apply for a dispensation in relation to a specific matter at a specific meeting, and/or such later meetings of that committee during the municipal year at which the matter may be considered.

Previous dispensation decisions

- (k) The Standards Committee cannot fetter its own discretion and must consider each application on its own merits. However, it is beneficial for all concerned for there to be a consistent approach to applications made in similar circumstances, and the Standards Committee will therefore have due regard to its own previous decisions, always acknowledging that the consensus can change over time.

From: [Bostock, Mark](#)
To: [Declarations Of Interest and Gifts](#)
Cc: [Addy, Caroline](#); [Anderson, Randall](#); [Barnes, Judith](#); [Colthurst, Henry](#); [Cooke, Nick](#); [Durcan, Mary](#); [Holmes, Ann](#); [Ingham Clark, Jamie](#); [Langley, Susan \(Alderman\)](#); [Large, Dan](#); [Littlechild JP, Vivienne](#); [Lord, Edward \(Deputy\)](#); [Mainelli, Michael \(Alderman\)](#); [Newman CBE CC, Barbara](#); [Simons CC, Jeremy](#); [Barradell, John](#); [Cogher, Michael](#); [Stokley, Gemma](#); [Newton, Martin](#)
Subject: DISPENSATION REQUEST
Date: 07 June 2019 16:39:42

Introduction

I am writing to request a dispensation, under section 33 of the Localism Act 2011 (the "Act"), to speak and vote on the matters in which I may have a "pecuniary interest" as described below.

I have chosen not to use the 10-page form produced by the Standards Committee for this purpose as the Act refers only to a "written request" being made, and does not require it to be in any prescribed form. The form produced by the Standards Committee, in my view, contains a fair amount of material that is not properly relevant to the consideration of my request.

For example, section A of the form asks for an explanation as to how granting a dispensation "would not risk damaging public confidence in the conduct of the City Corporation's business." Since the form was produced, it has been demonstrated, through a well supported residents' petition and representations made by the City's two largest residential associations that:

- (a) the policy of the Standards Committee which is reflected in the form has actually damaged public confidence; and
- (b) the public expects their elected representatives to be free to speak and vote on their behalf, within the framework of the law.

I am advised that the law provides for a dispensation to be granted to speak and vote equally. It does not provide for a dispensation to vote to be granted "only in exceptional circumstances", as the Standards Committee's policy specifies in section B of their form. The law provides very broad grounds for a dispensation to be granted, including "the interest of persons living in the authority's area" (section 33(2)(c)). A dispensation need only be granted to speak and vote on a matter in which a member has a "pecuniary interest". The law, it seems, thus gives primacy to democratic representation over a member's "pecuniary interest". It is only when a member is not representing others, but is acting solely in his or her own interests, that the ground mentioned above for granting a dispensation would not apply, and a dispensation, therefore, should not be granted.

Disclosable Pecuniary interest

I have the following "disclosable pecuniary interests" for the purpose of the Act:

- (a) a long lease that my wife and I hold in a flat at 815 Frobisher Crescent in the Barbican Estate; and
- (b) a lease of a store in the Barbican Estate.

These interests have been published in my register of interests.

Request for a dispensation

I hereby request a dispensation for the remainder of my term of office (which ends in March 2021) to speak and vote on any matter which affects my constituents and in which I may have a "pecuniary interest", except for a matter which:

- (a) affects me uniquely or more than any of my constituents; and
- (b) insofar as regards a dispensation to vote only, falls within the restriction imposed by section 618 of the Housing Act 1985 for as long as that provision remains on the statute book;

on the grounds that the grant of this dispensation is in "the interest of persons living in the authority's area".

Urgency

There is some urgency about this request, as I shall be attending meetings of the following committees at which matters will be decided in which, it may be argued, I have a "pecuniary interest":

- (a) the Barbican Residential Committee on Monday 17 June, at which a "charging policy for car parking and stores" will be decided (as noted above, I have a lease of a store in the Barbican Estate); and

(b) the Planning and Transportation Committee on Tuesday 18 June, at which a planning application (18/00335/LBC) will be considered for the installation of replacement illuminated signs in the upper level walkway at Defoe Place (close to the residential flats at the western end of Frobisher Crescent; my flat is in the middle of the Crescent).

Each of these matters falls squarely within the dispensation requested, as it affects a number of my constituents no less than myself. In the case of (a) above, I may speak but not vote, because of the restriction on voting in section 618 of the Housing Act 1985.

Comments

In addition to the general comments made in the “Introduction” above, I wish to add the following:-

I am advised that the law provides that a dispensation may be granted for up to 4 years (the length of a councillor’s term of office). I am therefore requesting a dispensation for the remainder of my current term (21 months). This will achieve parity with many other local authorities.

If a matter arises in which I have a “pecuniary interest” and which is covered by any dispensation granted, it does not necessarily follow that I will actually speak or vote on it. In any particular case, I would use my judgment as a member as to what would be appropriate. Neither I, nor any other member, need to be directed by a small number of fellow members on the Standards Committee as to how to act as a Councillor. A majority of our members are elected in predominantly business wards. This may have caused the previous Standards Committee to have so misjudged “public perception” on which it claimed to have based most of the current policy. That committee seemed to think that the public would favour a heavily restrictive approach, whereas the opposite has now been proved to be true.

With regards,

Mark Bostock
815 Frobisher Crescent
London EC2Y 8HD
7 June 2019

From: [Pearson, Susan](#)
To: [Declarations Of Interest and Gifts](#)
Cc: [Holmes, Ann](#); [Addy, Caroline](#); [Lord, Edward \(Deputy\)](#); [Simons CC, Jeremy](#); [Anderson, Randall](#); [Newman CBE CC, Barbara](#); [Ingham Clark, Jamie](#); [Mainelli, Michael \(Alderman\)](#); [Langley, Susan \(Alderman\)](#); [Littlechild JP, Vivienne](#); [Colthurst, Henry](#); [Durcan, Mary](#); [Large, Dan](#); [Cooke, Nick](#); [Barnes, Judith](#); [Barradell, John](#); [Cogher, Michael](#); [Stokley, Gemma](#); [Newton, Martin](#)
Subject: Dispensation request
Date: 24 June 2019 10:01:12

DISPENSATION REQUEST

Introduction

I am writing to request a dispensation, under section 33 of the Localism Act 2011 (the "Act"), to speak and vote on the matters in which I may have a "pecuniary interest" as described below.

I have chosen not to use the 10 page form produced by the Standards Committee for this purpose, as the Act refers only to a "written request" being made and does not require it to be in any prescribed form. The form produced by the Standards Committee, in my view, contains a fair amount of material that is not properly relevant to the consideration of this request.

For example, section A of the form asks for an explanation as to how granting a dispensation "would not risk damaging public confidence in the conduct of the City Corporation's business." Since the form was produced, it has been demonstrated through a well supported residents' petition and representations made by the City's two largest residential associations that:

- the policy of the Standards Committee which is reflected in the form has actually damaged public confidence; and
- the public expects their elected representatives to be free to speak and vote on their behalf, within the framework of the law.

I am advised that the law provides for a dispensation to be granted to speak and vote equally. It does not provide for a dispensation to vote to be granted "only in exceptional circumstances", as the Standards Committee's policy specifies in section B of its form. The law provides very broad grounds for a dispensation to be granted, including "the interest of persons living in the authority's area" (section 33(2)(c)). A dispensation need only be granted to speak and vote on a matter in which a member has a "pecuniary interest". The law, it seems, thus give primacy to democratic representation over a member's "pecuniary interest". It is only when a member is not representing others, but is acting solely in his or her own interests, that the ground mentioned above for granting a dispensation would not apply, and a

dispensation, therefore, should not be granted.

Disclosable pecuniary interest

I have a "disclosable pecuniary interest" for the purpose of the Act consisting of a long lease that I hold in a flat at 21 Hatfield House, Golden Lane Estate, London EC1Y 0ST.

This interest has been published in my register of interests.

Request for a dispensation

I hereby request a dispensation for the remainder of my term of office (which ends in March 2021) to speak and vote on any matter which affects my constituents and in which I may have a "pecuniary interest", except for a matter which:

(a) affects me uniquely or more than any of my constituents; and

(b) insofar as regards a dispensation to vote only, falls with the restriction imposed by section 618 of the Housing Act 1985 for as long as that provision remains on the statute book;

on the ground that the grant of this dispensation is in "the interest of persons living in the authority's area".

Timeliness

I shall be attending a meeting of the Community and Children's Services Committee on 12 July 2019. The agenda for that meeting is not yet known, but matters are frequently considered by this committee which affect my constituents and in which I may occasionally have a "pecuniary interest". The grant of a dispensation of the kind just requested would cover any such matters that may arise at that and future meetings, to the extent that they fall within the terms of the request. I therefore ask that this request be considered before the date of that meeting.

Comments

In addition to the general comments made in the "Introduction" above, I wish to add the following:-

I am advised that the law provides that a dispensation may be granted for up to 4 years (the length of a councillor's term of office). I am therefore requesting a dispensation for the remainder of my current term (21 months). This will achieve parity with many other local

authorities.

If a matter arises in which I have a “pecuniary interest” and which is covered by a dispensation granted in response to this request, it does not necessarily follow that I will actually speak or vote on it. In any particular case, I would use my judgment as a member as to what would be appropriate. Neither I, nor any other member, need to be directed by a small number of fellow members on the Standards Committee as to how to act as a councillor. A majority of our members are elected in predominantly business wards. This may have caused the previous Standards Committee to have so misjudged “public perception” on which it claimed to have based most of the current policy. That committee seemed to think that the public would favour a heavily restrictive approach, whereas the opposite has now been proved to be true.

Regards,

Sue

Susan Pearson
07714 777692
Common Councilman
Cripplegate Ward

From: [Pritchard, Jason](#)
To: [Declarations Of Interest and Gifts](#)
Cc: [Addy, Caroline](#); [Anderson, Randall](#); [Barnes, Judith](#); [Colthurst, Henry](#); [Cooke, Nick](#); [Durcan, Mary](#); [Holmes, Ann](#); [Ingham Clark, Jamie](#); [Langley, Susan \(Alderman\)](#); [Large, Dan](#); [Littlechild JP, Vivienne](#); [Lord, Edward \(Deputy\)](#); [Mainelli, Michael \(Alderman\)](#); [Newman CBE CC, Barbara](#); [Simons CC, Jeremy](#); [Barradell, John](#); [Cogher, Michael](#); [Stokley, Gemma](#); [Newton, Martin](#)
Subject: Dispensation request
Date: 27 June 2019 08:33:47

To whom it may concern,

Introduction

I am writing to request a dispensation, under section 33 of the Localism Act 2011 (the "Act"), to speak and vote on the matters in which I may have a "pecuniary interest" as described below.

I have chosen not to use the 10 page form produced by the Standards Committee for this purpose, as the Act refers only to a "written request" being made and does not require it to be in any prescribed form. The form produced by the Standards Committee, in my view, contains a fair amount of material that is not properly relevant to the consideration of this request.

For example, section A of the form asks for an explanation as to how granting a dispensation "would not risk damaging public confidence in the conduct of the City Corporation's business." Since the form was produced, it has been demonstrated through a well supported residents' petition and representations made by the City's two largest residential associations that:

- the policy of the Standards Committee which is reflected in the form has actually damaged public confidence; and
- the public expects their elected representatives to be free to speak and vote on their behalf, within the framework of the law.

I am advised that the law provides for a dispensation to be granted to speak and vote equally. It does not provide for a dispensation to vote to be granted "only in exceptional circumstances", as the Standards Committee's policy specifies in section B of its form. The law provides very broad grounds for a dispensation to be granted, including "the interest of persons living in the authority's area" (section 33(2)(c)). A dispensation need only be granted to speak and vote on a matter in which a member has a "pecuniary interest". The law, it seems, thus give primacy to democratic representation over a member's "pecuniary interest". It is only when a member is not representing others, but is acting solely in his or her own interests, that the ground mentioned above for granting a dispensation would not apply, and a

dispensation, therefore, should not be granted.

Disclosable pecuniary interest

I have a "disclosable pecuniary interest" for the purpose of the Act consisting of (a council tenancy that I hold in a flat at [REDACTED])

This interest has not been published in my register of interests. This is because it is a Sensitive Interest, the details of which I have requested to be withheld under Section 32 of the Localism Act 2011.

Request for a dispensation

I hereby request a dispensation for the remainder of my term of office (which ends in March 2021) to speak and vote on any matter which affects my constituents and in which I may have a "pecuniary interest", except for a matter which:

(a) affects me uniquely or more than any of my constituents; and

(b) insofar as regards a dispensation to vote only, falls with the restriction imposed by section 618 of the Housing Act 1985 for as long as that provision remains on the statute book;

on the ground that the grant of this dispensation is in "the interest of persons living in the authority's area".

Timeliness

I shall be attending a meeting of the Community and Children's Services Committee on 12 July 2019. The agenda for that meeting is not yet known, but matters are frequently considered by this committee which affect my constituents and in which I may occasionally have a "pecuniary interest". The grant of a dispensation of the kind just requested would cover any such matters that may arise at that meeting, to the extent that they fall within the terms of the request. I therefore ask that this request be considered before the date of that meeting.

Comments

In addition to the general comments made in the "Introduction" above, I wish to add the following:-

I am advised that the law provides that a dispensation may be granted for up to 4 years (the length of a councillor's term of office). I am therefore requesting a dispensation for the remainder of my current term (21 months). This will achieve parity with many other local authorities.

If a matter arises in which I have a "pecuniary interest" and which is covered by a dispensation granted in response to this request, it does not necessarily follow that I will actually speak or vote on it. In any particular case, I would use my judgment as a member as to what would be appropriate. Neither I, nor any other member, need to be directed by a small number of fellow members on the Standards Committee as to how to act as a councillor. A majority of our members are elected in predominantly business wards. This may have caused the previous Standards Committee to have so misjudged "public perception" on which it claimed to have based most of the current policy. That committee seemed to think that the public would favour a heavily restrictive approach, whereas the opposite has now been proved to be true.

Kind regards

Jason Pritchard
Common Councillor for the ward of Portsoken
The Labour Party
City of London

From: [Mooney CC, Brian](#)
To: [Declarations Of Interest and Gifts](#)
Cc: [Holmes, Ann](#)
Subject: Fwd:
Date: 27 June 2019 12:42:01

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I am writing to request a dispensation, under section 33 of the Localism Act 2011 (the "Act"), to speak and vote on the matters in which I may have a "pecuniary interest" as described below.

I have chosen not to use the 10 page form produced by the Standards Committee for this purpose, as the Act refers only to a "written request" being made and does not require it to be in any prescribed form. The form produced by the Standards Committee, in my view, contains a fair amount of material that is not properly relevant to the consideration of this request.

For example, section A of the form asks for an explanation as to how granting a dispensation "would not risk damaging public confidence in the conduct of the City Corporation's business." Since the form was produced, it has been demonstrated through a well supported residents' petition and representations made by the City's two largest residential associations that:

- the policy of the Standards Committee which is reflected in the form has actually damaged public confidence; and
- the public expects their elected representatives to be free to speak and vote on their behalf, within the framework of the law.

I am advised that the law provides for a dispensation to be granted to speak and vote equally. It does not provide for a dispensation to vote to be granted "only in exceptional circumstances", as the Standards Committee's policy specifies in section B of its form. The law provides very broad grounds for a dispensation to be granted, including "the interest of persons living in the authority's area" (section 33(2)(c)). A dispensation need only be granted to speak and vote on a matter in which a member has a "pecuniary interest". The law, it seems, thus give primacy to democratic representation over a member's "pecuniary interest". It is only when a member is not representing others, but is acting solely in his or her own interests, that the ground mentioned above for granting a dispensation would not apply, and a dispensation, therefore, should not be granted.

Disclosable pecuniary interest

I have a "disclosable pecuniary interest" for the purpose of the Act consisting of two flats in Queen's Quay, Upper Thames Street, London EC4.

This interest has been published in my register of interests.

Request for a dispensation

I hereby request a dispensation for the remainder of my term of office (which ends in March 2021) to speak and vote on any matter which affects my constituents and in which I may have a “pecuniary interest”, except for a matter which:

(a) affects me uniquely or more than any of my constituents; and

(b) insofar as regards a dispensation to vote only, falls with the restriction imposed by section 618 of the Housing Act 1985 for as long as that provision remains on the statute book;

on the ground that the grant of this dispensation is in “the interest of persons living in the authority’s area”.

Comments

In addition to the general comments made in the “Introduction” above, I wish to add the following:-

I am advised that the law provides that a dispensation may be granted for up to 4 years (the length of a councillor’s term of office). I am therefore requesting a dispensation for the remainder of my current term (21 months). This will achieve parity with many other local authorities.

If a matter arises in which I have a “pecuniary interest” and which is covered by a dispensation granted in response to this request, it does not necessarily follow that I will actually speak or vote on it. In any particular case, I would use my judgment as a member as to what would be appropriate. Neither I, nor any other member, need to be directed by a small number of fellow members on the Standards Committee as to how to act as a councillor. A majority of our members are elected in predominantly business wards. This may have caused the previous Standards Committee to have so misjudged “public perception” on which it claimed to have based most of the current policy. That committee seemed to think that the public would favour a heavily restrictive approach, whereas the opposite has now been proved to be true.

Kind Regards

Brian

Standards Committee Dispensations Requested from May 2017 onwards

NB. These dispensations are entirely permissive in nature and do not impose any restrictions on speaking or voting where no such restrictions otherwise exist.

Name	Granted/Rejected	Date	Comment
Randall Anderson	Partially granted (Speaking rights only) (Standards Committee)	19/05/17	A dispensation be granted until the ward Elections in 2021 to speak at meetings where matters relating to charging policy for car parking and stores are under consideration but the request for a dispensation to vote on such matters, should he have a disclosable pecuniary interest, be refused. Expires in March 2021
Randall Anderson	Partially granted (Dispensations Sub (Standards) Committee)	10/09/18	Dispensation to speak only on housing governance review at Barbican Residential Committee until 31 December 2019 or current review is concluded whichever is the earlier. Expires on 31 December 2019 or when current review is concluded whichever is the earlier
Randall Anderson	Partially granted - (Dispensations Sub (Standards))	01/04/19	Dispensation to speak on general housing matters, as identified in dispensations policy, and also car parking spaces and private storage spaces, relating to Barbican residential estate until April 2020 insofar as those issues affect residents of the Barbican residential estate equally Expires after April 2020

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Alderman Nicholas Anstee	Partially granted (Standards Committee under urgency procedures (SO 41(a))	17/09/18	Dispensation to speak only on housing governance review at Barbican Residential Committee until 31 December 2019 or current review is concluded whichever is the earlier. Expires on 31 December 2019 or when current review is concluded whichever is the earlier
Adrian Bastow	Partially granted - (Dispensations Sub (Standards)	01/04/19	Dispensation to speak on general housing matters, as identified in dispensations policy, and also car parking spaces and private storage spaces, relating to Barbican residential estate until April 2020 insofar as those issues affect residents of the Barbican residential estate equally Expires after April 2020
Mark Bostock	Partially granted (Dispensations Sub (Standards) Committee	10/09/18	Dispensation to speak only on housing governance review at Barbican Residential Committee until 31 December 2019 or current review is concluded whichever is the earlier. Expires on 31 December 2019 or when current review is concluded whichever is the earlier
Mark Bostock	Partially granted - (Dispensations Sub (Standards)	01/04/19	Dispensation to speak on general housing matters, as identified in dispensations policy, and also car parking spaces and private storage spaces, relating to Barbican residential estate until April 2020 insofar as those issues affect residents of the Barbican residential estate equally Expires after April 2020

Mark Bostock	Granted under urgency (SO 41(a)) (Dispensations Sub-Committee)	14/06/19	<p>Reconfirmation of a Dispensation to speak on general housing matters, as identified in dispensations policy, and also car parking spaces and private storage spaces, relating to Barbican residential estate until April 2020 insofar as those issues affect residents of the Barbican residential estate equally</p> <p>Expires after March 2021</p>
Deputy David Bradshaw	Partially granted (Dispensations Sub (Standards) Committee)	10/09/18	<p>Dispensation to speak only on housing governance review at Barbican Residential Committee until 31 December 2019 or current review is concluded whichever is the earlier.</p> <p>Expires on 31 December 2019 or when current review is concluded whichever is the earlier</p>
Deputy David Bradshaw	Partially granted - (Dispensations Sub (Standards))	01/04/19	<p>Dispensation to speak on general housing matters, as identified in dispensations policy, and also car parking spaces and private storage spaces, relating to Barbican residential estate until April 2020 insofar as those issues affect residents of the Barbican residential estate equally</p> <p>Expires after April 2020</p>

Mary Durcan	Partially granted (Dispensations Sub (Standards) Committee	10/09/18	Dispensation to speak only on housing governance review at Barbican Residential Committee until 31 December 2019 or current review is concluded whichever is the earlier. Expires on 31 December 2019 or when current review is concluded whichever is the earlier
Mary Durcan	Partially granted - (Dispensations Sub (Standards)	01/04/19	Dispensation to speak on general housing matters, as identified in dispensations policy, and also car parking spaces and private storage spaces, relating to Barbican residential estate until April 2020 insofar as those issues affect residents of the Barbican residential estate equally Expires after April 2020
Ann Holmes	Granted (Town Clerk's delegated authority - par. 17 of Dispensations Policy)	04/06/19	Dispensation until the ward elections in 2021 to – a) speak and vote on the setting of council tax; b) speak as a member of the public on planning applications; and c) speak as a member of the public on licensing applications. Expires after ward elections 2021

Gregory Lawrence	Partially granted (Speaking rights only) (Standards Committee)	19/05/17	<p>A dispensation be granted until the ward Elections in 2021 to speak on all matters concerning the London Central Markets, other than those in which he has a direct pecuniary interest as a shareholder or director of any company which holds a tenancy in the market, and which would affect only him personally or his business interests as opposed to the generality of the tenants within the market. The request for a dispensation to vote on such matters be refused.</p> <p>Expires in March 2021</p>
Vivienne Littlechild	Partially granted (Dispensations Sub (Standards) Committee)	10/09/18	<p>Dispensation to speak only on housing governance review at Barbican Residential Committee until 31 December 2019 or current review is concluded whichever is the earlier.</p> <p>Expires on 31 December 2019 or when current review is concluded whichever is the earlier</p>
Deputy Edward Lord	Granted (Standards Committee under delegated authority procedures (SO 41(b)))	10/10/17	<p>A dispensation be granted under Section 33 (2) of the Localism Act 2011 to enable Deputy Edward Lord, as a City resident, to speak and vote on matters concerning the setting of council tax</p> <p>Expires in March 2021</p>
Alderman Ian Luder	Partially granted (Standards Committee under delegated authority (SO 41(b)))	04/06/18	<p>A dispensation be granted to speak only at Police Committee and Court on security of entrances to the Barbican complex and various walkways until next ward elections in 2021.</p>

			Expires in March 2021
Alderman Ian Luder	Granted (Standards Committee under delegated authority (SO 41(b)))	04/06/18	<p>A dispensation be granted under Section 33 (2) of the Localism Act 2011 to enable Alderman Ian Luder, as a City resident, to speak and vote on matters concerning the Corporation's budget and setting of council tax.</p> <p>Expires in March 2021</p>
Alderman Ian Luder	Partially granted (Dispensations Sub (Standards) Committee)	10/09/18	<p>Dispensation to speak only on relevant aspects of housing fire safety and residents' safety post Grenfell until next ward elections in 2021.</p> <p>Expires in March 2021</p>
Deputy Joyce Nash	Partially granted (Speaking rights only) (Standards Committee)	19/05/17	<p>A dispensation be granted until the ward Elections in 2021 to speak at meetings where the charging policy for Car Parking and Stores in the Barbican are under consideration but the request for a dispensation to vote on such matters, should she have a disclosable pecuniary interest be refused.</p> <p>Expires in March 2021</p>
Deputy Joyce Nash	Partially granted (Dispensations Sub (Standards) Committee)	10/09/18	<p>Dispensation to speak only on housing governance review at Barbican Residential Committee until 31 December 2019 or current review is concluded whichever is the earlier.</p> <p>Expires on 31 December 2019 or when current review is concluded whichever is the earlier</p>

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Barbara Newman	Partially granted (Standards Committee under urgency procedures (SO 41(a)))	17/09/18	<p>Dispensation to speak only on housing governance review at Barbican Residential Committee until 31 December 2019 or current review is concluded whichever is the earlier.</p> <p>Expires on 31 December 2019 or when current review is concluded whichever is the earlier</p>
Barbara Newman	Partially granted - (Dispensations Sub (Standards))	01/04/19	<p>Dispensation to speak on general housing matters, as identified in dispensations policy, and also car parking spaces and private storage spaces, relating to Barbican residential estate until April 2020 insofar as those issues affect residents of the Barbican residential estate equally</p> <p>Expires after April 2020</p>
William Pimlott	Partially granted (Speaking rights only) (Standards Committee)	19/05/17	<p>A dispensation be granted until the ward Elections in 2021 to speak at meetings where Parking for Barbican Residents is under consideration but the request for a dispensation to vote on such matters, be refused</p> <p>Expires in March 2021</p>
William Pimlott	Dispensations Sub Committee	11/06/18	<p>On facts described by Mr Pimlott in his application, the Committee's view is that he could not have a disclosable pecuniary interest, and therefore it would not be appropriate to grant him a dispensation.</p> <p>However, the Committee's guidance is that, in its view, it would not be a breach of paragraph 14 of the Code for him to speak only (but not vote) on the matters in question</p>

William Pimlott	Partially granted (Dispensations Sub (Standards) Committee)	10/09/18	Dispensation to speak only on housing governance review at Barbican Residential Committee until 31 December 2019 or current review is concluded whichever is the earlier. Expires on 31 December 2019 or when current review is concluded whichever is the earlier.
Stephen Quilter	Partially granted (Speaking rights only) (Standards Committee)	19/05/17	A dispensation be granted until the ward Elections in 2021 to speak on Car Parking and Baggage Stores in the Barbican at meetings of the Barbican Residential but the request for a dispensation to vote on such matters be refused. Expires in March 2021
Deputy John Tomlinson	Partially granted (Dispensations Sub (Standards) Committee)	10/09/18	Dispensation to speak only on housing governance review at Barbican Residential Committee until 31 December 2019 or current review is concluded whichever is the earlier. Expires on 31 December 2019 or when current review is concluded whichever is the earlier.
Deputy John Tomlinson	Partially granted - (Dispensations Sub (Standards))	01/04/19	Dispensation to speak on general housing matters, as identified in dispensations policy, and also car parking spaces and private storage spaces, relating to Barbican residential estate until April 2020 insofar as those issues affect residents of the Barbican residential estate equally Expires after April 2020

