

Councillor Code of Conduct

Procedure for dealing with Complaints

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1. Introduction

The Council is committed to promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct by all Councillors and has adopted a Code of Conduct which all Councillors and Co-opted Members must follow. This Code can be found on the Council's [website](#) and is attached as **Appendix 1** to this Procedure.

This Procedure provides information about how to complain if you are concerned that a Councillor or Co-opted Member has breached the Code. It also explains the procedure that will be followed when a complaint is received.

This procedure also applies to complaints regarding Town and Parish Councillors in Newark & Sherwood District. Town and Parish Councils are required to adopt their own Code of Conduct. Town and Parish Councils publish their codes of conduct on their websites – details of which are available on the District Council's [website](#).

If you do not have access to the website please call the Customer Services Centre for assistance; 01636 650 000.

2. Overview of the Process

All complaints received will be assessed to decide: -

- a) Whether they are valid and whether any further action should be taken
- b) Whether they can be resolved informally, for example by apology or training
- c) Whether further investigation is needed.

If a matter is considered serious enough to require further investigation it may still be resolved informally after investigation. Where necessary a panel of District Councillors may be convened to decide whether the Code of Conduct has been breached.

Possible sanctions are listed in paragraph 15 of this Procedure. Please note is **not** possible to suspend or disqualify a councillor under this Procedure, or to withdraw payment of allowances. There is no power to impose a sanction which would prevent a councillor from effectively undertaking their role.

3. Independent Oversight

The Council must appoint an 'Independent Person', who is consulted on all complaints received and at all stages of the complaints process.

A councillor who is the subject of a complaint is also able to seek the view of the Independent Person.

The Council has appointed two Independent Persons.

4. Submitting a Complaint

To ensure we have all the information we need to process your complaint we encourage you to complete the complaints form on our [website](#). Emails and letters will also be accepted.

Please provide us with your name and contact details, so that we can acknowledge receipt of your complaint and keep you informed of its progress. If you want to keep your name and address confidential, please tell us. We do not normally investigate anonymous complaints, unless there is a clear public interest in doing so.

All complaints should be submitted to:

Monitoringofficer@newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk

Or by post to:

Monitoring Officer
Newark and Sherwood District Council
Castle House
Great North Road
Newark Notts
NG24 1BY

If you need assistance to put your complaint in writing please call the Customer Services Centre for assistance: 01636 650000.

We will aim to acknowledge receipt of your complaint within 5 working days of receipt, and will keep you informed on the progress of your complaint.

5. Initial Assessment of your Complaint

The Monitoring Officer of the Council is a senior officer who has legal responsibility for administering this Procedure. The Monitoring Officer has appointed a Deputy Monitoring Officer, who can undertake all Monitoring Officer responsibilities set out in this Procedure if the Monitoring Officer is unable to.

The Monitoring Officer is responsible for reviewing every complaint received and, after consultation with the 'Independent Person', taking a decision as to how it should be dealt with. This decision will normally be taken within 20 working days of receipt of your complaint, or longer by agreement. You will be informed of the decision and the reasons for that decision.

We may ask you for additional information to decide how your complaint should be dealt with and may request information from the councillor who is the subject of your complaint. Where your complaint relates to a Town or Parish Councillor, we may seek the views of the Town or Parish Council before deciding whether the complaint merits formal investigation. These are

pre-assessment enquiries, which will not amount to an investigation. This may include obtaining documentation, such as minutes of meetings.

The Monitoring Officer will write to the Subject Member with details of the allegations (subject to any representations from the complainant about confidentiality or concerns that disclosure of certain details about the complaint would prejudice any potential investigation) and notify the Subject Member of their right to consult one of the Independent Persons.

The Subject Member will be requested to provide within 10 working days of the date of the letter, or such longer period as the Monitoring Officer may agree, any written representations in response to the complaint. The Monitoring Officer will take any representations received into account when deciding how the complaint will be dealt with.

We will rely on the Local Government Association [Guidance on the Local Government Association Model Councillor Code of Conduct](#) and the accompanying Local Government Association [Guidance on Member Model Code of Conduct Complaints Handling](#) to assess your complaint and take a decision as to whether the complaint merits formal investigation or whether it should be dealt with informally or rejected. These documents will be referred to throughout the process.

The Monitoring Officer will inform you (the complainant) and the Subject Member of the decision on initial assessment and the reasons for that decision, in writing.

By exception and at their discretion, the Monitoring Officer may refer a complaint to a Sub-Committee of the Council's Audit & Governance Committee (The Standards Complaint Hearing Panel) to decide whether or not it should be investigated or other action taken. This could be for example where the Monitoring Officer has a conflict of interest, or the matter is particularly high profile.

If your complaint identifies criminal conduct or breach of other regulation by any person, we may refer your complaint to the Police and other regulatory agencies.

6. Complaints against 'Dual Hatted' Members

A 'dual hatted' Member is a Member of a Council and who is also a Member of another authority. The Member could be a serving County Councillor, Fire Authority Councillor, District Councillor and Town or Parish Councillor.

If a complaint regarding a 'dual hatted' Member is received the Monitoring Officer will consider whether:

- The complaint clearly relates to incidents or circumstances which have occurred solely in that Member's capacity as a District, Parish or Town Councillor;
- That no other countywide authority is involved; and

If so, the complaint shall be processed by the Monitoring Officer in accordance with this Procedure.

If in the view of the Monitoring Officer the complaint may impact on the capacity of the Member in relation to their role with another authority, the Monitoring Officer may refer you to the other authority. The Council may continue to deal with any aspects of your complaint that relate to the Member's capacity as a District, Parish or Town Councillor within the Newark & Sherwood District.

7. Confidentiality

In the interests of fairness and natural justice, we believe Councillors who are complained about have a right to know who has made the complaint. We also believe they have a right to be provided with a summary of the complaint. We are unlikely to withhold your identity or the details of your complaint unless we consider that there are exceptional circumstances, or the nature of the complaint is such that the identity of the complainant is not relevant.

To allow us to give full consideration to a request for confidentiality we require you to provide us with an explanation of the reason why you think your details should be kept confidential.

The Monitoring Officer will consider the request alongside the substance of your complaint. We will then contact you with the decision. If your request for confidentiality is not granted, we will usually allow you the option of withdrawing your complaint.

However, it is important to understand that in certain exceptional circumstances where the matter complained about is very serious, we can proceed with an investigation or other action and disclose your name even if you have expressly asked us not to.

If the Monitoring Officer considers that disclosure of some details of the complaint to the Subject Member might prejudice an investigation, the Monitoring Officer may delay notifying the Subject Member until consideration of the complaint has progressed sufficiently.

It is important to preserve the integrity of the complaints process and to minimise any negative effect of the complaint on all the people affected by it, that information relating to the complaint is treated as confidential. The assessment of complaints will therefore be conducted by the Monitoring Officer in confidence. The parties to a complaint are expected to maintain confidentiality as well. Parties are not prohibited from discussing the complaint to seek advice and support; however, it should not be discussed in the public domain.

8. Assessment Criteria

The Monitoring Officer will consider the following, and refer to the relevant LGA guidance, in deciding whether the complaint should be investigated, dealt with informally or rejected:

- a) Does the complaint contain sufficient evidence to support the complaint? The Monitoring Officer will not usually take any further action where a Complainant has simply made an allegation that the Councillor has failed to act in way that is required by the Code;
- b) Are there alternative, more appropriate, remedies that should be explored first?
- c) Where the complaint is by one councillor against another, a greater allowance for robust political debate (but not personal abuse) may be given, bearing in mind the right to freedom of expression;
- d) Does the complaint appear to be trivial, vexatious, malicious, politically motivated or tit for tat;
- e) Whether an investigation would not be in the public interest or the matter, even if proven, would not be serious enough to warrant any sanction;
- f) the complaint or a substantially similar allegation has previously been the subject of an investigation and there is nothing more to be gained by further action being taken and/or no new material evidence has been provided;
- g) Whether a substantially similar complaint has been submitted and accepted;
- h) a significant period of time has elapsed since the events, which are the subject of the complaint. This could be because, where a matter is serious, it would be reasonable to expect the Complainant to make a complaint promptly, or because the passage of time may make it more difficult to obtain documentary evidence and reliable witness evidence. The Monitoring Officer will normally reject a complaint where the last event complained of took place more than six months prior to the date of the complaint. The Monitoring Officer will however consider any reason why there had been a delay in making the complaint;
- i) Was the behaviour that is the subject of the complaint already dealt with? For example, through an apology at the relevant meeting or other remedial action by the Subject Member, and taking this into account the complaint does not disclose sufficiently serious potential breaches of the Code of Conduct to merit further consideration;
- j) Does the complaint actually relate to dissatisfaction with a local authority decision rather than the specific conduct of an individual?
- k) Is it about someone who is no longer a councillor or who is seriously ill?
- l) the complaint is anonymous. The Monitoring Officer will not usually investigate anonymous complaints unless there is a clear public interest in doing so.
- m) the complaint is such that it is unlikely that an investigation will be able to come to a firm conclusion on the matter. This could be where the matter is such that there is unlikely to be any firm evidence on the matter. An example of this could be a telephone conversation where there were conflicting accounts of what was said in the call was no independent verification of the contents of the telephone call.
- n) a complaint suggests that there is a wider problem throughout the authority, and this will be considered differently and as part of that wider resolution;

- o) the complaint discloses a potential breach of the Code, but the complaint is not serious enough to merit an investigation in circumstances where the resources needed to investigate are wholly disproportionate to the allegations and there is no overriding public interest in carrying out an investigation. Public interest is regarded as something which is of serious concern and benefit to the public.

Notwithstanding the criteria above, the Council will take into account the public interest in taking further action on a complaint.

9. Informal resolution

In appropriate cases, the Monitoring Officer will seek to resolve the complaint informally, without the need for a formal investigation. Such informal resolution may involve

- a) offering an apology
- b) agreeing to attend training
- c) agreeing to engage in mediation
- d) referral to the Subject Member's political group for resolution

Where the Subject Member makes a reasonable offer of informal resolution, but the Complainant is not willing to accept that offer, the Monitoring Officer will take account of this in deciding whether the complaint merits formal investigation.

Where the Monitoring Officer recommends informal resolution, but the Subject Member is not willing to accept that their conduct was unacceptable or is not willing to accept the informal resolution proposed, the Monitoring Officer will take account of this in deciding whether the complaint merits formal investigation.

The Local Government Association Guidance 2021 provides the below examples of matters which may be suitable for informal resolution:

- a) the same particular breach of the Code by many members, indicating poor understanding of the Code and the authority's procedures;
- b) a general breakdown of relationships, including those between members and officers, as evidenced by a pattern of allegations of minor disrespect, harassment or bullying to such an extent that it becomes difficult to conduct the business of the authority;
- c) misunderstanding of procedures or protocols;
- d) misleading, unclear or misunderstood advice from officers;
- e) lack of experience or training;
- f) interpersonal conflict;
- g) allegations and retaliatory allegations from the same members;
- h) allegations about how formal meetings are conducted;
- i) allegations that may be symptomatic of governance problems within the authority, which are more significant than the allegations in themselves.

If the Monitoring Officer considers a complaint can be concluded through informal resolution, they will consult with the Independent Person and will normally inform the Subject Member and the Complainant and give them the opportunity to comment before making a final decision.

10. Investigation

Both you (the complainant) and the councillor who is the subject of the complaint, should be updated on progress every 30 days if the matter is not concluded at the initial assessment stage.

If the Monitoring Officer decides that a complaint merits formal investigation, they will appoint an Investigating Officer, who may be another senior officer of the authority, an officer of another authority or an external investigator. The Investigating Officer will decide whether they need to meet or speak to you (the complainant) to understand the nature of the complaint to get a better understanding of the allegation and suggest what documents the Investigating Officer may need to see, and who the Investigating Officer needs to interview.

The Investigating Officer would normally write to the Subject Member and provide them with a copy of the complaint, and ask the Member to provide their explanation of events, and to identify what documents they need to see and who they need to interview.

In exceptional cases, where it is appropriate to keep the complainant's identity confidential or disclosure of details of the complaint to the member might prejudice the investigation, the Monitoring Officer can delete the complainant's name and address from the papers given to the member, or delay notifying the member until the investigation has progressed sufficiently.

At the end of the investigation, the Investigating Officer will produce a draft report and will send copies of that draft report, in confidence, to you (the complainant) and to the Subject Member concerned, to give you both an opportunity to identify any matter in that draft report which they disagree with or which they consider requires more consideration.

Both parties will be given 10 working days to make representations or in exceptional circumstances, such other period as the Investigating Officer considers reasonable.

Having received and taken account of any comments which you may make on the draft report, the Investigating Officer will send the final report to the Monitoring Officer.

11. Investigating Officer Concludes that there is No Evidence of a Breach of the Code of Conduct

The Monitoring Officer will review the Investigating Officer's report and, if they are satisfied that the Investigating Officer's report is sufficient, the Monitoring Officer will write to you (the

complainant) and to the Subject Member and to the Town or Parish Council (where the complaint relates to a Town or Parish Councillor) confirming that they are satisfied that no further action is required, and provide a copy of the Investigating Officer's final report. This action will be taken in consultation with the Independent Person.

12. Investigating Officer concludes that there is Evidence of a Breach of the Code of Conduct

The Monitoring Officer will review the Investigating Officer's report and will then either send the matter for local hearing before the Hearings Panel or, after consulting the Independent Person, seek local resolution.

13. Local Resolution

The Monitoring Officer may consider that the matter can reasonably be resolved without the need for a hearing. In such a case, the Monitoring Officer will consult with the Independent Person and you (the complainant) and seek to agree with you what would be a fair resolution which also helps to ensure higher standards of conduct for the future. Such informal resolution may involve the Subject Member accepting that his/her conduct was unacceptable; and

- a) offering an apology;
- b) agreeing to attend a training course;
- c) agreeing to engage in a process of conciliation; or
- d) the council introducing some other remedial action (such as changing procedures).

If you tell the Monitoring Officer that any suggested resolution would not be adequate or the Subject Member refuses to accept the resolution the Monitoring Officer may (but does not have to) refer the matter for a hearing.

14. Hearing

If the matter is not concluded by informal resolution then the Monitoring Officer will report the Investigating Officer's report to the Hearing Panel (a sub-committee of the Council's Audit & Governance Committee) which may conduct a hearing before deciding whether the Subject Member has failed to comply with the Code of Conduct and, if so, whether to take any action.

The Monitoring Officer will conduct a pre-hearing process, requiring the Subject Member to give their response to the Investigating Officer's report in writing to identify what is likely to be agreed and any facts that may be disputed.

The role of the panel is to decide factual evidence on the balance of probabilities.

The Independent Person will be invited to attend to observe but will not participate in the hearing. The Panel will seek the views of the Independent Person and take those views into account before making its decision.

See **Appendix 2** for further details about the hearing procedure.

15. Sanctions

Full Council has delegated to the Panel, powers to take action in respect of individual members as maybe necessary to promote and maintain high standards of conduct. The Local Government Association Guidance 2021 provides that when deciding on a sanction, the panel should ensure that it is reasonable, proportionate and relevant to the subject member's behaviour.

Typical sanctions may include one or a combination of the following:

- report its findings in respect of the subject member's conduct to council (or the relevant parish council)
- issue (or recommend to the parish council to issue) a formal censure
- recommend to the subject member's group leader (or in the case of un-grouped councillors, recommend to council) that they be removed from any or all committees or sub-committees of the authority (or recommend such action to the parish council)
- recommend to the leader of the authority that the subject member be removed from positions of responsibility
- instruct the monitoring officer to (or recommend that the parish council) arrange training for the subject member
- recommend to council (or recommend to the parish council) that the subject member be removed from all outside appointments to which they have been appointed or nominated by the authority (or by the parish council);
- recommend to council (or recommend to the parish council) that it withdraws facilities provided to the subject member by the authority for a specified period, such as a computer, website and/or email and internet access; or
- recommend to council (or recommend that the parish council) that it excludes the subject member from the authority's offices or other premises for a specified period, with the exception of meeting rooms as necessary for attending council, committee and sub-committee meetings and/or restricts contact with officers to named officers only

- if relevant recommend to council that the subject member be removed from their role as leader of the authority
- if relevant recommend to the secretary or appropriate official of a political group that the councillor be removed as group leader or other position of responsibility.

Sanctions involving restricting access to an authority's premises or equipment or contact with officers should not unnecessarily restrict the subject member's ability to carry out their responsibilities as an elected representative or co-opted member.

Note that where the subject member is a parish or town councillor, the matter is referred back to their council to say that a breach of the Code has been found and with a recommended sanction. The town or parish council must then meet to consider whether to impose that sanction or to replace it with another relevant sanction. They cannot overturn the finding that there has been a breach of the Code and if they wish to impose a different sanction they should seek advice from the clerk and/or the monitoring officer.

The Hearings Panel has no power to suspend or disqualify the Subject Member or to withdraw members or special responsibility allowances.

16. What Happens at the end of the Hearing?

The Monitoring Officer will prepare a Formal Decision Notice in consultation with the Chair of the Panel. The Decision Notice will include a brief statement of facts, the provisions of the Code of Conduct engaged by the allegations, the views of the Independent Person, the reasons for the decision and any sanctions applied, and any other information recommended by the LGA guidance as amended from time to time.

A copy of the Decision Notice will be sent to you (the complainant), the Subject Member, published on the Council's website and reported to the next convenient meeting of the Audit & Governance Committee.

17. Appeals

There is no right of appeal for you as complainant or for the member against a decision of the Monitoring Officer or of the Hearings Panel.

If you feel that the Council has failed to deal with your complaint properly, you may make a complaint to the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman.

18. Revision and overview of these arrangements

The Audit & Governance Committee may agree to amend these arrangements, and has delegated to the Chair of the Hearings Panel the right to depart from these arrangements where he/she considers that it is expedient to do so in order to secure the effective and fair consideration of any matter.

A report summarising details about the complaints received under this Procedure is submitted annually to the Audit & Governance Committee.

Appendix 1

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS

1. Introduction

- 1.1 All councils are required to have a local Councillor Code of Conduct. Newark & Sherwood District Council has adopted this Code of Conduct pursuant to Section 27 of the Localism Act 2011 to promote and maintain high standards of behaviour by its Members and Co-Opted Members whenever they conduct the business of the Council including the business of the office to which they were elected or appointed or when they claim to act or give the impression of acting as a representative of the Council.
- 1.2 The role of councillor across all tiers of local government is a vital part of our country's system of democracy. It is important that councillors can be held accountable and all adopt the behaviours and responsibilities associated with the role. Conduct of individual councillors affects the reputation of the Council as a whole.
- 1.3 Councillors represent local residents, work to develop better services and deliver local change. The public have high expectations of councillors to take decisions fairly, openly and transparently. Councillors have both an individual and collective responsibility to meet these expectations by maintaining high standards and demonstrating good conduct and by challenging behaviour which falls below expectations.
- 1.4 Importantly, councillors should be able to undertake their role without being intimidated, abused, bullied or threatened by anyone, including the general public.
- 1.5 This Code is designed to protect the democratic role of councillors, encourage good conduct and safeguard the public's trust in local government, it is based on the principles of selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership ("The Nolan Principles").

2. Definitions

- 2.1 For the purposes of this Code of Conduct, a "councillor" means a member or co-opted member of the Authority. A "co-opted member" is defined in the Localism Act 2011 Section 27(4) as "a person who is not a member of the Authority but who:
 - a) is a member of any committee or sub-committee of the Authority, or;
 - b) is a member of, and represents the Authority on, any joint committee or joint sub-committee of the Authority;

and who is entitled to vote on any question that falls to be decided at any meeting of that committee or sub-committee”.

3. Purpose of the Code of Conduct

- 3.1 The purpose of this Code of Conduct is to assist you, as a councillor, in modelling the behaviour that is expected of you, to provide a personal check and balance and to set out the type of conduct that could lead to action being taken against you. It is also to protect you, the public, fellow councillors, local authority officers and the reputation of local government. It sets out general principles of conduct expected of all councillors and your specific obligations in relation to standards of conduct.

4. General Principles of Councillor Conduct

- 4.1 Everyone in public office at all levels, all who serve the public or deliver public services, including ministers, civil servants, councillors and local authority officers, should uphold the [Seven Principles of Public Life](#), also known as the Nolan Principles.
- 4.2 Building on these principles, the following general principles have been developed specifically for the role of councillor.
- 4.3 In accordance with the public trust placed in you, on all occasions you **MUST**:
- ✓ act with integrity and honesty;
 - ✓ act lawfully;
 - ✓ treat all persons fairly and with respect; and
 - ✓ lead by example and act in a way that secures public confidence in the role of councillor.
- 4.4 In undertaking your role you **SHOULD**:
- ✓ impartially exercise your responsibilities in the interests of the local community;
 - ✓ exercise your independent judgement, taking decisions for good and substantial reasons;
 - ✓ account for your actions, particularly by supporting the authority’s scrutiny function;
 - ✓ not improperly seek to confer an advantage, or disadvantage, on any person;

- ✓ avoid conflicts of interest;
- ✓ exercise reasonable care and diligence;
- ✓ ensure that public resources are used prudently in accordance with the Council's requirements and in the public interest; and
- ✓ ensure that the authority acts within the law.

5. Application of the Code of Conduct

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

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

- ✓ Your actions would give the impression to a reasonable member of the public with knowledge of all the facts that you are acting as a councillor.

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

- ✓ at face-to-face meetings
- ✓ at online or telephone meetings

6. Standards of Councillor Conduct

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

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

7. General Conduct

1. Respect

As a Councillor you should:

- 1.1 treat other councillors and members of the public with respect.

- 1.2 treat local authority employees, employees and representatives of partner organisations and those volunteering for the local authority with respect and respect the role they play.

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

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

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

2. Bullying, Harassment and Discrimination

As a councillor you should:

- 2.1 not bully any person.
- 2.2 not harass any person.

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

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

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

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

3. Impartiality of Officers of the Council

As a councillor you should:

- 3.1 not compromise, or attempt to compromise, the impartiality of anyone who works for, or on behalf of, the local authority.

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

4. Confidentiality and Access to Information

As a councillor you should:

- 4.1 not disclose information:
 - a. given to you in confidence by anyone

- b. acquired by you which you believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, unless
 - i. you have received 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 legal advice provided that the third party agrees not to disclose the information to any other person; or
 - iv. the disclosure is:
 - 1. reasonable and in the public interest; and
 - 2. made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the local authority; and
 - 3. you have consulted the Monitoring Officer prior to its release.
- 4.2 not improperly use knowledge gained solely as a result of your role as a councillor for the advancement of yourself, your friends, your family members, your employer or your business interests.
- 4.3 not prevent anyone from getting information that they are entitled to by law.

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

5. Disrepute

As a councillor you should:

- 5.1 not bring your role or the local authority into disrepute.

As a Councillor, you are trusted to make decisions on behalf of your community and your actions and behaviour are subject to greater scrutiny than that of ordinary members of the public. You should be aware that your actions might have an adverse impact on you, other councillors and/or your local authority and may lower the public's confidence in your or your local authority's ability to discharge your/its functions. For example, behaviour that is considered dishonest and/or deceitful can bring your local authority into disrepute.

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

6. Use of Position

As a councillor you should:

- 6.1 not use, or attempt to use, your position improperly to the advantage or disadvantage of yourself or anyone else.

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

7. Use of Local Authority Resources and Facilities

As a Councillor you should:

- 7.1 not misuse council resources.
- 7.2 when using the resources of the local or authorising their use by others:
- a. act in accordance with the local authority's requirements; and
 - b. ensure that such resources are not used for political purposes unless that use could reasonably be regarded as likely to facilitate, or be conducive to, the discharge of the functions of the local authority or of the office to which you have been elected or appointed.

You may be provided with resources and facilities by the local authority to assist you in carrying out your duties as a councillor.

Examples include:

- **office support**
- **stationery**
- **equipment such as phones, and computers**
- **transport**
- **access and use of local authority buildings and rooms**

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

8. Complying with the Code of Conduct

As a councillor you should:

- 8.1 undertake Code of Conduct training provided by the Council.
- 8.2 cooperate with any Code of Conduct investigation and/or determination.
- 8.3 not intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is likely to be involved with the administration of any investigation or proceedings.
- 8.4 comply with any sanction imposed on you following a finding that you have breached the Code of Conduct.

Protecting your reputation and the reputation of the local authority

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

9. Interests

As a councillor you should:

- 9.1 register and disclose your interests.

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

You need to register your interests so that the public, local authority employees and fellow councillors know which of your interests might give rise to a conflict of interest. The register is a public document that can be consulted when (or before) an issue arises. The register also protects you by allowing you to demonstrate openness and a willingness to be held accountable. You are personally responsible for deciding whether or not you should disclose an interest in a meeting, but it can be helpful for you to know early on if others think that a potential conflict might arise. It is also important that the public know about any interest that might have to be disclosed by you or other councillors when making or taking part in decisions, so that decision making is seen by the public as open and honest. This helps to ensure that public confidence in the integrity of local governance is maintained.

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

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

10. Gifts and Hospitality

As a councillor you should:

- 10.1 not accept gifts or hospitality, irrespective of estimated value, which could give rise to real or substantive personal gain or a reasonable suspicion of influence on your part to show favour from persons seeking to acquire, develop or do business with the local authority or from persons who may apply to the local authority for any permission, licence or other significant advantage.
- 10.2 register with the Monitoring Officer any gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25 within 28 days of its receipt.
- 10.3 register with the Monitoring Officer any significant gift or hospitality that you have been offered but have refused to accept.

In order to protect your position and the reputation of the local authority, you should exercise caution in accepting any gifts or hospitality which are (or which you reasonably believe to be) offered to you because you are a councillor. The presumption should always be not to accept significant gifts or hospitality. However, there may be times when such a refusal may be difficult if it is seen as rudeness in which case you could accept it but must ensure it is publicly registered. However, you do not need to register gifts and hospitality which are not related to your role as a councillor, such as Christmas gifts from your friends and family. It is also important to note that it is appropriate to accept normal expenses and hospitality associated with your duties as a councillor. If you are unsure, do contact the Monitoring Officer for guidance.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

The Seven Principles of Public Life

The principles are:

Selflessness

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

Integrity

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

Objectivity

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

Accountability

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

Openness

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

Honesty

Holders of public office should be truthful.

Leadership

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

APPENDIX B

Registering Interests

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

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

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

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

Non participation in case of disclosable pecuniary interest

4. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to one of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in **Table 1**, you must make a verbal declaration of the existence and nature of the interest at or before the consideration of the item of business. You must not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a ‘sensitive interest’, you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest, just that you have an interest. Dispensation may be granted in limited circumstances, to enable you to participate and vote on a matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest.

Disclosure of Other Registerable Interests (*Personal Interests*)

5. Where a matter arises at a meeting which ***directly relates*** to one of your Other Registerable Interests (as set out in Table 2), you must make verbal declaration of the existence and nature of that interest at or before the consideration of the item of business or as soon as the interest becomes apparent. If it is a ‘sensitive interest’, you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

Disclosure of Non-Registerable Interests

6. Where a matter arises at a meeting which ***directly relates*** to your financial interest or well-being (and is not a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest set out in Table 1) or a financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate, you must make verbal declaration of the existence and nature of that interest at or before the consideration of the item of business as soon as the interest becomes apparent. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.
7. Where a matter arises at a meeting which ***affects*** :
 - a. your own financial interest or well-being;
 - b. a financial interest or well-being of a friend, relative, close associate; or
 - c. a body included in those you need to disclose under Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in **Table 1**

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

8. Where a matter ***affects*** your financial interest or well-being:
 - a. to a greater extent than it affects the financial interests of the majority of inhabitants of the ward affected by the decision and;
 - b. a reasonable member of the public knowing all the facts would believe that it would affect your view of the wider public interest

You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation.

If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

Table 1: Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

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

Subject	Description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain. [Any unpaid directorship.]
Sponsorship	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the council) made to the councillor during the previous 12-month period for expenses incurred by him/her in carrying out his/her duties as a councillor, or towards his/her election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.
Contracts	Any contract made between the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners (or a firm in which such person is a partner, or an incorporated body of which such person is a director* or a body that such person has a beneficial interest in the securities of*) and the council (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged.
Land and Property	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the council. 'Land' excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not give the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/ civil partners (alone or jointly with another) a right to occupy or to receive income.
Licenses	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the council for a month or longer.

Corporate Tenancies	Any tenancy where (to the councillor's knowledge): (a) the landlord is the council; and (b) the tenant is a body that the councillor, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/ civil partners is a partner of or a director* of or has a beneficial interest in the securities* of.
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities* of a body where: (a) that body (to the councillor's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the council; and (b) either: (i) the total nominal value of the securities* exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the councillor, or his/ her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

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

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

Table 2: Other Registerable Interest

You must register as an Other Registrable Interest:

- a) any unpaid directorships;
 - b) any body of which you are a member or are in a position of general control or management and to which you are nominated or appointed by your authority
 - c) any body
 - (i) exercising functions of a public nature
 - (ii) any body directed to charitable purposes or
 - (iii) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union)
- of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management.

Appendix 2

Draft Agenda for meeting of the Standards Complaint Hearing Panel

1. Notification to those present that the meeting will be recorded and streamed online
2. Apologies for Absence
3. Declarations of Interest from Members and Officers
4. Representations that any part of the hearing be held in private (NOTE: this will only be allowed in exceptional circumstances as the presumption is that it will be conducted in public).
5. [Investigation Report relating to.....]
6. Exclusion of the Press and Public

To consider resolving that, under section 100A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act.

7. Investigation Report relating to.....]

Draft Procedure for conducting Hearings

For reasons of fairness and proportionality a hearing should wherever possible take place within three months of the date on which the investigator's report was completed. However, the hearing should not take place sooner than 14 days after the investigation report has been issued unless the Subject Member agrees. This is to allow them sufficient time to prepare.

All hearings must follow the rules of natural justice and allow parties to have their say. In line with the principle of proportionality the approach taken in relation to individual cases may depend upon the seriousness of the issue. For example, if the Monitoring Officer is satisfied, following consultation with relevant the parties, that the investigation has allowed all sides to have their say, the Panel may simply review the report without further reference to the parties.

The Subject Member may choose to ask another person to speak on their behalf at a hearing; this must be agreed in advance by the Monitoring Officer and the Chair of the Panel.

In the interests of efficiency and to minimise distress for those involved, written evidence will be relied on where possible rather than calling witnesses to give verbal evidence.

The following is a concise draft procedure which can be tailored to individual circumstances. The Monitoring Officer will refer to the LGA Guidance on Member Model Code of Conduct Complaints Handling when considering procedure for individual cases and will consult with the Chair of the Panel to agree procedure before circulating to the relevant parties prior to the hearing.

1. Chair opens the meeting, introduces all parties present, and briefly outlines the process for the meeting.
2. The Investigation Officer presents a summary of their report and their conclusions. The Member who is the subject of the investigation (the Subject Member) can then ask questions of the Investigating Officer. The Committee may also wish to ask questions.
3. The Subject Member will then present their case. The Investigating Officer may wish to ask questions. The Committee may also wish to ask questions.
4. Chairman invites comments of the Independent Person.
5. At the end of this process the Sub- Committee will ask the parties to leave whilst it considers the facts and on whether there has been a breach of the code. Any officer who retires with the panel is there to advise on matters of procedure and law. Any advice given must then be conveyed back publicly to the meeting.
6. The parties will then be asked to return and the Investigating Officer and Subject Member will be asked to make representations on what sanctions should be imposed, if the decision is that there has been a breach.
7. The parties to leave room whilst Sub-Committee sits in private to decide on appropriate sanctions, if the decision is that there has been a breach. Any officer who retires with the panel is there to advise on matters of procedure and law. Any advice given must then be conveyed back publicly to the meeting.
8. The parties will then be asked to return and Chair advises parties of decision, which will be confirmed in writing in the next few days.

9. Chair closes meeting.

Appendix 3

[Guidance on Local Government Association Model Councillor Code of Conduct](#)

[Guidance on Member Model Code of Conduct Complaints Handling](#)