

Standards Committee

Thursday, 26 October 2017

18:00

Conference Room 1, Blackburn Town Hall,

AGENDA

PART I: ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION IN PUBLIC

Welcome and Apologies

Minutes of the Previous Meeting

Minutes of the meeting held on 6th July 2017 3 - 4

Declarations of Interest in Items on this Agenda

If a Board Member requires advice on any items involving a possible Declaration of Interest which could affect his/her ability to speak and/or vote he/she is advised to contact Phil Llewellyn at least 24 hours before the meeting

Declaration of Interest Form 5 - 6

Register of Members' Interests

Verbal update from the Monitoring Officer, David Fairclough

Disqualification Criteria for Councillors and Mayors

Consultation - Disqualification Criteria for 7 - 8

Councillors Mayors October 2017

Disqualification_criteria_for_councillors_and_mayors 9 - 26

Complaints Update to the Standards Committee

Complaints report to October 2017 27 - 28

PART 2: ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION IN PRIVATE

PART 2 – THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC MAY BE EXCLUDED DURING CONSIDERATION OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS

Date Published: Wednesday, 18 October 2017
Harry Catherall, Chief Executive

STANDARDS COMMITTEE
6th July 2017

PRESENT – Councillors *Fazal (Chair), Gunn, Z. Khan, Lee, McGurk and Julie Slater*

Independent Members – Paul Fletcher and Alan Eastwood

Also Present –

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| David Fairclough | Monitoring Officer |
| Asad Laher | Legal Advisor |
| Phil Llewellyn | Governance and Democratic Services |
| Rebekah Mottershead | Governance and Democratic Services |

RESOLUTIONS

1. Welcome and apologies

The Chair welcomed everyone to the first meeting of the Municipal Year of the Standards Committee. Apologies were received from Cllrs Brookfield and McFall and from Tassadaq Hussain.

RESOLVED –

That the apologies be noted

2. Minutes of the meeting held on the 15th March 2017

RESOLVED –

That the Minutes of the meeting held on the 15th March 2017 be agreed as a correct record.

3. Declarations of Interest in items on this Agenda

There were no declarations of interest received.

4. Member Training Update to the Standards Committee

The Chair welcomed the Monitoring Officer to the meeting and invited him to take Members through his report on the Member Training Programme for the 2017/18 Municipal year.

Members were reminded that following the Committee's Recommendation to increase the level of Member Training and Development, a full training programme had been devised this year for the Committee's approval.

The Committee approved training schedule for the 2017/18 Municipal Year and noted that there had been good attendance levels recorded to date on the

several courses that had taken place so far. The Committee was advised that there would also be further updates to the e-learning portal to allow Members to access a wider range of courses in increasingly convenient methods.

The Monitoring Officer drew Members attention to upcoming mandatory sessions on safeguarding and data protection, and to the briefing on the budget and benefit reforms.

The Committee commended the Member Training Programme and thanked the Monitoring Officer for his report and attendance.

RESOLVED –

That the Member Training Programme for the 2017/18 be endorsed and approved by the Committee.

5. Complaints to the Standards Committee

The Chair invited the Monitoring Officer to provide an update on the complaints received regarding Members conduct since the last meeting of the Committee.

The Monitoring Officer took the Committee through his report on the current complaints being investigated, drawing their attention to key facts and concerns. It was noted that there had been three complaints investigated, the resolutions for which were outlined in the report.

A detailed discussion took place around the reasoning for the Independent Person’s determinations. It was noted that two of the complaints had reached resolutions and there was one currently outstanding at this time as outlined within the report.

Members heard that at the rise of this meeting, a complaints panel would convene to further investigate the alleged breach of the Code of Conduct.

RESOLVED –

1. That the outcome of the standards hearing be reported to Full Council
2. That the complaints to the Monitoring Officer be noted

Signed.....

Chair of the meeting at which the Minutes were signed

Date.....

**DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST IN
ITEMS ON THIS AGENDA**

Members attending a Council, Committee, Board or other meeting with a personal interest in a matter on the Agenda must disclose the existence and nature of the interest and, if it is a prejudicial interest, should leave the meeting during discussion and voting on the item.

Members declaring an interest(s) should complete this form and hand it to the Democratic Services Officer at the commencement of the meeting and declare such an interest at the appropriate point on the agenda.

MEETING: **Standards Committee**

DATE: **26th October 2017**

AGENDA ITEM NO.:

DESCRIPTION (BRIEF):

NATURE OF INTEREST:

PERSONAL/PREJUDICIAL (delete as appropriate)

SIGNED :

PRINT NAME:

(Paragraphs 8 to 13 of the Code of Conduct for Members of the Council refer)



| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| REPORT OF: | The Monitoring Officer |
| TO: | Standards Committee |
| DATE: | 26th October 2017 |

SUBJECT: Disqualification criteria for Councillors & Mayors

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To invite members to review consultation documents on revised disqualification criteria for Councillors and Mayors.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee is asked to feedback views and responses to the questions for inclusion in the Council's response to Government consultation on revisions to the Disqualification criteria for Councillors and Mayors.

3. BACKGROUND

In September 2017 the Government published a consultation on updating the Disqualification criteria for Councillors and Mayors.

The consultation paper (attached as Appendix to this report), sets out the government's proposals for updating the criteria disqualifying individuals from standing for, or holding office, as a local authority member, directly-elected mayor or member of the London Assembly.

4. RATIONALE

The Government is inviting everyone to comment but particularly seek the views of prospective and current councillors amongst others.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

The DCLG is responsible for this consultation and is inviting views of elected members. The Standards Committee is responsible for promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct by councillors and co-opted members in Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council and it is appropriate for the Committee to take a view and ask the Monitoring Officer to forward their views through to the DCLG.

6. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

A governance framework in local authorities is necessary to promote and maintain high ethical standards, and to ensure public confidence.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

None contained in this report.

8. CONSULTATIONS

This is a national consultation and all members of the public as well as key organisations have been invited to respond by 8th December 2017.

Chief Officer/Member

Contact Officer: David Fairclough
Date: 29th September 2017

Background Papers: DCLG – Consultation document September 2017



Department for
Communities and
Local Government

Disqualification criteria for Councillors and Mayors

Consultation on updating disqualification criteria for local authority members



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Department for Communities and Local Government
Fry Building
2 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4TF
Telephone: 030 3444 0000

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Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Scope of the consultation | 4 |
| Basic Information | 5 |
| Introduction | 7 |
| The Current Disqualification Criteria | 9 |
| Sexual Offences | 11 |
| Anti-Social Behaviour | 13 |
| Retrospection | 15 |
| Questions | 16 |
| About this consultation | 17 |

Scope of the consultation

A consultation paper issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government on behalf of the Secretary of State

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Topic of this consultation: | This consultation paper sets out the government's proposals for updating the criteria disqualifying individuals from standing for, or holding office as, a local authority member, directly-elected mayor or member of the London Assembly. |
| Scope of this consultation: | <p>The Department for Communities and Local Government is consulting on proposals to update the criteria disqualifying individuals from standing for, or holding office as, a local authority member, directly-elected mayor or member of the London Assembly, if they are subject to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the notification requirements set out in the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (commonly referred to as 'being on the sex offenders register');• a civil injunction granted under section 1 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014; or• a Criminal Behaviour Order made under section 22 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. <p>Any changes to the disqualification criteria would require changes to primary legislation, in particular the Local Government Act 1972, the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009, and the Greater London Authority Act 1999.</p> <p>The proposed changes would not act retrospectively.</p> |
| Geographical scope: | The proposals in this consultation paper apply to certain authorities in England, including local authorities, combined authorities and the Greater London Authority. They do <u>not</u> apply to authorities in Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland. |
| Impact Assessment: | No impact assessment has been produced for this consultation. |

Basic Information

| | |
|---|---|
| To: | This consultation is open to everyone. We particularly seek the views of individual members of the public, prospective and current councillors and those bodies that represent the interests of local authorities and councillors at all levels. |
| Body responsible for the consultation: | The Local Government Stewardship Division in the Department for Communities and Local Government is responsible for conducting the consultation. |
| Duration: | The consultation will begin on Monday 18 September 2017. The consultation will run for 12 weeks and will close on Friday 8 December 2017. All responses should be received by no later than 5pm on Friday 8 December 2017. |
| Enquiries: | <p>If you have any enquiries, please contact:</p> <p>Stuart Young email: stuart.young@communities.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>DCLG Tel: 0303 44 40000</p> <p>How to respond:</p> <p>Please respond by email to: Section80consultation@communities.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Alternatively, please send postal responses to:</p> <p>Stuart Young Department for Communities and Local Government 2nd Floor, NE, Fry Building 2 Marsham Street London SW1P 4DF</p> <p>Responses should be received by 5pm on Friday 8 December 2017.</p> |
| How to respond: | <p>You can respond by email or by post.</p> <p>When responding, please make it clear which questions you are responding to.</p> <p>When you reply it would be very useful if you could confirm whether you are replying as an individual or submitting an</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>official response on behalf of an organisation, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- your name- your position (if applicable)- the name and address of your organisation (if applicable)- an address, and- an email address (if you have one) |
|--|--|

Introduction

1. Local authority members (i.e. councillors), mayors of combined authorities, members of the Greater London Assembly and the London Mayor take strategic decisions that affect all our lives. They decide how best to use taxpayers' money and manage local authority resources, including property, land and assets. They also have a leading role to play in building and preserving a society where the rights and freedoms of individuals are respected. They should be community champions. It is vital, therefore, that they have the trust of the electorate.
2. The Government considers that there should be consequences where councillors, mayors and London Assembly members fall short of the behaviour expected of anyone in a free, inclusive and tolerant society that respects individuals and society generally, and where this has led to enforcement action against an individual.
3. Existing legislation prevents individuals standing, or holding office, as a local authority member, London Assembly member or directly-elected mayor if they have, within five years of the day of the election, or since their election, been convicted in the UK, Channel Islands or Isle of Man of any offence and have received a sentence of imprisonment, suspended or not, for a period of not less than three months without the option of a fine.
4. The Government considers that the law should be updated to reflect new options which exist to protect the public and address unlawful and unacceptable behaviour.
5. This consultation proposes updating the disqualification criteria in section 80 of the Local Government Act 1972, paragraph 9 of schedule 5B to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009, and section 21 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 to prohibit those subject to the notification requirements (commonly referred to as 'being on the sex offenders register') and those subject to certain anti-social behaviour sanctions from being local authority members, London Assembly members or directly-elected mayors.
6. This consultation does not propose changing the disqualification criteria for Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs). For the purposes of this consultation, 'local authority member' also extends to directly-elected mayors and co-opted members of authorities, and 'local authority' means:
 - a county council
 - a district council
 - a London Borough council
 - a parish council

The disqualification criteria in section 80 of the Local Government Act 1972, paragraph 9 of schedule 5B to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009, and section 21 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 do not cover the Council of the Isles of Scilly or the Common Council of the City of

London. Therefore, the proposals in this consultation do not extend to these councils.

The Current Disqualification Criteria

7. Under section 80 of the Local Government Act 1972, a person is disqualified from standing as a candidate or being a member of a local authority, if they:
 - are employed by the local authority;
 - are employed by a company which is under the control of the local authority;
 - are subject to bankruptcy orders;
 - have, within 5 years before being elected, or at any time since being elected, been convicted in the UK, Channel Islands or Isle of Man of any offence and have received a sentence of imprisonment (suspended or not) for a period of not less than three months without the option of a fine;
 - are disqualified under Part III of the Representation of the People Act 1983;
 - are employed under the direction of various local authority committees, boards or the Greater London Authority; or
 - are a teacher in a school maintained by the local authority.

8. Paragraph 9 of schedule 5B to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 sets out the criteria on disqualification from standing as, or being, a directly-elected mayor of a combined authority. A person is disqualified from being elected or holding office as the mayor of a combined authority if they:
 - hold any paid office or employment (other than the office of mayor or deputy mayor), including any appointments or elections made by or on behalf of the combined authority or any of the constituent councils of the combined authority;
 - are subject to bankruptcy orders;
 - have, within 5 years before being elected, or at any time since being elected, been convicted in the UK, Channel Islands or Isle of Man of any offence and have received a sentence of imprisonment (suspended or not) for a period of not less than three months without the option of a fine; or
 - is disqualified for being elected or for being a member of a constituent council under Part 3 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

9. Section 21 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 disqualifies someone from being the Mayor or an Assembly member if they:
 - are a member of staff of the Authority;
 - hold an office that disqualifies the holder from being Mayor or an Assembly member;
 - are subject to bankruptcy orders are bankrupt or have made a composition agreement with creditors;
 - have, within 5 years before being elected, or at any time since being elected, been convicted in the UK, Channel Islands or Isle of Man of any offence and have received a sentence of imprisonment (suspended or not) for a period of not less than three months without the option of a fine;
 - are disqualified under section 85A or Part III of the Representation of the People Act 1983 from being the Mayor or an Assembly member; or

- are a paid officer of a London borough council who is employed under the direction of:
 - a council committee or sub-committee whose membership includes the Mayor or someone appointed on the nomination of the Authority;
 - a joint committee whose membership includes a member appointed on the nomination of the council and a member appointed on the nomination of the Authority;
 - the council executive, or one of its committees, whose membership includes the Mayor or someone appointed on the nomination of the Authority;
 - a member of the council's executive who is the Mayor or someone appointed on the nomination of the Authority.

Sexual Offences

10. The Government considers that anyone who is subject to sex offender notification requirements, commonly referred to as 'being on the sex offenders register', should be barred from standing for election, or holding office, as a local authority member, directly-elected mayor or member of the London Assembly. The period of time for which they would be barred would end once they were no longer subject to these notification requirements.

11. An individual can become subject to notification requirements by committing certain criminal acts or being issued with certain types of civil order:

- Being subject to sex offender notification requirements is an automatic consequence of being cautioned or convicted of a sexual offence listed in Schedule 3 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (see: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/42/schedule/3>).
- Sexual Harm Prevention Orders are civil orders intended to protect the public from offenders convicted of a sexual or violent offence who pose a risk of sexual harm to the public by placing restrictions on their behaviour. Offenders who are subject to Sexual Harm Prevention Orders become subject to notification requirements.
- Notification Orders are civil orders intended to protect the public in the UK from the risks posed by sex offenders who have been convicted, cautioned, warned or reprimanded for sexual offences committed overseas. Such offenders may be British or foreign nationals convicted, cautioned etc. abroad of a relevant offence. Offenders who are subject to Notification Orders become subject to notification requirements.

12. The duration of the notification requirement period (i.e. how long a person is on the sex offenders register) is set out in the Sexual Offences Act 2003 and in the table below. The courts have no discretion over this.

| Where the (adult) offender is: | The notification period is: |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Sentenced to imprisonment for life or to a term of 30 months or more | An indefinite period |
| Detained in a hospital subject to a restriction order | An indefinite period |
| Sentenced to imprisonment for more than 6 months but less than 30 months imprisonment | 10 years |
| Sentenced to imprisonment for 6 months or less | 7 years |
| Detained in a hospital without being subject to a restriction order | 7 years |
| Cautioned | 2 years |

| | |
|---|---|
| Conditional discharge | The period of the conditional discharge |
| Any other description (i.e. community sentence, fine) | 5 years |

These periods are halved for offenders who are under 18 on the date of the caution, conviction or finding, as defined within the 2003 Act.

13. Offenders who are subject to the notification requirements must notify the police of (amongst other things) their: name, date of birth, national insurance number, home address, passport number, bank account and credit card details. They must do this annually, any time the details change or when they travel abroad. They must also notify the police when they stay or reside with a child for more than 12 hours.
14. Further information on the Sexual Offences Act 2003 can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-part-2-of-the-sexual-offences-act-2003>.
15. The Government does not propose including another type of civil order, the Sexual Risk Order, as this person would not have been convicted or cautioned of a sexual offence under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 and are not subject to notification requirements for registered sex offenders. A Sexual Risk Order does require the individual to notify to the police their name and their home address. A Sexual Risk Order can be sought by the police against an individual who has not been convicted, cautioned etc. of an offence under Schedule 3 or Schedule 5 of the 2003 Act but who is nevertheless thought to pose a risk of harm to the public in the UK and/or children or vulnerable adults abroad.

Q1. Do you agree that an individual who is subject to the notification requirements set out in the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (i.e. who is on the sex offenders register) should be prohibited from standing for election, or holding office, as a member of a local authority, mayor of a combined authority, member of the London Assembly or London Mayor?

Q2. Do you agree that an individual who is subject to a Sexual Risk Order should not be prohibited from standing for election, or holding office, as a member of a local authority, mayor of a combined authority, member of the London Assembly or London Mayor?

Anti-Social Behaviour

16. Anti-social behaviour blights people's lives and can leave victims feeling powerless. These are a range of powers to the courts, police and local authorities to tackle the problems in the table below.

17. The Government considers that an individual who is subject to an anti-social behaviour sanction that has been issued by the court, i.e. a Civil Injunction or a Criminal Behaviour Order, should be barred from standing for election, or holding office, as a local authority member, directly-elected mayor or member of the London Assembly. The period of time for which they would be barred would end once they were no longer subject to the injunction or Order.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Powers

| Type | Power | Description |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Issued by the court to deal with individuals | Civil Injunction | A civil order with a civil burden of proof. The injunction can include both prohibitions and positive requirements to tackle the underlying causes of the behaviour. Applications can be made by police, councils, social landlords, Transport for London, Environment Agency, Natural Resources Wales and NHS Protect. |
| | Criminal Behaviour Order | A court order available on conviction. The order can be issued by any criminal court against a person who has been convicted of an offence. It is aimed at tackling the most persistently anti-social individuals who are also engaged in criminal activity. The order can include both prohibitions and positive requirements. Applications are made by the prosecution, in most cases by the Crown Prosecution Service, either at its own initiative or following a request from the police or council. |
| Used by the police to move problem groups or individuals on | Dispersal Power | A flexible power which the police can use in a range of situations to disperse anti-social individuals and provide immediate short-term respite to a local community. It allows the police to deal instantly with someone's behaviour and prevent it escalating. The use of the power must be authorised by an officer of at least inspector rank, to be used in a specific locality for up to 48 hours or on a case by case basis. This is to ensure that the power is used fairly and proportionately and only in circumstances in which it is necessary. |

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Issued by councils, the police and social landlords to deal with problem places | Community Protection Notice | A notice designed to deal with particular problems which negatively affect the community's quality of life. The Notice can be issued to anyone aged 16 or over, businesses or organisations. This is a two-stage power and a written warning has to be issued first. Failure to stop the behaviour or take action to rectify the problem would lead to the notice being issued. The power can be used by councils, police and social landlords (if designated by the council). |
| | Public Spaces Protection Order | Designed to deal with anti-social behaviour in a public place and apply restrictions to how that public space can be used to stop or prevent anti-social behaviour. The order is issued by the council. Before the order can be made, the council must consult with the police and whatever community representatives they think appropriate, including regular users of the public space. Before the order is made the council must also publish the draft order. |
| | Closure Power | A fast and flexible two-stage power. Can be used to quickly close premises which are being used, or likely to be used, to commit nuisance or disorder, including residential, business and licensed premises. The police and councils are able to issue Closure Notices for up to 48 hours and the courts are able to issue Closure Orders for up to six months if satisfied that the legal tests have been met. Following the issue of a Closure Notice, an application must be made to the magistrates' court for a closure order. |

Q3. Do you agree that an individual who has been issued with a Civil Injunction (made under section 1 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014) or a Criminal Behaviour Order (made under section 22 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014) should be prohibited from standing for election, or holding office, as a member of a local authority, mayor of a combined authority, member of the London Assembly or London Mayor?

Q4. Do you agree that being subject to a Civil Injunction or a Criminal Behaviour Order should be the only anti-social behaviour-related reasons why an individual should be prohibited from standing for election, or holding office, as a member of a local authority, mayor of a combined authority, member of the London Assembly or London Mayor?

Retrospection

18. Legislation does not generally apply retrospectively, the principle being that the law should operate in a clear and certain manner and the public is entitled to know the state of the law at a particular time.
19. The proposals in this consultation would not apply retrospectively, i.e. any incumbent local authority member, directly-elected mayor or member of the London Assembly, who is on the sex offenders register or subject to a Civil Injunction or Criminal Behaviour Order at the time the changes come into force would not be affected.
20. Such individuals would of course be prevented from standing for re-election after the changes came into force.

Questions

Q1. Do you agree that an individual who is subject to the notification requirements set out in the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (i.e. is on the sex offenders register) should be prohibited from standing for election, or holding office, as a member of a local authority, mayor of a combined authority, member of the London Assembly or London Mayor?

Q2. Do you agree that an individual who is subject to a Sexual Risk Order should not be prohibited from standing for election, or holding office, as a member of a local authority, mayor of a combined authority, member of the London Assembly or the London Mayor?

Q3. Do you agree that an individual who has been issued with a Civil Injunction (made under section 1 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014) or a Criminal Behaviour Order (made under section 22 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014) should be prohibited from standing for election, or holding office, as a member of a local authority, mayor of a combined authority, member of the London Assembly or London Mayor?

Q4. Do you agree that being subject to a Civil Injunction or a Criminal Behaviour Order should be the only anti-social behaviour-related reasons why an individual should be prohibited from standing for election, or holding office, as a member of a local authority, mayor of a combined authority, member of the London Assembly or London Mayor?

Q5. Do you consider that the proposals set out in this consultation paper will have an effect on local authorities discharging their Public Sector Equality Duties under the Equality Act 2010?

Q6. Do you have any further views about the proposals set out in this consultation paper?

About this consultation

This consultation document and consultation process have been planned to adhere to the Consultation Principles issued by the Cabinet Office.

Representative groups are asked to give a summary of the people and organisations they represent, and where relevant who else they have consulted in reaching their conclusions when they respond.

Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal information, may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes (these are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004.

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the FOIA, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations of confidence. In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Department.

The Department for Communities and Local Government will process your personal data in accordance with DPA and in the majority of circumstances this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties.
Individual responses will not be acknowledged unless specifically requested.

Your opinions are valuable to us. Thank you for taking the time to read this document and respond.

Are you satisfied that this consultation has followed the Consultation Principles? If not or you have any other observations about how we can improve the process please contact us via the [complaints procedure](#).



| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| REPORT OF: | The Monitoring Officer |
| TO: | Standards Committee |
| DATE: | 26th October 2017 |

SUBJECT: Complaints Update to the Standards Committee

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To update Members on complaints received regarding Members conduct under the Arrangements for dealing with complaints about the Code of Conduct for Members.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee is asked:

- i) to note the update report.
- ii) to note that there are three complaints in progress as at 3rd October 2017.

3. BACKGROUND

The Committee has a role in considering any complaints received relating to the conduct of Members of the Borough Council, co-opted Members and Parish Councils in its area. Members will be aware that not all complaints are proceeded with for various reasons (unsubstantiated complaints, vexatious complaints etc.) however it is important that members are aware of receipt of these and legitimate complaints that are being processed and progressed.

Members of the Committee are to be kept up to date on receipt of all complaints and progress at meetings of the Standards Committee where appropriate subject to any relevant provisions relating to confidentiality.

At the meeting in July 2017 the Monitoring Officer reported there was one complaint ongoing subject to the Complaints process.

This case was considered at a Hearing on 6th July 2017 and was reported to Full Council on 27th July 2017

Since July there have been three further complaints received.

These complaints were all received in September and initial assessment is therefore ongoing. The total numbers of complaints in due process at this time (3 October 2017) is therefore three. The Committee will be updated at its next meeting as matters progress.

4. RATIONALE

The Localism Act requires Councils to put in place mechanisms for reporting and investigation of complaints. This report provides information for the Standards

Committee in a clear and transparent way to ensure that all members of the committee are aware of complaints received, progress and outcomes.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

The statutory provisions for the Standards Framework are set out in the Localism Act 2011.

6. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

A governance framework in local authorities is necessary to promote and maintain high ethical standards, and to ensure public confidence.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

None contained in this report.

8. CONSULTATIONS

The Council's arrangements for promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct have been discussed by the Standards Committee and the arrangements for dealing with complaints about the Code of Conduct for Members are the subject of this report, to ensure openness and transparency to Members of the Committee on complaints received and progress.

Chief Officer/Member

Contact Officer: David Fairclough

Date: 3rd October 2017

Background Papers: The Localism Act 2011