



Arrangements for dealing with Standards Allegations against Councillors and co-opted Members under the Localism Act 2011

1. Context

Waverley Borough Council is committed to high standards of conduct by its councillors and co-opted members.

This procedure should be used to deal with complaints submitted under the Members' Code of Conduct adopted by Waverley Borough Council and the Codes of Conduct adopted by Parish and Town Councils in the Waverley area.

~~These "Arrangements" set out how you may make a complaint that an elected or co-opted member of Waverley Borough Council ("the Council") has failed to comply with Waverley Borough Council's Code of Conduct and sets out how the Council will deal with allegations of a failure to comply with its Code of Conduct.~~

~~Under Section 28(6) and (7) of the Localism Act 2011, the Council must have in place "arrangements" under which allegations that a member or co-opted member of either authority, or of a Committee or Sub-Committee of the authority, has failed to comply with that authority's Code of Conduct can be investigated and decisions made on such allegations.~~

~~Such arrangements must provide for the Council to appoint at least one Independent Person whose views must be sought by the authority before it takes a decision on an allegation which it has decided shall be investigated and whose views can be sought by the authority at any other stage, or by a member against whom an allegation as been made.~~

2. The Code of Conduct

Waverley Borough Council has adopted a Code of Conduct for members, which is attached as Appendix One to these arrangements and is available on Waverley Borough Council's website at www.waverley.gov.uk and on request from Reception at the Council Offices.

The Code of Conducts of Town and Parish Councils are available for inspection on either Waverley Borough Council's website or the relevant Town or Parish website (if the Parish Council has one) and may also be viewed by arrangement with the Town or Parish Clerk.

3. Making a complaint

If you wish to make a complaint, please write or email to:

The Monitoring Officer
Waverley Borough Council
Council Offices
The Burys
Godalming
Surrey
GU7 1HR

robinmonitoring.pellowofficer@waverley.gov.uk

The Monitoring Officer is a senior officer of the Council who has statutory responsibility for maintaining the Register of Members' Interests and who is responsible for dealing with complaints about member misconduct.

Please provide us with your name and a contact address or email address so that we can acknowledge receipt of your complaint and keep you informed of its progress. Requests not to disclose your name and address to the member against whom you make the complaint without your prior consent will only be agreed by the Monitoring Officer in exceptional circumstances. If the Monitoring Officer determines that your complaint is to be formally investigated, requests for your name and address to be kept confidential would only be considered for safeguarding reasons or if disclosure could reasonably be expected to prejudice the investigation. —The Council does not normally investigate anonymous complaints, unless there is a clear public interest in doing so.

The Monitoring Officer will acknowledge receipt of your complaint within five working days of receiving it and will keep you informed of the progress of your complaint.

4. Will your complaint be investigated?

The Monitoring Officer will review every complaint received and apply the following criteria make a decision as to whether it will be treated as a 'valid complaint' about a councillor. The following types of complaint will not be considered as 'valid complaints' under this procedure:

- a) Complaints which are submitted anonymously, unless there is a clear public interest in doing so;
- b) Complaints which do not identify a subject Member;
- c) Complaints which relate only to a Member's personal or private life;
- d) Complaints concerning a failure to respond to a request from a constituent or other individual;
- e) Complaints which relate to the alleged actions of employees of the

Council or non-voting co-optees which are subject to a different code and the corporate complaints process;

- f) Complaints which relate to a decision of an employee or a Committee;
- g) Complaints which relate to a person who is no longer a Member of the Council or which refer to alleged incidents before the person became a Member of the Council;
- h) Complaints which refer to alleged incidents which happened so long ago that there would be little benefit in taking action now;
- i) Complaints containing trivial allegations, or which appear to be simply vexatious, malicious, politically motivated or tit-for-tat;
- j) Complaints regarding alleged behaviour which has already been the subject of an investigation or some form of action;
- k) Complaints which do not relate to the Members' Code of Conduct.

In all cases where the complaint names a Member of a relevant authority, the Member will be notified of the complaint. If the Monitoring Officer decides that the complaint is 'invalid', this notification is made for information only.

If the complaint relates to an employee or is a service related issue, the Monitoring Officer will refer the complaint to the relevant service in order for them to respond to the complainant directly. The complainant will be informed about the corporate complaints process.

In any case where the Monitoring Officer decides that the complaint is 'invalid', they will write to the complainant explaining why their complaint cannot be dealt with under this procedure. There is no appeal process for decisions taken by the Monitoring Officer at this stage.

If the complaint is judged to be valid, the Monitoring Officer will consider whether ~~apply the Council's criteria for assessing if an investigation is appropriate or whether it merits formal investigation.~~ The Monitoring Officer will not commence any formal investigation without consulting ~~and, after consultation with the Independent Person,~~ take a decision as to whether it merits formal investigation.

The Monitoring Officer will inform the subject member or co-opted member of receipt of the allegation and its details and of their right to consult the Monitoring Officer and Independent Person. This decision will normally be taken within ~~14~~30 days of receiving your complaint. Where the Monitoring Officer has taken a decision, he/she will inform you, the member and the Independent Person of his/her decision in writing and the reasons for that decision.

Where he/she requires additional information in order to come to a decision, he/she may come back to you for such information and may request information from the member against whom your complaint is directed. Where your complaint relates to a Town or Parish Councillor, the Monitoring Officer may also inform the Town or Parish Council of your complaint and seek the views of the Town or Parish Council before deciding whether the complaint merits formal investigation.

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

involve the member accepting that his/her conduct was unacceptable and offering an apology or other remedial action by the authority. Where the member or the authority make a reasonable offer of local resolution, but you are not willing to accept that offer, the Monitoring Officer will take account of this in deciding whether the complaint merits formal investigation.

If your complaint ~~identifies~~ alleges criminal conduct or breach of other regulation by any person, including the alleged non-disclosure of disclosable pecuniary interests, the Monitoring Officer has the power to call in the Police and other regulatory agencies and may determine that it is not possible to commence his own investigation until the Police or other regulatory agencies have concluded their own investigations of the matter. At this stage, any media enquiries will be advised that a review of a complaint is in process and that it would not be appropriate to comment.

5. How is the investigation conducted?

If the Monitoring Officer decides that a complaint merits formal investigation, he/she will appoint an Investigating Officer who may be an officer of another authority or an external investigator. The Investigating Officer will decide whether he/she needs to meet or speak to you to understand the nature of your complaint and so that you can explain your understanding of events and suggest what documents the Investigating Officer needs to see and who the Investigating Officer needs to interview.

The Investigating Officer would normally write to the member against whom you have complained and provide him/her with a copy of your complaint and an explanation of the arrangements for the investigation and ask the member to provide his/her explanation of events and to identify what documents he needs to see and who he needs to interview. In exceptional cases, where it is appropriate to keep your identity confidential or disclosure of details of the complaint to the member might prejudice the investigation, the Monitoring Officer can delete your 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 his/her investigation, the Investigating Officer will produce a draft report and will send copies of that draft report, in confidence, to you and to the member concerned, to give you both an opportunity to identify any matter in that draft report which you disagree with or which you consider requires more consideration. The report will include details of the allegation, the evidence considered and the investigation's findings.

Having received and taken account of any comments that you may make on the draft report, the Investigating Officer will send his/her final report to the Monitoring Officer which will include his/her findings as to whether there ~~has~~ may have been a breach of the Code of Conduct.

6. What happens if the Investigating Officer concludes that there is no evidence of a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct?

The Monitoring Officer will review the Investigating Officer's report and, if he/she is satisfied that the Investigating Officer's report is sufficient, the Monitoring Officer will write to you and to the member concerned and to the Parish Council, where your complaint relates to a Parish Councillor, notifying you that he/she is satisfied that no further action is required and give you both a copy of the Investigating Officer's final report. If the Monitoring Officer is not satisfied that the investigation has been conducted properly, he/she may ask the Investigating Officer to reconsider his/her report. The Monitoring Officer will ask the Independent Person to comment on the investigation report.

7. What happens if the Investigating Officer concludes that there is evidence of a failure to comply with 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.

7.1 Local Resolution

The Monitoring Officer may consider that the matter can reasonably be resolved without the need for a hearing. In such a case, he/she will consult with the Independent Person and with you as complainant and seek to agree what you consider to be a fair resolution which also helps to ensure higher standards of conduct for the future. Such resolution may include the member accepting that his/her conduct was unacceptable and offering an apology and/or other remedial action by the authority. If the member complies with the suggested resolution, the Monitoring Officer will report the matter to the Standards Panel Lead Member.

7.2 Local Hearing

If the Monitoring Officer considers that local resolution is not appropriate, or you are not satisfied by the proposed resolution, or the member concerned is not prepared to undertake any proposed remedial action, such as giving an apology, then the Monitoring Officer will report the Investigating Officer's report to the Hearings Panel of three Members drawn from the Group appointed by the Council, which will conduct a local hearing before deciding whether the member has failed to comply with the Code of Conduct and, if so, whether to take any action in respect of the member. In the case of a complaint involving a Town or Parish Member, as well as the three Members, there will be a Town or Parish Councillor attending as a non-voting Member.

Essentially, the Monitoring Officer will conduct a "pre-hearing process", requiring the member to give his/her response to the Investigating Officer's report, in order to identify what is likely to be agreed and what is likely to be in contention at the hearing and the Chair of the Hearings Panel may issue directions as to the manner in which the hearing will be conducted. At the hearing, the Investigating Officer will present his/her report, call such witnesses as he/she considers necessary and make representations to substantiate his/her conclusion that the member has failed to comply with the

Code of Conduct. For this purpose, the Investigating Officer may ask you, as the complainant, to attend and give evidence to the Hearings Panel. The member will then have an opportunity to give his/her evidence, to call witnesses and to make representations to the Hearings Panel as to why he/she considers that he/she did not fail to comply with the Code of Conduct.

The Hearings Panel, with the benefit of any prior advice in writing from the Independent Person, may conclude that the member did not fail to comply with the Code of Conduct and so dismiss the complaint. If the Hearings Panel concludes that the member did fail to comply with the Code of Conduct, the Chairman will inform the member of this finding and the Hearings Panel will then consider what action, if any, the Hearings Panel should take as a result of the member's failure to comply with the Code of Conduct. In doing this, the Hearings Panel will give the member an opportunity to make representations in writing to the Panel and will consult the Independent Person, but will then decide what action, if any, to take in respect of the matter.

Meetings of the Hearings Panel will be held in public unless the Monitoring Officer agrees there are exceptional circumstances that prevent this. The agenda for the meeting will be publicised in advance. Meeting papers that do not contain exempt information will be shared with all members of the panel, the Independent Person, the Investigating Officer and any witnesses. Meeting papers will not be shared in advance with the press and public but will be made available at the commencement of the hearing.

8. What action can the Hearings Panel take where it finds that a member has failed to comply with the Code of Conduct?

The Council has delegated to the Hearings Panel such of its powers to take action in respect of individual Waverley members as ~~may be~~ necessary to promote and maintain high standards of conduct. Accordingly the Hearings Panel may:

- 8.1 publish its findings in respect of the member's conduct;
- 8.2 report its findings to Council or to the Town or Parish Council for information;
- 8.3 recommend to the member's Group Leader (or in the case of un-grouped members, recommend to Council or to Committees) that he/she be removed from any or all Committees or Sub-Committees of the Council;
- 8.4 recommend to the Leader of the Council that the member be removed from the Executive, or removed from particular Portfolio responsibilities;
- 8.5 instruct the Monitoring Officer to, arrange training for the member;
- 8.6 remove, the Member from all outside appointments to which he/she has been appointed or nominated by the authority or by the Parish Council;

- 8.7 withdraw, facilities provided to the member by the Council, such as a computer, website and/or email and Internet access; or
- 8.8 exclude, the member from the Council's offices or other premises, with the exception of meeting rooms as necessary for attending Council, Committee and Sub-Committee meetings.

The Hearings Panel has no power to suspend or disqualify the member or to withdraw members' allowances or special responsibility allowances. In the case of Town or Parish complaints, the conclusion will be referred to that Town or Parish Council for such action they consider appropriate.

9. What happens at the end of the hearing?

At the end of the hearing, the Chairman will state the decision of the Hearings Panel as to whether the member failed to comply with the Code of Conduct and as to any actions which the Hearings Panel resolves to take.

As soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, the Monitoring Officer shall prepare a formal decision notice in consultation with the Chair of the Hearings Panel and send a copy to you, to the member and the Independent Person and make that decision notice available for public inspection and report the decision to the next convenient meeting of the Council. The decision will also be placed on the Waverley Borough Council website, unless no breach is found and the member requests it should not be publicised.

10. Who are the Hearings Panel?

The Hearings Panel is drawn from the members appointed by the Council. The Independent Person's views are sought and taken into consideration before the Hearings Panel takes any decision on whether the member's conduct constitutes a failure to comply with the Code of conduct and as to any action to be taken following a finding of failure to comply with the Code of Conduct.

11. Who is the 'Independent Person'?

Waverley Borough Council has appointed three Independent Persons. These are members of the Community who ~~The Independent Person is a person who has~~ have applied for the post following advertisement of a vacancy for the post and ~~is~~ have been appointed by a positive vote from a majority of all the members of Council.

A person cannot be "independent" if he/she:

- 11.1 is, or has been within the past five years, a member, co-opted member or officer of the Council; or
- 11.2 is, or has been within the past five years, a member, co-opted member or officer of a parish council of which the authority is the principal authority; or

11.3 is a relative, or close friend, of a person within paragraph 11.1 or 11.2 above. For this purpose, “relative” means:

- 11.3.1 spouse or civil partner;
- 11.3.2 living with the other person as husband and wife or as if they were civil partners;
- 11.3.3 grandparent of the other person;
- 11.3.4 a lineal descendent of a grandparent of the other person;
- 11.3.5 a parent, sibling or child of a person within paragraphs 11.3.1 or 11.3.2;
- 11.3.6 a spouse or civil partner of a person within paragraphs 11.3.3, 11.3.4 or 11.3.5; or
- 11.3.7 living with a person within paragraphs 11.3.3, 11.3.4 or 11.3.5 as husband and wife or as if they were civil partners.

The role of the independent person is set out in Section 28 of the Localism Act 2011. As part of its arrangements under which decisions on allegations can be made, each principal authority must appoint at least one independent person.

The views of an Independent Person **must** be sought by the Council before it takes a decision on whether an allegation may be investigated, and **may** be sought by the Council at any other stage (e.g. before a final hearing is arranged or where a local resolution may be appropriate). Where the authority voluntarily chooses to seek the independent person’s views on an allegation that it has not decided to investigate, there is no requirement for the authority to take the views of the Independent Person into account.

A member against whom an allegation has been made has the right to consult the Independent Person should they wish to do so.

12. Review of these arrangements

The Council may by resolution 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. The Council will keep these review the arrangements under review after not more than six months and identify any improvements to the processes and ensure that they are helping the Council maintain high standards of conduct.

13. Appeals

- (a) There is no right of appeal for you as complainant against a decision of the Monitoring Officer or of the Hearings Panel.
- (b) If the Member or co-opted member wishes to appeal against the decision of the Hearings Panel, the Member will have a right to have the decision reviewed by another three members of the Standards Panel who have not been involved. This will either involve a full rehearing of the case or be dealt with by way of written representation from the member.

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