



## **Nottingham City Council Standards Committee**

**Date:** Friday, 5 February 2021

**Time:** 10.30 am

**Place:** Remote - To be held remotely via Zoom -  
<https://www.youtube.com/user/NottCityCouncil>

**Councillors are requested to attend the above meeting to transact the following business**

**Director for Legal and Governance**

**Governance Officer:** Nancy Barnard **Direct Dial:** 0115 8764312

- |          |   |                |
|----------|---|----------------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Apologies for Absence</b>  |                |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Declarations of Interest</b>   |                |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Minutes</b>  | <b>3 - 4</b>   |
|          | To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 27 July 2020.   |                |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Local Government Association Model Code of Conduct 2020</b><br>Report of the Director of Legal and Governance and Monitoring Officer | <b>5 - 32</b>  |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Councillor Complaints - Update</b><br>Report of the Director of Legal and Governance and Monitoring Officer                          | <b>33 - 36</b> |

If you need any advice on declaring an interest in any item on the agenda, please contact the Governance Officer shown above, if possible before the day of the meeting

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## **Nottingham City Council**

### **Standards Committee**

**Minutes of the meeting held at Remote - To be held remotely via Zoom - <https://www.youtube.com/user/NottCityCouncil> on 27 July 2020 from 2.10 pm - 2.50 pm**

#### **Membership**

##### **Present**

Councillor Neghat Khan (Chair)  
Councillor Graham Chapman  
Councillor Audrey Dinnall  
Councillor Pavlos Kotsonis  
Councillor Ethan Radford  
Councillor Wendy Smith  
Councillor Roger Steel  
Councillor Sam Webster  
Nigel Cullen

##### **Absent**

#### **Colleagues, partners and others in attendance:**

Nancy Barnard	- Governance and Electoral Services Manager
Beth Brown	- Head of Legal and Governance and Deputy Monitoring Officer

#### **1 Apologies for Absence**

None

#### **2 Declarations of Interest**

None

#### **3 Minutes**

The minutes of the meeting held on 2 October 2019 were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

#### **4 Local Government Association Model Member Code of Conduct**

Beth Brown, Head of Legal and Governance and Deputy Monitoring Officer, introduced the report which invited the Committee to consider a draft response to the Local Government Association's consultation on a new model Code of Conduct. During the discussion the following points were raised:

- Key changes to the Code include:
  - The application of the Code to all forms of communication explicitly including social media,
  - Replacing the word respect with the word civility,
  - Including a definition of bullying and harassment,

- Extending the obligation to declare interests to include the financial interests or wellbeing of a friend, relative or close associate in addition to the councillor's own interests and those of their spouse or partner,
  - Introducing a rebuttable presumption that Councillors are acting in their capacity as a councillor at all times,
  - Imposing a bar on attending committee meetings for up to two months.
- The introduction of additional sanctions would require revisions to legislation.
- The Committee agreed the following amendments to the draft response:
  - The inclusion of the Committee's support for the presumption that Councillors should abide by the Code at all times,
  - A preference for "Councillors should" rather than "I will" in the model Code,
  - To support the inclusion of the £25 threshold for the value of gifts or hospitality that must be declared,
  - The inclusion of guidance on discrimination, and
  - The inclusion of a more rigorous definition of 'other interests' including preferment.

## **Resolved to**

**(1) Approve the draft response to the consultation subject to amendments based on the comments outlined above, and**

**(2) Delegate authority to the Chair of the Committee to approve the final draft for submission to the Local Government Association.**

## **5 Councillor Complaints - Update**

Nancy Barnard, Governance and Electoral Services Manager, introduced the report, covering the following issues:

- The majority of complaints received since the last meeting of the committee have been allegations that councillors have failed to respond to contact from citizens.
- All complaints have been investigated and all but one have been resolved informally.
- One complaint remains outstanding as further information is awaited from the complainant.

**Resolved to note the contents of the report.**

## **6 Date of next meeting**

**Resolved to meet at 10:30am on Friday 22 January 2021.**

## Standards Committee – 05/02/2021

<b>Title of paper:</b>	Local Government Association Model Code of Conduct 2020	
<b>Director(s)/ Corporate Director(s):</b>	Malcolm Townroe, Director of Legal and Governance	<b>Wards affected: all</b>
<b>Report author(s) and contact details:</b>	Beth Brown, Head of Legal and Governance	
<b>Other colleagues who have provided input:</b>		
<b>Date of consultation with Portfolio Holder(s) (if relevant)</b>	N/A	
<b>Relevant Council Plan Key Theme:</b>		
Nottingham People		<input type="checkbox"/>
Living in Nottingham		<input type="checkbox"/>
Growing Nottingham		<input type="checkbox"/>
Respect for Nottingham		<input type="checkbox"/>
Serving Nottingham Better		X
<b>Summary of issues (including benefits to citizens/service users):</b>		
<p>After extensive consultation the Local Government Association have published the Model Councillor Code of Conduct 2020 ("the Code") attached at Annexe 1. The Code has been designed to protect the democratic role of Councillors, encourage good conduct and safeguard the public's trust in local government.</p>		
<b>Recommendation(s):</b>		
<b>1</b>	To consider the Code and the additional local provisions	
<b>2</b>	To recommend to Council the adoption of the Code with additional local provisions	

**1 Reasons for recommendations**

- 1.1 To ensure that the Code is up to date, fit for purpose and in line with best practice.

**2 Background (including outcomes of consultation)**

- 2.1 In 2018 the Committee on Standards in Public Life announced a review of ethical standards in local government.
- 2.2 The Committee responded to the consultation in May 2018, the proposed response having been agreed by the Standards Committee.
- 2.3 The report into Local Government Ethical Standards was published on 19 January 2019.

- 2.4 The first recommendation of the report into Local Government Ethical Standards was that the Local Government Association should create an updated model code of conduct, in consultation with representative bodies of councillors and officers of all tiers of local government.
- 2.5 The LGA committed to reviewing the current model member code of conduct, in line with the recommendation.
- 2.6 At the end of 2019 the LGA held an event on Civility in Public Life with a range of stakeholders and held three consultation workshops at the beginning of 2020.
- 2.7 The LGA consultation on the draft code of conduct commenced in June 2020 and at the meeting of the Standards Committee on 27 July 2020 members approved a response to the consultation. This was submitted on 6 August 2020.
- 2.8 The Code was published on 23 December 2020.
- 2.9 The main changes are summarised below;
- a. The Code applies whenever a member is acting in their capacity as a Councillor.
  - b. The Code applies to all forms of communication and interaction.
  - c. The Code sets out the obligations on Councillors, which are the minimum standards of conduct required. If the conduct falls below these standards a complaint may be made.
  - d. The term 'respect' remains (as opposed to the term 'civility' proposed in the consultation).
  - e. The Code provides an extended definition of bullying harassment and discrimination.
  - f. Councillors are required under the Code to undertake Code of Conduct training
  - g. Gifts and hospitality over £50 must be registered within 28 days of receipt.
  - h. The section and annexe on Interests has been amended and the Code now refers to 'Registerable Interests' which include Disclosable Pecuniary Interests (as prescribed by The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012), and Other registerable Interests.
  - i. The Code sets out when you can and cannot participate in meetings depending on the interest declared.
- 2.10 The revised Code will be reviewed annually by the LGA to ensure it continues to be fit for purpose, incorporating advances in technology, social media and changes in legislation.
- 2.11 The current Nottingham City Council Code of Conduct includes issues which the Council has agreed to be of particular local importance such as Safeguarding training and DBS checks. It is proposed that these are retained in the new Code of Conduct as an additional section.
- 2.12 The ongoing reviews of governance arising from the Public Interest Report and the Non-Statutory Review and subsequent Recovery and Improvement Plan are likely to result in further amendments to the code. Areas that are likely to be considered for inclusion are further mandatory training for those holding certain positions such as directorships, shareholders and Chairs of certain committees. These will be reviewed as part of the wider governance work and brought back to this committee for consideration prior to going to Council.

- 2.13 In addition to the Councillors' Code of Conduct the Constitution also contains a Co-opted Members' Code of Conduct. This is largely similar to the Councillors' Code of Conduct but with those elements only relevant to Councillors removed. It is proposed that the aspects of the LGA model Code of Conduct relevant to co-opted members are adopted as a new Co-opted Members' Code of Conduct.

### **3 Other options considered in making recommendations**

- 3.1 Not to recommend the adoption the revised Code – not recommended. The Code has been developed by the Local Government Association in association with key partners and after extensive consultation with the sector.
- 3.2 Adopt the Code without amendments – not recommended. Adopting the Code without amendment would result in matters of local importance no longer being part of Nottingham's Code of Conduct.

### **4 Finance colleague comments (including implications and value for money/VAT)**

- 4.1 There are no financial implications associated with this report

*Clive Heaphy, Strategic Director of Finance, 25<sup>th</sup> January 2021*

### **5 Legal and Procurement colleague comments (including risk management issues, and legal, Crime and Disorder Act and procurement implications)**

- 5.1 In accordance with the Localism Act 2011 section 28 Councils are required to adopt a code of conduct that is consistent with the Nolan Principles of public life, namely;
- a. Selflessness
  - b. Integrity
  - c. Objectivity
  - d. Accountability
  - e. Openness
  - f. Honesty
  - g. Leadership
- 5.2 The Local Government Association have revised the Code after lengthy and extensive consultation with key stakeholders to make it clearer and fit for purpose. The purpose of the Code is to protect the democratic role of Councillors, encourage good conduct and safeguard the public's trust in local government. The adoption of the revised Code with the proposed local provisions will support the Council in its improvement journey and will form part of the Council's Constitution.

Beth Brown, Head of Legal and Governance, 22 January 2021

### **6 Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)**

- 6.1 Has the equality impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?

No

X

An EIA is not required because:

Whilst the code amounts to a policy change the purpose of the new Code it will not adversely affect or positively impact will positively those with protected characteristics

**7 List of background papers other than published works or those disclosing confidential or exempt information**

- 7.1 The report to Standards Committee dated 27 July 2020 (Agenda Item 4).

**8 Published documents referred to in compiling this report**

- 8.1 Committee on Standards in Public Life – Consultation on Ethical Standards in Local Government (<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/local-government-ethicalstandards-stakeholder-consultation>)  
The Local Government Ethical Standards Report  
(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-government-ethical-standardsreport>)  
Local Government Association Model Member Code of Conduct Consultation  
(<https://www.local.gov.uk/local-government-association-model-member-codeconduct-consultation>)



**Local Government Association Model Councillor**

**Code of Conduct 2020**

**Joint statement**

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 as councillors we can be held accountable and all adopt the behaviors and responsibilities associated with the role. Our conduct as an individual councillor affects the reputation of all councillors. We want the role of councillor to be one that people aspire to. We also want individuals from a range of backgrounds and circumstances to be putting themselves forward to become councillors.

As councillors, we represent local residents, work to develop better services and deliver local change. The public have high expectations of us and entrust us to represent our local area; taking decisions fairly, openly, and transparently. We 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.

Importantly, we should be able to undertake our role as a councillor without being intimidated, abused, bullied or threatened by anyone, including the general public.

This Code has been designed to protect our democratic role, encourage good conduct and safeguard the public's trust in local government.

## **Introduction**

The Local Government Association (LGA) has developed this Model Councillor Code of Conduct, in association with key partners and after extensive consultation with the sector, as part of its work on supporting all tiers of local government to continue to aspire to high standards of leadership and performance. It is a template for councils to adopt in whole and/or with local amendments.

All councils are required to have a local Councillor Code of Conduct.

The LGA will undertake an annual review of this Code to ensure it continues to be fit-for-purpose, incorporating advances in technology, social media and changes in legislation. The LGA can also offer support, training and mediation to councils and councillors on the application of the Code and the National Association of Local Councils (NALC) and the county associations of local councils can offer advice and support to town and parish councils.

## **Definitions**

For the purposes of this Code of Conduct, a “councillor” means a member or co-opted member of a local authority or a directly elected mayor. 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”.

For the purposes of this Code of Conduct, “local authority” includes county councils, district councils, London borough councils, parish councils, town councils, fire and rescue authorities, police authorities, joint authorities, economic prosperity boards, combined authorities and National Park authorities.

## **Purpose of the Code of Conduct**

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. The LGA encourages the use of support, training and mediation prior to action being taken using the Code. The fundamental aim of the Code is to create and maintain public confidence in the role of councillor and local government.

## **General principles of councillor conduct**

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.

Building on these principles, the following general principles have been developed specifically for the role of councillor.

In accordance with the public trust placed in me, on all occasions:

- ☐ I act with integrity and honesty
- ☐ I act lawfully
- ☐ I treat all persons fairly and with respect; and
- ☐ I lead by example and act in a way that secures public confidence in the role of councillor.

In undertaking my role:

- ☐ I impartially exercise my responsibilities in the interests of the local community
- ☐ I do not improperly seek to confer an advantage, or disadvantage, on any person
- ☐ I avoid conflicts of interest
- ☐ I exercise reasonable care and diligence; and
- ☐ I ensure that public resources are used prudently in accordance with my local authority's requirements and in the public interest.

## **Application of the Code of Conduct**

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.

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

- ☐ you misuse your position as a councillor
- ☐ 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
- ☐ in written communication
- ☐ in verbal communication

- ☐ in non-verbal communication
- ☐ in electronic and social media communication, posts, statements and comments.

You are also expected to uphold high standards of conduct and show leadership at all times when acting as a councillor.

Your Monitoring Officer has statutory responsibility for the implementation of the Code of Conduct, and you are encouraged to seek advice from your Monitoring Officer on any matters that may relate to the Code of Conduct. Town and parish councillors are encouraged to seek advice from their Clerk, who may refer matters to the Monitoring Officer.

## **Standards of councillor conduct**

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.

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

## **General Conduct**

### **1. Respect**

#### **As a councillor:**

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

**1.2 I 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 local authority's councillor- officer protocol.

## **2. Bullying, harassment and discrimination**

### **3. As a councillor:**

**3.1 I do not bully any person.**

**3.2 I do not harass any person.**

**3.3 I promote equalities and do not discriminate unlawfully against 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. Impartiality of officers of the council

As a councillor:

**3.4 I do 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:**

##### **4.1 I do not disclose information:**

- a. given to me in confidence by anyone**
- b. acquired by me which I believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, unless**
  - i. I have received the consent of a person authorised to give it;**
  - ii. I am 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. I have consulted the Monitoring Officer prior to its release.**

##### **4.2 I do not improperly use knowledge gained solely as a result of my role as a councillor for the advancement of myself, my friends, my family members, my employer or my business interests.**

##### **4.3 I do 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.

**Disrepute As a councillor:**

##### **4.4 I do not bring my role or 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 you 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.

## **5. Use of position**

**As a councillor:**

### **5.1 I do not use, or attempt to use, my position improperly to the advantage or disadvantage of myself 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.

## **6. Use of local authority resources and facilities**

**As a councillor:**

### **6.1 I do not misuse council resources.**

### **6.2 I will, 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 I 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 local authority's own policies regarding their use.

## **7. Complying with the Code of**

**Conduct As a Councillor:**

### **7.1 I undertake Code of Conduct training provided by my local authority.**

### **7.2 I cooperate with any Code of Conduct investigation**

**and/or determination.**

**7.3 I do not intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is likely to be involved with the administration of any investigation or proceedings.**

**7.4 I comply with any sanction imposed on me following a finding that I have breached the Code of Conduct.**

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 local authority's processes in handling a complaint you should raise this with your Monitoring Officer.

## **Protecting your reputation and the reputation of the local authority**

### **8. Interests**

**As a councillor:**

**8.1 I register and disclose my interests.**

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

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 your Monitoring Officer.

### **9. Gifts and hospitality**

**As a councillor:**

**9.1 I do 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 my 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.**

- 9.2 I register with the Monitoring Officer any gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £50 within 28 days of its receipt.**
- 9.3 I register with the Monitoring Officer any significant gift or hospitality that I 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 your Monitoring Officer for guidance.

## **10. Local Provisions**

As a councillor

- 10.1** I will not obstruct or seek to obstruct the effective performance of the Council's functions concerning children, young people and vulnerable and elderly adults
- 10.2** I will not improperly seek to influence the outcome of any decision in relation to children, young people or vulnerable or elderly adults nor seek preferential treatment for any such person
- 10.3** I will undertake training designated by the Corporate Director for People as mandatory
- 10.4** I will cooperate fully with any Disclosure and Barring Service checks required in accordance with Council policy or practice or as required by the Monitoring Officer or the Corporate Director for People
- 10.5** I will be debarred from all offices and membership of committees, sub committees panels or outside bodies if I
- Do not comply with the requirement to have a DBS test within one month of being elected; or
  - Fail to maintain a valid DBS check; or
  - Am subject to a DBS check that discloses a matter which suggests that, in the opinion of the Corporate Director for People and the Monitoring Officer, I may pose a risk children and vulnerable adults

## **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 disclose the interest, 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.
5. Where you have a disclosable pecuniary interest on a matter to be considered or is being considered by you as a Cabinet member in exercise of your executive function, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest and must not take any steps or further steps in the matter apart from arranging for someone else to deal with it

### Disclosure of Other Registerable Interests

6. 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 disclose the 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.

## Disclosure of Non- Registerable Interests

7. 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 disclose the 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.
8. 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

9. 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.

10. Where you have a personal interest in any business of your authority and you have made an executive decision in relation to that business, you must make sure that any written statement of that decision records the existence and nature of your 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](#).

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation</b>	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain. [Any unpaid directorship.]
<b>Sponsorship</b>	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
<b>Contracts</b>	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>Land and Property</b>	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.
<b>Licenses</b>	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the council for a month or longer

<b>Corporate tenancies</b>	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.
<b>Securities</b>	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

'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 Interests

You have a personal interest in any business of your authority where it relates to or is likely to affect:

- a) any body of which you are in general control or management and to which you are nominated or appointed by your authority
- b) 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)

## Appendix C – the Committee on Standards in Public Life

The LGA has undertaken this review whilst the Government continues to consider the recommendations made by the Committee on Standards in Public Life in their report on [Local Government Ethical Standards](#). If the Government chooses to implement any of the recommendations, this could require a change to this Code.

The recommendations cover:

- Recommendations for changes to the Localism Act 2011 to clarify in law when the Code of Conduct applies
- The introduction of sanctions
- An appeals process through the Local Government Ombudsman
- Changes to the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012
- Updates to the Local Government Transparency Code
- Changes to the role and responsibilities of the Independent Person
- That the criminal offences in the Localism Act 2011 relating to Disclosable Pecuniary Interests should be abolished

The Local Government Ethical Standards report also includes Best Practice recommendations. These are:

**Best practice 1:** Local authorities should include prohibitions on bullying and harassment in codes of conduct. These should include a definition of bullying and harassment, supplemented with a list of examples of the sort of behaviour covered by such a definition.

**Best practice 2:** Councils should include provisions in their code of conduct requiring councillors to comply with any formal standards investigation and prohibiting trivial or malicious allegations by councillors.

**Best practice 3:** Principal authorities should review their code of conduct each year and regularly seek, where possible, the views of the public, community organisations and neighbouring authorities.

**Best practice 4:** An authority's code should be readily accessible to both councillors and the public, in a prominent position on a council's website and available in council premises.

**Best practice 5:** Local authorities should update their gifts and hospitality register at least once per quarter, and publish it in an accessible format, such as CSV.

**Best practice 6:** Councils should publish a clear and straightforward public interest test against which allegations are filtered.

**Best practice 7:** Local authorities should have access to at least two Independent Persons.

**Best practice 8:** An Independent Person should be consulted as to whether to undertake a formal investigation on an allegation, and should be given the option to



review and comment on allegations which the responsible officer is minded to dismiss as being without merit, vexatious, or trivial.

**Best practice 9:** Where a local authority makes a decision on an allegation of misconduct following a formal investigation, a decision notice should be published as soon as possible on its website, including a brief statement of facts, the provisions of the code engaged by the allegations, the view of the Independent Person, the reasoning of the decision-maker, and any sanction applied.

**Best practice 10:** A local authority should have straightforward and accessible guidance on its website on how to make a complaint under the code of conduct, the process for handling complaints, and estimated timescales for investigations and outcomes.

**Best practice 11:** Formal standards complaints about the conduct of a parish councillor towards a clerk should be made by the chair or by the parish council, rather than the clerk in all but exceptional circumstances.

**Best practice 12:** Monitoring Officers' roles should include providing advice, support and management of investigations and adjudications on alleged breaches to parish councils within the remit of the principal authority. They should be provided with adequate training, corporate support and resources to undertake this work.

**Best practice 13:** A local authority should have procedures in place to address any conflicts of interest when undertaking a standards investigation. Possible steps should include asking the Monitoring Officer from a different authority to undertake the investigation.

**Best practice 14:** Councils should report on separate bodies they have set up or which they own as part of their annual governance statement and give a full picture of their relationship with those bodies. Separate bodies created by local authorities should abide by the Nolan principle of openness and publish their board agendas and minutes and annual reports in an accessible place.

**Best practice 15:** Senior officers should meet regularly with political group leaders or group whips to discuss standards issues.

***The LGA has committed to reviewing the Code on an annual basis to ensure it is still fit for purpose.***

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## Response Summary:

Thank you for taking the time to complete this consultation. This Model Member Code of Conduct [[Model Member Code of Conduct.pdf](#)] aims to be concise, written in plain English and be understandable to members, officers and the public. The Model Member Code is designed to aid members in all tiers of local government model the behaviours and high standards that anyone would expect from a person holding public office. Equally, it articulates behaviour which falls below the standards that would be expected of council members. It is designed to help set a framework for public and councillor interaction, emphasising the importance of civility and that councillors should be protected from bullying, intimidation and abuse.

The LGA has reviewed the existing Model Member Code of Conduct and updated it here incorporating the recommendations from the Committee on Standard's in Public Life's recommendations on Local Government Ethical Standards and the representation from its membership. Part of the Committee's recommendations were the introduction of sanctions for breaches of the code, alongside an appeals process. This aspect is out of scope of this consultation, as it requires legislative changes by Government, but the LGA has sought to reflect some of the possible changes by using square brackets where legal changes would be necessary. The LGA is continuing to take soundings from the sector on the issue of sanctions in anticipation of a Government response to the Committee's recommendations.

This consultation addresses key areas that the LGA would like a view on to help finalise the Code. It is aimed at councillors and officers from all tiers of local government. If you would like a wider discussion about the code, please do sign up to one of the forthcoming Webinars the LGA are holding as part of this consultation. Details will be posted on our [LGA events website](#).

You can navigate through the questions using the buttons at the bottom of each page. Use the 'previous' button at the bottom of the page if you wish to amend your response to an earlier question.

All responses will be treated confidentially. Information will be aggregated, and no individual or authority will be identified in any publications without your consent. Identifiable information may be used internally within the LGA but will only be held and processed in accordance with our [privacy policy](#). We are undertaking this consultation to aid the legitimate interests of the LGA in supporting and representing authorities.

Please complete your response in one go - if you exit before submitting your response your answers may be lost. If you would like to see an overview of the questions before completing the consultation online, you can access a PDF here: [LGA Consultation on Draft Model Member Code of Conduct.pdf](#)

### Q31. Your name

Beth Brown

**Q42. If you would like to receive a copy of your completed response please provide your email address below (a copy of the survey form is available on the previous page)**

### Email address

beth.brown@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

### Q6. Are you...

- Answering on behalf of a whole council (Please provide council name below):  
Nottingham City Council

### Q7. Please indicate your council type

- Metropolitan/Unitary/London Borough

## Application of the Code

Under the Localism Act 2012, the Code of Conduct applies to councillors only when they are acting in their capacity as a member. The LGA believes that because councillors are elected by the public and widely recognised by the public, it makes sense for them to continue to model these behaviours when they are making public comment, are identifying as a councillor and when it would be reasonable for the public to identify them as acting or speaking as a councillor. The Committee on Standards in Public Life supported this approach in their report into Local Government Ethical Standards. Whilst the LGA is waiting for Government's response to these recommendations the option has been added in square brackets as it would need changes in legislation.

**Q9. Q1. To what extent do you support the proposal that councillors demonstrate the behaviours set out in the Code when they are publicly acting as, identifying as, and/or giving the impression that they are acting as a councillor, including when representing their council on official business and when using social media?**

- To a great extent

**Q32. Q1a. If you would like to elaborate on your answer please do so here:**

More clarity is required as to when the code applies. As drafted there is no distinction between a councillor's private and public life. More specific guidance and examples would be helpful for members of the public and elected members. Clarification is required on the phrase "at all times". If there is a presumption that councillors are acting in this capacity, this is presumably a rebuttable presumption that would place the onus on the councillor to prove that they were not acting in that capacity? Further clarification is required around the meaning of "or if there are potential implications for the council's reputation". Is this the same as bringing the Council into disrepute? It is welcomed that the application of the code refers to the use of social media but more specific guidance is required on this point (see below). Under 'specific obligations of general conduct' the wording in relation to capacity is slightly different to that under 'application of the code' which is confusing, a common approach is needed.

**Q39. Q2. Is it sufficiently clear which parts of the Model Code are legal requirements, which are obligations, and which are guidance?**

- No

**Q10. Q3. Do you prefer the use of the personal tense, as used in the Code, or would you prefer the passive tense?**

- Passive tense ("Councillors should")

## Specific obligations

The Code lists 12 specific obligations – these set out a minimum standard councillors are asked to adhere to.

Each obligation or group of obligations is put into a wider context to explain why that particular obligation is important.

**Q12. Q4. To what extent to you support the 12 specific obligations?**

<b>1. Treating other councillors and members of the public with civility.</b>	To a great extent
<b>2. Treating council employees, employees and representatives of partner organisations and those volunteering for the councils with civility and respecting the role that they play.</b>	To a great extent
<b>3. Not bullying or harassing any person.</b>	To a great extent
<b>4. Not compromising, or attempting to</b>	

<b><i>compromise, the impartiality of anyone who works for, or on behalf of, the council.</i></b>	To a great extent
<b><i>5. Not disclosing information given to me in confidence or disclosing information acquired by me which I believe is of a confidential nature, unless I have received the consent of a person authorised to give it or I am required by law to do so.</i></b>	To a great extent
<b><i>6. Not preventing anyone getting information that they are entitled to by law.</i></b>	To a great extent
<b><i>7. Not bringing my role or council into disrepute.</i></b>	To a great extent
<b><i>8. Not using, or attempting to use, my position improperly to the advantage or disadvantage of myself or anyone else.</i></b>	To a great extent
<b><i>10. Registering and declaring my interests.</i></b>	To a great extent
<b><i>11. Not accepting significant gifts or hospitality from persons seeking to acquire, develop or do business with the council or from persons who may apply to the council for any permission, licence or other significant advantage.</i></b>	To a great extent
<b><i>12. Registering with the monitoring officer any gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25 within 28 days of its receipt.</i></b>	To a great extent

**Q13. Q5. If you would like to propose additional or alternative obligations, or would like to provide more comment on a specific obligation, please do so here:**

N/A

**Q14.**

**Q6. Would you prefer to see the obligations as a long list followed by the guidance, or as it is set out in the current draft, with the guidance after each obligation?**

- Each specific obligation followed by its relevant guidance

**Q15. Q7. To what extent do you think the concept of 'acting with civility' is sufficiently clear?**

- To a small extent

**Q16. Q7a. If you would like to suggest an alternative phrase that captures the same meaning, or would like to provide a comment on this concept, please do so here:**

The use of the word 'respect' is more appropriate than the word civility. The term 'respect' is more widely understood than the term 'civility'. Expecting councillors to treat each other, citizens, groups, organisations and officers with respect is an appropriate bar and exceeds the requirement for civility. It is possible to express and hold differing views respectfully. It is possible to be disrespectful in a civil manner. Civility is a concept that is difficult to quantify or measure and is more open to interpretation. It is suggested that it would be appropriate for there to be scope for the Monitoring Officer to apply a public interest test when investigating allegations.

**Q40. Q8. To what extent do you think the concept of 'bringing the council into disrepute' is sufficiently clear?**

- To a great extent

**Q41. Q8a. If you would like to suggest an alternative phrase that captures the same meaning, or would like to provide a comment on this concept, please do so here:**

This is a well-established concept and does not need amending.

**Q17. Q9. To what extent do you support the definition of bullying and harassment used in the code in a local government context?**

- To a great extent

**Q18. Q9a. If there are other definitions you would like to recommend, please provide them here.**

No further comments.

**Q19. Q10. Is there sufficient reference to the use of social media?**

- No

**Q20. Q10a. Should social media be covered in a separate code or integrated into the overall code of conduct?**

- Integrated into the code

**Q33. Q10b. If you would like to make any comments or suggestions in relation to how the use of social media is covered in the code please do so here:**

The code needs to be strengthened and extended in relation to social media. Social media is an inherent, pervasive and important part of modern life. It is used to communicate quickly with large numbers of people and has a significant impact on citizens and communities. There should be an explicit requirement for communication and conduct on social media to meet the same standards as communication in other arenas/forums.

## **Registration and declarations of interests**

The law at present requires, as a minimum, registration and declaration of 'Disclosable Pecuniary Interests' - that is matters which directly relate to the councillor and their partner if applicable.

The LGA is proposing that all councillors are required to declare interests where matters also relate to or affect other family members or associates. The LGA has broadened the requirement to declare interests beyond this current statutory minimum in line with a recommendation from the Committee on Standards in Public Life. These specific provisions are set out in **Appendix B** of the Code.

**Q22. Q11. To what extent do you support the code going beyond the current requirement to declare interests of the councillor and their partner?**

- To a great extent

**Q34. Q11a. If you would like to elaborate on your answer please do so here:**

The extension of the requirement to go beyond the current requirement is supported in the interests of transparency. This section needs expanding and should be part of the main body of the code. Clarification is required as to which interests the extension relates to and the definitions of 'relative' and 'close associate' and 'financial and interest and well-being' need to be clarified to remove ambiguity.

The code should set out guidance on preferment and whether this is caught by the extended definitions.

**Q23. Q12. Should the requirement to declare interests be in the main body of the code or in the appendix where the draft model code currently references it?**

- In the main body of the code

**Q36. Q12a. If you would like to make any comments or suggestions in relation to how the requirement to declare interests is covered in the code please do so here:**

The definition of 'financial and interest and well-being' needs clarifying. The definition of 'relative or close associate' and the interaction between that relationship and the requirement to declare interests that are not Disclosable Pecuniary Interests needs defining and expanding so it is clear for members of the public and for councillors. The code should place greater emphasis on the importance of declaring non pecuniary interests as this would support greater transparency and impartial decision making.

It is also suggested that more outside interests should be registered than is the current statutory minimum. These are set out in **Table 2 of the Appendix** and are designed to demonstrate to the community transparency about other bodies with which the councillor is engaged.

**Q25. Q13. To what extent do you support the inclusion of these additional categories for registration?**

<b><i>Any organisation, association, society or party of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management and to which you are appointed or nominated by the council</i></b>	To a great extent
<b><i>Any organisation, association, society or party that exercises functions of a public nature of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management</i></b>	To a great extent
<b><i>Any organisation, association, society or party directed to charitable purposes</i></b>	To a great extent
<b><i>Any organisation, association, society or party of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union)</i></b>	To a great extent

**Q37. Q13a. If you would like to propose additional or alternative categories for registration, please provide them here:**

Further clarity around declarations of interest for council owned companies would be welcomed.

**Q26. Q14. To what extent do you support the proposed requirement that councillors do not accept significant gifts as set out in Obligation 11?**

- To a great extent

**Q38. Q14a. If you would like to elaborate on your answer please do so here:**

This maintains public trust and increases transparency.

**Q27. Q15. The draft code proposes £25 as the threshold for registering gifts and hospitality. Is this an appropriate threshold?**

- Yes

**Q28. Q16. The LGA will be producing accompanying guidance to the code. Which of the following types of guidance would you find most useful? Please rank 1-5, with 1 being the most useful.**

<i><b>Explanatory guidance on the code</b></i>	1
<i><b>Supplementary guidance that focuses on specific areas, e.g., social media</b></i>	2
<i><b>Regularly updated examples of case law</b></i>	3
<i><b>Case studies and examples of good practice</b></i>	4
<i><b>Improvement support materials, such as training and e-learning packages</b></i>	5

**Q29. Q16a. If you would like to suggest any other accompanying guidance please do so here:**

Additional guidance around council owned companies.

Additional guidance on discrimination.

Guidance on the definition of a 'gift'.

**Q30. Q17. If you would like to make any further comments about the code please do so here:**

The new model code is broadly welcomed, however, it does not go far enough in relation to sanctions. The sanctions that can be imposed are minimal in nature and whilst they are appropriate for the most part, they are insufficient for more serious breaches that have the effect of damaging public confidence. The bar on chairing advisory or special committees for up to two months is the only addition and does not assist councils who do not have advisory or special committees. There should be a requirement that councillors are required to cooperate with any standards investigation and comply with any sanction imposed. Given the nature of the sanctions that can be imposed it is proportionate that the Monitoring Officer retains the right to make the final decision. It is unclear what is meant by 'to appeal allegations and decisions and allow for an escalating scale of intervention'. Consideration should be given to reinstating enforceable sanctions that have more weight than those in the current regime and in the current proposals.

Once you press the 'Submit' button below, you will have completed your response.

Many thanks for taking the time to respond to this consultation. You are in control of any personal data that you have provided to us in your response. You can contact us at all times to have your information changed or deleted. You can find our full privacy policy here: [click here to see our privacy policy](#)



**Standards Committee – 5 February 2021**

<b>Title of paper:</b>	Councillor Complaints - Update	
<b>Director(s)/ Corporate Director(s):</b>	Malcolm Townroe – Director of Legal and Governance and Monitoring Officer	<b>Wards affected:</b> All
<b>Report author(s) and contact details:</b>	Nancy Barnard, Governance and Electoral Services Manager	
<b>Other colleagues who have provided input:</b>		
<b>Date of consultation with Portfolio Holder(s) (if relevant)</b>	N/A	
<b>Relevant Council Plan Key Theme:</b>		
Nottingham People		<input type="checkbox"/>
Living in Nottingham		<input type="checkbox"/>
Growing Nottingham		<input type="checkbox"/>
Respect for Nottingham		<input type="checkbox"/>
Serving Nottingham Better		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Summary of issues (including benefits to citizens/service users):</b>		
<p>The Committee has a role in monitoring complaints that Councillors or Co-opted Members have breached the Code of Conduct. This report provides a summary of complaints made about Councillors and resolved informally since the last update for information.</p>		
<b>Recommendation(s):</b>		
<b>1</b>	That the Committee considers and notes the monitoring information.	

**1 Reasons for recommendations**

The terms of reference of the Standards Committee require the Monitoring Officer to submit regular reports on complaints made about councillors to inform any work the Committee might carry out in relation to Councillor Standards and the Code of Conduct.

**2 Background (including outcomes of consultation)**

2.1 Appendix A to this report summarises the nature and outcome of complaints made against councillors since the last update. None of the complaints reached the formal stage of consideration and were resolved informally. All complainants are offered the opportunity to escalate the complaint if they are not satisfied with the outcome. No complaints have been escalated since the last update.

2.2 The Committee is asked to note the information contained in the appendix.

**3 Other options considered in making recommendations**

The Committee's terms of reference place a responsibility on the Committee to consider a Monitoring Officer report on Councillor Complaints. Therefore no other options were considered.

**4 Finance colleague comments (including implications and value for money/VAT)**

This report has no financial implications.

**5 Legal and Procurement colleague comments (including risk management issues, and legal, Crime and Disorder Act and procurement implications)**

This report has no legal or procurement implications.

**6 Strategic Assets & Property colleague comments (for decision relating to all property assets and associated infrastructure) (Area Committee reports only)**

This report has no strategic asset or property implications.

**7 Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)**

Has the equality impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?

No



An EIA is not required because:

(Please explain why an EIA is not necessary)

An EIA is not required because the report does not propose a change to council policy or service.

**8 List of background papers other than published works or those disclosing confidential or exempt information**

None

**9 Published documents referred to in compiling this report**

None

<b>Date complaint received</b>	<b>Summary of Allegations</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>	<b>Outcome of Complaint</b>
26/11/19	Councillor failed to respond appropriately to a complaint.	Investigated – oversight acknowledged and Councillor met with complainant. Complainant raised further issues, but resolved with Councillor. No further concerns raised by complainant.	Case closed
18/09/20	Unclear	Complainant did not provide sufficient information to understand the nature of the complaint. Several emails sent requesting further information but complaint remained unclear.	Case closed due to lack of information.
25/10/20	Two councillors were involved in an event at which other displayed discriminatory material. One councillor dealt with a complaint inappropriately,	Investigated informally by the Deputy Monitoring Officer. No evidence of breach of Code.	Closed
11/01/21	Councillor inappropriately involved in a dispute between two businesses.	Further information requested from complainant.	Ongoing
13/01/21	Councillors not responding to phone contact from a citizen.	Councillors contacted citizen.	Closed
21/01/21	Citizen concerned about the activities of a councillor. Little information provided initially.	Further information requested from complainant.	Ongoing

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