

## Standards Committee Wednesday 16 February 2022

A meeting of the above Committee will be held in the Town Hall, Royal Leamington Spa on Wednesday 16 February 2022, at 6.00pm and available for the public to watch via the Warwick District Council [YouTube channel](#).

Councillor R Margrave (Chairman)

Councillor M Ashford  
Councillor A Dearing  
Councillor J Dearing  
Councillor K Dickson  
Councillor C Gifford

Councillor G Illingworth  
Councillor T Morris  
Councillor P Redford  
Councillor J Tracey  
Vacancy – Labour Group

Although not members of the Committee, Ms Pyke and Mr Tomkinson, the Council's Independent Persons for Standards matters, normally attend.

### Agenda

#### 1. Apologies & Substitutes

- (a) to receive apologies for absence from any Councillor who is unable to attend; and
- (b) to receive the name of any Councillor who is to act as a substitute, notice of which has been given to the Chief Executive, together with the name of the Councillor for whom they are acting.

#### 2. Appointment of Vice-Chairman

To appoint the Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the municipal year 2021/22.

#### 3. Declarations of Interest

Members to declare the existence and nature of interests in items on the agenda in accordance with the adopted Code of Conduct.

Declarations should be disclosed during this item. However, the existence and nature of any interest that subsequently becomes apparent during the course of the meeting must be disclosed immediately. If the interest is not registered, Members must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days.

Members are also reminded of the need to declare predetermination on any matter.

If Members are unsure about whether or not they have an interest, or about its nature, they are strongly advised to seek advice from officers prior to the meeting.

#### 4. Minutes

To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 29 June 2021.

(Pages 1 to 20)

## 5. **Adoption of Code of Conduct and Associated Procedures**

To consider a report from Democratic Services.

**(To follow)**

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# Standards Committee

Minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday 29 June 2021 at the Town Hall, Royal Leamington Spa at 6.00pm.

**Present:** Councillors; Ashford, A Dearing, K Dickson, C Gifford, Illingworth, Margrave, Morris, Redford and Tracey.

Officers: Lesley Dury (Principal Committee Services Officer); and Graham Leach (Democratic Services Manager & Deputy Monitoring Officer).

## 1. **Apologies and Substitutes**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor J Dearing and Independent Persons - Ray Tomkinson and Belinda Pyke.

## 2. **Appointment of Chairman**

It was proposed by Councillor Illingworth, duly seconded by Councillor Redford and

**Resolved** that Councillor Margrave be appointed Chairman of the Committee for the ensuing municipal year.

## 3. **Appointment of Vice-Chairman**

In the absence of any nominations, the appointment of Vice-Chairman was carried forward to the next meeting of the Committee.

## 4. **Declarations of Interest**

After confirmation from the Democratic Services Manager & Deputy Monitoring Officer, there was no requirement to declare any declarations of interest from Members who sat on the working party in respect of Minute Number 6.

## 5. **Minutes**

The minutes of the meeting held on 15 December 2020 were taken as read and signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

## 6. **The Local Government Association – Model Code of Conduct**

The Committee considered a report from Democratic Services which brought forward proposals for the adoption of the Local Government Association (LGA) Model Code of Conduct, associated guidance and procedures.

In December 2020, the Committee considered a report regarding the Local Government Association – Model Code of Conduct. As a result, the Committee agreed the establishment of a Working Party formed of the Chairman of Standards Committee (Councillor Illingworth), Councillors Margrave and Weber along with the Independent Persons Ray Tomkinson and Belinda Pyke. This was with a remit to review the LGA Model Code of

Conduct and bring forward any proposed revisions to this Council's Code. The Working Group was also asked to provide the Committee with proposals on how the views of the public, community organisations and neighbouring authorities could be sought on any revisions to the Code.

The Working Party met on two occasions to discuss the LGA Model Code of Conduct and the current arrangements in place for handling complaints made about Councillors Conduct.

Parallel to these discussions, officers were also in discussion with colleagues across Warwickshire regarding the future recruitment of Independent Persons, as required under the Act. Discussions were also in process with the Monitoring Officer for Stratford-on-Avon District Council on the LGA Model Code of Conduct.

The WDC Working Party was supportive of the LGA Model Code of Conduct and in a position to refer it to Committee, subject to the final layout being improved by officers for when it was published online, because it did not feel it was radically different to the current Code of Conduct for this Council. At the same time, in March 2021, the Stratford-on-Avon District Council Audit and Standards Committee proposed the adoption of the Model Code of Conduct, subject to Warwick District Council also passing a similar resolution, as set out in recommendations 2.1 to 2.3 in the report.

The WDC Working Party did not feel community engagement on potential changes to the LGA Model Code of Conduct was appropriate. This was because the intention was to have a single national code used by all authorities to provide consistency for the public. It was important that at the very least, due to the proposed merger, that both Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon had the same Code of Conduct in place at the same time.

The Warwickshire Association of Local Councils had recommended it to all their Members (which included all Parish & Town Councils in Warwick District, less one) that they adopted the proposed LGA Model Code. It was considered appropriate that WDC supported this recommendation.

There were a wider number of areas that needed to be addressed before the LGA Code of Conduct came into operation. The most specific of this was that the Local Government Association had commissioned advice to provide guidance on the operation of the Model Code of Conduct. It was considered this needed to be received and considered by the Standards Committee before the Code became operational as this would impact on training to be provided, as well the arrangements for considering complaints. Both Stratford-on-Avon District Council and Warwick District Council had similar but not identical procedures or handling processes for Code of Conduct matters and, if approved by Council in July, they would have the same Monitoring Officer combined with the desire to merge authorities. Therefore, it was considered an appropriate time to provide consistency across both authorities for these matters.

The Working Party considered the benefits of joining a Warwickshire wide Pool of Independent Persons or a more local South Warwickshire Pool with Stratford-on-Avon District Council. On balance it had no objection to either but felt it made more sense to work more closely with Stratford-on-Avon District Council, based on the emerging relationship and noting that they were also not part of the wider Warwickshire Pool.

Warwick District Council did not have an up to date Planning Code of Practice and therefore it was considered appropriate for it to consider that used by Stratford-on-Avon District Council.

The Democratic Services Manager explained that the intention was to align the Code of Conduct at both Councils and at national level. Stratford-on-Avon District Council had agreed an "almost identical" report back in March. Parish and Town Councils were already engaging with the process and the intention would be to promote others to adopt the Code; the local association for Town and Parish Councils was also promoting adoption of the Code.

It was proposed by Councillor Illingworth and seconded by Councillor Ashford that all recommendations in the report be approved as follows:

**Recommended** to Council that

- (1) the LGA Model Councillor Code of Conduct, as set out at Appendix 1 to the minutes, be adopted to replace the existing WDC Code of Conduct pursuant to section 28(5)(b) of the Localism Act 2011 (The Act) and it comes into force once those areas in recommendation 2 have been agreed; and
- (2) it be authorised to determine, without further recourse back to Council, the following:
  - investigating and making decisions on allegations made under the Code pursuant to section 28(6) of the Act;
  - pooling and appointing Independent Persons under section 28(7) of the Act;
  - granting dispensations to Members who have interests;
  - providing/facilitating training on the Code to Members of both Councils;
  - hearing and determining a complaint that has been the subject of an investigation;
  - harmonisation of official forms and other documents ancillary to the arrangements;
  - determining when the LGA Code will come into force; and
  - issuing guidance to assist Members in complying with the LGA Code.

**Resolved** that

- (1) the LGA Code be promoted for adoption by all Town and Parish Councils in the District, as a replacement for their current code of conduct; and
- (2) the Monitoring Officer be asked to bring forward an updated Planning Code of Practice

in line with that in use at Stratford-on-Avon  
District Council.

(The meeting ended at 6.12pm)

CHAIRMAN  
16 February 2022

**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 behaviours 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 and/or as a representative of your council
- you are claiming to act as a councillor and/or as a representative of your council
- you are giving the impression that you are acting as a councillor and/or as a representative of your council
- you refer publicly to your role as a councillor or use knowledge you could only obtain in your role 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.

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***

**As a councillor:**

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

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

**2.3 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.

## **3. *Impartiality of officers of the council***

**As a councillor:**

**3.1 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.

**5. Disrepute**

**As a councillor:**

### **5.1 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 your or your local authority's ability to discharge your/it's functions. For example, behaviour that is considered dishonest and/or deceitful can bring your local authority into disrepute.

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

## **6. Use of position**

**As a councillor:**

### **6.1 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.

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

**As a councillor:**

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

### **7.2 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.

## **8. *Complying with the Code of Conduct***

**As a councillor:**

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

**8.2 I cooperate with any Code of Conduct investigation and/or determination.**

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

**8.4 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**

### **9. *Interests***

**As a councillor:**

**9.1 I register and declare my interests.**

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 declare 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 declared 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 declare a disclosable pecuniary (i.e. financial) interest is a criminal offence under the Localism Act 2011.

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

## **10. Gifts and hospitality**

**As a councillor:**

**10.1 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.**

**10.2 I register with the Monitoring Officer any gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £50 within 28 days of its receipt.**

**10.3 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.

# **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 declare 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

1. Within 28 days of this Code of Conduct being adopted by the local authority or your election or appointment to office (where that is later) you must register with the Monitoring Officer the interests which fall within the categories set out in Table 1 (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) and Table 2 (Other Registerable Interests). Disclosable Pecuniary Interests means issues relating to money and finances.
2. 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.
3. A 'sensitive interest' is as an interest which, if disclosed, could lead to the councillor/member or co-opted member, or a person connected with the member or co-opted member, being subject to violence or intimidation.
4. 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.

### Declaring interests

5. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates one of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interests, you must declare 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 declare the nature of the interest, just that you have an interest.
6. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to one of your Other Registerable Interests, you must declare 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', again you do not have to declare the nature of the interest.
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) or a financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate, you must declare 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 declare 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 declare under Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

you must disclose the interest.

9. Where the matter affects the 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 must declare 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 declare the nature of the interest.

**Table 1: Disclosable Pecuniary Interests**

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

<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 (Consolidation) Act 1992.
<b>Contracts</b>	Any contract made between the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the

	<p>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 —</p> <p>(a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and</p> <p>(b) which has not been fully discharged.</p>
<b>Land and Property</b>	<p>Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the council.</p> <p>'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.</p>
<b>Licences</b>	<p>Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the council for a month or longer</p>
<b>Corporate tenancies</b>	<p>Any tenancy where (to the councillor's knowledge)—</p> <p>(a) the landlord is the council; and</p> <p>(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.</p>
<b>Securities</b>	<p>Any beneficial interest in securities* of a body where—</p> <p>(a) that body (to the councillor's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the council; and</p> <p>(b) either—</p> <p>(i) the total nominal value of the securities* exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or</p> <p>(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</p>

	spouses/civil partners has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.
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\* '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**

<b>Any Body 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;</b>	
Any Body -	(a) exercising functions of a public nature;
	(b) directed to charitable purposes; or
	(c) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union)
of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management.	

## **Appendix 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 as a whole, 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.

Title: Adoption of LGA Model Code of Conduct and associated documents  
Lead Officer: Phil Grafton Monitoring Officer  
Portfolio Holder: Councillor Jefferson and Councillor Day  
Wards of the District directly affected: All

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## **Summary**

The report brings forward proposals for the adoption of the Local Government Association (LGA) Model Councillor Code of Conduct, associated guidance and procedures.

## **Recommendations:-**

- (1) The Standards Committee recommends to Council that the revised LGA Model Councillor Code of Conduct, as set out at Appendix 1 to the report, be adopted to replace the existing Code of Conduct for members from 1 May 2022;
  - (2) Subject to Council adopting recommendation (1), the Standards Committee is asked to approve the following documents as set out in the respective appendices to the report:
    - the form and guidance for declaring interest and gifts & hospitality as set out at Appendices 2 and 3 to the report;
    - the form for making complaints as set out at Appendix 4 to the report.
  - (3) The LGA Model Code be promoted for adoption by all Town and Parish Councils in the District, as a replacement for their current code of conduct;
  - (4) The proposed training arrangements for Councillors and officers be noted; and
  - (5) The Committee delegates authority to the Monitoring Officer in consultation with the Chairmen of the Committees to make minor amendments and formatting changes to the documents prior to publication.
- 

## **1 Background/Information**

- 1.1 In 2021 the Committee and subsequently Council agreed to the adoption of the Model Code of Conduct and delegated the authority of it coming into force, along with the adoption of a number of supporting documents to this Committee.
- 1.2 The Local Government Association (LGA) has, since then, made some amendments to the Model Code of Conduct. In brief the changes to the Code were tidying up and providing clarification, so it is easier to understand as well as updating so that those parts that required legislative change moved to discretionary areas for Council's to consider. An example of this was that the original model included a requirement to declare "Any unpaid directorship" as a disclosable pecuniary interest. This is not required by law and therefore has been moved into the additional interests to be declared.

- 1.3 As a result of these changes it is recommended that the revised Code is adopted by Council following a recommendation from this Committee.
- 1.4 It should also be noted that the LGA has committed to reviewing the Code on an annual basis to ensure it is still fit for purpose. Any proposed amendments by the LGA will be considered by the Monitoring Officer and brought to members as they consider appropriate.
- 1.5 The Local Government Association (LGA) have produced [guidance notes on the Code](#) and its application. These have been considered by officers, along with feedback from Councillors/Council's on the current arrangements in place at both Council's. These have then been used to develop and revise the suite of documents appended to this report.
- 1.6 The appendices to the report are an amalgamation of standard documents already in use at Stratford-on-Avon District Council (SDC) and Warwick District Council (WDC) and are considered to be fit for purpose.
- 1.7 To be clear, the existing terms of reference for the Committee and any powers previously delegated to the Monitoring Officer will remain in place for now and are unaffected by any of the recommendations.
- 1.8 The Monitoring Officer has arranged for an external trainer, Bethan Evans to provide three training sessions on the new Code of Conduct. Bethan is an expert in this area of work and has developed the LGA training programme on the Code of Conduct. These sessions will be online and available for District, Town and Parish Councillors to attend. Senior officers from both Councils as well as Clerks to all Town/Parish Council's will also be invited to attend the training.
- 1.9 There are further procedural documents in place at both SDC and WDC and at present these will remain in place unchanged. However, they will be reviewed to be combined into a standard set for both Council's. Once this review is complete, they will be brought forward for approval.

## **2 Alternative Options available**

- 2.1 The Committee could make amendments to the procedures in the appendices but the advice is that these should only be made if agreement can be reached from [SDC/WDC].

## **3 Consultation and Member's comments**

- 3.1 The report has been discussed with the Chairmen of both the Audit & Standards and Standards Committees, who support the proposals.

## **4 Implications of the proposal**

### **4.1 Legal/Human Rights Implications**

- 4.1.1 The Localism Act 2011 provides the legal basis for the recommendations, including Section 28(5)(b) of the Act, which enables each Council to adopt a code of conduct for its own members to replace its existing code.

### **4.2 Financial**

- 4.2.1 The report does not impact on the budget of each Council.

### **4.3 Council Plan**

- 4.3.1 There are no direct implications for the SDC Council Plan or WDC Business Plan.



#### **4.4 Environmental/Climate Change Implications**

4.4.1 The report does not directly impact on the Climate Emergency Action Plans for either Council.

#### **4.5 Analysis of the effects on Equality**

4.5.1 The report does not directly impact on the protected characteristics defined within the Equalities Act.

#### **4.6 Data Protection**

4.6.1 There are no direct implications.

#### **4.7 Health and Wellbeing**

4.7.1 There are no direct implications.

### **5 Risk Assessment**

5.1 The main risk is if the two Council's make different decisions in relation to the recommendations. This approach provides one of the first alignments of key documents across South Warwickshire, and as stated they have support from the Chairmen of both Committees.

### **6 Conclusion/Reasons for the Recommendation**

6.1 Both Councils have previously decided to adopt the LGA code of conduct for its own members, and the main purpose of this report is to seek adoption of the latest version of the document. It follows that if both Councils support this proposal then it would appear sensible to have a common set of related policies and procedures, a joint training programme and a single date for bringing the two codes into operation.

**Background papers: None**

**Supporting documents: None**

### Report Information Sheet

Please complete and submit to Democratic Services with report

<b>Committee / Date</b>		
<b>Title of report</b>		
<b>Officer / Councillor Approval *required</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Name</b>
<b>Ward Members(s)</b>		
<b>Portfolio Holder</b>		
<b>Financial Services *</b>		
<b>Legal Services (*SDC)</b>		
<b>Other Services</b>		
<b>Chief Executive(s)</b>		
<b>Head of Services(s)*</b>	11/02/2022	Phil Grafton
<b>Section 151 Officer</b>		
<b>Monitoring Officer</b>	11/02/2022	Phil Grafton
<b>CMT (WDC)</b>		
<b>Leadership Co-ordination Group (WDC)</b>		
<b>Other organisations</b>		
<b>Final decision by this Committee or rec to another Cttee / Council?</b>	Yes/ No Recommendation to: Cabinet / Council ..... Committee	
<b>Contrary to Policy / Budget framework?</b>	No/Yes	
<b>Does this report contain exempt info/Confidential? If so, which paragraph(s)?</b>	No/Yes, Paragraphs:	
<b>Does this report relate to a key decision (referred to in the Cabinet Forward Plan)?</b>	No/Yes, Forward Plan item – scheduled for ..... (date)	
<b>Accessibility Checked?</b>	Yes/No	

## **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, intimidating 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**

### **As a councillor:**

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

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

**2.3 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.

## **3. Impartiality of officers of the council**

### **As a councillor:**

**3.1 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 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. 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.

## **5. Disrepute**

**As a councillor:**

### **5.1 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.

## 6. Use of position

### As a councillor:

#### **6.1 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.

## 7. Use of local authority resources and facilities

### As a councillor:

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

#### **7.2. I will, when using the resources of the local authority or authorizing 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.

## 8. Complying with the Code of Conduct

### As a Councillor:

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

#### **8.2 I cooperate with any Code of Conduct investigation and/or determination.**

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

#### **8.4 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.**

### **9. Interests**

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

#### **9.1 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.

### **10. Gifts and hospitality**

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

**10.1 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.**

**10.2 I register with the Monitoring Officer any gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £50 within 28 days of its receipt.**

**10.3 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.

## **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 the financial interest or wellbeing of 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. Otherwise, you 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 relative or close associate; or
  - c. a financial interest or wellbeing of a body included under Other Registrable Interests as set out in **Table 2** 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 (referred to in paragraph 8 above) **affects** the 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. Otherwise you 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 an Other Registrable Interest or Non-Registerable 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.

### 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.
<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 (Consolidation) Act 1992.
<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) which has not been fully discharged.

<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 have a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share.

\* '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 Registrable Interests**

You must register as an Other Registerable Interest:

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

## Appendix 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 councillor 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.

# **Register of Members' Interests**

**Important:** Please

1. Read the notes below before completing each section of the form
2. Remember that the interests to be notified include those of your spouse/partner as detailed on page 1 of the notes (these will not be shown separately on SDC website)
3. Write Clearly
4. Do NOT include any abbreviations or acronyms
5. Ensure that you enter "None" in any of the boxes under headings where there is nothing to be registered
6. Ensure that you sign and date the notification
7. Remember to keep your register of interests up to date, as this is a legal duty. Inform the MO when your interests change and complete a new form if required to do so.
8. Be aware that it is an offence to fail to register interests in accordance with the Localism Act 2011

## **Notes and Guidance**

### **When should the Monitoring Officer be notified of disclosable pecuniary interests?**

As a member or co-opted member you must, before the end of 28 days beginning with the day on which you became a member or co-opted member of the authority, notify the authority's monitoring officer of any disclosable pecuniary interests which you or your spouse or civil partner or equivalent have at the time when the notification is given. It is important to keep your register of interests up to date.

On re-election or re-appointment as a member or co-opted member you should notify the Monitoring Officer of any disclosable pecuniary interests which you or your spouse or civil partner or equivalent have, and which you have not previously notified. You should do this before the end of 28 days beginning with the day on which you were re-elected or re-appointed.

Following any disclosure of an interest not on the council's register or the subject of a pending notification, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days beginning with the date of disclosure. (A pending notification is one where the Monitoring Officer has been notified of the interest but it has not yet been entered in the register).

### **Sensitive Information**

If you have an interest the nature of which is that you and the Monitoring Officer of Stratford-on-Avon District Council considers that disclosure of the details of the interest could lead to you, or a person connected with you, being subject to violence or intimidation, then details of that interest will be excluded from copies of the register available for public inspection, as well as any published version of the register. Those versions may, however, state that you or your spouse or civil partner or equivalent have an interest, the details of which are withheld because of this provision.

Please contact the Monitoring Officer if you wish to discuss this subject.

## **Whose interests must be included?**

The Act provides that the interests which must be notified are those of a member or co-opted member of the authority, **or**

- those of a spouse or civil partner of the member or co-opted member
- those of a person with whom the member or co-opted member is living as husband/wife
- those of a person with whom the member or co-opted member is living as if they were civil partners

in each case where the member or co-opted member is aware that the other person has the interest.

## **Part A – Disclosable Pecuniary Interests**

### **Section 1: Employment etc.**

You must include details of, **“any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain”**.

Please ensure that

- you include a short description of the activity concerned: for example, "Computer Operator" or "Accountant"
- you give the name of any employer, e.g. the company which pays your salary or wages
- where an office is held, the name of the person or body who made the appointment is given

Please note that

- the Monitoring Officer does not consider that receiving a basic or special responsibility allowance further to council duties to be a disclosable pecuniary interest
- there is no need to enter (as examples) “retired” or “retired doctor” – if there is nothing which applies to you or your spouse/partner under this section, please simply enter “None”.

### **Section 2: Sponsorship**

You must include details of, **“any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the Council of which you are a member or co-opted member) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred by you in carrying out your duties as a member, or towards your election expenses. (The “relevant period” being the period of twelve months ending with the day when you make a notification). This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.”**

Please note

- the time period mentioned in the section “When should the monitoring officer be notified of disclosable pecuniary interests”
- allowances received or paid by other Council’s should be declared in this section

### **Section 3: Contracts**

You must include details of, “any contract between you, or your spouse, civil partner or equivalent, or a body in which either of you have a beneficial interest, and the council of which you are a member or co-opted member:

- under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and
- which has not been fully discharged”
  1. A body in which you or your spouse, civil partner or equivalent have a beneficial interest means a firm in which you/they are a partner, or a body corporate of which you/they are a director, or in the securities of which you/they have a beneficial interest).
  2. “Director” includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society.

### **Section 4: Land and Property**

You must include details of,

**“any land which is within the area of your Council in which you or your spouse, civil partner or equivalent have a beneficial interest.”**

3. Land excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not carry with it a right for you or your spouse, civil partner or equivalent (alone or jointly with another) to occupy the land or to receive income.

Please ensure that:

- you give the address or a brief description to identify the land and property
- if you live in the area of the Council of which you are a member or co-opted member, you include your home under this heading as owner, lessee or tenant

Please remember that

- this provision is likely to include the address where you live
- the requirement relates only to land in the area of the Council in respect of which you are making the notification

### **Section 5: Licences**

You must include details of, “any land which is within the area of your Council for which you or your spouse, civil partner or equivalent hold a licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy for a month or longer.”

Please **ensure** that you give the address or a brief description to identify the land.

## **Section 6: Corporate Tenancies**

You must include details of, **“any tenancy where (to your knowledge)**

- **the landlord is the Council of which you are a member or co-opted member** and;
- **the tenant is a body in which you or your spouse, civil partner or equivalent have a beneficial interest.”**

Please note

- A body in which you or your spouse, civil partner or equivalent have a beneficial interest means a firm in which you/they are a partner, or a body corporate of which you/they are a director, or in the securities of which you/they have a beneficial interest
- “Director” includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society.

## **Section 7: Securities**

You must include details of, “any beneficial interest of you or your spouse, civil partner or equivalent in securities of a body where:

That body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the council of which you are a member or co-opted member, and either,

- the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or
- 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 you or your spouse, civil partner or equivalent have a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.”

Please note

- “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
- You do not have to show the extent of your interest.

## **Part B-Other Interests**

### **Sections 8**

In this section of the form you are required to disclose

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

# **Register of Members'**

I, ....., a member of..... Council, give notice that I have set out below the Disclosable Pecuniary Interests which are required to be notified to the Monitoring Officer further to the provisions of the Localism Act 2011 and The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations

## **PART A**

**1. Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation**

**2. Sponsorship**

**3. Contracts**

**4. Land and Property**

**5. Licences**

**6. Corporate tenancies**

**7. Securities**

**Part B**

**8. Other Interests**

**Date received**

**Signed.....**

**Councillor**

**Date.....**

**Signed.....**

**Monitoring Officer**

**Date.....**

**Notification by a Member of the Council of the Receipt of a Gift or Hospitality over the value of £50.00/ £30.00**

I,

a Member of .....Council, give notice that I have received the following gift(s) / hospitality (*delete whichever does not apply*) over the value of £50.00/£30.00:

*(a) Date(s) of receipt of gift(s) / hospitality*

*(b) Name(s) and address(es) of donor(s)*

*(c) Nature of gift(s) and / or hospitality*

*(d) Reason for accepting gift or hospitality*

Date:

Signed:

*NOTE: This notification must be given by the Member to the Monitoring Officer of the District Council within 28 days of receiving any gift or hospitality over the value of £50.00/£30.00*





## Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick District Councils Complaint of Councillor Misconduct

If you have any questions or difficulties filling in this form or you are in need of any support in completing your complaint, please contact us on 01789 260400 and ask for the Monitoring Officer or email the [monitoring.officer@stratford-dc.gov.uk](mailto:monitoring.officer@stratford-dc.gov.uk).

If you hand writing this form please write clearly and in ink.

### Please note

1. Complaints can only be accepted in writing
2. An officer from the Council may contact you personally to go through the details of your complaint
3. The Council is unlikely to be able to keep your identity or the information you have provided confidential. If you have serious concerns about disclosure of your name and the details of your complaint, please complete Section Four on confidential information.

### Section One - Your details

Please provide us with your name and contact details

Title:	
First name:	
Last name:	
Address:	
Daytime telephone:	
Evening telephone:	
Mobile telephone:	
Email address:	

Please tick the appropriate box to tell us which complainant type best describes you:

- Member of the public
- An elected or co-opted member of a Council  
(if applicable, please state which Council)
- Local authority monitoring officer
- Other council officer or authority employee

Other (Please specify):

\_\_\_\_\_

**Section Two: Who and what are you complaining about?**

*If you are complaining about more than one person, please complete a separate form for each.*

i. Who are you complaining about?

Full Name	
Name of Council	

ii. Please tick the relevant box(es) to show which part(s) of the Code you feel has/have been broken?

<input type="checkbox"/> Do not treat others with disrespect.
<input type="checkbox"/> Do not use your position as a member of the Council for personal financial gain.
<input type="checkbox"/> Do not use your position as a member of the Council improperly to confer an advantage or disadvantage on yourself or any other person.
<input type="checkbox"/> Do not place yourself under any financial obligation to any person or organisation who might attempt to influence you.
<input type="checkbox"/> Do not misuse Council resources.
<input type="checkbox"/> Do not disclose confidential information.
<input type="checkbox"/> Do not bring Stratford-on-Avon District Council or the role of councillor into disrepute.
<input type="checkbox"/> Registering and declaring pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

iii. What is the misconduct you are complaining about?


iv. On what date did this happen and where?


v. Was the councillor acting in their capacity as a councillor when the alleged misconduct happened?


**vi. Evidence**

Please attach to this form, copies of any correspondence, documents, or other evidence that you feel is relevant to your complaint. However, we do not need extensive background information; limit yourself to what is really relevant.

Please briefly describe the documents you are enclosing:

1.	
2.	
3.	

Tick this box if you would like us to return the evidence to you.

**vii. Witnesses (if any)**

Please tell us the names and details of any witnesses:

	First Name	Last Name	Address/Phone Number
1.			
2.			
3.			

**Section Three: Settling of your complaint.**

One option is an informal settlement of your complaint without the need for a formal investigation. Please use the box below to tell us whether you feel this might be possible in this case and, if so, could you suggest how?

**Section Four: Confidential Information (this part only applies if you are asking for your identity to be kept confidential)**

In the interests of fairness and natural justice, we believe Councillors who are complained about have a right to know who has made the complaint. We also believe that they have a right to be provided with a summary of the complaint.

We are very unlikely to withhold your identity or the details of your complaint unless we have good reason to believe that if your identity is disclosed:

1. You have reasonable grounds to believe you will be at risk of physical harm or;
2. You are an officer working closely with the Member in question and you fear the employment consequences or,
3. It would create medical risks associated with a serious health condition.

Requests to keep your name and address confidential will not automatically be granted. However, if you have made such a request you will be contacted and advised of the decision and, if your request is not granted, we will allow you the option of requesting the withdrawal of your complaint.

**Please provide details below of why you believe we should withhold your name and/or the details of your complaint:**

Please consider the complaint I have described above and the evidence attached. I understand and accept that the details will normally be disclosed to the Councillor and any parties involved in the complaints procedure. It may also be shared with the police in the prevention or detection of crime.

**Declaration**

I confirm that the information given on this form is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Please send this form together with any attachments by email to by e-mail to [monitoring.officer@stratford-dc.gov.uk](mailto:monitoring.officer@stratford-dc.gov.uk).

Alternatively you can post it to

Monitoring Officer  
Stratford-on-Avon & Warwick District Council  
Elizabeth House  
Church Street  
Stratford upon Avon  
CV37 6HX

**HOW YOUR INFORMATION IS USED.** Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick District Council will use the information that you provide for the administration of its complaints system (including sharing information with the subject councillor and Independent Persons). We may also share your information with other parties to whom your comments relate. We do this in the exercise of our official duty.

Your personal data will be held in accordance with our Retention and Destruction Policy which is available on our website. To discuss your right to request access to, rectification, restriction, portability or erasure of your personal data, or to object to the way that we process your personal data, please visit [www.stratford.gov.uk/privacy](http://www.stratford.gov.uk/privacy) or [www.warwickdc.gov.uk/privacy](http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/privacy). You can contact our shared Data Protection Officer via email at [data.protection@stratford-dc.gov.uk](mailto:data.protection@stratford-dc.gov.uk) or [dpo@warwickdc.gov.uk](mailto:dpo@warwickdc.gov.uk) or by telephone on the mainline number 01789 267 575 or 01926 456136