

**AGENDA MANAGEMENT SHEET**

**Name of Committee**                                 **Audit And Standards Committee**

**Date of Committee**                               **16 June 2008**

**Report Title**   **Standards Board For England - Bulletins  
No.37 and 38**

**Summary**   The report encloses the latest issue of the Standards Board Bulletin

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**Would the recommended  
decision be contrary to the  
Budget and Policy  
Framework?**   No.

**Background papers**                               None

**CONSULTATION ALREADY UNDERTAKEN:-**                                 Details to be specified

- Other Committees                                  .....
- Local Member(s)                                N/A
- Other Elected Members                        .....
- Cabinet Member                                .....
- Chief Executive                                  .....
- Legal    David Carter and Greta Needham
- Finance     .....
- Other Chief Officers                            .....
- District Councils                                .....
- Health Authority                                .....
- Police    .....
- Other Bodies/Individuals                      .....

**FINAL DECISION YES**

**SUGGESTED NEXT STEPS:**

Details to be specified

- Further consideration by this Committee  .....
- To Council  .....
- To Cabinet  .....
- To an O & S Committee  .....
- To an Area Committee  .....
- Further Consultation  .....

## Agenda No 2

### Audit And Standards Committee - 16 June 2008.

#### Standards Board For England - Bulletins Nos.37 and 38

#### Report of the Strategic Director of Performance and Development

##### Recommendation

That the Committee notes the contents of the latest Standards Board Bulletins.

### 1. Introduction

This report attaches the latest Standards Board Bulletin Nos. 37 and 38 published in February and April 2008.

### 2. Newsletter highlights.

2. 1 Newsletter No 37 highlights include:

- The main provisions and guidance concerning the ethical framework that have recently been brought into force.
- Examples of good practice in publicising the local assessment of complaints.
- Information on prejudicial interests and setting the authority's annual budget.
- An introduction to the Standard's Board's new Chief Executive.

2. 2 Newsletter No 38 highlights include:

- Standards Committee (England) Regulations 2008: A summary
- Complaints from the public
- Update on the new local reporting system
- Forthcoming event
- Press toolkit
- Referral and investigation statistics

DAVID CARTER  
Strategic Director of Performance and Development  
Shire Hall Warwick  
13 May 2008

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### Contact

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### Welcome to Issue 37 of the *Bulletin*.

With the implementation of the changes to the standards framework drawing closer, this *Bulletin* looks at some of the ways in which local authorities can prepare now. We also examine how the Standards Board for England is working to make the transition to local assessment as smooth as possible.

The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 (Commencement No.2 and Savings) Order 2008 was made on 30 January 2008 to bring the provisions concerning the standards framework into force.

The Standards Board is working on guidance to assist authorities with their new responsibilities, and has produced a training syllabus. This aims to support authorities in developing core training for standards committees and monitoring officers.

In this edition, we look at publicising the local assessment of complaints. We also examine requirements for the recruitment of independent members and parish representatives to standards committees. The system of reporting for authorities under the new framework, which will help the Standards Board monitor local arrangements, is discussed.

In addition, this issue features useful articles on interests in relation to setting the authority's annual budget, and on appeals to the Adjudication Panel for England. We also provide information on booking for our Seventh Annual Assembly of Standards Committees.

Finally, it gives me great pleasure to introduce our new Chief Executive, Glenys Stacey. Glenys will start at the Standards Board in April and will succeed me in the role of chief executive following my retirement at the end of May.



**David Prince**  
Chief Executive

## Government's consultation on new regulations and orders

Communities and Local Government (CLG) launched a consultation in January 2008 on its proposals for the new orders and regulations arising from the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007. These provided a revised ethical framework for the conduct of local authority members in England.

The consultation included proposals for regulations on the local assessment of complaints, the size, composition and proceedings of standards committees, and the sanctions available to standards committees.

The consultation closed on 15 February 2008. One of the consultation questions related to the effective introduction date for the orders and regulations. The Standards Board for England's own response urged 1 April 2008. Decisions on the timing of the changes, as well as the detailed changes themselves, will be for CLG ministers to take in the light of the consultation responses.

We understand that a considerable number of responses received so far have supported an implementation date of 1 May 2008. This suggestion will be considered by CLG along with the other responses received.

## Guidance on the local framework

As we mentioned in *Bulletin 36*, the Standards Board for England will be producing guidance to support local authorities in the implementation and function of the locally managed framework.

The published guidance will consist of five parts:

- the role and make-up of standards committees
- local assessment and how it will operate
- local investigations

- local determinations
- monitoring and audit arrangements

The guidance is subject to the regulations that will support the changes to the framework. We are working to publish it as soon as possible after the regulations are confirmed.

Each part of the guidance will contain two sections. The first section will be the actual guidance, which sets out the responsibilities of relevant authorities and what they need to do to meet them. A second section will contain a set of tools that will enable them to meet those responsibilities, such as templates for decision notices, letters and forms.

We will publish each part of the guidance on our website as soon as it is confirmed. This is so that local authorities can use them to prepare for the local assessment of complaints. Following this, we will produce a binder containing all of the guidance in a loose-leaf format. This will allow us to make amendments over time if necessary.

## Provisions concerning the ethical framework recently brought into force

The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 (Commencement No.2 and Savings) Order 2008 was made on 30 January 2008. The following are the main provisions concerning the ethical framework, which the order brings into force:

### (1) Provisions brought into force on 31 January 2008

- The partial commencement of Section 183 amends the power of the Secretary of State to make orders about general principles, model codes of conduct and those codes adopted by relevant authorities.

- Section 184 amends Sections 37, 52 and 54 of the Local Government Act 2000 so that certain references to an authority's code of conduct include reference to the mandatory provisions.
  - The partial commencement of Section 185 allows the Secretary of State to make regulations about allegations made to standards committees of failure to comply with their authority's code of conduct.
  - Sections 188 and 189 make provision about sub-committees of standards committees of relevant authorities, and allows the Secretary of State to make regulations about two or more relevant authorities establishing a joint standards committee.
  - Section 190 allows the Standards Board for England to issue guidance to ethical standards officers. It also allows the Standards Board to do things which aim to help, or are incidental or conducive to standards committees and monitoring officers exercising their functions.
  - Section 192 deals with ethical standards officers' reports. Among other things, it allows them to send reports to a standards committee which the committee would not otherwise be entitled to see, if it will help the committee to discharge its functions.
  - Sections 193 to 195 amend the powers and functions of monitoring officers and standards committees. This is because the task of initially assessing allegations of misconduct by members is moving to a local level.
  - The partial commencement of Section 198 allows the Secretary of State to make regulations about the powers and conduct of English case tribunals.
- (2) Provisions brought into force on 1 April 2008**
- Section 187 amends Section 53(4) of the Local Government Act 2000 to require a standards committee to be chaired by an independent person.
  - Section 191 deals with ethical standards officers' powers to investigate. The saving contained in article 7(3) of this order preserves the existing legal framework for cases referred to the Standards Board before 1 April 2008. **Note:** There is a typographical error in article 7(3) which will be addressed before 1 April 2008.
  - Section 196 increases the scope for consultation by ombudsmen. It allows them to consult with standards committees when carrying out an investigation.
  - Section 200 amends the Data Protection Act 1998 (c.29) by adding to the list of exemptions contained in Section 31. The exemptions now include data processed by a monitoring officer or an ethical standards officer under Part III of the Local Government Act 2000, where disclosing it would be likely to prejudice the proper discharge of that function.
  - Section 201 makes supplementary provision relevant to provisions of Part III of the 2000 Act and consequential amendments to the Local Government Act 1972, the Audit Commission Act 1998 and the Greater London Authority Act 1999.
  - Section 202 amends Section 3 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. This is done by transferring the function of granting exemptions from political restriction on members of relevant authorities in England from an independent adjudicator appointed by the Secretary of State to standards committees. It also empowers the Secretary

of State to make regulations requiring an authority which is not a relevant authority and so not required to have a standards committee, to establish such a committee. This is to exercise the functions of granting and supervising exemptions from political restriction. The section also provides for the Secretary of State to issue general guidance about exercising this function.

- Section 203 makes amendments in consequence of Section 202.

For more information, please call us on **0845 078 8181** and ask to speak to our Legal Department.

## Publicising the local assessment of complaints

The success of the ethical framework rests on transparency and accessibility. The public needs to be aware of the new role of standards committees, and where to turn if they reasonably suspect that a member has breached their Code of Conduct.

This is particularly important now that complaints will be assessed locally, and if someone's area is covered by two or more standards committees, for example a district and county council. People will also need to know where to go if they have a complaint about a parish councillor.

We have prepared a template complaint form which gives clear information on how to make a complaint. This will be part of the toolkit section of the guidance on local assessment (please see the article on page 2 for more details).

Authorities can adapt the form to their own requirements. We expect that some authorities may want to absorb complaints in relation to the Code of Conduct into their existing integrated complaints system.

Under this approach, all complaints would pass through a central point and find their way to the correct place. If there is no central clearing point for complaints, the public will need clear advice about where to direct their complaint.

While this is a matter for local discretion, we expect authorities to be as imaginative as possible in publicising the new system and how it works. Examples of good practice include:

- Prominent and easy-to-navigate links on the authority's website, especially on the 'democracy' and 'councillors' pages.
- Leaflets on display, and available in one-stop-shops, libraries (including mobile libraries), planning, housing and social work departments and area offices, and from parish clerks and offices in the district.
- Posters and publicity in Citizens Advice Bureaux and community groups, including those serving people who are traditionally more difficult to reach.
- Advertisements and articles in the local press and in the authority's own newsletter.
- Information broadcast on local radio.
- An 'Information for Citizens' section on public agendas.
- Leaflets put out at meetings and available on the agenda table.
- Publicity during Local Democracy Week and at other events such as community forum activities.
- A helpline.
- Assistance for people with a disability or whose first language is not English.



## Independent members and parish representatives in the local framework

The Local Authorities (Standards Committee) Regulations 2001 provide for the size and make-up of standards committees, and for the appointment of parish and independent members. Authorities are required to have at least three people on their standards committee and at least one must be an independent member.

Further to this, the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 requires all standards committees to have an independent chair. The assessment of Code of Conduct complaints will soon become the responsibility of standards committees. It is therefore vital that local authorities begin the process, if they have not already done so, of recruiting the necessary number of high calibre independent members.

The Standards Board for England recommends that each standards committee has a minimum of three independent members. If the authority is responsible for parish councils it recommends that each standards committee has at least three parish or town council representatives. This is so that the standards committee will have a different independent member, and parish representative if applicable, available to undertake each of the assessment and review functions. It also gives enough flexibility should an independent member or parish representative be unavailable or have a conflict of interest.

A person is only eligible to become an independent member if they meet the following criteria:

- They have not been a member or employee of the authority for five years before the date of appointment.
- They are not a member or officer of any authority currently.

- They are not a close relative or close friend of a member or employee of the authority.
- They filled in an application for the position.
- They have been approved by the majority of members of the authority.
- The position has been advertised in at least one newspaper distributed in the authority's area.

The successful recruitment of independent members and parish representatives is important for the effective operation of standards committees. In order to attract the greatest number of high calibre people, authorities should advertise as widely as possible. You may wish to consider additional methods of recruitment in addition to advertising in the local press. These could include:

- Advertising on your website or your local radio station.
- Placing flyers in libraries, adult learning centres or places of worship.
- Advertising through other authorities' partnerships or through the local voluntary or community sector.
- Contacting neighbouring authorities who may have good candidates that they don't have room to appoint.

As part of the recruitment campaign for independent members, standards committees may wish to set up a panel of suitably trained members to shortlist and interview potential candidates. The monitoring officer should play an active role and be involved throughout the recruitment process, advising the panel on the appropriate steps.



## New reporting system for authorities on local assessment

The introduction of local assessment means that local authorities will be required to report information about receiving and investigating cases to the Standards Board for England.

We have been asked by the government to ensure the effectiveness of the local framework. This is to ensure confidence that local representatives are serving the public openly and fairly, and being held to account effectively if they fall below the accepted line.

To do so there needs to be a constructive monitoring procedure, which is light touch and proportionate to identified risk. Consequently, we have tried hard to design a system that will allow monitoring officers to tell us the information that we need to perform our duty as a strategic regulator, without being overly burdensome. The system was piloted with a wide cross-section of monitoring officers. We tried to tailor the questions so that they mirror the type of information monitoring officers will be reporting to their authority.

At intervals, normally at the end of each quarter, the monitoring officer, or other designated person in the authority, will complete a simple online questionnaire. The questionnaire does not take long to complete.

If there are no complaints to report, the monitoring officer just answers a few quick questions about the composition of the standards committee, and then ticks a box to indicate that there were no complaints in that period. At the end of the following quarter, if there are still no complaints and the details about the standards committee have not changed, notification will be even easier. The monitoring officer will just need to log onto the system, place a tick in a box and then press a submit button.

If there are complaints to report, then there is an additional section of the form where the monitoring officer has to provide some details

about each complaint. The questions cover standard areas like the complaint source and outcome, and significant dates in the process. We need to know things like how long investigations are taking and whether mediation has been successful.

The idea behind collecting this information is to allow us to help local authorities by being aware of and sharing effective practice, identifying trends, and managing risks.

Although the quarterly information returns will give us the quantitative data we need for monitoring local case handling, we will also supplement this with additional data collected on an annual basis. This annual data will enable you to tell us about the plans and activities of your standards committees and will provide an opportunity for you to share effective practice with us. We will again do our best to make sure that this annual data collection is not an onerous task.

In addition, the legislation allows us to request further information from authorities. However, we will only do this if the regular monitoring raises concerns about performance at an individual level. If this does happen, we have put in place a small support team who will work with you to see if there is additional guidance you may need, or particular training issues we can help you address.

While the law does allow us to remove local powers, this will be very much a last resort if all other avenues of support fail. We hope our support team will become an important resource for you to draw upon to do your jobs even more effectively.

The quarterly returns system is due to go live at the same time as the new assessment arrangements, and monitoring officers will be contacted soon with details of how to access and use the questionnaire. Data submissions will not be due until after the close of the first quarter. We are aiming to provide high quality support for this system, with a comprehensive user guide and telephone helpline.

## Prejudicial interests and setting the authority's annual budget

There is an exemption regarding prejudicial interests under paragraph 10(2)(c)(vi) of the Code of Conduct. This provides that a member does not have a prejudicial interest in any business of the authority where that business relates to the **functions** of "setting council tax, or a precept under the Local Government Finance Act 1992". This exemption applies even where a member might otherwise have an interest under paragraph 10. So what is the scope of the exemption?

There are many different ways to present the annual budget for the next municipal year and there are many different procedures used by authorities to set a budget. The Standards Board for England believes that the words "relates to the functions" are wide enough to cover the formal council tax or precept-setting meeting of the authority. It can also cover those meetings at which the preparatory work is decided, leading up to the council tax or precept-setting meeting.

Therefore, the exemption in paragraph 10(2)(c)(vi) should cover members for most council budget-setting meetings. However, it does not cover members who are also being asked to consider whether to hand over money, usually in the form of grants, for organisations that form one or more of their personal interests and for which specific budgetary provision has been, or is being made.

In other words, just setting aside money in an annual budget for an organisation is a function that relates to setting council tax and so qualifies for the 10(2)(c)(vi) exemption. However, the formal decision to hand it over, at whatever meeting, would trigger a prejudicial interest that is not exempted by 10(2)(c)(vi).

Usually the formal decision to hand over the money is actually made by an officer under the authority's scheme of delegation which allows them to take decisions. This is as long as it does not incur expenditure beyond that which has been budgeted.

We believe that no member has a prejudicial interest in motions which call on members to adopt the budget with details which are set out in an officer report. These general motions are clearly part of the council tax-setting process. Therefore, all members can attend, debate and vote on that motion, whatever the effects might be on their personal interests.

Difficulties can arise with members, normally executive members, at the early stages of the annual budget preparation when specific amounts of money may be allocated to bodies in which the member has a personal interest. If the decision being made is clearly part of the budget-setting process for your authority then the exemption in paragraph 10(2)(c)(vi) appears to apply. However, if there is any doubt about the status of the decision, the prudent course would be to declare a prejudicial interest or seek a dispensation from the standards committee.

## Appeals to the Adjudication Panel for England

A recent case has highlighted the need for standards committees to take care when giving councillors information about appeals following a standards committee hearing. In the case, the standards committee's written decision did not give a contact address for the President of the Adjudication Panel for England. The decision was also worded in a way which suggested that the President could be contacted via the Standards Board for England.

The rules on appeals in relation to standards committee decisions are covered by Part III of the Local Authorities (Code of Conduct) (Local Determination) Regulations 2003. Paragraph 8 of the regulations requires the standards committee to give written notice of the finding as soon as reasonably practicable. This should be given both to the member and to the other people specified in this paragraph. For example, any parish councils concerned and any person who made an allegation that gave rise to the investigation.

Paragraph 9(1) of the regulations provides that the member who is the subject of the finding may "by way of notice in writing given to the President of the Adjudication Panel, seek permission to appeal". Paragraph 9(2) states that such notice must be received by the President of the Adjudication Panel within 21 days of the member's receipt of notification of the finding. Notification of the finding is considered to be the date on which the member receives the full written decision. In practical terms, this is usually a number of days after the hearing itself.

While there is no obligation to specify the contact details of the President, it is good practice to include both the postal address and the Adjudication Panel's website details in the decision notice. The postal address is:

The Adjudication Panel for England  
23 Victoria Avenue  
Harrogate  
North Yorkshire  
HG1 5RD

The website address is [www.adjudicationpanel.co.uk](http://www.adjudicationpanel.co.uk), and the office of the Adjudication Panel can be emailed via [enquiries@adjudicationpanel.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@adjudicationpanel.co.uk).

Standards committees might also wish to refer members to the 'Application for permission to appeal form' on the Adjudication Panel's website. This is the first link on the Procedures section of the site, and helpfully sets out what information should be provided when applying for permission.

## Annual Assembly delegate fee frozen

This year's Annual Assembly of Standards Committees is called **Delivering the goods: local standards in action**. The event will provide an invaluable opportunity for delegates to share experiences and learn from those who have been through the local assessment process.

We recognise how important it is that as many people as possible have the chance to attend. So we have frozen the cost of places at this year's conference at the same price as 2007 – £430 plus VAT.

The 2008 conference microsite – [www.annualassembly.co.uk](http://www.annualassembly.co.uk) – goes live in March, when delegates will be able to book places using quick and easy online booking. The site will also provide more information about what's on at the conference.

To register your interest in the conference, please email [annualassembly2008@standardsboard.gov.uk](mailto:annualassembly2008@standardsboard.gov.uk)

## Upcoming events

The Standards Board for England is running sessions at both the Labour and Conservative party local government conferences. Details are:

### The case for the Code of Conduct

Conservative local government conference, 1 March 2008, Warwickshire.

A session looking at some of our investigations from the last five years. This will illustrate the need for a mechanism to deal with the minority of councillors who damage public trust in local government. The session will be followed by a discussion chaired by Councillor Sir Ron Watson, CBE.

### Partnerships, standards and leadership

Labour local government conference, 2 March 2008, Birmingham.

A presentation and discussion, organised in partnership with the Improvement and Development Agency (IDeA) looking at local government partnership working. A chance to discuss the key issues of leadership, high standards, culture, values and behaviour in addressing the accountability gap often presented by partnership working.



## New Chief Executive

Glenys Stacey has been appointed as the new Chief Executive of the Standards Board for England. She will begin in April and, after a handover period, will succeed David Prince who retires at the end of May. Glenys will be out and about meeting stakeholders and those of you involved in standards locally.

Experienced in the public sector, Glenys is a solicitor and former Chief Executive of the Criminal Cases Review Commission, responsible for investigating suspected miscarriages of justice. She is also a former Chief Executive of the Greater Manchester Magistrates' Courts Committee, managing summary justice delivery in Greater Manchester.

Glenys comes to the Standards Board from her latest role as Chief Executive of Animal Health, where she has been leading a national organisation through development and reform. She has also headed the country-wide field response to animal disease outbreaks.

Glenys Stacey said:

“I am delighted to be joining the Standards Board for England at such an interesting time – both for the Standards Board as it evolves to become a strategic regulator, and for local government as its remit is changing and growing. I hope and trust that my experience of the good work of local authorities and in leading professional organisations in the public sector will stand me in good stead, and I am looking forward very much to taking up the post.”

Welcoming the appointment, Sir Anthony Holland, Chair of the Standards Board, said:

“As a solicitor with experience of developing and running complex service organisations, Glenys is exactly the person we need to lead the Standards Board for England in its new role of providing

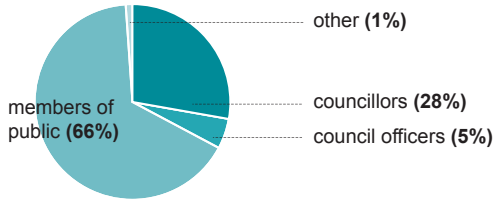
both the vital support and the independent, national oversight needed to make the locally-based ethical standards system work.”

## Referral and investigation statistics

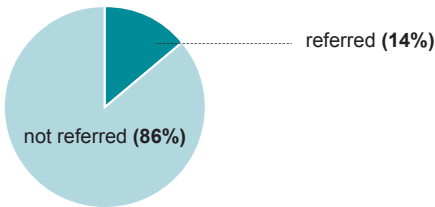
The Standards Board for England received 2,869 allegations between 1 April 2007 and 31 January 2008, compared to 2,819 during the same period in 2006-07.

The following charts show referral and investigation statistics during the above dates.

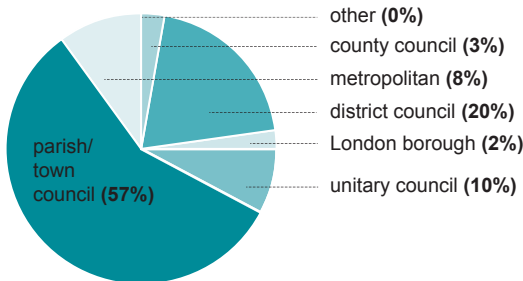
Source of allegations received



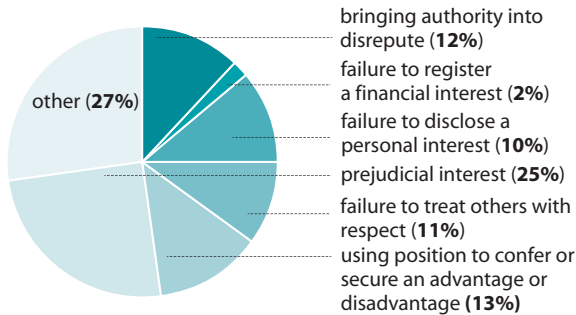
Allegations referred for investigation



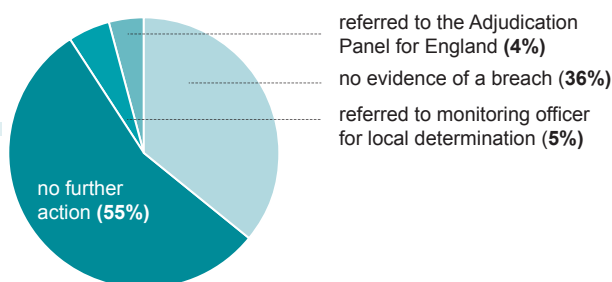
Authority of subject member in allegations referred for investigation



Nature of allegations referred for investigation



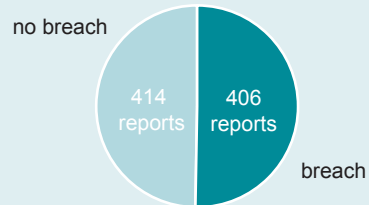
Final findings



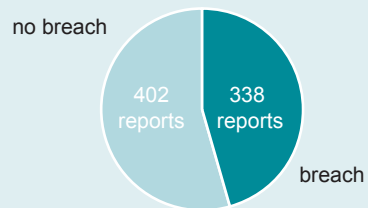
## Local investigation statistics

For the period 1 April 2007 to 31 January 2008, ethical standards officers referred 223 cases for local investigation – equivalent to 51% of all cases referred for investigation. Since 1 April 2007 there have been eight appeals to the Adjudication Panel for England following standards committee hearings. Of all cases referred for local investigation since November 2004, we have received a total of 1,036 reports – please see below for a statistical breakdown of these cases.

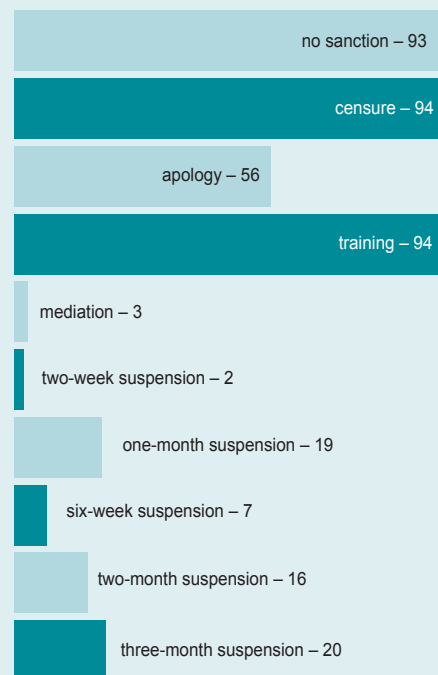
Monitoring officers' recommendations following local investigations



Standards committee hearings



Standards committee determinations





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### Contact

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### Welcome to Issue 38 of the *Bulletin*.

Local assessment has arrived. From 8 May 2008, the new, more locally-based standards framework gives standards committees responsibility for the initial assessment of all allegations that a member of their authority may have breached the Code of Conduct. It also gives them responsibility for any subsequent investigations, decisions and sanctions. This is except where cases cannot be handled locally because of their seriousness, conflicts of interest or other public interest reasons.

Detailed regulations prescribe how the revised standards framework will work in practice. We use this *Bulletin* to summarise, in detail, the content of the Standards Committee (England) Regulations 2008. I hope that you find this useful.

As we set out in the last *Bulletin*, the Standards Board has been working hard to produce comprehensive guidance on the new standards framework. Now that the government has confirmed the detail of the regulations, we are reviewing and completing this guidance to make the transition to the new system as smooth as possible for authorities. We have already published a toolkit of template documents on our website to assist you with the local assessment of complaints. We will publish our local assessment guidance on the website by 8 May 2008.

Finally, I am sad to say that this is my final *Bulletin*, as I retire as Chief Executive of the Standards Board in June. My successor, Glenys Stacey, started work in April and looks forward to meeting as many of you as possible. I leave at an exciting time, as the responsibility for upholding high standards of member conduct moves to the heart of local government. I know that you will rise to the challenge. I would like to thank all of you for your commitment and hard work during my time at the Standards Board. It has been a pleasure working with you and I wish you every success in the operation of the new arrangements.



**David Prince**  
Chief Executive

## Standards Committee (England) Regulations 2008: A summary

The following article summarises in detail the content of the Standards Committee (England) Regulations 2008.

### Composition of standards committees

At least 25% of a standards committee must be made up of independent members. No more than one member of an authority's standards committee can be a member of the executive.

Where an authority must have parish representatives it must now ensure that it has at least two who are not also members of the authority. Previously one was enough.

### Appointments to standards committees

Normally, a person cannot be appointed as an independent member of a standards committee unless:

- the appointment is approved by a majority of the members of the authority
- the appointment is advertised in a local newspaper circulating in the area
- the person has submitted an application to the authority
- the person has not been a member or officer of the authority within the previous five years and is not a relative or close friend of a member or officer of the authority

The new regulations do not change this, but add that advertisements can be placed in any other publications or websites the authority considers appropriate.

However, they do provide that a person who is an independent member of one standards committee may be appointed as an independent

member of another. This is unless they have been a member or officer of it in the preceding five years or are a relative or close friend of a member or officer of that authority.

An independent member of another authority can be appointed for a specific period of time. Alternatively, they can be appointed to deal with a particular allegation or set of allegations against a member. The term of office of such an independent member can then be fixed accordingly.

An authority can adopt whatever procedures it thinks fit to appoint such independent members and members of parish councils. It must consider the Standards Board for England's standards committee guidance, to be published in May, when making these appointments.

Where a person who is appointed as an independent person becomes a member or officer of any authority, or becomes a relative of a member or officer of that authority, they can no longer be a member of the standards committee.

### Sub-committees of standards committees

The standards committee of an authority must appoint a sub-committee chaired by an independent member to carry out initial assessments of allegations. This is under Section 57A of the Local Government Act 2000.

It must also appoint a sub-committee chaired by an independent member to carry out reviews under Section 57B of the Local Government Act 2000. If the standards committee appoints a sub-committee to hold hearings, that sub-committee must be chaired by an independent member. Nothing in the regulations requires a sub-committee of a standards committee to have fixed membership or chairmanship.



## Validity of proceedings

For a meeting of the standards committee to be valid at least three members must be present, one of whom must be an independent member. The independent member must chair the meeting. For a meeting of a standards committee sub-committee to be valid at least three members of the standards committee must be present, including normally at least one elected member and one independent member. In either case, if parish issues are being discussed, one of the three members present must be a parish representative. An independent member must usually chair a sub-committee meeting.

No member who took part in the initial assessment of an allegation can attend a sub-committee meeting that is considering a review of a decision to take no further action on a matter.

At least one parish or town council representative must attend a standards committee meeting, or a standards committee sub-committee meeting, convened to consider a matter relating to a member of a parish or town council.

## Application of the Local Government Act 1972

The existing rules about publicity and access to documents apply, except that initial assessment hearings and reviews are excluded from the scope of Part VA of the Local Government Act 1972. They are replaced with the following requirements:

- After the meeting, the sub-committee must produce a written summary. The written summary must record the main points considered, the conclusions reached and the reasons for them. It must be prepared having considered the Standards Board for England's standards committee guidance, which is to be published in May.

- The sub-committee may also give the name of any member subject to allegations unless such disclosure is not in the public interest or would prejudice any investigation. The record must be available for inspection by members of the public at the offices of the authority for six years after the meeting and must be given to any parish or town council involved.

## Written allegations

Standards committees must publish details of the address or addresses that written allegations should be sent to. Standards committees themselves can choose how they do this. They must also take reasonable steps to ensure that the public are kept aware of address details and that any changes to them are published promptly.

In addition, standards committees must publish details of the procedures they will follow.

A standards committee must take account of relevant guidance issued by the Standards Board when complying with these obligations.

## Modification of duty to provide written summaries to members subject to allegations

Under Section 57C(2) of the Local Government Act 2000, a standards committee must take reasonable steps to give a written summary of the complaint to the member subject to the allegation. The new regulations provide that this duty does not arise if the standards committee decides that giving a written summary would be contrary to the public interest. Standards committees also need not provide a written summary if it would prejudice any person's ability to investigate the allegation.

The standards committee must take account of any guidance issued by the Standards Board when reaching a decision. It may also consider any advice received from the monitoring officer or any ethical standards officer concerned.

Once the monitoring officer or ethical standards officer has advised the standards committee that it would no longer be against the public interest or prejudicial to any investigation, a written summary must be provided. In any event this must be done before any consideration by the standards committee or sub-committee of a report or recommendation from a monitoring officer or ethical standards officer about that allegation.

### **Modification of Section 63 of the Local Government Act 2000**

Section 63 of the Local Government Act 2000 has been modified so that the confidentiality requirements in that section are applied to information gathered by the monitoring officer in the course of an investigation. The monitoring officer can disclose this information if it is for the purposes of carrying out their functions under the legislation, or for enabling a standards committee, a sub-committee or an appeals tribunal to do so.

### **Referral of matters to a monitoring officer for other action**

There may be occasions where a matter is referred to a monitoring officer by a sub-committee of a standards committee or an ethical standards officer, with a direction to take steps other than carry out an investigation. The sub-committee can only make such a referral after consulting the monitoring officer. Other action can include arranging training, conciliation or anything else that appears appropriate.

The monitoring officer must submit a written report to the sub-committee or ethical standards officer within three months, giving details of what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken. If the standards committee is not satisfied with the action specified in the report, it must give a further direction to the monitoring officer.

If the ethical standards officer concerned is not satisfied with the action specified in the report, they may ask the monitoring officer to publicise a statement. This statement should be published in at least one newspaper circulating in the area of the authority concerned. This should give details of the direction given by the ethical standards officer, the reasons why the ethical standards officer is dissatisfied with the action taken, and the monitoring officer's response to those reasons.

### **Referral of matters to a monitoring officer for investigation**

Where a matter is referred to the monitoring officer for investigation, the monitoring officer must inform the following parties that the matter has been referred for investigation:

- any member subject to an allegation
- the person who made the allegation
- the standards committee of any other authority concerned
- any parish or town council or other authority concerned

The monitoring officer must also consider any relevant guidance issued by the Standards Board, and must comply with any relevant direction given by it.

The monitoring officer can make enquiries of anyone and require them to provide information or explanations that the monitoring officer thinks necessary. In addition, they may require any of the authorities concerned to provide advice and assistance as reasonably needed, and, except for parish and town councils, to meet the reasonable costs of doing so.

If any of the authorities concerned is a parish council, the monitoring officer may require its responsible authority to meet any reasonable costs it incurs. The monitoring officer may also require any of the authorities concerned to allow reasonable access to documents they possess,

which the monitoring officer may find necessary to conduct the investigation.

Following an investigation, a monitoring officer must make one of the following findings:

- Finding of failure – there has been a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct of the authority concerned or, as the case may be, of any other authority concerned.
- Finding of no failure – there has not been a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct of the authority concerned or, as the case may be, of any other authority concerned.

The monitoring officer must prepare a written report concerning the investigation and findings. They must then send that report to the member subject to the allegation and refer the report to the standards committee. The report can also be sent to any other authority that the member belongs to, if they request it. The monitoring officer must refer the report to the standards committee in instances where an investigation report is sent to the monitoring officer by an ethical standards officer.

**References back from the monitoring officer**

In cases referred to a monitoring officer for investigation after an initial assessment, the monitoring officer can refer that matter back to the standards committee concerned if:

- 1) as a result of new evidence or information, the monitoring officer believes both of the following:
  - The matter is materially more or less serious than may have seemed apparent to the standards committee when it made its decision on the initial allegation.
  - The standards committee would have made a different decision had it been

aware of that new evidence or information.

- 2) the member subject to the allegation has died, is seriously ill or has resigned from the authority concerned, and the monitoring officer believes that it is consequently no longer appropriate to continue with an investigation

If a matter is referred back to a sub-committee under this regulation, the sub-committee must make a decision as if the matter had been referred to it for initial assessment. It can remove the ability of the monitoring officer to refer the matter back again.

**Consideration of reports by standards committee**

Where a monitoring officer refers a report to the standards committee of any authority, it must consider that report and make one of the following findings:

- Finding of acceptance – it accepts the monitoring officer’s finding of no failure to comply with the Code of Conduct.
- The matter should be considered at a hearing of the standards committee.
- The matter should be referred to the Adjudication Panel for England for determination.

A standards committee can only refer a case to the Adjudication Panel if:

- 1) it decides that the action it could take against the member would be insufficient were a finding of failure to be made
- 2) the President or Deputy President of the Adjudication Panel has agreed to accept the referral

The standards committee must give written notice of a finding of acceptance to the parties involved, as soon as possible after making it. It must arrange for the decision to be published in at least one local newspaper and, if the committee deems it appropriate, on its website and any other publication. If the member subject to the allegation requests that the decision not be published, then the standards committee must not publish it anywhere.

### Hearings by a standards committee

A standards committee can conduct a hearing using whatever procedures it considers appropriate in the circumstances. But the meeting must be conducted with regard to relevant guidance issued by the Standards Board.

The hearing must be held within three months of the date of which the monitoring officer has received a report referred by an ethical standards officer or the date that the report is completed, if it was prepared by the monitoring officer.

If it cannot be held within three months of the above, it must be held as soon as possible thereafter.

The hearing must not be held until at least 14 days after the date that the monitoring officer sent the report to the member subject to the allegation, unless the member concerned agrees to the hearing being held earlier.

Any member who is the subject of a report being considered by the standards committee must be given the opportunity to present evidence and make representations at the hearing orally. Alternatively, they can make representations in writing, personally or through a representative. The representative can be a barrister, solicitor or, with the consent of the standards committee, anyone else.

A standards committee may arrange for witnesses that it thinks appropriate to attend and a member subject to an allegation may arrange to call any number of witnesses. It may also place a limit on the number of witnesses a member calls if it believes that the number is unreasonable.

If the member subject to the allegation fails to attend a hearing, the standards committee may make a decision in their absence. This is unless it is satisfied that there is sufficient reason for the member subject to the allegation failing to attend. It may alternatively adjourn the hearing to another date.

A standards committee may, at any stage prior to the conclusion of the hearing, adjourn the hearing and require the monitoring officer to seek further information. Alternatively, it may require the monitoring officer to carry out further investigation on any point it specifies. However, the standards committee cannot adjourn the hearing more than once.

If a standards committee receives a report from an ethical standards officer, it may adjourn the hearing at any stage before it concludes, and refer it back to the ethical standards officer for further investigation. It must set out its reasons for doing this.

The ethical standards officer must respond to the request within 21 days and can accept or refuse it. If the request is refused, the standards committee must continue the hearing within three months or as soon as possible thereafter.

### Standards committee findings

Following a hearing, a standards committee will make one of the following findings about the member subject to the allegation:

- The person had not failed to comply with the Code of Conduct.

- The person had failed to comply with the Code of Conduct but that no action needs to be taken.
- The person had failed to comply with the Code of Conduct and that a sanction should be imposed.

If the member subject to the allegation is no longer a member of any authority, the committee can only censure that person. Otherwise, it must impose any one or a combination of the following sanctions:

- Censure.
- Restriction for up to a maximum of six months of that member’s access to the premises and/or resources of the authority. This is provided that any such restrictions are reasonable and proportionate to the nature of the breach, and do not unduly restrict the person’s ability to perform their functions as a member.
- Partial suspension of that member for up to a maximum of six months.
- Suspension of that member for up to a maximum of six months.
- A requirement that the member submit a written apology in a form specified by the standards committee.
- A requirement that the member undertake training as specified by the standards committee.
- A requirement that the member undertake conciliation as specified by the standards committee.
- Partial suspension of the member for up to a maximum of six months or until such time as the member submits a written apology in a form specified by the standards committee.

- Partial suspension of the member for up to a maximum of six months or until such time as the member undertakes any training or conciliation specified by the standards committee.
- Suspension of the member for up to a maximum of six months or until such time as the member submits a written apology in a form specified by the standards committee.
- Suspension of the member for up to a maximum of six months or until such time as that member undertakes such training or conciliation as the standards committee specifies.

Normally any sanction imposed must start immediately following its imposition. However, the standards committee can decide that any sanction will start on any specified date up to six months after the imposition of that sanction.

**Notification of standards committee findings**

The notification provisions under the new regulations are similar to the ones under the previous regulations. All interested parties, including the Standards Board, should be notified of a decision along with the reasons for it. The standards committee must arrange for a notice to be published in a local newspaper and, if the committee thinks it appropriate, on its website and any other publication. If the member concerned is found not to have failed to comply with the Code of Conduct, a summary must not be published anywhere if the member so requests.

Where the standards committee finds that the member has failed to comply with the Code, the notice to the member concerned must include the right to appeal in writing against the decision to the President of the Adjudication Panel for England.

**Appeals**

The member who is the subject of a finding can



ask for permission to appeal within 21 days of receiving notification of the committee’s decision. They can also apply for the suspension of any sanction imposed until such time as any appeal is decided.

Any appeal must specify whether the appeal is against the finding or the sanction or both. It must also specify:

- the grounds of the appeal
- whether any application for suspension of any sanction is made
- whether the person consents to the appeal being dealt with in writing only

The application for permission to appeal or to suspend a sanction will be decided by the President of the Adjudication Panel for England. In the absence of the President this will be decided by the Deputy President, unless they consider that special circumstances render a hearing desirable.

If permission is refused, or if a suspension of a sanction is not granted, the notice given to the member concerned will give the reasons.

The conduct of appeals, the composition of appeals tribunals and the procedures to be followed are essentially the same as under the previous regulations.

### Outcome of appeals

Where an appeals tribunal dismisses a standards committee’s finding, the committee’s decision, including any sanction imposed, will cease to have effect from the date of the dismissal.

Where an appeals tribunal upholds the finding of a standards committee that there has been a breach of the Code of Conduct but that no sanction should be imposed, it may confirm the committee’s decision to impose no sanction. Alternatively, it may impose any sanction which was available to that standards committee.

Where an appeals tribunal upholds a standards committee’s finding, or part of a finding, that there has been a breach of the Code of Conduct, it may confirm any sanction imposed by that committee. Alternatively, it may substitute any other sanction which was available to that standards committee.

Normally any sanction imposed must start immediately following its imposition by the appeals tribunal. However, an appeals tribunal can decide that any sanction imposed should start on any specified date up to six months after the imposition of that sanction.

The appeals tribunal must arrange for a summary of its decision to be published in one or more newspapers circulating in the area of the authorities concerned.

### Complaints from the public

As local authorities prepare to receive and assess complaints about member conduct, we are passing on our advice about dealing with complaints from members of the public. Although these formed the majority of the complaints we received, the fact that most members of the public are not specialists in local government, the Code of Conduct or in making a complaint means that they will need support.

Our experience suggests that if members of the public do not understand the process, including the possible or likely outcomes if their complaint is upheld, then they are more likely to be unhappy about the outcomes of cases. Feedback we have received also suggests that not all local authorities are making information readily available on how to make a complaint. This will be a statutory requirement from May this year.

In short, our key recommendations based on our experience of dealing with complaints from the public are:

- Complaint materials should be easily available and the complaint process should be made very clear from the start.
- Complaint materials and responses to complaints need to be clear and concise. They should explain exactly what can and cannot be done, including an outline of the powers available.
- Complaint materials should assume complainants are unfamiliar with how to make a complaint, the Code of Conduct and the authority's complaint process.

## Update on the new local reporting system

In the last issue of the *Bulletin* we provided a brief overview of the new reporting mechanism that monitoring officers will use to notify us about local activity relating to the standards framework each quarter.

We aim to launch the system on 8 May 2008. To ensure that it works well, we have recently carried out some external testing. We advertised for volunteers in the ACSeS (Association of Council Secretaries and Solicitors) bulletin and were delighted by the number of monitoring officers who got in touch and expressed an interest.

Each volunteer was asked to submit a mock quarterly return using real, but anonymised, case information and to report back on their experience. The exercise has proven invaluable and the feedback has been encouraging. Aside from some issues with speed that are being attended to, monitoring officers have confirmed that the system is easy to use and that the questions being asked are clear and understandable.

The next stage for us is to implement some of the tweaks and improvements suggested by our external testers and to compile a user guide to accompany the system launch documentation.

All monitoring officers will be contacted via email ahead of the introduction of the new system, with information about how to log on and instructions about how and when to submit their return.

In addition to the user guide, we plan to provide telephone and email support to monitoring officers who are making information returns. This will ensure that the process is as uncomplicated and painless as possible.

## Forthcoming event

### The National Association of Local Councils Conference 2008

Winter Gardens, Eastbourne  
Tuesday 20 to Thursday 22 May 2008

At this year's National Association of Local Councils (NALC) event, we will have policy staff on hand to answer your questions at exhibition stand four.

Our new Chief Executive Glenys Stacey, and independent Board Member Councillor Shirley Flint, will also be delivering a presentation and answering questions.

## Press toolkit

The Standards Board's press office is preparing a toolkit to help local authority press offices deal with media interest in referrals, investigations and hearings once the local framework comes into effect.

It will include advice on how to publicise the changes in the ethical framework, raise awareness of standards committees' work, and offer help on dealing with enquiries about complaints and investigations reactively. The toolkit will also include FAQs, guidelines, templates for press releases and best practice advice. The toolkit is currently being drafted in light of the regulations, and will be issued directly to local authority press offices.

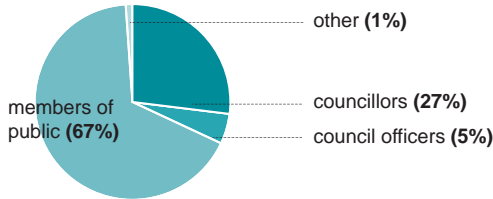


## Referral and investigation statistics

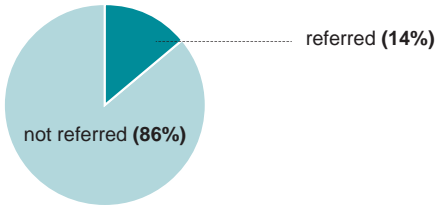
The Standards Board for England received 3,624 allegations between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008, compared to 3,549 during the same period in 2006-2007.

The following charts show referral and investigation statistics during the above dates.

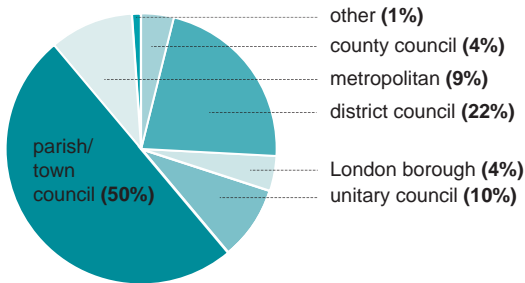
Source of allegations received



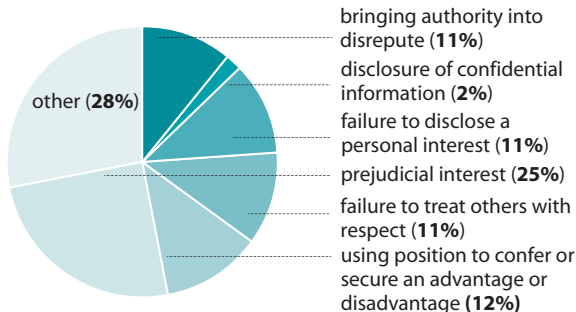
Allegations referred for investigation



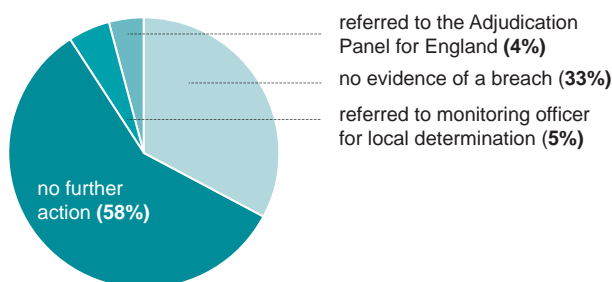
Authority of subject member in allegations referred for investigation



Nature of allegations referred for investigation



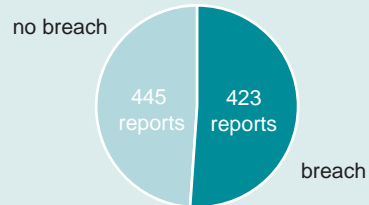
Final findings



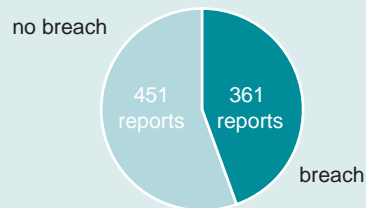
## Local investigation statistics

For the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008, ethical standards officers referred 291 cases for local investigation, which is 55% of all cases referred for investigation. Since 1 April 2007 there have been eight appeals to the Adjudication Panel for England following standards committee hearings. Since November 2004 we have referred 1,097 cases for local investigation – please see below for a statistical breakdown of the cases that have been determined.

Monitoring officers' recommendations following local investigations



Standards committee hearings



Standards committee determinations

