

PROCEDURE FOR CONSIDERING COMPLAINTS ALLEGING A FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH A MEMBERS' CODE OF CONDUCT WITHIN THE AREA OF LEEDS METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Introduction

1. This procedure should be used to deal with complaints submitted under the Members' Code of Conduct adopted by Leeds City Council and the Parish and Town Councils in the Leeds area.
2. The Members' Code of Conduct applies to elected Members and voting co-opted members when they are acting in that capacity. Complaints which relate to a failure to comply with the rules about 'Disclosable Pecuniary Interests' should be directed to the West Yorkshire Police for their consideration. Complaints about a potential breach of the general obligations should be submitted to the Monitoring Officer for consideration.
3. The Monitoring Officer may nominate another officer of suitable experience and seniority to carry out any of the functions listed in this procedure.

Stage 1 - Initial assessment by the Monitoring Officer

4. Complaints must be submitted in writing¹, must provide substantiated information, and should outline what form of resolution the complainant is seeking. Otherwise the Monitoring Officer should ask the complainant to resubmit their complaint. Ideally the complainant will use the correct complaints form to submit their complaint, but other written complaints will be accepted so long as they contain the relevant information.
5. The Monitoring Officer will ~~consider assess~~ the complaint² in consultation with the Independent Person and make a decision as to whether it is valid or not valid and further action would be proportionate and/or in the public interest. The Council will 'Take No Further Action' where a complaint appears to be intended to cause annoyance, frustration or worry (vexatious), is intended to do harm (malicious), or where it is apparent that a complaint has little or no substance (frivolous), particularly in terms of value or importance to the wider Public Interest (i.e. trivial complaints). ~~or;~~
 - a. ~~it will be treated as a valid complaint or not.~~

¹ Complaints about the conduct of a parish or town councillor towards a clerk should be made by the chair or the by the parish or town council as a whole, rather than by the clerk in all but exceptional circumstances.

² Including seeking and reviewing any readily obtainable information (including observations and recollections from the Subject Member).

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5.6. The following types of complaint will not be considered as 'valid complaints' under this procedure and will result in No Further Action being taken:

- a. Complaints which are submitted anonymously³ ⁴;
- b. Complaints which do not identify a subject Member;
- c. Complaints which relate to a Member's personal or private life;
- d. Complaints concerning a failure to respond to a request from a constituent or other individual;
- e. Complaints which relate to the alleged actions of employees of the Council or non-voting co-optees;
- f. Complaints which relate to a decision of an employee or a Committee;
- g. Complaints which relate to a person who is no longer a Member of the Council or which refer to alleged incidents before the person became a Member of the Council;
- h. Complaints which refer to alleged incidents which happened so long ago⁵ that there would be little benefit in taking action now;
- i. Complaints containing trivial allegations, cause annoyance, frustration or worry (vexatious), or intended to do harm (malicious), or where it is apparent that a complaint has little or no substance (frivolous), particularly in terms of value or importance to the wider Public Interest (i.e. trivial complaints), are politically motivated or tit-for-tat ;
- ~~i. Complaints containing trivial allegations⁶, or which appear to be simply malicious, politically motivated or tit-for-tat;~~
- j. Complaints regarding alleged behaviour which has already been the subject of an investigation or some form of action, or are more suited for resolution through alternative means;
- k. Complaints which relate to an alleged failure to comply with the rules regarding 'Disclosable Pecuniary Interests'⁷;

³ Complaints which contain a request for the complainant's identity to be withheld may be considered to be 'valid complaints', although the complainant's identity will only be withheld in exceptional circumstances. If the Monitoring Officer does not consider it appropriate to withhold the complainant's identity, the complainant will be given the opportunity to withdraw their complaint before it proceeds to the next stage.

⁴ Anonymous complaints which reveal potential fraud or corruption will be referred to Internal Audit for consideration under the Council's adopted Whistle blowing Policy

⁵ In general terms complaints should be submitted within 6 months of the alleged incident

~~⁶ Trivial allegations are those where further action would be disproportionate or not in the public interest~~

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- l. Complaints which do not evidence a failure to comply with obligations under the Members' Code of Conduct or otherwise do not relate to the Members' Code of Conduct;
- m. Complaints that it is not possible to investigate or in relation to which there is no action which could be taken which would achieve an outcome sought by the complainant in the circumstances of the case.

~~6-7.~~ In all cases where the complaint names a Member of a relevant authority, the Member will be notified of the complaint⁸. ~~If the Monitoring Officer decides that the complaint is 'invalid', this notification is made for information only.~~

~~7-8.~~ If the complaint relates to an employee or is a service related issue, the Monitoring Officer will refer the complaint to the relevant service in order for them to respond to the complainant directly.

~~8-9.~~ In any case where the Monitoring Officer decides that the complaint cannot be progressed further under the procedure~~complaint is 'invalid'~~, they will write to the complainant explaining why their complaint cannot be dealt with under this procedure. There is no Council appeal process for decisions taken by the Monitoring Officer at this stage⁹.

Stage 2 - Informal resolution

~~9-10.~~ If, following initial assessment, the Monitoring Officer decides that the complaint should be treated as a 'valid complaint' they will write to the complainant and explain that the matter is to be referred to the subject Member for them to seek to resolve the issue in accordance with this procedure. The complainant will also be provided with an outline of the procedure for dealing with complaints against Councillors.

~~10-11.~~ At the same time the Monitoring Officer will refer the matter to the subject Member¹⁰ and the relevant Group Whip¹¹ for their consideration. In this correspondence the Monitoring Officer will provide the subject Member with a reasonable timescale within which to attempt to resolve the complaint (usually

⁷ Such complaints will be redirected to the West Yorkshire Police, subject to the complainant's agreement.

⁸ Information shared will include details of the complainant and their complaint. The Subject Member will receive this information as a data controller in their own right and all usual data protection controls will apply.

⁹ Complainants will though be routinely advised of their rights to contact the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman.

¹⁰ Information shared will include details of the complainant and their complaint. The Subject Member will receive this information as a data controller in their own right and all usual data protection controls will apply.

¹¹ If the subject Member is the Group Whip, the complaint will be copied to his or her Group Leader. In the case of a Parish or Town Council without structured political groups, the Monitoring Officer could consider involving the Chairperson of the Council.

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this will be 28 days), and will provide the subject Member with the contact details for the Independent Person¹².

~~11.12.~~ Types of informal resolution might include:

- a. An explanation by the subject Member of the circumstances surrounding the complaint;
- b. An apology from the subject Member;
- c. An agreement from the subject Member to attend relevant training or to take part in a mentoring process;
- d. Offering to engage in a process of mediation or conciliation between the subject Member and the complainant; or
- e. Any other action capable of resolving the complaint.

~~12.13.~~ Before deciding upon a course of action the subject Member may seek guidance from a Group Whip, the Independent Person, and/or the Monitoring Officer or an appropriate senior person nominated by her. It may also be ~~advisable~~ appropriate for the Monitoring Officer¹³ to seek the view of the complainant to ascertain what form of informal resolution they would find acceptable, particularly if the form of resolution they have specified in their complaint is not possible.

~~13.14.~~ The Independent Person is available to the subject Member to give them advice on the severity of the complaint and what form of resolution they would consider appropriate. Providing such guidance will not prevent the Independent Person from giving a view to the Standards and Conduct Committee about the complaint at a later stage.

~~14.15.~~ At the end of the 28 day period the Monitoring Officer will, in consultation with the Chair of the Standards and Conduct Committee and the Independent Person, seek to establish whether the subject Member (or Group Whip) has appropriately addressed matters which have been raised by the complainant.

~~15.16.~~ Where the subject Member has appropriately addressed the matters raised there will be no further action taken in respect of the complaint and the Monitoring Officer will notify both the complainant and the subject Member of this decision.

~~16.17.~~ Where it has not been possible to appropriately address matters, the complaint will be referred to the Standards and Conduct Committee for consideration. The Monitoring Officer will notify both the complainant and the subject Member of this decision, and will provide the subject Member with information regarding the Council's insurance arrangements (and how legal representation may be accessed).

¹² See Annex 1 for a summary of the role of the Independent Person.

¹³ Or other suitable senior person as appropriate (including that Members' Whip)

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~~17.~~18. There will be no appeal process for decisions taken by the Monitoring Officer and the Chair of the Standards and Conduct Committee at this stage.

Stage 3 – Standards and Conduct Committee

~~18.~~19. The Monitoring Officer will commission a report for consideration by the Standards and Conduct Committee. This report will include readily obtainable information (such as minutes of meetings or Clerk's notes), a summary of the complaint and the efforts made to resolve the matter informally.

~~19.~~20. The Monitoring Officer must arrange for a meeting of the Standards and Conduct Committee (or the relevant Sub-Committee¹⁴)¹⁵ to be convened to consider the commissioned report of the complaint. Wherever possible the meeting will take place within 28 days of the report being finalised.

~~20.~~21. If the complaint relates to a Parish or Town Councillor, one of the co-opted Parish Members will be invited to attend the Committee meeting. The Parish Member will not be entitled to vote at the meeting, but will be entitled to speak at the discretion of the Chair.

¹⁴ Such Sub-Committee will be made up of three Members of the Standards and Conduct Committee, one of whom must be from the same political group as the subject Member (wherever possible), but not all of the Members will be from the same political group. The Chair will be elected from among the membership at the beginning of the meeting, but cannot be from the same political group as the subject Member.

¹⁵ References to the Committee in rules 21 to 36 below shall be read as references to the Sub-Committee if such sub-committee has been appointed and is convened to hear the complaint.

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~~21-22.~~ The following people will also be invited to attend the Committee meeting:

- a. The complainant;
- b. The subject Member;
- c. The Group Whip (if relevant); and
- d. The Independent Person.

~~22-23.~~ The Monitoring Officer will attend the meeting in order to advise the Committee.

~~23-24.~~ At the beginning of the meeting the Committee will be asked to consider whether the complaint should be considered in private in accordance with the provisions of Rule 10 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules relating to exempt information. If the meeting is to be held in private the press and public will be excluded¹⁶.

~~24-25.~~ After initial consideration of the commissioned report, the Committee will take statements from the following parties (either in person or in written form if the person is unable to attend the meeting):

- a. The complainant; and
- b. The subject Member.

~~25-26.~~ The Committee may also ask questions of anyone present at the meeting in order to reach a conclusion on the complaint.

~~26-27.~~ Before reaching a final decision on the complaint, the Committee must seek, and take account of, the view of the Independent Person in relation to the complaint.

~~27-28.~~ If the Committee is unable to reach a conclusion on the complaint on the basis of the information before it, it may adjourn the meeting and request that the Monitoring Officer seeks the further information required. However, when doing so the Committee should consider whether the information will be readily available to the Monitoring Officer.

~~28-29.~~ Once the Committee is satisfied with the information before it, it must decide the following issues:

- a. Whether the subject Member has failed to comply with the Members' Code of Conduct;

¹⁶ The Committee may invite people to remain in the meeting if it is considered that they could provide information relevant to the complaint.

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- b. Whether further action is warranted; and
- c. What form of action might be appropriate.

~~29-30.~~ If the Committee concludes that, on the balance of probabilities, the subject Member did not fail to comply with the Members' Code of Conduct, this will conclude the complaints process. In such cases no further action will be taken in respect of the complaint, although the Committee may still wish to consider making a recommendation to the authority with a view to promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct in general. Such recommendations may include proposed changes to internal procedures and practices or training for Members in general.

~~30-31.~~ If the Committee concludes that, on the balance of probabilities, the subject Member has failed to comply with the Members' Code of Conduct, the Committee must go on to consider whether action should be recommended in respect of the subject Member, and what form of action might be appropriate.

~~31-32.~~ The recommendations available to the Committee include¹⁷ but are not limited to:

- a. A formal letter to the subject Member from the Chair of the Standards and Conduct Committee;
- b. Formal censure by a motion of full Council; or
- c. Removal by the authority of the Member from a relevant Committee(s) subject to statutory and constitutional requirements.

~~32-33.~~ The Committee may make a recommendation in relation to one or more of the above sanctions to full Council or, if appropriate, the Town or Parish Council, the Group Whip or the Chair of the Standards and Conduct Committee. The Chair will confirm any such recommendations in writing within five working days of the Committee meeting.

~~33-34.~~ The Committee may also make general recommendations to the authority¹⁸ with a view to promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct within the authority. As stated above, such recommendations may include proposed changes to internal procedures and practices or training for Members in general. The Monitoring Officer will be responsible for communicating such recommendations to the relevant Committee or officer for consideration.

~~34-35.~~ Within five working days of the meeting, the Chair of the Committee will write to the complainant and the subject Member explaining the final decision of the Committee and detailing any recommendations made.

¹⁷ The committee may not decide to disqualify or suspend the subject Member as a Councillor.

¹⁸ Which shall be Leeds City Council and / or the Town or Parish Council concerned as appropriate
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~~35-36~~. There will be no right of appeal against a decision of the Committee.

ANNEX 1 - ROLE OF THE 'INDEPENDENT PERSON'

Role of the Independent Person

The role of the independent person is set out in Section 28 of the Localism Act 2011.

As part of its arrangements under which decisions on allegations can be made, each principal authority must appoint at least one independent person.

The independent person's views **will** be sought, and taken into account, by the authority before:-

- Making a decision ~~to treat a decision as valid under~~at Stage 1 of this procedure
- Making a decision as to whether the subject Member has appropriately addressed matters raised by the complainant by way of informal resolution at Stage 2 of this procedure
- Making a decision on an allegation that it has decided to investigate under Stage 3 of this procedure.

A member or co-opted member of the authority (or of a parish council in the area) **may** seek the independent Person's views on an allegation made against them.