ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER

- 1 This annual report to the Standards and Conduct Committee summarises the work carried out by the Monitoring Officer and her staff to support the Committee throughout the year.
- 2 This report covers the period from the last report to the committee in February 2021 to date and provides assurances in respect of work undertaken to;
 - Ensure registers of interests and dispensations were correctly administered.
 - Deal with any sensitive interests.
 - · Assess and respond to complaints.
 - Support Parish and Town Councils.

Training & Advice

- 3 The Committee on Standards in Public Life has stressed that Training for Members should not be simply compliance focused but should also set out the rationale for high standards in public life and be scenario based so that councillors can engage with concrete examples and see the relevance of standards to different areas of activity in which they might be involved.
- 4 Following the adoption of the new Councillor Code of Conduct a series of on-line classroom led training sessions were provided to enable all Members to acquaint themselves with the new Code provisions and how they will impact on Members' roles. These were well attended by Members from all Political Groups and those unable to attend were signposted to on-line resources to support their learning.
- 5 Following the local elections in May 2021 the Monitoring Officer also arranged training for all newly elected Members.
- 6 As part of prescribed training for councillors who are Members of Plans Panels, briefings have been provided on the legal framework concerning the avoidance of bias and predetermination
- 7 Advice and training have been provided to Members on request on a 1:1 basis in relation to specific issues that have emerged during the year, including: -
 - Registration and declaration of interests and gifts and hospitality.
 - Bias and Predetermination.
 - Conflicts of Interests.
 - Social Media.

Register of Interests

- 8 The Localism Act 2011 places a duty on the Monitoring Officer of a relevant authority to establish and maintain a register of interests of Members and coopted Members of the authority.
- 9 The Monitoring Officer has supported Members of the authority (and of Parish and Town Councils) in meeting their obligations to notify any disclosable pecuniary interest within 28 days of a change in the circumstance relating to such interests.
- 10 In addition, regular reminders have been issued to elected Members to review their register of interests. Whilst some reminders have been general in nature, others have provided focussed advice with reminders in the past year including gifts and hospitality; the need to register spousal interests; interests arising from employment, office, trade, profession or vocation; dual hatted interests; and the provisions for Sensitive Interests.

Sensitive Interests

- 11 Section 32 (2) of the Localism Act 2011 allows for interests which are considered to be sensitive to be withheld from a Member's Register of Interests. The decision as to whether to withhold such an interest from the public register is made by the Monitoring Officer. Permission to withhold an interest is granted in cases where disclosure of the details of an interest could lead to a Member or co-opted Member, or a person connected with the Member or co-opted Member, being subject to violence or intimidation it is particularly relevant that that threat or potential threat would be substantially contributed to because of those interests appearing on the Members' public register.
- 12 Considering concerns raised by a large number of Elected Members about instances of harassment, intimidation and vulnerability, which were particularly intensified following the tragic death of Sir David Amess, the Monitoring Officer took the step of withholding¹ details of Members' home addresses from the publicly accessible register of interest. This approach was mirrored by authorities regionally and nationally.
- 13 The actions taken by the Monitoring Officer in Leeds in relation to Sensitive Interests mirrors a recommendation recently made by the Committee on Standardsin Public Life and is also an approach adopted by authorities regionally and nationally.
- 14 Members will recall that the report from the Committee on Standards in Public Life (CSPL), into Local Government Standards arrangements (published in January 2019) made a recommendation to Government to clarify that a councillor does not need to register their home address on an authority's register of interests. As was reported last year, no progress has been made by Government in relation to this.

¹ Subject to Members having the option of having these details reinstated at their request

Dispensations

- 15 If a councillor wishes to apply for a dispensation to allow them to take part in a meeting considering a matter in which they have a disclosable pecuniary interest, they must submit a written application to the Monitoring Officer.
- 16 Applications are then decided by the Head of Paid Service. However, in deciding whether to grant a dispensation the Head of Paid Service must have regard to s.33(2) Localism Act 2011 and, (as per arrangements established in Leeds), consult with the Chair of the Standards and Conduct Committee.
- 17 No alterations have been made to the Standards and Conduct Committee's conclusions regarding local prohibitions on councillor's involvement in decision making where they have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest (DPI). Members will recall that the circumstances where a Member of the public has rights to attend and make representations for example, in relation to a personal planning application the committee's view was that this limitation placed an unjust limitation upon councillors.
- 18 Considering this, and recognising the committee's views on this matter, subject to certain constraints, and the receipt of an application, the Head of Paid Service has continued to set aside these restrictions by way of the granting of a dispensation to newly elected Members.
- 19 The dispensation allows Members (when they have a DPI) to make representations at a meeting where Members of the public have the same entitlement however those Members must not otherwise be involved in the decision-making process.
- 20 The other active dispensation, granted to all Members, permits Members to takepart and vote in matters relating to:
 - Any office held within Leeds City Council for which they receive taxable income; and
 - Any office held outside Leeds City Council (to which they have been appointed by Leeds City Council) for which they receive a taxable income.
- 21 Subject to any legislative or policy change, and in consultation with the Chair of this Committee, the Head of Paid Service will be invited to grant dispensations in similar terms following each local election, for a period reflecting the term of office of successful candidates.
- 22 During the year one additional dispensation was granted to an elected Member relating to an interest arising from that Member's role as a Council appointed trustee of a local charity.

Complaint Handling

23 Leeds City Council has responsibility for making arrangements to receive and consider complaints against Leeds City Council Members and parish and town councillors in Leeds. At Stage 2 of the complaint procedure, the Chair of the Standards and Conduct Committee must be consulted by the Monitoring Officer in deciding whether the matters raised by the complainant have been appropriately addressed by the subject Member.

- 24 If a complaint was to reach Stage 3 of the complaint procedure, the Consideration Sub-Committee of the Standards and Conduct Committee would need to meet to consider the complaint and decide whether the Code of Conduct had been breached and what action to recommend.
- 25 As part of their regular briefings (with the Deputy Monitoring Officers) the Chair and the Independent Person have been appraised with a summary of the (anonymised)complaints that have been received together with an outline of how those complaints have been assessed and concluded.
- 26 To be considered under the formal complaints process, complaints must be submitted in writing, must provide information to substantiate the claims made, and should outline what form of resolution the complainant is seeking.
- 27 Each complaint is assessed by either the Monitoring Officer (or one of her Deputies), in consultation with the Independent Person; it is the Monitoring Officer (or her nominated Deputy) that makes a decision as to whether it will be treated as a valid complaint or not. Where information is lacking, complainants are also offered the opportunity to provide further information to substantiate their complaint to enable an objective assessment to be undertaken.

Complaints relating to Leeds City Councillors.

- 28 Last year, at the time the committee met, Members were advised that 41 complaints (relating to eight separate issues) had been received in respect of Leeds City Council Members. Two additional complaints were received between the committee meeting in February and the end of May 2021, both were dismissed.
- 29 During the Municipal Year there have been 9 complaints made against Leeds City Councillors.

Leeds City Council Member Complaints Summary

Complaint Ref	Nature of Complaint	Assessment Outcome
1	Concerns relating to a verbal exchange	Repeated complaint from previous year that had already been assessed
		Outcome - complaint invalid under paragraph 6(i) & paragraph 6(j) of the complaints procedure.
2	Concerns relating to bullying	Outcome complaint invalid under paragraph 6(I) of the complaints procedure
3	Concerns relating to failure to respond to a request for clarification of consultation responses.	Outcome Invalid Paragraphs 6d and 6l, no further action

Complaint Ref	Nature of Complaint	Assessment Outcome
4	Concerns relating to failure of councillors to respond to request for a response.	Outcome Invalid Paragraphs (d) and (l), no further action.
5	Concerns relating to inaccurate and derogatory references made to the complainant to a third party.	Outcome - valid complaint - Member accepted finding and has given an undertaking to have further training. No further action under Paragraph 6 (J)
6	Concerns relating to content of correspondence	Outcome - invalid under paragraph 6(i)) no further action
7	Various concerns relating to honesty of Councillor in statements made.	Awaiting Assessment
8	Concern relating to casework not being to the satisfaction of the constituent	Outcome – invalid complaint – No further action Paragraph 6(I)
9	Concern about the use of resources and inappropriate language	Outcome – invalid complaint – No further action Paragraph 6(I)

- 31 There are no trends or issues of concern raised from the complaints which require intervention from the committee.
- 32 As Members will recall, complaints alleging a failure to register a disclosable pecuniary interest are matters for consideration by the West Yorkshire Police as per the Localism Act 2011 has made such a failure a criminal offence.
- 33 Paragraph 6 (k) of the complaints procedure references this stating that complaints which relate to an alleged failure to comply with the rules regarding 'Disclosable Pecuniary Interests' are invalid –this clause is further referenced by way of footnote stating that "Such complaints will be redirected to the West Yorkshire Police, subject to the complainant's agreement.
- 34 No formal complaints of this nature have been received this year that have required referral to the Police.

Complaints relating to Parish and Town Councillors in Leeds

- 35 Last year at the time of this annual report, the Monitoring Officer reported having received seven complaints relating to Parish or Town Councillors in the Leeds area. No further complaints were received between the committee meeting and the end of the Municipal Year.
- 36 At the time of this report, in the 2021/22 Municipal Year, the Monitoring Officer has received **8** complaints relating to Parish or Town Councillors in the Leeds area.
- 37 This is summarised in the table below.

Parish and Town Council Member Complaints Summary

Complaint Ref	Nature of Complaint	Assessment Outcome
а	Concerns relation to social media post, correspondence, and Licensing Visit	Outcome Invalid under paragraph 6(c), paragraph 6(h), paragraph 6(i), and paragraph 6(l) of the complaints procedure
b	Alleged bullying	Outcome invalid no further action under Paragraph 6(I).
С	General conduct which breaches code	Outcome – invalid complaint. No further action Paragraph 6(I)
d	Alleged bullying and intimidation	Outcome – invalid complaint, No further action Paragraph 6(I)
е	Registration and declaration of interests	Outcome - Invalid under Paragraph 6 I, no further action will be taken
f	Concerns around discriminatory language used in correspondence	Outcome – invalid complaint – No further action Paragraph 6(I)
g	Alleged bullying	Awaiting assessment outcome.
h		Outcome – invalid complaint – No further action Paragraph 6(I)

39 All but one of these complaints related to Members of the same Parish Council - with 6 of these being complaints made by parish councillors about fellow parish councillors..

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- 40 In addition to the formal complaints received, assessed and reported on above in the year to date **5** informal contacts (General Inquiries) were made through the councillorconduct@leeds.gov.uk email address (14 last year).
- 41 Each enquiry was responded to by providing a complaint form and details of the Code of Conduct Complaints process. Three did not result in a formal complaint being made, one was resolved through other informal mechanisms by a Group Whip and one was withdrawn by the complainant prior to Assessment being undertaken.

Monitoring Officer Observations and Recommendations on the Operation of the Complaints Process

- 42 Members will recall that last year an additional step was included at Stage 1 of the complaint procedure whereby the provisional outcome of assessment is shared with the Independent Person for his view in advance of that Assessment being concluded and communicated to the Complainant and subject Member.
- 43 That process has worked extremely well during the last year and as added further rigour and independence to the complaints process. The Monitoring Officer would like to place on record her thanks to Mr Tollefson for his diligence and expertise in undertaking this role.
- 44 It remains important that the focus of the complaints process is on matters that are serious, such as corruption, bullying and misuse of power in public office. Following changes made to the procedure last year and consideration of the procedure in practice, no further amendments are recommended this year by the Monitoring Officer.

Supporting Members of Parish and Town Councils

- 45 Parish and Town Councils have responsibilities under the Localism Act 2011 for making their own standards arrangements. These responsibilities include:-
 - promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct by their own Members.
 - formally adopting a Code of Conduct that is consistent with the requirements of the Localism Act and publicising that adoption.
 - completing a register of disclosable pecuniary interests and ensuring that information about this register is available on the parish or town council's own website (if it has one).
 - putting in place arrangements for Members to apply for and be granted a dispensation; and
 - ensuring that arrangements are in place for the parish or town council to consider any complaints referred to it by Leeds City Council and to decide on any appropriate action against the subject Member.
- 46 Under the previous standards and conduct legislation many of these responsibilitieswere carried out by the Monitoring Officer/Standards Committee on behalf of parish and town councils.

- 47 Leeds City Council has a responsibility to collate the registers of interest completed by parish and town councillors in Leeds and to publish these on the council's website.
- 48 As set out earlier, Leeds City Council also has responsibility for receiving and considering complaints made against parish and town councillors.
- 49 Under Stage 3 of the complaint procedure the Standards and Conduct Committee have made specific arrangements for complaints against parish and town councillors. Although such complaints would still be decided by the Consideration Sub-Committee, a co-opted parish Member would also be invited to attend the subcommittee meeting.
- 50 A parish Member is not entitled to vote at the meeting but would be entitled to speak at the discretion of the Chair. One parish Member remains coopted to the committee Councillor Debbie Potter (from Shadwell Parish Council). Co-opted parish Members are also invited to attend Standards and Conduct Committee meetings to observe the proceedings.

Independent Person

- 51 The Standards and Conduct Committee has supported the Independent Person in his role by inviting him to attend meetings of the committee as an observer and ensuring that he has undertaken training on the Councillors' Code of Conduct.
- 52 Following the amendment to the procedure rules, Mr Tollefson is routinely consulted on draft complaint assessments. He also has regular briefing meetings with one of the Deputy Monitoring Officers and during the year has provided support to Members to help resolve issues. By way of this report, the Committee are invited to extend thanks to Mr Tollefson for his continued service as Independent Person this year.

<u>Progressing the Recommendations from the Committee on Standards in</u> Public Life.

53 Since the publication of the report, the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities has been engaging with a small number of local authority Monitoring Officers (Leeds included) to formulate the steps necessary to implement the Committee on Standards in Public Life (CSPL) recommendations. However, the formal response from government is still awaited.

Catherine Witham Monitoring Officer March 2022