



WOKINGHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

A Meeting of the **STANDARDS COMMITTEE** will be held in
First Floor 12 - Civic Offices, Shute End, Wokingham RG40
1BN on **THURSDAY 7 NOVEMBER 2019 AT 6.00 PM**

Susan Parsonage
Chief Executive
Published on 30 October 2019

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WOKINGHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

Our Vision

A great place to live, an even better place to do business

Our Priorities

Improve educational attainment and focus on every child achieving their potential

Invest in regenerating towns and villages, support social and economic prosperity, whilst encouraging business growth

Ensure strong sustainable communities that are vibrant and supported by well designed development

Tackle traffic congestion in specific areas of the Borough

Improve the customer experience when accessing Council services

The Underpinning Principles

Offer excellent value for your Council Tax

Provide affordable homes

Look after the vulnerable

Improve health, wellbeing and quality of life

Maintain and improve the waste collection, recycling and fuel efficiency

Deliver quality in all that we do

MEMBERSHIP OF THE STANDARDS COMMITTEE

Councillors

John Halsall (Chairman)	John Kaiser (Vice-Chairman)	Prue Bray
Gary Cowan	Graham Howe	Imogen Shepherd-DuBey
Wayne Smith		

Parish/Town Council Representatives

Sally Gurney	Co-Optee, Wokingham Town Council
Roy Mantel	Co-Optee Twyford Parish Council

ITEM NO.	WARD	SUBJECT	PAGE NO.
11.		APOLOGIES To receive any apologies for absence.	
12.		MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING To confirm the Minutes of the Meeting held on 8 July 2019.	5 - 8
13.		DECLARATION OF INTEREST To receive any declarations of interest.	
14.		PUBLIC QUESTION TIME To answer any public questions. A period of 30 minutes will be allowed for members of the public to ask questions submitted under notice. The Council welcomes questions from members of the public about the work of this Committee. Subject to meeting certain timescales, questions can relate to general issues concerned with the work of the Committee or an item which is on the Agenda for this meeting. For full details of the procedure for submitting questions please contact the Democratic Services Section on the numbers given below or go to www.wokingham.gov.uk/publicquestions	
15.		MEMBER QUESTION TIME To answer any Member questions.	
16.		PARISH / TOWN COUNCIL QUESTION TIME To answer any questions from Parish / Town Councillors	
17.	None Specific	COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS IN PUBLIC LIFE - BEST PRACTICE To consider the Council's Member Code of Conduct against the Best Practice principles established by the Committee on Standards in Public Life.	9 - 24

18. None Specific

UPDATE ON COMPLAINTS AND FEEDBACK

25 - 28

To consider an update on Member Code of Conduct Complaints.

Any other items which the Chairman decides are urgent.

A Supplementary Agenda will be issued by the Chief Executive if there are any other items to consider under this heading.

CONTACT OFFICER

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**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE
STANDARDS COMMITTEE
HELD ON 8 JULY 2019 FROM 7.00 PM TO 7.30 PM**

Committee Members Present

Councillors: John Halsall (Chairman), John Kaiser (Vice-Chairman), Prue Bray, Gary Cowan, Graham Howe and Imogen Shepherd-DuBey
Parish/Town Council Representatives:- Sally Gurney (Co-Optee, Wokingham Town Council) and Roy Mantel (Co-Optee Twyford Parish Council)

Officers Present

Andrew Moulton, Assistant Director, Governance
Neil Carr, Democratic and Electoral Services Specialist

4. APOLOGIES

An apology for absence was submitted from Wayne Smith.

5. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS

The Minutes of the meetings of the Committee held on 4 March and 6 June 2019 were confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman, subject to the addition of apologies for absence from Sally Gurney.

6. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

7. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

There were no public questions.

8. MEMBER QUESTION TIME

There were no Member questions.

9. PARISH / TOWN COUNCIL QUESTION TIME

There were no Town or Parish Council questions.

10. UPDATE ON COMPLAINTS AND FEEDBACK

The Committee considered a report, set out at Agenda pages 11 to 16, which gave details of progress relating to Code of Conduct complaints since the previous meeting.

The report stated that, since the meeting on 4 March 2019, six new complaints had been received.

Appended to the report was a summary of progress against each of the complaints. Four of the complaints had been resolved and two were still under consideration.

Members sought clarification on the situation where Members under investigation lost their seats which meant that the investigation was terminated. Would an investigation be reopened if a Member was then re-elected? It was confirmed that further action was possible, but it would depend on the seriousness of the earlier complaint.

RESOLVED: That the update report on Code of Conduct complaints be noted.

11. COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS IN PUBLIC LIFE - BEST PRACTICE

The Committee considered a report, set out at Agenda pages 17 to 20, which gave details of the Best Practice arrangements highlighted in the Report of the Committee on Standards in Public Life (CSPL) on Standards in Local Government.

The report stated that the CSPL report (January 2019) had concluded that the vast majority of local government Members and Officers wished to maintain the highest standards of conduct. However, there were ongoing examples of bullying, harassment and disruptive behaviours.

The CSPL also identified risks around conflicts of interest, gifts and hospitality and expressed concern about the increasing complexity of decision making which put governance procedures under increasing strain.

The CSPL report included a list of Best Practice arrangements and suggested that each local authority compare existing arrangements against the list.

Andrew Moulton commented that the Council's procedures were generally in line with the Best Practice list. However, it may be appropriate for the Committee to give further consideration to the following issues:

- Best Practice 3 – annual review of the Code of Conduct;
- Best Practice 5 – update the Gifts and Hospitality Register each quarter;
- Best Practice 14 – greater transparency relating to Council-owned companies and arm's length bodies.

Andrew suggested that a report be submitted to the next meeting of the Committee with suggested updates to the Code of Conduct, followed by a public consultation process in line with the Best Practice guidance.

Members requested that a review of the implications of Best Practice 9 – publication of the outcome of complaint investigations – be included in the report to the next meeting.

Members also requested further analysis of the implications of Best Practice 11 – complaints about the conduct of a Parish Councillor towards a clerk.

Finally, Members endorsed Best Practice 15 – Officers to meet with Group Leaders or Whips to discuss standards issues.

RESOLVED That:

- 1) progress against the CSPL Best Practice standards be noted;
- 2) at its next meeting the Committee consider a review of the current Code of Conduct including provisions relating to the publication of complaint decisions (Best Practice 9);
- 3) following agreement by the Committee, the updated Code of Conduct be the subject of consultation with residents, community organisations and neighbouring authorities;
- 4) the report to the next meeting also consider measures to comply with Best Practice 15 (transparency of Council-owned companies, etc.);

- 5) the Gifts and Hospitality Register be updated in line with Best Practice 5;
- 6) further clarification be provided on Best Practice 11 – complaints about the conduct of a Parish Councillor towards a Clerk;
- 7) Best Practice 15 be formalised through more regular meetings between senior Officers and Group Leaders/Whips.

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TITLE	Committee on Standards in Public Life – Best Practice
FOR CONSIDERATION BY	Standards Committee on 7 November 2019
WARD	None Specific
DIRECTOR	Director of Corporate Services - Graham Ebers

OUTCOME / BENEFITS TO THE COMMUNITY

High ethical standards in local government help to build trust and confidence amongst local residents and communities.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Committee:

- 1) consider the attached commentary on the list of Best Practice arrangements published by the Committee on Standards in Public Life;
- 2) consider the proposed recommendations which strengthen the WBC Member Code of Conduct and procedures in line with Best Practice;
- 3) consider the proposed consequential changes to the WBC Constitution and Member Code of Conduct, as set out in the Annex to the report;
- 4) agree that the updated Member Code of Conduct be the subject of consultation with Members, Town and Parish Councils, residents, community organisations and neighbouring authorities;
- 5) consider any feedback arising from the consultation before submitting proposed amendments to the Council's Constitution Review Working Group prior to final agreement by the full Council.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

At its meetings on 4 March and 8 July 2019, the Committee considered updates on the Committee on Standards in Public Life (CSPL) report on ethical standards in local government. The CSPL report was published in January 2019. The CSPL report concluded that the vast majority of local government Members and Officers wished to maintain the highest standards of conduct. However, there were ongoing examples of bullying, harassment or other disruptive behaviours. The CSPL also identified risks around conflicts of interest, gifts and hospitality and expressed concerns about the increasing complexity of decision making which put governance procedures under increasing strain. The CSPL report contained a list of Best Practice principles and also suggested that each local authority compare its current arrangements against the list. The Best Practice list is set out in the report together with an Officer assessment and comments/recommendations against each of the principles.

Background

At its meetings on 4 March and 8 July 2019, Committee considered updates on the report of the Committee on Standards in Public Life (CSPL) on Standards in Local Government.

The CSPL report (January 2019) had concluded that the vast majority of local government Members and Officers wished to maintain the highest standards of conduct. However, there were ongoing examples of bullying, harassment and disruptive behaviours. The CSPL also identified risks around conflicts of interest, gifts and hospitality and expressed concern about the increasing complexity of decision making which put governance procedures under increasing strain.

The CSPL report included a list of Best Practice principles and suggested that each local authority compare existing arrangements against the list. The CSPL report stated: "Our best practice recommendations are directed to local authorities, and we expect that any local authority can and should implement them. We intend to review the implementation of our best practice in 2020".

The Standards Committee considered the list of Best Practice principles at the meeting on 8 July 2019. It was felt that the Council complied with the majority of the principles but that further consideration be given to the following points:

- Best Practice 3 – annual review of the Code of Conduct;
- Best Practice 5 – update the Gifts and Hospitality Register each quarter;
- Best Practice 14 – greater transparency relating to Council-owned companies and arm's length bodies;
- Best Practice 9 – publication of the outcome of complaint investigations;
- Best Practice 11 – complaints about the conduct of a Parish Councillor towards a clerk.

Having considered the report, the Committee resolved as follows:

- 1) progress against the CSPL Best Practice standards be noted;
- 2) at its next meeting the Committee consider a review of the current Code of Conduct including provisions relating to the publication of complaint decisions (Best Practice 9);
- 3) following agreement by the Committee, the updated Code of Conduct be the subject of consultation with residents, community organisations and neighbouring authorities;
- 4) the report to the next meeting also consider measures to comply with Best Practice 15 (transparency of Council-owned companies, etc.);
- 5) the Gifts and Hospitality Register be updated in line with Best Practice 5;
- 6) further clarification be provided on Best Practice 11 – complaints about the conduct of a Parish Councillor towards a Clerk;
- 7) Best Practice 15 be formalised through more regular meetings between senior Officers and Group Leaders/Whips.

The Best Practice principles are set out below together with Officer comments on current arrangements and proposals for potential improvements.

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

Comment/Recommendation - Guidance on Bullying and Intimidation is set out in the WBC Member Code of Conduct. It is proposed that guidance on the use and potential misuse of Social Media also be included in the Code of Conduct.

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

Comment/Recommendation – Provisions are included within the WBC Constitution.

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

Comment/Recommendation – an annual review of the Code of Conduct to be undertaken by the Standards Committee, with public consultation on significant changes.

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

Comment/Recommendation – Officers to carry out a review of Code of Conduct information on the WBC website and the effectiveness of the online process for registering complaints.

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

Comment/Recommendation – The Register to be updated and published in line with Best Practice 5. It is proposed to amend the value of declarable gifts from £25 to £50 or £100 per annum.

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

Comment/Recommendation – Set out within the WBC Constitution. Each complaint received is considered by the Monitoring Officer, Independent Person and Chairman of the Standards Committee against a number of criteria including Public Interest – is the public interest served in referring the complaint further.

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

Comment/Recommendation – WBC currently retains three Independent Persons.

Best practice 8: An Independent Person should be consulted as to whether to undertake a formal investigation on an allegation, and should be given the option to review and comment on allegations which the Responsible Officer is minded to dismiss as being without merit, vexatious or trivial.

Comment/Recommendation – All Code of Conduct complaints are subject to consultation with an Independent Person.

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

Comment/Recommendation – The current WBC Code of Conduct states that breaches of the Code of Conduct which are resolved informally (e.g. through mediation or a written apology) are not reported publicly. In order to provide greater transparency and consistency it is proposed that all decisions on breaches of the Code of Conduct (resolved formally or informally) are published on the WBC website in line with Best Practice 9.

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

Comment/Recommendation – Guidance is provided on the WBC website. It is proposed that Officers review the guidance in line with Best Practice 10.

Best practice 11: Formal standards complaints about the conduct of a Parish Councillor towards a Clerk should be made by the Chair or by the Parish Council as a whole, rather than the Clerk in all but exceptional circumstances.

Comment/Recommendation Agree in principle, subject to further consultation with Town and Parish Councils.

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

Comment/Recommendation – This is part of the WBC Monitoring Officer's role. Training and support are provided.

Best practice 13: A local authority should have procedures in place to address any conflicts of interest when undertaking a standards investigation. Possible steps should

include asking the Monitoring Officer from a different authority to undertake the investigation.

Comment/Recommendation – Procedures are currently in place in line with Best Practice.

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

Comment/Recommendation – Regular reports are currently submitted to the WBC Executive which provide updates on finance, operational matters and changes to company directors. It is proposed to review the accessibility of company agendas, minutes and reports in line with Best Practice 14.

Best practice 15: Senior Officers should meet regularly with political Group Leaders or Group Whips to discuss standards issues.

Comment/Recommendation - Best Practice 15 to be formalised through more regular meetings between senior Officers and Group Leaders/Whips including, an annual meeting.

Next Steps

In line with Best Practice 3, it is proposed that the agreed changes to the WBC Constitution/Code of Conduct be the subject of consultation with Members, residents, Town and Parish Councils, and community groups. The consultation will be carried out in line with the Borough Council’s consultation guidelines.

Any feedback from the consultation will be submitted to the Committee for consideration. Final proposed changes will then be submitted to the Borough Council’s Constitution Review Working Group before final consideration and agreement by the full Council.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE RECOMMENDATION

	How much will it Cost/ (Save)	Is there sufficient funding – if not quantify the Shortfall	Revenue or Capital?
Current Financial Year (Year 1)	£0	Yes	Revenue
Next Financial Year (Year 2)	£0	Yes	Revenue
Following Financial Year (Year 3)	£0	Yes	Revenue

Other financial information relevant to the Recommendation/Decision
None

Cross-Council Implications
The work and conduct of Members and Officers can impact all aspects of the work of Borough, Town and Parish Councils.

Reasons for considering the report in Part 2
Not applicable

List of Background Papers
Report of the Committee on Standards in Public Life – January 2019

Contact Neil Carr	Service Democratic Services
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CHAPTER 9.2 - CODE OF CONDUCT FOR COUNCILLORS

9.2.1 Introduction

This Code of Conduct applies to Councillors and Co-opted Members whenever they are acting as a Member or as a representative of the Council or when they claim to act or give the impression of acting as a representative of the Council.

It does not apply to when the Councillor or Co-opted Member is acting in a private capacity. Councillors should be presumed to be acting in an official capacity in their public conduct, including statements on publicly-accessible social media.

When carrying out their public role, Councillors and Co-opted Members should always have regard to the seven principles of public life. These are: selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership. Councillors and Co-opted Members should also read the Code of Conduct together with the Member/Officer Protocol and other sections of the Council's Constitution relating to ethical and financial probity.

Any person including a Councillor may make a complaint if a Councillor or Co-opted Member does not act in accordance with this Code. The Local Government and Social Care Ombudsmen may also regard a breach of the Code as incompatible with good administration, and may make a finding of maladministration by the Council in some circumstances. It is the Councillor and Co-opted Member's sole responsibility to comply with the Code.

A Members' Interest form is provided by the Monitoring Officer to register interests. It should be noted that the form will be published on the Council's website. When a Councillor or Co-opted Member declares an interest at a meeting of the Council, they should be aware that this will be noted in the Minutes of the Meeting, which is a public document, and also on the Member's page on the website.

If any Councillor or Co-opted Member is unsure about any part of the Code of Conduct, they are urged to seek advice from the Monitoring Officer or Deputy Monitoring Officer.

There are three areas to the Code of Conduct:

- a) Rules about registration of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests and Personal Interests with the Monitoring Officer, using the Members Interest Form [Rule 9.2.3](#)
- b) Rules about declaring interests in meetings where items on the agenda conflict with those interests ([Rules 9.2.4](#), [9.2.5](#) and [9.2.6](#))
- c) Rules about general behaviour ([Rule 9.2.8](#))

9.2.2 Interpretation

- a) "Co-opted Member" means a person who is a member of any committee or sub-committee of the Council or is a member of and represents the authority on any joint committee of the Council and who is entitled to vote on any question which falls to be decided at any committee or sub-committee.
- b) "Councillor" means a Member or Co-opted Member of this Council.

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- c) "Meeting" means any meeting of:
 - i) the Council;
 - ii) the Executive of the Council, including when making an Individual Executive Decision;
 - iii) any of the Council's or the Executive's committees, sub-committees, joint-committees, joint sub-committees, or area committees;
- d) "Member" includes a co-opted Member and an appointed Member of this Council

9.2.3 Registration of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests and Personal Interests

9.2.3.1

Within 28 days of this Code being adopted by the Council, OR the Councillor's election, OR the Co-opted Member's appointment (whichever is later) Councillors must register with the Monitoring Officer the interests which fall within the categories set out in Appendices A and B.

9.2.3.2

Upon the re-election of the Councillor or the re-appointment of the Co-opted Member, Councillors must within 28 days re-register with the Monitoring Officer any interests in Appendices A and B.

9.2.3.3

Councillors must register with the Monitoring Officer any change to interests or new interests in Appendices A and B within 28 days of becoming aware of the change.

9.2.3.4

Councillors need not register any interest which the Monitoring Officer agrees is a 'sensitive interest' A sensitive interest is one which, if made public, could lead to the Councillor or a person connected to a Councillor being subject to violence or intimidation.

9.2.4 Declaration of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests at Meetings

9.2.4.1 Where a matter arises at a meeting which relates to an interest in Appendix A, Councillors must do the following:

9.2.4.2 They should declare their interest at the beginning of the meeting when asked to do so by the Chairman or Mayor, or if not then, they must do so before the matter is discussed. They must do so regardless of whether or not the interest is registered in their Members Interest form.

9.2.4.3 Where a matter arises at a meeting which is a sensitive interest as defined under [Rule 9.2.3.4](#) Councillors do not have to declare the exact nature of their interest but must follow the rules regarding non-participation, in Rules in [9.2.4.4](#) and [9.2.4.5](#)

9.2.4.4 When the item is introduced at the meeting, Councillors may continue to attend the meeting but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving

evidence provided that the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose.

9.2.4.5 They must then leave the room before the matter is discussed and voted upon.

9.2.5 Declaration of Personal Interests at Meetings

9.2.5.1

Where a matter arises at a meeting which relates to or affects an interest in [Appendix B](#) or a financial interest of the Councillor, a friend, relative or close associate (and it is not a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest listed in [Appendix A](#)), Councillors must do the following:

9.2.5.2

They should declare the interest at the beginning of the meeting when asked to do so by the Chairman or Mayor as a "Personal Interest" or if not then, they must do so before the matter is discussed or voted upon. They must do so regardless of whether or not the interest is registered in their Members Interest form.

9.2.5.3

Where a matter arises at a meeting which is a sensitive interest as defined under [Rule 9.2.3.4](#) Councillors do not have to declare the exact nature of their interest

9.2.5.4

They may however participate in the discussion and vote on the matter, subject to [Rule 9.2.6](#)

9.2.6 Declaration of Prejudicial Interests at Meetings

9.2.6.1

Where the matter affects the declared interest under [Rule 9.2.5.1](#) more than the majority of people in the area affected by the decision, and a reasonable member of the public would think the Councillor's view of the public interest would be adversely affected, the Councillor must do the following:

9.2.6.2

They should declare this as a Prejudicial interest at the beginning of the meeting when asked to do so by the Chairman or Mayor, or if not then, they must do so before the matter is discussed.

9.2.6.3

Where a matter arises at a meeting which is a sensitive interest as defined under [Rule 9.2.3.4](#) Councillors do not have to declare the exact nature of their interest but must follow the rules regarding non-participation, in [Rules 9.2.6.4](#) and [9.2.6.5](#)

9.2.6.4

When the item is introduced at the meeting, Councillors may continue to attend the meeting but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence provided that the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose.

9.2.6.5

They must then leave the room before the matter is discussed or voted upon.

9.2.7 Dispensations

9.2.7.1

On a written request, the Monitoring Officer or Deputy Monitoring Officer may grant a Councillor a dispensation to participate in a discussion and/or vote on a matter at a meeting where they would otherwise not be allowed to if the Monitoring Officer or Deputy Monitoring Officer believes that the number of Councillors otherwise prohibited from taking part in the meeting would impede the transaction of the business; or it is in the interests of the inhabitants in the Council's area to allow the Councillor to take part or it is otherwise appropriate to grant a dispensation. The dispensation will last no longer than 4 years from the date of the dispensation.

9.2.8 Behaviour

9.2.8.1

Councillors must not behave such a way that a reasonable person would regard as disrespectful to others.

9.2.8.2

Councillors must not act in a way which a reasonable person would regard as bullying, or in any way which is intimidating to others. Supporting Guidance on Bullying and Intimidation can be found at [Appendix C](#).

9.2.8.3

Councillors must not seek to improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person.

9.2.8.4

Councillors must only use the resources of the Council when undertaking Council business.

9.2.8.5

Councillors must not disclose information which is confidential or where disclosure is prohibited by law, unless he or she has the consent of the person authorised to give it, or he or she is required by law to do so.

9.2.8.6

Councillors must respect the impartiality of officers and not put undue pressure on them.

9.2.8.7

Councillors must not do anything which may cause their Council to breach any of the equality enactments (as defined in the Equality Act 2010).

9.2.8.8

Councillors must notify the Monitoring Officer of any gifts or hospitality worth more than an estimated value of ~~£50~~ (or totalling £100 over a year from a single source) 25 which the Councillor has received by virtue of his or her office or any gifts or hospitality worth more than an estimated value of ~~£50~~25 which they have been offered but which they subsequently declined. The Monitoring Officer will ensure the registers of Gifts and Hospitality are published on the Council's Website.

APPENDIX A

DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Interests defined by regulations made under s30(3) of the Localism Act 2011 and described in the table below.

(In the extracts from the Regulations below, 'M' means you and 'relevant person' means you and your partner). "Partner" means a spouse or civil partner of M, or a person with whom M is living as husband and wife or a person with whom M is living as if they were civil partners

Subject	Prescribed description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	<p>Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the relevant authority) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred by M in carrying out duties as a member, or towards the election expenses of M.</p> <p>This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.</p>
Contracts	<p>Any contract which is made between the relevant person (or a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the relevant authority—</p> <p>a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and</p> <p>b) which has not been fully discharged.</p>
Land	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the relevant authority.
Licences	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the relevant authority for a month or longer.
Corporate tenancies	<p>Any tenancy where (to M's knowledge)—</p> <p>a) the landlord is the relevant authority; and</p> <p>b) the tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest.</p>
Securities	<p>Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where—</p> <p>a) that body (to M's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the relevant authority; and</p> <p>b) either—</p> <p>i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or</p> <p>ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.</p>

These descriptions on Disclosable Pecuniary Interests above are subject to the following definitions;

The Act	means the Localism Act 2011
Body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest	means a firm in which the relevant person is a partner or a body corporate of which the relevant person is a director, or in the securities of which the relevant person has a beneficial interest;
Director	includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society;
Land	excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not carry with it a right for the relevant person (alone or jointly with another) to occupy the land or to receive income;
M	means a member of a relevant authority;
Member	includes a co-opted member;
Relevant authority	means the authority of which M is a member;
Relevant period	means the period of 12 months ending with the day on which M gives a notification for the purposes of section 30(1) or section 31(7), as the case may be, of the Act;
Relevant person	means M or any other person referred to in section 30(3)(b) of the Act;
Securities	means shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, units of a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Under s34 of the Localism Act 2011 it is a criminal offence if a Member or co-opted Member:

- a) fails to notify the Monitoring Officer of any Disclosable Pecuniary Interest within 28 days of election;
- b) fails to disclose a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest at a meeting of the Council if that interest is not included on the register;
- c) participates in any discussion or vote on a matter in which they have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest;
- d) fails to notify the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest that is not included on the register that they have disclosed to a meeting;
- e) as an Executive Member discharging a function acting alone i.e. an Individual Executive Member Decision, and having a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in such a matter, fails to notify the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of the interest;

- f) As an Executive Member discharging a function acting alone, i.e. an Individual Executive Member Decision, and having a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in such a matter, participates in any steps, or further steps in relation to the matter.
- f) knowingly or recklessly providing information that is false or misleading in notifying the Monitoring Officer of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest or in disclosing such an interest to a meeting.

REGISTERED PERSONAL INTERESTS

Councillors must register:

- i) any body of which the Councillor is in a position of general control or management and to which he/she is appointed or nominated by the Council;
- ii) any body
 - exercising functions of a public nature; or
 - directed to charitable purposes; or
 - one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union),
 - of which the Councillor is a member or in a position of general control or management;

APPENDIX C

Guidance on Bullying and Intimidation ([Rule 9.2.8.2](#) Code of Conduct)

[Rule 9.2.8.2](#) of the Code of Conduct says: Councillors must not act in a way which a reasonable person would regard as bullying, or in any way which is intimidating to others. The following guidance is based on Standards for England Guidance, now archived after it was abolished by the Localism Act 2011, as well as guidance issued by ACAS¹.

It is important to remember that such behaviour will only be caught by the Code of Conduct if a Member is acting, or giving the impression they are acting, as a Member of the Authority, and not in his or her private capacity.

What is 'bullying' and 'intimidation'?

Using ACAS guidance as a starting point, the Standards Committee has agreed a definition of bullying as 'offensive, intimidating or malicious behaviour, an abuse or misuse of power through means that undermine, humiliate, denigrate or injure the recipient'. A victim's obvious vulnerability will be taken into account when assessing whether bullying has occurred.

Bullying conduct can involve behaving in an abusive or threatening way, or making allegations about people in public, in the company of their colleagues, through the press or in blogs. It may happen once or be part of a pattern of behaviour, although minor isolated incidents are unlikely to be considered bullying. It is also unlikely that a Member will be found guilty of bullying when both parties have contributed to a breakdown in relations.

Bullying should be contrasted with the legitimate challenges which a Member can make in challenging policy or scrutinising performance. Contributing to debates in Council meetings about policy and asking officers to explain the rationale for their professional opinions are to be encouraged. All Members should feel free to challenge fellow Councillors and professional Officers as to why their views are held. However, Members need to be careful about criticism which becomes offensive in nature which will cross the line of what a reasonable person would find acceptable.

Criticism of Officers

The Council is under a legal obligation to ensure that officers work in a safe environment and the same rules about their interaction with the public apply equally to their work with Members. Anyone should feel free to express disagreement with officers, so long as it is done in an appropriate way. Officers should make decisions which are unbiased, and attempts to coerce them or persuade them to act in a particular way to a point where to do so would prejudice their professional integrity would not be acceptable.

Examples of intimidation and bullying from the archived Standards for England website:

Councillor W. was a Member of a town council in the East of England conducted a relentless campaign of destructive criticism against the clerk, councillors and the council. This campaign included making unsubstantiated and inappropriate complaints about the clerk in website postings, newsletters and numerous letters. The councillor's behaviour placed a significant drain on both council resources and members' time, caused staff great stress and ill health, and disrupted the normal running of the council.

Councillor S was a Member of a metropolitan authority in the North West of England. He verbally abused a woman who worked as a cleaner for the Council, after a minor traffic accident. Councillor S told her that he was going to report her to her employer and get her sacked. The tribunal decided that a reasonable person with knowledge of the circumstances would consider that the Councillor had bullied and threatened the cleaner.

Councillor P was a Member of a district council in the East Midlands. He was abusive and aggressive towards an officer, shouting at her and publicly threatened to sack another officer. He also improperly put pressure on staff involved in discussions with their trade union and in doing so compromised their impartiality. The tribunal found his behaviour had caused others unnecessary fear and ill health.

¹ Bullying and harassment at work: [A guide for managers, ACAS June 2014 and Archived content for Standards for England; guidance on 'Bullying and Intimidation' available upon request from the Borough Solicitor, or to download:](#)

ⁱ Bullying and harassment at work: A guide for managers, ACAS June 2014 and Archived content for Standards for England; guidance on 'Bullying and Intimidation' available upon request from the Borough Solicitor, or to download: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20090505163356/http://www.standardsboard.gov.uk/TheCodeofConduct/Guidance/CodeofConduct/Factsheets/filedownload,16138.en.pdf>

Agenda Item 18.

TITLE Update on Complaints and Feedback

FOR CONSIDERATION BY Standards Committee on 7 November 2019

WARD (All Wards);

DIRECTOR Director of Corporate Services - Graham Ebers

OUTCOME / BENEFITS TO THE COMMUNITY

To inform and feedback results of the Member Complaints process.

RECOMMENDATION

To note the report and consider any issues arising.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

Since the last report on Complaints to the Committee on 8 July 2019 there have been three new complaints received.

Appendix A provides a summary of the complaints and the latest position on each.

A verbal update will be given at the meeting on any specific patterns/trends or other matters that the Committee may need to consider.

Also, the Committee is asked to consider any broader training issues that arise from these complaints.

Background

Under Section 9.1.13.5 of the Council's Constitution, the Monitoring Officer provides a report to the Standards Committee, on a quarterly basis, which contains the following: the number and nature of complaints received; progress on any investigations and associated costs; and identify areas where training or other action might avoid further complaints. However, the name(s) of the Member(s) will not be disclosed.

Since the last report to the Committee on 8 July 2019, there have been three new Code of Conduct complaints received.

Under the Council's adopted policy for the consideration of Code of Conduct Complaints, the Monitoring has delegated authority to decide whether the complaint:

- can be resolved informally i.e. by mediation with the two parties before making a decision on whether the complaint merits formal investigation;
- requires investigation;
- should be referred to the Standards Committee;
- no further action should be taken.

Analysis of Issues

The latest position on existing complaints is shown at Appendix A.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE RECOMMENDATION

The Council faces severe financial challenges over the coming years as a result of the austerity measures implemented by the Government and subsequent reductions to public sector funding. It is estimated that Wokingham Borough Council will be required to make budget reductions in excess of £20m over the next three years and all Executive decisions should be made in this context.

	How much will it Cost/ (Save)	Is there sufficient funding – if not quantify the Shortfall	Revenue or Capital?
Current Financial Year (Year 1)	£0	Yes	Revenue
Next Financial Year (Year 2)	£0	Yes	Revenue
Following Financial Year (Year 3)	£0	Yes	Revenue

Other financial information relevant to the Recommendation/Decision
None

Cross-Council Implications
The work and conduct of Councillors can impact all aspects of the Council's services.

Reasons for considering the report in Part 2
Not applicable

List of Background Papers
None

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Appendix A

Code of Conduct Complaints

Date Received	Subject Member	Summary of Complaint	Progress/Conclusion	Date Concluded
25/2/19	WBC Member	Complaint received from another WBC Member about the conduct and behaviour of the subject member against the complainant.	Following formal investigation, it was concluded that there was a breach of the Code of Conduct. The Monitoring Officer in consultation with the new Chairman and Independent Person agreed to resolve the matter informally and the subject member has provided a written apology to the complainant.	18 July 2019
28/5/19	WBC Member	Complaint from member of the public about conduct relating to alleged disclosure of confidential information.	The Monitoring Officer consulted with the Chairman and Independent Person on 6 June and concluded that an investigation into this matter was required. It was found that the subject member (who was new to the Council) had inadvertently published misleading information on his personal website. He has subsequently apologised to the complainant.	25 Oct 2019
18/7/19	WWPC	Complaint received from a member of the public about social media usage of two councillors.	The Monitoring Officer confirmed that only one of the Councillors was from WWPC (the other was outside of Wokingham Borough) and the complaint had been previously received by WWPC and dealt with.	10 Oct 2019
18/7/19	WBC Member	Complaint received from another WBC Member about the conduct and behaviour of the subject member against the complainant.	The Monitoring Officer consulted with the Chairman and Independent Person and concluded that an investigation into this matter was required.	Ongoing
20/10/19	WTC Member	Complaint received from member of the public alleging disrespect and bullying by the subject member.	The Monitoring Officer is making initial evaluation of the complaint prior to consulting with the Chairman and Independent Person.	Ongoing