



Contents

Procedure for Member Code of Conduct Complaints

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1. Definitions

Authority - The Subject Member's Council at the time of an allegation.

Code of Conduct - The relevant Code or Codes of Conduct adopted by the Subject Member's council or councils.

Complainant(s) - The person(s) making the complaint that a Subject Member has breached the Code of Conduct.

Director of Legal and Democratic Services - The designated Proper Officer for the determination of "exempt information" as defined in Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972.

Independent Person - The person appointed by the County Council under section 28(7) of the Localism Act 2011 whose views may, and sometime must, be sought.

Informal Resolution - An informal resolution of a complaint including the matters set out at paragraph 5 of this Procedure.

Investigating Officer - The person appointed by the Monitoring Officer to undertake the investigation of an allegation.

Investigation - An investigation undertaken by the Investigating Officer.

Legal Advisor to the Hearing Panel - The Monitoring Officer, or in their absence the Deputy Monitoring Officer or their representative.

Monitoring Officer - The person appointed in accordance with section 5 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 who oversees investigations into complaints made against Subject Members under the Code of Conduct. For the purposes of this Procedure, Monitoring Officer may include a person deputising on their behalf.

Subject Member(s) - The person(s) whom the complaint has been made against.

2. Introduction

- 2.1. The Localism Act 2011 requires that the Council adopt arrangements for dealing with complaints of breach of the Code of Conduct by both County Council Members and Parish Council Members.
- 2.2. This document sets out the procedure that will apply when complaints are made about Members.
- 2.3. Where the Code of Conduct is engaged and it is considered that there may have been a breach of the Code, the Council's Monitoring Officer will seek to resolve it swiftly to the satisfaction of the complainant using Informal Resolution whenever possible. Only the most serious complaints will be referred for investigation in view of the disproportionate resources required to investigate complaints when compared with the potential outcomes and sanctions available to the Standards Committee.
- 2.4. Any person may make a written complaint to the Council's Monitoring Officer alleging that a Councillor has acted in breach of the Code of Conduct for Members.

3. How to make a complaint

- 3.1. Complaints must be submitted via the online [Code of Conduct complaint form](#). However, if you require assistance to make your complaint or you would prefer the form to be provided by post or email, please email democraticservices@durham.gov.uk or telephone 03000 269712.
- 3.2. When making your complaint you should include the following information:
 - (a) Your name, address, and other contact details
 - (b) The name(s) of the Subject Member(s) who the complaint is against and the name of the Council that they represent.
 - (c) Details of the complaint including, where possible, date(s) of the alleged misconduct (if you cannot provide exact dates, it is important to give a general timeframe), witnesses and their details and any other supporting information.
- 3.3. Your address and contact details will not usually be released unless necessary to deal with the complaint. However, we will tell the following people that you have made a complaint:
 - the Subject Member(s) whom the complaint is about.
 - the Clerk of the relevant Parish/ Town council where applicable.
 - the relevant Group Leader of a County Councillor where applicable.
 - any other person whom we consider it necessary to inform to properly investigate your complaint.
- 3.4. We will tell the Subject Member(s), your name and give them a summary or a copy of your complaint. We will give them full details of the complaint where necessary or appropriate to be able to deal with it. We will not withhold your identity, or a summary or the details of your complaint, unless you have exceptional reasons why we should do so. If you have serious concerns about your name and the details of your complaint being released, please state these on the complaint form. Please be aware that any decision notice on a complaint will identify the complainant (i.e. you) and will usually be available for inspection by any member of the public for a period of six years following the decision. Where a decision notice contains sensitive information (e.g. personal information relating to third parties who are not party to a complaint) the Monitoring Officer may decide that a decision notice should not be available for public inspection or shared by the parties to the complaint without the Monitoring Officers consent.
- 3.5. Where the Monitoring Officer does not agree to keep your identity confidential, you will be given the opportunity to seek to withdraw your complaint. Complaints

made anonymously will warrant consideration only if sufficient information is provided to enable them to be considered. They will usually need to be accompanied by evidence indicating an exceptionally serious or significant matter.

- 3.6. Your identity may be withheld from the Subject Member(s) if the Monitoring Officer considers that disclosure might prejudice any future investigation.
- 3.7. If you wish to withdraw your complaint before the Monitoring Officer has made a decision on it, then the Monitoring Officer will decide whether to grant that request.
- 3.8. In making that decision the following considerations will be taken into account:
 - Is the complaint such that action can be taken on it, for example, an investigation without the complainant's participation?
 - Is there an identifiable underlying reason for the request to withdraw the complaint? For example, is there information to suggest that the complainant may have been pressured by the Subject Member who is the subject of the complaint, or an associate of theirs, to withdraw the complaint?

4. Assessment of complaint

- 4.1. The Monitoring Officer, in consultation with the Independent Person where appropriate, will, as soon as reasonably practicable, and normally within 20 working days of receipt of the complaint, consider and decide if any action should be taken on it. Assessment may in some circumstances be delayed if a police or other (for example, internal Audit) investigation is first warranted.
- 4.2. For a complaint to be considered it must fall within the jurisdiction of the Monitoring Officer. The Monitoring Officer can only consider complaints where a Subject Member was acting as a Councillor or giving the impression that they were acting as a Councillor, or a representative of the Council and that the member was in office at the time of the alleged conduct.
- 4.3. The Monitoring Officer will also take into account the following considerations before deciding if a complaint warrants further consideration under the procedure:
- Where the Member Code of Conduct is not engaged or, the conduct is unlikely to amount to a breach of the Code of Conduct, e.g. where the complaint relates to a dissatisfaction with a Council decision or a neighbour dispute where it is evident the Subject Member is acting in their personal capacity.
 - Where a complaint is more than 3 months old and there is no good reason for the delay.
 - Where multiple complaints have been submitted of a similar nature.
 - Where the complaint has already been subject of an investigation or other action either at the Council or another regulatory authority in the last 3 years.
 - Where the complaint appears to be malicious, politically motivated or tit-for-tat.
 - Where the Subject Member has already apologised or offered a remedy.
- 4.4. Once an initial assessment has taken place, the Monitoring Officer will decide either:
- (a) That no action should be taken in respect of the complaint;
 - (b) To seek informal resolution;

- (c) To refer the complaint for investigation; or
 - (d) To refer the complaint to the Standards Committee.
- 4.5. Where multiple complaints are submitted concerning the same Subject Member(s) and/or are similar in nature, the Monitoring Officer may decide to consider the complaints under one decision notice.
 - 4.6. Where the complaint is against a person who is no longer a Member of the Council, but is a member of another relevant authority, the Monitoring Officer may instead refer the complaint to the Monitoring Officer of that other relevant authority if they think it more appropriate to do so.
 - 4.7. Where the Monitoring Officer requires further information they may contact the complainant, the Subject Member(s), any witnesses to the complaint or the Clerk (where applicable). The complainant's and the Subject Member's identity may be disclosed to any such witnesses.
 - 4.8. The Subject Member(s) will be notified that a complaint has been made against them and they will be given 10 working days from the date of the notification to submit any comments they may have. If the Subject Member(s) requires an extension of time to provide their response, they must submit their reasons in writing to the Monitoring Officer who will decide if it is appropriate to grant the extension.
 - 4.9. Where appropriate the Monitoring Officer will notify the relevant political Group Leader of the Subject Member(s) of the complaint and the outcome.
 - 4.10. The Monitoring Officer will produce a written decision which will include the main points considered, the conclusion and the reasons for that conclusion. The decision will be sent as soon as possible to the complainant and to the Subject Member(s) who is the subject of the complaint.
 - 4.11. The decision will usually be available for inspection by the public at the offices of the Council for 6 years beginning with the date of the decision. However, the decision will not be made available for inspection until the Subject Member who was the subject of the complaint has received a copy of the decision. A copy of the decision will also be sent to the clerk of the relevant Parish/Town council where applicable. Where a decision notice contains sensitive information (e.g. personal information relating to third parties who are not party to a complaint) the Monitoring Officer may decide that a decision notice should not be available for public inspection or shared by the parties to the complaint without the Monitoring Officers consent.

5. Informal Resolution

- 5.1. The Monitoring Officer will establish whether a complaint is suitable to be resolved informally before or as an alternative to deciding whether the complaint merits formal investigation, this is called informal resolution. Informal resolution may involve:
- (a) Exploring whether the Subject Member(s) are prepared to apologise for the act or omission complained of;
 - (b) Arranging for the Subject Member(s) who is the subject of the complaint to attend a training course;
 - (c) Arranging for the Subject Member(s) and the complainant to engage in a process of mediation;
 - (d) Such other steps (not including an investigation), as appear appropriate to the Monitoring Officer.
- 5.2. In some circumstances, it may be inappropriate to pursue informal resolution of a complaint. The Monitoring Officer has the discretion (where appropriate in consultation with the Independent Person) to determine whether it would be inappropriate to pursue informal resolution. Listed below are examples of circumstances where informal resolution may be deemed inappropriate:
- (a) The Subject Member(s) maintains that they have not engaged in wrongdoing;
 - (b) The allegations against the Subject Member(s) are serious, such as accusations of bullying or misusing their position to gain or confer advantage/disadvantage;
 - (c) The allegations against the Subject Member(s) are numerous and/ or complex;
 - (d) Either the Complainant or the Subject Member(s) do not wish to engage in informal resolution.

6. Investigations

- 6.1. The Monitoring Officer will consider the following questions before referring the complaint to an investigation:
- Has the complainant submitted enough information?
 - How long ago the alleged behaviour/ conduct or incident occurred?
 - Has the complaint already been the subject of an investigation or other action either by the Council or another regulatory authority in the last 3 years?
 - Does the complaint appear to be malicious, politically motivated or tit-for-tat?
 - Has the Subject Member(s) already apologised or offered a remedy?
 - Does the complaint justify the resources required of an investigation?
- 6.2. The Monitoring Officer will consult the Independent Person when deciding whether a complaint should be referred for investigation. They will appoint an Investigating Officer who may be another officer of the council, an officer of another Council or an external investigator.
- 6.3. The Investigating Officer will follow any guidance issued by the Monitoring Officer on the investigation of complaints. The Investigating Officer should aim to complete the investigation within 3 months of being appointed and will consider all matters on the balance of probabilities.
- 6.4. The Investigating Officer will normally write to the Subject Member(s) and the complainant, and they may also ask to speak or meet with them. This will be to gain a greater understanding of the nature of the complaint and find out who they need to interview as part of their investigation.
- 6.5. At the end of the investigation, the Investigating Officer may produce a draft report and send copies to the complainant and to the Subject Member(s) for comments on matters of fact. The Investigating Officer will take any such comments received during a period to be specified by the Investigating Officer into account before issuing the final report to the Monitoring Officer.
- 6.6. Where the Investigating Officer finds that the Subject Member(s) has not failed to comply with the Code of Conduct, the Monitoring Officer, in consultation with the Independent Person, will review the Investigating Officer's report and if satisfied, will confirm the finding of no failure to comply with the Code of Conduct.

- 6.7. Where paragraph 6.6 applies, the Monitoring Officer will write to the complainant and the Subject Member(s) (and to parish clerk, if relevant) with a copy of the decision and the Investigating Officer's report.
- 6.8. If the Monitoring Officer is not satisfied that the investigation has been conducted thoroughly, the Investigating Officer may be asked to reconsider the report and the conclusions.
- 6.9. Where the Investigating Officer's report finds that the Subject Member(s) has failed to comply with the Code of Conduct, the Monitoring Officer will review the Investigating Officer's report and will then, having consulted the Independent Person, either send the matter for hearing before the Hearing Panel or seek Informal Resolution in appropriate cases. Where such Informal Resolution is not appropriate or possible the Investigating Officer's findings shall be reported to a Hearing Panel of the Standards Committee for local determination.
- 6.10. The Monitoring Officer may reconsider the complaint at any time if:
- (a) As a result of new evidence or information presented by the Investigating Officer, they are of the opinion:
 - i) The matter is materially more or less serious than may have seemed apparent when they referred it for investigation and
 - ii) The Monitoring Officer would have made a different decision had they been aware of that new evidence or information; OR
 - iii) The person who is the subject of the complaint has died; or is seriously ill; or has resigned from the Council, and the Monitoring Officer considers that in the circumstances it is no longer appropriate to continue with an investigation.
- 6.11. If a matter is referred back to the Monitoring Officer, they will reconsider and make one of the decisions set out in paragraph 6.10 above. In forming an opinion for the purposes of paragraph 6.10(a) above, the Monitoring Officer may take account of:
- i) The failure of any person to co-operate with an investigation; OR
 - ii) An allegation that the Subject Member(s) concerned has engaged in a further breach of the Council's Code of Conduct or that of another relevant authority; OR
 - iii) An allegation that another member has engaged in a related breach of the Council's Code of Conduct or that of another relevant authority.

7. Hearings

- 7.1. Where the assessment of the complaint or where an investigation finds evidence of a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct and informal resolution is not appropriate or possible, the outcome of the assessment or investigation findings will be reported to a Hearing Panel of the Standards Committee for local determination. The purpose of the hearing is to decide whether or not the Subject Member(s) have failed to follow the Code of Conduct and, if so, to decide whether or not any sanction should be applied and what form any sanction should take.
- 7.2. The Hearing Panel will usually be convened within three months beginning on the date on which the Monitoring Officer receives the Investigating Officers report or the date of the decision notice recommending that the complaint be referred to hearing.
- 7.3. The hearing shall not be held until at least fourteen days after the date on which the report or the decision notice recommending that the complaint be referred to hearing was sent to the Subject Member(s), unless they agree to the hearing being held earlier.
- 7.4. The Hearing Panel will usually aim to complete a hearing in one sitting or in consecutive sittings of no more than one working day in total.
- 7.5. The Hearing Panel will comprise three Members of the Standards Committee. A quorum of the Hearing Panel will be three Members. If the complainant(s) or Subject Member(s) is a Member of the Standards Committee, they will not sit on the Hearing Panel.
- 7.6. The Hearing Panel will act in an inquisitorial, rather than an adversarial manner, seeking the truth in relation to the conduct of the Subject Member(s) on the balance of the information available to it. The Hearing Panel can commission further investigation or information where it needs to do so in order to come to a decision.
- 7.7. It is expected that the Hearing Panel will reach a decision by consensus. In the absence of a consensus, each Member of the Hearing Panel will have one vote and all matters/issues will be decided by a simple majority of votes cast.
- 7.8. Meetings of the Hearing Panel will be open to the public and press unless confidential information or exempt information (within the meaning of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972) is likely to be disclosed.

- 7.9. The Hearing Panel can make one of the following findings:
- that the Subject Member(s) has not failed to follow the Code of Conduct; or
 - that the Subject Member(s) has failed to follow the Code of Conduct, but no action needs to be taken; or
 - that the Subject Member(s) has failed to follow the Code of Conduct and should be sanctioned.
- 7.10. If the Hearing Panel finds that the Subject Member(s) has failed to follow the Code of Conduct and that they should be sanctioned, it may take any one or a combination of the following actions:
- (a) censure the Subject Member(s) (this is the only form of sanction available when dealing with a person who is no longer a Councillor);
 - (b) restriction to the access and use of resources of the Authority for a maximum period of six months, provided that any such restrictions imposed upon the Subject Member(s);
 - i. are reasonable and proportionate to the nature of the breach; and
 - ii. do not unduly restrict the person's ability to perform the functions of a Member.
 - (c) a requirement to give a written apology;
 - (d) recommending the removal of the Subject Member(s) from a committee;
 - (e) a requirement to undergo training.
- 7.11. The Hearing Panel will announce its decision at the end of the hearing. As soon as practicable after the hearing, the Hearing Panel will give its full written decision to the Complainant, the Subject Member(s) and (if applicable) the Group Leader or the Clerk to the Town or Parish Council.
- 7.12. A summary of the decision and reasons for that decision will be published on the Council's website which will include a brief statement of facts, the provisions of the code engaged by the allegations, the view of the Independent Person and the reasoning of the decision maker and any sanction applied.

Pre-Hearing Process

Notification to the Subject Member(s)

7.13. Where a final report of an Investigating Officer which contains a finding of failure to comply with the Code of Conduct has been referred to a Hearing Panel for local determination, the Administrative Officer will write to the Subject Member(s) concerned to:

- (a) propose a date for a meeting of the Hearing Panel,
- (b) outline the hearing procedure,
- (c) outline the Subject Member's rights.

7.14. In addition, the Administrative Officer will ask the Subject Member(s) concerned to reply to the report (the reply) within 14 days to indicate whether or not they:

- (d) disagree with any of the findings of fact in the Investigating Officer's Report, including the reasons for any disagreement,
- (e) will attend the hearing in person,
- (f) wants to be represented at the hearing by a solicitor, barrister or any other person,
- (g) wants to give evidence to the Hearing Panel, either orally or in writing,
- (h) wants to call relevant witnesses to give evidence to the Hearing Panel, and if so, the Subject Member(s) must provide a summary of the evidence to be given by those witnesses,
- (i) wants any part of the hearing to be held in private, giving reasons under the relevant Article of the European Convention on Human rights or category of confidential or exempt information.
- (j) wants any part of the Investigating Officer's report or other relevant documents to be withheld from the public, giving reasons under the relevant Article of the European Convention of Human Rights or category of confidential or "exempt information".

Subject Members' Response

7.15. In their reply, the Subject Member(s) must make clear all of their disagreements with the findings of fact in the Investigating Officer's report during this pre-hearing stage. This will allow the Chair of the Hearing Panel,

in consultation with the Monitoring Officer, to decide which witnesses will be needed. The Subject Member(s) will normally not be allowed to raise any new disagreements over findings of fact in the Investigating Officer's report at the Hearing Panel itself, unless there are good reasons for doing so, such as new evidence becoming available.

- 7.16. When the reply of the Subject Member(s) concerned has been received, or, if no response is received, once the 14-day period for responding has elapsed, the Monitoring Officer, in consultation with the Chair and if appropriate the Independent Person, will agree the date, time and place for the hearing.

Advance Notification of Hearing

- 7.17. At least 14 days before the hearing, the Administrative Officer will give notification of the date, time and venue set for the hearing to those involved. They will also inform the Subject Member(s) concerned of the membership of the Panel which will consider the matter.

Agenda for Hearing

- 7.18. At least 7 days before the day of the meeting of the Hearing Panel, the Administrative Officer will send the following papers to each Member of the Panel, to the Subject Member(s) concerned, to the Investigating Officer, to the Monitoring Officer and to the Independent Person:
- (a) the agenda for the meeting of the Hearing Panel;
 - (b) a copy of the Investigating Officer's report (unless already provided);
and
 - (c) where relevant, a copy of any written statement in response to the Investigating Officer's report received from the Subject Member(s) and the Investigating Officer's reply.
- 7.19. The provision of any such papers referred to in paragraph 7.18 may be made conditional upon an appropriate undertaking of confidentiality until such time as they are made available to the press and public or the Hearing Panel agrees at the commencement of the hearing that the press and public shall not be excluded from the meeting.
- 7.20. Any additional documents intended to be relied on and/or referred to at the hearing must be provided to the Administrative Officer at least 3 days before the date of the Hearing.

Public Access to Hearing and Documents

7.21. There is a presumption that hearings will be held in public and that reports for the Hearing Panel will be available before and during the hearing. However, there may be reasons, as detailed under 'Exclusion of Press and Public', which would prevent public access to the hearing (or part of the hearing) and documents (or parts of documents) to be considered by the Hearing Panel.

Confidentiality in advance of Hearing

7.22. Where the Director of Legal and Democratic Services considers that the Investigating Officer's report and/or Subject Member's written statement in response to the Investigating Officer's report and/or the Investigating Officer's reply to that response is likely to disclose "exempt information", and in consequence that it is likely that the Hearing Panel will not be open to the public during consideration of these papers, they shall not provide copies of these papers` to the press or public or permit inspection thereof by the press or public in advance of the meeting.

7.23. Where the Director of Legal and Democratic Services considers that the Investigating Officer's report and/or the Subject Member's written statement in response and/or the Investigating Officer's reply to that response is likely to disclose "exempt information" falling within Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972, requests for exempt information by Members of the authority (but not party to the proceedings) will be considered in accordance with Part 4B of the Council's Constitution.

7.24. "Exempt information" is defined in Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

Hearing Procedure

Legal Advice

7.25. The Hearing Panel may at any time seek legal advice from the Legal Adviser during the hearing or while the Hearing Panel considers the outcome. Such advice will on all occasions be given in the presence of the Investigating Officer and the Subject Member(s).

Member Attendance or Representation

7.26. The Subject Member(s) may arrange to be represented or accompanied at the hearing at their own expense by a solicitor, counsel or another person.

- 7.27. If the Subject Member(s) does not attend the hearing, the Hearing Panel may consider the Investigating Officer's report and the Independent Person's views in the Subject Member's absence. If the Hearing Panel is satisfied with the Subject Member's reason for not being able to attend the hearing, then it may arrange for the hearing to be held on another date.
- 7.28. Where the Hearing Panel proceeds in the absence of the Subject Member(s), the procedure for the meeting shall be adapted as necessary, giving any representative of the Subject Member(s) who may be present such rights as would otherwise be accorded to the Subject Member(s) concerned.

Order of Business

- 7.29. The order of business at the meeting shall be as follows:
- (a) Declarations of interest. The Chair will invite Members to declare any interest they may have in the matter.
 - (b) Introduction of Members of the Hearing Panel, the Investigating Officer, the Monitoring Officer, (or Legal Adviser), the Subject Member(s) against whom a complaint has been made, any representative of the Subject Member(s), any witnesses and, the Independent Person.
 - (c) If the Subject Member(s) are not present, consideration as to whether to adjourn or to proceed in their absence.
 - (d) Consideration as to whether the press and public should be excluded from the meeting. The Hearing Panel will take into account any representations from the Investigating Officer, the Subject Member(s) concerned or their representative and the Independent Person with reasons why the Panel should make such an exclusion.
 - (e) A note of the issues which the Hearing Panel will have to consider in deciding whether or not to exclude the press and public is set out in.
 - (f) The Hearing Panel will then make a determination on whether to exclude the press and public. Where the Panel decides not to exclude the press and public, the Administrative Officer will at this point provide copies of such relevant documentation to any members of the press and public who are present.
 - (g) The Investigating Officer will present their own report. The Investigating Officer will address only the issue of whether the Subject Member(s)

has acted in breach of the Code of Conduct. The Investigating Officer may introduce any witnesses required to substantiate any matter. Members of the Hearing Panel and the Independent Person may question the Investigating Officer and any witness on any matter within their competence. The Hearing Panel may give the Subject Member(s) an opportunity to challenge any evidence put forward by any witness called by the Investigating Officer by the cross-examination of the witness either directly by the Subject Member(s) (or their representative) or through the Chair. The cross-examination must be conducted in an inquisitorial manner as opposed to adversarial.

- (h) Presentation by the Subject Member(s). The Subject Member(s) (or their representative) will address only the issue of whether he/she has acted in breach of the Code of Conduct. The Subject Member(s) (or their representative) may introduce witnesses required to substantiate any matter contained in their written statement (where relevant). Members of the Hearing Panel and the Independent Person may question the Subject Member(s) and any witness on their evidence. The Hearing Panel may give the Investigating Officer an opportunity to challenge any evidence put forward by any witness called by the Subject Member(s) (or their representative) by the cross-examination of the witness either directly by the Investigating Officer or through the Chair. The cross-examination must be conducted in an inquisitorial manner as opposed to adversarial.
- (i) Where the Hearing Panel is dealing with an Investigating Officer's report and the Subject Member(s) seeks to dispute any matter in the report where they had not given notice of intention to dispute in their written statement, the Investigating Officer will draw this to the attention of the Hearing Panel. The Hearing Panel may then decide:
 - (i) not to admit such dispute but to proceed to a decision on the basis of the information contained in the report;
 - (ii) to admit the dispute, but invite the Investigating Officer to respond to it, recalling any witness as necessary; or
 - (iii) to adjourn the meeting to enable the Investigating Officer to investigate and report on the dispute and/or to arrange for the attendance of appropriate witnesses as to the disputed information.
- (j) Members of the Hearing Panel have to satisfy themselves that they have sufficient information upon which to take that decision, and they may question the Investigating Officer, the Subject Member(s)

concerned and any witnesses in order to obtain sufficient information to enable the Hearing Panel to come to a decision on the issue.

- (k) The Independent Person will be asked to provide their view about whether the Subject Member(s) have acted in breach of the Code of Conduct. The Independent Person may request an adjournment of the hearing if they require time to form their view before presenting it to the Hearing Panel.
- (l) The Hearing Panel will adjourn with the Monitoring Officer (or Legal Advisor), where it will consider in private session whether the Subject Member(s) have acted in breach of the Code of Conduct. At any stage in its consideration, the Hearing Panel may return to ask any further questions of the Investigating Officer or the Subject Member(s) or seek legal advice.
- (m) At the conclusion of its consideration, the Hearing Panel will return and the Chair will advise the Investigating Officer and the Subject Member(s) or their representative of its decision as to whether the Subject Member(s) have acted in breach of the Code of Conduct, and the reasons for that decision.
- (n) If the Hearing Panel concludes that the Subject Member(s) have acted in breach of the Code of Conduct, it will then hear representations from the Investigating Officer and then the Subject Member(s) or their representative as to whether the Hearing Panel should take any action against the Subject Member(s) and what form any action should take. Members of the Panel may ask questions of the Investigating Officer, the Subject Member(s) and the Independent Person and seek legal advice in order to satisfy themselves that they have the information upon which to take a proper decision.
- (o) The Hearing Panel will then adjourn together with the with the Monitoring Officer where they will consider in private session whether to take any action in respect of the Subject Member(s) and what form any such action should take.

Non-Co-operation

- 7.30. Where the Investigating Officer states that any Subject Member(s) or Officer of the Authority has failed to co-operate wholly or in part with the procedure, the Hearing Panel will consider whether to make a formal complaint to the Standards Committee or to the relevant authority, respectively, about such failure to co-operate.

Costs

7.31. Where the Investigating Officer secures the attendance of any person to give evidence to the Hearing Panel, the Council will reimburse any reasonable costs which the person may incur in so attending.

Additional Evidence

7.32. A Hearing Panel may at any stage prior to the conclusion of the hearing adjourn the hearing and require the Monitoring Officer to seek further information or undertake further investigation on any point specified by the Hearing Panel; but the Hearing Panel shall not adjourn the hearing on more than one occasion under these provisions.

Notice of Findings on Hearing Panel and Confidentiality of Information

Report to Standards Committee

7.33. As soon as reasonably practicable after the Hearing Panel has made its determination in respect of an allegation, the Monitoring Officer will give written notice of that determination and the reasons for such determination to:

- (a) the Subject Member(s);
- (b) the Investigating Officer;
- (c) the Standards Committee;
- (d) the Independent Person;
- (e) the Standards Committee of any other local authority of which the Subject Member(s) are, or was at the time of the alleged misconduct, a Subject Member;
- (f) if applicable the Parish or Town Clerk;
- (g) if applicable the Group Leader of a County Councillor;
- (h) any person who made the allegation that gave rise to the investigation; and subject to paragraph 7.34 below, arrange for a summary of the finding to be published on the Council's website.

7.34. Where the Hearing Panel determines that there has not been a breach of the Code of Conduct:

- (a) the notice under paragraph 7.12 will state that the Hearing Panel found that the Subject Member(s) concerned had not failed to comply with the

Code of Conduct of the and will give its reasons for reaching that finding.

- 7.35. Where the Hearing Panel determines that there has been a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct the notice will:
- (a) state that the Hearing Panel found that the Subject Member(s) concerned had failed to comply with Code of Conduct of this or another Council but that no action needs to be taken in respect of that failure;
 - (b) specify the details of the failure;
 - (c) give reasons for the decision reached by Hearing Panel; and
- 7.36. Where the Hearing Panel determines that there has been a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct and that a sanction should be imposed, the notice under paragraph 7.12 will:
- (a) state that the Hearing Panel found that the Subject Member(s) concerned had failed to comply with the Code of Conduct of this or the Code of Conduct of another Council;
 - (b) specify the details of the failure;
 - (c) give reasons for the decision reached by the Hearing Panel;
 - (d) specify the sanction imposed,

Confidentiality

- 7.37. No Member or Officer of the Authority shall disclose any information which they have obtained in the course of an investigation or in pursuance of this Procedure except in the circumstances set out below:
- (a) the disclosure is made for the purposes of enabling the Monitoring Officer or Investigating Officer to carry out their functions or the Hearing Panel to carry out its functions in relation to the matter;
 - (b) the disclosure is made in connection with the investigation and consideration of an allegation of a breach of an authority's code of conduct;
 - (c) the disclosure is made enabling a Standards Committee or sub-committee of a Standards Committee to perform any of its functions in connection with the investigation and consideration of an allegation of a breach of an authority's code of conduct;
 - (d) the person to whom the information relates had consented to the disclosure;

- (e) the disclosure is made in pursuance of a statutory requirement for disclosure;
- (f) the information has previously been disclosed to the public with lawful authority;
- (g) the disclosure is for the purpose of criminal proceedings and the information in question was not obtained as a result of personal enquiries of the person subject to the criminal proceedings.

Public Access to hearing and documents

7.38. Hearings will be held in public where possible to make sure that the hearing process is open and fair.

Confidential information and ‘exempt information’

- 7.39. There are two circumstances in which hearings (or parts of hearings) can or should be held in private:
- (a) A hearing must be held in private where this is necessary to prevent confidential information being revealed. Confidential information means information that has been provided by a Government department under the condition that it must not be revealed, as well as information that cannot be revealed under any legislation or by a court order.
 - (b) The law also gives the Hearing Panel the power to hold a private meeting to prevent 'exempt information' being revealed to the public. The categories of 'exempt information' are those set out in Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972. However, regulations also provide for three additional categories of 'exempt information' in relation to the Hearing Panel:
 - (i) Information which is subject to any obligation of confidentiality.
 - (ii) Information which relates in any way to matters concerning national security.
 - (iii) The deliberations of an Audit & Governance Committee or of a Sub-Committee of an Audit & Governance Committee established under the provisions of Part 3 of the Local Government Act 2000 in reaching any finding on a matter referred under the provisions of Section 60(2) or (3), 64(2), 70(4) or (5) or 71(2) of that Act.
- 7.40. The rules about confidential information are different from the rules about 'exempt information'. Hearing Panels must hold some parts of a meeting in

private where confidential information is likely to be revealed. However, they have the discretion to decide whether or not to exclude the public if 'exempt information' may be revealed.

Deciding to withhold 'exempt information'

- 7.41. The Hearing Panel will carefully consider any decision to withhold exempt information from the public. The Hearing Panel will follow Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights, as there is an obligation to do so under Section 6(1) of the Human Rights Act 1998. The Hearing Panel has a duty to act fairly and in line with the rules of natural justice.
- 7.42. Article 6 favours public hearings, except in specific circumstances, for example, in the interests of national security or to protect the private lives of everyone involved.
- 7.43. If the Hearing Panel decides to exclude the public to prevent 'exempt information' being revealed, it will only exclude the public for part of the proceedings. For example, if a witness' evidence is likely to reveal 'exempt information', the public will only have to be excluded while that witness is giving evidence.
- 7.44. If evidence is heard in private, the Chair of the Hearing Panel will warn those present not to mention that evidence during the public parts of the hearing, or outside the hearing. The Hearing Panel may also need to use appropriate initials to protect the identity of witnesses during the hearing and in any public documentation.

Access to documents

- 7.45. As a general principle, the agenda and reports to be discussed at a Hearing Panel will be available to the public before and during a hearing. The Investigating Officer's report will be one of the reports before the Hearing Panel.
- 7.46. However, the Director of Legal and Democratic Services has the power to prevent any part of a report being made public if it relates to a part of the meeting which, in his or her opinion, is likely to be held in private.
- 7.47. After a hearing, sections of the Hearing Panel's reports, which relate to parts of the hearing held in private, will not have to be made available for public inspection. The same principle applies to the minutes of any hearing.

- 7.48. When considering whether or not to exclude the public from a hearing, the Hearing Panel will also need to say which parts of the reports before the hearing are not to be made available for public inspection.
- 7.49. Copies of the agenda, reports and minutes of a hearing, as well as any background papers, will be available for public inspection (subject to confidential or exempt information) for a specific period of up to six years after that hearing has taken place.

Exclusion of Press and Public

Issues for Consideration

- 7.50. At the meeting, the Hearing Panel will consider as a preliminary point whether to exclude the press and public from the meeting, or any part of the meeting.
- 7.51. The Hearing Panel must act in accordance with Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which gives a right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal. Article 6 provides that judgement shall be pronounced publicly, but that the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the "trial" in the interests of:
- (a) Morals
 - (b) public order
 - (c) national security in a democratic society
 - (d) where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require or
 - (e) in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.
- 7.52. Accordingly, the presumption is in favour of a public hearing unless either the Subject Member(s) or Investigating Officer can demonstrate over-riding reasons within one of the five headings above for the press and public to be excluded.
- 7.53. Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights provides that everyone has the right to respect for their private and family life, home and correspondence. It provides that there shall be no interference by a public authority (such as the Hearing Panel) with the exercise of this right except such as is:

- (a) in accordance with the law (such as the requirements for publication of the agenda, reports and background papers set out in Section 100A to 100K of the Local Government Act 1972), and
- (b) necessary in a democratic society in the interests of:
 - (i) national security
 - (ii) public safety
 - (iii) the economic well-being of the country
 - (iv) the prevention of crime or disorder
 - (v) the protection of health and morals (which would include the protection of standards of conduct in public life) or
 - (vi) the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

7.54. There is a clear public interest in promoting the probity of public authorities and public confidence, so that the presumption of a public hearing set out in Article 6 would appear to come within the exception set out in paragraph (b)(v) above, unless either the Investigating Officer or the Subject Member(s) demonstrates to the Hearing Panel's satisfaction that a public hearing is not necessary for that purpose and that the interest of protecting the privacy of the Subject Member(s) or of the should over-ride that public interest.

7.55. Where the Hearing Panel concludes that the interest of protecting the privacy of the Subject Member(s) or of the Council should over-ride the public interest in a public hearing, the Hearing Panel remains bound by the provisions of the Local Government Act 1972, as primary legislation, so that it may only exclude press and public from all or part of the meeting if it is satisfied that admitting the press and public would be likely to lead to disclosure of exempt information. In that case, the Hearing Panel has a discretion under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, and would need to resolve whether or not to exclude the press and public.

7.56. Where the Hearing Panel does not resolve to exclude the press and public from the meeting, the Director of Legal and Democratic Services will then be required to provide copies of the agenda and reports to the press and public and other members of the Authority, and to permit inspection of any background papers.

Sanctions available to the Hearing Panel

7.57. Sanctions available in respect of a Subject Member who has ceased to be a Member at the date of the Hearing Panel:

- Censure of the Member

7.58. Sanctions available in respect of a Subject Member who remains a Member at the date of the Hearing Panel. Any one, or a combination, of the following:

- Censure;
- Recommending to Full Council, or to the Town or Parish Council that the Subject Member be removed from any or all Committees or Sub-Committees;
- Recommending to Full Council, or to the Town or Parish Council, that the Subject Member be removed from all outside appointments to which they has been appointed or nominated by the authority.
- Recommending to Full Council, or to the Town or Parish Council, that the Subject Member's access and use of resources of the Authority be restricted for a maximum period of six months, provided that any such restrictions imposed upon the Subject Member:
 - (a) are reasonable and proportionate to the nature of the breach; and
 - (b) do not unduly restrict the Subject Member's ability to perform his functions and duties as a Member;
 - (c) A requirement that the Subject Member submit a written apology.
 - (d) A requirement that that Subject Member undertake training as specified by the Hearing Panel.
 - (e) A requirement that that Subject Member undertake conciliation as specified by the Hearing Panel.

8. Habitual or Vexatious Complaints

- 8.1. Habitual or vexatious complaints can be a problem for officers and Members. The difficulty in handling such complaints is that they are time consuming and wasteful of resources in terms of officer and member time and displace scarce human resources that could otherwise be spent on council priorities. Whilst the Monitoring Officer will endeavour to process all complaints under the local assessment procedure there are times when there is nothing further which can reasonably be done to assist or to rectify a real or perceived problem.
- 8.2. In this policy habitual means done repeatedly or as a habit. Vexatious means a complaint brought for the purpose of annoying another person and with no reasonable prospect of success.
- 8.3. For the purpose of this policy, the following definition of habitual or vexatious complainants will be used:
 - (a) The repeated and/or obsessive pursuit of:
 - (i) Unreasonable complaints and/or unrealistic outcomes; and/or
 - (ii) Reasonable complaints in an unreasonable manner.
- 8.4. Prior to considering its implementation, the Monitoring Officer will send a summary of this policy to the complainant to give them prior notification of its possible implementation.
- 8.5. Where complaints continue and have been identified as habitual or vexatious in accordance with the criteria set out in Schedule A, the Monitoring Officer will consult with the Independent Person to seek agreement to treat the complaint as habitual or vexatious and for an appropriate course of action to be taken. Schedule B details the options available for dealing with habitual or vexatious complaints.
- 8.6. The Monitoring Officer will notify complainants in writing of the reasons why their complaint has been treated as habitual or vexatious and the action that will be taken. The Monitoring Officer will also notify the relevant local Member (if any) that a constituent has been designated as a habitual and vexatious complainant.
- 8.7. Once a complainant has been determined to be habitual or vexatious, their status will be kept under review after one year and monitored by the Monitoring Officer with reports being taken to Standards Committee as required. If a complainant subsequently demonstrates a more reasonable approach, then their status will be reviewed.

Schedule A – Criteria for determining habitual or vexatious complaints

Complainants (and/or anyone acting on their behalf) may be deemed to be habitual or vexatious where previous or current contact with them shows that they meet one of the following criteria. Where complainants:

- (i) Persist in pursuing a complaint where the local assessment process has been fully and properly implemented and exhausted.
- (ii) Persistently change the substance of a complaint or frequently raise new issues or seek to prolong contact by frequently raising further concerns or questions whilst the complaint is being addressed. (Care must be taken however not to disregard new issues which are significantly different from the original complaint as they need to be addressed as a separate complaint.)
- (iii) Are repeatedly unwilling to accept documented evidence given as being factual or deny receipt of an adequate response in spite of correspondence specifically answering their questions or do not accept that facts can sometimes be difficult to verify after a long period of time has elapsed.
- (iv) Repeatedly do not clearly identify the precise issues which they wish to complain about despite reasonable efforts of officers to help them specify their concerns and/or where the concerns identified do not fall within the remit of the local assessment process.
- (v) Regularly focus on a trivial matter to an extent which is out of proportion to its significance and continue to focus on this point. It is recognised that determining what a trivial matter is can be subjective and careful judgement will be used in applying this criterion.
- (vi) Has threatened or used physical violence towards employees at any time. This will itself cause personal contact with the complainant and/or their representative to be discontinued and the complaint will, therefore, only be continued to be written communication. The Council must determine that any complainant who threatens or uses actual physical violence towards employees will be regarded as a vexatious complainant. The complainant will be informed of this in writing together with notification of how future contact with the Council is to be made.
- (vii) Have in the course of addressing a complaint to the Monitoring Officer had an excessive number of contacts with the Council, placing unreasonable demands on officers. A contact may be made in person by telephone, letter, email or fax. Judgment will be used to determine excessive contact taking into account a specific circumstance of each individual case.

- (viii) Have harassed or been verbally abusive on more than one occasion towards officers dealing with complaints. Officers recognise that complainants may sometimes act out of character in times of stress, anxiety or distress and will make reasonable allowances for this. Some complainants may have a mental health disability and there is a need to be sensitive in circumstances of that kind.
- (ix) Are known or reasonably considered to have recorded meetings or face to face/telephone conversations without the prior knowledge or consent of the parties involved.
- (x) Make unreasonable demands on the Council and its employees and fail to accept these may be unreasonable, for example insist on an action being taken by Standards Committee which falls outside of its remit.
- (xi) Make unreasonable complaints which impose a significant burden on the human resources of the Council and where the complaint:
 - a) Clearly does not have any serious purpose or value; or
 - b) Is designed to cause disruption or annoyance; or
 - c) Has the effect of harassing the Council; or
 - d) Can otherwise fairly be characterised as obsessive or manifestly unreasonable
- (xii) Make repetitive complaints and allegations that ignore the replies the Council has supplied in previous correspondence

Schedule B – Options for dealing with habitual or vexatious complaints

The options below can be used singularly or in combination depending on the circumstances of the case and whether the complaint is ongoing or completed.

- (i) A letter to the complainant setting out responsibilities for the parties involved if the Monitoring Officer is going to assess the complaint. If terms are contravened, consideration will then be given to implementing other action as indicated below.
- (ii) Decline any contact with the complainant, either in person, by telephone, by fax, by letter, by email or any combination of these provided that one form of contact is maintained. This may also mean that only one named officer will be nominated to maintain contact and the complainant is notified of this person.
- (iii) Notify the complainant in writing, that the Council has responded fully to the points raised and has tried to resolve the complaint but there is nothing more to add and continuing contact on the matter will serve no useful purpose. The complainant will also be notified that the correspondence is at an end, advising the complainant that they are being treated as a habitual or vexatious complainant and as such the Council does not intend to engage in further correspondence dealing with the complaint.