

Luton Borough Council Constitution

Section 4: Members and standards

Part 4 A: Code of conduct for Members

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Section 4: Members and standards

Part 4 A: Code of conduct for Members

Introduction

1. Luton Council is committed to promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct by councillors and co-opted members of the council. The actions of those who represent the council affect how the council as a whole is viewed. Misconduct can seriously damage the effectiveness and reputation of the council and will not be tolerated. Those serving their communities must adhere to the high standards expected of them to promote public confidence in local democracy.

Definitions

2. For the purposes of this code of conduct, a 'councillor' means a member or co-opted member of a local authority. A 'co-opted member' is defined in the Localism Act 2011 Section 27(4) as 'a person who is not a member of the authority but who:
 - is a member of any committee or sub-committee of the authority, or;
 - is a member of, and represents the authority on, any joint committee or joint sub-committee of the authority;

and who is entitled to vote on any question that falls to be decided at any meeting of that committee or sub-committee'. The term 'councillor' is used throughout to refer both to elected members and co-opted members.

Purpose of the Code of Conduct

3. The purpose of this code of conduct is to assist you, as a councillor, in modelling the behaviour that is expected of you, to provide a personal check and balance, and to set out the type of conduct that could lead to action being taken against you.
4. It is also to protect you, the public, fellow councillors, local authority officers and the reputation of local government. It sets out general principles of conduct expected of all councillors and your specific obligations in relation to standards of conduct. The fundamental aim of the code is to create and maintain public confidence in the role of councillor and local government.
5. Your Monitoring Officer has statutory responsibility for the implementation of the code of conduct, and you are encouraged to seek advice from your Monitoring Officer on any matters that may relate to the code of conduct.

Procedure for dealing with allegations against councillors

6. Allegations of misconduct made against councillors are dealt with in accordance with the procedure attached at Appendix A to this code of conduct.

General principles of councillor conduct

7. Everyone in public office at all levels; all who serve the public or deliver public services, including ministers, civil servants, councillors and local authority officers; should uphold the Seven Principles of Public Life, also known as the Nolan Principles, which are:

Selflessness

Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.

Integrity

Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must disclose and resolve any interests and relationships.

Objectivity

Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.

Accountability

Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.

Openness

Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing.

Honesty

Holders of public office should be truthful.

Leadership

Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.

8. Building on these principles, the following general principles have been developed specifically for the role of councillor.

In accordance with the public trust placed in me, on all occasions:

- I act with integrity and honesty
- I act lawfully
- I treat all persons fairly and with respect; and
- I lead by example and act in a way that secures public confidence in the role of councillor.

In undertaking my role:

- I impartially exercise my responsibilities in the interests of the local community
- I do not improperly seek to confer an advantage, or disadvantage, on any person
- I avoid conflicts of interest
- I exercise reasonable care and diligence; and
- I ensure that public resources are used prudently in accordance with my local authority's requirements and in the public interest.

Application of the Code of Conduct

9. This code of conduct applies to you as soon as you sign your declaration of acceptance of the office of councillor or attend your first meeting as a co-opted member and continues to apply to you until you cease to be a councillor.

10. This code of conduct applies to you when you are acting in your capacity as a councillor which may include when:
 - you misuse your position as a councillor;
 - your actions would give the impression to a reasonable member of the public with knowledge of all the facts that you are acting as a councillor.

11. The Code applies to all forms of communication and interaction, including:
 - at face-to-face meetings
 - at online or telephone meetings
 - in written communication
 - in verbal communication
 - in non-verbal communication
 - in electronic and social media communication, posts, statements and comments.

You are also expected to uphold high standards of conduct and show leadership at all times when acting as a councillor.

Part 1. Standards of councillor conduct

This section sets out your obligations, which are the minimum standards of conduct required of you as a councillor. Should your conduct fall short of these standards, a complaint may be made against you, which may result in action being taken.

Guidance is included to help explain the reasons for the obligations and how they should be followed.

General conduct

1 Respect

As a councillor:

- 1.1 I treat other councillors and members of the public with respect.

- 1.2 I treat local authority employees, employees and representatives of partner organisations and those volunteering for the local authority with respect and respect the role they play.

Respect means politeness and courtesy in behaviour, speech, and in the written word. Debate and having different views are all part of a healthy democracy. As a councillor, you can express, challenge, criticise and disagree with views, ideas, opinions and policies in a robust but civil manner. You should

not, however, subject individuals, groups of people or organisations to personal attack.

In your contact with the public, you should treat them politely and courteously. Rude and offensive behaviour lowers the public's expectations and confidence in councillors.

In return, you have a right to expect respectful behaviour from the public. If members of the public are being abusive, intimidatory or threatening you are entitled to stop any conversation or interaction in person or online and report them to the local authority, the relevant social media provider or the police.

This also applies to fellow councillors, where action could then be taken under this code of conduct, and local authority employees, where concerns should be raised in line with the Part 4 C of the Constitution (the Protocol on Member/Officer Relations).

2 Bullying, harassment and discrimination

As a councillor:

- 2.1 I do not bully any person.
- 2.2 I do not harass any person.
- 2.3 I carry out my duties having regard to the Council's responsibilities under the Public Sector Equality Duty, ensuring that I promote fairness and social justice and do not unlawfully discriminate against any person.

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) characterises bullying as offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour, an abuse or misuse of power through means that undermine, humiliate, denigrate or injure the recipient. Bullying might be a regular pattern of behaviour or a one-off incident, happen face-to-face, on social media, in emails or phone calls, happen in the workplace or at work social events and may not always be obvious or noticed by others.

The Protection from Harassment Act 1997 defines harassment as conduct that causes alarm or distress or puts people in fear of violence and must involve such conduct on at least two occasions. It can include repeated attempts to impose unwanted communications and contact upon a person in a manner that could be expected to cause distress or fear in any reasonable person.

Unlawful discrimination is where someone is treated unfairly because of a protected characteristic. Protected characteristics are specific aspects of a person's identity defined by the Equality Act 2010. They are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

The Equality Act 2010 places specific duties on local authorities. Councillors have a central role to play in ensuring that equality issues are integral to the local authority's performance and strategic aims, and that there is a strong vision and public commitment to equality across public services.

3 Impartiality of officers of the council

As a councillor:

- 3.1 I do not compromise, or attempt to compromise, the impartiality of anyone who works for, or on behalf of, the local authority.

Officers work for the local authority as a whole and must be politically neutral (unless they are political assistants). They should not be coerced or persuaded to act in a way that would undermine their neutrality. You can question officers in order to understand, for example, their reasons for proposing to

act in a particular way, or the content of a report that they have written. However, you must not try and force them to act differently, change their advice, or alter the content of that report, if doing so would prejudice their professional integrity.

4 Confidentiality and access to information

As a councillor:

4.1 I do not disclose information:

- a. given to me in confidence by anyone
- b. acquired by me which I believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, unless:
 - i. I have received the consent of a person authorised to give it;
 - ii. I am required by law to do so;
 - iii. the disclosure is made to a third party for the purpose of obtaining professional legal advice provided that the third party agrees not to disclose the information to any other person; or
 - iv. the disclosure is:
 - a. reasonable and in the public interest; and
 - b. made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the local authority; and
 - c. I have consulted the Monitoring Officer prior to its release.

4.2 I do not improperly use knowledge gained solely as a result of my role as a councillor for the advancement of myself, my friends, my family members, my employer or my business interests.

4.3 I do not prevent anyone from getting information that they are entitled to by law.

Local authorities must work openly and transparently, and their proceedings and printed materials are open to the public, except in certain legally defined circumstances. You should work on this basis, but there will be times when it is required by law that discussions, documents and other information relating to or held by the local authority must be treated in a confidential manner. Examples include personal data relating to individuals or information relating to ongoing negotiations.

5 Disrepute

As a councillor:

5.1 I do not bring my role or local authority into disrepute and hold myself accountable for my decisions and actions, submitting myself to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to my office.

As a councillor, you are trusted to make decisions on behalf of your community and your actions and behaviour are subject to greater scrutiny than that of ordinary members of the public.

You should be aware that your actions might have an adverse impact on you, other councillors and/or your local authority and may lower the public's confidence in you or your local authority's ability to discharge your/its functions. For example, behaviour that is considered dishonest and/or deceitful can bring your local authority into disrepute.

You are able to hold the local authority and fellow councillors to account and are able to constructively challenge and express concern about decisions and processes undertaken by the council whilst continuing to adhere to other aspects of this Code of Conduct.

6 Use of position

As a councillor:

- 6.1 I do not use, or attempt to use, my position improperly to the advantage or disadvantage of myself or anyone else.

Your position as a member of the local authority provides you with certain opportunities, responsibilities, and privileges, and you make choices all the time that will impact others. However, you should not take advantage of these opportunities to further your own or others' private interests or to disadvantage anyone unfairly.

7 Use of local authority resources and facilities

As a councillor:

- 7.1 I do not misuse council resources.
- 7.2 I will, when using the resources of the local authority or authorising their use by others:
- a. act in accordance with the local authority's requirements; and
 - b. ensure that such resources are not used for political purposes unless that use could reasonably be regarded as likely to facilitate, or be conducive to, the discharge of the functions of the local authority or of the office to which I have been elected or appointed.

You may be provided with resources and facilities by the local authority to assist you in carrying out your duties as a councillor.

Examples include:

- office support
- stationery
- equipment such as phones, and computers
- transport
- access and use of local authority buildings and rooms.

These are given to you to help you carry out your role as a councillor more effectively and are not to be used for business or personal gain. They should be used in accordance with the purpose for which they have been provided and the local authority's own policies regarding their use.

8 Complying with the Code of Conduct

As a councillor:

- 8.1 I undertake Code of Conduct training provided by my local authority.
- 8.2 I cooperate with any Code of Conduct investigation and/or determination.
- 8.3 I do not intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is likely to be involved with the administration of any investigation or proceedings.
- 8.4 I comply with any sanction imposed on me following a finding that I have breached the Code of Conduct.

It is extremely important for you as a councillor to demonstrate high standards, for you to have your actions open to scrutiny and for you not to undermine public trust in the local authority or its governance. If you do not understand or are concerned about the local authority's processes in handling a complaint you should raise this with your Monitoring Officer.

Protecting your reputation and the reputation of the local authority

9 Interests

As a councillor:

- 9.1 I register and disclose my interests in accordance with Part 2 of this Code of Conduct.

Section 29 of the Localism Act 2011 requires the Monitoring Officer to establish and maintain a register of interests of members of the authority.

You need to register your interests so that the public, local authority employees and fellow councillors know which of your interests might give rise to a conflict of interest. The register is a public document that can be consulted when (or before) an issue arises. The register also protects you by allowing you to demonstrate openness and a willingness to be held accountable.

You are personally responsible for deciding whether or not you should disclose an interest in a meeting, but it can be helpful for you to know early on if others think that a potential conflict might arise. It is also important that the public know about any interest that might have to be disclosed by you or other councillors when making or taking part in decisions, so that decision making is seen by the public as open and honest. This helps to ensure that public confidence in the integrity of local governance is maintained.

You should note that failure to register or disclose a disclosable pecuniary interest as set out in Table 1 of Part 2 of this Code of Conduct, is a criminal offence under the Localism Act 2011.

Part 2 of this Code of Conduct sets out the detailed provisions on registering and disclosing interests. If in doubt, you should always seek advice from your Monitoring Officer.

10 Gifts and hospitality

As a councillor:

- 10.1 I do not accept gifts or hospitality, irrespective of estimated value, which could give rise to real or substantive personal gain or a reasonable suspicion of influence on my part to show favour from persons seeking to acquire, develop or do business with the local authority or from persons who may apply to the local authority for any permission, licence or other significant advantage.
- 10.2 I register with the Monitoring Officer any gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £50 within 28 days of its receipt.
- 11.3 I register with the Monitoring Officer any significant gift or hospitality that I have been offered but have refused to accept.

In order to protect your position and the reputation of the local authority, you should exercise caution in accepting any gifts or hospitality which are (or which you reasonably believe to be) offered to you because you are a councillor.

The presumption should always be not to accept significant gifts or hospitality. However, there may be times when such a refusal may be difficult if it is seen as rudeness in which case you could accept it but must ensure it is publicly registered.

However, you do not need to register gifts and hospitality which are not related to your role as a councillor, such as Christmas gifts from your friends and family.

It is also important to note that it is appropriate to accept normal expenses and hospitality associated with your duties as a councillor. If you are unsure, do contact your Monitoring Officer for guidance.

Part 2. Registration, disclosure and duties on interests held by a Member

1. Registration of Interests

- 1.1 Within 28 days of becoming a Member or re-election or re-appointment to office Members must register with the Monitoring Officer the interests which fall within the categories set out in Table 1 (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) which are as described in "The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012". Members should also register details of their other personal interests which fall within the categories set out in Table 2 (Other Registerable Interests).
- 1.2 "**Disclosable Pecuniary Interest**" means an interest of the Member, or of his or her partner if (s)he is aware of his or her partner's interest, within the descriptions set out in Table 1 below.
- 1.3 "**Partner**" means a spouse or civil partner, or a person with whom the Member is living as husband or wife, or a person with whom (s)he is living as if they are civil partners.
- 1.4 Members must ensure that their register of interests is kept up-to-date and within 28 days of becoming aware of any new interest, or of any change to a registered interest, notify the Monitoring Officer.
- 1.5 A "**sensitive interest**" is as an interest which, if disclosed, could lead to the Member, or a person connected with the Member, being subject to violence or intimidation.
- 1.6 Where the Member has a 'sensitive interest' (s)he must notify the Monitoring Officer with the reasons why t(s)he believes it is a sensitive interest. If the Monitoring Officer agrees they will withhold the interest from the public register.

2. Non participation in case of disclosable pecuniary interest

- 2.1 Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to one of the Member's Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in Table 1, (s)he must disclose the interest, not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless (s)he has been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', (s)he does not have to disclose the nature of the interest, only that (s)he has an interest.
- 2.2 Dispensation may be granted in limited circumstances, to enable a Member to participate and vote on a matter in which (s)he has a disclosable pecuniary interest.

3. Disclosure of Other Registerable Interests

- 3.1 Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to the financial interest or wellbeing of one of a Member's Other Registerable Interests (as set out in Table 2), (s)he must disclose the interest. (s)he may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless (s)he has been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', the Member does not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

4. Disclosure of Non-Registerable Interests

4.1 Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to a Member’s financial interest or well-being (and is not a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest set out in Table 1) or a financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate, (s)he must disclose the interest. (S)he may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting. Otherwise (s)he must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless (s)he has been granted a dispensation. If it is a ‘sensitive interest’, (s)he does not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

4.2 Where a matter arises at a meeting which affects –

- (1) The Member’s own financial interest or well-being;
- (2) a financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate; or
- (3) a financial interest or wellbeing of a body included under Other Registrable Interests asset out in Table 2

(s)he must disclose the interest (that is, a personal interest). In order to determine whether (s)he can remain in the meeting after disclosing his or her interest the following test should be applied:

4.3 where a matter (referred to in paragraph 4.2) above) affects the financial interest or well-being:

- (1) to a greater extent than it affects the financial interests of the majority of inhabitants of the ward affected by the decision and;
- (2) a reasonable member of the public knowing all the facts would believe that it would affect a Member’s view of the wider public interest (that is, a prejudicial interest)

the Member may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting. Otherwise the Member must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless (s)he has been granted a dispensation.

If it is a ‘sensitive interest’, the Member does not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

5. Dispensation

5.1 A Member may request a dispensation to permit him or her to participate in a meeting where it would not normally possible to do so. The protocol for applying for a dispensation is attached at Appendix B.

6. Table 1: Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

This table sets out the explanation of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in the [Relevant Authorities \(Disclosable Pecuniary Interests\) Regulations 2012](#).

Subject	Description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation (including pensions relating thereto)	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain. This includes any pensions arising therefrom.

Subject	Description
Sponsorship	<p>Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the council) made to the councillor during the previous 12-month period for expenses incurred by him/her in carrying out his/her duties as a councillor, or towards his/her election expenses.</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 made between the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners (or a firm in which such person is a partner, or an incorporated body of which such person is a director* or a body that such person has a beneficial interest in the securities of*) and the council:</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 and Property	<p>Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the council.</p> <p>'Land' excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not give the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/ civil partners (alone or jointly with another) a right to occupy or to receive income.</p>
Licenses	<p>Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the council for a month or longer</p>
Corporate tenancies	<p>Any tenancy where (to the councillor's knowledge)—</p> <p>a) the landlord is the council; and</p> <p>b) the tenant is a body that the councillor, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/ civil partners has a beneficial interest in.</p>
Securities	<p>Any beneficial interest in securities* of a body where—</p> <p>a) that body (to the councillor's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the council; 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 councillor, or his/ her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were a spouse/civil partner, has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.</p>

*'director' includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society.

*'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.

7. Table 2: Other Registrable Interests

7.1 A Member must register as an Other Registerable Interest:

- (1) any unpaid directorships
- (2) any body of which (s)he is a member or is in a position of general control or management and to which (s)he is nominated or appointed by his/her authority
- (3) any body:
 - (a) exercising functions of a public nature
 - (b) directed to charitable purposes or
 - (c) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union)

of which (s)he is a member or in a position of general control or management

8. No Prejudicial Interest

A Member does not have a Prejudicial Interest in any business of the Authority where that business:

- (1) does not affect his/her financial position or the financial position of a person or body described in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Part 2 of this Code
- (2) does not relate to the determining of any approval, consent, licence, permission or registration in relation to that Member or any person or body described in paragraph 3 of this Part 2 of this Code
- (3) relates to the functions of the Authority in respect of:
 - (a) housing, where the Member is a tenant of the Authority provided that those functions do not relate particularly to his/her tenancy or lease
 - (b) school meals or school transport and travelling expenses, where the Member is a parent or guardian of a child in full time education, or is a parent governor of a school, unless it relates particularly to the school which the child attends
 - (c) statutory sick pay under Part IX of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992, where the Member is in receipt of, or is entitled to the receipt of, such pay
 - (d) an allowance, payment or indemnity given to Members
 - (e) any ceremonial honour given to Members and
 - (f) setting Council Tax or a precept under the Local Government Act 1992

9. Prejudicial Interests arising in relation to Overview and Scrutiny Committee

9.1 A Member has a Prejudicial Interest in any business before the Overview and Scrutiny Committee (or of any Scrutiny Body established thereby) where:

- (1) that business relates to a decision made (whether implemented or not) or taken by the Authority' Executive or another Local Authority's Committees, Sub-Committees, Joint Committees or Joint Sub-Committees and
- (2) at the time the decision was made or action was taken, the Member was a member of the Executive, Committee, Sub- Committee, Joint Committee or Joint Sub-Committee mentioned in (a) above and the Member was present when that decision was made or action was taken

10. Compliance with Standing Orders relating to Interests

10.1 Every Member of Luton Borough Council must, in addition to the requirements above, comply with any and all obligations relating to rules contained within the Council's Standing Orders at Part 3 A of the Constitution, namely:

- (1) Council Procedure Rules (Chapter 1)
- (2) Executive Procedure Rules (Part 3)

Appendix A: Arrangements for dealing with standards allegations under the Localism Act 2011

1. Context

- 1.1 These “Arrangements” are made in accordance with section 28 (6) and (7) of the Localism Act 2011. They explain:

- (1) how to make a complaint that a Councillor or co-opted Member of Luton Council has failed to comply with the Code of Conduct for Members; and
- (2) how Luton Council will deal with the complaint.

All complaints will be dealt with in a transparent and timely manner and with a view that complaints are best resolved informally where possible.

2. Informal Resolution

- 2.1 Complainants and Subject Members (Councillors or co-opted Members against whom a complaint has been made) will, depending on the matter, be asked for their views on informal resolution at an early stage. Informal resolution remains open to the parties throughout the process even if a complaint has proceeded to the formal resolution stage.

3. The Code of Conduct

- 3.1 Luton Council’s Code of Conduct for Members is Part 4 A of its Constitution. It can be found on the Council’s website at:

https://m.luton.gov.uk/Page/Show/Council_government_and_democracy/Councils/Pages/Council%20Constitution.aspx

or requested from the Monitoring Officer at Town Hall, Luton, LU1 2BQ.

4. The Independent Person

- 4.1 The Council is required by section 28 (7) of the Localism Act 2011 to appoint at least one Independent Person whose views must be sought and taken into account before making a decision on a complaint that it has decided to investigate. The Council has a panel of Independent Persons appointed by the Council from which it chooses who to consult on each complaint.

In addition, either the Council or the Subject Member may consult the Independent Person at various stages in the complaints process.

Any view given by the Independent Person will be recorded by the Monitoring Officer and kept on file.

5. Making a Complaint

- 5.1 A complaint that a Councillor or a co-opted Member of Luton Council has failed to observe the Code of Conduct should be submitted to:

The Monitoring Officer
Town Hall
Luton
LU1 2BQ

or by email at: standards@luton.gov.uk

or online at: https://myforms.luton.gov.uk/service/Report_a_councillor_complaint

- 5.2 The Monitoring Officer is a senior officer at Luton Council who has statutory responsibility for maintaining the Register of Councillor's Interests and who is responsible for administering the arrangements for complaints about alleged misconduct by councillors and co-opted members.
- 5.3 In order to ensure that the Monitoring Officer has all the information needed to process it, the complaint should be submitted using the model complaint form which can be found on the Council's website or requested from the Monitoring Officer at the above address.
- 5.4 The Council will not investigate an anonymous complaint unless there is a compelling public interest in doing so; therefore, complainants should provide their name, address and, where possible, their email address. The complaint form allows for the complainant to request that his or her identity be treated in confidence.
- 5.5 Complaints that a Councillor has failed to declare a pecuniary interest, or allegations that a Councillor has committed a criminal offence will, unless the complainant has already done so, be referred immediately to the police. The Monitoring Officer shall take no further action except as advised by the Police and shall not refer the complaint to the Subject Member for response. The rest of this procedure will not apply unless the Police decide that the complaint does not meet their prosecution threshold. When it is appropriate to do so, the Monitoring Officer will report the outcomes of such complaints to the Standards Committee.

6. Receipt of Complaint

- 6.1 Within five working days of receipt of a complaint, the Monitoring Officer will acknowledge receipt and initially review the complaint. In reviewing the grounds for the complaint, the Monitoring Officer may take a number of steps, such as:
- (1) Requesting further information from the complainant including evidence to support claims made or background to concerns raised;
 - (2) Referring the matter to an Independent Person for an objective assessment; or
 - (3) Determining that the complaint should not be taken forward for further assessment, based on the following criteria:
 - (a) When did the incident take place?
 - i. If the incident took place some time ago and the complainant has not provided legitimate justification for the delay in raising the matter(s) then it may not be considered.
 - ii. The evidence to support the complaint may be limited or impaired as a result of the delay, for example if the complaint was based on a conversation that took place some time ago and therefore recollection of the conversation may be limited. Generally, complaints that are about events that took place more than 3 months before will not be considered.
 - (b) Was the subject in personal capacity or acting in an official capacity?
 - i. The incident took place before the individual was a Councillor.
 - ii. The incident related to purely personal matters where there is no relation to action taken by the Council (such as a disagreement between neighbours).
 - (c) Is the complaint of a nature that is persistent or unreasonable, politically motivated or exercising a personal vendetta?

- i. The complainant has made a number of complaints, often against the same person which have little / no merit.
 - ii. The complainant is using the complaints system as another avenue for raising matters already considered elsewhere.
 - iii. The complainant is primarily disagreeing with a decision or actions of a political group / party, not the actions / behaviour of the Councillor.
- (d) Is pursuing the complaint in the public interest?
 - i. The matter was an isolated incident.
 - ii. There are no consequences as a result of the matter (for example, it would not impact on the validity of a decision made).
 - iii. The making of a complaint is disproportionate to the issue.
 - iv. There is little / no evidence to support the complaint and it is unlikely such evidence could be found.
- (e) Is the complainant unnecessarily abusive?
 - i. The complainant is overtly hostile or excessively abusive in their language and complaint, and clearly shows they have no regard for the Standards Process.

7. Initial Assessment

- 7.1 Where the Monitoring Officer is satisfied that a complaint should receive further consideration, s/he will notify and supply a full copy of the complaint to the Subject Member and asking each party whether he or she is prepared to consider informal resolution.
- 7.2 The Subject Member will normally be given five working days to respond in writing to the allegations made.
- 7.3 When the Monitoring Officer is in receipt of the Subject Member's response:
 - (1) If appropriate, s/he will seek to resolve the matter informally without the need for a formal investigation. This may include the Subject Member accepting his or her conduct was unacceptable and offering an apology or other remedial action. Where the Subject Member makes a reasonable offer of informal resolution but the Complainant is unwilling to accept the offer the Monitoring Officer can take this into account in deciding whether the matter merits formal investigation.
 - (2) The Monitoring Officer will consider and may consult the Independent Person on the following:
 - (a) was the Subject Member in office at the time of the misconduct?
 - (b) has the Subject Member formally accepted the Code of Conduct?
 - (c) was the Subject Member acting in his or her capacity as a Councillor at the time of the alleged misconduct?

If the answer to these questions is yes, the Monitoring Officer will go on to consider whether the alleged misconduct, if proven, would be a breach of the Code of Conduct.
 - (3) If the answer to this question is yes, the Monitoring Officer will further consider:
 - (a) Is the matter complained of very minor or trivial?
 - (b) Is the complaint vexatious or malicious?

- (c) Is the complaint historical?
 - (d) Would the investigation of the complaint be in the public interest?
 - (e) Any other substantial reasons affecting the decision.
- (4) The Monitoring Officer may (but is not obliged to) consult with the Independent Person before deciding whether to;
- (a) reject the complaint, with reasons;
 - (b) explore further informal resolution of the matter;
 - (c) investigate the matter (or appoint an investigator to investigate the matter); or
 - (d) refer the matter to a Sub-Committee of the Standards Committee (“the Local Assessment Panel”).

8. Monitoring Officer Decision Notice

- 8.1 The Monitoring Officer will issue a Decision Notice (which may take the form of an email) to the Complainant and the Subject Member explaining the reasons for the decision and setting out any other action that may need to be taken. This will be sent to the Complainant and the Subject Member within five days of the Monitoring Officer’s decision.
- 8.2 The Monitoring Officer will, where the Independent Person has been consulted, include the Independent Person’s views in this Decision Notice, but only where appropriate and particularly where the views of the Independent Person differ from those of the Monitoring Officer.
- 8.3 The Monitoring Officer will then report this matter, including an anonymised Decision Notice to the next meeting of the Standards Committee and inform the Committee of any outstanding action on the matter.

9. Referral of the Matter to a Local Assessment Panel

- 9.1 Where the Monitoring Officer considers that:
- (1) the matter is very serious;
 - (2) a conflict of interest has arisen;
 - (3) the matter is particularly complex;
 - (4) the matter is potentially going to attract a high level of public interest;
 - (5) the matter is politically sensitive; or
 - (6) there is any other substantial reason particular to the case in point
- (s)he will refer the matter to a Local Assessment Panel for a decision to be made.

10. Local Assessment Panel arrangements

- 10.1 The Local Assessment Panel will be formed of three Councillors and three Independent Members drawn from the membership of the Standards Committee.
- 10.2 As far as practicable, the Local Assessment Panel should be representative of all the political groups represented on the Council.
- 10.3 The procedure to be followed at a Local Assessment Panel meeting is attached at Annex A.

11. Chairing

11.1 Where a member of the Panel, the Chair of the Standards Committee will normally chair the meeting, if the Chair is not present and the Vice-Chair of the Standards Committee is a member of the Panel and present, the Vice-Chair will chair the meeting. If neither the Standards Committee Chair nor Vice-Chair is present, a chair will be elected from amongst the Councillors on the Local Assessment Panel.

12. Involvement of Independent Persons

12.1 Where the Monitoring Officer has sought the view of an Independent Person prior to the matter being considered by the Local Assessment Panel, that Independent Person will be invited to attend the meeting.

12.2 The Independent Person is not a member of the Committee, however, they have the right to put forward their view and their view will be taken into account the Local Assessment Panel prior to making a decision.

13. Access to Information

13.1 All meetings will be conducted in accordance with the Council's Access to Information Rules.

14. Criteria considered by the Local Assessment Panel

14.1 The Local Assessment Panel will initially consider:

(1) Was the Subject Member acting in their capacity as a Member at the time of the alleged misconduct?

(2) Was he or she in office at the time of the misconduct?

If the answer to these two questions is yes, the Local Assessment Panel will go on to consider the following question:

14.2 Could the Conduct, if proven, be a Breach of the Code of Conduct?

If the answer to this question is yes, the Local Assessment Panel will further consider:

(1) whether, on the evidence provided so far, there appears to be a case to answer;

(2) whether to investigate the complaint would be in the public interest;

(3) any other substantial reason particular to the case in point.

15. Decision of the Local Assessment Panel

15.1 The Local Assessment Panel can decide to:

(1) Take no further action with regard to the complaint, with reasons;

(2) refer the complaint to the Monitoring Officer for investigation; or

(3) refer the complaint to the Monitoring Officer for resolution.

15.2 A Decision Notice, setting out the Local Assessment Panel's decision will be sent to the Subject Member and the Complainant within five working days of the decision.

16. Investigation

- 16.1 If either the Local Assessment Panel or the Monitoring Officer determines that the complaint should be investigated the Monitoring Officer will appoint an Investigating Officer (which may be him or herself), who may be another senior officer of the Council, an officer of another Council or an external investigator.
- 16.2 The Investigating Officer will decide whether they need to meet or speak to the Complainant to understand the nature of the complaint, to obtain an understanding of events, to identify what documents the Investigating Officer needs to see and who the Investigating Officer needs to interview.
- 16.3 The Investigating Officer will contact the Subject Member against whom the complaint has been made to provide him/her with a copy of the complaint and to obtain the his or her explanation of events. The Subject Member will be invited to identify what documents the Investigating Officer needs to see and who in his or her opinion needs to be interviewed.
- 16.4 The Investigating Officer should provide an update and/or regular progress reports on the investigation to the Complainant and Subject Member, Chair and Vice-Chair of Standards Committee and the Monitoring Officer.
- 16.5 At any point during the investigation the Investigating Officer may refer the matter back to the Monitoring Officer if (s)he believes that the matter may be resolved without a complete investigation, or that the complaint should be rejected. The Monitoring Officer will, if the complaint was initially referred by him or her, consider what action to take, or, if the matter was originally referred for investigation by a Local Assessment Panel refer the matter back to the Panel who may make the decision to:
 - (1) continue the investigation.
 - (2) reject the complaint with reasons
 - (3) seek resolution.
- 16.6 If the matter continues, at the end of their investigation, the Investigating Officer will produce a draft report and will send copies of that draft report, in confidence, to the Complainant and to the Subject Member, to give them both an opportunity to identify any matter in the report with which they disagree or which requires more consideration.
- 16.7 Having received and taken account of any comments made on the draft report, the Investigating Officer will submit his or her final report to the Monitoring Officer. An investigation should not normally take more than three months from point of instruction of the Investigating Officer.
- 16.8 Upon receiving the Investigation Report, the Monitoring Officer will decide whether to take no further action, to refer to a Sub-Committee (a "Local Adjudication Panel") or to decide on other action in relation to the case. The Monitoring Officer will need to consult with the Independent Person when making this decision.
- 16.9 A Decision Notice, setting out the Monitoring Officer's decision will normally be sent to the Subject Councillor and the Complainant within five working days of the decision.
- 16.10 No decision on whether the Code has been breached will be made at this stage.

17. Hearings

- 17.1 If the matter is referred to a Local Adjudication Panel for a hearing, where practicable, the same Members as formed the Local Assessment Panel will comprise the Local Adjudication Panel. The procedure for the conduct of the hearing is attached at Annex B.
- 17.2 The Independent Person is invited to attend all meetings of the Local Adjudication Panel and his or her views will be sought and taken into consideration before the Local Adjudication Panel takes any decision on whether the Subject Member's conduct constitutes a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct and also as to any action to be taken following a finding of a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct.
- 17.3 The Local Adjudication Panel may conclude that the Subject Member did not breach the Code of Conduct, and so will dismiss the complaint.
- 17.4 If the Local Adjudication Panel concludes that the Subject Member has breached the Code of Conduct, the Chair of the Panel will inform the Subject Member of this finding and the Local Adjudication Panel will then consider what action, if any, should be taken as a result of the Subject Member's failure to comply with the Code.
- 17.5 Before reaching a decision on sanctions, the Local Adjudication Panel will give the Councillor an opportunity to make representations and will again consult with the Independent Person.

18. Sanctions

- 18.1 The Council has delegated to the Local Adjudication Panel authority to take such action in respect of Subject Members as may be necessary to promote and maintain high standards of conduct. Some examples of sanctions that may apply are:
- (1) censure the Member;
 - (2) report its findings to the Council for information;
 - (3) instruct the Monitoring Officer to arrange training for the Member;
 - (4) recommend the Group Leader remove the Member from Committees or Executive;
 - (5) if applicable, recommend Full Council replace the Member as Leader;
 - (6) withdraw facilities (only where this is an appropriate response in the context of the acts complained of and must not prevent the Subject Member from carrying out their duties as a Member); or
 - (7) bar from the offices and put on single point of contact (only where this is an appropriate response in the context of the acts complained of and must not prevent the Subject Member from carrying out their duties as a Member).
- 18.2 The Standards Committee has no power to suspend or disqualify the Member or to withdraw any Special Responsibility Allowances to which the Member may be entitled under the Council's Members' Allowances Scheme. Any sanctions applied will, only commence after the appeal period has expired and any appeal has been concluded.
- 18.3 A Decision Notice, setting out the Panel's decision will be sent to the Subject Member and the Complainant within five working days of the decision.

19. Publication

- 19.1 All final decisions will be published on the Council's website once the Complainant and Subject Member have been notified.

- 19.2 Once a matter is concluded any investigation report will also be published on the Council's website.
- 19.3 The Monitoring Officer will decide if any redaction is necessary in respect of the above documents.
20. **Appeal**
- 20.1 If either the Complainant or the Subject Member is dissatisfied with the outcome, (s)he may appeal to the Monitoring Officer at the above address (as indicated in section 4).
- 20.2 Any appeal must be received in writing within 10 working days of issue of the written decision notice and may only be made on the grounds of:
- (1) the procedure being wrongly applied; or
 - (2) new evidence has come to light since the meeting of the Local Adjudication Panel; or
 - (3) there has been a misdirection in law
- which has, in the appellant's view, resulted in an unfair decision.
- 20.3 The Monitoring Officer will assess the appellant's submission to ensure it meets the grounds of appeal. In doing so, the Monitoring Officer may, but is not obliged to, consult the Legal Clerk to the Panel and the Independent Person. Where it is uncertain whether or not a submission meets the grounds of appeal, the Monitoring Officer will refer the submission to an Appeals Panel and, in that circumstance, the first item of business that the Appeals Panel will consider is to determine whether the submission has or has not met the grounds for appeal.
- 20.4 Where an appellant's submission meets, or may meet, the grounds for appeal, an Appeals Panel consisting of no fewer than three Members of the Standards Committee, representative of each of the political groups represented on the Council where possible, will be convened to hear the appeal.
- 20.5 The members of the Appeals Panel must not previously have sat on either the Local Assessment Panel or Local Adjudication Panel relating to the complaint in question. A different Independent Person will also be asked to give his or her views.
- 20.6 Depending on the subject matter of the appeal it may be appropriate to conduct the matter on papers only.
- 20.7 A Decision Notice, setting out the Appeals Panel's decision will be sent to the Subject Member and the Complainant within ten working days of the decision.
- 20.8 There is no further right to appeal in the Council process.
21. **Explanatory note**
- 21.1 Independent Members – although no longer required by law, Luton Council has decided to continue to appoint members of the public to its Standards Committee as independent members. They bring a different perspective to the issues considered by the Committee. They sit on Local Assessment and Local Adjudication Panels and take a full part in the discussion but they do not vote. All decisions are made by those members of the panels who are Councillors.

- 21.2 Independent Person - the role of “independent person” has been created by the Localism Act 2011. The Act requires all local authorities to adopt a code of conduct for their elected members and to appoint at least one independent person to assist the Council in dealing with complaints that the code of conduct may have been breached. If the Council has decided to investigate an allegation that the code of conduct has been breached then the views of the independent person must be sought, and taken into account, before the Council makes its decision on any such allegation. The Council may (at the discretion of the Monitoring Officer) also seek the views of the independent person in relation to allegations where no decision to investigate has been made. In addition any Councillor, who has been complained about may seek the views of the independent person(s).
- 21.3 An independent member of the Standards Committee may not act as the independent person in relation to any complaint being considered by the Council.

Annex 1 to Appendix A: Standards Committee Local Assessment Panel

1. Procedure

- 1.1 The Local Assessment Panel (“the Panel”) will be assisted on matters of law and procedure by its Clerk who will be one of the Council’s solicitors (“the Panel’s advisor”).
- 1.2 Election of Chair (The Chair must be an Elected Member).
- 1.3 The Chair of the Panel (“the Chair”) will give a very brief outline of the allegation before the Panel and introduce the Members of the Panel, the Independent Person (if present), the Panel’s advisor, the Monitoring Officer (or his/her representative), and any other persons present. The Panel’s advisor will briefly outline the procedure to be followed and confirm that those present understand it.
- 1.4 The meeting will be held in private as the papers contain exempt information concerning an identifiable individual.
- 1.5 The Panel may take legal advice from the Panel's advisor at any time during the meeting or while they are considering the outcome. The substance of any legal advice given should be shared with the Subject Member and the Monitoring Officer if they are present.
- 1.6 The Monitoring Officer (or their representative) will present the report into the allegation against the Subject Member, outlining the substance of the allegations, setting out the manner in which it is alleged that he/she has breached the Council’s Code of Conduct for Members (“the Code”) and any initial response from the Subject Member in relation to that allegation..
- 1.7 The Panel may question the Monitoring Officer.
- 1.8 The Monitoring Officer will sum up his/her case.
- 1.9 The Independent Person (if present) will give his/her views to the Panel.
- 1.10 The Panel's Advisor will then raise any points that need to be raised before the matter is determined.
- 1.11 The Panel will then retire and all those present except for the Panel, the Panel’s Advisor, and any person present solely for the purpose of taking notes of the meeting, will then withdraw whilst the Panel makes its deliberations.
- 1.12 The Panel will announce their decision in the presence of all parties as to whether appears to be a case to answer and, if so, the steps that it considers should be taken in relation to the further investigation into the allegation and the adjudication of the allegation. .
- 1.13 As soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, the Panel’s advisor shall prepare a formal decision notice in consultation with the Chair of the Panel, and send a copy to the Complainant, the Subject Member and the Monitoring Officer. The Monitoring Officer will ensure that the decision notice is made available for public inspection and report the decision to the next convenient meeting of the Council’s Standards Committee.

Annex 2 to Appendix A: Standards Committee Local Adjudication Panel

1. Hearings procedure

- 1.1 The Local Adjudication Panel (“the Panel”) will be assisted on matters of law and procedure by its Clerk who will be one of the Council’s solicitors (“the Panel’s advisor”).
- 1.2 The Chair of the Panel will usually be the member of the Panel who chaired the meeting of the Local Assessment Panel. If that person is not available, a Chair of the Panel (“the Chair”) will be elected.
- 1.3 The Chair will give a very brief outline of the allegation before the Panel and introduce the Members of the Panel, the Monitoring Officer, the Independent Person, the Panel’s advisor, the person presenting the findings of the investigation into the allegation (“the Investigating Officer”), the complainant(s) if present, the Member subject to the allegation (“the Subject Member”) if present and any other persons present. The Chair will outline the procedure to be followed and confirm that those present understand it.
- 1.4 The Subject Member may be represented or accompanied by counsel or a solicitor or, with the permission of the Panel, any other person.
- 1.5 The hearing will normally be in public, unless the Panel has decided, on the advice of the Monitoring Officer, to hold the meeting in private because the papers contain exempt information identifying an individual and the public interest in withholding that information is greater than the public interest in disclosing it. That decision will be taken prior to the publication of the agenda.
- 1.6 If the meeting is to be held in public, the Panel will consider, having regard to any representations made by the Subject Member and to the public interest, whether to hear the matter after the passing of a resolution to exclude the public from the meeting. Any such resolution may only be passed on the grounds set out in Section 100A and Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972.
- 1.7 The Panel may take legal advice, in private if necessary, from the Panel’s advisor at any time during the hearing or while they are considering the outcome. The substance of any legal advice given should be shared with the Subject Member and the Investigating Officer if they are present.
- 1.8 The Investigating Officer will present the report into the allegation against the Subject Member including any findings of fact in the report and the Investigating Officer’s findings in relation to whether the Subject Member has breached the Council’s Code of Conduct for Members (“the Code”).
- 1.9 The complainant(s) (if present) may question the Investigating Officer.
- 1.10 The Subject Member may question the Investigating Officer.
- 1.11 The Panel may question the Investigating Officer.
- 1.12 The Investigating Officer may call any witness(es).
- 1.13 The complainant(s) may question any witness(es) brought by the Investigating Officer.
- 1.14 The Subject Member may question any witness(es) called by the Investigating Officer.
- 1.15 The Panel may question any witness called by the Investigating Officer.

- 1.16 The Investigating Officer may ask further questions of any witness in order to clarify any point brought out in questioning of the witness by the compliant(s), Subject Member or the Panel.
- 1.17 The Subject Member or their representative will present his/her case in relation to the Investigating Officer's findings and whether (s)he has breached the Code. If the Subject Member admits that (s)he has breached the Code the Panel may move to Paragraph 21 below.
- 1.18 The Investigating Officer may question the Subject Member.
- 1.19 The Panel may question the Subject Member.
- 1.20 The Subject Member may call any witness(es).
- 1.21 The Investigating Officer may question any witness called by the Subject Member.
- 1.22 The Panel may question any witness called by the Subject Member.
- 1.23 The Subject Member may ask further questions of any witness in order to clarify any point brought out in questioning of the witness by the Investigating Officer or the Panel.
- 1.24 The Independent Person may ask questions of the Investigating Officer, the Subject Member and any witness called by the Investigating Officer or the Subject Member after such persons have been questioned by the Panel.
- 1.25 The Subject Member will sum up his/her case in relation to the findings in the Investigation report of whether there has been a breach of the Code.
- 1.26 The Independent Person will give his views to the Panel. The Panel must take into account the views of the Independent Person before reaching a decision
- 1.27 The Panel will then retire or all those present except for the Panel, the Monitoring Officer, the Panel's advisor and any person present solely for the purpose of taking notes of the meeting, will then withdraw. If the hearing has been in public the Committee will need to pass a resolution under Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972 to exclude the public from the meeting. .
- 1.28 The Panel will announce their decision as to whether there has been a breach of the Code in the presence of all parties, and this will normally be after passing a resolution that the public should no longer be excluded from the meeting.
- 1.29 If the Panel decide that the Subject Member has not breached the Code, the Panel will consider whether they should make any recommendations to the Council.
- 1.30 If the Panel decide that the Subject Member has breached the Code then Paragraphs 30 to 39 below will apply.
- 1.31 The Panel may request or allow the person who made the allegation against the Subject Member ("the Complainant"), whether or not called as a witness, to make a statement in relation to the effect on the Complainant of any conduct of the Subject Member towards the Complainant which is the subject of the allegation. Such a statement may be made in person to the Panel or may be submitted in writing, but if submitted in writing will be shown to both the Investigating Officer and the Subject Member. A Complainant who makes such a statement may be questioned by the Panel but may not be questioned in relation to the statement by the Investigating Officer or the Subject Member without the consent of the Panel.

- 1.32 The Investigating Officer may make representations as to whether the Panel should impose a sanction and what form any sanction should take.
- 1.33 The Panel may question the Investigating Officer in relation to any such representations.
- 1.34 The Subject Member may make representations as to whether the Panel should impose a sanction and what form any sanction should take.
- 1.35 The Panel may question the Subject Member in relation to any such representations.
- 1.36 The Monitoring Officer and the Panel's advisor will then raise any points that need to be raised before the matter is determined.
- 1.37 The Subject Member will be asked whether there is anything further he/she wishes to say.
- 1.38 The Independent Person will then give their views on the appropriate sanction, if any, to be imposed.
- 1.39 The Panel will then retire or all those present except for the Panel, the Monitoring Officer, the Panel's advisor and any person present solely for the purpose of taking notes of the meeting, will then withdraw. If the hearing has been in public the Committee will need to pass a resolution under Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972 to exclude the public from the meeting.
- 1.40 The Panel will come to a decision as to the sanction to be imposed.
- 1.41 The Panel will announce its decision in the presence of all parties, and this will normally be after passing a resolution that the public should no longer be excluded from the meeting. A full written decision will be prepared by the Panel's advisor, in consultation with the Monitoring Officer, for approval by the Chair and sent to the Subject Member and the Investigating Officer and any other relevant parties within five working days of the Hearing.
- 1.42 An appeal against the decision of the Panel may only be made on specified grounds within 10 working days of the issue of the written decision. Details of that process will be set out in the written decision.

Appendix B: Luton Council Dispensations Protocol

1. Guide to Dispensations

- 1.1 The council is responsible for determining requests for a dispensation by a member under s.33 of the Localism Act 2011. The council may grant a dispensation to an elected or co-opted member on a matter with which they would otherwise not be permitted to deal, as a result of having a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest.
- 1.2 This guide explains:
 - (1) The purpose and effect of dispensations
 - (2) The procedure for requesting dispensations
 - (3) The criteria applied in determining dispensation requests
 - (4) The terms of dispensations
- 1.3 Until a dispensation is granted, a member may not participate in the consideration of the matter before the council (or any committee or sub-committee) in which they have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest.
- 1.4 A member may also have a close Personal Interest under the Member Code of Conduct and should also use this same procedure to request a dispensation in respect of that interest.

2. Purpose and effect of dispensations

- 2.1 In certain circumstances, members may be granted a dispensation that enables them to take part in council business where this would otherwise be prohibited because they have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest or a close Personal Interest. Provided members act within the terms of their dispensation there is deemed to be no breach of the Code of Conduct or the law.
- 2.2 Section 31(4) of the Localism Act 2011 states that dispensations may allow the member to:
 - (1) participate, or participate further, in any discussion of the matter at the meeting(s); and/or
 - (2) participate in any vote, or further vote, taken on the matter at the meeting(s)
- 2.3 If a dispensation is granted, the member may remain in the room where the meeting considering the business is being held.
- 2.4 Please note: if a member participates in a meeting where they have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest and they do not have a dispensation, they may be committing a criminal offence under section 34 of the Localism Act 2011.
- 2.5 The same procedure will be used for applications close Personal Interests, enabling a member to remain in the meeting and to speak and vote.

3. Process for making requests

- 3.1 A request for dispensation must be made on an individual basis. Any member who wishes to apply for a dispensation should fully complete a Dispensation Application Form (Appendix 1) and submit it to the Monitoring Officer, explaining why it is desirable and appropriate to grant the dispensation.

4. Approval Process

- 4.1 The Monitoring Officer (or Deputy Monitoring Officer where the Monitoring Officer is absent) may only grant a dispensation to a member who has a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest or close Personal Interest, allowing them to participate in any discussion of a matter at a
- 4.2 meeting and/or to participate in any vote on the matter (as per paragraph 2 above), if they consider that:
- (1) without the dispensation, the number of persons prohibited from participating in any particular business would be so great a proportion of the body transacting the business as to impede the transaction of the business,
 - (2) without the dispensation, the representation of different political groups on the body transacting any particular business would be so upset as to alter the likely outcome of any vote relating to the business,
 - (3) without the dispensation, each member of the authority's Executive would be prohibited from participating in any particular business to be transacted by the Executive,
 - (4) granting the dispensation is in the interests of persons living in the authority's area, or
 - (5) it is otherwise appropriate to grant a dispensation.
- 4.3 The Standards Committee also has the delegated power to agree dispensations.
- 4.4 Applications dealt with by the Monitoring Officer will normally be determined within 10 working days.
- 4.5 Applications made to the Standards Committee will go to the next ordinary meeting or it may be appropriate to arrange a special meeting at the discretion of the chair of the committee. Applications must be received at least 15 working days before a meeting to enable a report to be prepared and the agenda published in accordance with the Council's usual timescale.
- 4.6 The Monitoring Officer will formally notify the member of the decision and reasons in writing at the earliest opportunity and in any event within 5 working days of the decision.

5. Criteria for determination of requests

- 5.1 In reaching a decision on a request for a dispensation, the Monitoring Officer (in consultation with an Independent Person) will consider:
- (1) The nature of the member's interest
 - (2) The extent to which the request could have been avoided or other arrangements could be made
 - (3) The need to maintain public confidence in the conduct of the council's business
 - (4) The extent to which there is some personal benefit and the extent of the public benefit obtained by agreeing to a dispensation
 - (5) The possible outcome of the proposed vote
 - (6) The need for efficient and effective conduct of the council's business
 - (7) Any other relevant circumstances

6. Terms of dispensations

- 6.1 Dispensations may be:

- (1) Granted for one meeting or for a period not exceeding 4 years
- (2) Subject to specific conditions, e.g. notification of any material change in circumstances arising from the dispensation

7. Disclosure of decision

- 7.1 Any member who has been granted a dispensation must declare the nature and existence of the dispensation before the commencement of any business to which it relates.
- 7.2 A copy of the dispensation will be kept with the Register of Members' Interests.

8. Dispensations for Conflicts of Interest when taking Executive decisions

- 8.1 Under regulations 12 and 13 of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012, the record of an Executive decision made either at meetings or by individuals, must include:
 - (1) details of any conflict of interest either declared by any member of the body which made the decision or declared by any Executive member consulted by the member or officer taking the decision which relates to that decision;
 - (2) In respect of any such conflict of interest, a note of dispensation granted by the Chief Executive.
- 8.2 Please note: A conflict of interest is broader than a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest. It can be any interest that conflicts (or may reasonably be perceived to conflict) with a member's duty to take decisions only in the public interest in the light of material considerations.

Annex 1 to Appendix B: Application for a dispensation under section 33 of the Localism Act 2011 in respect of a disclosable pecuniary interest

Form details

To: Luton Council's Monitoring Officer

Please provide the answers to the following questions

(1) Name of member:

A member who has a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest or close Personal Interest in a matter that is under consideration may not participate in the consideration of that matter by the council, a committee or sub-committee or by the Executive or a committee of the Executive unless they have first obtained a dispensation from the council.

You may apply for a dispensation by completing this form and sending it to the Monitoring Officer.

(2) What is the matter for which dispensation is sought?

Please provide full details including amounts where the matter involves funding or finance.

(3) For which type of meeting is dispensation sought?

(Full Council, Executive, Committee or Sub-Committee) (if a Committee or Sub-Committee, which?)

(4) What is the nature of the Disclosable Pecuniary Interest or close Personal Interest?

Please provide full details.

(5) What is the date of the meeting(s) at which this matter is to be considered?

(6) For how long is the dispensation needed?

Please note that it cannot be longer than 4 years nor exceed the term of office of the member concerned.

(7) Do you benefit personally from the business to which this application relates?

If "yes" the full details must be provided of the nature and extent.

(8) How is the business of the council being impeded in the absence of a dispensation?

(9) Are there any other factors that might help the council to reach a decision on the application?

(10) Are you seeking a dispensation to speak and vote?

Yes/ No

(11) Are you seeking a dispensation to speak but not vote?

Yes/ No

Please complete, sign and return to the Monitoring Officer