

Corporate Governance Committee – 25 June 2012

Present: Councillors Beaven, Coles, Denington, Gaines, Govier, Hall, Henley, Hunt, Miss James, R Lees, Mrs Stock-Williams and A Wedderkopp.

Officers: Mr A Brown (South West Audit Partnership), Mr P Fitzgerald (Financial Services Manager), Maggie Hammond (Strategic Finance Officer) and Tonya Meers (Legal and Democratic Services Manager).

Also Present: Councillor Morrell and Messrs S Mallon and P Lappin (Audit Commission).

(The meeting commenced at 6.15 pm)

1. Appointment of Chairman

Resolved that Councillor Reed be appointed as Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee for the remainder of the Municipal Year.

2. Appointment of Vice-Chairman

Resolved that Councillor A Wedderkopp be appointed as Vice-Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee for the remainder of the Municipal Year.

3. Minutes

The minutes of the meetings held on 12 March 2012 were taken as read and were signed.

4. Declaration of Interests

Councillor Miss James declared a personal interest as an employee of Viridor.

5. The Localism Act 2011 – The Amended Standards Regime

The Localism Act 2011 had made fundamental changes to the system of regulation of standards of conduct for elected and co-opted Members. The long awaited regulations had now been issued and the Council needed to approve various aspects of the regulations in order to comply with the legislation.

A detailed report describing the changes was submitted to the Corporate Governance Committee for consideration. A number of actions to implement the new regime had been recommended for approval.

The Council would remain under a statutory duty to promote and maintain high standards of conduct for its elected and co-opted Members and the arrangements that the Council put in place would provide evidence of compliance with that duty.

Resolved that it be recommended to Full Council that:-

- (1) The proposed Code of Conduct annexed to these Minutes at Appendix 1 be adopted;
- (2) A Standards Committee comprising of five (5) elected Members, (voting), two (2) independent co-optees, (non-voting), and 2 parish representatives, (non-voting) be appointed;
- (3) One Independent person and one Reserve be appointed to undertake the functions set out in the report submitted to the Corporate Governance Committee;
- (4) The Independent Person be paid an annual allowance the equivalent of the Chairman of the existing Standards Committee until 30 June 2013;
- (5) Three Members of the Corporate Governance Committee and the Monitoring Officer be given delegated authority to undertake the interviews and recruitment of the Independent Person and Reserve;
- (6) The Reserve Independent Person be able to claim any relevant expenses;
- (7) The Monitoring Officer be required to:-
 - (a) prepare and maintain a new Register of Members Interests to comply with the requirements of the Act and of the Council's Code of Conduct, once adopted, and ensure that it was available for inspection as required by the Act;
 - (b) ensure that all Members were informed of their duty to register interests;
 - (c) prepare and maintain new Registers of Members' Interests for each Parish Council to comply with the Act and any Code of Conduct adopted by each Parish Council and ensure that both were available for inspection as required by the Act; and
 - (d) arrange to inform and train Parish Clerks on the new registration arrangements;
- (8) It be agreed that the power to grant dispensations be delegated as set out below:-
 - (a) on the Grounds set out in Paragraph 9 (i) and (iv) of the report submitted to the Corporate Governance Committee to the Monitoring Officer with an appeal to the Standards Committee, and

(b) on Grounds set out in Paragraph 9 (ii), (iii) and (v) of the report submitted to the Corporate Governance Committee to the Standards Committee, after consultation with the Independent Person;

(9) The arrangements set out in Appendix 2 to these Minutes be adopted and that:-

- (a) The Monitoring Officer be appointed as the Proper Officer to receive complaints of failure to comply with the Code of Conduct;
- (b) The Monitoring Officer be given delegated power, after consultation with the Independent Person, to determine whether a complaint merited formal investigation and to arrange such investigation. The Monitoring Officer be instructed to seek resolution of complaints without formal investigation wherever practicable, and that officer be given discretion to refer decisions on investigation to the Standards Committee where it was deemed inappropriate for the Monitoring Officer to take the decision, and to report quarterly to the Standards Committee on the discharge of this function;
- (c) Where the investigation found no evidence of failure to comply with the Code of Conduct, the Monitoring Officer be instructed to close the matter, providing a copy of the report and findings of the investigation to the complainant, the Member concerned, the Independent Person, and reporting the findings to the Standards Committee for information;
- (d) Where the investigation found evidence of a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct the Monitoring Officer, in consultation with the Independent Person, be authorised to seek local resolution to the satisfaction of the complainant in appropriate cases, with a summary report for information to the Standards Committee. Where such local resolution was not appropriate or not possible, the Monitoring Officer would report the investigation findings to a Hearings Panel of the Standards Committee for local hearing;
- (e) Full Council delegated to a Hearings Panels such of its powers as could be delegated to take decisions in respect of a Member who was found on hearing to have failed to comply with the Code of Conduct, such actions to include:-
 - Reporting its findings to Council [*or to the Parish Council*] for information;
 - Recommending to the Member's Group Leader (or in the case of un-grouped Members, recommend to Council or

to Committees) that he/she be removed from any or all Committees or Sub-Committees of the Council;

- Recommending to the Leader of the Council that the Member be removed from the Executive, or removed from particular Portfolio responsibilities;
- Instructing the Monitoring Officer to *[or recommending that the Parish Council]* arrange training for the Member;
- Removing *[or recommending to the Parish Council that the Member be removed]* from all outside appointments to which he/she had been appointed or nominated by the authority *[or by the Parish Council]*;
- Withdrawing *[or recommending to the Parish Council that it withdrew]* facilities provided to the Member by the Council, such as a computer, website and/or email and Internet access; or
- Excluding *[or recommending that the Parish Council exclude]* the member from the Council's offices or other premises, with the exception of meeting rooms as necessary for attending Council, Committee and Sub-Committee meetings; and

(10) The changes to the Constitution as set out in Appendix 3 to these Minutes be agreed.

6. Audit Commission Report – Audit of Financial Controls

Mr Stephen Mallon reported that the Audit Commission would shortly be commencing their formal audit of Taunton Deane's Financial Statements for 2011/2012.

In preparation for this, the Audit Commission had carried out some early work on the Councils financial systems, including General Ledger, Accounts payable (creditors), Accounts receivable (debtors), Payroll, Property Plant and Equipment, Council Tax, Non-domestic Rates, Housing Rents, Housing Benefits, Car Park income, Cash receipting, Treasury Management and Deane DLO (Cosy) system.

This had helped identify any risks in the Council's control regime, and this then had been built into the auditors work plans.

The conclusion of this early review was set out in the Audit Commission's report and action plan which was submitted for the information of Members.

Mr Mallon advised Members that he was satisfied with the controls in place and there were no significant issues.

Resolved that the Audit Commission's report on the audit of financial controls be noted.

7. SAP Controls Update

Taunton Deane Borough Council had introduced the SAP system in April 2009.

Considered report previously circulated, which provided details of the risks identified within the separate modules of SAP. The appendices of the report included the current controls in place and the ongoing work on controls.

Members discussed the implementation of SAP and made a number of comments with regard to current staff, debts being chased and manual payments.

Members congratulated the team as no duplicate payments had been made.

Resolved that the report be noted.

8. Health and Safety Strategy for 2012 – 2013

Considered report previously circulated, concerning the Health and Safety Strategy for 2012-2013.

Members were advised that the Corporate Management Team (CMT) had agreed to a 12 month consolidation and compliance audit approach to the new Strategy led by each Theme Manager and supported by the Corporate H&S Advisor, Safety Representative and SWAP.

The object was to ensure:-

- Visible ownership and leadership of H&S within each Theme;
- High levels of compliance with relevant Corporate documentation;
- Delivery of a 'can do' and a 'H&S matters' culture;
- Reliable data for the quarterly reports; and
- Establishment of Management monitoring and review of H&S.

Health and safety report updates would be brought to the Corporate Governance Committee on a quarterly basis.

No significant risks or accidents were reported.

Members thanked David Woodbury (Corporate Health and Safety Advisor) for a comprehensive report.

Resolved to note:-

- the new strategy;

- the accident report summary; and
- that there had been no new significant risks or incidents.

9. Debt Recovery Update

Considered report previously circulated, detailing how the Council was managing the collection of its miscellaneous income debts.

Southwest One's Accounts Receivable team provided a key service in managing the sundry debt recovery process on the Council's behalf.

Since 1 April 2009 the majority of the Council's sundry debts had been administered using the SAP computer system.

The Council's Corporate and Client Services team regularly monitored the level of sundry debt arrears. The level of sundry debt arrears in SAP was reported quarterly to the Executive and Corporate Scrutiny Committee as part of the Council's quarterly corporate scorecard.

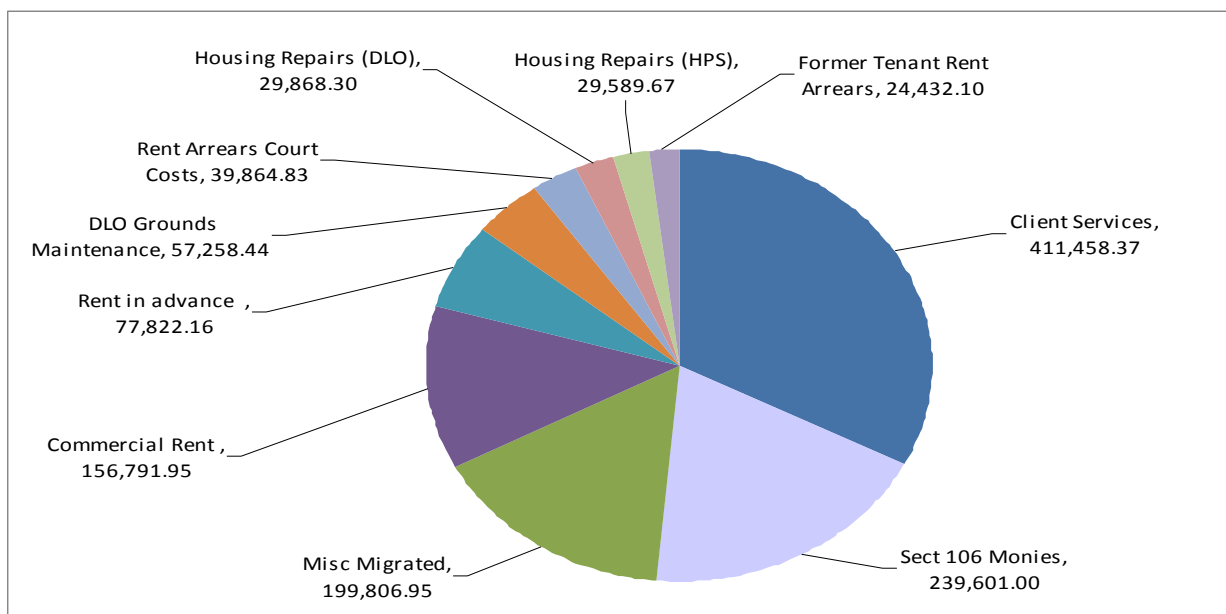
Performance

Responsibility	2010/2011	2011/2012
Southwest One Accounts Receivable Service & TDBC Services	Outstanding 1 June 2011: £ 2.56M	Outstanding 1 June 2012: £1.99M
	Debt over 90 days old 1 June 2011: £1.98m	Debt over 90 days old 1 June 2012: £1.44m

TABLE 1 - Outstanding invoices

The value of debt more than 90 days old at 1st June 2012 was **27% lower** than at the corresponding time in 2011 and was less than half the value at 1 June 2010.

Table 3 - Top 10 sundry debt account types (by value), which had debts over 90 days old outstanding (at 1st June 2012)



Write-Offs

During 2011/2012 £515,000 of irrecoverable sundry debt had been written-off. This was largely the result of Theme Managers having been given an instruction to review their long outstanding debts, particularly those which had migrated onto SAP from the Council's previous sundry debtors system in 2009.

A number of debts which were irrecoverable, typically due to insolvency, the debtor having absconded, or the debtor having died without sufficient estate should have ideally been passed for write-off much sooner but had been left open.

Council Tax

Responsibility	2010/2011	2011/2012
Southwest One Revenues & Benefits Service	Billed: £50.7m	Billed: £51.4m
	% Collected: 98.21%	% Collected: 98.34%
	Total Outstanding 31 March 2012: £851,021 for 2011/2012	

	(£4.1m for all years)
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In 2011/2012 98.34% of Council Tax was collected within the financial year.

The performance exceeded the target set of 97.8%.

At 31 March 2012 99.43% of the £646,100,000 which Taunton Deane had billed in earlier financial years (e.g. between 1 April 1993 and 31 March 2011) had been collected.

During 2011/2012 £325,000 of irrecoverable debt was written off. (£26,00 related to 2011/2012 debts and £299,000 related to debts raised in earlier years).

Non-Domestic Rates

Responsibility	2010/2011	2011/2012
Southwest One Revenues & Benefits Service	Billed: £34.8m	Billed: £ 37.6m
	% Collected: 99.01%	% Collected: 99.22%
	Total Outstanding 31 March 2012: £292k for 2011/2012 (£3.8m for all years)	

In 2011/2012 the percentage of Non-Domestic rates which were collected within the financial year was 99.22%.

The performance **significantly exceeded** the target set of 98.40% and was likely to represent **top quartile** performance nationally.

During 2011/2012 £391,000 of irrecoverable debt was written off. (£53,000 related to 2011/2012 debts and £338,000 related to debts raised in earlier years)

Housing Benefit Overpayments

Responsibility	2010/2011	2011/2012
Southwest One Revenues & Benefits Service	Outstanding March: £ 0.96m	Outstanding 31 March: £ 0.98m

Of the £983,000 outstanding, £358,000 was being recovered by deductions from on-going entitlement to Housing Benefit.

In-year collection of Overpaid Housing Benefit debt at 31 March 2012 was 91.59 %.

Housing Rent (Current Tenancies)

Responsibility	2010/2011	2011/2012
TDBC Housing Services	98.1% collected	98.4% collected
	Outstanding 31 March 2012: £ 361,530.51	

The target for 2011/2012 was 98.3% and the Estates team achieved 98.43%.

During 2011/12 £83,706 rent was written off.

Resolved that the positive collection trends achieved over the past 12 months against the backdrop of the significant economic downturn, be noted.

10. Internal Audit Plan – Annual Opinion 2011-2012 and Progress Quarter 1 2012-2013

Considered report previously circulated, concerning the outturn position of the Internal Audit Plan for 2011/2012.

Details of the audits carried out under the following headings were submitted:-

- Operational;
- Information Systems;
- Key Controls; and
- Governance and Fraud.

As a result of the work undertaken during 2011/2012, the South West Audit Partnership (SWAP) was able to offer a 'reasonable' level of assurance in relation to the internal control environment at Taunton Deane.

Noted that out of the completed audits, 10 had been assessed as partial, 14 assessed as reasonable and three as comprehensive. Where weaknesses had been identified, the relevant officers had confirmed that they had or would be taking the necessary action to address these findings.

Further reported that the report also included details of the Audit Plan for 2012/2013.

Resolved that the report be noted.

11. Internal Audit – Review of Effectiveness

Considered report previously circulated, regarding a recent review that had been undertaken into the effectiveness of Internal Audit.

The Internal Audit function formed a part of the Corporate Governance and Internal Control Framework that provided accountability to stakeholders on all areas of the Corporate Plan.

The function was provided to Taunton Deane Borough Council and a number of other local authorities in the region by the South West Audit Partnership (SWAP).

SWAP's opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's internal control framework formed a key part of the evidence used in preparing the corporate Annual Governance Statement (AGS) for 2011/2012, which would be published at the same time as the Council's Statement of Accounts later this year

Details of the review which had been undertaken by the Council's Section 151 Officer, Shirlene Adam, were submitted.

The review had found that overall, the team performed at a satisfactory level, and that this view was supported by the comments of external auditors.

In reviewing SWAP's performance, the Management Board had agreed Standards of Service which would help ensure that each partner received the same level and quality of service. Full details were submitted for the information of Members.

The following actions were recommended for the current financial year:-

- To fully implement the agreed Standards of Service;
- To review the current Governance arrangements of the SWAP Partnership and make recommendations for improvement;
- To support the Council in using the MKI management information system for monitoring progress against audit recommendations;
- To ensure that the controls tested, and the sample sizes used, met the requirements of the Audit Commission for all Managed Audits; and
- To ensure the "Managed Audits" were completed to final report stage by the end of January each year (to support the external audit work).

It was the opinion of the Strategic Director that the system of Internal Audit

was effective.

Resolved that the findings of the review and the effectiveness of Internal Audit for 2011/2012 be noted.

12. Corporate Governance Action Plan Update

Considered report previously circulated, which provided details of the progress made against the Corporate Governance Action Plan.

Each year the Council received a number of reports and assessments which resulted in recommendations for improvement. Individual action plans had proved challenging to manage and monitor and, therefore, an aggregated plan provided the details of the scale of improvements required and progress against them in one place.

The Corporate Governance Action Plan listed 21 actions, which were the most recent external audit recommendations from the following sources:-

- Annual Audit Letter 2010/2011; and
- Annual Governance Report 2010/2011.

Two actions were currently off target, one of which was rated as 'High Priority', and the other action rated with 'medium priority'.

High priority actions that were 'off target' (Red status) or with 'some concern' (Amber status) were:-

- Updating the IT Strategies and ensure there were clear links from these to financial planning
- Completing Business Continuity (BC) and IT disaster recovery planning (including SW1 services)
- Determining spending priorities and reducing expenditure to ensure that future budgets were balanced by closing the gap between expenditure and projected income.

Medium priority actions that were 'off target' (Red status) or with 'some concern' (Amber status) were:-

- Maintaining a register of partnerships and preparing a protocol for establishing new partnerships; and
- To fully review the Financial Regulations.

Resolved that the Corporate Governance Action Plan be noted.

13. Annual Governance Statement

Considered report previously circulated, which detailed the draft Annual Governance Statement (AGS) for Taunton Deane Borough Council prior to its signature by the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive.

The Council was required to prepare, as proper practice, an Annual Governance Statement to sit alongside the Council's accounts. The purpose of the statement was to provide assurance that the Council had a sound governance framework in place to manage risks that might prevent achievement of its statutory obligations and organisational objectives.

The deputy Section 151 Officer had led the 2011/2012 review of the governance framework, supported by the Monitoring Officer (who had led an associated review of the Local Code of Governance), the Group Auditor and Performance Officer. The purpose of the review was to highlight any serious governance issues and actions needed to deal with them.

The conclusions from the review were that the Council's governance framework was satisfactory during 2011/2012.

Further financial controls were introduced in early 2011 around the effective working of SAP and Controls were now working well. The challenge now was for the Council to ensure that agreed procedures were in place and being followed across the entire organisation.

During 2011/2012 Southwest One Finance Advisory had been issued with a warning notice and a remediation plan was agreed. The plan was progressed during the year and had now been closed. The Section 151 Officer still had concerns on the delivery of this service and would work closely with Southwest One to ensure they were addressed.

A Corporate Projects Log would be maintained and regularly reviewed by the Corporate Management Team. This document would enable effective prioritisation of key corporate projects and other significant tasks, as well as resources planning, issues and risk management.

The content of the Annual Governance Statement would need to be reviewed immediately before the publication of the Council's accounts to ensure that the governance framework and risk had not significantly changed since the review was carried out.

Resolved that the Annual Governance Statement be approved.

14. Corporate Governance Committee Forward Plan

Submitted for information the proposed Forward Plan of the Corporate Governance Committee.

Resolved that the Corporate Governance Committee Forward plan be noted.

(The meeting ended at 8.30pm).

Draft MEMBER CODE OF CONDUCT

NB THE WORDS IN SQUARE BRACKETS [] APPLY TO PARISHES ONLY

INTRODUCTION AND INTERPRETATION

As a member and representative of this Council it is your responsibility to comply with this Code when you undertake or claim to be undertaking Council business or give the impression that you are undertaking Council business.

As a representative of this Council your actions impact on how the Council as a whole is viewed by the public. It is important, therefore, that you do not do anything when undertaking Council business which you could not justify to the public. It is not enough to avoid actual impropriety, you should at all times avoid any occasion for suspicion or appearance of improper conduct.

This Code is based upon the seven principles of public life which are set out at Appendix 1. You shall have regard to those principles when fulfilling your role.

An explanation of the terms used in this Code can be found in Appendix 2.

1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

When undertaking Council business you must:

- 1.1 treat others with respect;
- 1.2 not use or attempt to use your position as a member improperly to give yourself or any other person, an advantage or disadvantage;
- 1.3 when reaching decisions on any matter, consider any relevant advice provided to you by—
 - a) the Council's Chief Finance Officer (S151) [responsible officer (RFO)]; or
 - b) the Council's Monitoring Officer [proper officer],

in accordance with his or her statutory duties;

- 1.4 give reasons for decisions in accordance with any statutory requirements and the Constitution of the Council [second part only applicable if the Town/Parish has a constitution];
- 1.5 act in accordance with the [the Council's policies –Towns/Parishes only] Council's Constitution and the policies contained within it and any other relevant Council policies ;
- 1.6 not use Council's resources improperly (including for political purposes);
- 1.7 avoid doing anything which may cause the Council to breach a statutory duty or any of the equality enactments (as defined in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010);
- 1.8 not bully any person;
- 1.9 not intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is or is likely to be—
 - a) a complainant,
 - b) a witness,
 - c) involved in the administration of any investigation or proceedings, or
 - d) any other person carrying out the functions of the Council,in relation to an allegation that a member (including yourself) has failed to comply with the Council's code of conduct;
- 1.10 avoid doing anything which compromises or is likely to compromise the impartiality of those who work for, or on behalf of, the Council;
- 1.11 not disclose information given to you in confidence by anyone, or information acquired by you which you believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, except where—

- a) you have the consent of a person authorised to give it;
- b) you are required by law to do so;
- c) 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
- d) the disclosure is—
 - i. reasonable and in the public interest; and
 - ii. made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the Council; and
- e) you have consulted the Monitoring Officer prior to its release;

1.12 not prevent another person from gaining access to information to which that person is entitled by law; and

1.13 not conduct yourself in a manner which could reasonably be regarded as bringing your office or the Council into disrepute.

2. INTERESTS

Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

2.1 You must register and declare any Disclosable Pecuniary Interests that relate to your public duties as required by this Code, and set out in Appendix 3.

2.2 You must, within 28 days of this Code being adopted by the Council or your taking office as a member or co-opted member, register any Disclosable Pecuniary Interests with the Council's Monitoring Officer, where the Disclosable Pecuniary Interest is yours, your spouse's or civil partner's, or is the Disclosable Pecuniary Interest of somebody with whom you are living with as a husband or wife, or as if you were civil partners. Disclosable Pecuniary Interests will be recorded in the [District] Council's Register of Members' Interests and made available for public inspection including on the [District] Council's website at: www.. gov.uk. [In addition it will be made available on the Council's website at www.xxxxxxxxxx- only applicable for those parishes with a website]

2.3 Within 28 days of becoming aware of any new Disclosable Pecuniary Interest or change to any such interest already registered, you must register details of that new interest or change in writing to the Council's monitoring officer.

2.4 Where any business of the Council, relates to or affects a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest whether registered under 2.2 or 2.3 above or not, and you attend any meeting of the Council, its Cabinet/Executive or any Committee, Sub-Committee, Joint Committee [delete as necessary] at which that business is to be considered, you must:

- not seek to influence a decision about that business
- disclose to that meeting the existence and nature of that interest no later than the start of the consideration of the business in which you have that interest, or (if later) the time at which the interest becomes apparent to you. The exception to the requirement to disclose an interest is if the matter is a sensitive interest under paragraph 2.11
- withdraw from the meeting room or chamber as soon as it becomes apparent that the business is being considered at that meeting;

unless you have obtained a dispensation from the Council's Monitoring Officer
or

Standards Committee [Council or clerk] .

2.5 Following any disclosure at a meeting or as part of a decision record, of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest not on the Council's register or the subject of pending notification, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days beginning with the date of the disclosure at the meeting or in the decision record in order for the interest to be included in the register.

2.6 Unless dispensation has been granted, you may not participate in any discussion of, vote on, or discharge any function related to any matter in which you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest. Additionally you must observe the restrictions the Council places on your involvement in matters where you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest as defined by the Council and set out in this Code.

Other Interests

NOTE: It is conceivable that an interest could be categorised as both a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest and a personal or a personal and prejudicial interest. If so you must treat it as a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest and comply with the requirements set out in paragraphs 2.1 – 2.6 inclusive

2.7 (1) In addition to the Disclosable Pecuniary Interests notifiable under the Localism Act 2011, you must, within 28 days of—

- a) this Code being adopted by or applied to the Council; or
- b) your election or appointment to office (where that is later),

give written notification to the Monitoring Officer of the details of your other personal interests, as defined in 2.8(1) (i) and (ii) below, for inclusion in the register of interests. The exception to this requirement is if the detail of the personal interest is classified as sensitive – see paragraph 2.11.

(2) You must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any new personal interest or change to any such registered interest, notify the Monitoring Officer of the details of that new interest or change.

Personal Interests

2.8(1) You have a personal interest in any business of the Council where:

(a) it relates to or is likely to affect—

(i) any body of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management and to which you are appointed or nominated by the Council;

(ii) any body—

(aa) exercising functions of a public nature;

(bb) established for charitable purposes; or

(cc) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union), of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management;

(b) a decision in relation to any business of the Council might reasonably be regarded as affecting your well-being or financial position or the well-being or financial position of a significant person to a greater extent than the majority of other council tax payers, ratepayers or inhabitants of the electoral division, as the case may be, affected by the decision;

(2) Subject to sub-paragraphs (3) to (5) below, where you are aware of a personal interest described in paragraph (1) above in any business of the Council, and you attend a meeting of the Council at which the business is considered, you must disclose to that meeting the existence and nature of that interest at the start of the consideration of that business, or when the interest becomes apparent to you.

(3) Where you have a personal interest in any business of the Council which relates to or is likely to affect a significant person (see paragraph 1 (b) above

and Appendix 2 for the interpretation of the term 'significant person'), or a body described in paragraph 2.8(1)(a)(ii) you need only disclose to the meeting the existence and nature of that interest if and when you address the meeting on that business.

- (4) Where you have a personal interest but the interest is not detailed in the Council's register of members' interests because of the sensitive nature of the interest, you must indicate to the meeting that you have a personal interest, but need not disclose the sensitive information to the meeting.
- (5) Where you have a personal interest in any business of the Council and you have made an individual decision (as a Cabinet/Executive member) in relation to that business, you must ensure that any written statement of that decision records the existence and nature of that interest subject to (4) above.
 - (6) Any personal interests notified to the Monitoring Officer will be included in the register of interests.
 - (7) A copy of the register will be available for public inspection and will be published on the [District] Council's website [and the Council's website (where applicable)].

Prejudicial Interests

2.9 (1) Where you have a personal interest in any business of your Council you also have a prejudicial interest in that business where the interest is one which a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard as so significant that it is likely to prejudice your judgement of the public interest and where that business—

- (a) affects your financial position or the financial position of a significant person or a body described in paragraphs 2.8(1)(a)(i) and (ii) (other than another town parish district or county council of which you are also a member); or
- (b) relates to determining any approval, consent, licence, permission or registration in relation to you or any significant person or a body described in paragraph 2.8(1)(a)(ii) (other than another town parish district or county council of which you are also a member).

(2) Subject to paragraph (3) and (4), where you have a prejudicial interest in any business of your Council—

- (a) You may not participate in any discussion of the matter at a meeting.
- (b) You may not participate in any vote taken on the matter at a meeting.
- (c) You must disclose the existence and nature of the interest to the meeting and leave the room where the meeting is held while any discussion or voting takes place on the matter. The exception to the requirement to disclose the detail of the interest is if the matter is a sensitive interest under paragraph 2.11. In these circumstances you need only state that you have a prejudicial interest and that the details are withheld because of the sensitive information involved.

(3) Where you have a prejudicial interest in any business of your Council, you may attend a meeting but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence relating to the business and you leave the meeting room immediately after making representations, answering questions or giving evidence.

(4) Subject to you disclosing the interest at the meeting, you may attend a meeting and vote on a matter where you have a prejudicial interest that relates to the functions of your Council in respect of—

(i) housing, where you are a tenant of your Council provided that those functions do not relate particularly to your tenancy or lease [not applicable];

(ii) school meals or school transport and travelling expenses, where you are a parent or guardian of a child in full time education, or are a parent governor of a school, unless it relates particularly to the school which the child attends;

(iii) statutory sick pay under Part XI of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992, where you are in receipt of, or are entitled to the receipt of, such pay;

(iv) an allowance, payment or indemnity given to members;

(v) any ceremonial honour given to members; and

(vi) setting council tax or a precept under the Local Government Finance Act 1992.

(5) Where, as a Cabinet/Executive member, you may take an individual decision, and you become aware of a prejudicial interest in the matter which is the subject of the proposed decision you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest and must not take any steps or further steps in the matter, or seek to influence a decision about the matter.

Receipts of gifts and hospitality

2.10(1) You must, within 28 days of receipt, notify the Monitoring Officer in writing of any gift, benefit or hospitality with a value in excess of £25 which you have accepted as a member from any person or body other than the Council.

(2) The Monitoring Officer will place your notification on a public register of gifts and hospitality.

2.11 Sensitive Interests

2.11(1) If you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest or a Personal or Personal and Prejudicial Interest but you consider that disclosure of the interest could lead to you or a person connected with you being subject to violence or intimidation and the Monitoring Officer agrees with that assessment then instead of disclosing the interest you need only disclose that you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest or Personal or Personal and Prejudicial Interest (as the case may be). In such instances any published version of the register of interests will exclude details of the interest but may state that you have an interest, the details of which are withheld.

Overview and Scrutiny

(1) [Not applicable to Town/Parishes] In relation to any business before an overview and scrutiny committee of the Council (or of a sub-committee of such a committee) where—

- a. that business relates to a decision made (whether implemented or not) or action taken by your Council's Cabinet/Executive or another of your Council's committees, sub-committees, joint committees or joint sub-committees; and
- b. at the time the decision was made or action was taken, you were a member of the Cabinet/Executive, committee, sub-committee, joint committee or joint sub-committee mentioned in paragraph a) and you were present when that decision was made or action was taken;

or

- c. that business relates to a decision made (whether implemented or not) or action taken by you (whether by virtue of the Council's constitution or under delegated authority from the Leader);

you may attend a meeting of the overview and scrutiny committee or sub-committee of the Council but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence relating to the business.

APPENDIX 1

THE SEVEN PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC LIFE

SELFLESSNESS

Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest. They should not do so in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends.

INTEGRITY

Holders of public office should not place themselves under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might seek to influence them in the performance of their official duties.

OBJECTIVITY

In carrying out public business, including making public appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards and benefits, holders of public office should make choices on merit.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Holders of public office are accountable for their decisions and actions to the public and must submit themselves to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to their office.

OPENNESS

Holders of public office should be as open as possible about all the decisions and actions that they take. They should give reasons for their decisions and restrict information only when the wider public interest clearly demands.

HONESTY

Holders of public office have a duty to declare any private interests relating to their public duties and to take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest.

LEADERSHIP

Holders of public office should promote and support these principles by leadership and example.

COUNCIL'S CODE OF CONDUCT - INTERPRETATION

In the Council's Code of Conduct the following words shall have the following meanings ascribed to them—

- “the Act” means the Localism Act 2011;
- “Disclosable Pecuniary Interest” is as defined in Appendix 3
- “meeting” means any meeting of—
 - (a) the Council;
 - (b) the Cabinet/Executive of the Council;
 - (c) any of the Council's or its Cabinet's/Executive's committees, sub-committees, joint committees, joint sub-committees, or area committees; whether or not the press and public are excluded from the meeting in question by a resolution of members
- “member” includes a co-opted member and an appointed member.
- “sensitive information” means information relating to a member's interests that the monitoring officer has determined need not be included in the member's registration of an interest or any change to that interest, by virtue of the fact that its availability for inspection by the public is likely to create a serious risk that any person may be subjected to violence or intimidation
- “bullying” means offensive, intimidating, malicious, insulting or humiliating behaviour based on abuse or misuse of power or authority which attempts to undermine
- “disrepute” means a lack of good reputation or respectability which can be reasonably regarded as reducing the public's confidence in that member being able to fulfil their role or adversely affecting the reputation of members generally in being able to fulfil their role

- “significant person” in relation to personal and personal and prejudicial Interests means

a member of your family or any person with whom you have a close association; or

any body-

(1) of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management and to which you are appointed or nominated by the Council;

(2) exercising functions of a public nature;

(3) established for charitable purposes; or

(4) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union), of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management

- “wellbeing” means a condition of contentedness, healthiness and happiness. Anything that could be said to affect a person’s quality of life, either positively or negatively, is likely to affect their wellbeing. It is not restricted to matters affecting a person’s financial position
- “close association” means someone that you are in regular contact with over a period of time who is more than an acquaintance or colleague. It may be a friend, a business associate or someone you know through general social contacts. It is someone who a reasonable member of the public might think you would be prepared to favour or disadvantage when discussing a matter that affects them.
- “member of your family” means partner i.e someone you are married to, your civil partner, or someone you live with in a similar capacity, a parent, a parent-in-law, a son or daughter, a stepson or stepdaughter, the child of a partner, a brother or sister, a brother or sister of your partner, a grandparent, a grandchild, an uncle or aunt, a nephew or niece, and the partners of any of these people

DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS

This note explains the requirements of the Localism Act 2011 (Ss 29-34) in relation to disclosable pecuniary interests.

These provisions are enforced by criminal sanction.

They come into force on 1 July.

1 Notification of disclosable pecuniary interests

Within 28 days of becoming a member or co-opted member, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of any 'disclosable pecuniary interests'.

A 'Disclosable Pecuniary Interest' is an interest of yourself or your partner (which means spouse or civil partner, a person with whom you are living as husband or wife, or a person with whom you are living as if you are civil partners) within the following descriptions:

<u>Interest</u>	<u>Description</u>
Employment, office, trade, profession or vacation	An employment, office trade profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the Council) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred by M in carrying out duties as a member, or towards the election expenses of M. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.
Contract	Any contract which is made between the relevant person (or a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the Council – (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged.

Land	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the Council.
Licences	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the Council for a month or longer.
Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to M's knowledge) – (a) the landlord is the Council; and (b) the tenant is body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest.
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where – (a) that body (to M/s knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the Council; and (b) either – (i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

These descriptions on interests are subject to the following definitions;

“the Act” means the Localism Act 2011;

“body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest” means a firm in which the relevant person is a partner or a body corporate of which the relevant person is a director, or in the securities of which the relevant person has a beneficial interest;

“director” includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society;

“land” includes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not carry with it a right for the relevant person (alone or jointly with another) to occupy the land or to receive income;

“M” means the person M referred to in section 30 of the Act;

“member” includes a co-opted member;

“relevant authority” means the Council of which M is a member;

“relevant period” means the period of 12 months ending with the day on which M gives a notification for the purposes of section 30(1) of the Act;

“relevant person” in relation to disclosable pecuniary interests means M or M’s spouse or civil partner or a person with whom M is living as husband and wife or a person with whom M is living as if they were civil partners;

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.

2 Dispensations

The Standards Committee or Monitoring Officer [Council or Clerk] may grant you a dispensation, but only in limited circumstances, to enable you to participate and vote on a matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest.

3 Offences

It is a criminal offence to

- Fail to notify the Monitoring Officer of any disclosable pecuniary interest within 28 days of election
- Fail to disclose a disclosable pecuniary interest at a meeting if it is not on the register
- Fail to notify the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of a disclosable pecuniary interest that is not on the register that you have disclosed to a meeting
- Participate in any discussion or vote on a matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest
- As a Cabinet/Executive member discharging a function acting alone, and having a disclosable pecuniary interest in such a matter, failing to notify the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of the interest.
- Knowingly or recklessly providing information that is false or misleading in notifying the Monitoring Officer of a disclosable pecuniary interest or in disclosing such interest to a meeting

The criminal penalties available to a court are to impose a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale and disqualification from being a councillor for up to 5 years.

Guidance on Bias and Predetermination –This is not part of the code of conduct

- Where you have been involved in campaigning in your political role on an issue which does not impact on your personal and/or professional life you may participate in a decision on the issue in your political role as a member. However, you must not place yourself under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might seek to influence you in the performance of your official duties.
- When making a decision, consider the matter with an open mind and on the facts made available to the meeting at which the decision is to be taken.

Arrangements for dealing with standards allegations under the Localism Act 2011

1 Context

These “Arrangements” set out how you may make a complaint that an elected or co-opted member of this authority *[or of a parish council within its area]* has failed to comply with the authority’s Code of Conduct, and sets out how the authority will deal with allegations of a failure to comply with the authority’s Code of Conduct.

Under Section 28(6) and (7) of the Localism Act 2011, the Council must have in place “arrangements” under which allegations that a member or co-opted member of the authority *[or of a parish council within the authority’s area]*, or of a Committee or Sub-Committee of the authority, has failed to comply with that authority’s Code of Conduct can be investigated and decisions made on such allegations.

Such arrangements must provide for the authority to appoint at least one Independent Person, whose views must be sought by the authority before it takes a decision on an allegation which it has decided shall be investigated, and whose views can be sought by the authority at any other stage, or by a member *[or a member or co-opted member of a parish council]* against whom an allegation as been made.

2 The Code of Conduct

The Council has adopted a Code of Conduct for members, which is attached as Appendix One to these arrangements and available for inspection on the authority’s website and on request from Reception at the Council Offices.

[Each parish council is also required to adopt a Code of Conduct. If you wish to inspect a Parish Council’s Code of Conduct, you should inspect any website operated by the parish council and request the parish clerk to allow you to inspect the parish council’s Code of Conduct.]

3 Making a complaint

If you wish to make a complaint, please write or email to –

The Monitoring Officer
The Council Offices
Belvedere Road

Taunton
TA1 1HE

Or email

t.meers@tauntondeane.gov.uk

The Monitoring Officer is a senior officer of the authority who has statutory responsibility for maintaining the register of members' interests and who is responsible for administering the system in respect of complaints of member misconduct.

In order to ensure that we have all the information which we need to be able to process your complaint, please complete and send us the model complaint form, which can be downloaded from the authority's website, next to the Code of Conduct, and is available on request from Reception at the Council Offices.

Please do provide us with your name and a contact address or email address, so that we can acknowledge receipt of your complaint and keep you informed of its progress. If you want to keep your name and address confidential, please indicate this in the space provided on the complaint form, in which case we will not disclose your name and address to the member against whom you make the complaint, without your prior consent. The authority does not normally investigate anonymous complaints, unless there is a clear public interest in doing so.

The Monitoring Officer will acknowledge receipt of your complaint within 5 working days of receiving it, and will keep you informed of the progress of your complaint. In addition the Monitoring Officer will also notify the subject member of the complaint.

4 Will your complaint be investigated?

The Monitoring Officer will review every complaint received and, after consultation with the Independent Person, take a decision as to whether it merits formal investigation. This decision will normally be taken within 14 days of receipt of your complaint. Where the Monitoring Officer has taken a decision, you will be informed of that decision and the reasons for it.

Where additional information is required in order to come to a decision, the Monitoring Officer may come back to you and may also request information from the member against whom your complaint is directed. *[Where your complaint relates to a Parish Councillor, the Monitoring Officer may also inform the Parish Council or your complaint and seek the views of the Parish Council before deciding whether the complaint merits formal investigation.]*

In appropriate cases, the Monitoring Officer may seek to resolve the complaint informally, without the need for a formal investigation. Such informal resolution may involve the member accepting that his/her conduct was unacceptable and offering an apology, or other remedial action by the authority. Where the

member or the authority make a reasonable offer of local resolution, but you are not willing to accept that offer, the Monitoring Officer will take account of this in deciding whether the complaint merits formal investigation.

If your complaint identifies criminal conduct or breach of other regulation by any person, the Monitoring Officer has the power to call in the Police and other regulatory agencies.

5 How is the investigation conducted?

If the Monitoring Officer decides that a complaint merits formal investigation, an Investigating Officer may be appointed. That Investigating Officer may be another senior officer of the authority, an officer of another authority or an external investigator. The Investigating Officer will decide whether they need to meet or speak to you to understand the nature of your complaint, this will allow you to further explain your understanding of events and suggest what documents the Investigating Officer may need to see or who the Investigating Officer may need to interview.

The Investigating Officer would normally write to the member against whom you have complained and provide him/her with a copy of your complaint. They will ask the member to provide his/her explanation of events, and to identify what documents they need to see and/or who he needs to be interviewed. In exceptional cases, the Monitoring Officer may delete your name and address from the papers or delay notifying the member until the investigation has progressed sufficiently where it might prejudice the investigation.

At the end of their, the Investigating Officer will produce a draft report and will send copies of that draft report, in confidence, to you and to the member concerned, to give you both an opportunity to identify any matter in that draft report which you disagree with or which you consider requires more consideration.

Having received and taken account of any comments which you may make on the draft report, the Investigating Officer will send their final report to the Monitoring Officer.

6 What happens if the Investigating Officer concludes that there is no evidence of a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct?

The Monitoring Officer will review the Investigating Officer's report and, if satisfied that the Investigating Officer's report is sufficient, the Monitoring Officer will write to you and to the member concerned *[and to the Parish Council, where your complaint relates to a Parish Councillor]*, notifying you that no further action is required. A copy of the Investigating Officer's final report will be given to both of you. If the Monitoring Officer is not satisfied that the investigation has been conducted properly, the Investigating Officer may be asked to reconsider their report.

7 What happens if the Investigating Officer concludes that there is evidence of a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct?

The Monitoring Officer will review the Investigating Officer's report and will then either send the matter for local hearing before the Hearings Panel or, after consulting the Independent Person, seek local resolution.

7.1 Local Resolution

The Monitoring Officer may consider that the matter can reasonably be resolved without the need for a hearing. In such a case, the Independent Person will be consulted with you as complainant and seek to agree what you consider to be a fair resolution which also helps to ensure higher standards of conduct for the future. Such resolution may include the member accepting that his/her conduct was unacceptable and offering an apology, and/or other remedial action by the authority. If the member complies with the suggested resolution, the Monitoring Officer will report the matter to the Standards Committee *[and the Parish Council]* for information, but will take no further action. However, if you tell the Monitoring Officer that any suggested resolution would not be adequate, the Monitoring Officer will refer the matter for a local hearing.

7.2 Local Hearing

If the Monitoring Officer considers that local resolution is not appropriate, or you are not satisfied by the proposed resolution, or the member concerned is not prepared to undertake any proposed remedial action, such as giving an apology, then the Monitoring Officer will report the Investigating Officer's report to the Hearings Panel which will conduct a local hearing before deciding whether the member has failed to comply with the Code of Conduct and, if so, whether to take any action in respect of the member.

Essentially, the Monitoring Officer will conduct a "pre-hearing process", requiring the member to give his/her response to the Investigating Officer's report, in order to identify what is likely to be agreed and what is likely to be in contention at the hearing. The Chair of the Hearings Panel may issue directions as to the manner in which the hearing will be conducted. At the hearing, the Investigating Officer will present their report, call such witnesses as they consider necessary and make representations to substantiate their conclusion that the member has failed to comply with the Code of Conduct. For this purpose, the Investigating Officer may ask you as the complainant to attend and give evidence to the Hearings Panel. The member will then have an opportunity to give his/her evidence, to call witnesses and to make representations to the Hearings Panel as to why they consider that they did not fail to comply with the Code of Conduct.

If the Hearings Panel, with the benefit of any advice from the Independent Person, conclude that the member did not fail to comply with the Code of Conduct they will dismiss the complaint. If the Hearings Panel concludes that the member did fail to comply with the Code of Conduct, the Chair will inform the member of this finding and the Hearings Panel will then consider what action, if any, the Hearings Panel should take as a result of the member's failure to comply with the Code of Conduct. In doing this, the Hearings Panel will give the member an opportunity to make representations to the Panel and will consult the Independent Person, but will then decide what action, if any, to take in respect of the matter..

8 What action can the Hearings Panel take where a member has failed to comply with the Code of Conduct?

The Council has delegated to the Hearings Panel such of its powers to take action in respect of individual members as may be necessary to promote and maintain high standards of conduct. Accordingly the Hearings Panel may –

- 8.1 Publish its findings in respect of the member's conduct;
- 8.2 Report its findings to Council [*or to the Parish Council*] for information;
- 8.3 Recommend to the member's Group Leader (or in the case of ungrouped members, recommend to Council or to Committees) that he/she be removed from any or all Committees or Sub-Committees of the Council;
- 8.4 Recommend to the Leader of the Council that the member be removed from the Executive, particular Portfolio responsibilities, as chairman of a committee or from a committee itself;
- 8.5 Instruct the Monitoring Officer to [*or recommend that the Parish Council*] arrange training for the member;
- 8.6 Remove [*or recommend to the Parish Council that the member be removed*] from all outside appointments to which he/she has been appointed or nominated by the authority [*or by the Parish Council*];
- 8.7 Withdraw [*or recommend to the Parish Council that it withdraws*] facilities provided to the member by the Council, such as a computer, website and/or email and Internet access; or
- 8.8 Exclude [*or recommend that the Parish Council exclude*] the member from the Council's offices or other premises, with the exception of meeting rooms as necessary for attending Council, Committee and Sub-Committee meetings.

The Hearings Panel has no power to suspend or disqualify the member or to withdraw members' or special responsibility allowances.

9 What happens at the end of the hearing?

At the end of the hearing, the Chair will state the decision of the Hearings Panel as to whether the member failed to comply with the Code of Conduct and as to any actions which the Hearings Panel resolves to take.

As soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, the Monitoring Officer shall prepare a formal decision notice in consultation with the Chair of the Hearings Panel, and send a copy to the Complainant, to the member *[and to the Parish Council]*, make the decision notice available for public inspection and report the decision to the next convenient meeting of the Council.

10 Who are the Hearings Panel?

The Hearings Panel is a Sub-Committee of the Council's Standards Committee. The Standards Committee has decided that it will comprise a maximum of five members of the Council, including not more than one member of the authority's Executive and comprising members drawn from at least 2 different political parties. Subject to those requirements, it is appointed on the nomination of party group leaders in proportion to the strengths of each party group on the Council.

The Independent Person is invited to attend all meetings of the Hearings Panel and their views are sought and taken into consideration before the Hearings Panel takes any decision on whether the member's conduct constitutes a failure to comply with the Code of conduct and as to any action to be taken following a finding of failure to comply with the Code of Conduct.

11 Who is the Independent Person?

The Independent Person is a person who has applied for the post following advertisement of a vacancy for the post, and is appointed by a positive vote from a majority of all the members of Council.

A person cannot be "independent" if he/she –

11.1 Is, or has been within the past 5 years, a member, co-opted member or officer of the authority;

11.2 *[Is or has been within the past 5 years, a member, co-opted member or officer of a parish council within the authority's area], or*

11.3 Is a relative, or close friend, of a person within paragraph 11.1 or 11.2 above. For this purpose, "relative" means –

11.3.1 Spouse or civil partner;

- 11.3.2 Living with the other person as husband and wife or as if they were civil partners;
- 11.3.3 Grandparent of the other person;
- 11.3.4 A lineal descendent of a grandparent of the other person;
- 11.3.5 A parent, sibling or child of a person within paragraphs 11.3.1 or 11.3.2;
- 11.3.6 A spouse or civil partner of a person within paragraphs 11.3.3, 11.3.4 or 11.3.5; or
- 11.3.7 Living with a person within paragraphs 11.3.3, 11.3.4 or 11.3.5 as husband and wife or as if they were civil partners.

12 Revision of these arrangements

The Council may by resolution agree to amend these arrangements, and has delegated to the Chair of the Hearings Panel the right to depart from these arrangements where they considers that it is expedient to do so in order to secure the effective and fair consideration of any matter.

13 Appeals

There is no right of appeal for you as complainant or for the member against a decision of the Monitoring Officer or of the Hearings Panel

If you feel that the authority has failed to deal with your complaint properly, you may make a complaint to the Local Government Ombudsman.

ARTICLE 8 The Standards Committee

Standards Committee

The Council will establish a Standards Committee.

Constitution

(a) **Membership**

The Standards Committee will be comprised of:

- (i) five (5) elected members from each of the political groups who are represented on the Council;
- (ii) two (2) independent co-opted members who are not councillors or officers of the Council or of any County, District or Unitary Council or of any Parish Council within Taunton Deane (these are referred to as “Independent co-opted members”);
- (iii) (subject to the same exceptions as (ii) above) two (2) members of a parish council from within the Borough of Taunton Deane who shall represent the interests of all such Parish Councils (the Parish Members);
- (iv) members of the Standards Committee will hold office from one Annual Meeting until the next - at which point their appointments shall be either renewed or terminated at Annual Council.

(b) **Independent co-opted members**

Independent co-opted members (see 8.2(a)(ii) above):-

- (i) shall be selected in accordance following a recruitment and selection process ;
- (ii) will not be entitled to vote at meetings of the Committee or on any sub-committees to which they have been appointed. Their role is an advisory one.

(c) **Parish Members**

A Parish Member must be present at any meeting of the Standards Committee when matters relating to Parish Councils or their members are being considered. Parish members will not be voting members of the Committee and their role is an advisory one.

(d) **Independent Person**

The Independent Person is a person who is appointed following a recruitment and selection process and carries out the following functions:-

- (i) they must be consulted by the authority before it makes a finding as to whether a member has failed to comply with the code of conduct or decides on action to be taken in respect of that member (this means on a decision to take no action where the investigation finds no evidence of breach or, where the investigation finds evidence that there has been a breach, on any local resolution of the complaint, or on any finding of breach and on any decision on action as a result of that finding);
- (ii) they may be consulted by the authority in respect of a standards complaint at any other stage; and
- (iii) they may be consulted by a member or co-opted member of the Borough Council or of a Parish Council against whom a complaint has been made.

(e) **Chairing the Committee**

The Committee shall be chaired by an elected member.

(f) **Sub-committees**

The Standards Committee shall be entitled to appoint sub-committees or Hearings Panels to assess complaints received against members where allegations are made that a member has failed to comply with the code of conduct; where this happens the following limits will apply:-

- (i) the quorum (that is, minimum size at which business may be transacted) shall be 3;
 - (ii) All sub-committees shall be chaired by an elected member;
 - (iii) All sub-committees must include at least 3 voting members
 - (iii) Sub-committees may include at least one co-opted independent member;
 - (iv) where a Parish Councillor is the subject of a complaint then a Parish Member (unless s/he is the subject of that investigation) shall be appointed to that sub-committee.
- (g) The Standards Committee may appoint a sub-committee to determine any application for a dispensation should time be of the essence in the application (however there must be compliance with the statutory time limits on notification of meetings).
- (h) Any sub-committee set up to determine dispensations shall adhere to the limits as set out in (f) above.

Role and Function

The Standards Committee will have the following roles and functions in relation to the Borough Council and Parish Councils within Taunton Deane.

- (a) promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct by councillors and co-opted members;
- (b) assisting councillors and co-opted members to observe the Members' Code of Conduct;
- (c) advising the Council on the adoption or revision of the Members' Code of Conduct;
- (d) monitoring the operation of the Members' Code of Conduct;
- (e) advising, training or arranging to train councillors and any co-opted members on matters relating to the Members' Code of Conduct and wider propriety issues including issuing guidance where appropriate;
- (f) granting dispensations to councillors and any co-opted members from requirements relating to interests set out in the Members' Code of Conduct or delegating such power to a sub-committee. who will be authorised to determine such dispensations based on principles agreed by the Committee:
- (g) deal with the assessment and determination of complaints under the Members' Code of Conduct relating to Members, Co-opted and Parish Members (other than where the power to deal with such matters has been delegated to and exercised by the Monitoring Officer). Where the investigation finds evidence of a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct and a local resolution is not appropriate or not possible, then a Hearing Panel of the Committee (comprising 3 voting members of the Standards Committee agreed by the Monitoring Officer in consultation with the Committee Chairman) will consider and decide the complaint.
- (h) take decisions in respect of a Member and Co-opted Member who is found on hearing to have failed to comply with the Code of Conduct, including –
 - Reporting its findings to Council [or to the Parish Council] for information;
 - Recommending to the member's Group Leader that he/she be removed from any or all Committees or Sub-Committees of the Council;
 - Recommending to the Leader of the Council that the member be removed from the Executive Committee, or removed from particular Portfolio responsibilities should the complaint refer to a Portfolio holder;
 - Instructing the Monitoring Officer to [or recommend that the Parish Council] arrange training for the member;
 - Removing [or recommend to the Parish Council that the member be removed] from all outside appointments to which he/she has been appointed or nominated by the authority [or by the Parish Council];

- Withdrawing [or recommend to the Parish Council that it withdraws] facilities provided to the member by the Council, such as a computer, website and/or email and Internet access;
 - Restricting contact to named officers or requiring contact be through named officers; or
 - Excluding [or recommend that the Parish Council exclude] the member from the Council's offices or other premises, with the exception of meeting rooms as necessary for attending Council, Committee and Sub-Committee meetings.
- (i) advise on the management of statutory and other registers of interest and gifts / hospitality received;
 - (j) advise the Council on possible changes to the Constitution (except the Council and Executive Schemes of Delegation) in relation the key documents and protocols dealing with members conduct and ethical standards;

WITHDRAWAL FROM MEETINGS

31. Where a member has a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any business of the Council, whether registered under paragraphs 2.2 or 2.3 of the Council's Code of Conduct or not, and you attend any meeting of the Council, its Executive or any Committee, Sub-Committee, Joint Committee at which that business is to be considered you must:-
 - (a) not seek to influence a decision about that business;
 - (b) disclose to that meeting the existence and nature of that interest no later than the start of the consideration of the business in which you have that interest, or (if later) the time at which the interest becomes apparent to you. The exception to the requirement to disclose an interest is if the matter is a sensitive interest as set out in paragraph 2.11 of the code of conduct.
 - (c) Withdraw from the meeting room or chamber including the public gallery as soon as it becomes apparent that the business is being considered at that meeting;

Unless you have obtained a dispensation from the Council's Monitoring Officer or Standards Committee.
32. Where a member has a prejudicial interest as defined by paragraph 2.9 of the Council's Code of Conduct the member must:-
 - (a) not participate in any discussion of the matter at the meeting
 - (b) not participate in any vote on the matter at the meeting
 - (c) disclose the existence and nature of the interest to the meeting and leave the room where the meeting is being held while any discussion or voting takes place on the matter.
33. Where a member has a prejudicial interest in any business of the Council, the member may attend a meeting but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence relating to the business and he/she must

leave the meeting immediately after making those representations, answering questions or giving evidence.