



Date: 16 June 2021  
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## STANDARDS COMMITTEE

24 JUNE 2021

A meeting of the Standards Committee will be held at **7.00 pm on Thursday, 24 June 2021** in the Council Chamber, Council Offices, Cecil Street, Margate, Kent.

### Membership:

Councillor Peter Tucker (Chair); Councillors: Lee Wellbrook (Vice-Chair), J Bayford, Crittenden, Dexter, Duckworth, Fellows, Kup, Scobie, Dennis, Quittenden, Crow-Brown and Peter Lorenzo

## A G E N D A

Item  
No

Subject

1. **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

2. **MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING** (Pages 3 - 4)

To approve the Minutes of the meeting of Standards Committee held on 9 March 2021, copy attached.

3. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST** (Pages 5 - 6)

To receive any declarations of interest. Members are advised to consider the advice contained within the Declaration of Interest advice attached to this Agenda. If a Member declares an interest, they should complete the [Declaration of Interest Form](#)

4. **CHAIR'S REPORT** (Pages 7 - 8)

5. **MEMBER PARENTAL LEAVE POLICY** (Pages 9 - 18)

6. **STANDARDS COMPLAINT STATISTICS** (Pages 19 - 22)

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## STANDARDS COMMITTEE

**Minutes of the meeting held on 9 March 2021 at 5.30 pm by Video Conference.**

**Present:** Mr Peter Tucker (Chairman); Councillors J Bayford, Crittenden, Dexter, Fellows, Kup, Quittenden (Minster Parish Council), Crow-Brown (Minster Parish Council), Patricia Causier (Independent Member of the Standards Committee), Peter Lorenzo (Independent Member of the Standards Committee) and Lee Wellbrook (Independent Member of the Standards Committee)

**In Attendance:** Cllr Whitehead

### 1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were no apologies for absence.

### 2. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

It was proposed by Mr Tucker seconded by Cllr Crittenden and agreed that the minutes of the meeting held on 18 November are a correct record.

### 3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

### 4. CHAIR'S REPORT

The Chair presented his report to the Committee. There were no questions.

### 5. FULL COUNCIL QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

Cllr Whitehead spoke under council procedure rule 20.1

Nicholas Hughes, Committee Services Manager, presented the report noting that a previous report on extending the word limit for questions had been to council in Dec 2020 and Council had not raised any objections to the extension but did return it to the CRWP to look into an appeals process and the right to ask supplementary questions.

He explained that the CRWP had recommended to the Standards Committee the following:

1. It was decided not to recommend to the Standards Committee the introduction of an appeals process for rejected questions.
2. That the Standards Committee discuss further whether to allow Members of the public to ask supplementary questions.
3. That, when the Chief Executive considers rejecting a question, they should consult with the Chairman of the Council first.
4. That information on the process for submitting questions and the support available is shared at full council and on social media.

The Committee then discussed the report and made the following points:

- The public are told the specific reason why if their question is rejected.
- The appeals process was widely considered unnecessary.
- All questions received are put in the agenda, if time runs out during the meeting any remaining questions would be answered in writing.

- The previously proposed increase of the word limit for questions from 50 to 150 words would allow for additional comments to be made within the original question. Consequently it was felt by some that supplementary questions would not be necessary.
- Concern was raised that supplementary questions would create opportunity for making a personal attack or attempting to catch out councillors.
- It was considered that it would add another layer of confidence for the public if questions which are likely to be rejected for subjective reasons were shared with the Chair to gain their opinion as well.
- Rejected questions already go to the Monitoring Officer and then to the Chief Executive, so are already seen by more than one person.

It was proposed by Mr Tucker and seconded by Cllr Kup and agreed by Members that the Standards Committee recommend to Council that:

- Full Council does not introduce an appeals process for rejected questions.

It was proposed by Mr Tucker and seconded by Mr Lorenzo that the Standards Committee recommend to Council that:

- Full Council allows members of the public to ask supplementary questions.

This proposal was put to a vote and FELL.

It was proposed by Mr Tucker and seconded by Cllr Fellows and agreed by Members that the Standards Committee recommend to Council that:

- Full Council does not allow members of the public to ask supplementary questions.

It was proposed by Mr Tucker and seconded by Cllr Crittenden and agreed by Members that the Standards Committee recommend to Council that:

- When the Chief Executive considers rejecting a question, they should consult with the Chair of the Council first.

It was proposed by Mr Tucker and seconded by Cllr Fellows and agreed by Members that the Standards Committee recommend to Council that:

- Information on the process for submitting questions and the support available is shared at full council and on social media.

It was proposed by Mr Tucker and seconded by Cllr Fellows and agreed by Members that the Standards Committee recommend to Council that:

- The word limit for questions from Councillors and Members of the Public be increased from 50 to 150.

## 6. **STANDARDS COMPLAINT STATISTICS**

Members noted the Standards statistics for March 2020 to March 2021.

Meeting concluded : 6.15 pm

### Do I have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest and if so what action should I take?

Your Disclosable Pecuniary Interests (DPI) are those interests that are, or should be, listed on your Register of Interest Form.

If you are at a meeting and the subject relating to one of your DPIs is to be discussed, in so far as you are aware of the DPI, you **must** declare the existence **and** explain the nature of the DPI during the declarations of interest agenda item, at the commencement of the item under discussion, or when the interest has become apparent

Once you have declared that you have a DPI (unless you have been granted a dispensation by the Standards Committee or the Monitoring Officer, for which you will have applied to the Monitoring Officer prior to the meeting) you **must**:-

1. Not speak or vote on the matter;
2. Withdraw from the meeting room during the consideration of the matter;
3. Not seek to improperly influence the decision on the matter.

### Do I have a significant interest and if so what action should I take?

A significant interest is an interest (other than a DPI or an interest in an Authority Function) which:

1. Affects the financial position of yourself and/or an associated person; or  
Relates to the determination of your application for any approval, consent, licence, permission or registration made by, or on your behalf of, you and/or an associated person;
2. And which, in either case, a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard as being so significant that it is likely to prejudice your judgment of the public interest.

An associated person is defined as:

- A family member or any other person with whom you have a close association, including your spouse, civil partner, or somebody with whom you are living as a husband or wife, or as if you are civil partners; or
- Any person or body who employs or has appointed such persons, any firm in which they are a partner, or any company of which they are directors; or
- Any person or body in whom such persons have a beneficial interest in a class of securities exceeding the nominal value of £25,000;
- Any body of which you are in a position of general control or management and to which you are appointed or nominated by the Authority; or
- any body in respect of which you are in a position of general control or management and which:
  - exercises functions of a public nature; or
  - is directed to charitable purposes; or
  - has as its principal purpose or one of its principal purposes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union)

An Authority Function is defined as: -

- Housing - where you are a tenant of the Council provided that those functions do not relate particularly to your tenancy or lease; or
- Any allowance, payment or indemnity given to members of the Council;
- Any ceremonial honour given to members of the Council
- Setting the Council Tax or a precept under the Local Government Finance Act 1992



If you are at a meeting and you think that you have a significant interest then you **must** declare the existence **and** nature of the significant interest at the commencement of the matter, or when the interest has become apparent, or the declarations of interest agenda item.

Once you have declared that you have a significant interest (unless you have been granted a dispensation by the Standards Committee or the Monitoring Officer, for which you will have applied to the Monitoring Officer prior to the meeting) you **must:-**

1. Not speak or vote (unless the public have speaking rights, or you are present to make representations, answer questions or to give evidence relating to the business being discussed in which case you can speak only)
2. Withdraw from the meeting during consideration of the matter or immediately after speaking.
3. Not seek to improperly influence the decision.

### **Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality**

Councillors must declare at meetings any gift, benefit or hospitality with an estimated value (or cumulative value if a series of gifts etc.) of £25 or more. You **must**, at the commencement of the meeting or when the interest becomes apparent, disclose the existence and nature of the gift, benefit or hospitality, the identity of the donor and how the business under consideration relates to that person or body. However you can stay in the meeting unless it constitutes a significant interest, in which case it should be declared as outlined above.

### **What if I am unsure?**

If you are in any doubt, Members are strongly advised to seek advice from the Monitoring Officer or the Committee Services Manager well in advance of the meeting.

If you need to declare an interest then please complete the declaration of [interest form](#).

## CHAIR'S REPORT

<b>Meeting</b>	24 June 2021
<b>Report Author</b>	Chair of the Standards Committee
<b>Status</b>	For Information
<b>Classification:</b>	Unrestricted

### Executive Summary:

To receive a report from the Chair summarising and commenting on the work of the Standards Committee for the period March 2021 - June 2021.

### Recommendation(s):

None - This report is for information only.

### Corporate Implications

#### Financial and Value for Money

None arising from this report.

#### Legal

The role of the Standards Committee is to promote high standards of conduct by councillors and co-opted members in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct. This report relates to the Committee's function to monitor the effectiveness of the Code of Conduct.

#### Corporate

The role of the Standards Committee is to promote high standards of conduct by councillors and co-opted members in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct. This report relates to the Committee's function to monitor the effectiveness of the Code of Conduct.

#### Equality Act 2010 & Public Sector Equality Duty

Members are reminded of the requirement, under the Public Sector Equality Duty (section 149 of the Equality Act 2010) to have due regard to the aims of the Duty at the time the decision is taken. The aims of the Duty are: (i) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act, (ii) advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it, and

(iii) foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

Protected characteristics: age, sex, disability, race, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, religion or belief and pregnancy & maternity. Only aim (i) of the Duty applies to Marriage & civil partnership.

This report relates to the following aim of the equality duty: -

- To eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- To advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it
- To foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

## **CORPORATE PRIORITIES**

This report relates to the following corporate priorities: -

- Communities

### **1.0 Introduction**

1.1 This verbal report for the Standards Committee will cover any work of the Constitutional Review Working Party (CRWP) and the progress of complaints about member behaviour considered by Standards sub-committees, although the information will be anonymised.

#### **Annex List**

*None.*

#### **Background Papers**

*None.*

#### **Corporate Consultation**

**Finance:** *N/A*

**Legal:** Estelle Culligan, Director of Law & Democracy and Deputy Monitoring Officer.

## Draft Member Parental Leave Policy

<b>Standards Committee</b>	24 June 2021
<b>Report Author</b>	Committee Service Manager
<b>Portfolio Holder</b>	Councillor Ashbee, Leader of Council
<b>Status</b>	For Decision
<b>Classification:</b>	Unrestricted
<b>Key Decision</b>	No
<b>Ward:</b>	Thanet Wide

### Executive Summary:

Members are being requested to consider the recommendation from the Constitutional Review Working Party and then make a recommendation to the Full Council for the adoption of a parental leave policy for Members. The agreement to have this policy in place would be on a voluntary basis as currently there were no legal obligations for the council to have such a policy.

### Recommendation(s):

Members are being asked the following:

1. To discuss the recommendation from the Constitutional Review Working Party regarding the draft Member Parental Policy and recommend the draft policy to the Full Council for adoption.

### Corporate Implications

#### Financial and Value for Money

Adoption of Member Parental Leave Policy by the council could lead to additional costs that would have to be met from the Council's annual budget for Member Allowances. This is with particular reference to the Special Responsibility Allowance (SRA) budget, which would need to be flexible enough to accommodate parental leave uptake by councillors who occupy roles that attract an SRA. In this instance additional costs would be incurred when members in receipt of an SRA receive parental leave pay equivalent to the SRA for a limited time as per the policy, whilst an SRA payment is also made to Cllr(s) covering the role during the period of parental leave.

#### Legal

Adoption of a Member Parental Leave Policy would be in keeping with the Public Sector Equality Duty (section 149 of the Equality Act 2010) requirement to eliminate unlawful

discrimination and in this case would promote equality of opportunity towards Members who have parental responsibilities which require them to take time off.

## **Corporate**

In adopting this policy proposal, the Council would need to make provisions in the annual budget for any expenditure that would fall under parental leave.

## **Equality Act 2010 & Public Sector Equality Duty**

Members are reminded of the requirement, under the Public Sector Equality Duty (section 149 of the Equality Act 2010) to have due regard to the aims of the Duty at the time the decision is taken. The aims of the Duty are: (i) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act, (ii) advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it, and (iii) foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

Protected characteristics: age, sex, disability, race, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, religion or belief and pregnancy & maternity. Only aim (i) of the Duty applies to Marriage & civil partnership.

This report relates to the following aim of the equality duty: -

- To eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- To advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it
- To foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

This policy proposal has positive implications on the Council's approach to fulfilling its Public Sector Equality Duty under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. This is because these proposals would afford Members who have parental responsibility to continue to perform their roles as elected Members of the Council without the fear that they would lose their roles as lead councillors and the allowances that go with those roles when the need arises for them to take up parental leave. This policy would provide equal treatment of councillors with parental responsibilities and those Members without such responsibilities.

## **CORPORATE PRIORITIES**

This report relates to the following corporate priorities: -

- Communities

### **1.0 Introduction and Background**

1.1 In line with an emerging local government policy trend that has seen some local councils develop and adopt parental leave policies for Members, this report proposes a similar approach for consideration by Thanet District Council.

- 1.2 Whilst there is no legal legislative requirement for the council to adopt the parental leave policy, having such a policy would be a progressive approach and would mean Thanet District Council would be at the forefront of councils to adopt such a policy.
- 1.3 The purpose of this policy is to confirm Thanet District Council's commitment to creating an environment that encourages any individual eligible to stand for election to feel that they are able to do so irrespective of their family commitments. Having such a policy would remove a perceived barrier and promote equality of opportunity among those people with parenting responsibilities. It would encourage a wider range of people to choose to become district councillors.
- 1.4 The policy would also ensure that those who are in their current roles as councillors do not feel constrained by the Section 85 of the Local Government Act 1972 (As amended) which requires that councillors attend at least one meeting of the council in any six month period. As currently implemented, this requirement applies to all councillors, including during times of parental leave.
- 1.5 According to an analysis done by the Fawcett Society (2017 report):
  - Just 4% of local councils in England currently have a formal Parental Leave policy in place for elected representatives. This had improved to 7% in 2019;
  - 20 councils (8%) have a maternity policy in place for their senior cabinet level councillors;
  - It identified that one third of female councillors of child-bearing age found a lack of maternity leave to be a barrier to fulfilling their role;
  - Fewer than 1 in 5 council leaders are women;
  - From 1997 to 2017 female councillor representation only rose by from 27 per cent to 32 percent whilst the female proportion of the House of Commons rose 14 percentage points to 32 per cent. (Fawcett Society, 10 March 2017, <https://www.fawcettsociety.org.uk/local-government-commission>)

## 2.0 The Current Situation

- 2.1 The objective of the policy is to ensure that insofar as possible Members are able to take appropriate leave at the time of birth or adoption, that both parents are able to take leave, and that reasonable and adequate arrangements are in place to provide cover for portfolio-holders and others in receipt of Special Responsibility Allowances (SRA) during any period of leave taken.
- 2.2 Improved provision for new parents will contribute towards increasing the diversity of experience, age and background of local authority councillors. It will also assist with retaining experienced councillors – particularly women – and making public office more accessible to individuals who might otherwise feel excluded from it.
- 2.3 There is at present no legal right to parental leave of any kind for people in elected public office. This applies to councillors as well as Members of Parliament, and the issue has been the subject of lengthy debates. These policies can therefore only currently be implemented on a voluntary basis.
- 2.4 However it is worth noting that some councils across the country are being encouraged to adopt and implement a parental leave policy. Discussions are ongoing about changing the law to enable compulsory provision, but until then the Local

Government Association guide remains what constitutes best practice. Councils are being strongly advised to consider adopting a Member parental leave policy.

- 2.5 Councils that have introduced Parental Leave Policy for Members include Birmingham City Council in 2018, Sunderland City Council (November 2018) and Newcastle City Council (January 2019).

## **3.0 Main Aspects of the Draft Policy**

- 3.1 In the proposed policy Members who are expecting a child would automatically be entitled to parental leave on the conditions set out in the draft parental leave policy document at Annex 1 to the report.
- 3.2 The Member would continue to receive their Basic Member Allowance and where applicable a Special Responsibility Allowance on the terms spelt out at para 4.1 in the Policy document (Annex 1 to the report). Any replacement (or substitute) post holder whose role attracts an SRA, would be paid on a pro rata basis.
- 3.3 The provisions of the policy would also mean that the Member could be absent from Council meetings for up to six months or a longer period if agreed without triggering the legal obligation to attend a council meeting or risk being disqualified from being a councillor as required under the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).
- 3.4 There are three options for payment of members' allowances and special responsibility allowances during the period of parental leave, which members are asked to consider.

## **4.0 Review by the Constitutional Review Working Party**

- 4.1 The draft proposals were reviewed by the Constitutional Review Working Party at their meeting on 15 June and they made the following recommendation:

“To recommend the draft parental leave policy to the Standards Committee including the pay rates as shown at Option 2, namely:

### **Option 2**

6 months full pay of Special Responsibility Allowance with any remaining leave being unpaid.”

## **5.0 Options**

- 5.1 Members could agree with the recommendation from the Constitutional Review Working Party and make that recommendation to Council.
- 5.2 Members could disagree with the recommendation from the Constitutional Review Working Party and make an alternative recommendation to Council.

- 5.3 Members could reject the draft proposals and either recommend to Council that no changes are made or make no recommendation at all to Council.

## **6.0 Next Steps**

- 6.1 Full Council will consider this report and any recommendation from this committee.
- 6.2 If agreed by the Full Council the Member Parental Policy will be added to the Council's Constitution and would become effective from the date of the Full Council decision.

Contact Officer: *(Charles Hungwe, Senior Democratic Services Officer, Tel: 01843 577186)*  
Reporting to: *(Nick Hughes, Committee Services Manager)*

### **Annex List**

Annex 1: Draft Member Parental Leave Policy

### **Background Papers**

*None*

### **Corporate Consultation**

**Finance:** *Chris Blundell (Director of Finance)*

**Legal:** *Estelle Culligan (Director of Law and Democracy)*

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## DRAFT MEMBER PARENTAL LEAVE POLICY

### 1.0 Leave Periods

- 1.1 Members giving birth are entitled to up to 6 months maternity leave from the due date, with the option to extend up to 52 weeks by agreement if required.
- 1.2 In addition, where the birth is premature, the Member is entitled to take leave during the period between the date of the birth and the due date in addition to the 6 months' period. In such cases any leave taken to cover prematurity of 28 days or less shall be deducted from any extension beyond the initial 6 months.
- 1.3 In exceptional circumstances, and only in cases of prematurity of 29 days or more, additional leave may be taken by agreement, and such exceptional leave shall not be deducted from the total 52 week entitlement.
- 1.4 Members shall be entitled to take a minimum of 2 weeks paternity leave if they are the biological father or nominated carer of their partner/spouse following the birth of their child(ren).
- 1.5 A Member who has made Shared Parental Leave arrangements through their employment is requested to advise the Council of these at the earliest possible opportunity. Every effort will be made to replicate such arrangements in terms of leave from Council.
- 1.6 Where both parents are Members leave may be shared up to a maximum of 24 weeks for the first six months and 26 weeks for any leave agreed thereafter, up to a maximum of 50 weeks. Special and exceptional arrangements may be made in cases of prematurity.
- 1.7 A Member who adopts a child through an approved adoption agency shall be entitled to take up to six months adoption leave from the date of placement, with the option to extend up to 52 weeks by agreement if required.
- 1.8 Any Member who takes maternity, shared parental or adoption leave retains their legal duty under the Local Government Act 1972 to attend a meeting of the Council within a six month period. *Council agreed on XX XX 2021 that any Member on maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave can have an extended leave of absence during the period of their maternity, shared parental or adoption leave. This council resolution enables the Member to remain compliant to the legal duty to attend meetings under the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended) when on any types of the parental leave stated above of up to six months or more as is appropriate.*

1.9 Any Member intending to take maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave will be responsible for ensuring that they comply with the relevant notice requirements of the Council, both in terms of the point at which the leave starts and the point at which they return.

1.10 Any member taking leave should ensure that they respond to reasonable requests for information as promptly as possible, and that they keep officers and colleagues informed and updated in relation to intended dates of return and requests for extension of leave.

## **2.0 Basic Allowance**

2.1 All Members shall continue to receive their Basic Allowance in accordance with the rules on Payment in section 4 below whilst on maternity, paternity or adoption leave.

## **3.0 Special Responsibility Allowances**

3.1 Members entitled to a Special Responsibility Allowance shall continue to receive their allowance in accordance with section 4 below, in the case of maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave.

3.2 Where a replacement is appointed to cover the period of absence that person shall receive an SRA on a pro rata basis for the period of the temporary appointment.

3.3 The payment of Special Responsibility Allowances, whether to the primary SRA holder or a replacement, during a period of maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave shall continue for a period of six months, or until the date of the next Annual Meeting of the Council, or until the date when the member taking leave is up for election (whichever is soonest). At such a point, the position will be reviewed, and will be subject to a possible extension for a further six month period.

3.4 Should a Member appointed to replace the member on maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave already hold a remunerated position, the ordinary rules relating to payment of more than one Special Responsibility Allowances shall apply.

3.5 Unless the Member taking leave is removed from their post at an Annual General Meeting of the Council whilst on leave, or unless the Party to which they belong loses control of the Council during their leave period, they shall return at the end of their leave period to the same post, or to an alternative

post with equivalent status and remuneration which they held before the leave began.

#### **4.0 Parental Leave Pay**

**To be discussed:**

**Options include:**

**Option 1** (This mirrors the provision for staff, but NB that members are not currently entitled to statutory maternity pay)

4.1 Members are entitled on a sliding scale to:

- 10 weeks at 90% of Special Responsibility Allowances, followed by:
- 16 weeks at 50% of Special Responsibility Allowances followed by unpaid leave for any additional leave agreed up to 52 weeks.

**Option 2** (This is in line with the current policy for MPs)

4.2 6 months full pay of Special Responsibility Allowances where applicable, with any remaining leave being unpaid

**Option 3** (This is in line with the model policy for local government councillors provided on the LGA website)

4.3 Receipt of full pay of Special Responsibility Allowances where applicable throughout the whole of the leave, whether 6 months or any additional leave up to 52 weeks. NB that this is more generous than the arrangements for employees.

#### **5.0 Resigning from Office and Elections**

5.1 If a Member decides not to return at the end of their maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave they must notify the Council at the earliest possible opportunity. All allowances will cease from the effective resignation date.

5.2 If an election is held during the Member's maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave and they are not re-elected, or decide not to stand for re-election, their basic allowance and SRA if appropriate will cease from the Monday after the election date when they would technically leave office.

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<b>COMPLAINT NO:</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>PROGRESS</b>	<b>COMPLAINANT</b>	<b>AGAINST</b>	<b>ALLEGATION</b>
TDCSC245/20	21/7/20	Did not meet the jurisdiction test.  Closed	Member of the public	TDC Councillor	N/A
TDCSC246/20	22/7/2020	Informal Resolution Process - letter sent to Parish Council	KCC Councillor	TDC Parish Councillor	Complaint against the chairperson of a Parish council meeting for allowing derogatory and racist conversation to go unchallenged.
TDCSC247/20	16/8/2020	Did not meet the jurisdiction test.  Closed	An elected or co-opted member of an authority	TDC Councillor	N/A
TDCSC248/20	25/8/2020	Did not meet the jurisdiction test.  Closed	Member of the public	TDC Councillor	N/A

TDCSC249/20	22/9/2020	NFA - Corporate complaint, not regarding Cllrs.  Closed	Member of the public	TDC Officer	N/A
TDCSC0710/20	6/10/2020	NFA - Already referred to police.  Closed	Member of the public	TDC Parish Councillor	Allegation of harassment.
TDCSC251/20	7/12/2020	NFA - Insufficient evidence  Closed	TDC Councillor	TDC Councillor	Allegation of using position for financial gain and insufficiently completing register of interests.
TDCSC252/21	12/01/2021	Did not meet the jurisdiction test.  Closed	TDC Councillor	TDC Councillor	Allegation of using position for financial gain and insufficiently completing register of interests.
TDCSC253/21	15/01/2021	Did not meet the jurisdiction test.	TDC Councillor	TDC Councillor	Allegation of racial discrimination.

		Closed			
TDCSC254/21	11/03/2021	NFA - complaint unfounded.	Parish Council Clerk	TDC Councillor	Allegation of bullying and harassment.

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