

Classification	Item No.
Open / Closed	

Meeting:	Standards Committee
Meeting date:	26 th November 2025
Title of report:	Strengthening the Standards and Conduct Framework for Local Authorities in England
Report by:	Jacqui Dennis, Director Law & Governance
Decision Type:	Report for information only
Ward(s) to which report relates	Not applicable

Executive Summary:

The Strengthening the Standards and Conduct Framework for local authorities in England consultation sought views from members of the public, current and prospective local authority elected members, local government officers from all types and tiers of authorities, and local authority sector representative organisations. This report sets out an update for Members on the consultation outcomes, government proposals and provides Members with details of how the proposals differ from the current standards regime.

The Governments statement is set out in Annex 1 to this report.

Recommendation(s)

Members are asked to note the update and ask that the Monitoring Officer to ensure regular progress updates are provided to the Committee.

Consultation outcome

The proposals and 40 consultation questions were arranged under 2 principal headings as follows:

Strengthening the Standards and Conduct framework

- mandatory minimum prescribed code of conduct
- Standards Committees
- publication of allegations and investigation outcomes
- requiring completion of investigations if an elected member stands down
- empowering individuals affected by councillor misconduct to come forward

Introducing the power of suspension with related safeguards

- length of suspension
- withholding allowances and premises and facilities bans
- interim suspension
- disqualification for multiple breaches and gross misconduct
- appeals process
- potential for a national appeals body

The Localism Act 2011 established the current standards and conduct framework for local authorities.

The current regime requires every local authority to adopt a code of conduct, the contents of which must, as a minimum, be consistent with the 7 'Nolan' principles of standards in public life (selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership) and set out rules on requiring members to register and disclose pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests. Beyond these requirements, it is for individual councils to set their own local code.

Every principal authority must also have in place arrangements under which it can investigate allegations of breaches of its code of conduct and must consult at least one Independent Person before coming to decisions.

There is no provision in current legislation for a sanction to suspend a councillor found to have breached the code of conduct. Sanctions for member code of conduct breaches are typically:

- barring members from cabinet, committee, or representative roles
- a requirement to issue an apology or undergo code of conduct training
- publication of outcome of standards hearings

Local authorities are also unable to withhold allowances from elected members who commit serious breaches of their code of conduct, and there is no explicit provision in legislation for authorities to impose premises bans or facilities withdrawals where they consider that it might be beneficial to do so.

The lack of meaningful sanctions, or the power to suspend elected members for serious code of conduct breaches, means local authorities have no effective way of dealing with more serious examples of member misconduct.

This government response document follows the order of the proposals as set out in the consultation document referred to above. Under each proposal there is:

- a headline summary of the responses received
- a summary of the policy considerations
- a statement of government's intended course of action in response

Standards Committees

To strengthen and support the consistent handling of misconduct allegations, government proposed that all principal authorities, and strategic authorities, should be required to convene a standards committee.

Some 91% of respondents agreed that all principal authorities should be required to form a standards committee.

Comments focused mainly on the following recurring themes:

- that without effective strengthened sanctions the requirement to form a standards committee would of itself make little impact on misconduct
- concerns about how to achieve political impartiality amongst the membership of the committee to ensure that decisions on code of conduct investigations are objective

As well as the function of receiving code of conduct investigation reports and determining as appropriate any sanction, government considers that standards committees also have a crucial role in promoting and upholding a culture of high ethical standards for an authority. Numerous respondents commented that there is a need for more to be done in this regard to emphasise a greater individual and collective responsibility for ensuring that the corporate culture of every authority rightly prioritises respectful discourse between elected and co-opted members, officers and the public.

62% of respondents agreed that sanction decisions on formal investigations into code of conduct breach allegations should be heard and taken by a standards committee. The government proposes to legislate for this.

In response to the question of whether Independent Persons and co-opted members serving on standards committees should be given voting rights, 68% agreed this is important to ensure objectivity and 63% considered that standards committees should be chaired by an Independent Person. Government considers that co-opted members should have voting rights.

Government considers that there is merit in standards committees being chaired by someone who is independent and not an elected member of the authority, but that it would not be appropriate to be the Independent Person whose role is defined in law as an advisor on standards investigations.

The Localism Act 2011 (Chapter 7, section 28(7)) requires every relevant authority to appoint at least one Independent Person, whose views must be sought and considered by the authority before it decides on an allegation which has been investigated. There is no intention to change the role of the Independent Person.

Views expressed on ensuring fairness and objectivity and reducing incidences of vexatious complaints coalesced around the following themes:

- constituting committees to ensure political impartiality

- providing the option of appropriately strengthened sanctions to ensure that a standards committee is equipped to effectively address misconduct and that members subject to a complaint take the process seriously
- ensuring that members of standards committees receive appropriate training

Government believes that the consultation responses confirm that confidence in political impartiality of standards committees is important to ensure that every complainant and elected or co-opted member subject to a code of conduct allegation are consistently treated fairly and objectively.

To achieve political impartiality on decisions taken in response to a code of conduct investigation, the government will engage further with sector representatives on what the optimum membership arrangements for standards committees should be prior to finalising the detail of requirements in legislation.

On the question of whether local authorities should be required to publish annually a list of allegations of code of conduct breaches, and any investigation outcomes views varied. 47% considered that the public should have full access to all allegations and investigation outcomes, while 50% thought only cases in which a member is found guilty of wrongdoing should be published.

Government considers that local authorities should only be required to publish a list of code of conduct allegations following full investigation and a standards committee determination on whether to uphold the complaint or not, and as appropriate any sanction applied. This avoids the risk of allegations whilst an investigation is ongoing being in the public domain at a point when it is yet to be resolved.

The final question in the standards committee section of the consultation asked for views about whether investigations should continue to their conclusion if the member stands down before a determination on their case is arrived at, and if the investigation findings should still be published. A total of 84% of respondents agreed with this proposal.

Government considers that it is important to be consistent in holding to account any member who breaches the code of conduct or provide the opportunity for that individual to be publicly exonerated where an investigation concludes there was no case to answer regardless of if they stand down during an investigation.

In response to the views expressed with regards to standards committees the government:

- proposes to legislate to require all relevant principal authorities to formally constitute a standards committee (or, as appropriate, a sub-committee convened for the purposes of considering code of conduct cases); and engage further with sector representatives to consider the specific requirements for the membership of standards committees prior to legislating on the matter
- will require, subject to relevant legal restrictions, any code of conduct investigation to be completed, and investigation findings and decisions arising be published, including when the investigation findings are 'no case to answer' and the member is exonerated, and in the event a member stands down during an investigation.

In addition, government will:

- engage with sector representative bodies and stakeholder to develop 'best practice' guidance on the handling of code of conduct complaint allegations
- retain the statutory responsibility of promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct by elected members and co-opted members on the authority and engage with sector representative organisations to consider developing guidance on what more could be done by individual authority standards committees to deliver on this responsibility

Changes to current regime

Feature	Current Regime	Proposed Changes
Code of Conduct	Local codes based on Nolan Principles	Mandatory national code with behavioural standards and duty to cooperate
Standards Committee	Discretionary; often advisory only	Mandatory for all principal authorities; independent chair and voting rights for co-opted members
Sanctions	Limited (apology, training, removal from roles)	Suspension up to 6 months; option to withhold allowances; premises/facilities bans
Interim Suspension	Not permitted	Allowed for serious allegations under police investigation or pending court proceedings
Support for Parties	Minimal; no statutory requirement	Formal support for complainants and respondents; best practice guidance
Right of Review	Not required	Statutory right for both complainant and subject member
Appeals	No formal route; judicial review only	National appeals body after local review
Disqualification	Only for criminal convictions	Disqualification if suspended twice for 6 months within 5 years

Publication of Outcomes	Discretionary	Mandatory publication of investigation outcomes, including exonerations
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Frequently asked questions have been drafted which will be added to once the guidance and proposals become law, these are appended at Appendix 2 for Members to review.

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Background papers:

[Strengthening the standards and conduct framework for local authorities in England – consultation results and government response - GOV.UK](#)