



## **RHONDDA CYNON TAF**

### **RHONDDA CYNON TAF COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL**

#### **STANDARDS COMMITTEE**

**27 NOVEMBER 2020**

### **PUBLIC SERVICES OMBUDSMAN FOR WALES – CODE OF CONDUCT CASEBOOK**

#### **REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER**

#### **1. PURPOSE OF REPORT**

To receive the Ombudsman's Code of Conduct Casebook (Issue 23) produced by the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales.

#### **2. RECOMMENDATION**

2.1 To note and consider the contents of the Ombudsman's Code of Conduct Casebook (Issue 23) published by the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales.

#### **3. BACKGROUND**

3.1 The Public Services Ombudsman for Wales produces quarterly Code of Conduct casebooks.

3.2 Issue 23 of the Code of Conduct Casebook, covers the period October - December 2019, and is attached as Appendix 1 to the report.

3.3 Members should note that the Casebooks are able to be accessed via the Ombudsman's Website and the following link:

[Code of Conduct Casebooks](#)

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972**

**AS AMENDED BY**

**THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985**

**STANDARDS COMMITTEE**

**27 NOVEMBER 2020**

**REPORT OF MONITORING OFFICER**

**BACKGROUND PAPERS**

**Freestanding Matter**

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# The Code of Conduct Casebook

Issue 23 January 2020

## Introduction

The Public Services Ombudsman for Wales considers complaints that members of local authorities in Wales have broken the Code of Conduct. The Ombudsman investigates such complaints under the provisions of Part III of the Local Government Act 2000 and the relevant Orders made by the National Assembly for Wales under that Act.

Where the Ombudsman decides that a complaint should be investigated, there are four findings, set out under section 69 of the Local Government Act 2000, which the Ombudsman can arrive at:

- a) that there is no evidence that there has been a breach of the authority's code of conduct;
- b) that no action needs to be taken in respect of the matters that were subject to the investigation;
- c) that the matter be referred to the authority's monitoring officer for consideration by the standards committee;
- d) that the matter be referred to the President of the Adjudication Panel for Wales for adjudication by a tribunal (this generally happens in more serious cases).

In the circumstances of (c) and (d) above, the Ombudsman is required to submit the investigation report to the standards committee or a tribunal of the Adjudication Panel for Wales and it is for them to consider the evidence found by the Ombudsman, together with any defense put forward by the member concerned. It is also for them to determine whether a breach has occurred and, if so, what penalty (if any) should be imposed.

The Code of Conduct Casebook contains summaries of reports issued by this office for which the findings were one of the four set out above. However, in reference to (c) and (d) findings, The Code of Conduct Casebook only contains the summaries of those cases for which the hearings by the standards committee or Adjudication Panel for Wales have been concluded and the outcome of the hearing is known. This edition covers October to December 2019.

# The Code of Conduct Casebook

Issue 23 January 2020

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# Case summaries

## No evidence of breach

There are no summaries in relation to this finding.

## No action necessary

[Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council – Duty to uphold the law](#)  
Case Number: 201805269 - Report issued in December 2019

The Ombudsman received a complaint that a Member (“the Member”) of Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council (“the Council”) had breached the Code of Conduct by voting on the setting of the rate of council tax at a meeting of Full Council in March 2018 when he was in arrears of council tax for a former home. It is an offence under s106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 for a member to vote on setting the rate of council tax when they are themselves in arrears.

The relevant parts of the Code in this case are paragraphs 6(1)(a) relating to bring the authority into disrepute and paragraphs 10(1), 11(1) and 14(1)(a), (b) and (c) about the actions a member should take if they have a personal and prejudicial interest in a matter the authority is considering.

The Ombudsman obtained relevant documentary evidence, including copies of the council tax records for the property involved. He also viewed the webcast for the meeting of Full Council and interviewed the Council’s Monitoring Officer and the Member.

The Ombudsman considered that the evidence suggested that the Member had breached the Code as he accepted that he had not declared an interest and had voted on setting the council tax rate. The Member also accepted that at the time of that meeting he was in arrears of council tax for the former property. However, the Ombudsman decided that it would not be in the public interest to pursue the matter given the significant mitigating circumstances in this particular case. These included the personal circumstances that had led to the Member incurring the original debt and the fact that the member was inexperienced. He had apologised, paid off the arrears and said that it would not happen again. In view of the mitigating circumstances, the Ombudsman concluded that no further action needed to be taken

[Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council – Disclosure and registration of interests](#)  
Case Number: 201807334 – Report issued in December 2019

The Ombudsman received a complaint that a Member (“the Member”) of Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council (“the Council”) had breached the Code of Conduct. It was alleged that, contrary to the Monitoring Officer’s advice that a conflict of interest existed, the Member accepted a specific cabinet position. It was also alleged that the Member had failed to declare an interest in such matters.

During the investigation, information was sought on the Monitoring Officer’s advice, and the Member was interviewed. The Member explained that he had considered the advice of the Monitoring Officer and was confident that an appropriate strategy had been formulated to manage and mitigate any potential conflicts of interest. The Member said that he and the Leader of the Council had undertaken research to identify where similar scenarios had occurred in other councils and the impact it had on those authorities. The Member also produced evidence of declarations of interest that he had made.

Although the Ombudsman was satisfied that the Member had regard to the Monitoring Officer’s advice, the lack of transparency in relation to aspects of the appointment (including the timing of

the Member's resignation from employment which would have conflicted with the appointment) was of concern and caused others to reasonably question the appointment. As the Member had eventually resigned from his former employment and taken up his role the Ombudsman found that it was not in the public interest to pursue the matter further and found that no further action needed to be taken. Given the potential for a conflict of interest to arise, the Member was reminded of the need to seek advice from the Monitoring Officer in future matters.

## **Referred to Standards Committee**

There are no summaries in relation to this finding.

## **Referred to Adjudication Panel for Wales**

There are no summaries in relation to this finding.