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## **DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES**

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*Article 6 of the Articles of Association, as extended by the decisions of the Board of Directors.*

### **General**

1. The general principle of English Law, that an individual is innocent until proved guilty is to be observed. The Society's regulations do not supersede the Law of the United Kingdom, and any offence, be it civil or criminal committed by a member must be dealt with by the civil law. The Society's regulations deal with offences against the Society's rules or instructions given by the Inner Council.
2. The Board of Directors delegates powers of discipline to General Officers and Regimental Commanding Officers, under the supervision of the Agitant General. These powers may be withdrawn if the Inner Council thinks that such a measure is appropriate.
3. All Officers are to follow the procedures laid down by the Inner Council on matters relating to discipline.

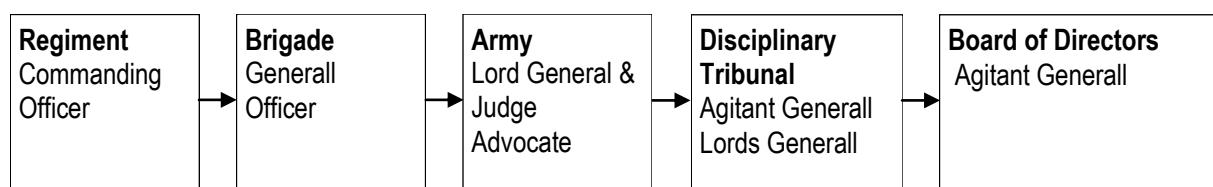
### **Definitions**

4. The term Army Commander used below means the Lord Generall of an Army, or an Officer at a muster who, by virtue of seniority or appointment assumes the responsibilities of the Lord Generall.
5. An Officer in Command is an Officer exercising his powers in Command of a properly established regiment or formation.
6. The Judge Advocate Generall is the Officer appointed by the Inner Council to advise Officers and Presidents of Boards of Enquiry regarding procedural and disciplinary matters. The Judge Advocate Generall may also act as the Chairman of a Board or as a member. There is a Judge Advocate Generall appointed to each Army.
7. The Convening Officer is the Officer that initiates a Board of Inquiry. It is he/she who decides that an Inquiry is required in accordance with these rules.
8. The President of a Board of Inquiry is the Officer responsible for running the Inquiry with the assistance of the members, and for ensuring that the results and recommendations are forwarded to the Convening Officer within a reasonable time.

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## **Chain of Command**

9. Disciplinary matters should be dealt with at the lowest level commensurate with the nature and severity of the offence. Regimental Commanding Officers are responsible for the discipline of members in their Regiment while taking part in the Society's activities, and this they may delegate to their Officers as they see fit. However, they remain the responsible authority.
10. Assistance from Tertio / Brigade may be called upon if necessary. Matters with which the Commanding Officer feels unable to deal are to be submitted to the next higher command level for action. In addition, any General Officer in Command or any Director may initiate an Inquiry. In this case the General Officer or the Director is the Convening Officer. The President of a Board of Inquiry convened at Army level is usually the Judge Advocate Generall.
11. Where a Board of Inquiry finds that the offence is of a serious nature and cannot be dealt with at a Regimental level and where it is deemed appropriate the findings should be submitted to the Disciplinary Tribunal. The composition of this Tribunal is to be the two Lord Generals and the Agitant Generall.
12. The decisions of the Tribunal shall not be subject to appeal to the Board of Directors except in matters relating to the suspension of membership, or where the accused wishes to submit new evidence that was not previously available to the Board of Inquiry or Tribunal. Such new evidence shall be submitted to the Solicitor Generall who shall determine whether or not there are sufficient grounds for appeal.
13. Depending on the severity of the offence, the chain for holding Inquiries and reporting on these is therefore:



This Standing Order is issued for the Cittie of London Brigade, this daye 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2016.  
By Order.

**Jon Courtney-Thompson**  
Colonel & Officer Commanding Cittie of London Brigade