

COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

Scoulton Parish Council

Introduction

The government issued the current Model Code of Conduct for members on 4 April 2007. Every authority is required to adopt the Code, which sets out rules governing the behaviour of an authority's members. Each authority's Code must include the provisions of the Model Code of Conduct approved by Parliament. Authorities can choose to add their own local rules to the Model Code if they wish, although most adopt the Model Code as it is.

The Code covers all elected, co-opted and independent members of local authorities, including parish councils, fire, police and national park authorities. Pursuant to Local Government Act 1974, the Local Government Ombudsman (LGO) has no jurisdiction over parish and town councils in England. Hence, there are no statutory mechanisms in place should complaints be made against local councils in England. This procedure is intended to assist Scoulton Parish Council ("The Council") to deal with complaints received.

When to use this complaints procedure

It will not be appropriate to deal with all complaints from members of the public under a complaints procedure. The Council will use other procedures/bodies in respect of the following types of complaint:

Type of conduct	Refer to
Financial irregularity	Local elector's statutory right to object Council's audit of accounts pursuant to s.16 Audit Commission Act 1998. On other matters, councils may need to consult their auditor / Audit Commission.
Criminal activity	The Police.
Member conduct	If the complaint relates to a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct, this must be submitted to the standards committee of South Norfolk District Council (SNDC).
Employee conduct	Internal disciplinary procedure.

Complaining to the Local Government Ombudsman (LGO)

Although the LGO has no jurisdiction in respect of parish councils Scoulton Parish Council know something about the jurisdiction of the LGO so that they can assist members of the public (including, perhaps councillors) to complain to the LGO where appropriate. The legislation is contained within sections 26 and 27 of the Local Government Act 1974 ('the Act'). The key points are:

- parish councils are unable to lodge complaints as a public body (section 27(1) of the Act) about another local authority or public body defined at section 25 of the Act but this does not prevent individual councillors from making complaints about another local authority or public body in their personal capacity. In their official capacity, if so requested by member(s)

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of the public, a parish councillor could represent them in making complaints. Please note:

- complaints must be made in writing;
- complaints must be made within 12 months of notice of the matters which are subject to the complaint;
- complainants must first give the authority in question notice of the complaint and give them an adequate opportunity to investigate and reply to the complaint. This usually entails exhausting that authority's complaints procedure;
- the Ombudsman may not investigate matters which are or have been subject to a right of appeal; and
- the Ombudsman may not investigate matters where the complaint has or has had a remedy by way of court proceedings.

The most common application of the last two points (e.g. the Ombudsman's lack of jurisdiction where the subject matter of the complaint is subject to a right of appeal or court proceedings) is in respect of judicial review. Many councils claim that the Ombudsman does not have jurisdiction in certain cases due to the availability of judicial review. In these circumstances the Ombudsman can rely on section 26(6) of the Act which states that:

'A Local Commissioner may conduct an investigation notwithstanding the existence of such a right or remedy if satisfied that in the particular circumstances it is not reasonable to expect the person aggrieved to resort or have resorted to it.'

Complaints Procedures for Local Councils¹

First determine exactly what a complaint is. Sometimes the word 'complaint' is used by members of the public but sometimes it is not. A definition of a complaint:

'A complaint is an expression of dissatisfaction by one or more members of the public about the council's action or lack of action or about the standard of a service, whether the action was taken or the service provided by the council itself or a person or body acting on behalf of the council.'

A good complaints system is:

- well publicised and easy to use;
- helpful and receptive;
- not adversarial;
- fair and objective;
- based on clear procedures and defined responsibilities;
- quick, thorough, rigorous and consistent;
- decisive and capable of putting things right where necessary;
- sensitive to the special needs and circumstances of the complainant;

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- adequately resourced;
- fully supported by councillors and officers; and
- regularly analysed to spot patterns of complaint and lessons for service improvement.

Confidentiality

The identity of a complainant should only be made known to those who need to consider a complaint. The Council will take care to maintain confidentiality where circumstances demand (e.g. where matters concern financial or sensitive information or where third parties are concerned).

Stages

Many organisations have a 3-stage complaints procedure whereby issues are resolved by:

- front line staff; then
- management; and then
- senior management/members.

Time Targets

It is good practice to set deadlines for complaint handling and councils should not leave this open-ended. Clearly, some flexibility is required to deal with lengthier and more complex complaints and this could be reflected clearly in a complaints procedure.

Remedies

The purpose of a complaints procedure is to put things right if things go wrong. Section 92 of the Local Government Act 2000 gives councils the power to make payment 'in cases of maladministration.' (Section 92 applies to local councils and the use of the word 'maladministration' is not linked to the use of the word by the ombudsman in this context). The full text of section 92 is:

'92.— (1) Where a relevant authority consider—
that action taken by or on behalf of the authority in the exercise of their functions amounts to, or may amount to, maladministration, and
that a person has been, or may have been, adversely affected by that action,
the authority may, if they think appropriate, make a payment to, or provide some other benefit for, that person.'

Note that parish councils have the power (i) to make a payment or (ii) to provide some other benefit where action amounts to or may amount to maladministration. 'Maladministration' is a broad concept. It has been described as including 'bias,

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neglect, inattention, delay, incompetence, ineptitude, perversity, turpitude and so on².

The Procedure

The Council's complaints committee comprises the Chair, the Vice-Chair and the Clerk. The complainant may choose to attend a meeting in person.

This procedure is not appropriate for use where a complaint is made against an individual. Serious complaints relating to the conduct of an individual can be dealt with in the ways suggested in the table above. This procedure is designed for those complaints which cannot be satisfied by less formal measures or explanations provided to the complainant by the clerk or chairman.

If the clerk (or other nominated officer) puts forward justification for the action or procedure complained of, he or she should not advise the Council or the complaints committee, as they need to determine the matter themselves.

At all times, the rules of natural justice will apply i.e. all parties should be treated fairly and the process should be reasonable, accessible and transparent.

Before the Meeting

The complainant should put the complaint about the council's procedures or administration in writing to the clerk. If the complainant does not wish to put the complaint to the clerk or other nominated officer, they should be advised to address it to the chair.

The clerk or other nominated officer shall acknowledge receipt of the complaint and advise the complainant when the matter will be considered. The complainant should also be advised whether the complaint will be treated as confidential or whether, for example, notice of it will be given in the usual way (if, for example, the complaint is to be heard by a committee).

The complainant shall be invited to attend a meeting and to bring with them a representative if they wish.

Seven clear working days prior to the meeting, the complainant shall provide the council with copies of any documentation or other evidence relied on. The council shall provide the complainant with copies of any documentation upon which they wish to rely at the meeting and shall do so promptly, allowing the claimant the opportunity to read the material in good time for the meeting.

At the Meeting

The council shall consider whether the circumstances of the meeting warrant the exclusion of the public and the press. Any decision on a complaint shall be announced at the council meeting in public.

The chairman should introduce everyone and explain the procedure.

² The 'and so on' is important. Lord Denning said 'It would be a long and interesting list, clearly open-ended, covering the manner in which a decision is reached or discretion is exercised...' (*R v Commissioner for Local Administration ex parte Bradford City Council* [1979] 1 QB 287).

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The complainant (or representative) should outline the grounds for complaint and, thereafter, questions may be asked by (i) the clerk or other nominated officer and then (ii), members.

The clerk or other nominated officer will have an opportunity to explain the council's position and questions may be asked by (i) the complainant and (ii), members.

The clerk or other nominated officer and then the complainant should be offered the opportunity to summarise their position.

The clerk or other nominated officer and the complainant should be asked to leave the room while members decide whether or not the grounds for the complaint have been made. If a point of clarification is necessary, *both* parties shall be invited back.

The clerk or other nominated officer and the complainant should be given the opportunity to wait for the decision but if the decision is unlikely to be finalised on that day they should be advised when the decision is likely to be made and when it is likely to be communicated to them.

After the Meeting

The decision should be confirmed in writing within seven working days together with details of any action to be taken.