



Kelbrook & Sough Parish Council

Persistent and Vexatious Complaints Policy

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This procedure covers persistent and vexatious complaints about the administration or procedures of the Council and is designed to supplement the Council's approved and adopted Complaints procedure.

Complaints about individuals are a separate matter, complaints about an employee would be dealt with as an employment issue and where applicable, covered under the Council's grievance and disciplinary procedure.

Complaints about a Councillor should be made to the *Standards Board for England*.

Complaints against policy decisions made by the Council shall be referred back to Council for their consideration.

AIM OF THE POLICY

To deal fairly, honestly and properly with persistent or vexatious complainants' while ensuring that other service users, officers or the Council as a whole do not suffer any detriment and that the resources of the Council are used as effectively as possible.

WHAT IS A PERSISTENT COMPLAINANT?

A persistent complainant may have a genuine grievance but takes inappropriate steps to seek redress. A persistent complainant is a member of the public who complains about issues the complainant considers are within the remit of the Council and whose behaviour is characterised by:

- a) actions which are obsessive, persistent, harassing, prolific, repetitious and/or
- b) insistence upon unreasonably pursuing unmeritorious complaints and/or unrealistic outcomes, or

c) insistence upon pursuing meritorious complaints in an unreasonable manner.

A persistent complainant may exhibit one or more of the behaviours outlined in Appendix 1.

The danger is that their complaint, even if meritorious, is treated without a significant degree of seriousness and consideration, which compounds their complaint and leads to criticism of the Council.

REQUEST FOR SERVICE DELIVERY

A persistent complainant is likely to start by being dissatisfied with the level of service delivery and persist in demanding levels of service from the Council. It is for the Clerk to decide whether the service received has been reasonable. Any relevant guidelines or service standards or legislative requirements will be considered by the Clerk.

If the Clerk considers that further investigation is unjustified due to the persistent nature of the complaint, consideration should give to whether this policy should be applied to that individual and the complainant should be warned that the Council will not necessarily respond to further service requests. If the complainant persists with requests for service then Appendix 2 outlines considerations for determining if this policy should be applied.

PERSISTENT COMPLAINANTS AND THE COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

A persistent complainant may use the complaints procedure excessively from the outset of their complaint. Appendix 3 outlines techniques for dealing with persistent complainants.

1. Consideration should be given whether a dissatisfied complainant is raising legitimate concerns:

a) has the complaint been investigated properly?

b) has the complaints procedure been followed?

c) was any decision reached the right one?

d) have communications with the complainant been satisfactory?

e) is the complainant now providing any significant new information that might affect the Council's view of the complaint.

If circumstances permit, before deciding to apply restrictions, the Clerk should convene a meeting of the Complaints Committee in order to consider the application of this policy to the individual.

2. In serious cases where appropriate action is clear, this may not be necessary i.e. a persistent complainant exhibits threatening or abusive behaviour.

3. If the Complaints Committee decide that the nature of the complaint is persistent in nature, the complainant should receive a written warning that, if specified behaviour or actions continue, the Council will apply some or all of the actions set out in Options for Action section of the policy and the reasons for doing so. A copy of this policy should be sent with the letter.

4. If the complainant continues to pursue their complaint, the Clerk should respond to the complainant that the policy has now been applied and what it means for their contacts with the Council, how long any restriction will last and what the complainant can do to have the decision reviewed. A copy of this policy should be sent with the letter.

If a complainant continues to express dissatisfaction with the Council's final response to a complaint:

5. If further clarification of the outcome is ineffective, the complainant should be reminded of their right to refer the complaint to the Local Government Ombudsman. In addition the complainant should be reminded of the availability of independent legal advice.

6. If the complainant continues to complain, the Council should repeat the advice in (5) above and add that the matter is now at an end and that the Council will not enter into any further communication unless it relates to a fresh complaint unrelated to the current complaint.

7. If the complaints continue then the Council should send a response stating that there is nothing more that can be added to the Council's letter set out in (6) above.

8. If contact continues, the Council should decline to comment further.

Supplementary Information

- Records of all contacts with persistent complainants must be kept.
- Any decision to apply the policy, or to make an exception to the policy once it has been applied, should be properly recorded.
- When a decision has been taken not to carry on responding to correspondence, any further letters or e-mails from the complainant should be read to pick up any significant new information.
- When persistent complainants make new complaints about new issues these should be treated on their merits and decisions will need to be taken on whether any restrictions which have been applied before are still appropriate and necessary.
- Reviews of decisions to restrict a complainant's contact or the authority's responses to them should be taken by the Complaints Committee, in conjunction with the Clerk.

- No decisions restricting the access of persistent complainants to staff or services should ever be taken lightly. In each case, the interests of the complainant need to be balanced against the effects which their behaviour or actions are having on staff, other service users and the efficient use of resources.

OPTIONS FOR ACTION

Any restrictions applied to a complainant should be appropriate and proportionate to the nature of their contacts with the Council at that time.

In deciding which options to apply, the rights of the individual should be carefully balanced against the needs of the council at all times.

The following list provides options for managing a complainant's involvement with the Council from which one or more might be chosen and applied, if warranted:

- placing time limits on telephone conversations and personal contacts.
- restricting the number of telephone calls that will be taken (for example one call on one specified morning/afternoon of any week)
- limiting the complainant to one medium of contact (telephone, letter, e-mail etc).
- requiring the complainant to communicate only with a named member of staff.
- if a complaint is currently going through the authority's complaints procedure.
- requiring any personal contacts to take place in the presence of a witness. - closing the investigation into a complaint.
- providing the complainant with acknowledgements only of further letter or e-mails received after a particular point.
- banning a complainant from some or all of an authority's premises.
- the threat or commencement of civil proceedings in the courts (for harassment, defamation etc).
- asking the complainant to enter into a written agreement about their future conduct if the complaint is to be progressed.
- in cases where the authority believes the complainant has committed a criminal offence (for example, assault on staff or criminal damage), where assault is threatened, or where the complainant refuses repeated requests to leave the authority's premises, the involvement of the Police.

APPENDIX 1

Examples of behaviour

1. Refusing to specify the grounds of a complaint, despite offers of assistance with this from the Council's staff.
2. Attempting to use the complaints procedure to pursue a personal vendetta against a member or officer of the Council.
3. Refusing to co-operate with the complaints investigation process while still wishing their complaint to be resolved.
4. Refusing to accept that issues are not within the remit of a complaints procedure despite having been provided with information about the procedure's scope.
5. Insisting on the complaint being dealt with in ways which are incompatible with the adopted complaints procedure or with good practice.
6. Making what appear to be groundless complaints about the staff dealing with the complaints, and seeking to have them replaced by a senior officer or with a person named by the complainant.
7. Changing the basis of the complaint as the investigation proceeds and/or denying statements he or she made at an earlier stage.
8. Refusal to accept information provided, for no apparently good reason.
9. Making statements the complainant knows are not true or persuading others to do so.
10. Supplying manufactured "evidence" or other information the complainant knows/believes is incorrect.
11. Lodging numbers of complaints in batches over a period of time, resulting in related complaints being in different stages of the complaints procedure.
12. Demanding outcomes, which the complaint procedure cannot in itself provide (for example the overturning of decisions of the court, dismissal or criminal prosecution of staff, or actions which would be illegal or infringe the rights of others).
13. Using obscene, racist, abusive, offensive, unreasonable or threatening language in written correspondence.
14. Seek to coerce or intimidate staff, or abusing or distressing them by the language and tone of telephone communications.
15. Threatening or aggressive or abusive behaviour in direct personal contacts with staff.

16. Threatening, abusive or violent behaviour or actions directed at other people involved in the events which gave rise to the complaint.
17. Introducing trivial or irrelevant new information which the complainant expects to be considered and commented on, or raising large numbers of detailed but unimportant questions and insisting they are all fully answered.
18. Electronically recording meetings and conversations without the prior knowledge and consent of the other persons involved.
19. Adopting a 'scattergun' approach: pursuing a complaint or complaints with the authority and, at the same time, with a Member of Parliament/a councillor/the Council's independent auditor/the Standards Board/local police/solicitors/the Ombudsman.
20. Making unnecessarily excessive demands on the time and resources of staff whilst a complaint is being looked into, by for example excessive telephoning or sending emails to numerous council staff, writing lengthy complex letters every few days and expecting immediate responses.
21. Submitting repeat complaints, after complaints processes have been completed, essentially about the same issues, with additions/variations which the complainant insists make these 'new' complaints which should be put through the full complaints procedure.
22. Using the vehicle of valid new complaints to resurrect issues, which were included in previous complaints.
23. Refusing to accept the decision – repeatedly arguing the point and complaining about the decision.
24. Persistence in sending letters/emails which demand responses, or making telephone calls or seeking interviews with staff, long after the authority has closed the investigation into a complaint and all rights of review and appeal have been exhausted.
25. Combinations of some or all of these.

APPENDIX 2

The decision to designate someone as an unreasonable or unreasonably persistent complainant is onerous and could have serious consequences for the individual. Before deciding whether the policy should be applied authorities should be satisfied that:

1. the complaint is being or has been investigated properly via the complaint's procedure. If the complainant asks the same question due to failure by the Council to adequately answer the question this cannot be considered as a persistent complaint.
2. any decision reached on it is the right one and all evidence placed on file will corroborate action taken via the unreasonable persistent complaints policy, for example details of any abusive phone calls (or other Appendix 1 examples). All file notes should be comprehensive and objective containing date/time/telephone call/meeting/officer.
3. communications with the complainant have been adequate.
4. the complainant is not now providing any significant new information that might affect the authority's view on the complaint.

Even if these points are satisfied consideration should be given to whether further action is necessary prior to taking the decision to designate the complainant as unreasonably persistent. Examples might be:

1. No meeting has taken place between the complainant and the Clerk. Such meetings may dispel misunderstandings and move matters towards a resolution.
2. If the complainant has special needs, an advocate might be helpful to both parties.
3. Before applying any restrictions, the complainant should be given a warning that if his/her actions continue the Council may decide to treat him/her as an unreasonably persistent complainant, and an explanation why given.

APPENDIX 3

Techniques for dealing with unreasonably persistent complainants.

- Communicate clearly and consistently. Do what you say you will do and if you are unable to do so, say so and explain why.
- Clarify the issues at an early stage.
- Consider calling an early strategy meeting as soon as a potentially unreasonable persistent complainant situation is identified.
- Arrange regular meetings with any other officers directly involved with the potential unreasonable persistent complainant to guarantee everyone directly affected is updated expeditiously.
- Be mindful of the implications relating to Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, The Human Rights Act 1998, The Data Protection Act 1998 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and any other relevant enactments.

If a decision is taken to apply the policy, write to inform the complainant that:

- the decision has been taken.
- what it means for his or her contacts with the Council.
- how long any restrictions will last.
- what the complainant can do to have the decision reviewed.
- Enclose with the letter a copy of the policy.

Keep adequate records of all contacts with unreasonable and unreasonably persistent complainants, for example:

- when a decision is taken not to apply the policy when a member of staff asks for this to be done, or to make an exception to the policy once it has been applied; or
- when a decision is taken not to put a further complaint from such a complainant through its complaint's procedure for any reason; or
- when a decision is taken not to respond to further correspondence, make sure any further letters, or emails from the complainant are checked to pick up any significant new information.