



# LOCAL COUNCILS

## What do they do?

In England, a Local Council may be formally known as a Parish , Town, Community, Neighbourhood or Village Council

This leaflet tells you what they actually do, and how you can get involved.

**Are you concerned  
about your local area  
and the wellbeing of  
its residents?**

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**Do you want to take a  
civic role & represent  
your area and local  
people?**

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**Do you want to  
contribute your  
business or personal  
skills and expertise  
for the benefit of the  
community?**

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**Are you passionate  
about facilities and  
services provided for  
your community?**

**Leicestershire & Rutland Association of Local Councils**

**T 0116 235 3800   E [admin@leicestershireandrutlandalc.gov.uk](mailto:admin@leicestershireandrutlandalc.gov.uk)**

# **A Little About Local Councils**

They:

- Were established by legislation in 1894; Oldest type of Local Authority in England and Wales.
- Are the elected representative body of the local community.
- Represent local community.
- Provide services to meet local needs.
- Improve quality of life and well being in the community.
- Are the first tier of Local Government in England - there are around 9,000 local councils with around 80,000 local councillors.
- Are a statutory body with certain duties and legal powers.
- Are democratically and financially accountable to the local community.
- Have the legal right to be informed about planning applications and other issues.
- Give the local community a more powerful voice in the local area.
- Help support local groups in their area. This may be through funding, provision of meeting places, or through publicity. This could include voluntary groups that help young people or the older generation to name but a few.

## **Local Council Services**

Local Councils have a range of powers and can provide, maintain and or contribute to services in their community. Here are a few examples:

- Village Halls, Community Centres and leisure facilities
- Local Youth projects
- Bus shelters, car parks and community transport schemes
- Crime reduction measures –CCTV and Anti Social Behaviour
- Cycle Paths and traffic calming measures
- Festivals, celebrations, illuminations and tourism activities
- Allotments , parks and open spaces
- Community Safety Schemes
- Litter bins, Street lighting and Street cleaning

## **And What else?**

- Local Councils can raise money to spend on public purposes through their precept (a tax levied within the parish) which is collected through the local Council Tax.
- Most of that money is invested back into the local community to improve facilities and services.
- Many Local Councils also supplement the precept with grants from other bodies, including the Big Lottery.
- Sometimes they own property, and can use the money from rents or leases. They can also generate income through running their community facilities.
- The Localism Act 2011 gave more authority and power to the tiers of Local Government including Local Councils. For instance, the General Power of Competence will provide eligible Local Councils with the power to do anything an individual could do unless it is specifically prohibited by law. Other measures contained in the Localism Act include Community Right to Bid, Community Right to Build, Community Right to Challenge, Neighbourhood Planning and the Community Infrastructure Levy.

## **How about Waste Collection, Education and Social Care?**

Your local Council does not have statutory responsibility for the following services:

- Waste Collection and Environmental Health
- Highways issues and street parking or traffic regulation
- Street trading or licensing
- Housing, planning or building control
- Education or social care functions
- Development control and approving/refusing Planning Applications

The responsibility for these functions rests with the other types of local authority, i.e. County, District or Borough Councils.

## **And What about the Cost?....**

## **And What about the Cost?**

Naturally, there is a cost. The Local Council issues a precept which is added to the Council Tax bill alongside Police, District, County, etc., elements. That said, local Councils are the most unbureaucratic and the cheapest kind of local authority in existence. Their funds are a tiny part of the Council Tax. They get no central government funding, so they have every incentive to keep their expenditure low.

This all means that most of the money goes directly into activities for the benefit of local people. The vast majority of the 9,000 local Councils in England only make a modest charge against their tax payers (an average of £50.19 per annum at Band D in 2013-14). The vast majority of parish council tax payers are happy for their parish council to precept according to financial need because they know that the taxes levied will be spent directly within the parish within which they live.

***The average cost for Local Councils across England is £50 a year - less than £1 a week!***

## **So who controls the Local Council?**

In short, you do. The community elects the Local Council members every four years and are entitled to go to the Annual Meeting and say what they think.

## **What kind of support can a Local Council get?**

Parish Councils in Leicestershire and Rutland are supported by Leicestershire and Rutland Association of Local Councils. We provide legal and procedural advice, training and representational services.

Much more information on Parish and Town Councils can be found on our website:

[www.leicestershireandrutlandalc.gov.uk](http://www.leicestershireandrutlandalc.gov.uk)

At a national level, Local Councils are represented by the National Association of Local Councils (NALC).

***Produced by Leicestershire and Rutland Association of Local Councils from an original by the Kent, Sussex and Surrey Associations of Local Councils***