



CALLINGTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE (FOUNDATION SCHOOL)

COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE AND POLICY

A complaint is an expression of dissatisfaction, however made by a person or persons with a legitimate interest in the College but not being employed at the College or the Governing Body, about the standard of teaching of members of the teaching staff, or about the conduct, actions or omissions of members of the support or teaching staff employed at the College.

It is tempting to say that anonymous complaints should be disregarded unless somebody is prepared to substantiate them, but the danger in this is that they may be related to something quite serious and, if the foreseen eventuality occurs, to the detriment of the College, the complaints may surface subsequently and say "well, I may not have put my name to it, but I did at least warn them it was going to happen". Such complaints should be left to the Headteacher's discretion to decide whether the gravity of an anonymous complaint warrants its investigation.

Guidelines

The underlying principle of our complaints procedure is that where possible, complaints should be resolved informally. It may be that following the stages outlined in these guidelines, formal procedures may be avoided. However, this procedure describes formal steps that can be taken by complainants should they feel that their concerns cannot be resolved informally.

In most cases the person who is the subject of the complaint, will receive the first approach. It would be helpful if staff attempt to resolve issues on the spot, including apologising where appropriate and necessary.

Governors receiving complaints should refer complainants back to this policy rather than take these on themselves.

Aims and Timescale

The main aim at all stages of these guidelines will be to secure that the complaint is fully considered and is resolved to the satisfaction of the complainant or that a clear decision is issued which will enable the complainant, the Headteacher and the Governing Body to consider how, if at all, the matter should be taken further.

The timescale for dealing with individual complaints will differ according to the complexity of the issue concerned. The aim of these guidelines is to ensure that all complaints will be considered fully, fairly and carefully, and that complainants will be kept informed. It is reasonable that persons seeking to resolve matters of concern to them, unless there is good reason not to do so, should receive an acknowledgement/response within five working days of making initial contact.

Investigating Complaints

It is suggested that at each stage, the person investigating the complaint makes sure that they:

- Establish what has happened so far, and who has been involved.
- Clarify the nature of the complaint and what remains unresolved.
- Meet with the complainant or contact them (if unsure or further information is necessary).
- Clarify what the complainant feels would put things right.
- Interview those involved in the matter and/or those complained of, allowing them to be accompanied if they wish.
- Conduct the interview with an open mind and be prepared to persist in the questioning.
- Keep notes of the interview.

Resolving Complaints

At each stage in the procedure the College will want to keep in mind ways in which a complaint can be resolved. It might be sufficient to acknowledge that the complaint is valid in whole or in part. In addition, it may be appropriate to offer one or more of the following:

- an apology;
- an explanation;
- an admission that the situation could have been handled differently or better;
- an assurance that the event complained of will not recur;
- an explanation of the steps that have been taken to ensure that it will not happen again;
- an undertaking to review college policies in light of the complaint.

It would be useful if complainants were encouraged to state what actions they feel might resolve the problem at any stage. An admission that the College could have handled the situation better is not the same as an admission of negligence.

Vexatious Complaints

If properly followed, a good complaints procedure will limit the number of complaints that become protracted. However, there will be occasions when, despite all stages of the procedures having been followed, the complainant remains dissatisfied. If the complainant tries to reopen the same issue, the Chair of Governors is able to inform them in writing that the procedure has been exhausted and that the matter is now closed.

Preliminary Stage

Complaints are not always easy to define. It is therefore important to keep in mind the distinction between concerns, problems and complaints. They often arise from the consequences or perceived consequences of resource allocation, operational difficulties, working practices or individual action. It is not intended that the guidelines suggested in this document should replace the normal discussion which takes place on day to day problems and concerns as they arise. It is only where the complainants remain dissatisfied with the outcome of such discussion that further steps may need to be taken.

Informal Stage

At the first stage the complainant should raise their complaint directly with the person whose actions or behaviour it is about. If this does not result in a satisfactory resolution, the complaint should be raised with the Headteacher making clear that it is a complaint.

A degree of discretion by the Headteacher should always be allowed in dealing with complaints. It may not be appropriate in all situations to advise all complainants to put their concerns in writing. In some cases this would over formalise the situation which would have the effect of pushing people into defensive and possibly entrenched positions for which it would be difficult to achieve a resolution. On the other hand requesting a complainant to commit their concern to paper may help to clarify the issue, particularly with a frequent complainant.

Colleagues to whom the complaint has been referred by the Headteacher have a duty to inform the Headteacher if any issue is not resolved after discussions and careful explanation to the complainant. In some circumstances, the Headteacher will refer complainants to the appropriate member of the SMT. In the absence of the Headteacher, urgent complaints will be dealt with by the Deputy Head.

Further attempts to resolve the issue informally, if not achieved by discussions with senior staff, might involve the discussion of the matter by the complainant with the Headteacher. However, it is not appropriate for complainants to keep being asked to return for further informal discussion. If the issue remains unresolved to the complainant's satisfaction, he/she should be advised of the avenues available to enable the complaint to be resolved formally. Those dealing with complaints should consider whether or not to invite to the informal discussion any staff member named as involved in the matter. However, hostile confrontation and entrenched defensive positions will not aid resolution of the problem, and should be avoided.

Senior staff will use their professional judgement in sharing with staff information concerning complaints. However, a member of the teaching staff or support staff has a right to be informed if a serious complaint is made against him or her, and may wish to consult their professional association or legal advisor in defending themselves.

Outcome of the Informal Stage

When these informal processes have been exhausted, complainants should be informed clearly by the Headteacher either, that the matter about which the complainant had raised concerns had been dealt with by senior staff within the context of established College policies and procedures; or he will take steps to resolve the complaint within his management remit; or he will refer the matter to the Governing Body if the nature of the complaint merits that course of action in his professional judgement. In determining which course of action to take, the Headteacher may consult the Chair of Governors. Complainants will be given a summary of the outcome.

Formal Stage

If, on being so informed, complainants remain dissatisfied, they should be advised by the Headteacher that they have the right to make a formal complaint to the Governing Body. This should be done in writing to the Chair of Governors, via the Clerk to the Governors, within seven working days of the date of notification. The Chair of Governors will investigate the complaint and will decide whether the complaint should be dealt with by letter or by a formal meeting. Should the Chair of Governors decide that a formal meeting is not required, the reasons for this decision will be communicated to the complainants. If the Chair decides to convene a formal meeting of Governors, complainants will be advised that they may if they wish have someone of their choice to accompany and assist them at the formal meeting.

The Chair of Governors will respond within ten College working days.

If a hearing is called this will be held within twenty working days of notifying the Chair of Governors of a complaint.

Presence of student at formal and informal meetings concerning complaints

An important purpose of the College is to provide a high standard of education and pastoral care for all its students. A meeting which required the presence of a student would only be one at which relevant confidential matters or issues relating to named members of staff were not discussed. Senior staff are advised to consult parents if their child is required to clarify facts concerning a complaint. It would be appropriate to ensure that students who may be involved in a meeting do not witness unnecessary confrontations between adults.

Complaints about the Headteacher

Complaints about the Headteacher should be made in writing to the Chair of Governors for initial consideration, addressed to the Clerk to the Governors at the College address. The Chair will investigate the complaint and decide whether to deal with it personally, or convene a Sub-Committee of the Governing Body using the same timings as per the Formal Stage above.

Complaints made to the Governing Body

The Governing Body is responsible for the overall conduct of the College and are the employers of all staff in the College. In the event of complaints being received by the Governing Body from parents and others, Governors should have regard to the following:

A complaint received by the Governing Body should be referred by the Chair of the Governors to the Headteacher (unless it is about the Headteacher). The Headteacher if he has not already done so should follow the informal procedure outlined above to resolve the complaint.

Governing Body Review

The Governing Body, via Chair of Governors, will monitor the level and nature of complaints and review the outcomes on a regular basis to ensure the effectiveness of the procedure and make changes where necessary. Preferably, complaints information shared with the whole Governing Body will not name individuals.

As well as addressing an individual's complaints, the process of listening to and resolving complaints will contribute to improvement of the College. When individual complaints are heard, the College may identify underlying issues that need to be addressed. The monitoring and review of complaints by the College and the Governing Body is a useful tool in evaluating the College's performance.

With any complaint once referred to the Governing Body due to lack of resolution between the Headteacher and the complainant, if the decision of the Governors Sub-Committee is not accepted the Chair of Governors may refer the issue to a final panel of Governors, who have not been involved in the first sub-committee.

If you believe that your school's governing body or your local authority has acted unreasonably you can complain to the Secretary of State at the Department for Children Schools and Families.

PROCEDURAL ADVICE FOR SENIOR MANAGERS IN CONDUCTING INTERVIEWS WITH COMPLAINANTS WITHIN FORMAL GUIDELINES

In conducting an interview with complainants, Senior Managers should:

Have regard to confidentiality at all times. The need to treat conversations and correspondence as confidential is of paramount importance. From the outset all parties to a complaint should be made aware of this advice.

Listen attentively and sympathetically to the complainant, allowing them to explain their concern(s) in their own way, and then, if necessary, try to identify the issue(s) by asking questions and clarifying what has been said.

At the end of the interview with the complainant, decide if it is possible to:

- (i) make an immediate response to their concern(s);
- (ii) in many situations, it may be necessary to tell them that their concern(s) will be carefully considered and when all the facts and circumstances have been ascertained, they will be contacted within ten working days and informed of the College's response to their concern(s).

Avoid passing judgement or coming to conclusions before having spoken to any third parties and having considered all the aspects of the complaint.

If the complaint is against a third party, ensure that they have an opportunity to explain the situation as they see it, but not necessarily in the presence of the complainant.

Examine the general context and constraints of the situation and consider if there are any precedents.

When all the facts and circumstances relating to the matter have been ascertained, decide how the complaint(s) should be resolved.

The complainant should then be clearly informed of the College's response to the complaint(s) and of the alternative formal procedure which is open to the complainant if he/she wishes to pursue it.

In some circumstances a resolution of the complainant's concern(s) may be achieved by informal discussions between the complainant and the College which leads to a reasonable resolution of the problem.

ENDEAVOUR AT ALL TIMES TO CONCLUDE THE INFORMAL PROCEDURES AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

All notes, dates, times of meetings, telephone calls should be recorded and signed whenever possible.

PROCEDURES FOR GOVERNING BODY COMPLAINTS PANEL MEETINGS

Individual complaints would not be heard by the whole Governing Body at any stage, as this could compromise the impartiality of any panel set up for a disciplinary hearing against a member of staff following a serious complaint.

The Governing Body may nominate a number of members with delegated powers to hear complaints at that stage, and set out its terms of reference.

These can include:

- drawing up its procedures;
- hearing individual appeals;
- making recommendations on policy as a result of complaints.

The panel can be drawn from the nominated members and may consist of three or five people. The panel may choose their own chair. One member of the panel will not be a member of the Governing Body as he/she needs to be independent of the management and running of the College.

The Remit of the Complaints Appeal Panel

The panel can:

- dismiss the complaint in whole or in part;
- uphold the complaint in whole or in part;
- decide on the appropriate action to be taken to resolve the complaint;
- recommend changes to the College's systems or procedures to ensure that problems of a similar nature do not recur;
- provide the complainant and where relevant, the person complained about, with a copy of the findings and recommendations.

There are several points which any Governor sitting on a complaints panel needs to remember:

- a. It is important that the appeal hearing is independent and impartial and that it is seen to be so. No Governor may sit on the panel if they have had a prior involvement in the complaint or in the circumstances surrounding it. In deciding the make-up of the panel, Governors need to try and ensure that it is a cross-section of the categories of Governor and sensitive to the issues of race, gender and religious affiliation.
- b. The aim of the hearing, which needs to be held in private, will always be to resolve the complaint and achieve reconciliation between the College and the complainant. However, it has to be recognised the complainant might not be satisfied with the outcome if the hearing does not find in their favour. It may only be possible to establish the facts and make recommendations which will satisfy the complainant that his or her complaint has been taken seriously.
- c. An effective panel will acknowledge that many complainants feel nervous and inhibited in a formal setting. Parents often feel emotional when discussing an issue that affects their child, and may choose to be accompanied. The panel chair will ensure that the proceedings are as welcoming as possible. The layout of the room will set the tone and care is needed to ensure the setting is informal and not adversarial.
- d. The Governors sitting on the panel need to be aware of the complaints procedure.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Role of the Clerk

All Complaints Panels will be clerked. The Clerk would be the contact point for the complainant and be required to:

- set the date, time and venue of the hearing, ensuring that the dates are convenient to all parties and that the venue and proceedings are accessible;
- collate any written material and send it to the parties in advance of the hearing;
- meet and welcome the parties as they arrive at the hearing;
- record the proceedings;
- notify all parties of the panel's decision.

The Role of the Chair of the Governing Body or the Nominated Governor

The Nominated Governor role:

- check that the correct procedure has been followed;
- if a hearing is appropriate, notify the Clerk to arrange the panel.

The Role of the Chair of the Panel

The Chair of the Panel has a key role, ensuring that:

- the remit of the panel is explained to the parties and each party has the opportunity of putting their case without undue interruption;
- the issues are addressed;
- key findings of fact are made;
- parents/carers and others who may not be used to speaking at such a hearing are put at ease;
- the hearing is conducted in an informal manner with each party treating the other with respect and courtesy;
- the panel is open minded and acting independently;
- no member of the panel has a vested interest in the outcome of the proceedings or any involvement in an earlier stage of the procedure.