

School Complaints Procedure

Langmoor/ Glenmere Primary School: Complaints Procedure

It is in everyone's interest that complaints are resolved at the earliest possible stage. The experience of the first contact between the complainant and the school can be crucial in determining whether the complaint will escalate. To that end, if staff are made aware of the procedures, they know what to do when they receive a complaint.

Stage One: Complaint Heard by Staff Member

In the first instance of a complaint, it is hoped that the complainant will be able to discuss the issue with the member of staff concerned.

The school will respect the views of a complainant who indicates that he/she would have difficulty discussing a complaint with a particular member of staff. In these cases, the complainant must refer the complaint to the headteacher. Where the complaint concerns the headteacher, the complainant should refer the complaint to the chair of governors.

Similarly, if the member of staff directly involved feels too compromised to deal with a complaint, the complaint should be referred on to another member of staff, usually the Headteacher. The member of staff may be more senior but does not have to be. The ability to consider the complaint objectively and impartially is crucial.

If the first approach is made to a governor, the next step would be to refer the complainant to the appropriate person and advise them about the procedure. Governors should not act unilaterally on an individual complaint outside the formal procedure or be involved at the early stages in case they are needed to sit on a panel at a later stage of the procedure.

Stage Two: Complaint Heard by Headteacher

The headteacher's influence will already have shaped the way complaints are handled in the school. At this point, the complainant may be dissatisfied with the way the complaint was handled at stage one, as well as continuing to pursue their initial complaint. The head may delegate the task of collating information concerning the complaint to another staff member, but not the decision on the action to be taken. The Headteacher will meet with the complainant, hear the complaint and make every effort to resolve the issue.

Stage Three: Complaint heard by the Chair of Governors

If the complaint cannot be resolved at Stage Two, the complainant may take their concerns to the Chair of Governors.

The complainant needs to write to the Chair of Governors, giving details of the complaint. The Chair will meet with the complainant, hear the complaint and make every effort to resolve the issue, having met with the headteacher. The procedure should only move to Stage Four, below, if the complaint cannot be resolved at Chair of Governors level.

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Stage Four: Complaint Heard by Governing Body Complaints Appeal Panel

The complainant needs to inform the Chair of Governors that they wish the complaint to be heard by the complaints panel. The Chair, or a nominated governor, will convene a GB complaints panel.

The governors' appeal hearing is the last school-based stage of the complaints process, and is not convened to merely rubber-stamp previous decisions. Individual complaints will not be heard by the whole GB 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 will nominate a number of members with delegated powers to hear the complaint at this 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 procedure adopted by the panel for hearing appeals would normally be part of the school's complaints procedure. The panel will be drawn from the nominated members and must consist of three or five people. The panel will choose their own chair.

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 school's systems or procedures to ensure that problems of a similar nature do not recur.

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 school 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. 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.

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- d. Extra care needs to be taken when the complainant is a child. Careful consideration of the atmosphere and proceedings will ensure that the child does not feel intimidated. The panel needs to be aware of the views of the child and give them equal consideration to those of adults. Where the child's parent is the complainant, it would be helpful to give the parent the opportunity to say which parts of the hearing, if any, the child needs to attend.
- e. The governors sitting on the panel need to be aware of the complaints procedure.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Role of the Clerk

The Department strongly recommends that any panel or group of governors considering complaints 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 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
- each side is given the opportunity to state their case and ask questions.

Written material is seen by all parties. If a new issue arises it would be useful to give all parties the opportunity to consider and comment on it.

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Notification of the Panel's Decision

The chair of the panel needs to ensure that the complainant is notified of the panel's decision, in writing, with the panel's response; this is usually within a set deadline which is publicised in the procedure. The letter needs to explain if there are any further rights of appeal and, if so, to whom they need to be addressed.

Checklist for a Panel Hearing

The panel needs to take the following points into account:

- The hearing is as informal as possible.
- Witnesses are only required to attend for the part of the hearing in which they give their evidence.
- After introductions, the complainant is invited to explain their complaint, and be followed by their witnesses.
- The headteacher may question both the complainant and the witnesses after each has spoken.
- The headteacher is then invited to explain the school's actions and be followed by the school's witnesses.
- The complainant may question both the Headteacher and the witnesses after each has spoken.
- The panel may ask questions at any point.
- The complainant is then invited to sum up their complaint.
- The headteacher is then invited to sum up the school's actions and response to the complaint.
- Both parties leave together while the panel decides on the issues.
- The chair explains that both parties will hear from the panel within a set time scale.

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Policy for Hearing and Dealing with Complaints

Langmoor/ Glenmere Primary School is committed to working in close partnership with all members of the school community. The school places great value on the role which parents and carers can play in supporting children's learning and staff and governors actively encourage a positive relationship between the school and the families of children who attend the school.

If, at any time, a member of the school community has a concern about an aspect of life at Langmoor/ Glenmere, the school will deal with the concern as quickly, effectively and sympathetically as possible. It is hoped that most concerns or complaints will be settled amicably at this stage.

However, if there is a continuing concern, this can then be directed through the formal stages as outlined in this policy.