

St. Vincent's Catholic Primary School
SCHOOL COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE



September 2022

Introduction

St Vincent's Catholic Primary School endeavours to provide the best education possible for all of its pupils in an open and transparent environment. We welcome any feedback that we receive from parents, carers, pupils and third parties, and we accept that not all of this will be positive. Where concerns are raised the school intends for these to be dealt with:

- Fairly
 - Openly
 - Promptly
 - Without Prejudice
- In order to do so, the governing body of St Vincent's RC Primary

School has approved the following procedure which explains what you should do if you have any concerns about the school. All members of staff will be familiar with the procedure and will be able to assist you.

Which procedure do I need?

Sometimes, when concerns are more specific, there are alternative and more appropriate policies for dealing with them. The following list details specific topics of complaints, and the correct policy to refer to. You can access these policies on the school website or ask for a copy from the main school reception.

- Pupil admissions; please see the school's Admissions Policy
- Pupil exclusions; please see the school's Behaviour Policy
- Subject Access requests and Freedom of Information Requests – please see the school's Data Protection and Freedom of Information Policy.

Raising concerns

The majority of concerns can be dealt with without resorting to the procedure. Where you have a concern about any aspect of the school or your child's education or wellbeing, raise this with your child's class teacher via the phone or in person. Ideally, they will be able to address your concerns on the spot, or can arrange a meeting with you to discuss the issue.

All concerns will be dealt with confidentially, although the staff member may need to take notes if they feel that the matter may need to be taken further or it may arise again in the future. However, such notes would be able to be used to as evidence if further investigation was required, or if the concern became a formal complaint.

Safeguarding

Wherever a complaint indicates that a child's wellbeing or safety is at risk, the school is under a duty to report this immediately to the local authority. Any action taken will be in accordance with the school's safeguarding policy which can be found on the school's website.

Social Media

In order for complaints to be resolved as quickly and fairly as possible, the school requests the complainants do not discuss complaints publically via social media such as Facebook and twitter. Complaints will be dealt with confidentially for those involved, and we expect complainants to observe confidentiality also.

Complaints Policy

Complaints that result in staff capability or disciplinary

If at any formal stage of the complaint it is determined that staff disciplinary or capability proceedings are necessary in order to resolve the issue, the details of this action will remain confidential to the Headteacher. The complainant is entitled to be informed that action is being taken and the eventual outcome of any such action, but they are not entitled to participate in the proceedings or receive any detail about them.

Procedure

If you need to raise an issue in the first instance, please do so with the relevant member of staff who will be happy to talk to you and seek to establish a solution. If you are not satisfied and with this response and believe the issue has not been resolved, please use the following procedure as detailed below.

The school will endeavour to abide by timeframes stated under each stage, but acknowledges that in some circumstances this is not always possible due to the complexity of information needed to review a complaint or difficulties regarding individual's availability to deal with the complaint. For example, if it becomes apparent that it is not possible to complete any stage of the complaints procedure within a given timeframe, the individual responsible for handling the complaint will contact the complainant as soon as possible and come to an agreed timeframe that works for all parties involved.

The school reserves the right not to investigate complaints that have been made three months after the subject of the complaint took place, except in exceptional circumstances. What is meant by exceptional circumstances is where new evidence has come to light, where the complaint is of an especially serious matter or where there is reasonable justification for why the complainant has been unable to raise the complaint before this time. The Headteacher will review the situation and decide whether or not to enact the complaints procedure, informing the chair of governors of the decision.

Complaints about the Headteacher or the governors

Where a complaint regards the Headteacher, the complainant should first directly approach the Headteacher in an attempt to resolve the issue informally. If the complainant is not satisfied with this outcome they should contact the Chair of Governors through the clerk to the governors (see contact details at the end of the document). The Stage 2 process will then commence, but with the Chair of Governors as the individual responsible for the investigation rather than the Headteacher.

Where a complaint regards a governor, the same process applies as for the Headteacher. Where a complaint concerns the Chair of Governors, the individual should contact the clerk to the governors. Informal resolution will be sought, but where this fails, the complaints procedure at Stage 3 will take immediate effect. The vice chair or an independent investigator will mediate any proceedings.

Outline of the Procedure

There are three stages to the formal procedure:

Stage 1

Complaint heard by a member of staff (not the subject of the complaint).

Schools are recommended to designate a member of staff as the Complaints Co-ordinator, to whom all complaints will be addressed in the first instance. The name should be publicised to parents with the Procedure.

The member of staff designated as complaints co-ordinator will, obviously, need to be held in high professional esteem by staff, governors and parents. Status in the school hierarchy will be less important than personal qualities and interpersonal skills. Sensitivity, assertiveness, efficiency and articulateness are likely to be particularly required.

The complaints co-ordinator will either hear a complaint personally or, where appropriate, refer the matter to another member of staff. The co-ordinator will also keep records of each complaint and of action taken in regard to it (preferably using an agreed proforma e.g. as in Appendix A) so that the senior managers and governors of the school can be kept informed of all issues that arise and as a result can change or develop school practices where necessary or appropriate. Thus complaints about the school can be used positively as a self-evaluation tool.

As St. Vincent's is a small school the Headteacher will be the Complaints Coordinator.

Stage 2

Complaint heard by the headteacher.

Stage 3

Complaint heard by Governing Body's Complaints Appeal Panel.

If unsatisfied at Stage 1 or 2, the complainant can take the complaint to the next stage.

THE FORMAL COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE IN DETAIL

Stage 1 – Complaint Heard by Staff Member

NB The aim is to resolve the complaint at this level.

- 1.1** The complaint should be addressed in the first instance to the designated member of staff (the complaints co-ordinator) . This may be done in person, by telephone or in writing. In very small schools, the designated member of staff may have to be the headteacher, in which case the procedure will start at Stage 2.
- 1.2** The complaints co-ordinator will log the complaint (See Appendix A for a sample record form) and either investigate the complaint personally or refer it to an appropriate member of staff. In making this decision, the co-ordinator will be sensitive to any indication that the complainant would have difficulty discussing the complaint with a particular member of staff.
- 1.3** If the complaint concerns the headteacher, the co-ordinator should refer it to the chair of governors and, in courtesy, inform the headteacher that this has been done. If the complaint concerns the chair of governors, the co-ordinator should refer it to the vice-chair.

1.4 Whoever investigates the complaint will:

- 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, clearing up any areas of misunderstanding, identifying areas of agreement and discussing what might be possible;
- interview those involved in the matter and/or those complained of, allowing them to be accompanied if they wish (- this should include adults and pupils as appropriate, whether main players or witnesses-);
- conduct each interview with an open mind and be prepared to persist in the questioning;
- keep notes of each interview.

1.5 Timescales. Within ten school days of receiving the complaint, the investigator will complete the investigation and contact the complainant to arrange a meeting (see **1.6**). At any point in the process, the complaints co-ordinator may decide or agree to commission a further investigation, whether by a member of staff or an independent person. If this occurs, the timescale may be extended and the complainant must be informed of the extension and the reason for it.

1.6 When the investigation is complete, the member of staff investigating will meet the complainant to try to resolve the complaint. **Every effort should be made to try to resolve the complaint at this meeting.** Any of the following may be appropriate at this point:

- an acknowledgement that the complaint is valid in whole or in part;
- an apology;
- an explanation;
- a clarification of misunderstandings;
- 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 school policies in light of the complaint.

Some of the above may require that the investigator seek authority from the head teacher. Naturally, nothing should be offered or promised that cannot be justified or fulfilled.

1.7 If the complaint cannot be resolved, the complainant may refer it to Stage 2.

Stage 2 – Complaint Heard by Headteacher

2.1 Where a complaint has not been resolved at Stage 1, it will be referred to the headteacher **unless** the original complaint concerned either the headteacher or the chair of governors in which case the complainant may refer it straight to Stage 3.

2.2 The headteacher will either investigate the complaint personally or refer it to another senior member of staff (who has not so far been involved) or arrange for an independent investigation if appropriate. At this point it is possible that the complaint will have escalated to include a complaint concerning the manner in which the

original complaint has been handled. Both parts of the complaint would in this case need to be investigated.

- 2.3** In conducting the investigation, the investigator will operate in accordance with section 1.4.
- 2.4 Timescales:** Within ten school days of receiving the complaint, the investigator will report back to the headteacher. Within a further three school days, the headteacher will contact the complainant and arrange a meeting. (See 2.5) At any point in the process, the headteacher may decide or agree to commission a further investigation, whether by another senior member of staff or a governor or an independent person (eg from the diocese or the Local Authority or another appropriate agency depending on the nature of the complaint). If this occurs, the timescale may be extended and the complainant must be informed of the extension and the reason for it.
- 2.5** **When the investigation is complete**, the headteacher will consider the evidence and, whether or not he or she investigated the matter personally, will meet the complainant (with or without the person who conducted the investigation if different) to try to resolve the complaint. **Every effort should be made to resolve the complaint at this meeting.** Any of the suggestions in section 1.6 may be appropriate at this point.
- 2.6** If the complaint cannot be resolved, the complainant may refer it to Stage 3.

Stage 3

Complaint Heard by Governing Body's Complaints Appeal Panel

- 3.1** A Complaints Appeal Panel, consisting of three governors, should be appointed annually by the governing body. This panel will have delegated power to hear and finally determine complaints. Ideally, the make-up of the panel should reflect the make-up of the governing body and/or the profile of the pupils in the school. Any governor who has prior involvement in or detailed knowledge of a particular complaint or its investigation may not sit on the panel hearing that complaint. It would be advisable, therefore, for the governing body to agree alternative panel members in case of such a circumstance. The complaint must not be discussed at a meeting of the full governing body as this could compromise the impartiality of the complaints panel and also any subsequent disciplinary hearing which may follow a serious complaint against a member of staff.
- 3.2** To trigger Stage 3, the complainant will have been dissatisfied with the school's approach to the complaint in the first two stages and must now put the complaint in writing to the chair of governors. The chair will check what has happened so far and, if the procedure has been properly followed and it is appropriate to move to Stage 3, he or she, or a nominated other governor, will - via the clerk - convene a Governing Body's Complaints Appeal Panel. If the original complaint concerned the chair of governors and was referred to the vice-chair at Stage 1, the vice-chair will tell the complainant the name of the nominated governor for a referral to Stage 3. (see section 3.1)
- 3.3** This is the final stage of the procedure. There is no further redress or appeal. It is, therefore, vital that, in the spirit of the procedure, the Appeal Panel should:
- be prepared to hear complaints without preconceptions;
 - examine and discuss the matter fully so that they ensure that they have every piece of information or evidence that they require;

- be prepared to commission, organise or conduct further investigations if necessary;
- give the complainant the opportunity to express their dissatisfaction and worries and to suggest what might put things right;
- be prepared to take whatever action is required.

3.4 Timescales. The date of the Appeal Panel Meeting should be agreed by all parties within five school days of the receipt of the written referral of the complaint. The meeting itself should be held within fifteen school days of the receipt of the referral. If the complainant or the headteacher wishes to submit information in writing to the panel, they should send it to the clerk to the governors at least five school days before the meeting. As far as possible, the meeting should not be delayed if the referral comes at the end of a term, especially at the end of the summer term. Since the aim of the procedure is to resolve the issue and effect reconciliation if necessary, it will be best if the matter can come to the panel as quickly as possible, especially as the complainant will already have been engaged over a protracted period in attempts to put things right.

The Meeting of the Governing Body's Complaints Appeal Panel

3.5 Before the meeting: Members of the panel should consider carefully any documentation from the headteacher or the complainant but should not discuss the matter with any one, including the other members of the panel, before the meeting. This is in the interest of fairness and natural justice. The appeal panel must operate scrupulously as an independent arbiter of the complaint.

3.6 Conduct of the meeting – to be borne in mind:

- One of the panel must act as chair and there should be a clerk for the meeting.
- A member of the Diocesan Education Service may be invited to advise and support the panel.
- The meeting room should be private and as informally laid out as possible in order to encourage a spirit of partnership. It is very important that there should be nothing adversarial about the proceedings. The tone of the whole meeting will be set by the atmosphere of the room in which it is set and by the way people are greeted. Panel members should be sensitive to the vulnerabilities and sensitivities of all concerned. Parents may be emotional when talking about their child; the headteacher and others involved in the earlier investigations may fear that their professionalism could be under attack. Everyone needs to remember that the aim and purpose of the meeting is to resolve the complaint and find ways of going forward together. It is possible that the complainant may not be satisfied with the outcome if the panel does not find in their favour, but the conduct of the meeting can go a long way towards smoothing such dissatisfaction. At the very least, every complainant should feel at the end that their complaint has been taken seriously and examined impartially.
- Very special care should be taken if the complainant is a child or if there are child witnesses. Children's views should be given equal consideration to those of adults. If a parent has complained on behalf of a child, the parent should be given the opportunity to say which parts of the meeting the child needs to attend.

3.7 Role of the Clerk The clerk will:

- confirm to all parties in writing the date, time and venue of the hearing;
- receive and distribute any documentation to be read before the hearing;
- meet and welcome all parties as they arrive at the hearing;
- record the proceedings;
- notify all parties of the panel's decision within 3 school days (or as decided by panel). The wording of any letters will be agreed with the chair of the panel.

3.8 Role of the Chair of the Panel The chair will ensure :

- that the procedure is properly followed (with the support of the Diocesan Education Service if requested);
- that the procedure for the hearing of the complaint is explained to all parties and that all parties have the opportunity to put their case without undue interruption;
- that the issues are addressed;
- that all parties are put at their ease, especially any who may not be accustomed to speaking at such a hearing;
- that the proceedings are kept as informal as possible and that everyone treats each other with respect and courtesy;
- that the panel operates in an open-minded and independent way; □ that time is given for all parties to consider any 'new' evidence.

Role of the Diocesan and Local Authority Representatives

To advise the panel on procedure. The Diocesan and local authority officers are there in an advisory capacity only. They do not have a vote and do not participate in the panel's decision-making process.

3.9 Order of Proceedings for the Hearing of the Complaint

- Welcome, introductions and explanations of the proceedings by the chair.
- The complainant is invited to explain the complaint.
- The headteacher may question the complainant.
- The panel may question the complainant.
- If there are any witnesses for the complainant, each one is invited into the hearing in turn and in each case the witness is invited to speak, then the headteacher may question them, and then the panel may question them. In each case, the witness may leave after their 'evidence'.
- The headteacher is invited to explain the school's actions.
- If there are any witnesses for the school, they are treated in exactly the same way as the witnesses for the complainant.
- When the chair is sure that all parties have asked all that they need to, the complainant is invited to sum up their complaint.
- The headteacher is then invited to sum up the school's actions and response to the complaint.
- The chair explains that both parties will hear from the panel within three school days following the day of the hearing.
- Both parties leave together while the panel decides on the issues (advised by the diocesan Department of Schools member if there).

3.10 Options Open to the Panel The panel may:

- 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.

3.11 After the Hearing The following actions need to be taken.

- The chair of the panel agrees with the clerk the wording of the letter to be sent to both parties. The clerk then ensures that the letter is sent out in accordance with the agreed timescale.
- The clerk writes up the notes of the meeting and gives a copy to the chair of the panel.
- The clerk ensures that any recommendation to change school procedures is put on the agenda for the next governing body meeting.

3.12 Vexatious Complaints: If the complainant, still dissatisfied, 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.

GENERAL POINTS

Using and Publicising the Procedure

The governing body needs to adopt the procedure formally and then to review and re-adopt it annually. They also need to ensure that staff are confident in its use and that it is appropriately publicised to all interested parties, especially parents. It could be included in the school prospectus, sent out with a newsletter or placed on the school's website. It will also be available on the diocesan website.

Recording and Reporting Complaints

In order to turn complaints to positive effect, it is important that records are kept so that at regular intervals (perhaps termly) both the senior managers of the school and the governing body can reflect on issues that have arisen and on the way in which they have been handled. The complaints co-ordinator is the most obvious person to hold these records and to collate them into a report for the headteacher (if he or she is not the co-ordinator) and the governing body. Such a report could be a valuable self-evaluation tool. The governing body may also wish to consider reporting to parents any changes which have been made to the school's procedures as a result of parental feedback. (It need not be specified that the feedback was in the form of a complaint!)

Complaints Made Other Than in Accordance with the Procedure

Sometimes a complainant may be unfamiliar with, or unaware of, the complaints procedure; sometimes they may choose to take their complaint straight to governors or to other parties, such as the diocese or the Local Authority. In every such case, the procedure must be strictly adhered to, and the complaint redirected to its proper stage in the procedure. It is, therefore, important that all members of staff and all governors are fully aware of the procedure and that it is publicly available. It is particularly important that governors know that they must not attempt to deal with complaints themselves, but should tell complainants to take their complaint to the school's complaints co-ordinator.

Complaints Made to the Department for Education

In unusual cases the Secretary of State may have the power to intervene if the governing body of the school has acted as no reasonable governing body would act. This is very unlikely to be the case unless the whole of the school's own complaints procedure has been exhausted.

Complaints to Ofsted

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 at s.160 provides a procedure for Ofsted to investigate parents' complaints about a school. A complaint cannot be investigated unless the school's complaints procedure has been exhausted, subject to the Chief Inspector's discretion to waive this requirement.

Complaints to the Local Commissioner (Local Government Ombudsman)

The Complaints against Schools (England) Regulations 2010 introduces a new independent complaints procedure run by the local ombudsman. This service investigates complaints against a school that a pupil or parent has sustained an injustice in consequence of an act of the governing body or an exercise, or failure to exercise, prescribed functions of the head teacher. This does not include complaints relating to a decision about admission to a school or a matter in respect of which the complainant has or had a prescribed right of appeal.

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**APPENDIX A EXAMPLE OF A COMPLAINT RECORD FORM
(could be used for Stage 1 and Stage 2)**

PART A RECORD OF COMPLAINT

Complainant's Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Details of the Complaint:

Date Complaint Made:

Action Already Taken to Resolve the Matter:

Complainant's View of what might resolve the issue:

PART B ACTION TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

Complaint Investigated By:

Action (with dates):

Date of formal meeting with complainant:

Outcome of the Meeting: