

## School Complaints Procedure

### A Guide for Governors – Formal Stage

Ladybridge Primary School have a complaints procedure to ensure we respond to complaints as quickly and as effectively as possible. (a copy of the full policy can be obtained from the School)

If the Head Teacher/Chair of Governors is unable to resolve the matter at Stage Two the complaint can be referred to a Complaints Committee appointed by Governing Body. The aim of the hearing is to establish any areas of agreement and identify actions that can be taken to resolve the 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 procedure adopted by the committee for hearing appeals would normally be part of the school's complaints procedure. The committee can be drawn from the nominated members and may consist of three or five governors. The committee may choose their own chair.

#### **The Remit of the Complaints Committee**

The committee has delegated powers to:

- 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 committee needs to remember:

- 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 committee if they have had a prior involvement in the complaint or in the circumstances surrounding it.
- 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 that 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.
- An effective committee 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 committee 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.

- 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 committee 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.

### **Role of the Chair of the Complaints Committee**

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

- the remit of the committee 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 committee is open minded and acting independently;
- no member of the committee 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.

### **Checklist for a Complaints Committee Hearing**

The committee 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 Head Teacher may question both the complainant and the witnesses after each has spoken.
- The Head Teacher is then invited to explain the school's actions and be followed by the school's witnesses.
- The complainant may question both the Head Teacher and the witnesses after each has spoken.
- The committee may ask questions at any point.
- The complainant is then invited to sum up their complaint.
- The Head Teacher is then invited to sum up the school's actions and response to the complaint.
- Both parties leave together while the committee decides on the issues.
- The chair explains that both parties will hear from the committee within a set time scale.

### **Notification of the Committee's Decision**

The chair of the committee needs to ensure that the complainant is notified of the committee's decision, in writing, with the committee'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. This could be the Secretary of State or Ofsted.