

Complaints Handling Procedure

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Introduction

A Future In Sport recognises its responsibility to create a clear and transparent process for users of their facilities (organisations as well as individuals) to raise complaints regarding any aspects of their work and for there to be a robust and fair process by which these complaints should be recorded, investigated, acted up and lessons learned.

Furthermore, that the roles of various individuals within A Future In Sport in this process should be formally recorded along with a mechanism for external review, in this case by Wakefield Metropolitan District Council as part of their ongoing involvement.

This document is therefore intended to identify what role each individual or organisation play within the overall process to provide clarity for service users, members of the public and those involved in the process.

This policy shall be reviewed on an annual basis by the Trustees of A Future In Sport in consultation with the external reviewer.

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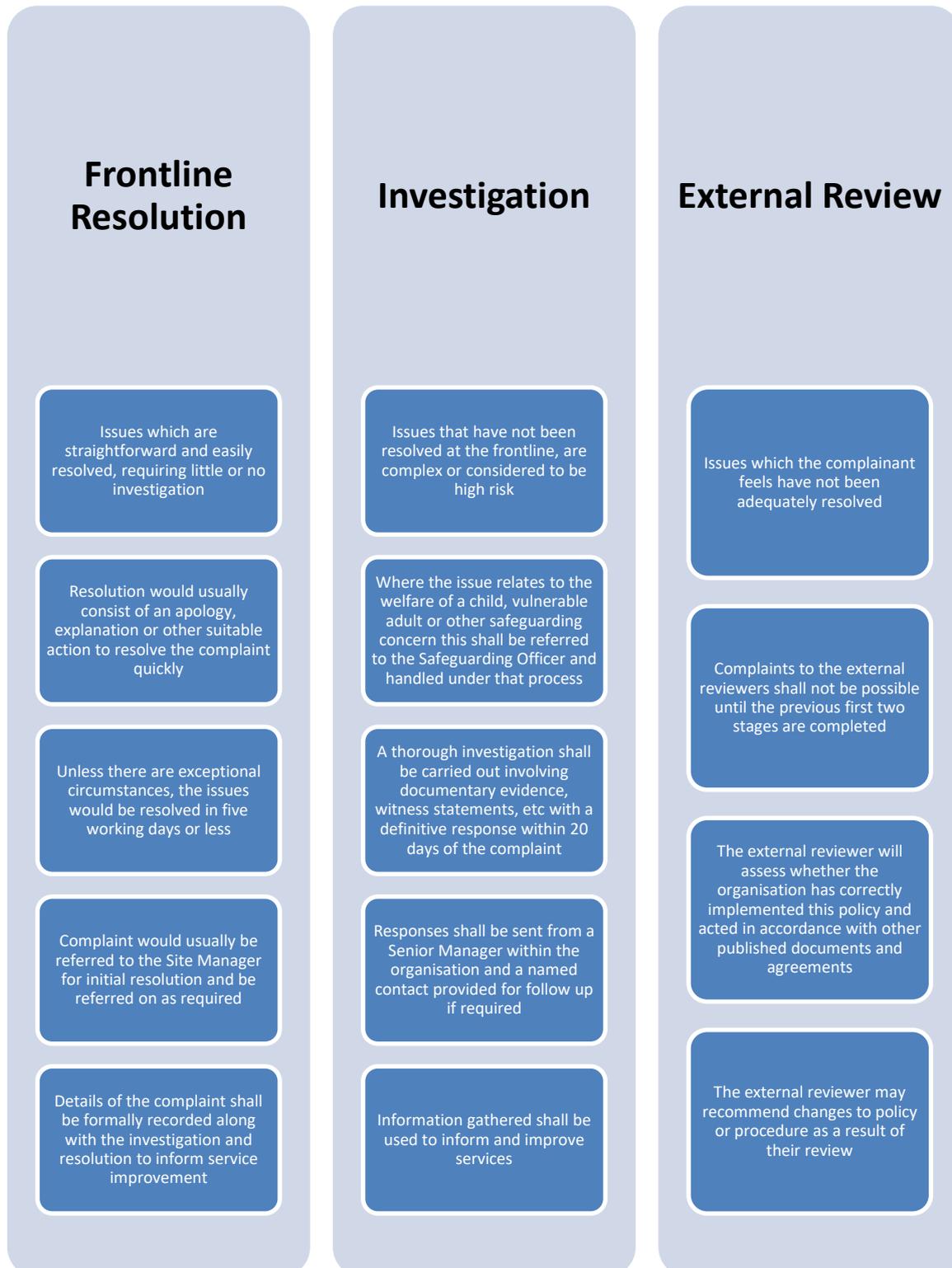
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Section 1:

The Process

- 1 The schematic below shows the various steps within the complaints procedure starting from left to right.



Frontline resolution

- 2 Every opportunity should be taken to resolve service users' complaints at the first point of contact if at all possible. Frontline resolution should be attempted where the issues involved are straightforward and potentially easily resolved, requiring little or no investigation. Many such complaints are often dealt through what is commonly referred to as 'informal resolution'.
- 3 Complaints may be received by different means such as a letter or email, over the telephone or in person. Accordingly, all staff members who could potentially be the first point of contact for a service user wishing to raise a complaint should be equipped to attempt to resolve a complaint relevant to their area of service there and then, wherever possible. In a practical sense, this means all frontline staff should, as a minimum, be aware of this policy and be empowered to deal with and resolve such complaints as they arise. Alternatively, in the event that they are unable to deal with the complaint, for example if they are unfamiliar with the issues or area of service involved, they should be in a position to signpost service users and/or complaints received to the appropriate point for frontline resolution.
- 4 The clear focus of frontline resolution is on taking action to resolve complaints quickly where this is possible. This may take the form of a quick apology or explanation for a service failure where this is evident.
- 5 Complaints resolved at the frontline of service provision are an effective tool in terms of minimising costs as well as resolving customer dissatisfaction. The fewer people that are involved in responding to a complaint, and the quicker a response is given, the lower the cost of that complaint to the service provider in terms of resources and potential redress.

When is frontline resolution appropriate?

- 6 As a matter of course, any staff member being presented with a complaint (regardless of whether that complaint has been submitted in writing, in person or by telephone) should attempt to resolve the issue that has been raised. Not all complaints will be suitable for frontline resolution, however, and the service provider should establish some basic guidelines for staff as to what type of issues should be handled at the frontline. This will vary depending on the service being provided, but the following examples are typical of the type of issues that A Future In Sport would expect frontline staff to address.

Examples of issues suitable for frontline resolution

- > A service that should have been provided has not been provided
- > A service has not been provided to an appropriate standard
- > A request for a service has not been answered/actioned
- > A complaint that a staff member was rude or unhelpful
- > A staff member or contractor failed to attend a scheduled appointment

- 7 As a general rule of thumb, A Future In Sport would expect frontline staff to respond to all complaints that they identify as appropriate for immediate resolution. The member of staff receiving the complaint should consider four key questions:
 - i What is the complaint?
 - ii What does the service user wish to achieve by complaining?
 - iii Can I achieve this, or provide an explanation as to why not?
 - iv If I can't resolve this who can I refer the complaint to for frontline resolution?

- 8 Wherever possible, organisations should ensure that staff members who are the subject of a complaint should not handle or respond to the complaint. Neither should frontline staff who may have a clear conflict of interest in the matter. These complaints can still be resolved at the frontline, however, through involving other staff as appropriate including supervisory staff.
- 9 It is the nature of the complaint (i.e. non-complex/non-contentious), rather than the means by which it is presented, that should determine whether a complaint is handled at the frontline stage. A complaint in writing could, therefore, be resolved at the frontline. Where a complaint has been successfully resolved at the frontline stage, and the outcome has been communicated to the complainant either by face-to-face, telephone or email communication, there is no additional requirement to send further written confirmation to the service user although a record of the complaint and the resolution should be kept by the investigating members of staff and passed to the HR & Finance Manager for archiving.
- 10 There may be occasions where a complainant refuses to engage with attempts to achieve frontline resolution and insists that their complaint be fully investigated and a formal response provided. Although every effort should be made to resolve complaints at the frontline stage and in these circumstances complaints should be escalated to the investigation stage.

Who responds to complaints at the frontline stage?

- 11 Any frontline member of staff could potentially be approached by a service user wishing to raise a complaint. All frontline staff involved in delivering services should, therefore, seek to resolve straightforward complaints at the point of service delivery where they are qualified and in a position to do so. This should include supervisory and management staff who are involved in providing services.
- 12 It will not always be possible for all frontline staff to attempt to resolve complaints about all types of services. All staff and volunteers shall have the appropriate awareness to pass the complaint to an appropriate and empowered member of staff if they themselves are not in a position to handle the complaint directly.

Identifying complaints

- 13 A crucial part of the work at the frontline resolution stage is to identify that a complaint is being made. There should be a clear distinction made between complaints and requests for a particular service to be provided or for clarity in explaining a particular policy or procedure.
- 14 Frontline staff should be able to identify when a complaint is being made so that appropriate action can be taken in accordance with this policy. For clarity, this shall be defined as:

A complaint is an expression of dissatisfaction by one or more members of the public about an organisation's action or lack of action, or about the standard of service provided by or on behalf of the organisation.

Timescales for frontline resolution

- 15 The aim of frontline resolution is to provide a quick, informed response to a complaint without the need for a detailed investigation of the points raised. The issues are by definition those that can mostly be addressed 'on-the-spot' by staff responsible for a service. In this context it is likely that resolution will take place face-to-face or on the telephone, and should be achievable within a short period of time; 24 hours in the majority of cases.
- 16 Frontline resolution should be completed within five working days.
- 17 It may on occasion be necessary to obtain information from other parts of the organisation to resolve the complaint at the frontline stage. Where this is the case, frontline staff should make the appropriate enquiries to obtain the information required for the response to be made to the complainant. It is important, however, that frontline staff should take no longer than five working days to go back to the service user either with a response that resolves the matter, or to advise the service user to take their complaint to the investigation stage.
- 18 In exceptional circumstances, where there are clear and justifiable reasons for doing so, service providers have the option to negotiate an agreed extension with the complainant at the frontline

resolution stage. This extension should be of no more than five working days and should be applied only when set criteria have been met. Where this action is taken, authorisation should be obtained from senior management. It is important to stress that such extensions should not become the norm and should only be used when appropriate.

- 19** Where the timescale is extended at the frontline resolution stage, the reasons for delay and a revised timescale for response should be provided to the complainant. Importantly, all attempts to resolve the complaint at this stage should take no longer than ten working days from the date of receipt of the complaint.

Recording, learning and accountability

- 20** Senior management should take an active interest in the volume and nature of all complaints received, but there is no need for their direct involvement at the frontline stage. Line managers should take responsibility for frontline complaints handling within their departments and record and report performance to senior management on a regular basis. Recording can be a relatively simple matter of listing complaint details, outcomes and any action taken. Line managers should also ensure that learning from complaints is sent to relevant staff.

When is investigation appropriate?

- 21** This will vary according to the service provided. Particular attention should be given to identifying complaints that would be considered serious or high risk/high profile, as these may require particular attention or may raise critical issues requiring direct input from senior management. Some examples of complaints that should be considered at the investigation stage are listed below.

Examples of issues suitable for investigation

- > Frontline resolution was attempted, but the service user remains dissatisfied
- > The service user refuses to engage with the frontline resolution process
- > The issues raised are complex and will require detailed investigation
- > The complaint relates to issues that have been identified as serious or high risk/high profile

Potential serious or high risk/high profile complaints

- > involves a death or terminal illness
- > involves homelessness
- > involves a vulnerable person
- > involves child protection issues
- > involves major delays in service provision or repeated failure to provide a service
- > there has been press interest
- > a risk to the organisation has been identified

Investigation

- 22** Not all complaints are suitable for frontline resolution and not all complaints will be satisfactorily resolved at this stage. Complaints handled by investigation are typically those that are complex or require a certain amount of examination to establish the relevant facts before a response is provided.
- 23** At the investigation stage, staff should also be aiming to 'get it right first time'. Their goal is to establish all of the facts relevant to the points raised and provide a full, objective and proportionate response that represents the service provider's definitive position. Decisions reached at this stage should communicate the views of a Trustee or other senior executive of the organisation.

Who responds to complaints at the investigation stage?

- 24** Service users should have a single point of contact for their complaint. The service user should be provided with the name and contact details of the person dealing with their complaint as early as possible after the decision to consider the matter at the investigation stage.
- 25** The staff member (or team) responding to the complaint is responsible for establishing what information is required, for gathering that information and for ensuring that the information gathered is of a suitable quality and accuracy to enable a full and informed response to be issued.
- 26** Wherever possible, service providers should avoid appointing staff that have been involved in the issues complained about to the task of investigating and responding to the complaint.
- 27** The staff member selected for investigating and responding to a complaint should have sufficient internal credibility and independence to ask difficult questions and recommend changes to policy or procedures in response to the complaint. Staff with responsibility for investigating complaints should have a thorough understanding of this policy and a reasonable knowledge of the procedures of the department or function involved. They should be fully trained in how to plan and conduct investigations, including how to obtain and analyse evidence. They should have the authority to resolve complaints within pre-determined boundaries and should have the support of senior management to do so. It is important that there is a direct reporting line to the senior management team and investigators should also be able to seek advice from senior management about the conduct or findings of an investigation whenever necessary.

Timescales for investigation

- 28** A Future In Sport seek to meet the following deadlines:
- > Complaints should be acknowledged within **three working days**
 - > A full response should be provided within **twenty working days**
- 29** If the response will be delayed, the service user should be told and given a revised timescale for bringing the investigation to a conclusion.
- 30** Where there are clear and justifiable reasons for extending the timescale, this should be discussed with a Trustee or senior manager and the complainant updated on progress and reasons for the delay where this is possible.
- 31** There may be occasions where A Future In Sport has no option but to 'suspend' a complaint investigation in circumstances where the case cannot be closed but, for reasons outwith the service provider's control, it cannot be progressed either. Examples of such situations may include cases where the organisation cannot get the information it requires as a result of incapacity/health issues or in cases where a person cannot be contacted. Suspending a complaint should be very much the exception with any decision to suspend an investigation being agreed by a senior executive. A decision to suspend should be formally recorded and be for a defined period of time at the end of which it should be reviewed.

Additional internal review

- 32** A key driver of this policy is to reduce the complexity of existing complaints processes by having as few steps as necessary within an agreed and transparent timeframe. The adoption of such a streamlined process, with no additional stages of review, will help to focus on moving towards a culture of 'getting it right first time' and will reduce the cost implications of progressing complaints through additional tiers of a complaints process.
- 33** However there may be a need for additional stages of review in some circumstances, particularly in relation to sensitive complaints or those involving vulnerable individuals where set criteria are met. Any such justification should be supported by robust evidence.

Accountability

- 34** It is important for the Trustees and senior managers to have an active role in complaints handling and as such they should receive regular updates on any changes in status to any active complaints and any new complains received.

- 35** The Trustees and other senior personnel should, therefore, ensure that they are aware of all complaints considered under the investigation stage of this and that they are involved in matters that require their individual attention.
- 36** The service provider's final position on the complaint should be communicated by a Trustee or suitably appointed officer. This ensures senior management ownership of the decision. As well as giving reassurance to the service user that their concerns have been taken seriously, it provides a means of accountability and potential for learning for individuals leading organisations.

Investigation – key points

- > Senior management should provide clear guidelines identifying the issues that should be considered at the investigation stage
- > The organisation should provide a full written response within 20 working days
- > The outcome of an investigation should be a single definitive decision, signed off by a Trustee, or other designated officer, following a thorough investigation
- > Senior management must take ownership of decisions reached

Section 2 : Investigation

Establishing the complaint

- 37** Where possible, complaints to be considered at the investigation stage should be submitted in writing. It is important, however, that this does not present a barrier to the complainant and that they do not feel that it is being used as such. Where the service user cannot provide the complaint in writing, a range of methods for complaining by whatever means is easiest for the complainant should be provided and accepted to ensure accessibility to this process. This may include the service provider's staff assisting the complainant by writing the complaint for them. Where this happens, the member of staff should read the complaint back to the service user to ensure that an accurate record has been taken. Where possible, the service user should endorse the complaint form or letter to show that they agree that this is the complaint they want to make.
- 38** There will be occasions where a service user is unable, or reluctant, to make a complaint on their own. Service providers should accept complaints brought by third parties as long as they obtain appropriate consent from the service user. They should also explain the role of advocacy agencies and their ability to provide impartial assistance to complainants. Service providers should ensure as far as possible that individuals are able to make and pursue complaints regardless of accessibility issues.
- 39** On receiving a complaint, the complaint handler should address three key questions:
- i** What is the complaint?
 - ii** What does the service user wish to achieve by complaining?
 - iii** Are the service user's expectations realistic and achievable?

Investigating complaints

- 40** To establish the facts behind the complaint and the service provider's definitive position, it is essential that a tailored investigation is carried out which is thorough but also proportionate to the issues that have been raised. It is for the complaint handler to decide what information is required and from where that information should be gathered. When gathering evidence as part of an investigation, due regard should always be given to information that may be confidential, sensitive, restricted or covered by data protection legislation, with consent to access records (such as medical records) being obtained where appropriate.
- 41** Staff of all departments should be made aware of the complaint handler's role and should be asked to cooperate by providing any information requested, quickly and in full.
- 42** When undertaking an investigation it is important that investigative staff have the authority to obtain relevant evidence and have full access to people, records and specialist advice if necessary.
- 43** Relevant evidence will normally include the service user's records, notes of conversations with the service user and details of the complaint itself as well as any supporting correspondence or documentation, including relevant policies and procedures. Once the evidence is collated a chronology or history of the circumstances and events leading to the complaint shall be established. If there are gaps in the information these should be identified and further evidence collected.
- 44** Investigative staff can use various tools to establish the facts that they need to reach a decision.
- 45** Staff should be given the resources to conduct interviews, make site visits and obtain independent professional advice if this is required. When investigating a complaint, wherever possible, staff who were originally involved in the issues being complained about should be spoken to as part of the investigation process. Investigative staff should not, however, simply accept the account of departmental staff without question. Where appropriate, and particularly where accounts differ, they will need to question explanations given by colleagues. They should, therefore, have the

authority to do so.

- 46** The scale of the investigation should be proportionate to the issues complained about. The complaint handler should seek to establish:
- i** What should have happened?
 - ii** What did happen?
 - iii** What was the cause of any identified failings?
 - iv** What can be done to rectify any failings?
- 47** The conclusion reached must be based on an objective analysis of the evidence and should provide a clear explanation of this analysis. It is essential that all points raised by the service user and agreed at the start of the investigation are properly and fully considered in the service provider's response. Multiple subjects of complaint relating to a similar issue can be grouped together or summarised.
- 48** The complaint handler should aim to resolve the complaint by either meeting the service user's expectations or, where this is not appropriate, providing a full explanation of the service provider's position.

Using alternative dispute resolution

- 49** Some types of complaint are not easily resolved through written correspondence. Complaints handling staff should be aware of the different forms of dispute resolution available. They should be encouraged to use services such as mediation or conciliation which can be a very effective tool in resolving service user dissatisfaction and can defuse problems before they escalate.
- 50** Where parties agree, mediation can be used to facilitate communication between the service user and the person or organisation that they are complaining about, helping all concerned to get to the real issues and underlying concerns. Mediators must be appropriately trained and qualified to perform the role. Mediation should allow service users to voice their concerns in a safe and respectful setting, while also offering those complained about the opportunity to explain their actions and offer an apology where appropriate. Mediation is increasingly used to deal with complaints and concerns and has a very successful track record.

Communicating the decision

- 51** At the end of the investigation, the service provider's decision may be formally communicated to the service user face-to-face or in writing. Responses should be based on the facts established by the investigation and a full explanation should be given about how those facts were used to inform the conclusions reached. Literacy should not be assumed and the use of telephone contact may be appropriate if the service user has special needs, or where the subject matter to be communicated is sensitive. In these cases, it is good practice to communicate the information by telephone, followed by a letter.
- 52** Each of the issues agreed between the service provider and the service user as forming the complaint should be responded to in full. Correspondence should be clear and easy for the recipient to understand. Complaint handlers should take into account the specific needs of service users and provide material in a suitable format and in languages other than English if appropriate. Technical language and jargon such as medical terms should be avoided, or explained in lay terms. It may also be helpful to signpost complainants at this point to the role of advocates, if they require further assistance.
- 53** Where an investigation identifies a service failure and the service provider proposes to take action to resolve the service user's dissatisfaction, the correspondence should include details of what will be done and when.
- 54** The final decision letter should tell the service user about their right to complain to the external reviewer if they are unhappy and that this should be done within three months of the communication of the final decision from A Future In Sport.

What if the service user remains dissatisfied?

- 55** Where a thorough investigation leading to a full and objective response to the service user's

complaints, endorsed by senior management, has been carried out and the decision communicated to the complainant, should the service user remain dissatisfied, further investigation by the service provider will not change that position.

- 56** The final decision letter will have given the contact details of the external reviewer along with guidelines on which decision can be reviewed via this process. The external reviewer will consider complaints from service users and may carry out its own investigation where there are indications that there may have been maladministration or service failure.
- 57** A Future In Sport shall ensure that complaints correspondence and details of their own investigation are available for review if required. These documents should be retained in line with the organisation's document retention policy.
- 58** The external reviewer will only consider complaints after they have been through this process and where a service user has evidence of maladministration or failure to comply with published and agreed documents and procedures or failure to adhere to the terms of their lease and other agreements. The external reviewer may not look into decisions taken by the Trustees or other senior managers regarding the running of A Future In Sport except where there is evidence of maladministration. Separate routes exist for raising complaints with the Charity Commission and other regulatory bodies.
- 59** The external reviewer may make recommendations to A Future In Sport following their review.

Unacceptable behaviour by complainants

- 60** People may act out of character in times of trouble or distress. If there have been upsetting or distressing circumstances leading up to a complaint, in a small number of cases this can lead to a service user acting in an unacceptable way. Examples of behaviour that may be considered unacceptable include: persistent refusal to accept a decision made in relation to a complaint; persistent refusal to accept explanations relating to what can or cannot be done about the complaint, and continuing to pursue a complaint without presenting any new information.
- 61** Behaviour should not be viewed as unacceptable just because a service user is forceful or determined. In fact, being persistent can be a positive advantage when pursuing a complaint. However, the actions of service users who are angry, demanding or persistent may result in unreasonable demands on time and resources or unacceptable behaviour towards staff. Where staff/volunteers feel that the behavior of a complainant is unacceptable, this should be referred to the Site Manager in the first instance and dealt with according to the Acceptable Behaviour Policy.
- 62** If a service user's behaviour causes a problem, they should be clearly told what the unacceptable behaviour is and what problem it is causing. How unacceptable behaviour is managed depends on its nature and extent. If a service user's behaviour adversely affects staff's ability to do their work and provide a service to others, that user's contact may need to be restricted. Wherever possible, this should be done in a way that allows a complaint to progress through the complaints procedure. For example, a service user's contact may be restricted to written or third party correspondence, preventing them from directly contacting staff with repeated telephone calls or emails.
- 63** The threat or use of physical violence, verbal abuse or harassment towards staff may result in the ending of all direct contact with the service user. It may be appropriate to report incidents to the police. Incidents where physical violence is used or threatened should always be reported.
- 64** Where A Future In Sport decides to restrict access to a service user under the terms of their unacceptable actions policy, they must also have a process in place to communicate that decision, advising the complainant of a right of appeal, and a process to review any decision to restrict contact with the organisation.

Redress

- 65** Redress can come in a number of forms and the service user may propose a form of redress that will resolve their complaint. A Future In Sport will consider the service user's wishes and, if it is reasonable to meet them, complaints handling staff should be encouraged to make the desired arrangements.

- 66 The service user's wishes will not, however, always be reasonable and there will, of course, be limits to our powers to provide certain remedies. Any failures should be acknowledged and remedied quickly and fairly and in a way that best reflects the extent of the problems encountered by the service user.
- 67 Generally, where service failings have been identified, we shall attempt, if possible, to put the service user back in the position they were in before the error occurred. If this is not possible then other forms of redress need to be considered such as providing an explanation and apology.
- 68 We undertake to improve procedures or systems or implement staff training to address service failures where this is appropriate. The complainant should be told about action taken, although it is not appropriate to share specific details that affect individual staff members.
- 69 Apologies should be unequivocal and the service provider should not apportion blame on the service user .

Redress – key points

- > Senior management should develop a clear policy on redress
- > The approach to redress should be consistent, but adaptable to the specific circumstances of the complaint – a variety of redress options should be available to complaints handling staff
- > Suggestions made by service users should be considered and met if appropriate

Section 3:

Publicising, Recording, Learning and Improvement

Publicising the complaints handling procedure

- 70** It is important that the procedure can be easily accessed by service users and information about this complaints procedure shall be made readily available. Complaints should be called 'complaints' rather than 'feedback' or 'comments' and staff should be aware of this and should ensure that any expressions of dissatisfaction fitting the agreed definition of a complaint are handled appropriately.
- 71** A Future In Sport shall ensure that all of their service users have access to the information they need. Traditional methods such as leaflets can be helpful and service providers should consider where these can most effectively be displayed taking into account any specific or special needs.
- 72** Information about the procedure should be easily accessible at all times, not just made available when a service user wishes to complain. Online information about how to access the policy will be clearly visible on our website.
- 73** Service users should be made aware of who to complain to. The time limits for each stage should be clearly communicated and the deadlines for acknowledgement and final response explained. The time limits identified in this guidance are testing but achievable, and take into account the effects of an unresolved complaint on the service user.

Publicising the complaints handling procedure – key points

- > A complaint is a 'complaint' – not 'feedback' or 'comments'
- > The CHP should be easily found in the service provider's public information
- > The CHP should be presented online and offline and in formats that recognise the varying needs of service users
- > Details of where to complain, who will deal with the complaint and how long it will take should be made clear

Recording and learning from complaints

- 74** Service providers that value complaints will take advantage of the opportunities that result from them. There are obvious lessons to be learned where service failures are identified and remedial action can be taken to ensure that similar mistakes are avoided in the future. However, close monitoring of service user complaints and feedback will highlight opportunities for operational improvements even where the service was initially delivered properly.

Recording the complaint

- 75** Complaints can be received in a number of ways and A Future In Sport shall maintain complete and accurate records of all contact regarding complaints and ensure that this information is easily accessible, preferably in a single location.

- 76** A complaint database should contain basic information such as the service user's details, the issues raised and the action taken. It should also contain any complaints correspondence, notes of meetings and telephone calls, email correspondence with the service user and any internal communications about the investigation.
- 77** Complaints information should be recorded and handled in a way that satisfies Data Protection requirements. Complaints handling staff should be trained in Data Protection law and practice and should be aware of the expectations of the public in respect of their personal information.
- 78** The information recorded about complaints received should be sufficiently detailed to allow follow-up action to be taken to improve services and prevent a recurrence of any issues identified.
The time taken to complete each stage should also be recorded to record performance.

Recording complaints data

- 79** A Future In Sport shall have a system in place to record all relevant data about a complaint. As a minimum this would include:
- > the category or nature of the complaint (e.g. complaint about staff attitude, complaint about service provision)
 - > the service or area of the organisation complained about
 - > what action was taken to resolve the complaint
 - > the outcome of the complaint
 - > whether the service user was satisfied with the outcome
- 80** The information gathered will be used to identify any trends and to proactively improve the efficiency of the services provided. To ensure the quality of information, it is important that there is consistency in the data captured.
- 81** It is important that information from complaints handled at the frontline resolution stage is also recorded and used to inform service improvements.

Publishing complaints performance information

- 82** The Trustees shall receive regular reports to help ensure transparency in complaints handling and demonstrate to service users that complaints are managed appropriately.

Learning from complaints

- 83** Information gathered via the complaints procedure is reviewed and used to improve service delivery, whether in response to highlighted faults or as a proactive measure to increase efficiency and satisfaction.
- 84** Senior management and Trustees shall take an active interest in complaints and review the information gathered on a regular basis. To support this, they should be provided with regular reports detailing complaints performance relevant to their area. This will ensure that any trends or wider issues that may not be obvious from individual complaints are quickly identified and addressed.
- 85** When reviewing complaints information, senior management should consider whether there is potential to improve their services or a need to update internal policies and procedures.
- 86** The complaint handler should always satisfy themselves that the service user and staff of the department involved understand the findings of the investigation and any decisions made.
- 87** It is important to communicate learning externally as well. A Future In Sport should let those who have complained and other service users know what the organisation has done in response to complaints.

- 88** Lessons learned from complaints may be helpful to other service providers both within the same sector and across other areas of service provision.

Recording and learning from complaints – key points

- > Complaints information to be recorded for frontline and investigated complaints
- > Common organisation system to record complaint subject, outcome and action taken
- > Processes to be in place to ensure appropriate service delivery improvements are agreed, actioned and reviewed

Staff training

- 91** Frontline staff should be empowered to deal with complaints which have been identified as suitable for frontline resolution. Likewise, investigative staff should have a clear remit to access any information necessary and to effectively investigate and reach a robust decision on more complex issues following clear direction from senior management on the extent and limits of discretion and responsibilities in resolving complaints, including the ability to identify failings, take effective remedial action and apologise.
- 92** Staff should be provided with the appropriate skills and resources, regularly reviewing the training needs of frontline employees and investigative staff to ensure they have the skills and confidence to use the authority delegated to them.
- 93** Staff training should include the following:
- > A full understanding of the policy and the individual's role in handling complaints
 - > A full understanding of the policy about which complaints are suitable for frontline resolution and which for investigation
 - > Customer service and complaints handling training
 - > Data protection and Freedom of Information training
 - > Training on the different types of redress available to resolve complaints and options for alternative dispute resolution
 - > A full understanding that they are empowered to resolve complaints and that they have the authority to do so
 - > Training in investigation and interview skills, and in a range of skills suited to gathering and evaluating evidence (investigative staff only)
 - > Specialist training for staff who may have to deal with service users who are vulnerable, or who have specific needs