



WYCLIFFE HALL

Bullying and Harassment Policy

General Principles

1. Wycliffe Hall is committed to maintaining a working, learning and social environment in which the rights and dignity of all members of the community are respected. This includes staff, students, and visitors. This is part of our Christian belief.
2. The Hall expects all members of the community to treat each other with respect, courtesy and consideration, as Christian witness requires us to do. All members of the Hall community have the right to expect Christlike behaviour from others, and a corresponding responsibility to behave in a Christlike way towards others.
3. Harassment is a serious offence which is subject to the Hall's disciplinary procedures. Where necessary, complaints of harassment, bullying or other inappropriate behaviour will be investigated in line with the appropriate procedures.
4. All members of the Hall community have a personal responsibility for complying with this code and line managers have particular responsibilities under this policy, including to set a good personal example, to have regard to the principles of the policy, and to familiarise themselves with the procedures.
5. For the purpose of these procedures, "student" includes any person studying on an undergraduate or graduate course of study supplied by or in connection with Wycliffe Hall, with the exception of students on the SCIO Visiting Student programme, who should follow procedures outlined in the SCIO Programme Handbook, including the regulations therein, Course materials or other course documentation as is from time to time issued.
6. This policy will be subject to regular review by the Senior Management Team.

Definition of Harassment and Bullying

7. A person subjects another to harassment where s/he engages in unwanted and unwarranted conduct which has the purpose or effect of:
 - a. violating that other's dignity, or
 - b. creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for that other.
8. Harassment may involve repeated forms of unwanted and unwarranted behaviour, but a one-off incident can also amount to harassment.
9. Harassment on grounds of sex (including gender re-assignment), pregnancy, maternity, race, religion or belief, disability, sexual orientation, or age may amount to unlawful discrimination. Harassment may also breach other legislation and may in some circumstances be a criminal offence, e.g. under the provisions of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997.

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10. Reasonable and proper management instructions administered reasonably, or reasonable and proper review of a member of staff's or a student's work and/or performance will not constitute harassment or bullying.
 11. Behaviour will not amount to harassment if the conduct complained of could not reasonably be perceived as offensive.
 12. Bullying is a form of harassment. It may be characterised by offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour, or misuse of power through means intended to undermine, humiliate, denigrate or injure the recipient.

Behaviour

13. Examples of behaviour which may amount to harassment and bullying include (but are not limited to) the following:
 - a. offensive comments or body language;
 - b. verbal or physical threats;
 - c. insulting, abusive, embarrassing or patronising behaviour or comments;
 - d. humiliating, intimidating, and/or demeaning criticism;
 - e. open hostility;
 - f. deliberately undermining a competent person by overloading with work and constant criticism;
 - g. isolation from normal work or study place, conversations, or social events;
 - h. publishing, circulating or displaying pornographic, racist, homophobic, sexually suggestive or otherwise offensive pictures or other materials;
 - i. unwanted physical contact, ranging from an invasion of space to a serious assault.
14. Many of these examples of behaviour may occur through the use of the internet, email, social networking sites, or telephone.
15. All of the examples above may amount to bullying, particularly when the conduct is coupled with the inappropriate exercise of power or authority over another person.
16. Being under the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs or otherwise intoxicated is not an excuse for harassment, and may be regarded as an aggravating feature.
17. The intention or motives of the person whose behaviour is the subject of a complaint are not conclusive in deciding if behaviour amounts to harassment or bullying.

Victimisation

18. Victimisation occurs where a person is subjected to detrimental treatment because s/he has, in good faith, made an allegation of harassment, or has indicated an intention to make such an allegation, or has assisted or supported another person in bringing forward such an allegation, or participated in an investigation of a complaint, or participated in any disciplinary hearing arising from an investigation.
19. The Hall seeks to protect any member of the Hall community from victimisation arising as a result of bringing a complaint or assisting in an investigation where they act in good faith. Victimisation is a form of misconduct which may itself result in a disciplinary process.

Malicious or Vexatious Complaints

20. If a complaint is judged to be vexatious or malicious, disciplinary action may be taken against the complainant; however, such action will not be taken if a complaint which proves to be unfounded is judged to have been made in good faith.

Confidentiality and record keeping

21. All information concerning allegations of harassment must be treated in the strictest confidence and breaches of confidentiality may give rise to disciplinary action. All parties involved in a complaint (including any witnesses who may be interviewed as part of any investigation, or trade union representatives supporting any of the parties) should maintain the confidentiality of the process.
22. The Hall and all those involved in this process must comply with the principles of the Data Protection Act 1998 and the General Data Protection Regulation. These include ensuring that personal data is kept accurate and up-to-date, held securely, not passed on to unauthorised third parties, not kept for longer than necessary, and made available to data subjects (e.g. alleged harassers, victims of harassment) when requested.
23. The Hall will keep a summary record (attached at Appendix 1) of any harassment complaint, whether formal or informal. These records will be held by a nominated Harassment Officer.
24. Where formal action is taken, a full record of the evidence produced and process followed will be kept.
25. In both cases, records will be retained in line with the Hall's Record of Processing Activities.

Procedure for Dealing with Complaints of Harassment and Bullying

26. Wherever possible, the aim is to resolve complaints of harassment promptly and effectively so that good working relationships and normal social interactions can be resumed as quickly as possible.
27. Incidents of harassment that occur within the Hall environment will normally be dealt with under the Hall procedure.
28. For the purposes of this procedure, 'harassment' is taken to include bullying and victimisation.
29. All information concerning allegations of harassment must be treated in the strictest confidence and breaches of confidentiality may give rise to disciplinary action in accordance with the policy on harassment and bullying.

Complaints of Harassment Against Students

30. Complaints of harassment against students which arise within the Hall environment will normally be dealt with under the Hall's Non-Academic Discipline Policy. Other complaints of harassment against Oxford University students may be considered by the Proctors under Statute XI.
31. Advice may be sought from the Proctors' Office if the subject of the complaint is an Oxford University student.

Complaints of Harassment Against Wycliffe Hall Staff

32. The procedure below applies in all cases where the person who is the subject of the complaint is a member of Wycliffe Hall's staff.

Initial Action

33. An individual who feels that s/he is being harassed in the context of the Hall may feel able to approach the person in question to explain what conduct s/he finds upsetting, offensive or unacceptable and to ask that person to refrain from that behaviour. Such an informal approach may be all that is required to resolve the issue. The Hall does not wish to be prescriptive as to the form of any such action that the complainant or the person who is the subject of the complaint may wish to make.
34. If the complainant is a member of staff and is unable or reluctant to approach the person complained against, s/he may approach his or her line manager or equivalent to ask for help in achieving a resolution of the problem. The member of SMT responsible for HR may also advise. If the complainant feels unable to approach their line manager, they may approach the Harassment Officers for advice.
35. If the complainant is a student, and is unable or reluctant to approach the person complained against, s/he may first approach their fellowship group tutor or another member of the tutorial staff. If the complainant feels unable to approach their tutor or another member of the tutorial staff, s/he may approach the Harassment Officers for advice.

Mediation

36. In some situations, it may be appropriate to ask the parties to consider entering into a mediation process. Although mediation may be attempted at any time before or after a formal investigation, it may be particularly helpful if it is considered at an early stage before the formal procedure is invoked.
37. An experienced mediator acceptable to both parties will normally be requested via the University Harassment Office or nominated by the Hall Council. The mediator will meet with the parties separately and as soon as practicable to begin to seek a resolution. The normal expectation is that resolution would be achieved within 20 working days of the initial meetings with the parties (although this time limit may be extended by agreement). To avoid confusion any agreed outcome will normally be recorded in writing.
38. All those involved in the mediation process must maintain appropriate confidentiality. If for any reason the process does not prove fruitful, or is taking an unacceptably long time to achieve resolution, either party may withdraw from the process.

Formal Complaints Procedure

39. If informal action does not succeed in resolving the situation, or would not be appropriate given the nature of the complaint, the complainant should make a written complaint to his or her line manager/Fellowship Group Tutor or, if the complainant feels it is not appropriate to approach that person, they may approach the Harassment Officers for advice. If any of the parties considers that the person approached has a conflict of interest in the complaint, the complaint must be referred to another individual.

Submission of the Complaint

40. The complainant should set out as clearly and succinctly as possible (i) the nature of the behaviour that s/he is concerned about; (ii) the effect of this behaviour on him/her; and (iii) the resolution s/he is seeking. The complaint should include dates and details of any witnesses to any incidents referred to

in the complaint, together with any documentary evidence. The complainant should also explain what attempts, if any, have been made to resolve the difficulties and the outcome s/he is seeking.

41. Every effort will be made to achieve a prompt resolution to the complaint – the aim being to conclude the complaint within a period of no more than six weeks. Both the complainant and the person who is the subject of the complaint will be expected to co-operate with the Hall in achieving that result.
42. Both parties to the complaint have the right to be accompanied and supported by a trade union representative or by a colleague of his or her choice at any meeting held under this procedure. If the complaint involves a student s/he may be accompanied, for example, by a college tutor or equivalent. These people must maintain appropriate confidentiality.
43. There may be circumstances in which an aggrieved party is not willing, or able, to make a formal complaint but the line manager considers that the implications for the aggrieved person or others actually or potentially affected are serious. In this case, the line manager will consult the Harassment Officers and may initiate an investigation and make a decision on further action on the basis of such evidence as is available.

Action by the Line Manager on Receipt of a Complaint

44. On receipt of a complaint, the line manager (or his or her nominee) will take such steps as s/he thinks necessary or appropriate to understand the nature of the complaint and the outcome sought including:
 - a. informing the person against whom a complaint has been made of the allegations against him or her;
 - b. meeting separately with the complainant and the alleged harasser (at which meetings they should be provided with the right to be accompanied);
 - c. speaking to other relevant people on a confidential basis; and /or
 - d. obtaining further relevant information.
45. The line manager will then decide how to proceed and will inform the parties in writing. S/he may make such enquiries as are necessary to determine the complaint, or may commission an investigation.

Investigation

46. The purpose of an investigation is to establish the relevant factual evidence in connection with the allegation(s) made by the complainant.
47. As a general rule, the investigator should not have had previous involvement with the issues in the case. The investigation should be concluded as soon as is reasonably practicable. The investigator will prepare a report and may, if specifically requested to do so by the line manager, make recommendations on possible courses of action.
48. The line manager will inform the complainant and the person who is the subject of the complaint in writing (i) of the conclusions she or he has reached having reviewed the evidence, including any investigation report; (ii) of the action the line manager intends to take; and (iii) of the reasons for any such action.
49. The line manager will also inform any other parties who have been asked to participate in an investigation that the investigation has been concluded.

Possible Outcomes of a Complaint

50. Depending on the nature of the complaint and the evidence found, including the findings of any investigation report, the line manager, in consultation with a Harassment Officer, will either:

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- a. Take no further action, other than, where appropriate, implementing or suggesting steps that would help to restore reasonable working relationships between the parties. This approach will usually be appropriate where the claim(s) of harassment are considered to be unfounded and where there is a continuing relationship between the parties.
 - b. Initiate resolution of the issues (e.g. by requiring that certain individuals undergo specific training or implementing practical arrangements to improve working relationships). If a successful resolution is achieved the case will be closed, but the situation will be monitored for an appropriate period. This approach will usually be appropriate where the evidence does not support a claim of harassment but it is clear that either party has demonstrated behaviours that are likely to lead to further issues between them if unresolved or, alternatively that there are structural issues within a department that require management attention.
 - c. Institute disciplinary proceedings where the line manager is reasonably satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to support allegations of harassment of a sufficiently serious nature as to merit disciplinary action.
 - d. In rare cases disciplinary action may be instituted against the complainant if the line manager is satisfied that the complaint of harassment is unfounded and not made in good faith.

Appeal from the Line Manager's Decision

51. If either party does not accept the outcome of the complaint (including any judgement that the complaint was vexatious), s/he may invoke the grievance procedure with the relevant time scales specified in that procedure save that where the decision is to refer the matter for disciplinary action, any matters of dispute will usually be considered as part of that person's response to the disciplinary proceedings.

Investigations

52. The procedure for an investigation will normally be as follows but may be adapted by the investigator to meet the case:
 - a. The investigator will meet the complainant to confirm the details of the complaint.
 - b. The complaint as clarified will be forwarded to the person complained against together with any other relevant material that the head of department has.
 - c. The investigator will interview, where reasonably practicable, individuals identified by the complainant as having relevant evidence.
 - d. The investigator will meet the person complained against to hear his/her response to the complaint and any further evidence that has come to light.
 - e. The investigator will interview, where reasonably practicable, individuals identified by the person complained against as having relevant evidence.
 - f. Having considered all the evidence, including any relevant documents, the investigator will prepare a written report of his/her findings, in relation to which she or she may check relevant sections in draft with the parties before finalising.

VERSION CONTROL					
Version Number	Policy Gatekeeper	Date of Approval	Sub-Committee	Date to Take Effect	Date of Next Major Review
V.1	JRW	24.11.14	Governance & Nominations	24.11.14	Trinity 2015
V 2	EAH	TBC	Governance & Nominations		

It is the responsibility of the Gatekeeper of each policy to check annually whether there have been any legislative and/or University policy changes that are relevant to Wycliffe Hall.

Appendix 1: Record template

Date of contact

Complainant status (staff/student/other)

Complainant

- Department
- Division
- Gender
- Contact method

Reporter - if not complainant

Accused party information

- Gender
- Status (staff/student/other)
- Nature of behaviour
- Context
- Relevant Issues