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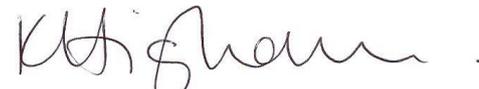


## Policy – Disciplinary Procedure

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Governors of Crowdys Hill School agree to formally adopt the Swindon Borough Council Disciplinary Procedure as below:

Agreed by Governors September 2019

Signed:  Chair of Governors  
Signed:  Headteacher

Review Date: As and when SBC issue updates.

### SWINDON BOROUGH COUNCIL School Disciplinary Procedure

#### 1. Scope and purpose of the disciplinary procedures

- 1.1 This procedure applies to staff employed in Crowdys Hill School
- 1.2 The purpose of the School's disciplinary rules and procedures is to help all employees to achieve and maintain acceptable standards of conduct, attendance and job performance. Examples of conduct that would be considered unacceptable are given at the end of this procedure. The School recognises that disciplinary action should not be viewed solely as a means of imposing sanctions but rather as a means of encouraging improvement.
- 1.3 The procedure follows the principles of the ACAS Code of Practice:
  - a written statement from the employer setting out the grounds for action and inviting the employee to a meeting;
  - a meeting where certain requirements must be observed;
  - the employer's decision and notification to the employee of the right of appeal; and
  - an appeal process.

## **2. Principles**

- 2.1 It is the duty of each employee to conduct him/herself appropriately and avoid acting negligently in carrying out his/her work.
- 2.2 No employee will be dismissed for a first breach of discipline except in a case of gross misconduct.
- 2.3 All cases of formal disciplinary action under these procedures will be fully investigated and the investigation findings recorded on the employee's personal file for the duration of any disciplinary sanction imposed.
- 2.4 In the event that, following investigation, a case is withdrawn or not upheld all reference to the alleged disciplinary offence will be expunged from the employee's personal file.
- 2.5 No disciplinary action beyond informal support will be taken against an accredited trade union official until the circumstances of the case have been discussed with a senior trade union representative.
- 2.6 At an early stage in the formal procedure employees will be advised in writing of the nature of the complaint against them. They will be advised that they have the right to be accompanied by a trade union representative or a work-based colleague of the employee's choosing and will be given the opportunity to prepare for a formal meeting within this procedure. At such a meeting, they will be given the opportunity to state their case before any decision is made.
- 2.7 Employees will have the right to appeal against any formal disciplinary sanctions.
- 2.8 In operating this policy, line managers will apply the school's commitment to equality by treating all employees fairly and without discrimination on the grounds of colour, race, ethnic or national origins, sexual orientation, age, marital status, disability, trade union association or religious beliefs.
- 2.9 In adopting this procedure Governors will determine in advance how they will delegate authority for issuing warnings and making initial dismissal decisions in the case of disciplinary cases, having regard to the size of the school and the Head's ability to remain independent. (In compliance with the School Staffing (England) Regulations 2009)

## **3. Child Protection Allegations**

Allegations about the safeguarding and protection of children must be handled in accordance with statutory guidance and the procedures of the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB). The role of the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) is crucial in handling all allegations of these allegations and the LADO has a statutory duty to ensure that allegations about safeguarding are handled properly and expeditiously.

A strategy meeting, normally arranged within 2 working days of the allegation, will determine whether the allegation should be investigated by the police or by some other agency or by the school under its disciplinary procedure

If the matter is handed back to the school, whether at the first strategy meeting or at some later stage, the school must take account of the recommendations of the strategy meeting and must liaise with the LADO and the HR Consultancy team regarding the next steps.

Further advice can be found in the Guidance for Headteachers Dealing with Child Protection Allegations against School based staff and the DfE guidance Dealing with Allegations of Abuse against Teachers and Other Staff, available at [Schoolsonline](http://Schoolsonline).

### **3. Informal Action/Support Plan**

- 3.1 Informal support may be a more appropriate response to minor offences rather than formal disciplinary action. If appropriate, support will take the form of a discussion with the object of determining and agreeing the improvement required. A note of the conversation will be sent to the employee and a copy kept on file for 3 months. Where this informal approach fails to bring about the desired improvement, the formal procedure will be followed.

#### **4. Mediation**

An independent third party or an accredited mediator can sometimes help to resolve disciplinary issues. Mediation is a voluntary process where the mediator helps two or more people in dispute to attempt to reach an agreement. Mediation can be used as either an alternative to formal disciplinary proceedings or to rebuild relationships after a formal dispute has been resolved.

#### **5. Investigations**

- 5.1 No action will be taken by the School before a proper investigation has been undertaken.

The investigation will normally be conducted by Headteacher, Deputy, Assistant Head or Business Manager unless the Chair of Governors and the Head jointly decide this is inappropriate. As part of the investigation, the employee will be given full details of their alleged misconduct and be given the opportunity to explain their actions. Witnesses will be interviewed and statements taken/provided.

If an allegation is made against the Headteacher, the Chair of Governors will nominate a non-staff Governor to undertake the investigation.

Not all cases will need an elaborate investigation in straightforward cases, eg persistent lateness. In these cases the manager would normally investigate.

- 5.2 Witnesses must be told the following before any investigatory interview:

- The nature and purpose of the investigation;
- That whilst there is no statutory right to representation at an investigatory interview, an employee may, if they wish, arrange to be accompanied by a trade union representative or work colleague during an investigatory interview but this must not cause undue delay to the conduct of the investigation;
- That a factual statement will be taken and may be used at any subsequent disciplinary hearing;
- That a witness may be called to give evidence at any subsequent disciplinary hearing;
- That the employee accused of misconduct may be given a copy of the statement at some point in the future and will be present at any hearing;
- That if the statement is used in any report submitted to the disciplinary hearing that the original statements will also be made available.

- 5.3 Note on interviews with pupils who are possible witnesses in a disciplinary investigation:

- If it is necessary to interview pupils as part of an investigation their parents/carers must be advised and consent must be obtained. A parent/carer may accompany a child during the interview but must not significantly contribute to the interview.

- Wherever possible the employee's representative will have the opportunity to be present at an interview with a pupil to avoid the necessity of interviewing the pupil more than once, as long as this is not prejudicial to the disclosures likely to be made by the pupil. If it is established that the presence of another adult may intimidate or inhibit the pupil the employee's representative will be provided with a transcript of the interview.
- Wherever possible a factual record of the interview will be agreed to avoid the pupil being called as a witness at any subsequent disciplinary hearing.

## **6. Suspension**

6.1 In some instances consideration may need to be given for a brief period of suspension with full pay to enable an unhindered investigation to be completed. Suspension can be imposed by the Headteacher or Governing Body. Suspension should be confirmed in writing explaining the reasons for the suspension. During the period of suspension the employee will not be entitled to access to the School's premises, except with the prior consent of the Head and subject to such conditions as the School may impose.

- 6.2 Suspension would normally be imposed only if:  
The allegations are of serious or gross misconduct such that dismissal is a possibility;
- Where there is a cause to suspect a child or children at the school is at risk of harm
  - The suspension is required to enable an investigation to proceed unimpeded;
  - The employee is the subject of a police investigation or has been charged with a criminal offence.
  - The Secretary of State has made an interim prohibition order pending the findings of an NCTL investigation
- 6.3 Suspension should only be imposed after careful consideration and should be regularly reviewed to ensure it is not unnecessarily extended. Alternatives to suspension include; allocation of alternative duties, change the place of work and allowing the employee to work from home whilst the investigation takes place.

Refer to the Guidance for managers on suspension of an employee for further information.

## **7. Disciplinary hearing**

- 7.1 If, under these procedures, the School decides after an investigation has been concluded to hold a disciplinary hearing in relation to the matter complained of, the employee will, in accordance with the statutory discipline and dismissal procedure, be given details of the complaint against them at least five working days before any disciplinary hearing takes place.

7.2 The Governors will in adopting this procedure have determined the arrangements for dealing with disciplinary matters in line with the School Staffing Regulations 2009.

- Investigations will usually be conducted by a senior member of staff; Head Deputy or Assistant Head
- Where an investigation indicates that the allegation is likely to have occurred and if proven would constitute misconduct, the hearing could be conducted by a Staffing panel of Governors, the Head or an independent Deputy Head (i.e. one not involved in the investigation).
- A Staffing Panel of governors or the Headteacher will hear all cases where the allegation, if proven, could lead to dismissal – i.e. gross misconduct or cumulative misconduct where a final written warning has not yet expired.
- In cases where the Head has been involved in the case a panel of 3 Governors will hear the case.

7.3 Offences under the School's disciplinary procedures fall into two main categories:

(a) **Misconduct** – Misconduct is defined as wrongful, improper or unacceptable conduct

(b) **Gross misconduct** – Gross misconduct is generally defined as misconduct serious enough to destroy the employment contract between the employer and the employee and to make any further working relationship and trust impossible. A fundamental breakdown of trust and confidence has occurred.

Examples of what constitutes misconduct and gross misconduct are given at the end of this procedure.

7.4 In accordance with the statutory discipline and dismissal procedure, disciplinary hearings will be convened in writing giving at least five working days notice, giving details of the complaint against the employee. Documents to be referred to during the hearing should be made available to all parties at least five working days in advance. These timescales may be varied with the agreement of all parties.

Where an employee is persistently unable or unwilling to attend a disciplinary meeting without good cause the employer should make a decision on the evidence available in the absence of the employee.

7.5 At any disciplinary hearing the employee or their representative will, in accordance with the statutory discipline and dismissal procedure, be given an opportunity to state their case.

7.6 Following the disciplinary hearing a decision will be taken as to whether the complaint against the employee is upheld. In accordance with the statutory discipline and dismissal procedure, this decision will be confirmed in writing.

7.7 The following sanctions may be applied as a result of a disciplinary hearing concluding that the complaint against the employee has been upheld:

**(a) Stage 1 - First written warning**

If this is a first offense and is not so serious as to warrant a final written warning, the employee will be given a first written warning. This will state the reason for the warning and will require an improvement in the employee's conduct, failing which further disciplinary action will be taken. The written warning will remain on the employee's file for a period of 12 months but, subject to satisfactory conduct and performance, will not be referred to in any subsequent disciplinary case following the expiry of that period.

**(b) Stage 2 - Final written warning**

If the offence is considered serious enough to warrant consideration of dismissal if there is a repetition but does not amount to gross misconduct, or if following a first written warning the employee's conduct is still unsatisfactory, a final written warning will be given. This will state the reason for the warning and will require an improvement in the employee's conduct, failing which further disciplinary action will result which could ultimately lead to dismissal. This warning will normally remain on the employee's file for a period of 12 months but may, depending upon the nature of the offence, remain on the employee's file for up to 3 years. Subject to subsequent satisfactory conduct, a final written warning will not be referred to in any subsequent disciplinary case following the expiry of that period.

**(c) Stage 3 - Dismissal**

If, following a final written warning there is no satisfactory improvement in the employee's conduct within the specified time period, the employee may be dismissed. At this stage the Local Authority will be informed of the case and given an opportunity to advise at the hearing.

The School reserves the right to offer to make a payment in lieu of notice on the termination of the employee's contract, other than in cases of gross misconduct.

These warnings are normally issued in sequence, however in cases of serious or gross misconduct or where there is a pattern of persistent misconduct, the sequence of warnings outlined above may not be followed. The procedure may be instigated at any stage felt appropriate by the School.

Warnings issued under this procedure will remain on the employee's file for the life of the warning. If there is no further instance of misconduct the warning will be expunged from the file when it expires. No reference will be made to expunged warnings in subsequent disciplinary proceedings.

**Note:** In addition to the disciplinary warnings outlined above, in cases of serious or gross misconduct further disciplinary measures may be invoked.

These alternative measures include: demotion to a lower grade, or reasonable deductions from salary to cover repayment for loss or damage to School property.

If it is established, after investigation and a disciplinary hearing at which the employee's explanation of the matter is heard, that the employee has committed an act of gross misconduct the employee will be summarily dismissed, i.e. without notice and/or any pay in lieu thereof. While the alleged gross misconduct is being investigated the employee may be suspended in accordance with the provision set out above. If the School takes the decision to dismiss the employee will be advised of the reason for the dismissal and the date upon which the employee's employment will be terminated. In cases of gross misconduct this will usually be the date that the letter is sent.

## **8. Appeals**

- 8.1 In accordance with the statutory discipline and dismissal procedure, if a disciplinary sanction is imposed the employee will be notified of the right to appeal. If the employee wishes to appeal against any disciplinary decision taken by the School, the employee may do so, in the first instance, by lodging an appeal with the Head or Chair of Governors within ten working days of the disciplinary decision being received. The employee should state the reason for their appeal.
- 8.2 Appeal hearings will be convened in writing giving at least five working days notice. Documents to be referred to during the hearing should be made available to all parties at least five working days in advance. These timescales may be varied with the agreement of all parties. At this stage the Local Authority will be informed of the case and given an opportunity to advise at the hearing.
- 8.3 The Governing Body appeal panel will hear the case –the panel being made up of at least 3 Governors who have had no prior involvement in the case.
- 8.4 The employee will be entitled to attend the appeal hearing to state their case. They may be accompanied by a school work colleague or a union representative who may present the employee's case on their behalf. The appeal panel may:
  - Uphold the appeal and overturn the disciplinary action taken;
  - Reject the appeal and confirm the disciplinary action taken;
  - Having considered the appeal decide to impose a different disciplinary sanction.
- 8.5 The decision of the appeals panel will be final within the disciplinary procedure.
- 8.6 If following dismissal the employee is re-instated on appeal their salary, pension and NI contributions will be back paid to the date of the original termination.

## **9. Referrals**

- 9.1 Where a teacher has been dismissed for serious misconduct (or may have been dismissed for serious misconduct if the teacher had not resigned) the School must refer the circumstances to the National College for Teaching and Leadership.
- 9.2 If a case includes allegations against a teacher that involves both misconduct and safeguarding (ie the risk of harm, or actual harm, to a child), the National College for Teaching & Leadership will contact the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS).

## **10. Documentation**

- 10.1 Where disciplinary action relates to child protection issues, the relevant documentation should be retained on the employee's personal file until the employee reaches 65 years or 10 years whichever is the longer, but will not form part of any subsequent disciplinary action if it is time-expired.

## **11. Dealing with Special Situations**

### **11.1 Employee Well-being**

There may be a certain amount of anxiety for employees involved in disciplinary proceedings. Those involved should be reminded of the services provided by the school's employee support scheme (where there is one), the Education Support Partnership (08000 562561) and of Occupational Health. Managers and employees are advised to be mindful of their own and of colleagues' well-being during the disciplinary process

### **11.2 Sickness absence during the disciplinary process**

If the employee falls sick during the disciplinary process then they should follow the normal sickness reporting procedures. The employee will then be deemed to be on sick leave pending their return to work.

If during the course of the investigation an employee goes off sick, the investigation is not put on hold. In some circumstances advice may be sought from Occupational Health as to their fitness to participate in the disciplinary proceedings. But in principle, the School expects them to attend investigatory interviews and hearings and decisions may be taken in their absence based on information that is available.

### **11.3 Criminal Charges or Convictions not related to employment**

If an employee is charged with, or convicted of a criminal offence not related to work, this is not itself a reason for disciplinary action. The School should establish the facts of the case and consider whether the matter is serious enough to warrant starting the disciplinary procedure. The main considerations should be whether the offence, or alleged offence, is one that makes the employee unsuitable for their type of work or that their conduct have brought the School's reputation into disrepute.



## EXAMPLES OF DISCIPLINARY OFFENCES

### 1 MISCONDUCT

Offences that might normally to be regarded as misconduct:

- Poor timekeeping
- Rude or offensive behaviour
- Unauthorised absence from school
- Failure to obey a lawful or official instruction including failure to observe an operational requirement of the school
- Unauthorised use of equipment on school premises

### 2 GROSS MISCONDUCT

Gross misconduct is generally defined as misconduct serious enough to destroy the employment contract between the employer and the employee and to make any further working relationship and trust impossible.

Offences that might normally to be regarded as gross misconduct:

- Unauthorised removal, theft or use of school property/assets
- Fighting/physical assault of another person or intimidation
- Abuse, misuse or damage to school property
- Incapability through, or being under, the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs
- Wilful act or omission that causes unacceptable risk of loss, damage or injury (gross breach of safe working practices)
- Criminal activity during the course of employment
- Off-duty conduct that has a direct adverse effect on the employment
- Sexual harassment of, or sexual misconduct with, colleagues or pupils
- Discriminatory behaviour on the grounds of sex, age, marital status, creed, race, religion or belief, ethnic origin, sexuality or disability.
- Serious harassment or bullying of colleagues

These lists of offences are not intended in any way to be exhaustive or prescriptive. The second list does, however, illustrate the types of cases where dismissal without notice - **SUMMARY DISMISSAL** (after full and detailed investigation and consideration of the facts) - can be justified.

Each instance must be assessed on the nature of the conduct and behaviour within the context of the nature of the job, the employee's record and any other relevant circumstances.