

Longdean School



Disciplinary Procedure Policy

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Disciplinary Procedure Policy

1 Introduction

The governing body is required to set out a disciplinary procedure and rules. This procedure has been negotiated with trade unions and is recommended for adoption.

Many potential problems and difficulties can and should be resolved informally. The employee will have every opportunity to discuss the concern, to make any comments and to record them if desired. The Headteacher should be able to demonstrate that clear advice and help have been given to the employee at this informal stage and will have a record of any reprimand or informal warning given as part of the normal managerial functions.

The formal procedure is intended to be used for problems that are serious in themselves, or serious because they remain unresolved after informal steps have not achieved a satisfactory solution.

Statutory requirements make it necessary for the Authority to draw the attention of the DfE and General Teaching Council to certain cases involving teachers and other school-based employees. (see section 15)

2 Purpose, Scope and Principles

A disciplinary procedure is necessary for promoting fairness and order in the treatment of individuals, and is designed to help and encourage all employees to achieve and maintain high standards of conduct and job performance. Schools should have clear standards of behaviour for staff to observe, should notify staff of this procedure and take account of appropriate terms and conditions of employment.

This procedure applies to:

- all employees of the school, including the Headteacher;
- staff who are centrally employed by the Local Authority (LA) **and** who work solely at the school;
- staff in units or bases that are attached to a school.

The procedure does not apply to:

- peripatetic staff who are centrally employed by the LA;
- schools meals staff employed by Hertfordshire Catering or by an external contractor;
- employees of external contractors and providers of services (*e.g.* contract cleaners).

(Such staff are covered by the relevant procedures of their employing body)

The disciplinary procedure is concerned with handling allegations of misconduct and gross misconduct. Where disciplinary allegations appear to be linked to sickness (including work-

related stress), the ill-health procedure may be appropriate. Where there is concern about competence or poor performance, the capability procedure should be used.

All staff must have ready access to this procedure on request and are entitled to complete confidentiality in relation to personal, professional and medical information.

No disciplinary action will be taken against an employee until the case has been fully investigated. In certain circumstances it may be deemed appropriate to suspend the individual from all school duties on full pay and without prejudice during investigations (see 4.1).

Before any of the 4 stages (described below) in the procedure the employee will:

- be advised in writing of the nature of the complaint against him or her;
- have the right to be accompanied by his or her trade union representative, his or her professional association representative or work colleague;
- have a right of appeal when a penalty has been imposed.

This procedure has four levels of sanction, depending on the seriousness of the misconduct:

- Stage 1 Formal oral warning
- Stage 2 Written warning
- Stage 3 Final written warning
- Stage 4 Dismissal

The Commissioning Manager will determine the stage at which this procedure will be entered. Stage 4 will normally be entered only where gross misconduct is alleged or where an employee already has a 'live' final written warning. A finding of gross misconduct will result in dismissal without notice, otherwise dismissal will be with contractual notice. The exception to the norm here is where an employee already has a live Stage 1 or Stage 2 warning and is then found to have committed an act of misconduct which, though short of gross misconduct, is so serious that it would alone have merited a Stage 3 warning. In these circumstances, a jump from Stage 1 or Stage 2 to Stage 4 might be appropriate.

There are two sets of circumstances in which disciplinary action can only be taken after notifying the employee's trade union or professional association official:

- where the alleged misconduct arises from trade union or professional association activity or duties; or
- where the employee who is the subject of the allegation is an accredited trade union or professional association representative (including election as the school's representative).

A list of county trade union and professional association representatives can be found at the end of this procedure. The appropriate representative from this list must be contacted before action is taken against an accredited representative of that union or association.

3 Definition and Separation of Roles

There are several distinct roles to be taken during any disciplinary proceedings. It is essential that they are clearly defined and that the person carrying out the role is clearly identified.

3.1 The Commissioning Manager

This is the person who has the authority to decide whether a complaint or incident is sufficiently serious to warrant a formal investigation under this procedure. The Commissioning Manager will appoint an Investigating Officer to carry out the investigation, and will also be the person who will conduct, if necessary, the disciplinary hearing and make the judgement in the light of all the available evidence.

The Commissioning Manager will normally be the Headteacher. If the investigation is about the actions of the Headteacher, the Commissioning Manager will normally be the Chair of Governors.

3.2 The Investigating Officer/Presenting Officer

This is the person who is charged by the Commissioning Manager to carry out an investigation into the complaint or incident. He/she will consider all of the available evidence, both written and oral, and will produce a written report to the Commissioning Manager. The Investigating Officer will, if necessary, interview witnesses and others in order to produce a balanced report that can lead to a fair judgement.

The Investigating Officer will conclude his or her report with a view on the balance of probabilities about what happened. He or she must not, however, take a view about whether a disciplinary hearing is appropriate or whether a disciplinary sanction is justified: both of these decisions can only be taken by the Commissioning Manager.

The Investigating officer is likely to be a member of the School's Leadership Team or another manager within the school. Care needs to be taken to ensure that the Investigating Officer is able to carry out the investigation impartially.

There may be circumstances, particularly in small schools, where there is no one, other than the Headteacher, with sufficient seniority or capacity to carry out an investigation. If the Headteacher has to carry out the investigation, then he or she cannot also be the Commissioning Manager: that role would need to be taken by the Chair of Governors, and any disciplinary hearing that might follow would need to be conducted by a panel of governors (not the Headteacher).

Whether the Commissioning Manager is the Headteacher or the Chair of Governors, it is always possible to appoint an Investigating Officer from outside the school, possibly from the staff of the local authority or from an independent source. There is likely to be a cost to the school if an external Investigating Officer is appointed.

3.3 The Person or Panel who conducts the Hearing

Normally, the Headteacher is the Commissioning Manager and will conduct the Hearing. If the Chair of Governors is the Commissioning Manager, then the Hearing will be conducted by a Disciplinary panel of 3 governors, not by the Chair alone. Whilst there is no requirement, legal or otherwise, to exclude the Chair from the Disciplinary Panel, it is

likely that the Chair's relationship with the Headteacher will be too close to ensure demonstrable impartiality. It is, therefore, recommended that the Disciplinary Panel comprise 3 governors other than the Chair.

In the case of a hearing that is considering dismissal, it is expected that the Headteacher will have been the Commissioning Manager and will conduct the hearing (unless he or she is the subject of the hearing). Statutory guidance does, however, list the possible exceptions to this rule for a dismissal hearing. In any of the following circumstances, a dismissal hearing may be conducted by a Disciplinary Panel of governors:

- a) where the Headteacher is unwilling to perform the function and was appointed to the Headship of the school prior to 1 April 2004;
- b) where the Headteacher has been directly involved in earlier disciplinary stages, either as Investigating Officer or witness [but the Headteacher may conduct a dismissal hearing if he or she has been the Commissioning Manager at an earlier stage];
- c) where the Governing Body of a school with a religious character has agreed policies and procedure that provide for governor involvement in the interests of preserving the school's religious character;
- d) where the Headteacher is subject to suspension; or disciplinary or capability procedures, including investigation; or a disciplinary sanction;
- e) where the Authority has made formal representations to the Chair of Governors on the grounds of serious concerns about the performance of the Headteacher.

In circumstances where the Headteacher as Commissioning Manager does not hear the case, the Headteacher may jointly present the case with the Investigating Officer.

3.4 Expert Advice at the Hearing

At any disciplinary hearing, the Headteacher or Disciplinary Panel may be advised throughout the hearing, including the subsequent deliberations leading to a judgement, by a person with suitable qualifications or experience in employment law.

At any hearing where dismissal is to be considered, the following provisions apply:

- a) At any community or voluntary controlled school, the local authority must be invited to send an adviser. The school must send all of the papers for the hearing to the Area HR Manager no later than the date on which the papers are sent to the employee. This provision applies whether or not the school subscribes to the Personnel Advice service.
- b) At any voluntary aided or foundation school where the governing body has formally granted advisory rights over dismissals to the Authority, the local authority must be invited to send an adviser. The school must send all of the papers for the hearing to the Area HR Manager no later than the date on which

the papers are sent to the employee. This provision applies whether or not the school subscribes to the Personnel Advice service.

- c) At any voluntary aided or foundation school where the governing body has **not** granted advisory rights to the Authority, the school may invite the Authority to send an adviser. If the school subscribes to the Personnel Advice service, then an adviser will attend the hearing (and it is likely that the school will, in any case, have already been advised by the Area HR Manager).

Whilst it is not necessary to have expert advice at every disciplinary hearing, schools that subscribe to the Personnel Advice service should seek advice case-by-case.

3.5 The Employee and the Employee's Representative

The employee is the member of staff who is the subject of the complaint or allegation.

At every stage of the formal disciplinary procedure, the employee is entitled to be accompanied by and represented by a work colleague or his/her trade union/professional association representative (and by no one else).

“Representation” does not mean that the employee may take a silent or passive role in disciplinary proceedings. He/she has a duty to take an active part in all stages of the proceedings unless there are exceptional circumstances that would prevent the employee's participation.

3.6 Witnesses

It is not necessary that every witness be present at a disciplinary hearing to answer questions but the Headteacher or Disciplinary Panel will need to assess the strength of the evidence differently if a witness is not present to answer questions. There are 3 considerations:

- a) Students/students and other children under 18 must never attend a disciplinary hearing.
- b) Employees of the school may be instructed to attend a disciplinary hearing if required.
- c) Adult witnesses who are not employees of the school may be asked to attend to answer questions but cannot be compelled to do so.

3.7 The Note-Taker at a Disciplinary Hearing

A written record of the proceedings is essential at every disciplinary hearing.

Where the proceedings are likely to be relatively short and straightforward, the record may be taken by the Headteacher or a member of the panel. Where the proceedings are likely to be lengthy or complicated and at every dismissal hearing, a separate note-taker should be engaged for the purpose. This is likely to be the Clerk to the Governors or a member of staff at the school who has played no part in the procedure up to that point.

The note-taker will make a record of the hearing but not of the confidential deliberations to determine a judgement at the end of the hearing.

3.8 Support for Participants

Involvement by anyone in disciplinary proceedings is likely to be stressful. The Commissioning Manager must consider how best to meet the school's duty of care both to employees and to students/students. In particular, consideration must be given to providing support to the alleged "victim(s)" (i.e. one who believes that they have suffered as a result of the employee's actions that are now the subject of disciplinary proceedings) and to an employee who has been suspended, pending a disciplinary investigation.

In either case, the school should identify a member of staff who can provide impartial support which could include:

- regular information about the progress of the case;
- advice on getting access to specialist counselling (which may include the school's employee assistance programme or the Headteacher's support service) or medical assistance;
- information about significant developments at the school: this will be particularly important for an employee who is suspended.

The Supporter – who has a different role from that of the employee's trade union or professional association representative – should be briefed at the outset by the Commissioning Manager about his or her role. The Commissioning Manager should also inform the employee about the role of the Supporter.

4 Steps Leading to a Disciplinary Hearing

4.1 Suspension

It should be clearly acknowledged that suspension can have profound implications for an employee's life and career. The Headteacher and/or Chair of Governors should consult with their HR adviser before taking action. Suspension is always with full pay and without prejudice to the employee. The power to suspend rests with the full governing body or the Headteacher (or the Chair, if suspending the Headteacher). The power to lift suspension rests only with the governing body. Suspension may be an appropriate step for the following reasons:

- a) To prevent a repetition of the alleged offence either for the sake of the students/students or to protect the employee.
- b) Where the presence of the employee will hamper investigations.

Suspension is not automatic, whatever the allegation, and should, in any event, be reserved only for serious allegations.

Where a serious allegation has come to light but there is no corroborating evidence at the outset, consideration should be given to the following short-term alternatives to suspension:

- Working from home
- Paid leave of absence
- Working in a different location
- Working in a more closely supervised environment

Such alternatives should be used for no more than one week to allow time for a preliminary assessment of the evidence that is readily available. Where the allegation concerns safeguarding children, a risk assessment must be discussed with the LADO. Once this assessment has been made, the decision as to whether to suspend can be taken.

Wherever possible, a meeting with the employee and his or her representative should be held, at which the allegations and the reasons for considering suspension will be discussed. Discussion should include the arrangements for keeping in contact with the employee, including ongoing advice and support during the period of suspension and for appealing against the suspension.

If the period of suspension is brief only, leading quickly to reinstatement or to a disciplinary hearing under this procedure, an appeal against suspension will not be necessary. However, in a number of cases, investigation of the allegations, particularly by outside agencies, may be lengthy. In such cases, it is suggested that from the outset arrangements for reviewing the suspension and appealing against it should be clear. Since it will normally be the Headteacher who has imposed the suspension (and since the Headteacher alone may not lift a suspension), it would not be appropriate for the Headteacher alone to hear such an appeal. It is suggested that a panel of three Governors (one of whom may be the Headteacher), hear an appeal against suspension. If the circumstances that led to suspension under the above criteria no longer obtain, the panel will make a recommendation to the governing body that the suspension be lifted.

The smooth conduct of the suspension depends largely on the initial moves made by the Headteacher on the first day. Where allegations are made which involve the abuse (neglect, physical injury, sexual or emotional abuse) of a student, it is important to know what to do quickly so that rumour is managed and those with a right to information and support are dealt with sensitively. The role of the Local Authority Designated Officer is crucial (and must comply with statutory guidance).

4.2 Allegations about Safeguarding Children (Child Protection)

Allegations about the safeguarding and protection of children must be handled in accordance with statutory guidance and the procedures of the Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Board (HSCB), published in March 2007. The relevant statutory guidance is in chapter 5 of “Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment 2006” and appendix 5 of “Working Together to Safeguard Children 2006”. These documents can be accessed , respectively , at

<http://publications.teachernet.gov.uk/default.aspx?PageFunction=productdetails&PageMode=publications&ProductId=DFES-04217-2006&>

<http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/resources-and-practice/IG00060/>

These procedures are no longer limited to allegations involving “significant harm/risk of significant harm”. Any allegation that an employee or volunteer has:

- behaved in a way that has, or may have, harmed a child;
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child;
- behaved towards a child in a way that indicates that he or she is unsuitable to work with children must be dealt with in accordance with HSCB procedures.

The role of the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) is crucial in handling all allegations of this kind (not just in relation to schools). The LADO has a statutory duty to ensure that allegations about safeguarding are handled properly and expeditiously.

The key points for a Commissioning Manager – either the Headteacher or the Chair of Governors – to follow are:

- a) Read and understand section 10 “Allegations against those working with children” of the HSCB Child Protection Procedures – March 2007 (a copy is held in every school)
- b) Inform the LADO **within one working day** of any allegation that comes to the school’s attention and that meet the criteria above, the information to include the name of the employee and the name, address and date of birth of the student(s)/student(s), where relevant.
- c) Whilst a preliminary assessment of the available evidence can be made in order to inform the referral in b) no attempt should be made to carry out an investigation
- d) 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
- e) 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 about the next steps.

4.3 The Investigation

Alleged instances of misconduct should be acted upon promptly.

Following a complaint or allegation, it will, in many cases, be clear that a formal investigation is required. However, in some cases, a preliminary assessment of the readily available evidence will be appropriate to determine what has happened and whether a formal investigation is required. Once a decision has

been made, normally by the Headteacher, that a formal investigation is needed, the employee should be informed in writing of the nature of the complaint.

The first stage of the process is to conduct a formal impartial investigation of the alleged misconduct, in order to establish the facts as far as possible and whether or not there is a case to answer.

If, from the outset, there is a suspicion of child abuse or such a suspicion arises during the course of the school investigation, the investigation must be put on hold and the Local Authority Designated Officer informed, as described in section 4.2.

The employee should be informed in writing of the nature of the complaint and receive copies of any letters or documents, which led the Commissioning Manager to believe an investigation was necessary. Normally this will occur at the outset of the investigation except where the Commissioning Manager believes that the conduct of the investigation might thereby be prejudiced. In those circumstances the employee will be informed at the earliest suitable time.

Where the complaint or allegation concerns the Headteacher, the Chair of Governors should seek advice from the school's HR adviser.

4.4 Conducting the Investigation

- a) The Investigating Officer will impartially investigate thoroughly the facts of the matter, including the employee's version of events. The employee must be informed that he or she has the right to be accompanied by his/her trade union representative or a work colleague at an investigatory interview. Any information gained by the Investigating Officer when questioning the employee will be noted and will be presented in any subsequent disciplinary proceedings.
- b) The investigation should be completed as quickly as is reasonably possible in the circumstances after the employee has been informed of the investigation.
- c) All those questioned must be told that if their evidence is to be accepted, it will need to be in either the form of a signed written statement and that the employee concerned will receive a copy, or by oral testimony at a formal hearing attended by the employee affected. Those completing a written statement may be required to attend. During an investigation, it may be necessary to question a large number of people, not all of whom will be called to give evidence.
- d) When statements are taken, the dates and any names quoted should be written out in full. All written statements should be signed by the interviewee with the date of the interview.
- e) Evidence from staff must be in the form of written statements.
- f) In cases involving sexual misconduct or harassment, ensure a manager of the same gender as the person allegedly offended against is brought in to assist any investigation (it may be necessary to bring in a manager from outside the school in order to meet this requirement).

4.5 Statements from Students

- a) This is a delicate area where the search for truth needs to be conducted in such a way as to avoid causing emotional harm to the student whose evidence is required. Care needs to be taken to ensure that the student does not, as far as possible, feel intimidated by the process. This is particularly true for a student who might have been the subject of the alleged misconduct.
- b) An important requirement for the protection of children is that children should not be interviewed more than once. If, therefore, a child has already been interviewed by the police or by a social care agency in the course of an investigation into the same or similar allegations, then the interview statements must be requested from the other agency and used in the school's investigation.
- c) Where a formal investigation is underway, the parent/carer of the student should always be informed and invited to attend the interview with their child. The parent/carer should be informed that an incident is being investigated and that the student's evidence may be used if it proves necessary to hold a formal disciplinary hearing. The student will not be required to attend the hearing to give evidence in person.
- d) Where the Investigating Officer is not well-known to the student, for example, if the Investigating Officer is from outside the school, consideration should be given to asking the school's Designated Senior Person (DSP) for Child Protection to carry out this part of the investigation. The point here is that the student should feel able to speak frankly and, as far as is possible, in a situation that is not intimidating. The DSP will have received specialist training that will assist the search for the truth.
- e) In any event, when interviewing students, the Investigating Officer should be accompanied by a second adult, whose role is to ensure that a complete and accurate record is taken.
- f) The Investigating Officer, taking into account the age and capabilities of the student, should ask the student to write down an account of what happened. Where this is not practicable, the investigating officer should write the account for the student and check carefully that the account accurately records what the student wishes to say. It is likely to be particularly helpful for the Investigating Officer to prepare questions in advance.
- g) The Investigating Officer, in questioning the student, should aim to seek clarification of what the student saw and experienced. Leading questions must be avoided, but it is important to record the student's account of what happened, where and when and who else might have been present during the incident under investigation.
- h) The student's account must, like any witness statement, indicate the time, date and place at which the account was written plus the names and roles of all those present at the interview.

4.6 Financial Irregularity

- a) If a case involves alleged financial irregularity, corruption or fraud, Internal Audit **must** be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity and kept informed, without alerting the employee at this stage. At this stage, consideration will be given to police involvement and Internal Audit must be consulted before a decision is made.
- b) Internal Audit will determine whether the matter should be referred to the police.

4.7 Misuse of School Computers and Allied Equipment

- a) If there are suspicions that an employee is misusing school computers (e.g. by accessing or downloading inappropriate material), the Headteacher will carry out an initial assessment of the circumstances, without alerting the employee at this stage. The school's Area HR Manager can advise on how to get equipment removed and examined for evidence.
- b) The LADO will determine whether the matter should be referred to the police.

4.8 Conclusion of the Investigation

- a) The Investigating Officer will give a report of his/her investigation to the Commissioning Manager. If there is no evidence of misconduct, no further action will be taken and the employee will be informed of this in writing as soon as possible. The employee, who may be accompanied by a work colleague or his or her trade union or professional association representative, should be offered a debriefing meeting within a reasonable period.
- b) If, after investigation, there is evidence of misconduct, the Commissioning Manager will arrange a disciplinary hearing.

5 Arranging a Disciplinary Hearing

There needs to be flexibility with dates when arrangements for a hearing are made, especially where a trade union or professional association representative is expected to attend. This flexibility ensures the employee's fundamental right to representation. The room to be used for the hearing should be large enough to accommodate the panel, both parties and a witness (if any). Tables are needed so that all present can write comfortably. The room should preferably be quiet and not overlooked. Two other rooms or quiet areas should be available for the two parties during adjournments.

Hearings should normally be held during normal working hours, but, where this is not possible, the hearing should begin as soon as possible after the end of the school day.

The employee must receive **at least ten working days' advance notice in writing**, by recorded delivery or delivered by hand, of:

- the nature of the investigation and the report of the investigating officer;
- the purpose of the hearing;
- the complaints or allegations;

- the stage reached in the procedure;
- when and where the hearing will be conducted;
- who will be attending, including witnesses to be called;
- the right to be accompanied by a work colleague or trade union representative;
- the requirement for confidentiality;
- the requirement for the employee to provide, in at least 3 working days before the hearing, all documents that he/she intends to present at the hearing. The documents must be presented in hard copy and with sufficient copies for those, except witnesses, who will attend the hearing.

The persons hearing the case have to be impartial. They should not have been involved in any of the preparatory work, should have no detailed knowledge of the allegations prior to receiving the papers for the hearing.

Where a panel of governors is to hear the case, panel members will be sent all of the papers to be presented not earlier than 2 working days before the hearing. Panel members must not discuss any aspect of the case or the contents of the case papers with anyone, including other panel members, before the hearing.

6 Stages in the formal Disciplinary process

Normally, the formal disciplinary procedure will be entered in Stage 1, unless:

- (i) the seriousness and nature of the alleged offence;
- (ii) any current disciplinary record;
- (iii) the nature of the job;

indicate otherwise.

However, in cases of alleged gross misconduct, the procedures will be entered at Stage 4.

At the outset, the employee must be advised in writing of the Stage being implemented. Any decision in this connection is open to subsequent challenge and must, therefore, be capable of justification. It is important, particularly in relation to serious allegations that may lead to dismissal, that the Commissioning Manager can demonstrate that he or she considered separately:

- a) whether he or she found all or some of the allegations proved;
- and
- b) what level and type of sanction is appropriate.

6.1 Stage 1 – Formal Oral Warning

Where the normal managerial practice fails to bring about the required improvement in conduct or the alleged misconduct demands formal action, a disciplinary hearing will be arranged by the Commissioning Manager. This may result in the employee being given a formal oral warning. He

or she will be advised of the reason for the warning and that it is a stage of the formal disciplinary procedure. A brief note detailing the reasons for the oral warning will be given to the employee **within three working days** of the hearing and a copy kept by the Headteacher on the confidential personal file of the employee. The warning will be reviewed after a maximum of twenty term-time weeks for teaching staff and six months for support staff. If a satisfactory standard has been maintained, the disciplinary record will be spent and the employee so informed in writing. Any written reply from the employee must be kept with the note of the oral warning.

6.2 Stage 2 – Written Warning

If the conduct continues to be unsatisfactory, or where serious misconduct is suspected, a disciplinary hearing will be arranged by the Commissioning Manager. If the decision of the hearing finds the case proved, the employee will be given a written warning which should give details of the finding against the employee. The hearing will normally be conducted by the Headteacher. The warning will be confirmed in writing **within three working days** giving details of the finding, the improvement required, the timescale and the assistance that will be given to improve. It will warn that action under Stage 3 will be considered if there is no satisfactory improvement and will advise of the right of appeal. A copy of the warning will be kept by the Headteacher on the confidential personal file of the employee. The warning will be reviewed after one calendar year or, exceptionally, another period specified in writing at the time of the warning. If a satisfactory standard has been maintained, the disciplinary record will be spent and the employee will be informed in writing.

6.3 Stage 3 – Final Written Warning

If there is a failure to improve, or there is a further instance of misconduct, or if the misconduct is found to be sufficiently serious to warrant only one written warning, a final written warning will be given to the employee after a disciplinary hearing. The hearing may be conducted by the Commissioning Manager. The warning will be confirmed in writing **within three working days** Giving details of the findings of the hearing, the improvement required, the timescale, the assistance (if needed) that will be given to improve, will warn that dismissal may result if there is no satisfactory improvement and will advise of the right of appeal. A copy of the warning will be kept by the Headteacher on the confidential personal file of the employee. The warning will be reviewed after a period of one calendar year unless it covers serious categories of misconduct, when it may remain valid for a longer specified time. The time must be specified in writing at the time of the final warning. If a satisfactory standard has been maintained, the disciplinary record will be spent and the employee will be informed in writing.

6.4 Stage 4 – Dismissal

Where allegations of gross misconduct or alleged repeated misconduct following a final warning are made, the Headteacher will normally conduct the hearing. A Disciplinary Panel of 3 governors will conduct the hearing, if the Headteacher is the subject of the allegation, or in the following circumstances:

- a) Where the Headteacher is unwilling to perform this function and was appointed to the Headship of the school prior to 1 April 2004.
- b) Where the Headteacher has been directly involved in earlier disciplinary stages, either as investigator or as witness.
- c) Where the governing body of a school with a religious character has agreed policies and procedures which provide for governor involvement in the interests of preserving the school's religious character.
- d) Where the Headteacher is subject to suspension; disciplinary procedures (in relation to conduct or capability), including investigation; or disciplinary sanction.
- e) Where the Authority has made formal representations to the Chair of the Governing Body on grounds of serious concerns about the performance of the Headteacher.

If the case for dismissal is not established, a warning appropriate to the conduct may be issued.

If the decision is dismissal, then the employee will be informed immediately and advised of the right of appeal. The decision of the Headteacher (or Governing Body Disciplinary Panel), the reasons for it and the appeal arrangements will be confirmed in writing to the employee within three working days.

For a community or voluntary controlled school (whose staff are employed by the County Council), a copy of the letter will be sent to the Director of Children, Schools and Families within 14 calendar days. The Director of Children, Schools and Families will then formally confirm dismissal by letter to the employee.

For a voluntary aided or foundation school (whose staff are employed by the governing body), a copy of the letter will be sent to the Chair of Governors within 14 calendar days. The Chair of Governors will then formally confirm dismissal by letter to the employee.

7 The Disciplinary Hearing

NB: Everything that follows in this section assumes that a Panel of Governors will conduct the hearing. This is to ensure that the additional tasks required of a panel are explained. However, in most instances, other than at an appeal stage, the Headteacher will conduct the hearing (see paragraph 6.4 for exceptions).

7.1 Pre-Hearing Review Meeting

In some cases, particularly where the hearing is likely to be complex, it may be useful to hold a pre-hearing review meeting. The purpose of this meeting is to clear up any procedural matters before the hearing itself. The Commissioning Manager will decide whether such a meeting is appropriate and will, if agreed by all parties, meet with the Presenting Officer and the employee's representative together with the Commissioning Manager's expert adviser. A pre-hearing review meeting cannot take place unless both sides are present.

7.2 Presenting and Defending the Case

- a) Representatives to present or defend the case need a ready appreciation of all the facts and issues involved.
- b) When presenting a case, it must be remembered that the people hearing the case will have limited knowledge of the case. It will be necessary for the person presenting to give the complete picture, allowing time for the panel to read and absorb documents presented.

7.3 Witnesses

When witnesses are called, their status should be established. Following this their knowledge of an involvement in the case needs to be stated. When a witness has made a written statement and this is submitted as part of the evidence, copies must be given to the employee before the hearing. Witnesses should be allowed to emphasise the important parts of the evidence that may be overlooked by someone simply reading it.

7.4 Procedure for the Hearing

- a) The Chair of the Panel introduces those present and describes their status, reminds those present of the purpose of the hearing; that adjournment is possible; that a written record of the meeting will be made; and that the proceedings of the hearing are confidential.
- b) Opening statements may be made by both parties, explaining how the case will be demonstrated or defended, referring to the documentation to be presented and indicating the witnesses to be called.
- c) The case for the employer is presented, witnesses being called as necessary. The employee or representative may ask questions of each witness and of the employer at the end of the presentation. The panel members may also question each witness and the presenting officer at the end of the presentation.
- d) The response for the employee is presented, witnesses being called as necessary. The employer, and then the panel, may question each witness and the employee at the end of the presentation.

- e) When all the evidence has been heard, the Presenting Officer sums up, gathering together the points of the case, not introducing new evidence. It is usual at this point to include a recommendation for a recognised disciplinary penalty and/or future action.
- f) The employee or representative sums up.
- g) The two sides withdraw to enable the panel to discuss the case.
- h) The panel will need to reach a conclusion on:
 - i) whether they find all or some of the allegations proven;
 - ii) what level and type of sanction is appropriate
- i) The panel's decision is normally conveyed orally by the Chair of the Panel in the presence of both parties and will be confirmed in writing within three working days.

7.5 Pre-Agreement

It is a perfectly acceptable part of disciplinary hearings for an agreement to be arrived at prior to the hearing between both parties. This normally means an agreement that the facts are not in dispute and that both sides recognise that a decision is required.

In these circumstances, the statutory 3 step disciplinary procedure – letter, meeting, appeal – must still be followed, but the matter can be progressed more quickly. This approach will **NOT** apply to allegations of gross misconduct or where dismissal is a possible outcome.

7.6 Difficulties that may arise during Disciplinary Hearings

Listed below are some of the more serious examples, with suggestions on how they might be handled:

- a) **Failure to attend by the employee**
If no adequate reason is given, consider whether the case can be heard in the employee's absence.
- b) **Walkout threatened by the employee**
Warn that this may result in the case being heard in the employee's absence and may in itself lead to further disciplinary action. Give careful consideration to an adjournment.
- c) **Emotional upset**
Ensure that the individual understands that the hearing will continue (possibly after a short adjournment) when he/she has achieved composure.

d) New evidence presented at the hearing

There are two possibilities:

- (i) One of the parties presents new evidence at the start of or during the hearing. The panel should accept new evidence only if there are compelling reasons that prevented the exchange of evidence in the normal timescale. If the evidence is admitted, then it might be necessary to allow an adjournment (possibly to another day) for the other party to consider and prepare a response.
- (ii) A witness reveals a crucial piece of evidence that is not known to anyone else present. The panel should adjourn the hearing in order to consider whether to admit the new evidence. If the new evidence is so significant as to affect the likely fairness of the outcome of the hearing, then the panel may adjourn the hearing to another day in order to allow the investigating officer to extend his or her investigation.

e) Overlapping Disciplinary and Grievance Issues

An employee may raise a grievance after disciplinary proceedings have started against him or her. The Commissioning Manager should consider suspending the disciplinary case for a short period – no more than one week – to consider the implications of the grievance on the disciplinary. If the grievance has been raised before the appeal stage of the procedure and the matters of grievance are linked to those of the disciplinary, then the grievance should be considered within the disciplinary procedure. If the grievance concerns matters that are unrelated to the disciplinary, then a separate process under the Grievance Procedure will need to start. In almost all cases, the grievance should be considered after the completion of the disciplinary. The exception here would be where there is a long delay in the progress of the disciplinary – perhaps because police proceedings are awaited.

8 Disciplinary Records

All schools are required to follow the statutory guidance in “Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education” which came into force in January 2007. Paragraph 4.34 sets out the disclosure requirements when employment references are required and they include:

- **“details of any disciplinary procedures the applicant has been subject to in which the disciplinary sanction is current;**
- **details of any disciplinary procedures the applicant has been subject to involving issues related to the safety and welfare of children or young people, including any in which the disciplinary sanction has expired, and the outcome of those; and**
- **details of any allegations or concerns that have been raised about the applicant that relate to the safety and welfare of children or young people or behaviour towards children or young people, and the outcomes of those concerns, e.g. whether the**

allegations or concerns are investigated, the conclusion reached and how the matter was resolved.”

Disciplinary records should be kept on the employee’s confidential personal file. It is important that a full record of the outcomes of any disciplinary process is kept so that accurate and fair information can be passed to prospective employers and others who legitimately request information for reference purposes.

Where a disciplinary sanction has expired – i.e. is “spent”, as described in Section 6 above – this means that the sanction cannot be used in the “totting-up” of sanctions that would take an employee from Stage 1 to Stage 2 to Stage 3 to Stage 4, even though the sanction might still need to be declared in a reference. However, there are 3 points to be made here:

- a) Spent disciplinary sanctions must only be declared to a prospective employer if the reason for the sanction concerns safeguarding children. Sanctions for other reasons will not be declared to prospective employers after they are spent.
- b) The period during which a sanction is “live” may be extended if the employee is absent from work for a lengthy period. The duration of a sanction is to allow the employee to improve his/her conduct, a task which can only be achieved if the employee is at work.
- c) A sanction may be used in the totting-up process even after it is spent in circumstances where there is a repeat pattern of behaviour; e.g. an employee takes unauthorised leave on the last day of term, receives an appropriate warning, then repeats the offence as soon as the warning is spent.

9 Resignations and Compromise Agreements

Paragraphs 5.8 and 5.9 of “Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education” sets out specific requirements in relation to handling allegations concerning the safety and welfare of children and young people. In summary these are:

- a) Allegations concerning the safety and welfare of children must be followed to a conclusion **even if the employee has resigned**. The ex-employee will be given the same opportunity to participate in the investigation as he/she would have been as an employee, but the school must reach a conclusion whether or not the ex-employee co-operates in the proceedings.
- b) “Compromise Agreement” is a legal device by which an employer agrees not to pursue a disciplinary process and an employee agrees to resign. A compromise agreement is often accompanied by an agreed reference for prospective employers. Where there are allegations concerning the safety and welfare of children, a compromise agreement must not be used.

10 Disciplinary Rules

The following lists are neither exclusive nor exhaustive and there are occasions when items in either list could be described as misconduct, serious misconduct or gross misconduct. Some of these examples may not be applicable to all categories of employees (e.g. A (v) (d) may more properly apply to teaching staff). The judgement of misconduct must ensure that no one person is treated more favourably or less favourably than another. Schools that subscribe to the Personnel Advice service may seek advice from the Area HR Manager.

10.1 Misconduct

- i) Absenteeism and lateness, for example:
 - a) Failure to remain at the place of work during normal working hours without permission or sufficient cause for absence
 - b) Frequent failure to attend work punctually
 - c) Failure to notify the school immediately or as soon as reasonably practicable when absence is due to sickness
 - d) Failure to provide medical certificates in accordance with the conditions of service and current national regulations
- ii) Dishonesty – petty wrongs, for example:
 - a) Making unauthorised private telephone calls
 - b) Sending personal mail at the school's expense
- iii) Unauthorised or excessive use of school equipment such as telephones or computers
- iv) Failure to comply with the school's or County Council's policies on the use of e-mail, the internet or telephone
- v) Neglect of duty, for example:
 - a) Failure to adopt safe working practice/use protective equipment where required by law or management
 - b) Negligent use of property in such a way as is likely to cause serious damage or loss
 - c) Failure to discharge obligations placed on the employee by statute, contract of employment or reasonable instructions given by the Headteacher
 - d) Failure to exercise proper control or supervision of students or students

- e) Failure to report any serious and known losses or damage to any property issued to or by the employee in connection with his/her employment
- vi) Abusive, threatening or offensive behaviour or language
- vii) Victimisation of other employees or students
- viii) Unlawful or unacceptable discrimination which is contrary to the schools adopted policy against other employees, students or members of the public
- ix) Unauthorised disclosure information classified as confidential by the Authority or the Governors of the school

10.2 **Gross Misconduct**

- i) Dishonesty associated with place of work or job being undertaken, which may warrant dismissal:
 - a) Theft or misappropriation of property belonging to the County Council or any other Authority, a contractor, governors, trustees, another employee, student or other third party
 - b) Falsification of records or expenses claims
 - c) Demanding or accepting monies or other considerations as bribe for the use of school property, provision of school services or the showing of favour on behalf of the school
 - d) Falsification of any information given on an application form for employment in order to gain advantage, whether pecuniary or otherwise
 - e) Falsification of registration of students
- ii) Serious misuse of school equipment (e.g. of a school computer for access to, or downloading of pornographic material)
- iii) Criminal activities during the course of employment
- iv) Wilful refusal to carry out a reasonable, lawful and safe instruction
- v) Wilful refusal to carry out the normal duties of the post
- vi) Gross negligence in unreasonably failing to attend to or to carry out the duties of the post over a prolonged period
- vii) Wilfully ignoring responsibilities/instructions thus placing other members of staff or students at risk of danger; for example, ignoring handling instructions/safety regulations in respect of radioactive materials

- viii) Being unfit to perform duties associated with the post as a result of taking alcohol or drugs other than in accordance with medical advice
- ix) Acts of violence in the course of employment, including:
 - physical violence towards other members of the school staff, parents, students, governors, members of the public or members/officers of the Authority
- x) Conduct incompatible with professional role and status such as:
 - acts of violence;
 - sexual offences;
 - racial offences;
 - drug offences;
 - sexual relations with students at the school or for whom the employee has any professional responsibility;
 - improper communication, using information technology, with students/students, colleagues or other members of the school community.
- xi) Racial or sexual harassment of other employees, students or members of the public in the course of employment

10.3 Criminal Activities

- i) If a member of staff is being investigated for any criminal activities, for example sexual offences, fraud or downloading pornographic material, or is going to be prosecuted for criminal activities, special considerations apply. Depending on the offence in question, the issue of gross misconduct may arise and it may be appropriate to suspend, pending further investigation
- ii) If an employee is suspected of committing any criminal offence at, or in connection with his or her work then the Head will normally inform the police. If an employee is charged by the police, he or she should normally be suspended with full pay

11 Case Unfounded

If the case against the employee is unfounded, the employee will be informed of this at the Disciplinary Hearing and it will be confirmed in writing.

12 Appeals

12.1 Appeal against Stages 1 – 3

Any employee who wishes to appeal against any disciplinary decision should inform the Chair of Governors in writing **within fourteen calendar days of**

receipt of that decision. A panel of different governors, no fewer than the number of governors who attended the original hearing and excluding the Headteacher, will hear the appeal. The decision of the appeal panel will be final and must be reported to the governing body

12.2 **Appeal against Stage 4 – Dismissal**

Any appeal arising as a result of a Stage 4 hearing, will be made in writing **within fourteen calendar days of the receipt of a decision.** The appeal will be to the governing body (with the exception of any governors previously involved). To be quorate the appeal panel must consist of at least the same number of governors as at the previous hearing.

At an appeal any disciplinary penalty imposed will be reviewed, but it cannot be increased.

At any appeal hearing the employee will enjoy the same rights as at any disciplinary hearing. The Headteacher is likely to be the Presenting Officer at an appeal hearing

The Clerk to the Governing Body, or a suitably impartial person, will arrange all appeal hearings and inform all the parties concerned.

Whilst the appeal is a **re-hearing** of the original case, new evidence is permissible. If either party wishes to introduce new evidence, they should give notice to the other party **at least ten working days before the appeal hearing.** If either side produces new evidence at the appeal hearing, it is open to either side to request an adjournment for further investigation.

If new evidence of misconduct is produced at the appeal hearing, which would give rise to further disciplinary allegations, the correct course of action would be to pursue the allegations at a new disciplinary interview, not at the appeal hearing.

If the recommendation for dismissal is not upheld, the governors may decide to issue a further warning or, in appropriate cases, to demote the employee rather than dismiss. Demotion involves a change in the employee's contract that requires his or her consent to the new arrangement.

The employee will be informed immediately at the conclusion of the hearing and the Clerk to the Governing Body will confirm the decision of the Appeal Panel/Governing Body in writing to the employee within three working days, giving the reasons for the decision.

There will be no further right of appeal for the employee following the decision of the Appeal Panel of the Governing Body. The employee will not be able to re-open the matters that have been considered by looking to invoke a different procedure, such as the Grievance Procedure.

Normally ill-health will not require procedural handling. However, where ill-health appears to be a factor which adversely affects an employee's conduct, the school should seek medical advice. All schools are able to get advice from the Authority's Occupational Health Unit via the Schools' HR Advice service.

14 **Support for Alleged Victims**

Where an employee's conduct is investigated as a result of allegations by **another employee** of bullying, harassment, victimisation or discrimination, it is important to be sensitive to both the short-term and long-term needs of the victim of the alleged behaviour. This is necessary irrespective of the outcome of any investigation and disciplinary hearing, since the behaviour complained of may significantly affect the recipient, who will need support. Circumstances will vary but the school will need positively to monitor working relationships from the alleged victim's perspective, as well as formally or informally monitoring the conduct of the alleged perpetrator.

15 **Referrals to Statutory Bodies**

There are statutory duties on employers to refer individual cases to national bodies in the event of a dismissal or resignation when dismissal was a likely outcome. These are:

- All dismissals (or resignations) for misconduct must be reported to the DfE Safeguarding Operations Unit, where consideration will be taken as to whether to put the employee's name on List 99 – the list of people prohibited from working in schools. Education (Prohibition from Teaching or Working with Children) Regulations 2003
- All teachers – not other staff – who are dismissed (or resign) because of incompetence must be reported to the General Teaching Council (GTC) for England. General Teaching Council for England (Disciplinary Functions) (Amendment) Regulations 2003

APPENDIX 1 – TRADE UNIONS AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

UNISON	Mr M Deacon Room 6 Leahoe House County Hall Hertford SG12 8DF (Tel: 01992 556 260)	Mrs Gill Thwaites Room 6 Leahoe House County Hall Hertford SG12 8DF (Tel: 01992 556 260)
NASUWT	Mr C Surrey 22a Grove Road New Barnet EN4 9DE (Tel: 07725 704 487)	Mr B Spicer 13a Millersdale Harlow, Essex CM19 4QP (Tel: 01279 428 898)
ATL	Mr D Clout 9 Watling Knoll Radlett WD7 7HW (Tel: 01923 854 403)	Mr A Hathway Heathcote School Shephall Green Stevenage SG2 9XT (Tel: 01438 222 100)
NAHT	Mr S Springett Lower School House Sarsden Road Churchill Oxfordshire OX7 6NU	
VOICE (formerly PAT)	Mr D Colligan 2 St James Court Friar Gate Derby DE1 1BT (Tel: 01384 349 211)	
ASCL	Mrs T Nickson Bishop's Hatfield Girls' School Woods Avenue Hatfield Herts AL10 8NL (Tel: 01707 275 331)	Ms A Saunders Simon Balle School Mangrove Road Hertford Herts SG13 8AY (Tel: 01992 410 400)
NUT	Ms Christine Hood 16 Dickens Close St Albans AL3 5PP (Tel: 01727 832 221)	Mr F Breheny 131 Ashcroft Road Stopsley Luton LU2 9AY (Tel: 01582 410 621)