



Employee Handbook

Welcome and Introduction

Welcome to Liskeard Town Council. Our strength as an organisation is due to the skills and abilities of colleagues like you. We expect our employees to act with integrity at all times so as to ensure a properly functioning workplace and to maintain our excellent reputation.

We look forward to a long and successful working relationship with you and sincerely hope that your time with us is enjoyable and rewarding.

History of Liskeard Town Council

Liskeard is an ancient market town in south east Cornwall and is 14 miles west of the River Tamar which forms the border between Devon and Cornwall. The town has the picturesque fishing village of Looe to the south, stunning moorland views to the north and a population of nearly 9,500 people.

The town went through a period of economic prosperity in mid-19th century largely due to the mining industry and today still boasts an abundance of beautiful buildings built under the watchful eye of the well-respected Victorian architect Henry Rice. The arrival of Brunel's railway enhanced the reputation of the town as a key geographic location and the busy mainline station still remains today connecting Liskeard with London and the rest of the country.

Today Liskeard is a vibrant market town that is a healthy mix of independent businesses and larger retail chains. The Town Council with its fifteen councilors, covering the two wards of Liskeard, is there to serve the people of the town. The council meets once a month in the Town Hall and oversees three individual committees that cover Planning, Communications and Engagement and Facilities. These committees implement various strategies designed to enhance and develop the town, making it a better place to live and work.

This handbook

This handbook is designed to explain the way in which we work and to set out the key procedures, rules and policies designed to ensure an efficient workplace and a safe and supportive environment for all employees. The contents of this handbook do not form part of the terms of your contract of employment unless otherwise stated. The council may need to alter or amend any policy or procedure contained in this handbook to ensure that it remains relevant and consistent with the needs of the business. Any such change will be notified to all employees and an up-to-date copy of this handbook can be obtained from the Town Clerk.

We do expect you to comply with the requirements set out in this handbook and failure to do so may lead to disciplinary action; in appropriate cases, up to and including dismissal.

Contents

Section 1: KEY PRINCIPLES

- 1.1 Health and safety
- 1.2 Ethical conduct
- 1.3 Whistleblowing
- 1.4 Good faith and loyalty

Section 2: HOW WE DO THINGS

- 2.1 Proof of identity
- 2.2 Data Protection
- 2.3 Dress code
- 2.4 Timekeeping
- 2.5 Severe weather and traffic disruption
- 2.6 Rest breaks
- 2.7 Smoking
- 2.8 Computer use
- 2.9 Driving
- 2.10 Alcohol and drugs

Section 3: CODE OF CONDUCT

- 3.1 Misconduct
- 3.2 Gross misconduct
- 3.3 Allegations of misconduct and gross misconduct

Section 4: ABSENCE

- 4.1 Unauthorised absence
- 4.2 Medical appointments
- 4.3 Ante-natal care
- 4.4 Sickness absence
- 4.5 Time off
- 4.6 Compassionate leave and domestic emergencies
- 4.7 Parental Bereavement Leave
- 4.8 Annual leave
- 4.9 Reserve forces
- 4.10 Time Off for Volunteering Policy

Section 5: FLEXIBLE WORKING AND FAMILY-RELATED LEAVE

- 5.1 Flexible working
- 5.2 Maternity leave
- 5.3 Adoption leave
- 5.4 Paternity leave
- 5.5 Parental leave
- 5.6 Shared parental leave

- 5.7 Keeping in touch days
- 5.8 During maternity and parental leave
- 5.9 Carer's leave
- 5.10 Homeworking and Hybrid Working Policy

Section 6: HOW WE RESOLVE ISSUES

- 6.1 Performance improvement procedure
- 6.2 Sickness absence procedure
- 6.3 Disciplinary procedure
- 6.4 Grievance procedure

Section 7: EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES & BULLYING AND HARASSMENT POLICIES

- 7.1 Equal Opportunities Statement
- 7.2 Bullying and Harassment

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SECTION 1 – KEY PRINCIPLES

This section sets out some of the key commitments made by the Council to its employees – and the key commitments expected from employees in return.

1.1 Health and safety

The primary duty owed to you by the Council is to ensure that you are safe while you are at work. Similarly all employees are obliged to carry out their duties in a safe and responsible manner that does not risk harm to either themselves, their colleagues or any other person.

A detailed health and safety policy/handbook identifying the roles and responsibilities of key staff members for ensuring that the Council meets its commitment to health and safety is available from the Town Clerk for staff at the Public Hall and from the Tourist Information Centre Manager for those staff at Forresters Hall. In addition a poster setting out important information on health and safety is displayed in the Caretakers room, the office kitchen and the staff room and kitchen in the museum and TIC.

Detailed risk assessments have been carried out on all aspects of the Council's activities and steps have been taken to ensure that all work can be done safely. Any employee who is concerned that any aspect of the Council's activities poses a risk to health and safety should report this to the nearest available manager immediately. Genuine concerns about health and safety will always be treated with the utmost seriousness and be thoroughly investigated.

Employees are required to comply with all instructions rules and procedures concerning matters of health and safety. Failure to do so may amount to gross misconduct. In particular, where employees are required to wear personal protective equipment such as hard hats, protective footwear or high visibility clothing then failure to do so will be treated as gross misconduct which will usually result in dismissal.

1.2 Ethical conduct

The Council aims for the highest possible standards of ethical conduct in all of its activities and expects the conduct of individual employees to reflect this. Dishonesty of any kind will be treated as a serious matter, which may amount to gross misconduct and therefore to dismissal without notice.

Gifts and hospitality

The acceptance of gifts and hospitality from members of the public, developers, suppliers and potential suppliers must not give the appearance that employees or the Council may be unduly influenced in the decisions that they make or in any other aspect of their work.

All gifts and hospitality given or received, of whatever value, must be entered in the Register kept by the Town Clerk.

No personal gifts of a value in excess of £10 should be accepted from members of the public, developers, suppliers and potential suppliers without express permission from the Town Clerk. Acceptance of hospitality, such as lunch or drinks receptions, should be kept within common sense limits and should always be authorised by the Town Clerk. Offers of hospitality to others must always be authorised by the Town Clerk.

You may be instructed to return any gifts which the Town Clerk considers to be inappropriate, or to refuse to accept hospitality from a particular supplier or potential supplier. Failing to obey such an instruction will be treated as misconduct.

Allowing gifts or hospitality to influence any purchasing or other decisions that you may make on behalf of the Council or to otherwise influence the way in which you perform your duties is an act of gross misconduct which will usually result in dismissal.

It is also an act of gross misconduct to seek to influence any other person to behave in an improper way or to confer an advantage on you or the Council through the giving of any gift or hospitality.

1.3 Whistleblowing

The Council encourages employees to raise any concerns that they may have about any wrongdoing at any level within the organisation. Wrongdoing in this context means any breach of a legal obligation, risk to health and safety or damage to the environment.

Any initial concern should be raised with the Town Clerk. However, if this is not appropriate then you should contact the Mayor who will ensure that your concern is properly addressed.

Employees who raise a concern under this policy are entitled not to be subjected to any detriment as a result. Even if your concern proves to be unfounded you will be protected against any reprisals from your manager, colleagues or any other employee of the organisation. Making a deliberately false allegation, however, against the Council, a fellow employee or any other person will be treated as an act of gross misconduct which will usually result in dismissal.

If you are the subject of an allegation of wrongdoing then you will be informed of the allegation and given every opportunity to explain the situation and put your side of the story. Disciplinary action will only be taken following a full investigation in accordance with the disciplinary procedure.

1.4 Good faith and loyalty

The employment relationship is one built on trust and we all have a mutual interest in making the relationship a success. The Council has a duty to provide reasonable support to employees and employees have a duty of good faith towards the Council.

In practice this means not doing anything that undermines the Council's position by acting against its interests or undermining the Council's standing with the people of Liskeard, other authorities and fellow employees.

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SECTION 2 – HOW WE DO THINGS

This section deals with some important administrative requirements to do with your employment and sets out the standards the Council expects of employees in various situations.

2.1 Proof of identity

The Council is legally obliged to ensure that all employees are permitted to work in the UK. It is a condition of your employment that you comply with all reasonable requests to provide details of your identity, right to work in the UK and place of residence. This will include allowing the Council to take copies of your passport or other appropriate documents and to check their authenticity. Copies of any such documents will be kept in your personnel file indefinitely.

The Council may dismiss any employee who cannot demonstrate that they are legally entitled to work in the United Kingdom.

2.2 Data Protection

We will process personal data and sensitive personal data (also known as 'special categories of personal data') relating to you in accordance with our Data Protection Policy and our Data Protection Privacy Notice (provided to you separately), as well as in accordance with the relevant data protection legislation.

We may monitor staff in accordance with our policies relating to email, internet and communications systems and monitoring at work, as detailed in this Employee Handbook and in accordance with the relevant data protection legislation.

2.3 Dress code

All employees should dress in a manner appropriate to the work that they do. Key factors include whether or not the employee meets clients /customers/members of the public and whether the requirements of health and safety require particular clothing. This is largely a matter of common sense. If your manager feels that you are dressing in an inappropriate way they may ask you to dress differently the next time you come into work. A persistent refusal to comply with a reasonable standard set by a manager will amount to misconduct.

Where an employee dresses in a completely inappropriate way, for example by wearing clothing with offensive images or slogans, then they may be sent home to change. Any time taken to go home and change will be unpaid.

2.4 Timekeeping

Good timekeeping is essential in any team. A late arrival at work can put unfair pressure on colleagues and affect the smooth running of the organisation. The Council therefore requires all employees to take responsibility for attending work promptly in accordance with their contract of employment or work roster. You should arrive in time to begin working at your appointed start time.

Where you depend on public transport to come to work you should allow adequate time, including likely delays, for your journey so that you can arrive on time. Similarly, employees who drive to work should make themselves familiar with the level of traffic to be expected and make adequate allowance for rush hour congestion.

Where it is clear that you are going to be late for work you must contact your manager as soon as possible to explain the situation and give an estimate of your arrival time. You must make every effort to talk to your manager directly rather than leave a message with colleagues or send an email or text message.

If personal or domestic circumstances make it difficult for you to attend work on time then you should discuss this with your manager. In some cases, the Council may be able to accommodate a reasonable need for flexibility, but this will be subject to the needs of the organisation and the need to avoid placing an unfair burden on your colleagues (see Section 5).

The Council may ask you to record your arrival and departure times and may keep such records of your working time as it thinks appropriate. Deliberate failure to record time may be treated as gross misconduct.

Persistent lateness without proper excuse will be treated as misconduct under the disciplinary procedure.

2.5 Severe weather and traffic disruption

Adverse Weather

Adverse weather conditions can cause road closures and public transport disruption.

The Council's primary duty is to provide a safe place of work. If adverse weather means that this cannot be achieved, and the workplace needs to close then all employees will be sent home or told not to come in. In these circumstances, where possible, employees may be required to work from home and will be paid as normal. If home working is not a suitable alternative arrangement, employees will be paid in full for any working time that they have lost.

If the need to close the workplace persists, the Council may invoke the lay-off clause in employees' contracts.

Traffic Disruption

We understand that events such as industrial action, road traffic accidents and road works can cause difficulties for employees attempting to travel into the workplace. In these circumstances we are prepared to take a flexible approach to working arrangements while still keeping the business running as effectively as possible.

You must make a genuine effort to report for work at your normal start time.

You may need to leave home earlier to give yourself extra time for the journey or taking an alternative route. Travel on foot or by bicycle should be considered where appropriate and safe.

If you are unable to get into work, you should check the situation throughout the day in case it improves. Information may be available from local radio stations, the police, transport providers or the internet. If conditions improve sufficiently to allow you to travel in to work, you should report this to your manager and attend work unless told otherwise.

Delayed Return from holidays

You should make every effort to return to work as planned at the end of any period of authorised annual leave and should ensure that travel arrangements are made that would best ensure this is possible. However, we recognise that employees may be delayed when returning from holidays due to flight cancellations/ delays.

If you are unable to travel into work

If the workplace is open, it is the responsibility of employees to attend work if they possibly can.

Employees who are absent from work due to adverse weather or other travel disruptions are not entitled to be paid for the time lost.

Where it is clear that you are not going to be able to get to work you must contact your line manager as soon as possible to explain the situation. You must make every effort to talk to your manager directly rather than leave a message with colleagues or send an email or text message.

If you are unable to attend work due to severe weather or other travel difficulties, then you will be required to take time from your annual leave allowance to cover any absence or to take unpaid time off by agreement with your manager.

There may be circumstances in which employees are able to work at home or from an alternative place of work, if available, but this will be entirely at the discretion of the Council. If you do this, you will receive your normal pay.

If travel disruption or adverse weather causes you to arrive at work late or requires you to leave work early you will usually be expected to make up any lost time.

2.6 Rest breaks

The Council encourages all employees to take full advantage of scheduled rest breaks. These are provided not only for comfort, but also to protect the health of employees and prevent excessive fatigue from causing accidents.

A rest break should be taken away from your workstation wherever possible. If you leave the premises you should bear in mind the time that it will take you to return from the break so that you can ensure that you begin work again on time.

You are required to comply with any requirements relating to breaks as may be in place from time to time.

2.7 Smoking

The Council operates a smoke-free workplace. Smoking (which includes the use of e-cigarettes and personal vaporisers) is not permitted on Town Council premises. Smoking on Town Council premises is an act of gross misconduct that will usually result in dismissal.

Smoking is only permitted during designated break times. Smoking at any other time is an act of gross misconduct that will usually result in dismissal.

2.8 Computer use

It is very important that the Council is able to keep its data secure. To assist with this, all employees are required to comply with instructions that may be issued from time to time regarding the use of Council-owned computers or systems. In particular, you must lock your terminal or log off whenever you leave it for more than a moment; you must not attach any device to Council IT equipment and you must not open attachments or click on links unless you know you can trust the source.

Council portable IT devices must be kept secure and password protected at all times.

Your computer password is an important piece of confidential information and you should treat it that way. Do not share it with others, and make sure that it is not written down anywhere where an unauthorised person can find it.

Unauthorised access to any of the Council's systems will amount to gross misconduct.

Email

All email correspondence should be dealt with in the same professional and diligent manner as any other form of correspondence.

If you have a Council email account you should be mindful of the fact that any email that you send will be identifiable as coming from the Council. You should therefore take care not to send anything via email that may reflect badly on the Council. In particular, you must not send content of a sexual or racist nature, junk mail, chain letters, cartoons or jokes from your Council email address.

Using a Council email address to send inappropriate material, including content of a sexual or racist nature, is strictly prohibited and may amount to gross misconduct. Should you receive any offensive or inappropriate content via email you should inform the Town Clerk of this as soon as possible so that they can ensure that it is removed from the system.

You should also take care that emails will be seen only by the person intended. Particular care should be taken when sending confidential information that the email has been correctly addressed, marked 'private' and not copied in to those not authorised to see the information. Sending confidential information via email without proper authorisation or without taking sufficient care to ensure that it is properly protected will be treated as misconduct.

While a reasonable amount of personal use of email is perfectly acceptable, your email remains the property of the Council and you should not use your Council email to send or receive any information that you regard as private. The Council may, in the course of its operation, read emails that you have sent or received - although in the absence of evidence of wrongdoing the Council will try to avoid reading personal emails if possible.

Internet use

Employees with access to the internet on Council-owned devices should use that access responsibly. Personal use during working hours will be treated as misconduct. From time to time the Council may block access to sites which it considers inappropriate but whether or not a specific site has been blocked, employees must not use the internet to view or download offensive or sexually explicit material. Any attempt to do so may, depending on the circumstances, amount to gross misconduct leading to dismissal.

Employees must not download any software, plug-ins or extensions on to Council-owned devices. Nor must employees use Council-owned devices to download music, video or any other entertainment content.

Firewalls and anti-virus software may be used to protect the Council's systems. These must not be disabled or switched off.

Social media

An employee's behaviour on any social networking or other internet site must be consistent with the behaviour required of employees generally. Where it is possible for users of a social media site to ascertain who you work for, then you should take particular care not to behave in a way which reflects badly on the Council. Inappropriate or disparaging comments about the Council, colleagues or the town will be treated as misconduct. Because social media interactions can be copied and widely disseminated in a way that you may not be able to control, the Council will take a particularly serious view of any misconduct that occurs through the use of social media.

You must not operate a social media account or profile that purports to be operated on or on behalf of the Council.

2.9 Driving

Where driving is required as part of your job, it is your responsibility to ensure that you are legally qualified to drive.

Licences will go through the Council inspection procedure which requires us to check individual licences once a year with the DVLA, or as otherwise requested. The Council will require you to share your driving licence information by supplying it with your driving licence number and a check code provided by the DVLA. If you receive any points on your licence you must inform the Council of this immediately.

If you use your own vehicle to drive on Council business, it is your responsibility to arrange to be insured for that business use. The Council may require you at any time to allow a copy of your insurance and any MOT test certificate to be made and kept in its records.

You are responsible for any driving offences committed while driving as part of your duties, including any parking fines. Dangerous, careless, inconsiderate or aggressive driving as well as causing a risk to others can be damaging to the Council's reputation and can amount to gross misconduct. If you are banned from driving for any reason, the Council is not obliged to find alternative work for you and may choose to dismiss you if the ban renders you incapable of performing your duties as required.

Employees should never use their mobile phone while driving on Council business unless they do so on a properly installed hands-free system and traffic conditions mean that it is safe to do so. In most cases, it would be preferable to make any calls when the vehicle is stationary.

Any journey carried out on Council business must be scheduled in such a way as to allow adequate rest breaks – usually one break of 15 minutes for two hours of driving. Where possible, driving on Council business should be avoided either late at night or very early in the morning.

Safety is the Council's prime responsibility and you should not be required to compromise safety in any way when driving on Council business. If you are concerned about any driving requirements you may have, then you should discuss these with your manager and appropriate arrangements will be made to ensure that any work-related journey can be completed safely.

2.10 Alcohol and drugs

The Council's approach to the consumption of alcohol and drugs is based on the need to ensure a safe and productive working environment. Because of the serious nature of the risks posed by the abuse of alcohol and drugs in the workplace, any breach of the rules in this area will be treated as gross misconduct which will usually result in dismissal.

An employee will be regarded as 'under the influence' of alcohol or drugs if their behaviour, speech, ability to concentrate or otherwise perform their duties is in any way affected. An employee will also be regarded as under the influence if they fail a drug or alcohol test.

Dependency

Employees who have a dependency on alcohol or drugs may be offered support and encouraged to seek appropriate counselling or medical help. Absence arising from treatment or counselling related to drug and alcohol abuse will be treated as sickness absence under the Council's absence management policy. However, while the Council will always try to be supportive toward employees with a drug or alcohol problem, this will not prevent disciplinary action being taken when employees act in breach of the rules laid out in this policy.

Wherever an employee informs the Council that they have a drug or alcohol problem this will, as far as possible, be treated in the utmost confidence. However the Council may need to disclose particular circumstances to managers, regulatory authorities or others should this be necessary to ensure safety or compliance with legal requirements.

Drugs

The consumption, storage, distribution or sale of illegal drugs or any other behaviour-altering substance on Council premises or during working time is strictly prohibited. The Council will report any illegal activities to the police or other relevant authorities.

You must not present yourself for work under the influence of illegal drugs or any other substance taken for non-medical purposes.

Medicines and Prescription drugs

If you are taking prescription drugs or any other medicine that may affect your performance at work or your ability to carry out any of your duties, then you must inform your manager of this so that steps can be taken to ensure that the

work can be done safely. It is your responsibility, when beginning any course of medication, to check whether it may adversely affect your ability to work.

Alcohol

Consumption of even a small amount of alcohol may be sufficient to adversely affect the work of an employee and could pose a risk to health and safety. Remember that alcohol remains in the bloodstream for up to 24 hours following consumption and that the consumption of a significant amount of alcohol in the evening may leave you unfit to work in the morning.

You must not present yourself for work under the influence of alcohol.

You must not consume any alcohol during working time, lunchtime or during any break.

Where alcohol is available at Council organised events or occasions when you are representing the Council – even outside working hours - it is important to behave responsibly and not drink to excess. Behaviour that reflects badly on the Council will be a disciplinary matter and in serious cases may amount to gross misconduct.

Drug and alcohol testing

The Council may require you to submit to drug or alcohol testing where there is reason to believe that you may have acted in breach of this policy.

This may include a standard breathalyser test administered by your manager. Arrangements for blood or urine testing may vary from time to time, but such tests will always be carried out by suitably qualified, independent professionals.

An employee will be treated as having failed a drug or alcohol test if the test shows the presence of illegal drugs or a level of alcohol in excess of the UK drink driving limit (80 mg of alcohol per 100 ml of blood, 35 mcg per 100 ml of breath or 107 mg per 100 ml of urine).

Refusal, without proper excuse, to undergo a test will be treated as gross misconduct.

Whether a test needs to be conducted is a matter for the Council to decide. In cases where an employee is clearly under the influence of alcohol or drugs or there is other clear evidence of a breach of this policy then disciplinary action may still be taken even if no test is carried out.

SECTION 3 – CODE OF CONDUCT

The behaviour of employees is central to the continued success of the Council. This section sets out what is expected of all employees in terms of their personal conduct when at work and their behaviour towards colleagues.

3.1 Misconduct

Behaviour which is disruptive, disrespectful to colleagues, councillors or members of the public or which falls short of the requirements set out in this handbook will be treated as misconduct under the disciplinary procedure. While employees will not usually be dismissed for a first offence unless in their first two years of employment, a failure to remedy the behaviour or to adhere to required standards may ultimately lead to dismissal once appropriate warnings have been given.

3.2 Gross misconduct

Gross misconduct is behaviour which is fundamentally at odds with an employee's duty to the Council and their colleagues. In accordance with the disciplinary procedure, gross misconduct will usually result in dismissal without notice or payment in lieu even in cases of a first offence.

It is not possible to list every example of gross misconduct which may arise, but the following provides an illustration of the sort of conduct that will fall into this category – some of which are then explained in more detail below:

- Theft
- Dishonesty
- Deliberate acts of discrimination or harassment
- Refusal to carry out reasonable instructions
- Violent or intimidating behaviour
- Wilful damage to property
- Reckless behaviour posing a risk to health and safety
- Any illegal act during working time or on Council premises
- Any act described as gross misconduct elsewhere in this handbook

Dishonesty

It is important to stress that any form of dishonesty, however minor, will be regarded as gross misconduct. This includes theft of property, whether belonging to the Council, colleagues or any third party. However it also includes an employee seeking to gain any advantage through deception - such as making a false claim for expenses or overtime, falsely claiming to be sick or falsely claiming to have completed a particular task.

It does not matter if any amount of money at issue is small. The Council regards any dishonesty by employees as gross misconduct which will usually result in dismissal.

Refusal to carry out instructions

The Council expects employees to work in a spirit of cooperation with their colleagues and manager for the good of the organisation as a whole. Employees are required to carry out their manager's instructions and a deliberate and wilful refusal to do so will be gross misconduct.

If you believe that you have been instructed to do something that does not fall within your duties or which is in some other way unreasonable then the appropriate way of dealing with this is to raise a grievance under the grievance procedure set out in Section 6. However doing so will not prevent a refusal to carry out an instruction from amounting to gross misconduct if it is found to have been a reasonable one in all the circumstances.

Breach of a requirement set out in this handbook

This handbook sets out a number of requirements aimed at ensuring the smooth running of the Council and the fair treatment of all employees. A number of these are so important that any breach of them will amount to gross misconduct and these are clearly identified throughout the handbook. Your attention is drawn in particular to the following:

- The rules on gifts and hospitality (Section 1.4)
- The policies on smoking (Section 2.7) and alcohol and drugs (Section 2.10)
- The rules on the use of computers, the internet, email and social media (Section 2.8)
- The policies on driving and the use of Council vehicles (Section 2.9)

3.3 Allegations of misconduct and gross misconduct

The Council is committed to treating all employees fairly and allegations of misconduct and gross misconduct will be dealt with in accordance with the disciplinary procedure set out in Section 6.4.

SECTION 4 – Absence

This section sets out the approach the Council takes when you are unable to attend work, are taking annual leave or need time off.

4.1 Unauthorised absence

The obligation on an employee to attend work at the times agreed is a fundamental part of the contract of employment. Employees who deliberately fail to attend work without proper excuse or in breach of management instructions will be committing gross misconduct which could result in dismissal without notice or payment in lieu.

4.2 Medical appointments

In general, appointments to see a GP, dentist or optician should be made for outside working hours. Paid leave will not normally be granted for non-emergency visits.

The Council appreciates that it is not always possible to avoid appointments during the working day and will judge each case individually in deciding whether any paid time off should be granted. In most cases, employees will be required either to use part of their annual holiday entitlement or to make up any lost time.

Employees who have a medical condition which will require regular appointments during the working day should discuss their situation with their manager so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

You may be required to provide evidence of any appointment for which time off is needed.

Necessary paid time off will be granted for cancer screening.

4.3 Ante-natal care

Employees who are pregnant are entitled to paid-time off to attend ante-natal appointments provided that attendance is based on medical advice. For second and subsequent appointments you may be required to produce an appointment card or similar evidence of the date and time of the appointment.

While there is no limit on the number of appointments that an employee can attend, the Council does have the right to refuse time off where it is reasonable to do so. Employees are therefore expected to take reasonable steps to arrange antenatal appointments at a time that will require the minimum amount of time off. Part-time workers should attempt to arrange appointments for days when they are not required to work and all employees should try to avoid appointments in the middle of the working day in order to minimise disruption.

If your partner is pregnant, you are entitled to unpaid time off for up to two antenatal appointments. If you wish to exercise this right you should notify your manager of the date and time of the appointment. You may be asked to provide written evidence that an appropriate appointment has in fact been made.

4.4 Sickness absence

Regular and reliable attendance at work is an important commitment that the Council asks all employees to make. Unjustified or excessive absence can put unfair pressure on colleagues and seriously damage the Council's operation, to everybody's detriment.

Nevertheless the Council will always try to be supportive when an employee is genuinely too ill to attend work. This policy sets out the Council's approach and the steps that you need to take if you are off sick.

Reporting sickness absence

If you are too ill to come into work you should personally inform your manager of this fact as soon as possible and in any event by 30 minutes before your start time. When you phone in sick you must make every effort to speak to your manager directly. Do not simply leave a message with a colleague or send an email or text. If your manager is unavailable, you should speak to the Town Clerk. If you need to leave a message for the Town Clerk or your manager then they may contact you during the day to discuss your absence with you.

It is important that you keep in touch with your manager about the likely length of your absence so that appropriate arrangements can be made for cover and you should phone in sick on every day of your absence unless either you have previously informed your manager that you will be off sick for a particular period of time or your absence is certified by a GP (Form Med 3).

Falsely claiming to be sick is an act of gross misconduct that will normally result in dismissal. It is also misconduct to put yourself in a position where it is likely that you will be unfit to attend work. Hangovers are not regarded as legitimate reasons to take sickness absence and you may be required to take a day's unpaid leave to cover any such absence. Repeated absence by reason of hangovers will be regarded as a disciplinary offence which may result in dismissal without notice or payment in lieu. You should also be aware of the rules governing the consumption of alcohol set out in the Alcohol and Drugs Policy.

The Council requires any absence of more than a week to be certified by a Fit Note. Uncertified absence may be treated as misconduct and will not be paid.

Where any period of sickness absence occurs immediately before or immediately after a period of annual leave then the Council may require such absence to be certified by a Fit Note at your own expense.

Where you are absent for an extended period of time (three weeks or more) the Council may refer you to an occupational health professional or seek a medical report from your GP. The purpose of this will be to ascertain when you are likely to be able to return to work and to identify any measures that can be taken to help you return as soon as possible.

Employees who are off sick should not undertake any activities likely to be detrimental to their recovery and should cooperate with the appropriate medical professionals in taking steps to ensure that their recovery is as swift as possible.

The Council will maintain regular contact with employees who are off sick for an extended period.

Annual leave and sickness absence

Employees may request annual leave during any period of sickness absence in the normal way. If you intend to spend any time away from home during your sickness absence you should inform your manager of this fact in advance and provide contact details. The Council does not expect employees to take holidays while off sick. In exceptional cases only, where this may assist in an employee's recovery, the Council may agree to holidays being taken during sick leave. It is essential however that any such holidays are agreed in advance with the Council following the normal holiday request procedure.

Phased return to work

As an employee recovers from illness or injury it may be possible for them to undertake a limited range of duties as a preparation for returning to normal work. The Council will try whenever appropriate in light of medical advice to allow for a phased return to work from any long-term illness. This may involve reducing the employee's hours, or the scope of their duties or both. The purpose of a phased return, however, is to provide a bridge between sickness absence and normal working and so any such arrangements will be time-limited and will not normally extend over more than three months.

Alternative work

The Council may consider agreeing changes to an employee's duties or other working arrangements when it becomes clear that due to sickness or injury they will not be able to return to normal working. Any such changes will be subject to the needs of the organisation and there is no guarantee that permanent arrangements of this sort will be possible.

Where duties or working hours are varied in this way then the job being done by the employee will need to be reassessed to determine the appropriate level of remuneration. This will then need to be agreed with the employee. If an agreement is not reached then the Council may proceed to dismiss the employee in accordance with the procedure for long-term sickness absence.

Disability and reasonable adjustments

The Council is committed to making reasonable adjustments to an employee's duties or working arrangements where they would otherwise suffer a disadvantage arising from any disability.

In order to make appropriate adjustments the Council needs to know about any disability the employee may have. Employees who feel that they may require an adjustment should discuss their situation with their manager. Any such discussions will be in the strictest confidence although when an adjustment is made it may be necessary to inform other employees of the reason for this. The extent to which details of any disability will be discussed with other employees will be agreed as part of the process of making the adjustment itself.

The purpose of any adjustment will be to ensure that the employee can work effectively in an appropriate role and on appropriate terms and conditions. The Council is not obliged to maintain an employee's level of pay if hours are reduced or the employee is moved to a less senior role as a result of any adjustment. Nor will the Council agree to an adjustment which will not result in a practicable working arrangement.

Council sick pay

In addition to Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) the Council also offers its own sick pay scheme. An employee's entitlement is inclusive of any SSP that may be due for the same period, and is paid on the following basis:

During 1 st year of service	1 month's full pay and (after completing 4 months service) 2 months half-pay
During 2 nd year of service	2 months' full pay and 2 months half pay
During 3 rd year of service	4 months' full pay and 4 months half pay
During 4 th & 5 th years of service	5 months' full pay and 5 months half pay
After 5 years' service	6 months' full pay and 6 months half pay

The Council shall have discretion to extend the period of sick pay in exceptional cases.

The period during which sick pay shall be paid, and the rate of sick pay, in respect of any period of absence shall be calculated by deducting from the employee's entitlement on the first day the aggregate of periods of paid absence during the twelve months immediately preceding the first day of absence.

In the case of full pay periods sick pay will be an amount which when added to Statutory Sick Pay and Incapacity Benefit receivable will secure the equivalent of normal pay.

In the case of half pay periods sick pay will be an amount equal to half normal earnings plus an amount equivalent to Statutory Sick Pay and Incapacity Benefit receivable, so long as the total sum does not exceed normal pay.

The payment of Council sick pay is dependent on you keeping the Council informed in relation to your absence and complying with the requirements of this policy. You will not be entitled to Council sick pay if you refuse to cooperate with referrals to occupational health or other measures aimed at helping you to return to work. The fact that an employee has not exhausted Council sick pay will not prevent the Council from proceeding to dismissal under the procedure for dealing with long-term absence described in Section 6.2.

If an employee abuses the sickness scheme or is absent on account of sickness due or attributable to deliberate conduct prejudicial to recovery or the employee's own misconduct or neglect or active participation in professional sport or injury while working in the employee's own time on their own account for private gain or for another employer sick pay may be suspended. The Council shall advise the employee of the grounds for suspension and the employee shall have a right of appeal to the appropriate committee of the Council. If the Council decide that the grounds were justified then the employee shall forfeit the right to any further payment in respect of that period of absence. Repeated abuse of the sickness scheme should be dealt with under the disciplinary procedure.

Where your sickness or injury is caused by any unlawful act (such as negligence) on the part of a third party, then any Council sick pay paid to you will be by way of a loan refundable to the Council and must be recovered from that third party in any claim made by you against them. Any such loan will only be repayable in the event of damages being successfully recovered and will be limited to the amount of damages recovered.

4.5 Time off

There are a number of circumstances in which employees have a right to time off from work either with or without pay. These include jury service and certain public duties such as:

- School Governors
- Magistrates
- Councillors (other than Liskeard Town Council)
- Retained Firefighter
- Special Constable

Where a need for such time off arises you should discuss the matter with your manager who will consider what arrangements should be put in place.

While the Council will do its best to accommodate time off in these circumstances, the requirements of an employee's role may mean that the amount of time off granted may be limited. Where serving on a jury would lead

to a level of absence that would be detrimental to the organisation, the Council may require you to seek a deferment.

4.6 Compassionate leave and domestic emergencies

If you suffer bereavement or face some other personal emergency you should talk to your manager who will discuss what arrangements can be made to grant you compassionate leave. These arrangements will always be at the discretion of the Council and will depend on the circumstances of the case and the impact that any absence on your part may have on the organisation. However, the Council will be sympathetic to your need for time off (which may be paid or unpaid at our discretion) to deal with the situation and make any arrangements that may be necessary.

Once you have discussed the matter with your manager, the arrangements will be confirmed to you in writing. If paid time off has been granted, then the amount of time that will be paid will be clearly set out. While on compassionate leave you should wherever possible inform your manager of any developments that will affect your needs.

If an emergency occurs and it is not possible for you to inform your manager in advance of any absence you should contact your manager as soon as possible to inform them of the situation. Appropriate arrangements may then be put in place.

4.7 Parental Bereavement Leave

Employees are entitled to statutory parental bereavement leave (SPBL) if a child for whom they have or were due to have parental responsibility has died or been stillborn after 24 weeks of pregnancy, on or after 6 April 2020.

Leave can be taken as one week, two consecutive weeks, or two separate weeks, at any time within the first 56 weeks after the child's death.

Notification

During the first eight weeks after a child has died, you, or someone on your behalf as necessary, need only give notice to the Council to take SPBL before you are due to start work on the first day of leave. If you have already started work, then officially your SPBL period will start on the following day. If you want to cancel it at any time during the first seven weeks you can do so as long as it has not started.

After eight weeks, you need to give at least a week's notice to the Council to take SPBL. You can cancel it with a week's notice, or re-book it by giving a week's notice.

When giving notice to take SPBL, you must tell the Council: the date of the child's death; when you want your leave to begin; and whether you want to take 1 or 2 weeks leave). You can give notice by telephone or by email or by letter.

Parental Bereavement Pay

To qualify for statutory parental bereavement pay (SPBP) during such leave you must have at least six months' continuous employment and normal weekly earnings of at least the lower earnings limit. It is paid at the same rate as other statutory family leave pay, which is subject to change every year. You can check the most up-to-date figure with your line manager.

To claim SPBP, you must confirm the following information in writing within 28 days of starting any period of SPBL: your name; your entitlement to SPBP; the dates of SPBL you want to claim the pay for; the date of the child's death; and your relationship to the child. You can provide this information at the same time as giving notice to take SPBL, as set out above, so long as it is in writing.

Other leave entitlements

In addition to parental bereavement leave, if you qualified for:

- maternity or paternity leave and pay and your child has died or been stillborn, you are still entitled to such leave and pay.
- adoption leave and pay, then the adoption leave entitlement runs for another eight weeks from the end of the week in which the child died (unless it would already have ended sooner).

If your planned period of SPBL coincides with another statutory family leave right, your SPBL will end at the start of that other leave. If you wish to take SPBL at the end of the other statutory family leave period, then a fresh notice to take the leave will be required, as per the above notice requirements.

Compassionate or Dependants leave may be available under our Compassionate or Dependants Leave Policy at our discretion. Please speak to your manager if you require time off in addition to parental bereavement leave.

4.8 Annual leave

Your individual holiday entitlement, including the calculation of any holiday pay, is set out in your contract of employment. This section of the handbook outlines the general approach taken by the Council to requests for annual leave.

All annual leave must be agreed in advance with your Line Manager. You should not make firm travel plans or commitments until a request for leave has been granted and the Council will not take such plans into account when dealing with conflicting holiday requests.

All requests for leave should be made at least 14 days in advance. The means of requesting leave may change from time to time and you should comply with whatever procedure is in place at the time of the request.

The Council may refuse any request for leave if it would result in the workplace being understaffed or otherwise prejudice the organisation. Leave is likely to be refused if it is requested for a particularly busy period or a time when other employees have already had leave approved.

Certain times of year are particularly popular times for requesting holiday. Generally, subject to the needs of the organisation, leave will be granted on a first come first served basis, but exceptions may be made in the interests of ensuring that holiday is spread through the year on a fair and equitable basis.

All employees are encouraged to take their full holiday entitlement during the holiday year which runs from 1st April to 31st March. However it is your responsibility to schedule your holiday so that it can be taken at an appropriate time. Employees will be permitted to carry over a maximum of 5 days holiday entitlement (pro rata for part time staff) into the following holiday year which must be taken within 1 month of the holiday year starting.

Employees who leave their employment during the course of a holiday year will be entitled to a pro-rata payment reflecting leave accrued but not taken. Where an employee has, at the time their employment ends, taken a larger proportion of their leave entitlement than the proportion of the holiday year that has expired, then a deduction will be made from the final payment of salary to reflect the holiday which has been taken but not accrued.

The Council may insist on annual leave being taken at particular times depending on the needs of the organisation and will give reasonable notice of any such requirement (the length of the notice given will be at least twice the duration of the leave the Council requires the employee to take). The Council may require annual leave to be taken during the notice period of any employee who has resigned or been dismissed.

4.9 Reserve forces

The Council supports employees who are also member of the reserve forces. Such employees have specific entitlements relating to time off including arrangements for them returning to work after a period of deployment. Employees who are members of the reserve forces or who are considering joining should discuss the implications with the Town Clerk.

The Council has committed to uphold the Armed Forces Covenant and therefore also supports employees who are volunteer leaders in military cadet organisations.

4.10 Time Off for Volunteering Policy

The Council believes in the importance of giving back to the community and the benefits that volunteering can have, not only for those receiving the support but for staff health and happiness. It can be hard to find the time in our busy lives to volunteer, however the benefits can be enormous!

We recognise this and believe these efforts should be rewarded by providing your normal salary for this time well spent out of Council business.

Benefits

Volunteering has huge benefits for you and the community. Volunteering can:

- Have a real and valuable impact on people, communities and society in general
- Help you learn and share new skills and experience
- Help you meet different types of people
- Improve your morale, physical health and work-life balance
- Be fun!

Eligibility

Following the successful completion of their probationary period, employees will be granted up to 2 paid Volunteer days (14.8 hours) off work per holiday year. Time off is pro rata for part time staff.

Volunteer days may not be split into half days leave.

You will be paid the equivalent of what you are contracted to work on the day that you take leave. For Example, if you work 6 hour on a Friday and you take a Volunteer day on Friday, you will be paid for 6 hours work at your normal rate of pay.

What projects can I support?

You can support any registered charity of local service that operates within your area or within the local area of your office.

For example, supporting a charitable organisation such as Cancer Research volunteering to man the route on a night walk or a locally focused activity such as garden maintenance at a local care home.

Any activities which cannot be shown to be of benefit for the local community or registered charitable organisation, will not qualify under this scheme.

Volunteer days will not be permitted in the following circumstances:

- In connection with a party political activity
- If there is a potential detriment to service
- In connection with religious activities
- Where there is a conflict of interests with your role or the wider objectives of the Council
- Where it involves activity that is likely to bring the Council into disrepute

You should also not participate in any activities may impact your health or wellbeing.

Health & Safety

It is your responsibility to ensure you are meeting all health and safety standards, no matter the type of volunteering arrangement you choose to do.

You should ensure that the organisation that you are volunteering with has sufficient insurance cover for the role that you undertake.

Expenses/equipment

We will not pay any expenses you may have through volunteering activity. We will not provide or pay for any equipment required for your chosen volunteering role. You should discuss this with the organisation that you are volunteering with as they may offer to pay reasonable expenses.

How to request a Volunteer day

If you wish to take part in volunteering, you should speak with your line manager. Please provide details of the name of the voluntary organisation or charity you will be working with and what type of voluntary work will be involved. Any requests for a Volunteer day should be authorised by your line manager in the same way as annual leave. If the date requested for a Volunteer day conflicts with other team absences, workload capacity or the Council does not feel the voluntary work is appropriate, then your manager may refuse the request and will provide justification for the refusal.

Representing the Council

Whilst you are volunteering and being paid to do so, you are effectively representing the Council in the same way you would in the workplace, and we therefore expect that you would act as an ambassador for the Council at all times.

Section 5 – Flexible Working and Family-Related leave

The Council understands the particular issues faced by employees trying to balance their work and family life. This section sets out the Council's policies in this area and the specific rights given to new parents.

5.1 Flexible working

The Council will try, subject to the needs of the organisation, to accommodate requests from employees who wish to make changes to their working hours or place of work.

Requests for a change in working arrangements can be made by any employee. Two requests per employee may be made in any 12 month period (which includes requests that have been withdrawn). However, you may have only one live request for flexible working with the Council at any one time. The request must:

- be made in writing and state this is a flexible working request;
- be dated;
- set out the change requested, including when you would like the change to come into effect; and
- set out if and when you have made a previous request for flexible working to the Council.

When a request is received, you will be invited to a meeting to discuss the potential change.

The meeting will normally be conducted by your line manager.

You are entitled to be accompanied by a fellow employee to assist in making any representations that may be appropriate.

The application may be refused on one or more of several grounds, these being that the proposed changes will result in:

- a burden of additional cost;
- a detrimental effect on ability to meet customer demand;
- an inability to re-organise work among existing staff;
- an inability to recruit additional staff;
- a detrimental effect on quality;
- a detrimental effect on performance;
- an insufficiency of work during the periods you propose to work;
- a planned structural change; and
- any other ground allowed by regulations.

Before refusing a request, the Council will consult with you to discuss the application further, which may include exploring any alternatives that may be available. If no agreement is reached and the request is rejected, this will be confirmed in writing and your terms and conditions will remain unchanged,

subject to your right to appeal the decision. The process (including any appeal) will be concluded within 2 months of the request being made, unless a longer period is agreed.

Any meetings should take place in a spirit of cooperation with both sides seeking to reach agreement on an appropriate way forward.

Any change in working arrangements which results from this process will be confirmed to you in writing.

This policy will not prevent managers agreeing to ad hoc arrangements from time to time. However, any such arrangement will not amount to a variation in your terms and conditions of employment unless specifically agreed to the contrary and confirmed in writing. The Council may terminate any such ad hoc agreement at any time and require you to revert to your agreed working arrangements.

As there will inevitably be a limit to the amount of flexibility the Council can tolerate without detriment to its interests, employees must accept that the fact that a particular working arrangement has been granted to one employee does not oblige the Council to grant it to another.

5.2 Maternity leave

All employees who give birth are entitled to take maternity leave which lasts for a maximum of 52 weeks. Employees with at least six months' service will also be entitled to be paid Statutory Maternity pay (SMP) for up to 39 weeks of their absence. Because this is a statutory payment there are a number of procedural requirements that must be met in order to make sure that an employee qualifies. The most important requirements are set out below, but if you have any doubts about the rules that apply you should speak to the Town Clerk who will make sure that you have all the appropriate information.

Notification

To qualify for maternity leave you must notify the Council that you are pregnant, giving the date of the week your baby is due (your expected week of childbirth or EWC) and indicating when you intend your maternity leave to start (this date can be changed later – see below).

You should give the Council this information no later than the end of the 15th week before your EWC (when you are approximately 6 months pregnant). If this is not possible then you should give the information as soon as is practicable.

You must also give the Council the Maternity Certificate (MATB1) that will be issued to you by your doctor or midwife sometime after the 20th week before your EWC. In some circumstances the Council may be able to accept other medical evidence of when your baby is due, so if there is any difficulty in providing the MATB1 certificate you should discuss this with the Town Clerk

If you intend to take advantage of the right to shared parental leave, you should inform the Council of this fact at the same time as you notify the intended start date of your leave.

Start of maternity leave

Generally it is up to you to decide when to start your maternity leave. However, your leave cannot begin any earlier than the beginning of the 11th week before your EWC.

Where it is safe to do so, you may choose to continue working right up to your child's birth. However, your maternity leave will begin automatically if you are off sick for a pregnancy-related reason at any stage in the four weeks immediately before your EWC.

If your baby is born before the date that you have notified as the start date for your maternity leave, then your maternity leave will begin on the day following the birth.

You may change the date on which you intend to start your maternity leave, but you must notify the Council of your new start date at least 28 days before the original date given (or the new date, if that is sooner). If there is a reason why you cannot give this notice then you should explain the situation to the Town Clerk and the Council will attempt to accommodate your changed circumstances. However, the Council may need to insist on delaying the start of your leave until at least 28 days have passed since your notification of a changed date.

When your baby is born you should inform the Council of this fact as soon as is reasonable practicable.

Duration of maternity leave

The standard length of maternity leave is 52 weeks. Once you indicate the intended start date of your leave, the Council will send you a written notification of your expected date of return.

Unless you give due notice to the Council of an earlier date of return, it will be assumed that you intend to take your full 52-week entitlement and you will not be expected back at work before your leave ends. You do not then have to give any notice of your return although it would be sensible to contact your manager some time in advance to discuss any arrangements that may need to be made.

At the end of your maternity leave you are generally entitled to return to the same job as you had before your leave began. If you are away for more than 26 weeks, however, there may be circumstances in which that is not reasonably practicable. In that case, the Council will provide you with a suitable and appropriate role at the same level of seniority and on no-less favourable terms and conditions.

Dismissal or resignation

While on maternity leave you remain employed by the Council and bound by your contract of employment. If you decide that you want to leave your employment you will need to submit your resignation in the normal way.

The Council will not dismiss you for any reason related to your pregnancy or your exercise of any right which arises from it. However, if separate circumstances require your dismissal (for instance, because of redundancy) then that will bring your maternity leave to an end.

If your position becomes redundant during your maternity leave then you will be offered any suitable alternative work that is available.

Maternity pay

Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP) is paid to employees who have at least 26 weeks' service immediately before the 15th week before the expected week of childbirth and whose pay is above the Lower Earnings Limit for paying National Insurance Contributions (this changes each year). Employees who earn below that amount may be entitled to a state benefit called Maternity Allowance (MA). The Council will provide you with an appropriate form to help you claim this, where appropriate. However, if you have more than one year's continuous local government service immediately before the 11th week before your expected week of childbirth, additional rights apply, see below.

To pay SMP, the Council needs to be given at least 28 days' notice that you intend to claim it. This will normally be given when you inform the Council of your intended start date for maternity leave. If it is not possible to give 28 days' notice, you should give as much notice as is reasonably practicable.

SMP is paid for a maximum total of 39 weeks. The first 6 weeks are paid at 90 per cent of your normal weekly earnings¹ and the remaining 33 weeks are paid at a flat rate specified in legislation. This changes from year to year. Where you have more than one year's continuous local government service as referred to above, you will be eligible to be paid by the Council 90 per cent of your normal weekly pay² for the first six weeks (offset against any MA payable) even if you are not eligible to be paid SMP.

Where you have more than one year's continuous local government service as referred to above, and you declare in writing to the Council an intention to return to work after your maternity leave for at least three months, then, after the first six weeks of maternity leave, you will be paid for the next 12 weeks half a week's pay per week in addition to SMP or MA, subject to a maximum payment per week of your normal weekly earnings. In the event that you do not return

¹ This is based on an average of your total earnings in the eight weeks immediately preceding the 14th week before your expected week of childbirth

²For these purposes, a week's pay is as stated in the contract of employment for normal working hours or, where there are no normal working hours, the average over the last 12 working weeks.

to work for three months following your leave period, you will be required to repay the Council any payments made to you in the 12-week period in excess of SMP or MA, or such part thereof as the Council may decide.

Your entitlement to SMP will be affected if you undertake any paid work (other than Keeping in Touch days, described below) or are taken into legal custody at any time during your period of SMP entitlement. You should inform the Council immediately of any such change in your circumstances.

Returning to work early

Not every employee will want to take the full 52 weeks of maternity leave. Some may simply want to return to work early and others may wish (with their partner) to take advantage of the right to shared parental leave (see below).

In order to make arrangements to accommodate an early return the Council is entitled to ask for 8 weeks' notice of the new date, and if that is not given may delay your return until 8 weeks have passed since your notification.

In any event the law requires that you must not be permitted to return to work during the two weeks immediately following the birth.

Returning to work late

Following your maternity leave, you are required to return to work on the date notified to you as your expected date of return. If you are unwell on that date then you should follow the sickness absence procedure set out in Section 6.2 of this handbook.

If you are entitled to begin some other period of leave (such as annual leave or parental leave) then you should ensure that you have followed the appropriate procedure for taking such leave as set out in this handbook.

Maternity suspension (health and safety reasons)

Depending on the nature of your job, there may be circumstances in which it is unsafe for you to continue working while you are pregnant. In some circumstances the law requires a pregnant employee to be suspended on full pay or transferred to alternative duties. Jobs which may come under this category are identified in the risk assessments that the Council has carried out under its health and safety policy. If you are affected by any health and safety issues connected with your pregnancy then the Council will discuss any detailed arrangements that need to be made until it is safe for you to return to your original duties.

5.3 Adoption leave

Employees who are matched with a child for adoption may be entitled to take up to 52 weeks' adoption leave.

Adoption leave is also available to individuals fostering a child under the "Fostering for Adoption" scheme.

Where two parents are adopting a child, only one of them may take adoption leave, and the other (whether a man or woman) is entitled to take paternity leave. If both adoptive parents qualify, they may each take shared parental leave.

Employees who are proposing to adopt may take time off work to attend up to 5 adoption appointments in certain circumstances.

The arrangements for taking adoption leave are similar to the arrangements for taking maternity leave, but there are several important differences. The key ones are set out below, but if you believe you are entitled to adoption leave you should discuss the situation with the Town Clerk who will ensure that you have all the necessary information.

If you intend to take adoption leave you should notify the Company of this within seven days of being notified that you have been matched with a child for adoption (or as soon as is reasonably practicable).

Your notification should set out the date when the child is expected to be placed with you and the date when you want to start your adoption leave. You can change your mind about the start date provided the Company is given at least 28 days – or as much notice as is reasonably practicable.

The Company is entitled to require proof of the adoption which usually takes the form of a matching certificate provided by the agency placing the child.

Adoption leave will last for 52 weeks unless you choose to return early or take advantage of shared parental leave. You may choose to start the leave from the date when the child is placed with you or at any time in the preceding two weeks.

If, for any reason, the placement is brought to an end – for example because the match turns out to be unsuitable – then adoption leave will continue for 8 weeks beyond the end of the placement. After that period you will be expected to return to work as normal.

The arrangements for statutory adoption pay are similar to those for SMP.

Your return to work at the end of your adoption leave is on the same basis as for the end of maternity leave (set out above).

5.4 Paternity leave

Employees with 26 weeks' continuous service, either ending with the 15th week before the expected week of childbirth or ending the week in which agency notifies you have been matched with a child, will be entitled to take paternity leave if they expect to have parental responsibility for a child and they are either the mother's partner or one of the adoptive parents. The purpose of the leave must be either to care for the child or to provide support for the child's mother or adoptive parent. This policy relates to a child whose expected week of

childbirth (EWC) is after 6 April 2024 or whose placement date, or expected date of entry into Great Britain for adoption, is on or after 6 April 2024. For a child whose EWC or placement date is before this, please speak to your manager in order to discuss your rights regarding paternity leave.

There are a number of administrative requirements that must be met in relation to taking paternity leave and employees should discuss their plans with their line manager at as early a stage as possible. The following paragraphs set out the basic requirements, but there are additional requirements that must be met when adopting a child from overseas and employees in this position should talk to their manager who will make sure that full information is provided.

Employees entitled to take paternity leave are entitled to two weeks of leave, which can be taken as two consecutive weeks, or two non-consecutive blocks of one week.

Paternity leave cannot start before a child is born or placed and must be taken at some stage within the first year following birth or adoption (except when the child is born prematurely in which case the leave must be taken within the 52 weeks following the expected week of childbirth).

Most new parents choose to begin paternity leave on the date their child is born, but you may if you wish begin the leave at any time you choose provided that the whole of the leave is taken by the end of that year.

In order to qualify for paternity leave with regards to birth, you must notify the Council at least 15 weeks before the expected week of your child's birth and give at least 28 days' notice before the date you would like to take each period of leave. For adoption cases, you must notify the Council within 7 days of having been notified that a child will be placed for adoption. Your notification should specify how much leave you intend to take and when you intend the leave to begin. Should your plans change, you will need to give the Council 28 days' notice of any revision.

Paternity leave is payable at the statutory rate, which is subject to change every year. You can check the most up-to-date figure with your line manager.

Where the Green Book applies: Where an expectant mother nominates a Council employee to assist in the care of her child and to provide support to the mother at or around the time of birth, the Council may grant the employee paid Maternity Support Leave. The employee may take up to 5 days paid time off at or around the time of childbirth, as agreed with the Town Clerk. There is no requirement to have a specific period of service to be eligible for this leave.

5.5 Parental leave

Parental leave is a flexible form of unpaid leave designed to help employees spend time caring for young children. It is usually taken in instalments over the

first five years of a child's life and is available to employees who have at least one year's service and who have formal parental responsibility for a child.

The basic entitlement is to 18 weeks of unpaid leave in respect of each child. It must usually be taken before each child's 18th birthday.

Parental leave must usually be taken in blocks of one week or more and no more than four weeks' leave will be granted in a single year. However, more flexibility is available in respect of disabled children and you should discuss your requirements with the Town Clerk if this applies to you.

A request to take parental leave should be submitted 21 days in advance. While the Council will always try to accommodate requests for parental leave, it has the right to postpone any leave for up to six months in order to accommodate the needs of the organisation.

No postponement will be required if you choose to take your first instalment of leave immediately after the birth or adoption of your child. In such circumstances you need only inform the Council of your intention 21 days before the expected date of birth or placement. The leave will then begin automatically when your child is born or placed with you.

Parental leave is an entitlement that can be transferred from one employment to another. You may therefore join the Council with some outstanding parental leave attaching to a particular child. In such circumstances you should be aware that the qualifying period for taking parental leave still applies and you will need to have been employed for at least one year before you can resume taking parental leave.

5.6 Shared parental leave

Shared parental leave is a flexible form of leave available to both parents designed to encourage shared parenting in the first year of a child's life. It allows a more flexible pattern of leave than the traditional arrangement under which the mother takes extensive maternity leave and the father takes a short period of paternity leave.

Employees who give birth or adopt remain entitled to take the full 52 weeks of leave if they choose to do so and the arrangements described above for maternity and adoption leave continue to apply. However, an employee may choose to share part of that leave with their partner provided that certain qualifying conditions are met. When leave is shared in this way, there is no need for the 'primary' leave taker to have returned to work. Both parents can be on leave at the same time, provided that the combined amount of leave taken by the parents does not exceed 52 weeks and provided that all of the leave is taken before the end of 52 weeks following the birth of the child or its placement for adoption.

Generally, parents will qualify for shared parental leave provided that both are working and that each has at least 26 weeks' service with their respective

employers. To exercise the right, both parents must inform their employer that they intend to take shared parental leave – usually at the same time as the employer is notified that an employee is pregnant or plans to adopt. They must also give an indication of the pattern of leave that they propose to take.

A parent proposing to take a period of shared parental leave must give the Council 8 weeks' notice of any such leave. Depending on the circumstances, it may be possible for the Shared Parental Leave to be taken in intermittent blocks, with one parent returning to work for a time before taking another period of shared parental leave. Such an arrangement can only be made with the agreement of the Council. While every effort will be made to accommodate the needs of individual employees, the Council may insist on shared parental leave being taken in a single instalment. Any decision as to whether to permit intermittent periods of leave is entirely at the Council's discretion.

An employee absent on shared parental leave will be entitled to a weekly payment equivalent to the lower fixed rate of SMP. The number of weeks for which payment will be made will vary depending on the amount of SMP paid to the mother while on maternity leave. Essentially, if the mother ends (or proposes to end) her leave with 10 weeks of SMP entitlement remaining, the parent taking shared parental leave will be entitled to be paid for the first 10 weeks of leave.

Because of the number of options available, shared parental leave can be quite a complicated entitlement. If you want to take advantage of shared parental leave you should discuss this with the Town Clerk who will check that you qualify and help guide you through the procedure.

5.7 Keeping in touch days

We may agree, during your period of maternity or shared parental leave that you will come into work to catch up on the latest developments, undergo training or some other development activity or to take part in important meetings. These 'keeping in touch days' are entirely voluntary and employees will not be required to take part. Nor is the Council under any obligation to arrange for keeping in touch days. Any payment for attending work on such days will be agreed between the Council and the employee at the time the keeping in touch day is arranged.

5.8 During maternity or shared parental leave

The Council is keen to keep in touch with employees who are on extended periods of leave, to inform them of any news and consult them over any changes which may take place in the organisation. However, we appreciate that many employees would prefer to be left alone at this very important time in their lives. In order to get the balance right, the Town Clerk may, before your leave begins, discuss with you how best we can keep in touch while you are away.

Please be aware, however, that if an important issue arises on which you need to be consulted, the Council may have a legal obligation to discuss the issue with you and keep you informed.

5.9 Carer's leave

All employees are entitled to one week's unpaid leave in any 12-month period to provide or arrange care for a dependant with a long-term care need. A "week" for these purposes will be equal in duration to the period you are normally expected to work in a week at the time of making the request. How that is calculated will depend on whether you have non-variable or variable hours of work.

A dependant is:

- your spouse, civil partner, child or parent.
- someone who lives in the same household as you, otherwise than by reason of being your boarder, employee, lodger or tenant, or.
- anybody else who reasonably relies on you to provide or arrange their care.

A dependant has a long-term care need if:

- they have an illness or injury (whether physical or mental) that requires, or is likely to require, care for more than three months,
- they have a disability for the purposes of the Equality Act 2010, or
- they require care for a reason connected with their old age.

The minimum period of carer's leave that can be taken at one time is half a working day, with the maximum period being one continuous week. Leave need not be taken on continuous days.

You must give notice of your request to take a period of carer's leave. This can relate to all or part of the leave to which you are entitled. The notice must:

- Specify that you are entitled to take carer's leave.
- Specify the days on which you would like to take carer's leave and if you will take a full or a half day; and
- Be given with the following minimum notice periods depending on how many days of leave you want to take: Half a day to 1 day - 3 days' notice; 1.5 to 2 days - 4 days' notice; 2.5 to 3 days - 6 days' notice; 3.5 to 4 days - 8 days' notice; 4.5 to 5 days - 10 days' notice; or 6 days (if you work 6 days a week) - 12 days' notice.

The notice does not need to be in writing, but it would be helpful if it was in order to maintain an accurate record of what is being requested.

The Council may, in our absolute discretion, waive the notice length requirement above, and as long as the other requirements are met, the request will be treated as one for carer's leave.

If the Council reasonably considers that the operation of the organisation would be unduly disrupted if your request was granted, we may postpone the start of the carer's leave after consulting with you to agree an alternative date(s) which is/are no later than one month after the earliest day or half day of the request. In these circumstances, the Council will give written notice to you of the postponement, setting out the reason for the postponement and the agreed dates you can take the leave. This notice will be given no later than the earlier of: (a) seven days after your notice was given to the Council, or (b) before the earliest day or half day requested in your notice.

5.10 Homeworking and Hybrid Working Policy

We support homeworking in appropriate circumstances, either occasionally (to respond to specific circumstances or particular tasks) or on a regular (full or part-time) basis. Homeworking can also be a means of accommodating a disability and can be requested as a means of flexible working under our Flexible Working Policy. If you are permitted to work from home, you must comply with this policy.

We recognise that there are a number of homeworking arrangements that you may request, and that these arrangements may be requested as part of a flexible working application, such as:

- a) working from home as your main place of work;
- b) working from home on a part-time basis on fixed days of the week; or
- c) splitting your working time between the workplace and your home subject to business factors and manager approval.

If you want to vary your working arrangements so that, either permanently or temporarily, you work from home for all or part of your working week, you will need to make a flexible working request in accordance with our Flexible Working Policy. Any request to work from home must meet the needs of our business as well as your needs.

A hybrid working arrangement is an informal flexible working arrangement which allows you to split your working time between the workplace and an agreed remote working location, such as your home. Hybrid working arrangements will differ depending on the nature of your role, duties and responsibilities and so are discretionary and subject to agreement in writing with your line manager.

Any agreed hybrid working arrangement is subject to the requirement for you to attend the workplace on our reasonable request to accommodate the needs of our business, such as to attend training or meetings. All hybrid working arrangements are subject to ongoing review and may be modified for reasons including a change in business needs or performance concerns.

Conditions Necessary For Homeworking/Hybrid Working

Not all roles and not all jobs are suitable for homeworking/hybrid working. You should not assume that a flexible working application to work from home will automatically give you the right to amend your working hours or any other aspect of your working arrangements.

A request for homeworking or hybrid working is unlikely to be approved, on either an occasional or permanent basis, if:

- a) you need to be present in the workplace to perform your job (for example, because it involves a high degree of personal interaction with colleagues or third parties, or involves equipment that is only available in the workplace);
- b) your most recent appraisal identifies any aspect of your performance as unsatisfactory;
- c) your line manager has advised you that your current standard of work or work production is unsatisfactory;
- d) you have an unexpired warning, whether relating to conduct or performance; or
- e) you need training or supervision to deliver an acceptable quality or quantity of work.

If you wish to apply to work from home or are working under a hybrid working arrangement, you will need to be able to show that you can:

- a) have a suitable working environment at your home that enables you to carry out your role effectively;
- b) continue to work the hours required by your contract of employment;
- c) work independently, motivate yourself and use your own initiative;
- d) manage your workload effectively and complete work to set deadlines;
- e) identify and resolve any new pressures created by working at home;
- f) adapt to new working practices, including maintaining contact with your line manager and colleagues at work;
- g) make arrangements for the care of any children or other dependants when you are working from home; and
- h) determine any resulting tax implications for yourself.

Location

If a homeworking arrangement is in place, you will be required to work from your home address. If you wish to work from a different location at any time, you will need to agree this with your line manager in advance and that request is subject to their written approval.

Under a hybrid working arrangement, your primary remote working location should be agreed with your line manager in advance and is subject to their written approval. Your primary remote working location must be within commuting distance of your workplace unless written approval has been provided by your line manager. You will be required to finance any travel and/or related expenses incurred when travelling to and from your remote working location and your workplace.

Management, Training And Workplace Attendance

Your line manager will remain responsible for supervising and assessing you in the same way as staff based in the workplace and will agree the best way to appraise your performance and provide ongoing supervision in a remote way. Your line manager will regularly review your working arrangements and take steps to address any perceived problems. They will ensure that you are kept up to date with any changes to the workplace or information relevant to your work.

You will be subject to the same performance measures, processes and objectives that would apply if you worked permanently in the workplace.

If you receive an unsatisfactory grade in an appraisal or informal review, or are subject to a written warning for any reason, your homeworking/hybrid working arrangements may be terminated immediately, in which case you will be expected to return to work in the workplace.

You will be provided with the same opportunities for training, development and promotion as provided to staff based in the workplace. If your working arrangements will impact on your ability to apply for certain roles, your line manager will discuss this with you to ensure that you are not denied any opportunity unfairly.

You agree to attend the workplace or other reasonable location for meetings, training courses or other events which we expect you to attend.

You understand that when you do attend the workplace, you may have to hot desk or share a desk with someone else.

Health And Safety

When working at home, you have the same health and safety duties as other staff. You must take reasonable care of your own health and safety and that of anyone else who might be affected by your actions and omissions. You must attend our usual health and safety courses, read the Health and Safety Policy and undertake to use equipment safely.

To identify any potential health and safety hazards in the home and take appropriate steps to minimise risk, we retain the right to carry out a health and safety risk assessment (either remotely or by arranging a home visit) before or shortly after you begin homeworking. We will contact you to arrange completion of the risk assessment. The need for these inspections will depend on the circumstances, including the nature of the work you undertake.

You must not have meetings in your home with customers or give customers your home address or telephone number.

You must ensure that your working patterns and levels of work when working at home are not detrimental to your health and wellbeing. If you have concerns about your health or wellbeing arising as a result of your workload or working

pattern, you should inform your line manager without delay so that we can discuss measures to deal with this.

You must use your knowledge, experience and training to identify and report any health and safety concerns to your line manager.

Equipment and Suitable Workspace

We will provide the equipment that we consider you reasonably require to work from home. We will make all necessary arrangements for and bear the cost of installing, maintaining, repairing or replacing (where necessary), and removing equipment from your home. Where equipment is provided, it remains our property and you must:

- a) ensure it is only used by you and only for the purposes for which we have provided it;
- b) take reasonable care of it and use it only in accordance with any operating instructions and our policies and procedures;
- c) make it available for collection by us or on our behalf when requested to do so; and
- d) not use any personal device or computer for work.

When travelling between your remote working location and your workplace, you agree to keep equipment provided by us secure at all times.

On termination of your homeworking/hybrid working arrangement or on termination of your employment, you must return all equipment provided by us. Where necessary, we may need to arrange a home visit to reclaim equipment and will contact you to make the appropriate arrangements.

It is your responsibility to ensure that you have a suitable workspace at home with adequate lighting for working from home. We are not responsible for the associated costs of you working from home, including the costs of heating, lighting, electricity, broadband internet access, mobile or telephone line rental, or calls.

If you have a disability, you should inform us if you require any specialised equipment to work from home comfortably.

Insurance Requirements

We are responsible for taking out and maintaining a valid policy of insurance covering any equipment we provide against fire, theft, loss and damage throughout your employment.

We are not liable for any loss, injury or damage that may be caused by any equipment that is not provided by us but required by you to work from home.

You are responsible for ensuring that working from home will not invalidate the terms of your home insurance. You should ensure that you check your home

insurance policy before commencing homeworking and inform your home and contents insurance provider of your working arrangements as required.

You should check the terms of your mortgage, lease or rental agreement before commencing working from home to ensure this does not breach any of the terms. It is your responsibility to inform your bank, mortgage provider or landlord that you are working from home and seek any necessary approval before commencing homeworking.

When you are working at or from home, you are covered by our insurance policy. Any accidents must be reported immediately to your line manager in accordance with our Health and Safety Policy.

Data Security and Confidentiality

Your line manager must be satisfied that you are taking all reasonable precautions to maintain confidentiality of material in accordance with our requirements.

You are responsible for ensuring the security of confidential information in your home and when travelling to and from your workplace. You must not use your personal computer equipment for storing any confidential information.

When working from home, you undertake to :

- a) change your password every month and comply with our instructions relating to password security;
- b) use our designated VPN on required applications;
- c)
- d) comply with our instructions relating to software security and to implement all updates to equipment as soon as you are requested to do so;
- e)
- g) send work-related emails and messages through our designated communication facilities;
- h) share data only through our designated online document-sharing system;
- i) make all work-related calls through our designated video-conferencing software;
- j) maintain a private space for confidential work calls;
- k) ensure that any display screen equipment is positioned so that only you can see it or a privacy screen is used;
- l) lock your computer terminal whenever it is left unattended;
- m) ensure no one else in your home has access to confidential information stored on our equipment;
- n) ensure any wireless network used is secure;
- o) change your wireless network passwords every month and ensure that your wireless network router has software security updates applied;
- p) keep all papers containing confidential information in filing cabinets that are locked when not in use, and ensure that no one else in your home has access to those papers; and

- q) shred or otherwise dispose securely of confidential information when it is no longer required and at all times comply with our instructions on document retention.

To comply with data protection obligations, you will only store or process company data or personal data on equipment which has been provided by or authorised by us.

To comply with data protection legislation, we retain the right to conduct a data protection impact assessment (DPIA) to assess the risks involved with data processing in the home. Where this is necessary, we will contact you to arrange the DPIA.

If you discover or suspect that there has been a data breach or an incident involving the security of information relating to us, our clients, our customers, or anyone working with or for us, you must report it immediately to your line manager.

Termination Of Homeworking or Hybrid Working Arrangement

We reserve the right to terminate your homeworking or hybrid working arrangement, for example, due to a change in business needs, performance concerns or if your role changes such that homeworking or hybrid working is no longer suitable, subject to reasonable notice.

If you want to terminate your homeworking or hybrid working arrangement, you must give your line manager reasonable notice to allow us to arrange a desk space for you in the workplace and collect any equipment that is no longer required.

SECTION 6 – HOW WE RESOLVE ISSUES

When problems arise in the employment relationship it is important that they are dealt with fairly and promptly. This section sets out the procedures that the Council will follow in such cases.

6.1 Performance improvement procedure

It is in everybody's interests for employees to perform well at their jobs and the Council aims to ensure that all employees are given the support needed to ensure that they do so. Where there are issues with performance then the employee should receive feedback from their manager setting out any concerns. Discussions should take place about how that performance can be improved. This procedure is designed to be used when such informal discussions do not lead to the employee's performance improving to an acceptable level.

Where an employee's poor performance is believed to be the result of deliberate neglect, or where serious errors have been made to the detriment of the Council then it may be more appropriate to use the disciplinary procedure. Which procedure to use shall be at the discretion of the Council as will the decision whether to follow these procedures where the employee has short service (under two years).

The right to be accompanied

Employees are entitled to be accompanied at any meeting held under this procedure by a fellow employee or trade union official of their choice. The Council will provide any chosen companions with appropriate paid time off to allow them to attend the meeting. It is, however, up to the employee in question to arrange for a companion to attend the meeting.

If your chosen companion cannot attend on the day scheduled for the meeting then the Council will agree a new date. This will usually be within 5 working days of the date originally scheduled. If your companion is not available within that timescale then you may need to find someone else to take their place.

The Companion's role is to advise you during the meeting and make representations on your behalf. However, both you and your companion are required to cooperate in ensuring a fair and efficient meeting.

Stage one

The line manager will inform the employee of the nature of the problem and confirm this in writing. The employee will be invited to a meeting to discuss the issues raised by the line manager's concerns. The meeting will be conducted by the line manager and will consider any representations the employee may make about their performance, whether it needs to be improved, and if so what steps can be taken to help the employee reach the appropriate level.

Following discussion of the problem, the line manager may choose to take no further action; to refer the matter for investigation under the disciplinary procedure or to issue a formal Performance Improvement Plan.

Performance Improvement Plan

A Performance Improvement Plan (PIP) is a series of measures designed to help improve the employee's performance. Each measure will ideally be agreed with the employee, though the Council reserves the right to insist on any aspect of the PIP in the absence of such agreement.

Each PIP will be tailored to the particular situation, but will contain the following elements:

Timescale: the overall timescale in which the necessary improvement must be achieved will be set out, together with the timescale for reaching individual milestones where appropriate.

Targets: The PIP will specify the particular areas in which improvement is needed and set out how and on what criteria the employee's performance will be assessed. Where appropriate, specific targets will be set which will need to be achieved either by the end of the plan or at identifiable stages within it.

Measures: The PIP will specify what measures will be taken by the Council to support the employee in improving their performance. Such measures may include training, additional supervision, the reallocation of other duties, or the provision of additional support from colleagues.

Feedback: As part of the PIP the employee will be given regular feedback from their line manager indicating the extent to which the employee is on track to deliver the improvements set out in the plan

If at any stage the Council feels that the PIP is not progressing in a satisfactory way, a further meeting may be held with the employee to discuss the issue. As a result of such a meeting the employer may amend or extend any part of the plan.

Review

At the end of the PIP the employee's performance will be reviewed. If satisfactory progress has been made the employee will be notified of this fact in writing. If the Line manager feels that progress has been insufficient then they may decide to extend and /or amend the PIP to such extent as seems appropriate. Alternatively the line manager may refer the matter to a meeting under Stage two of this procedure.

Following the successful completion of a PIP the employee's performance will continue to be monitored. If at any stage in the following 12 months, the employee's performance again starts to fall short of an acceptable standard, the line manager may decide to institute stage two of this procedure.

Stage two

If a PIP has not led to sufficient improvement in the employee's performance, the employee will be invited to attend a formal performance management hearing. The invitation will set out the respects in which the line manager believes that the employee's performance still falls short of an acceptable standard.

At the hearing, the employee will be given an opportunity to respond to any criticism of their performance and to make representations about any aspect of the way in which the process has been managed.

If the hearing concludes that reasonable steps have been taken which should have allowed the employee to perform to an acceptable standard but that these measures have not worked then a **formal warning** may be issued. The warning will explain the nature of the improvement which is required in the employee's performance and state that the improvement must be immediate and sustained. It will also explain that if this improvement does not take place then the employee may be dismissed. Where it is appropriate, the warning may be accompanied by an extended or revised PIP.

The warning will remain current for a period of 12 months, after which time it will cease to have effect.

Stage three

If an employee has been issued with a warning under stage two which remains current, and the line manager believes that the employee's performance is still not acceptable then the matter may be referred to a further performance management hearing.

The employee will be informed in writing of the grounds of which the hearing is being convened and in particular will be told of the respects in which their performance continues to fall below an acceptable standard.

At the meeting the employee will be able to respond to any criticisms made of their performance and make representations about how the situation should be treated.

The person conducting the meeting may take such action as is judged appropriate up to and including a decision to dismiss the employee.

Any dismissal under this procedure will be with notice or payment in lieu of notice and the decision to dismiss together with the reasons for dismissal will be set out in writing and sent to the employee.

Appeals

An employee may appeal against any decision taken under this procedure. The appeal should be submitted in writing within one week of the action complained of. An appeal hearing will then be convened to consider the matter. Any PIP that is in force, together with any measures or objectives included within it, will continue in place during the appeal process.

The outcome of the appeal will be confirmed to the employee in writing explaining the grounds of which the decision was reached. The outcome of the appeal will be final.

Redeployment

There may be circumstances in which it becomes clear that an employee would be better suited to a different role within the Council. However, any offer to redeploy the employee will be entirely at the Council's discretion and will only be made when the Council is confident that the employee will be able to perform well in the redeployed role and where there is a suitable available vacancy.

Redeployment may be offered as an alternative to dismissal where the Council is satisfied that the employee should no longer be allowed to continue to work in their current role. While the employee is free to refuse any offer of redeployment, the only alternative available in these circumstances will usually be dismissal.

6.2 Sickness absence procedure

The Council may need to dismiss an employee whose attendance does not meet an acceptable standard either because of a long-term absence or because of a series of short-term absences. Such dismissals do not depend on any wrongdoing on the employee's part and do not mean that the Council does not accept that their absences are genuinely due to illness or injury. Rather, dismissal is recognition that unfortunately the employee is no longer able to perform their role, or attend work on a sufficiently regular basis to make their continued employment a viable option.

Short-term absence

An employee who is absent on more than 3 occasions within a 6 month period will be invited to a meeting to discuss their attendance. The meeting will usually be conducted by the employee's line manager and the employee will have a right to be accompanied by a fellow employee or a trade union official on the same basis as set out in the performance management procedure (page 36).

At the meeting the employee will be asked to explain the level of their absence. Where there is any indication that the absences are caused by an underlying medical condition then the matter may be dealt with under the procedure for long-term absence set out below. The Council may also seek medical evidence from either the employee's doctor or an occupational health specialist in which case the meeting will be adjourned for a report to be obtained

Subject to any medical evidence, the person conducting this first-stage meeting may decide to issue a warning to the employee setting out the Council's expectations regarding attendance and indicating the level of improvement needed. A review period will normally be set which may range from one month to 12 months depending on the circumstances.

If the employee's attendance does not improve to the extent required they may at any stage in the review period be invited to attend a second-stage meeting to discuss the matter. The meeting will again be conducted by the employee's line manager and the employee will be entitled to be accompanied by a fellow employee or trade union official. This meeting may result in an extension of the review period or the issuing of a final written warning requiring the employee's attendance to improve and setting out the level of improvement required over a specified period of up to one year.

If the employee does not meet this standard and there is no underlying condition where reasonable adjustments would assist the employee to attend then they may be dismissed. A final meeting will be convened and will consider any representations made by or on behalf of the employee who will once again have the right to be accompanied by a fellow employee or trade union official.

Any dismissal arising out of this meeting will be with notice.

There is a right of appeal against a decision to dismiss which must be exercised within five working days of the decision being communicated.

Long-term sickness absence

Where an employee is absent for an extended period – or it is clear that their absence is likely to continue for some time – then the Council will want to investigate the prospects for their return and consider what actions can be taken to facilitate this. The extent to which the Council can continue to accommodate an employee's absence will depend on a range of factors, including the role of the employee and the prevailing circumstances of the organisation.

The Council will seek medical advice as to the employee's condition either from the appropriate professionals caring for the employee or from a specialist occupational health practitioner. The focus will be on ascertaining when the employee will be able to return to work and what steps the Council can take to facilitate this.

An employee is not obliged to consent to any medical reports or records being shared with the Council as part of this process. However, in the absence of medical evidence the Council will have to work on the basis of what information is available in reaching its decision.

One or more meetings will be arranged with the employee to discuss their condition, the prospects for any return to work, and whether anything more can be done by the Council to help. The employee will be entitled to be accompanied at the meeting by a fellow employee or trade union official.

Every effort will be made to make suitable arrangements for the meeting to allow the employee to attend. Where the employee is simply too ill to take part in the process, however, the Council may proceed to dismissal in the absence of a meeting taking into account any representations made on the employees behalf.

Where it appears that the employee will be unable to return to work within a reasonable time frame then the Council may need to consider dismissal. Any dismissal will be with notice.

There is a right of appeal against a decision to dismiss which must be exercised within five working days of the decision being communicated.

6.3 Bullying and harassment procedure

It is not possible to define precisely what amounts to bullying or harassment. Usually this is a matter of common sense and the Council expects employees to consider how their words and actions may be seen by others and avoid behaving in such a way as to cause offence or create an unpleasant working environment.

Employees should be aware that what one person considers to be a harmless joke may be offensive to others. It is the responsibility of each individual employee to ensure that their behaviour does not cause offence and to stop immediately if a colleague tells them that their behaviour is unwanted or offensive to them.

It is also extremely important that the views of those who object to behaviour in this way are respected and that they are not subjected to any adverse comment or behaviour.

Making a complaint

Employees who feel that they are being bullied or harassed in the workplace or that such behaviour is taking place should raise their concerns with their line manager or if that is not appropriate with the Town Clerk. Every attempt will be made to treat allegations in confidence. However if the Council decides that formal disciplinary action needs to be taken then it may be necessary to disclose enough information to the accused employee to enable them to put their side of the story.

All complaints will be taken seriously and fully investigated. Disciplinary action will be taken where it appears to the Council that an employee has engaged in bullying or harassment. In serious cases this may result in dismissal for gross misconduct.

Because of the serious nature of such complaints, the making of any malicious or deliberately false complaint will itself be treated as gross misconduct that will usually result in dismissal.

6.4 Disciplinary procedure

The Council always tries to deal with disciplinary issues fairly and promptly. This procedure sets out the framework under which allegations of misconduct

will be investigated and considered. While the procedure set out in this policy will be appropriate in most cases, there may be situations in which it is not practicable to comply with a particular requirement of it. When this happens the Council will do its best to deal with the matter fairly and will pay particular attention to the need to give the employee every opportunity to explain their version of events.

This procedure will not apply in full to employees during the first two years of employment.

Informal action

Most minor acts of misconduct can be dealt with informally through discussions between an employee and their line manager. This may consist of management guidance or an informal warning given orally or in writing. These steps are an everyday part of the management process and no formal procedure needs to be followed in respect of them.

Where informal action of this kind fails to resolve an issue, or where the misconduct alleged is considered too serious, then the matter will be dealt with formally under this procedure.

Investigation

If it is alleged that you have committed misconduct, an appropriate investigation will be carried out aimed at gathering all of the relevant evidence. You may be interviewed as part of this investigation and will have the opportunity to point the investigator towards any evidence that you feel is relevant. The right to be accompanied (see below) does not apply to any investigatory interview.

Suspension

If an allegation of misconduct is made against you, then you may be suspended from your duties on full pay while the matter is being dealt with. The Council will make every effort to ensure that any period of suspension is kept as short as possible. The purpose of a suspension is either to allow an investigation to take place, or to protect the interests of the Council and its employees. During any period of suspension you may be instructed not to contact other members of staff except for the purposes of preparing for any disciplinary hearing, where specific arrangements will be made with you.

Hearing

Once the investigation has been carried out, the investigating officer will make a decision about whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant a disciplinary hearing. If there is you will be informed of this and an appropriate date for the hearing will be arranged.

To ensure that you have adequate time to prepare for the hearing, the Council will provide you in advance with a copy of all of the written evidence that will be considered at the hearing. In exceptional cases the Council may need to withhold the identities of certain witnesses or hold back sensitive items of evidence. This will only be done where it is considered necessary to protect individuals or the essential interests of the Council and every effort will be made

to ensure that you are given as much information as possible so that a fair hearing can be conducted.

You will be given sufficient notice of any hearing to allow you to prepare for it. While this will vary from case to case, the Council will generally try to give at least two days' notice of any hearing and in complicated cases a longer period of notice may be given.

The purpose of the hearing will be to consider the evidence gathered during the investigation and to consider any representations made by you or on your behalf. The hearing will be conducted by an appropriate manager who, wherever possible, has not previously been involved in the case and who was not responsible for carrying out the investigation.

The right to be accompanied

Employees are entitled to be accompanied at any disciplinary hearing by a fellow employee or trade union official of their choice. The Council will provide any chosen companion with appropriate paid time off to allow them to attend the hearing. It is, however, up to the employee in question to arrange for a companion to attend the hearing.

If your chosen companion cannot attend on the day scheduled for the hearing then the Council will agree a new date. This will usually be within 5 working days of the date originally scheduled. If your companion is not available within that timescale then you may need to find someone else to take their place.

The companion's role is to advise you during the hearing and make representations on your behalf; it is not to answer questions for you. However, both you and your companion are required to cooperate in ensuring a fair and efficient hearing.

Evidence

The hearing will consider any evidence you choose to present. Should witnesses be prepared to appear on your behalf they will be permitted to do so provided that their evidence is relevant to the issues that need to be decided. The Council will not compel or require any employee to appear as a witness on your behalf and in most circumstances evidence arising from the investigation will be presented in written form. You will be entitled to challenge any of the evidence presented but will not be entitled to cross-examine witnesses.

Disciplinary action

After considering all of the evidence, including any submissions made by you or on your behalf, the person conducting the hearing will decide on the outcome. If misconduct is found to have taken place then the usual outcome will be a **written warning** which will be placed on your personnel file.

A warning will stay active for a period of one year, after which it will not be taken into account in any future disciplinary action.

If however a further instance of misconduct is found to have occurred (in accordance with this procedure) during the currency of a warning – or if any misconduct is considered to be serious enough to warrant it – then, subject to the formal process above being followed, you will be issued with a **final written warning**.

A final written warning will usually remain active for one year, but a longer period may be specified if the manager conducting the hearing feels that the circumstances warrant it.

An employee who is found to have committed further misconduct during a period covered by a final written warning will, following a hearing conducted in accordance with this procedure, generally be dismissed.

Dismissal

An employee will not normally be dismissed under this procedure for a single instance of misconduct unless a final written warning is already in place. However, where gross misconduct is found to have occurred then dismissal without notice or payment in lieu will be the usual outcome.

Gross misconduct is misconduct that is so serious that it fundamentally undermines the relationship between employer and employee. If you are accused of gross misconduct this will be made clear when you are invited to a disciplinary hearing. A wide range of behaviours can amount to gross misconduct but the most common involve dishonesty, violent or aggressive behaviour, the wilful destruction of Council property or a deliberate refusal to obey a reasonable instruction. Further details of what constitutes gross misconduct are found in the Code of Conduct (Section 3).

Appeal

An employee may appeal against the outcome of a disciplinary hearing by doing so in writing within one week of being notified of the outcome. The person to whom an appeal should be directed will be detailed in the disciplinary outcome letter.

The appeal will consider any grounds the employee chooses to put forward and they will have the same right to be accompanied as at a disciplinary hearing. The result of the appeal hearing will be final.

Employee absence

It is important that disciplinary issues are dealt with promptly. The Council may therefore need to proceed with a disciplinary hearing even if the employee is absent due to ill health or simply does not attend. Before hearing the matter in an employee's absence, the Council will attempt to arrange the hearing in such a way that the employee will be able to attend or to submit written representations to the hearing and/or to arrange for an appropriate representative to attend the hearing on their behalf.

6.5 Grievance Procedure

The Council aims to be responsive to concerns raised by employees and if you are unhappy with something affecting you at work you are encouraged to raise this with your manager. If that is not possible then you should speak to the Town Clerk who will try to assist you in resolving any issue you may have. The following procedure is designed to be used when these informal attempts to resolve any dispute have not been successful.

Raising a grievance

If you feel that the matter needs to be raised formally you should raise a grievance by making a written complaint, stating that it is being made under this procedure. You should give as much information about your grievance, including any relevant dates and times, as you can, so as to allow for any investigation into your concerns to take place.

A grievance will normally be dealt with by your manager and should be addressed to them directly. Where the grievance is directly concerned with your line manager's behaviour, however, you should submit your grievance to the Town Clerk who will arrange for somebody who is not directly involved in the issue to deal with it.

Grievance hearing

A grievance hearing will then be arranged so that you can explain the issue and suggest how it can be resolved. You will have the right to be accompanied by a fellow employee or trade union official as described in Section 6.1, above. The person conducting the hearing will consider what you have said and may either deal with the matter immediately or decide to carry out further investigations. In that case the hearing will be adjourned until the investigation has been completed.

Once the investigations are concluded the meeting will then be reconvened and you will have the opportunity to consider and respond to the findings of the investigation. Only then will a decision on the outcome of your grievance be made.

Allegations of misconduct

Where an employee is making allegations of misconduct on the part of other employees then the Council may need to carry out an investigation into the allegations and pursue the matter through the disciplinary procedure. Where this happens the grievance will be held over until the disciplinary process has been concluded.

Relationship with other procedures

Where your grievance relates to the conduct of other procedures such as the disciplinary or performance management procedures then the Council may choose to either delay the consideration of the grievance until that procedure has been completed or to deal with the grievance in the course of that procedure or by way of appeal if that appears to be a fairer or more straightforward way of dealing with the issue.

Appeals

If you are dissatisfied with the outcome of a grievance then you may appeal. You should submit your appeal in writing within one week of being informed of the outcome of your grievance. Your appeal should be directed to the person named in the grievance outcome letter. You will have the right to be accompanied at the appeal by a fellow employee or trade union official as described in Section 6.1.

The outcome of any appeal will be final.

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Section 7: EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES & BULLYING AND HARASSMENT POLICIES

7.1 Equal Opportunities Statement

We are an equal opportunity employer and are fully committed to a policy of treating all of our employees and job applicants equally in all aspects of employment including: recruitment and selection, promotion, transfer, opportunities for training, pay and benefits, other terms of employment, discipline, selection for redundancy and dismissal.

We will take all reasonable steps to employ, train and promote employees on the basis of their experience, abilities and qualifications, without regard to race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, pregnancy or maternity, gender reassignment, age, marriage and civil partnership or disability. In this Policy these are known as the "Protected Characteristics".

We will appoint, train, develop and promote on the basis of merit and ability alone. We will also take all reasonable steps to provide a work environment in which all employees are treated with respect and dignity and that is free of harassment based upon any of the Protected Characteristics. We will not condone any form of harassment, whether engaged in by employees or by outside third parties who do business with us, such as clients, customers, contractors and suppliers.

Employees have a duty to co-operate with us to ensure that this policy is effective in ensuring equal opportunities and in preventing discrimination, harassment or bullying. Action will be taken under our Disciplinary Procedure against any employee who is found to have committed an act of improper or unlawful discrimination, harassment, bullying or intimidation. Serious breaches of this policy will be treated as potential gross misconduct and could render the employee liable to summary dismissal.

Employees must not harass, bully or intimidate other employees for reasons related to one or more of the Protected Characteristics. Such behaviour will be treated as potential gross misconduct under our Disciplinary Procedure. Employees who commit serious acts of harassment may also be guilty of a criminal offence.

You should draw to the attention of your line manager any suspected discriminatory acts or practices or suspected cases of harassment. You must not victimise or retaliate against an employee who has made allegations or complaints of discrimination or harassment or who has provided information about such discrimination or harassment. Such behaviour will be treated as potential gross misconduct. Employees should support colleagues who suffer such treatment and are making a complaint.

Discrimination

You must not unlawfully discriminate against or harass other people, including current and former employees, job applicants, clients, customers, suppliers and visitors. This applies in the workplace, outside the workplace (when dealing with customers, suppliers or other work-related contacts or when wearing a work uniform), and on work-related trips or events including social events.

The following forms of discrimination are prohibited under this policy and are unlawful:

- Direct discrimination – when someone is treated less favourably than another person because of a Protected Characteristic.
- Associative discrimination or discrimination by association – direct discrimination against someone because they associate with another person who possesses a Protected Characteristic.
- Discrimination by perception – direct discrimination against someone because it is thought that they possess a particular Protected Characteristic even if they do not actually possess it.
- Indirect discrimination - occurs where an individual's employment is subject to an unjustified provision criterion or practice which e.g. one sex or race or nationality or age group finds more difficult to meet, although on the face of it the provision, criterion or practice is 'neutral'.
- Harassment – unwanted conduct related to a relevant Protected Characteristic which has the purpose or effect of violating an individual's dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for that individual. You may complain of such offensive behaviour even if it is not directed towards you personally.
- Victimisation – when an employee is treated less favourably because they have made or supported a complaint or raised a grievance about unlawful discrimination or are suspected of doing so.
- Disability discrimination: this includes direct and indirect discrimination, any unjustified unfavourable treatment because of something arising in consequence of a disability, and failure to make reasonable adjustments to alleviate disadvantages caused by a disability.

Our Commitment

Recruitment

The recruitment process will be conducted in such a way as to result in the selection of the most suitable person for the job in terms of relevant abilities and qualifications. We are committed to applying our equal opportunities policy statement at all stages of recruitment and selection.

Recruitment publicity will aim to positively encourage applications from all suitably qualified people when advertising job vacancies, in order to attract applications from all sections of the community.

Where vacancies may be filled by promotion or transfer, they will be published to all eligible employees in such a way that they do not restrict applications from employees with a particular Protected Characteristics. However, where having regard to the nature and context of the work, having a particular Protected Characteristics is an occupational requirement and that occupational requirement is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim, we will apply that requirement to the job role and this may therefore be specified in the advertisement.

The selection process will be carried out consistently for all jobs at all levels. We will ensure that this equal opportunities policy is available to all staff, and in particular is given to all staff with responsibility for recruitment, selection and promotion.

The selection of new staff will be based on job requirements and the individual's suitability and ability to do, or to train for, the job in question. Person specification and job descriptions will be limited to those requirements that are necessary for the effective performance of the job. Candidates for employment, promotion or transfer will be assessed objectively against the requirements of the job.

With disabled job applicants, we will have regard to our duty to make reasonable adjustments to work provisions, criteria and practices or to physical features of work premises or to provide auxiliary aids or services in order to ensure that the disabled person is not placed at a substantial disadvantage in comparison with persons who are not disabled.

All applications will be processed consistently. The staff responsible for short listing, interviewing and selecting candidates will be clearly informed of the selection criteria and of the need for their consistent application. All questions that are put to the applicants will relate to the requirements of the job.

Training, transfer and promotion

We will take such measures as may be necessary to ensure the proper training, supervision and instruction for all line managers in order to familiarise them with our policy on equal opportunities, and in order to help them identify discriminatory acts or practices and to ensure that they promote equal opportunity within the departments for which they are responsible. The training will also enable line managers to deal more effectively with complaints of bullying and harassment.

We will also provide training to all employees to help them understand their rights and responsibilities under the equal opportunities and anti-harassment policies and what they can do to create a work environment that is free of bullying and harassment.

All persons responsible for selecting new employees, employees for training or employees for transfer or promotion to other jobs will be instructed not to discriminate because of one or more of the Protected Characteristics. Where a

promotional system is in operation, the assessment criteria will be examined to ensure that they are not discriminatory. The promotional system will be checked from time to time in order to assess how it is working in practice.

When a group of workers who predominantly have a particular Protected Characteristic appear to be excluded from access to promotion, transfer and training and to other benefits, our systems and procedures will be reviewed to ensure there is no unlawful discrimination.

Terms of employment, benefits, facilities and services

All terms of employment, benefits, facilities and service will be reviewed from time to time, in order to ensure that there is no unlawful discrimination on the grounds of one or more of the Protected Characteristics.

Equal pay and equality of terms

We are committed to equal pay in employment. We believe our male and female employees should receive equal pay for like work, work rated as equivalent or work of equal value. In order to achieve this, we will endeavour to maintain a pay system that is transparent, free from bias and based on objective criteria.

Disabilities

If you are disabled or become disabled, we encourage you to tell us about your condition so that we can support you as appropriate.

If you experience difficulties at work because of your disability, you may wish to contact your line manager to discuss any reasonable adjustments that would help overcome or minimise the difficulty. Your line manager may wish to consult with you and your medical adviser about possible adjustments. We will consider the matter carefully and try to accommodate your needs within reason. If we consider a particular adjustment would not be reasonable we will explain our reasons and try to find an alternative solution where possible.

We will monitor the physical features of our premises to consider whether they might place anyone with a disability at a substantial disadvantage. Where necessary, we will take reasonable steps to improve access.

7.2 BULLYING AND HARASSMENT

We are committed to providing a working environment free from harassment and bullying and ensuring all staff are treated, and treat others, with dignity and respect. This includes harassment or bullying which occurs at work and out of the workplace, such as on business trips or at work-related events or social functions.

Harassment is any unwanted physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct that has the purpose or effect of violating a person's dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for them. A single incident can amount to harassment. It also includes treating someone less

favourably because they have submitted or refused to submit to such behaviour in the past.

Unlawful harassment may involve conduct of a sexual nature (sexual harassment), or it may be related to a Protected Characteristic. Harassment is unacceptable even if it does not fall within any of these categories.

Harassment may include (this is a non-exhaustive list), for example:

- (a) unwanted physical conduct or "horseplay", including touching, pinching, pushing and grabbing;
- (b) unwelcome sexual advances or suggestive behaviour (which the harasser may perceive as harmless);
- (c) offensive e-mails, text messages or social media content;
- (d) mocking, mimicking or belittling a person's disability.

A person may be harassed even if they were not the intended "target". For example, a person may be harassed by racist jokes about a different ethnic group if the jokes create an offensive environment.

Bullying is offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour involving the misuse of power that can make a person feel vulnerable, upset, humiliated, undermined or threatened. Power does not always mean being in a position of authority, but can include both personal strength and the power to coerce through fear or intimidation.

Bullying can take the form of physical, verbal and non-verbal conduct. Bullying may include (this is a non-exhaustive list), by way of example:

- (a) physical or psychological threats;
- (b) overbearing and intimidating levels of supervision;
- (c) inappropriate derogatory remarks about someone's performance;

Legitimate, reasonable and constructive criticism of a worker's performance or behaviour, or reasonable instructions given to workers in the course of their employment, will not amount to bullying on their own.

Procedure

If you are being harassed or bullied, consider whether you feel able to raise the problem informally with the person responsible. You should explain clearly to them that their behaviour is not welcome or makes you uncomfortable. If this is too difficult or embarrassing, you should speak to your line manager who can provide confidential advice and assistance in resolving the issue formally or informally. If informal steps are not appropriate, or have not been successful, you should raise the matter formally under our Grievance Procedure.

We will investigate complaints in a timely and confidential manner. The investigation will be conducted by someone with appropriate experience and no prior involvement in the complaint, where possible. Details of the

investigation and the names of the person making the complaint and the person accused must only be disclosed on a "need to know" basis. We will consider whether any steps are necessary to manage any ongoing relationship between you and the person accused during the investigation.

Once the investigation is complete, we will inform you of our decision. If we consider you have been harassed or bullied by an employee the matter will be dealt with under the Disciplinary Procedure as a case of possible misconduct or gross misconduct. If the harasser or bully is a third party such as a customer or other visitor, we will consider what action would be appropriate to deal with the problem. Whether or not your complaint is upheld, we will consider how best to manage any ongoing working relationship between you and the person concerned.

Staff who make complaints or who participate in good faith in any investigation must not suffer any form of retaliation or victimisation as a result. Anyone found to have retaliated against or victimised someone in this way will be subject to disciplinary action under our Disciplinary Procedure.

Information about a complaint by or about an employee may be placed on the employee's personnel file, along with a record of the outcome and of any notes or other documents compiled during the process. These will be processed in accordance with our Data Protection Policy.

Monitoring equal opportunities and dignity at work

We will regularly monitor the effects of selection decisions and personnel and pay practices and procedures in order to assess whether equal opportunity and dignity at work are being achieved. This will also involve considering any possible indirectly discriminatory effects of its working practices. If changes are required, we will implement them. We will also make reasonable adjustments to its standard working practices to overcome barriers caused by disability.

Breaches of this Policy

We take a strict approach to breaches of this policy, which will be dealt with in accordance with our Disciplinary Procedure. Serious cases of deliberate discrimination may amount to gross misconduct resulting in dismissal.

If you believe that you have suffered discrimination you can raise the matter through our Grievance Procedure or Bullying & Harassment Procedure. Complaints will be treated in confidence and investigated as appropriate.

You must not be victimised or retaliated against for complaining about discrimination. However, making a false allegation deliberately will be treated as misconduct and dealt with under our Disciplinary Procedure.