



The Arthur Terry Learning Partnership

Disciplinary procedure

This policy was approved by the Trustees on

..John.Vickers..... Chair of Trustees

This policy will be reviewed annually on or before December 2022

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(Note: Where reference is made to “Manager”, this will mean CEO, Director of Education, Executive Team member or Headteacher)

1 Policy statement

- 1.1 The aims of this Disciplinary Procedure and its associated Disciplinary Rules are to set out the standards of conduct expected of all staff and to provide a framework within which The Arthur Terry Learning Partnership (ATLP) can work with employees to maintain satisfactory standards of conduct and to encourage improvement where necessary.
- 1.2 It is the Trust's policy to ensure that any disciplinary matter is dealt with fairly and that steps are taken to establish the facts and to give employees the opportunity to respond before taking any formal action.
- 1.3 This procedure does not form part of any employee's contract of employment and it may be amended at any time following consultation. The Trust may also vary application of this procedure, including any time scales for action, as appropriate.

2 Scope and purpose of policy

- 2.1 The procedure applies to all employees regardless of length of service excluding those in their probationary period where separate arrangements apply. It does not apply to agency workers or self-employed contractors. Further information can be found in the Allegations and Concerns Raised in Relation to Staff, Supply Staff, Contractors and Volunteers Policy.
- 2.2 This procedure is used to deal with misconduct. It does not apply to cases involving genuine sickness absence, proposed redundancies or poor performance. In those cases, reference should be made to the appropriate policy or procedure on the ATLP intranet.
- 2.3 Minor conduct issues can often be resolved informally between employees and their line manager. These discussions should be held in private and without undue delay whenever there is cause for concern. Where appropriate, a note of any such informal discussions may be placed on the employee's personnel file. In some cases, an informal verbal warning or instruction may be given, which will not form part of the disciplinary records but may be referred to as part of any future disciplinary proceedings where appropriate. Formal steps will be taken under this procedure if the matter is not resolved, or if informal discussion is not appropriate (for example, because of the seriousness of the allegation).
- 2.4 Employees will not normally be dismissed for a first act of misconduct, unless the Trust decides that the conduct amounts to gross misconduct, or the employee has not completed a probationary period.
- 2.5 As recognisable figures in the local community the behaviour and conduct of staff in Trust outside of work can impact on their employment particularly if it may make an individual unsuitable to work with children. This is known as a transferable risk. Therefore, conduct outside work may be treated as a disciplinary matter if it is considered that it is relevant to the employee's employment (see disciplinary rules).
- 2.6 The Trust offers access to confidential counselling should you require it. The details to access this service are as follows: DAS telephone counselling telephone 0117 934 2121, or alternatively you can contact the Education Support Partnership: <https://www.educationsupport.org.uk>, or telephone 08000 562 561.

3. Confidentiality and data protection

- 3.1 It is the aim of the Trust to deal with disciplinary matters sensitively and with due respect for the privacy of any individuals involved. All employees must treat any information communicated to them in connection with an investigation or disciplinary matter as confidential during or after an investigation into an allegation
- 3.2 A breach of confidentiality will be taken seriously and may warrant its own investigation.
- 3.3 Employees, and anyone accompanying them (including witnesses), must not make electronic recordings of any meetings or hearings conducted under this procedure.
- 3.4 Employees will normally be told the names of any witnesses whose evidence is relevant to disciplinary proceedings against them, unless there is good reason that a witness's identity should remain confidential.
- 3.5 The amended Education Act 2002 introduced reporting restrictions, in respect of any allegations made against a teacher, preventing the publication of any material that may lead to the identification of a teacher in a school who has been accused by or on behalf of, a pupil from the same school. This applies to parents and carers as well as the press. If for any reason Trusts need to make parents aware of any allegations they should equally make them and others aware there are restrictions on publishing information.
- 3.6 During informal action, formal investigation and any subsequent stages of the procedure, the Trust will collect, process and store personal data in accordance with its data protection policy. The data will be held securely and accessed by, and disclosed to, individuals only for the purposes of completing the disciplinary procedure. Records will be kept in accordance with the Workforce Privacy Notice, the Retention and Destruction Policy and in line with the requirements of **Data Protection Legislation** (being (i) the General Data Protection Regulation ((EU) 2016/679) (in any form retained by the UK, unless and until the GDPR is no longer directly applicable in the UK) and any national implementing laws, regulations and secondary legislation, as amended or updated from time to time, in the UK and then (ii) any successor legislation to the GDPR or the Data Protection Act 1998, including the Data Protection Act 2018). Any breach of data protection may constitute a disciplinary offence and be dealt with under this procedure.

3 Allegations

- 4.1 Allegations may be brought to the Trust's attention in a number of ways and through a variety of sources. Appendix 1 sets out the disciplinary rules. As with disclosures made by children and young people, adults need to be aware that in making an allegation or raising a concern it is not always possible to keep the matter confidential. The Head Teacher through consultation with HR and the Safeguarding Lead will need to decide upon the most appropriate course of action and may choose to proceed with an investigation even if the person making the allegation does not want them to.
- 4.2 Allegations which involve issues of child protection and/or abuse of children by staff should be referred immediately to the Designated Officer of the Local Authority. See the Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy for further guidance on the management of this type of allegation. No further action under this procedure will usually be taken until the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) has been consulted.

5 Investigations

5.1 Preliminary investigation

- 5.1.1 Upon receiving any allegations against employees it is likely that further information will be required to establish what the next course of action should be. Guidance should be sought from the HR adviser before seeking to establish the basic facts of the situation; this may involve looking at records, speaking to witnesses, reviewing CCTV etc.
- 5.1.2 A preliminary investigation meeting may be held with the employee to establish the basic facts of the circumstance and to enable the Manager to determine whether further investigation is required. Such a meeting can sometimes give a reasonable explanation in response to allegations which then enables the matter to be concluded. A preliminary meeting will not be required in all cases and it is for HR to advise if this is appropriate. It may at times be necessary to conduct meetings remotely.

5.2 Further investigation

- 5.2.1 After a preliminary investigation where it is determined that there is a need for investigation, or if the concerns are serious enough to warrant a full investigation immediately, the manager will usually appoint an investigating officer to carry out the investigation. This will be an appropriate person to the nature of the allegations and the role of the employee. The appropriate person will be responsible for the management of the procedure and determining an appropriate investigating officer, either internally or externally.
- 5.2.2 The purpose of an investigation is to establish a fair and balanced view of the facts relating to any disciplinary allegations made against an employee, before deciding whether to proceed with a disciplinary hearing. The amount of investigation required will depend on the nature of the allegations and will vary from case to case. It may involve interviewing and taking statements from the employee and any witnesses, and/or reviewing relevant documents and other information.
- 5.2.3 It may be necessary to interview witnesses who may have information that is relevant to the allegations. A record of the meeting will be made and the witness will have the opportunity to review the record, make amendments for clarification purposes and sign and date the record. The Trust recognises that some employees may find this difficult or worrying, however all employees are expected to fully participate in any such investigation.
- 5.2.4 Investigation meetings are solely for the purpose of fact-finding and no decision on formal disciplinary action will be taken until after a disciplinary hearing has been held. A record of the meeting will be made and the employee will have the opportunity to review the record, make amendments for clarification purposes and sign and date the record.
- 5.2.5 Employees must co-operate fully and promptly in any investigation. This will include providing the names of any relevant witnesses, disclosing any relevant documents or information and attending investigative interviews if required. As each investigation will vary in length and complexity it will be completed in as short a time frame as possible.

6 Criminal charges

- 6.1 Where conduct is the subject of a criminal investigation, arrest, charge or conviction the facts will be investigated before deciding whether to take formal disciplinary action. Disciplinary action will not be automatic and will depend upon the circumstances. Employees should inform their manager, or their headteacher, Director of Education, CEO or HR, immediately if they are involved in a criminal investigation, arrest, or are subject to a charge or conviction. Failure to notify their line manager may result in disciplinary action.
- 6.2 The Trust will not usually wait for the outcome of any prosecution before deciding what action, if any, to take. Where employees are unable or have been advised not to attend an investigation meeting or disciplinary hearing or say anything about a pending criminal matter, a decision may have to be made based on the available evidence.
- 6.3 A criminal investigation, charge or conviction relating to conduct outside work may be treated as a disciplinary matter if it is considered that it is relevant to the employee's employment.
- 6.4 Where a criminal investigation relates to allegations of abuse of children or young people the Trust will co-operate and share information about the employee with other relevant agencies as appropriate following advice from the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).

7 Suspension

- 7.1 In some circumstances it may be necessary to suspend the employee from work, in particular where there are either reasonable grounds to suspect a member of staff, child or other children at Trust are at risk of harm or the case is so serious that it might be grounds for dismissal. The suspension will be for no longer than is necessary to investigate the allegations and conclude the disciplinary process. The arrangements and the reasons for suspension will be confirmed to the employee in writing as soon as possible or within one working day if in relation to a safeguarding concern or allegation.
- 7.2 Suspension of this kind is not a disciplinary penalty and does not imply that any decision has already been made about the allegations. Employees will continue to receive normal salary and benefits during the period of suspension and appointed a named contact within the Trust who will provide welfare support
- 7.3 Alternatives to suspension, for example re-organisation of duties, work location, temporary redeployment to another role, providing an assistant to be present when the individual has contact with students, moving the student/s to a different class where they will not come into contact with the member of staff etc will be explored where relevant before a decision to suspend is made. The Trust should be as inventive as possible when considering alternative options to suspension. The nature and severity of the allegations will need to be considered as well as the employee's role and if their continued presence would result in potential harm to the organisation or others or make it difficult to investigate.
- 7.4 Where allegations are made that involve the protection of children, suspension will not be considered to be automatic. A reasoned decision will be made based on all available information in consultation with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO), including the views of the police and social care. Additional information on the management of these allegations is available in the Allegations and Concerns Raised in Relation to Staff, Supply Staff, Contractors and Volunteers Policy.

- 7.5 The suspension will be kept under review as the investigation progresses. As information is gathered it may become appropriate to lift the suspension during the course of the investigation or prior to any disciplinary hearing.
- 7.6 The Trust will not prevent social contact with work colleagues and friends during the suspension unless there is evidence to suggest this may prejudice the gathering of evidence.
- 7.7 The decision to suspend an employee can only be made by CEO or a Trustee.
- 7.8 The Trust has no authority or power to suspend a member of agency staff where an allegation is made against them. Instead, the Trust may cease to use the services of that member of agency staff or self-employed contractor but not without first finding out the facts and liaising with the LADO to determine a suitable course of action. Further information can be found in the Allegations and Concerns Raised in Relation to Staff, Supply Staff, Contractors and Volunteers Policy.

8 Disciplinary hearing

- 8.1 Following any investigation, if there are grounds for disciplinary action, the employee will be required to attend a disciplinary hearing. It may be necessary in some circumstances for hearings to be held remotely. The employee will be informed in writing of the allegations against them, the basis for those allegations, and what the likely range of consequences will be if it is decided at the hearing that the allegations are true. The following will also be included where appropriate:
- 8.1.1 a summary of relevant information gathered during the investigation;
 - 8.1.2 a copy of any relevant documents which will be used at the disciplinary hearing; and
 - 8.1.3 a copy of any relevant witness statements, except where a witness's identity is to be kept confidential, in which case as much information as possible will be provided while maintaining confidentiality.
- 8.2 The manager will be responsible for ensuring that all of the arrangements for the hearing are made and that the employee receives the appropriate paperwork and notice of the hearing.
- 8.3 Five working days written notice of the date, time and place of the disciplinary hearing will be given to provide the employee with a reasonable amount of time to prepare their case based on the information that they have been provided with. The hearing will be arranged as soon as is practicably possible.
- 8.4 If the employee and/or their companion cannot attend the hearing they should inform the manager immediately and consideration will be given to arranging an alternative time. Employees must make every effort to attend the hearing and failure to attend without good reason may be treated as misconduct in itself. Failure to attend without good reason, or persistent inability to do so (for example for health reasons), may lead to a decision being taken based on the available evidence.
- 8.5 If the employee chooses not to attend the hearing, they may choose to send a written statement for consideration at the hearing or their trade union representative may attend on their behalf.

9 Role of Companion at Meetings and Hearings

- 9.1 An employee may bring a companion to any hearing or appeal where a formal warning may be issued or dismissal may be a potential outcome. The companion may be either an official trade union representative or a work colleague. The employee must inform the manager conducting the meetings who their chosen companion is, in good time before the hearing. In addition, whilst employees do not normally have the right to bring a companion to an investigation meeting, employees are allowed to bring an official trade union representative or work colleague to the investigation meeting if one is available. No rearrangements will be made to the time and date of the investigation meeting to enable a companion to attend.
- 9.2 Should the employee choose to bring a companion to the hearing they will be responsible for making these arrangements and for providing their companion with any paperwork that they require for the hearing.
- 9.3 Acting as a companion is voluntary and colleagues are under no obligation to do so. If they agree to do so they will be allowed reasonable time off from duties without loss of pay to act as a companion.
- 9.4 If the choice of companion is not available at the time a hearing or appeal is scheduled, the employee may propose an alternative time for the hearing or appeal to take place and so long as the alternative time is reasonable and within five working days after the original scheduled date, the manager will postpone. If the employee's chosen companion will not be available for more than five working days afterwards, the employee may be asked to choose someone else.
- 9.5 A companion may make representations, ask questions, and sum up the employee's position, but will not be allowed to answer questions on the employee's behalf. The employee may confer privately with their companion at any time during a meeting.
- 9.6 The manager may, at their discretion, allow the employee to bring a companion who is not a colleague or union representative (for example, a member of family) as a reasonable adjustment if the employee has a disability.

10 Procedure at disciplinary hearings

- 10.1 The hearing will be chaired by the Head Teacher, Director of Education, CEO as appropriate or a trustee. The investigating officer will also normally attend to present the investigation. A member of HR will also be present.
- 10.2 At the disciplinary hearing the Investigating Officer will go through the allegations against the employee and the evidence that has been gathered. The employee (or their companion on their behalf) will be able to respond and present any evidence of their own. A format for a disciplinary hearing is attached at Appendix 2.
- 10.3 Relevant witnesses may be asked by the investigating officer or the employee to appear at the hearing. The employee must give sufficient advance notice if they wish to call witnesses to ensure that there is time to arrange their attendance. The employee will be given the opportunity to respond to any information given by a witness. However, the employee will not normally be permitted to cross-examine witnesses unless, in exceptional circumstances, the Chair decides that a fair hearing could not be held otherwise.
- 10.4 The Chair may adjourn the disciplinary hearing if there is a need to carry out any further investigations such as re-interviewing witnesses in the light of any new points that have been

raised at the hearing. The employee will be given a reasonable opportunity to consider any new information obtained before the hearing is reconvened.

- 10.5 The employee will be informed in writing of the decision and the reasons for it, usually within 5 working days of the disciplinary hearing. Where possible this information will also be explained to the employee in person.

11 Disciplinary penalties

- 11.1 The manager/panel hearing the case may find that there is no case to answer and may refer the case back to an informal process. Alternatively, the Manager/panel hearing the case may give the employee a disciplinary warning or in the case of a panel of trustees, dismiss.
- 11.2 The usual penalties for misconduct are set out below. No penalty should be imposed without a hearing. The Trust aims to treat all employees fairly and consistently, and a penalty imposed on another employee for similar misconduct will usually be taken into account but should not be treated as a precedent. Each case will be assessed on its own merits.
- 11.3 A disciplinary warning, or alternatives to dismissal may be authorised by the Manager/panel hearing the case.

A decision to dismiss an employee can only be taken by a panel of three members of the Board.

First written warning

- 11.4 A first written warning will usually be appropriate for a first act of misconduct where there are no other active written warnings on the employee's disciplinary record.
- 11.5 A first written warning will usually remain active for six months.

Final written warning

- 11.6 A final written warning will usually be appropriate for:
- 11.6.1 misconduct where there is already an active written warning on the employee's record; or
 - 11.6.2 misconduct that is considered sufficiently serious to warrant a final written warning even though there are no other active warnings on the record.
- 11.7 A final written warning will usually remain active for 12 months.

The effect of a warning

- 11.8 Written warnings will set out the nature of the misconduct, the change in behaviour required, the period for which the warning will remain active, and the likely consequences of further misconduct in that active period.
- 11.9 The conduct will be reviewed at the end of a warning's active period and if it has not improved sufficiently the active period may be extended.

- 11.10 After the active period, provided that there have been no further performance concerns under the disciplinary procedure, the warning will be removed and destroyed after the expiry of the warning. The only exception to this is where a warning for misconduct involve issues relating to the safety and welfare of children and young people, in which case the warning will be retained permanently on your personal file.
- 11.11 Dismissal will usually only be appropriate for:
- 11.11.1 any misconduct during the probationary period;
 - 11.11.2 further misconduct where there is an active final written warning on the record; or
 - 11.11.3 any gross misconduct regardless of whether there are active warnings on the record.
Gross misconduct will usually result in immediate dismissal without notice or payment in lieu of notice (summary dismissal).

Alternatives to dismissal.

- 11.12 At the Trusts discretion, in some cases alternatives to dismissal may be considered, and will usually be accompanied by a final written warning. Examples include:
- 11.12.1 Demotion;
 - 11.12.2 Transfer to another department or job;
 - 11.12.3 Loss of seniority; or
 - 11.12.4 Reduction in pay.

12 Appeals against disciplinary action

- 12.1 The employee has the right to appeal against the disciplinary action taken against them. This must be in writing, stating the full grounds of appeal and sent to the Manager within 5 working days of the date on which the employee was informed of the decision.
- 12.2 If the employee is appealing against dismissal, the date on which dismissal takes effect will not be delayed pending the outcome of the appeal. However, if the appeal is successful, they will be reinstated with no loss of continuity or pay.
- 12.3 If any new matters are raised in the appeal hearing further investigation may need to be carried out. The Chair may adjourn the appeal hearing if there is a need to carry out any further investigations such as re-interviewing witnesses in the light of any new points that have been raised at the hearing. If any new information comes to light this will be provided to the employee with a summary including, where appropriate, copies of additional relevant documents and witness statements. The employee will have a reasonable opportunity to consider this information before the hearing is reconvened.
- 12.4 The employee must be given written notice of the date, time and place of the appeal hearing. This will normally be no less than 5 working days. The employee may bring a companion to the appeal hearing (see paragraph 9). It may be necessary in certain circumstances for the appeal hearing to be heard remotely.

- 12.5 Where possible, the appeal hearing will be conducted by a more senior manager /different panel of three members of the Board, who have not been previously involved in the case. The hearing may be a complete re-hearing (which would follow the format for hearings at Appendix 3) or it may be a review of the fairness of the original decision in the light of the procedure that was followed and any new information that may have come to light (in which case the format would be reversed so that the appellant would present their appeal first). This will be at the manager's discretion depending on the circumstances of the case. In any event the appeal will be dealt with as impartially as possible.
- 12.6 Following the appeal hearing the manager may:
- 12.6.1 confirm the original decision;
 - 12.6.2 revoke the original decision; or
 - 12.6.3 substitute a different penalty. Ordinarily a penalty will not be increased on appeal unless there is new information or evidence being available that requires further investigation
- 12.7 The employee will be informed in writing of the decision and the reasons for it, usually within 5 working days of the appeal hearing. Where possible this information will also be explained to the employee in person. There is no further right to appeal.

13 Referrals to external bodies

In cases where employees in regulated activity are dismissed or removed due to safeguarding concerns or would have done had they not resigned during a disciplinary process, a referral should be made as soon as possible to the Disclosure and Barring Service (all staff) and Secretary of State (teachers only), where the thresholds for referral are met. This could also include when an individual is suspended and redeployed into work that is not regulated activity. A failure to do so when the criteria is met is a criminal offence

This policy is reviewed and amended annually by Trust in consultation with the recognised trade unions. It will monitor the application and outcomes of this policy to ensure it is working effectively.

Appendix 1 Disciplinary rules

1 Policy statement

- 1.1 The aim of the Disciplinary Rules and Disciplinary Procedure is to set out the standards of conduct expected of all staff and to provide a framework within which the Manager and line managers can work with staff to maintain those standards and encourage improvement where necessary.
- 1.2 If any employee is in any doubt as to their responsibilities or the standards of conduct expected they should speak to their line manager or a member of HR

2 Rules of conduct

- 2.1 While working for the Trust you should at all times maintain professional and responsible standards of conduct. In particular you should:
 - 2.1.1 observe the terms and conditions of your contract, particularly with regard to:
 - (a) hours of work;
 - (b) confidentiality;
 - (c) Safeguarding
 - 2.1.2 ensure that you understand and follow the Trust Code of Conduct
 - 2.1.3 ensure you understand and follow the document 'Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings';
 - 2.1.4 observe all of the Trust's policies, procedures and regulations which are notified to you from time to time by means of notice boards, e-mail, the intranet or otherwise;
 - 2.1.5 take reasonable care in respect of the health and safety of colleagues, pupils and third parties and comply with the Health and Safety Policy;
 - 2.1.6 comply with all reasonable instructions given by the Executive/ Leadership Team and other managers; and
 - 2.1.7 act at all times in good faith and in the best interests of the Trust and those of its pupils and staff.
 - 2.1.8 ensure that you never behave in a way, either inside or outside of work, that indicates you may pose a risk of harm to children/not be suitable to work with children.
- 2.2 Failure to maintain satisfactory standards of conduct may result in action being taken under the Disciplinary Procedure.

3 Misconduct

3.1 The following are examples of matters that will normally be regarded as misconduct and will be dealt with under the Disciplinary Procedure:

- 3.1.1 Minor breaches of the Trust's policies including the Staff Code of conduct; the Sickness Absence Policy, Equal Opportunities policy, E-Safety Policy, Acceptable Use Policy, Data Protection Policy and Health and Safety Policy, Anti Fraud and Corruption Policy, Device Loan Agreement, Finance Policy;
- 3.1.2 Minor breaches of an employee's contract of employment;
- 3.1.3 Damage to, or unauthorised use of, the Trust's property;
- 3.1.4 Poor timekeeping or time wasting;
- 3.1.5 Unauthorised absence from work;
- 3.1.6 Refusal to follow instructions;
- 3.1.7 Excessive use of the Trust's telephones, email or internet usage for personal reasons;
- 3.1.8 Inappropriate or other offensive behaviour, including using obscene language, victimisation or harassment of other members of staff or pupils;
- 3.1.9 Negligence in the performance of duties;
- 3.1.10 Smoking in no-smoking areas, which applies to anything that can be smoked and includes, but is not limited to, cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, pipes (including water pipes such as shisha and hookah pipes), cigars and herbal cigarettes; or
- 3.1.11 Poor attendance.

3.2 This list is intended as a guide and is not exhaustive.

4 Gross misconduct

4.1 Gross misconduct is a serious breach of contract and includes misconduct which, in the opinion of the Trust, is likely to prejudice its business or reputation or irreparably damage the working relationship and trust between the Trust and the employee. Gross misconduct will be dealt with under the Disciplinary Procedure and may lead to dismissal without notice or pay in lieu of notice (summary dismissal).

4.2 The following are examples of matters that are normally regarded as gross misconduct:

- 4.2.1 Theft, or unauthorised removal of property or the property of a colleague, contractor, pupil or member of the public;
- 4.2.2 Fraud, forgery or other dishonesty, including fabrication of expense claims and time sheets, pupil's work, examinations or assessments;

- 4.2.3 Actual or threatened violence, or behaviour which provokes violence;
- 4.2.4 Deliberate damage to the buildings, fittings, property or equipment of the Trust, or the property of a colleague, contractor, pupil or member of the public;
- 4.2.5 Inappropriate conduct with children or young people, including failing to maintain appropriate professional boundaries;
- 4.2.6 Serious failure to follow the Trust's child protection procedures;
- 4.2.7 Behaving in a way, either inside or outside of work, which could cause harm to a child, or could indicate that you pose a risk of harm to children/may not be suitable to work with children
- 4.2.8 Making a false declaration or failing to disclose information in relation to the disqualification from childcare requirements, or becoming disqualified from providing childcare (This applies in the case of before and after school clubs for children up to the age of 8, and where education is provided for children up to the age of 5;
- 4.2.9 Serious misuse of the Trust's property or name;
- 4.2.10 Deliberately accessing internet sites at work or at home, using School equipment, which contain pornographic, offensive or obscene material;
- 4.2.11 Repeated or serious failure to obey instructions, or any other serious act of insubordination;
- 4.2.12 Bringing the Trust into serious disrepute;
- 4.2.13 Being under the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs or other substances during working hours or not being capable of fulfilling duties because of the effects of alcohol or illegal drugs or other substances.
- 4.2.14 Causing loss, damage or injury through serious negligence;
- 4.2.15 Serious or repeated breach of health and safety rules or serious misuse of safety equipment;
- 4.2.16 Unauthorised access, use or disclosure of confidential information or failure to ensure that confidential information in possession is kept secure;
- 4.2.17 Acceptance of bribes or other secret payments;
- 4.2.18 Conviction or caution for a criminal offence that in the opinion of the Trust may affect it's reputation or relationships with it's staff, pupils, parents or the public, or otherwise affects suitability to continue to work for the Trust;
- 4.2.19 Possession, use, supply or attempted supply of illegal drugs;
- 4.2.20 Serious neglect of duties, or a serious or deliberate breach of the contract or operating procedures;

- 4.2.21 Unauthorised use, processing or disclosure of personal data contrary to the Trust's Data Protection Policy;
 - 4.2.22 Harassment of, or discrimination against, employees, pupils, parents or members of the public, related to any of the protected characteristics contrary to the Trust's Equal Opportunities Policy or the Anti-harassment and Bullying Policy;
 - 4.2.23 Refusal to disclose any of the information required by the employment or any other information that may have a bearing on the performance of duties;
 - 4.2.24 Giving false information as to qualifications or entitlement to work (including immigration status);
 - 4.2.25 Making a disclosure of false or misleading information under the Trust's Whistleblowing Policy maliciously, for personal gain, or otherwise in bad faith;
 - 4.2.26 Making untrue allegations in bad faith;
 - 4.2.27 Victimising a colleague who has raised concerns, made a complaint or given evidence information under the Whistleblowing Policy, Anti-harassment and Bullying Policy, Grievance Procedure, Disciplinary Procedure or otherwise;
 - 4.2.28 Serious misuse of the Trust's information technology systems (including misuse of developed or licensed software, use of unauthorised software and misuse of email and the internet)[contrary to the Trust's ICT user policy;
 - 4.2.29 Undertaking unauthorised paid or unpaid employment during working hours;
 - 4.2.30 Unauthorised entry into an area of the premises to which access is prohibited.
 - 4.2.31 Making covert recordings of colleagues or managers.
- 4.3 This list is intended as a guide and is not exhaustive.
- 4.4 In some instances, offences which would normally constitute gross misconduct may be considered as misconduct because of mitigating circumstances. Similarly, issues which would normally be treated as misconduct may, in certain circumstances, be considered so serious that they constitute gross misconduct.

Appendix 2 Format for disciplinary hearing

- 1 Welcome by chair of panel/hearing officer:
 - ask everyone present to introduce themselves and explain their role
 - explain purpose of hearing
- 2 Presentation of management case by investigating officer including evidence from management witnesses
- 3 Questions from employee/representative to investigating officer/witnesses
- 4 Questions from the hearing officer/panel to the investigating officer/witnesses
- 5 Presentation of employee's case by employee/representative including evidence from employee's witnesses
- 6 Questions to employee/witnesses from investigating officer
- 7 Questions to employee/witnesses from the hearing officer/panel
- 8 Summing up by investigating officer (no new evidence)
- 9 Summing up by employee/representative (no new evidence)
- 10 Hearing adjourned and all parties asked to leave whilst hearing officer/panel consider evidence, make a decision on level of sanction (if appropriate)
- 11 All parties return and employee advised of hearing officer/panel's decision, (sanction and right of appeal)
- 12 Notes from the meeting are used to confirm outcome in writing and sent to employee within the timescale set out in the policy