



Disciplinary Rules & Procedures

INTRODUCTION AND PRINCIPLES

- 1) The aim of our disciplinary rules and procedures is to encourage improvement in individual conduct or performance. We reserve the right to amend these rules and procedures where appropriate.
- 2) The procedure is designed to establish the facts quickly and to deal consistently with disciplinary issues. No disciplinary action will be taken until the matter has been fully investigated. On some occasions temporary suspension on contractual pay may be necessary in order that an uninterrupted investigation can take place. This must not be regarded as disciplinary action or a penalty of any kind.
- 3) Employees will be informed in writing of what is alleged and will be given the opportunity to state their case at a disciplinary hearing. Other than for an "off the record" informal reprimand, employees have the statutory right to be accompanied at all stages of the formal disciplinary process by a fellow employee, including appeals.
- 4) The Disciplinary Rules and Procedures form part of the Employee handbook. Any amendments made to the Disciplinary Rules and Procedures will need to be amended and updated within the Employee handbook and re-issued to the employee who will need to sign a declaration that they understand and accept the amendments that form part of their contract of employment.

Examples of misconduct

1 Misconduct is employee behaviour that can lead to the employer taking disciplinary action. The following list contains some examples of misconduct:

- unauthorised absence
- poor timekeeping
- misuse of the Council's resources and facilities including telephone, email and internet
- inappropriate behaviour
- refusal to follow reasonable instructions
- breach of health and safety rules.

Examples of gross misconduct

2 Gross misconduct is misconduct that is so serious that it is likely to lead to dismissal without notice. The following list contains some examples of gross misconduct:

- bullying, discrimination and harassment
- incapacity at work because of alcohol or drugs
- violent behaviour
- fraud or theft
- gross negligence
- gross insubordination
- serious breaches of health and safety rules
- serious and deliberate damage to property
- use of the internet or email to access pornographic, obscene or offensive material
- disclosure of confidential information.

Examples of unsatisfactory work performance

3 The following list contains some examples of unsatisfactory work performance:

- inadequate application of office procedures
- inadequate IT skills
- unsatisfactory management of staff
- unsatisfactory communication skills.

DISCIPLINARY INVESTIGATION

4 The Council's staffing committee will appoint an Investigator who will be responsible for undertaking the investigation - a fact-finding exercise to collect all relevant information. The Investigator will be appointed as soon as possible after the allegations have been made. The staffing committee will inform the Investigator of the terms of reference of the investigation. The terms of reference should deal with the following:

- what the investigation is required to examine
- whether a recommendation is required
- how the findings should be presented. For example, an investigator will often be required to present the findings in the form of a report
- who the findings should be reported to and who to contact for further direction if unexpected issues arise or advice is needed.

- 5 The Investigator will be asked to submit a report within 20 working days of appointment
- 6 The staffing committee will first notify the employee in writing of the alleged misconduct and ask him/her to attend a meeting with the Investigator. The employee will be given at least five working days' notice of the meeting with the Investigator so that he/she has reasonable time to prepare for it. The Council will also inform the employee that when he/she meets with the Investigator, he/she will have the opportunity to comment on the allegations of misconduct.
- 7 Employees may be accompanied or represented by a workplace colleague, a trade union representative or a trade union official at any investigatory meeting.
- 8 The Investigator's report will contain his/her recommendations and the findings on which they were based. He/she will recommend either:
 - the employee has no case to answer and there should be no further action under the Council's disciplinary procedure
 - the matter is not serious enough to justify further use of the disciplinary procedure and can be dealt with informally or
 - the employee has a case to answer and there should be action under the Council's disciplinary procedure.
- 9 The Investigator will submit the report to the staffing committee which will decide whether further action will be taken.
- 10 If the Council decides that it will not take disciplinary action, it may consider whether mediation would be appropriate in the circumstances.

THE DISCIPLINARY MEETING

- 11 If the staffing committee decides that there is a case to answer, it will appoint a staffing sub-committee of three councillors. No councillor with direct involvement in the matter shall be appointed to the sub-committee. The employee will be invited, in writing, to attend a disciplinary meeting.
- 12 The sub-committee's letter will confirm the following:
 - the names of its Chairman and other two members
 - details of the alleged misconduct, its possible consequences and the employee's statutory right to be accompanied at the meeting
 - a copy of the investigation report, all the supporting evidence and a copy of the Council's disciplinary procedure
 - the time and place for the meeting. The employee will be given reasonable notice of the hearing (no less than 48 hours) so that he /she has sufficient time to prepare for it
 - that witnesses may attend on the employee's and the Council's behalf and that both parties should inform each other of their witnesses' names at least five working days before the meeting
 - that the employee and the Council will provide each other with all supporting evidence at least five working days before the meeting. If witnesses are not attending the meeting,

witness statements will be submitted to the other side at least five working days before the hearing

- that the employee may be accompanied by a companion - a workplace colleague, a trade union representative or a trade union official

The disciplinary meeting will be conducted as follows:

- the Chairman will introduce the members of the sub-committee to the employee
- the Investigator will present the findings of the investigation report
- the Chairman will set out the Council's case and present supporting evidence (including any witnesses)
- the employee (or the companion) will set out his/her case and present evidence (including any witnesses)
- any member of the sub-committee and the employee (or the companion) may question the Investigator and any witness
- the employee (or the companion) will have the opportunity to sum up his/her case
- the Chairman will provide the employee with the sub-committee's decision with reasons, in writing, within five working days of the meeting. The Chairman will also notify the employee of the right to appeal the decision
- the disciplinary meeting may be adjourned to allow matters that were raised during the meeting to be investigated by the sub-committee.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

13 If the sub-committee decides that there should be disciplinary action, it may be any of the following:

Oral warning

An oral warning is issued for most first instances of minor misconduct. The Council will notify the employee:

- of the reason for the warning, the improvement required (if appropriate) and the time period for improvement
- that further misconduct/failure to improve will result in more serious disciplinary action
- of the right to appeal
- that a note confirming the oral warning will be placed on the employee's personnel file, that a copy will be provided to the employee and that the warning will remain in force for six months.

Written warning

If there is a repetition of earlier misconduct which resulted in an oral warning, or for different and more serious misconduct, the employee will normally be given a written warning. A written warning will set out:

- the reason for the written warning, the improvement required (if appropriate) and the time period for improvement
 - that further misconduct/failure to improve will result in more serious disciplinary action
 - the employee's right of appeal
- that a note confirming the written warning will be placed on the employee's personnel file, that a copy will be provided to the employee and that the warning will remain in force for 12 months.

Final written warning

If there is further misconduct during the period of a written warning or if the misconduct is sufficiently serious, the employee will be given a final written warning. A final written warning will set out:

- the reason for the final written warning, the improvement required (if appropriate) and the time period for improvement
 - that further misconduct/failure to improve will result in more serious disciplinary action up to and including dismissal
 - the employee's right of appeal
- that a note confirming the final written warning will be placed on the employee's personnel file, that a copy will be provided to the employee and that the warning will remain in force for 18 months.

Dismissal

The Council may dismiss:

- for gross misconduct
 - if there is no improvement within the specified time period in the conduct which has been the subject of a final written warning
 - if another instance of misconduct has occurred and a final written warning has already been issued and remains in force.
- 14 The Council will consider very carefully a decision to dismiss. If an employee is dismissed, he/she will receive a written statement of the reasons for his/her dismissal, the date on which the employment will end and details of his/her right of appeal.
- 15 If the sub-committee decides to take no disciplinary action, no record of the matter will be retained on the employee's personnel file. Action imposed as a result of the disciplinary meeting will remain in force unless and until it is modified as a result of an appeal

THE APPEAL

- 16 An employee who is the subject of disciplinary action will be notified of the right of appeal. His/her written notice of appeal must be received by the Council within five working days of the employee receiving written notice of the disciplinary action and must specify the grounds for appeal.
- 17 The grounds for appeal include;
 - a failure by the Council to follow its disciplinary policy
 - the sub-committee's decision was not supported by the evidence
 - the disciplinary action was too severe in the circumstances of the case
 - new evidence has come to light since the disciplinary meeting.
- 18 The Appeal will be heard by a panel of three members of the staff committee who have not previously been involved in the case. This includes the Investigator. There may be insufficient members of the staffing committee who have not previously been involved. If so, the appeal panel will be a committee of three members of the Council who may include members of the staff committee. The appeal panel will appoint a Chairman from one of its members.
- 19 The employee will be notified, in writing, within 10 working days of receipt of the notice of appeal of the time, date and place of the appeal meeting. The employee will be advised that he/she may be accompanied by a companion - a workplace colleague, a trade union representative or a trade union official.
- 20 At the appeal meeting, the Chairman will:
 - introduce the panel members to the employee
 - explain the purpose of the meeting, which is to hear the employee's reasons for appealing against the decision of the staffing sub-committee
 - explain the action that the appeal panel may take.
- 21 The employee (or his companion) will be asked to explain the grounds for appeal.
- 22 The Chairman will inform the employee that he/she will receive the decision and the panel's reasons, in writing, within five working days of the appeal hearing.
- 23 The appeal panel may decide to uphold the decision of the staffing committee, substitute a less serious sanction or decide that no disciplinary action is necessary. If it decides to take no disciplinary action, no record of the matter will be retained on the employee's personnel file.
- 24 If an appeal against dismissal is upheld, the employee will be paid in full for the period from the date of dismissal and continuity of service will be preserved.
- 25 The appeal panel's decision is final.