



London Design & Engineering UTC

Staff Disciplinary Policy

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Version Control Table

Version	Date	Amended by	Rationale
2.0	04/07/2019		Version approved by the Committee.
2.1	10/06/2022	Ema Mendes Martins	Policy reviewed. Amendments shown in track changes
3.0	16/06/2022		Version approved by the Committee
3.1	05/06/2025	Ema Mendes Martins & Judicium	Minor changes made to highlight reasonable adjustments if required by employees to attend a disciplinary/appeals hearing. Have also included in this section the role of TU/employee supporting staff members during the disciplinary process, which is useful.
4.0	12/06/2025		The version approved by the Committee

Guidance on Version Control:

The above is an example of how to complete the Version control table.

Versions are 0.1, 0.2, etc, until such point as the document is approved. Then it becomes version 1.0.

Subsequent edited versions become 1.1, 1.2, or, if it's a major update, 2.0. Do not worry about the numbers going up and up, it's about getting the policy right – it's all fine.

STAFF DISCIPLINARY POLICY

Policy Coverage

THE POLICY APPLIES OR COVERS THE FOLLOWING GROUPS			
Type of Learner	Tick (✓)	Type of Stakeholder	Tick (✓)
Key Stage 3 (KS3) Carousel		Teaching Staff	✓
Key Stage 4 (KS4) GCSE		Education Support Staff	✓
Key Stage 5 (KS5) Level 2		Administrative Support Staff	✓
Key Stage 5 (KS5) Level 3		Directors	✓
Key Stage 5 (KS5) A Levels		Employers	
Apprentices		Visitors / Contractors	

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1. Policy Statement

This policy and procedure set out the expectations on employee conduct and ensures that any disciplinary matters are managed fairly and consistently in line with prevailing legislation.

This policy is designed to help and encourage all employees to achieve and maintain appropriate standards of behaviour and attendance in line with the staff code of conduct. The LDE UTC expects all its employees to recognise their obligations to the UTC, its students, other employees and the public. It provides procedures and actions which will be taken when employees breach the UTC's code of conduct.

2. Purpose

In order to achieve high-quality and efficient education and encourage appropriate professional conduct and good employee relations, this policy aims to:

- Improve conduct primarily by advice and correction, rather than disciplinary measures
- Provide a fair method of dealing with alleged breaches in standards of conduct

3. Scope

This policy applies to all employees at London Design and Engineering (LDE) UTC who either:

- Have a permanent contract of employment
- Are fixed-term employees with more than six months' continuous service

The College applies this policy and procedure to employees of the London Design and Engineering UTC only (which will be referred to as "you" in this policy). It does not form part of your terms and conditions of employment and is not intended to have a contractual effect. However, it reflects our current practices, and you are strongly encouraged to familiarise yourself with its content.

This policy does not apply where there are matters of:

- **Minor misconduct** that can be settled informally by means of counselling or informal reprimand in order to improve conduct
- **Grievance**, which is dealt with under the UTC's grievance procedure
- **Competency or capability** which is dealt with under the UTC's Performance Appraisal Process or through the UTC's capability policy
- **Ill-health** for which there is a separate procedure adopted by the UTC, unless there is good reason to believe that the absence or ill-health is not genuine
- **Bullying, harassment, discrimination and/or victimisation**, which are dealt with in the first instance through the Staff Bullying and Harassment Policy.

Where an employee raises a grievance during a disciplinary process, the disciplinary process may be suspended temporarily in order to deal with the grievance. Where the

grievance and disciplinary cases are related, it may be appropriate to deal with both issues concurrently following discussion with the employee and/or their representative and after taking appropriate professional advice.

4. General Principles

- This policy and procedure are to be operated in accordance with statutory requirements and the ACAS code.
- Where the ACAS code does not offer specific guidance, the principles of natural justice and the requirements of the statutory dispute resolution procedure will be followed in reaching a conclusion.
- Witnesses or employees questioned as part of an investigation have a right to be accompanied by a Trade Union (TU) representative or workplace representative.
- All employees are required by their contract of employment to cooperate with the operation of this policy. Refusal to participate in an investigation is a breach of contract.
- The trade union or workplace representative supporting an employee under investigation has no right to be present during the questioning of witnesses other than at the investigatory interview of the employee they are supporting.
- Work-based colleagues are entitled to reasonable paid time off work to prepare for and attend disciplinary hearings.
- The aim of this policy is to operate within the time limit specified; however, it may not always be possible to achieve this due to the availability of relevant individuals. Failure to adhere to the time limits shall not render the operation of the policy invalid.
- No disciplinary action will be taken without an investigation into the circumstances.
- No employee will be dismissed for a first breach of discipline, except in a case of gross misconduct, when the sanction may be dismissal without notice.
- The procedure ensures that the employees will be heard in good faith and that there is no prejudgment of the issues. The procedure ensures that where the facts are in dispute, no disciplinary sanction will be imposed until the case has been carefully investigated and a decision is taken, looking at the balance of probability that events did or did not occur.

5. Equalities

The disciplinary procedure must always be applied fairly and in accordance with employment law and UTC's Equalities Policy.

6. What Constitutes Misconduct?

Misconduct involves an employee contravening specific rules concerning behaviour or conduct. It is conduct which falls below expected standards and is usually wilful. There may be occasions when negligent conduct amounts to misconduct.

Examples of misconduct can be found in **Appendix A**; however, this list is not exhaustive.

Gross misconduct is a term used to describe serious misconduct which may destroy the employment contract between the employer and employee and make further working relationships and trust impossible, rendering the employee liable to dismissal without notice or payment in lieu of notice.

Examples of gross misconduct can be found in **Appendix A**; however, this list is not exhaustive.

7. Responsibilities

The LDE UTC is responsible for maintaining fair, consistent and objective procedures for all matters relating to staff discipline.

The LDE UTC Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for dismissing staff, with power delegated to the Principal for responsibility up to and including initial staff dismissal decisions (except in certain circumstances), following which there is an opportunity to appeal to a panel of Directors. Dismissal and notice periods are effective from the initial dismissal decision. Should the appeal be successful, reinstatement will also be from the original date with no break in continuity of service.

The Principal may therefore lead the process of making the initial dismissal decision unless they have been directly involved in the disciplinary procedures leading to dismissal, have instigated a proposal to dismiss or is a witness of particular conduct giving grounds for the dismissal in question.

In a situation where it is not appropriate for the Principal to perform these functions (see above paragraph), a Director will be responsible for the process of making such decisions.

8. Informal Action

Less serious breaches of conduct (i.e. first occurrences of some types of misconduct) can be dealt with informally by counselling the employee.

This involves drawing to the employee's attention the unsatisfactory conduct, explaining what conduct is required, and setting a clear and reasonable timescale for the employee's conduct/behaviour to improve.

Consideration should be given to any difficulties which an employee may be facing, and a genuine attempt should be made to help the employee overcome them. Where considered appropriate, managers should seek Occupational Health advice when managing staff who may be suffering from mental illness or alcohol or substance abuse.

In some cases, it may be beneficial to use external mediators to resolve conflict in the workplace.

9. Disciplinary Sanctions

The following formal stages of disciplinary action can be taken for breaches of conduct (see Appendix A).

Warnings are progressive from First to Final except for:

- Cases of gross misconduct (which, if substantiated through the disciplinary process, may result in summarily dismissal with no entitlement to statutory notice).
- Cases which are less serious than gross misconduct but warrant a Final Warning being issued, regardless of prior formal warnings.

In the event that a disciplinary action is warranted, one of the sanctions below may be issued. A sanction may be imposed at any level, including summarily dismissal, depending on the circumstances.

10. Oral Warning and Informal Follow-up Letter

In the case of minor offences, the employee will be given management guidance. The employee will be advised of the reason for the guidance, the nature of the guidance and possible future consequences and specifying, if appropriate, the improvement required and over what period (authority to issue management guidance will be members of the Strategic Team (ST)/Principal). In some cases, this management guidance may also be written in a letter and kept on record, but it will be stated in the letter that it is being dealt with informally at this stage, to clearly distinguish it from a written warning.

11. First Written Warning

In the case of more serious offences, a further offence or a repetition of earlier minor offences or a failure to improve, the employee will be given a written warning, setting out the precise nature of the offence, the likely consequences of further offences and specifying, if appropriate, the improvement required and over what period (authority to issue written warnings will be members of the ST/Principal/Chair of Disciplinary Panel. Duration of warning on file – 9 months).

12. Final Written Warning

In the case of a sufficiently serious offence, or a repetition of earlier offences, the employee will be given a final written warning, setting out the precise nature of the offence, the likely consequences of further offences and specifying, if appropriate, the improvement required and over what period. This may include a statement that any recurrence or no improvement may lead to a dismissal or to some other action short of dismissal (authority to issue final written warnings will be members of the Principal/Chair of the Disciplinary panel. Duration of warning on file – 12 months).

13. Dismissal

This stage will normally result from continued failure by the employee to act on previous warnings or an act of gross misconduct. In the case of gross misconduct, the employee will normally be dismissed without notice or payment in lieu of notice. If the decision to dismiss is made, the employee will be informed in writing of the reason for dismissal, the date on which the contract between the parties will terminate and the appropriate period of notice (authority to dismiss – Principal/Chair of Disciplinary Panel).

Further misconduct may occur during the term of a first written warning. Where this results in a formal hearing and a final written warning is issued, the duration of the final written warning will supersede that of the first written warning.

Upon expiry, all disciplinary warnings will be removed from an employee's personnel file except for warnings relating to the safety and welfare of children or young people.

An employee with a final written warning on file who is alleged to have committed a further occurrence of misconduct must be treated as if the allegation were of gross misconduct. This is because if the allegation is substantiated, the employee may be dismissed. Therefore, letters to the employee should include the warning of dismissal (as for allegations of gross misconduct).

Where misconduct cases that relate to the safety of children and young people will be referred to the Independent Safeguarding Authority (ISA).

14. Child Protection

This policy and procedure is to be operated in accordance with statutory requirements and the ACAS code.

If allegations are made against staff which involve child protection issues, the Child Protection Procedure must be followed irrespective of how the allegation arises. Employees may be suspended on full pay pending the outcome of the Child Protection procedure. If the relevant child protection agencies decide not to pursue action against the employee, the matter will be referred back to the UTC for consideration under the appropriate procedure.

If the Child Protection Procedure is involved, other disciplinary procedures will begin only if and when the matter has been referred back to the UTC. The fact that external agencies have not taken action should not be taken as an indication of the employee's innocence or guilt.

15. Suspension

Where an employee is accused of an act of serious or gross misconduct, or where the circumstances otherwise warrant it, after careful consideration, they may be suspended from work on full pay pending the outcome of the disciplinary procedure. Such suspension is not a form of disciplinary action. The period of the suspension should be as brief as possible and should be kept under review.

Where appropriate, during any disciplinary investigation or suspension, the Principal will appoint a senior member of staff who is not involved in the disciplinary procedure to provide guidance and support to the member of staff under investigation or suspension.

Where a suspension occurs, this should be confirmed in writing, giving broad details of the allegation; in all cases, the Chair of the Directors needs to be informed.

Alternatives to suspension will be explored before a decision to suspend is reached.

Any such suspension will normally last only as long as required to enable an investigation into the circumstances giving rise to such a belief of serious misconduct to be carried out and any disciplinary hearing to be convened.

Any such period of suspension is not a punishment, nor considered as disciplinary action against you, nor does it imply that any decision has been taken about your case.

Suspension does not in itself constitute disciplinary action or imply any decision or judgment as to guilt.

If at any stage during or at the end of the investigation or at any stage of the disciplinary procedure, it is considered that this suspension should be lifted, the employee should be informed immediately.

Suspension from duty is a “working arrangement”. The employee must not enter the UTC building or contact any UTC employee without the express permission of the Principal or the investigating officer. Suspended employees may not contact learners or their parents or anyone else with whom they would come into contact during the course of their duties.

Where an employee is suspended and needs to contact witnesses to provide evidence at a hearing, this may be achieved through their union or workplace representative.

16. Formal Disciplinary Procedure

Investigation – when a disciplinary situation arises, the Principal or a senior member of staff will appoint an investigating officer who must be competent to undertake the role and, as soon as reasonably practicable, carry out an investigation into the matter.

The investigation will be confined to establishing the facts and gathering any relevant documentation. Where necessary, the investigating officer will obtain statements from any relevant individuals. An investigatory meeting with the employee may take place if considered appropriate by the investigating officer.

The case must be thoroughly investigated, and a clear report written which is supported by evidence.

In certain cases, it will be necessary to gather information regarding complaint incidents and allegations before the start of a disciplinary investigation. This type of information gathering is only appropriate for prima facie situations, which are particularly sensitive or complex in determining whether there is any substance to the complaint, and a full disciplinary investigation is appropriate or where allegations warrant suspension of the employee.

This is not a formal stage in the procedure and would not be considered within the stipulated timescales of the procedure, but must be carried out as speedily as possible. Any information uncovered at this stage would be provided to the investigating officer as appropriate.

Notification – if, as a result of the investigation, it is decided that there is a disciplinary case to answer, the employee will be invited to attend a disciplinary meeting. The employee will be informed in writing of the nature of the complaint and, where appropriate, will be provided with copies of any written evidence gathered during the investigation.

Where either party intends to call any relevant witnesses at the disciplinary meeting, advance notice of their intention to do so must be given.

17. Timescales for Investigation

All allegations and complaints against employees must be investigated without delay (particularly in cases of potential gross misconduct). The Principal/member of the ST should ensure the Investigating Officer has a reasonable time off from normal duties to complete the investigation promptly.

As a guide, from the time the Investigating Officer begins their investigation, the investigation report **should be completed within 15 working days** for allegations of misconduct and other cases where the fact-finding is relatively straightforward.

For allegations of gross misconduct and more complex cases, the investigation process **should take no longer than 20 working days**, unless agreed by mutual consent in advance.

In all cases, these should be viewed as maximum periods, and investigations should be completed as soon as is reasonably practicable. In exceptional circumstances, e.g. very complex cases or where the Investigating Officer or an important witness falls sick, the Principal/member of the ST can agree to extend the investigation following consultation with the individual. However, a reasonable date for completion should be set.

On completing the investigation, the Investigating Officer will recommend to the Principal/member of the ST whether a formal disciplinary hearing is necessary and, if so, on what basis.

18. Allegations against Principal and Members of the ST

Where allegations of misconduct involve the Principal, the Chair of the Board, or another designated Director, replaces the Principal in initiating any action that may be taken.

The power to suspend the Principal will rest with the Chair of the Board of Directors. Any investigation of the Principal will be carried out by a nominated Director.

Where allegations of misconduct involve a member of the ST, the Principal will initiate any necessary action and have responsibility for suspension if appropriate.

19. Disciplinary Meetings

Where the results of an investigation recommend that there are reasonable grounds to suggest gross misconduct, a disciplinary meeting should be arranged within 4 weeks of the completion of the investigation.

The investigating officer's report and all relevant documentation should be sent to the employee and their representative with a letter specifying the date, time and place for the hearing, giving 10 working days' notice. The letter must contain sufficient information on the alleged misconduct and its possible consequences.

A disciplinary meeting will be conducted by the Principal or Director (or an appropriate senior member of staff appointed by them, who has no prior involvement). The employee may be accompanied by a trade union representative or colleague if desired. The employee and their companion should make every effort to attend the disciplinary meeting.

The employee will be given the full opportunity at the disciplinary meeting to explain the matter and respond to the allegations.

If a note taker is present, they will not be involved in the decision-making process. It is their role to minute significant points and the decision of the panel, but not to produce a verbatim record.

Advisers may be invited to attend disciplinary hearings by either party as appropriate.

Employees should make every effort to attend any disciplinary hearing (including any appeal hearing). If either the employee or the person accompanying them cannot attend on the proposed date for the hearing, they may suggest a reasonable alternative date, which must be within five working days of the date first proposed. This five-day time limit may be extended by mutual agreement between both parties. If the employee fails to attend any re-arranged hearing without good cause, we will be entitled to make a decision on the evidence available at the re-arranged hearing in the employee's absence.

Right to be accompanied at disciplinary and appeal hearings

Employees are entitled to be accompanied at any disciplinary hearing (including any appeal hearing) by a:

- work colleague; or
- trade union official; or
- workplace trade union representative who's certified or trained in acting as a companion

The person accompanying the employee is entitled to address the hearing to:

- put and sum up the employee's case;
- respond on the employee's behalf to any views expressed at the hearing; and
- confer with the employee during the hearing.

The person accompanying the employee does not have the right to:

- answer questions on the employee's behalf;
- address the hearing if the employee does not wish it; or
- prevent the college from explaining its case.

If the employee, or their chosen companion, has any difficulty at any stage of the procedure because of a disability or a medical condition, they should contact the HR team. At each

stage of the procedure, where appropriate, we will consider whether there are any reasonable adjustments that could be made to assist the employee or their chosen companion.

20. Conducting the Hearing

All parties present will be given an opportunity to ask questions or challenge the reports and evidence submitted.

The employee and their representative should be informed of the decision of the hearing immediately (unless there is an adjournment to clarify any facts).

If, following the disciplinary meeting, it is decided that disciplinary action is warranted, the employee will be advised of the decision in writing by the Chairperson within 5 working days and will specify the details of:

- the failure to meet the required standard
- any action required by the employee to remedy the situation
- any relevant review period/duration of warning and the consequences of continued or subsequent failure to reach and sustain the required standard of performance or conduct
- the right of appeal

In the event that disciplinary action is warranted, one of the sanctions, outlined on pages 4-5, may be issued. A sanction may be imposed at any level, including summarily dismissal, depending on the circumstances.

21. Appeals Procedure

An employee may appeal against any disciplinary sanction imposed against him/her, with the exception of an informal oral warning (Management Guidance).

The appeal will be heard by a senior manager or Director who has not been involved in the decision to impose the disciplinary sanction on the employee.

The employee will have the right to be accompanied at any appeal hearing by a colleague or trade union representative.

Appeals must be registered in writing with the Principal within 10 working days of the date of the letter confirming the disciplinary decision.

A quorum for the Disciplinary Panel will be two.

When lodging an appeal, the employee should state:

- the grounds of appeal, for example
- appeals against disciplinary action will usually be considered by the panel in relation to one or more of the following grounds

- i) The PROCEDURE – the grounds of appeal should detail how procedural irregularities prejudiced the disciplinary decision.
- ii) The FACTS – the grounds of appeal should detail how the facts do not support the decision, or were misinterpreted or disregarded. They should also detail any new evidence to be considered.
- iii) The DECISION – the grounds of the appeal should state how the act(s) of misconduct did not justify the level of disciplinary action taken, or the act was one of misconduct rather than gross misconduct.

The employee will be given 10 working days' notice of the time and place of the appeal hearing.

The appeal hearing will be convened as soon as is reasonably practical.

The appeal will concentrate on the area(s) of dispute only and will not be a re-run of the previous disciplinary hearing. It is important that the employee is explicit about the grounds for appeal.

The result of the appeal and the reasons for the decision will be conveyed to the appellant immediately after the hearing and will be confirmed in writing to the appellant and his/her representative within 5 working days by the chair of the appeals panel.

The organisation's decision at the appeal is final.

Where an appeal is against a dismissal by the panel, the panel's decision to dismiss will have had immediate effect and, therefore, if the dismissal is by notice, the period of notice will already have commenced on the date that the decision was given by the panel. If the panel's decision was to dismiss the employee summarily without notice, the organisation will be under no obligation to reinstate or pay the employee for any period between the date of the original dismissal and the appeal decision, and the original date of termination will stand. In the event that the panel's decision to dismiss is overturned, the employee will be reinstated with immediate effect, and they will be paid for any period between the date of the original dismissal and the successful appeal decision. Their continuous service will not be affected.

22. Record Keeping

Managers and Panels must keep written records of meetings and discussions relating to the disciplinary process. These must be written during or as soon after the event as possible to ensure the accuracy of the record. Written records must be signed and dated by all parties. Copies of all final meeting records must be given to employees and their representatives. Written confirmation of the outcome of any meetings will be sent to the employee and their representative for their information, and a copy kept on the employee's personnel file in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR. Records should include:

- the nature of the alleged misconduct
- what was decided and actions taken
- the reason for the actions
- whether an appeal was lodged

- the outcome of the appeal
- and any subsequent developments

Employees may also wish to keep records of events to support their case.

23. Review

This policy will be reviewed every two years in consultation with the recognised trade unions.

Appendix A

Examples of Misconduct and Gross Misconduct

GROSS MISCONDUCT

The following are examples of gross misconduct, but are not intended to be exhaustive:

- 1) Prolonged unauthorised absence from work (at least 10 working days without contact)
- 2) While purporting to be absent sick, working or engaging in activities, which are likely to be inconsistent with the reason for absence and/or which are unlikely to be conducive to recovery
- 3) Inappropriate conduct towards or contact with learners
- 4) Serious acts of insubordination, including serious act(s) or persistent repetition or failure to comply with a reasonable instruction
- 5) Serious breaches of the UTC's Financial Regulations or Code of Conduct
- 6) Theft or misappropriation of, or failure to account for, or falsely claiming entitlement to, the property, assets or funds of the UTC or its employees
- 7) Fighting or acts of violence, indecent or immoral conduct at the workplace, serious threatening or abusive behaviour towards learners, parents, fellow employees or members of the public
- 8) Criminal offences outside work (including fraudulent activities) which may affect the individual's employment suitability
- 9) Malicious damage to property or unauthorised removal and use of UTC premises, property or equipment
- 10) Failure to report or record any serious matter which it is the employee's contractual duty (either expressed or implied) to report
- 11) Fraud, falsification of documents or any other deliberate financial irregularities likely to be of financial benefit to the employee or other persons e.g. time sheets, bonus/expense claims, qualifications etc
- 12) Obtaining a job by lies or deception in the course of selection procedures, including claiming false qualifications or other material facts, age or previous experience or good health essential for employment at The LDE UTC. Failure to disclose a conviction detrimental to the performance of the employee's job (including a spent conviction) and any bind over order or caution if the employee's job involves access to children under 18 years and under 21 years assessed as being "in need" as in the Children's Act 1989
- 13) Making false claims under any of the UTC's policies and/or procedures
- 14) Discrimination/harassment against a learner, employee or parent, on the grounds of sex, transgender status, sexual orientation, religion or belief, marital status, civil partnership status, age, race, colour, nationality, national origins, ethnic origin or disability

- 15) Bullying
- 16) Being incapable of adequately performing duties as a result of the intake of alcohol or drugs. Possessing, displaying or dealing in illegal drugs
- 17) Deliberate and serious breaches of the UTC's Health and Safety policies or practices
- 18) Serious contravention of the UTC's Policy on Internet Access, including misuse or unauthorised use of the UTC's computer system/equipment, e.g., email, internet facilities, personal use.
- 19) Acts or omissions that would expose the UTC or the LDE UTC Trust to criticism or cause reputational damage, for example, misuse of the UTC's name or engaging in activities which would bring the UTC into disrepute
- 20) Unauthorised use or misuse of information. This includes issues involving confidentiality and the Data Protection Act
- 21) Sexual misconduct at work, including off-site and residential activities

MISCONDUCT

The following are examples of misconduct, but are not intended to be exhaustive:

- 1) Regular lateness for work
- 2) Regular failure to follow employment rules, e.g., reporting absence
- 3) Refusal to obey a reasonable instruction of a manager
- 4) Negligence at work leading to loss, damage or wastage of UTC or other property
- 5) Improper, disorderly or unacceptable conduct at, in or near the UTC
- 6) Wilfully inadequate work performance (poor performance or lack of capability will normally be the subject of the Capability procedure)
- 7) Private trading
- 8) Betting or gaming
- 9) Consistently poor standards of dress or hygiene
- 10) Absence without permission during the working day
- 11) Rudeness or incivility to learners, parents or other employees