

Uffculme Parish Council
Minutes of Extra Ordinary Meeting held
Tuesday 14th July 2026 at Magelake

Meeting Open – 19:06

26.07a.01 Apologies for absence

Chairman: Phil Cornish

Present: R Kingdom S Horne A Preston P Hallchurch

Apologies P Blackman T Edwards G Strawbridge

26.07a.02 To approve of the Minutes of Meeting held on 6th July 2026

The minutes were deferred to September's Full Council meeting.

Public Session

There were no members of the public present.

26.07a.03 Finance and Governance

26.07a.03.01 Clerk's Expenses

A copy of the Clerk's Expenses were presented (appended). These were authorised by the Chair and Vice Chair, as per the previous delegation resolution referenced 26.07.06.05.

26.07a.03.02 Draft Dignity at Work Policy for adoption

Draft policy discussed (appended). Adoption Proposed by Councillor Phil Cornish, Seconded by Councillor Preston, all in agreement. Resolved.

26.07a.03.03 Draft Disciplinary Policy for adoption

Draft policy discussed (appended). Adoption Proposed by Councillor Phil Cornish, Seconded by Councillor Preston, all in agreement. Resolved.

26.07a.03.04 Draft Grievance Policy for adoption

Draft policy discussed (appended). Adoption Proposed by Councillor Phil Cornish, Seconded by Councillor Preston, all in agreement. Resolved.

26.07a.03.05 Draft Equality and Diversity Policy for adoption

Draft policy discussed (appended). Adoption Proposed by Councillor Phil Cornish, Seconded by Councillor Preston, all in agreement. Resolved.

26.07a.04 Confidential Items¹

26.07a.04.01 CCTV Report

A report was presented (appended). Option B Proposed by Councillor Hallchurch, Seconded by Councillor Kingdom, all in agreement. Resolved. Slight update to report necessary, to change "2005" to "2025" due to a typing error.

¹ in accordance with the provision of Local Government Act 1972 s.12a, Public Bodies (Admissions to Meetings) Act 1960 and Uffculme Parish Council's Standing Orders, press and public are excluded from this item, due to their contractually and commercially sensitive nature.

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26.07a.04.02 Litter Picker Contract

4 anonymised candidates were considered for the position. Option 1 Proposed by Councillor Horne, Seconded by Councillor Phil Cornish, all in agreement. Resolved.

Meeting Close: 19:47

The next meeting of the Council will be held on Monday 7th September 2026, subject to confirmation by the Clerk.

Gemma Cole

Uffculme Parish Council Expenses

Date	Payee	Detail	Net	VAT	Gross
19/05/2026	One Stop	Annual Parish Meeting Sundries	11.79	-	11.79
18/05/2026	Amazon	Community Diaries x2	5.55	1.11	6.66
21/05/2026	Amazon	Bubbles - Park opening	9.98	2.00	11.98

Mileage

Date	Detail	Miles	Rate	Total
22/05/2026	Play park opening	16.00	0.55	8.80
27/05/2026	Contractor Site Visit - CCTV (return)	16.00	0.55	8.80
29/05/2026	Contractor Site Visit - CCTV (return)	16.00	0.55	8.80
08/06/2026	Contractor Site Visit - CCTV (return)	16.00	0.55	8.80
15/06/2026	Bowling Club Meeting - CCTV (return)	16.00	0.55	8.80
		27.32	3.11	74.43

Overview

Uffculme Parish Council employs staff and works closely with members of the public. To run smoothly and fairly, we need a small set of clear, simple policies that explain how we deal with workplace behaviour, concerns, complaints and equality.

The four draft policies - Dignity at Work, Disciplinary, Grievance and Equality & Diversity are standard documents used by councils of all sizes. They help everyone understand what to do if something goes wrong, how to treat each other properly and how to make fair decisions.

These policies are not complicated or unusual. They are the basic tools any responsible employer should have.

1. Dignity at Work Policy

Why it matters

- Sets out how councillors, staff and volunteers should treat each other.
- Helps prevent bullying, harassment or disrespectful behaviour.
- Makes it clear what steps to take if someone feels uncomfortable or unsafe.

Why the Council should adopt it

- It protects both staff and councillors by giving everyone the same expectations and the same process to follow.
- It also supports a positive working environment, which makes day-to-day business easier.

2. Disciplinary Policy

Why it matters

- Explains how the Council deals with misconduct or performance issues.
- Ensures any concerns are handled fairly, consistently and in line with ACAS guidance.
- Helps councillors understand their role in employment matters.

Why the Council should adopt it

- If a problem ever arises, this policy provides a clear route to follow.
- It avoids confusion, reduces conflict and shows that the Council acts fairly and professionally.

3. Grievance Policy

Why it matters

- Gives staff a clear way to raise concerns or problems.
- Ensures issues are dealt with promptly and respectfully.
- Helps prevent small worries turning into bigger disputes.

Why the Council should adopt it

- It provides a simple, structured process so everyone knows how concerns will be handled.
- This protects staff and councillors alike and keeps communication open and constructive.

4. Equality & Diversity Policy

Why it matters

- It shows the Council is committed to fairness and inclusion.
- Helps ensure decisions do not disadvantage people with protected characteristics.
- Supports compliance with the Equality Act 2010.

Why the Council should adopt it

- It demonstrates that the Council treats people fairly, whether they are staff, councillors, volunteers or members of the public.
- It also helps guide decision-making so the Council avoids accidental discrimination.

Why adopting these policies is simply good practice

They are standard documents used by councils and small employers across the country.

They help the Council meet its legal responsibilities without adding unnecessary complexity.

They provide clarity, consistency and fairness, which reduces the chance of misunderstandings or disputes.

They protect councillors as much as they protect staff, because everyone knows the rules and the process.

They show the Council is organised, responsible and committed to good governance.

Having these policies in place is part of running a well-managed Parish Council. They are straightforward, practical and designed to make everyone's role easier.

Recommendation

Councillors are invited to adopt the four draft policies so the Council has a clear, fair and reliable framework for managing workplace behaviour, concerns and equality.

DIGNITY AT WORK POLICY

Uffculme Parish Council believes that civility and respect are important in the working environment, and expect all Councillors, officers and the public to be polite and courteous when working for, and with the Council.

Purpose

Uffculme Parish Council is committed to creating a working environment where all Council employees, Councillors, contractors and others who come into contact with us in the course of our work, are treated with dignity, respect and courtesy. We aim to create a workplace where there is zero tolerance for harassment and bullying

We recognise that there is a continuum where unaddressed issues have the potential to escalate and become larger, more complex issues and this policy sets out how concerns will be managed however the emphasis of this policy is on resolution and mediation where appropriate, rather than an adversarial process.

This document:

- explains how we will respond to complaints of bullying or harassment;
- ensures that we respond sensitively and promptly; and,
- supports our employees in ensuring their behaviour does not amount to bullying and/or harassment by giving examples.

Scope

This policy covers bullying and harassment of and by Clerks and Councillors and all employees and volunteers engaged to work at Uffculme Parish Council. Should agency staff or contractors have a complaint connected to their engagement with Uffculme Parish Council this should be raised to their nominated contact, the Clerk or the Chair of the Council in the first instance. Should the complaint be about the Chair of the Council the complaint should be raised to the Clerk or Vice Chair.

Agency staff or contractors are equally expected to treat Council colleagues and other representatives and stakeholders with dignity and respect and the Council may terminate the contract, without notice, where there are suspicions of harassment or bullying.

Complaints about other employment matters will be managed under the Council's grievance policy.

It is noted that the management of a situation may differ depending on who the allegations relate to (e.g. employees, contractor, Councillor), however, the Council will take appropriate action if any of its employees are bullied or harassed by employees, Councillors, members of the public, suppliers or contractors.

The position on bullying and harassment

All staff and Council representatives are entitled to dignity, respect and courtesy within the workplace and to not experience any form of discrimination. Uffculme Parish Council will not tolerate bullying or harassment in our workplace or at work-related events outside of the workplace, whether the conduct is a one-off act or repeated course of conduct, and whether harm is intended or not. Neither will we

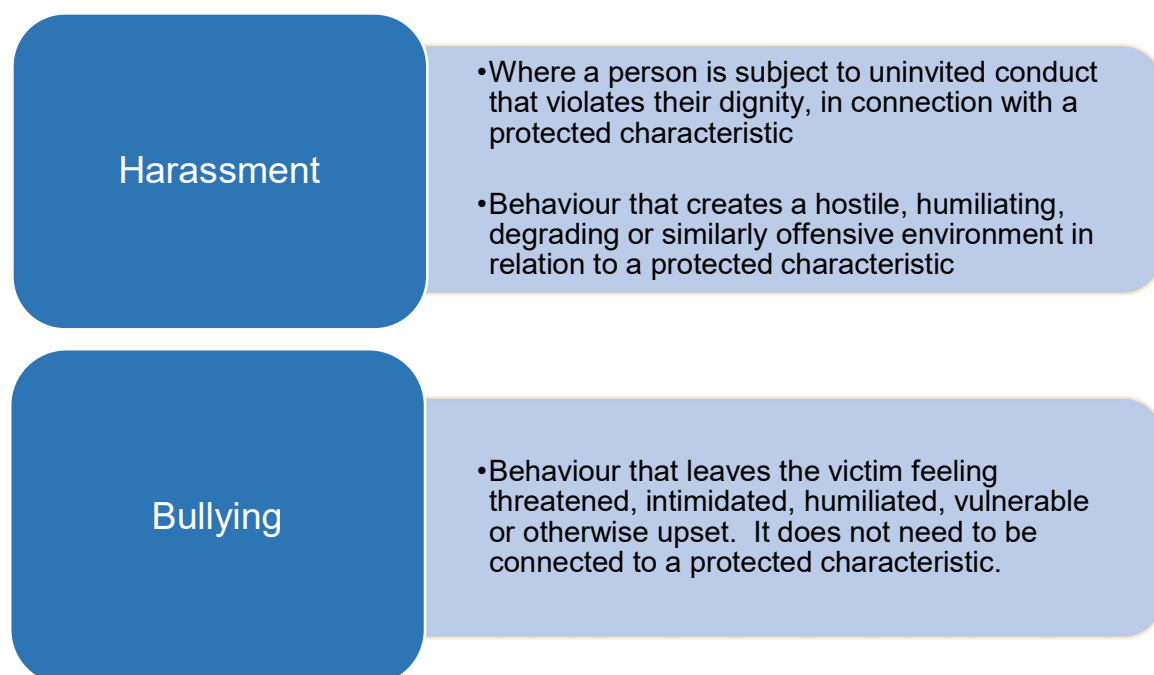
tolerate retaliation against, or victimisation of, any person involved in bringing a complaint of harassment or bullying. You should also be aware that, if you have bullied or harassed someone (e.g. physical violence, harassment), in some circumstances the treatment may amount to a crime punishable by a fine or imprisonment.

We expect all representatives of the Council to treat each other with respect and uphold the values of the code of conduct, equality policy, and all other policies and procedures set by the Council.

We expect you to demonstrate respect by listening and paying attention to others, having consideration for other people's feelings, following protocols and rules, showing appreciation and thanks, and being kind.

Allegations of bullying and harassment will be treated seriously. Investigations will be carried out promptly, sensitively and, as far as possible, confidentially. See the grievance policy for further details regarding the process. Employees and others who make allegations of bullying or harassment in good faith will not be treated less favourably as a result.

False accusations of harassment or bullying can have a serious effect on innocent individuals. Staff and others have a responsibility not to make false allegations. While we will assume that all complaints of bullying and harassment are made in good faith, in the event that allegations are found to be malicious or vexatious the person raising the complaint may be subject to action under the Council's disciplinary procedure.



What Type of Treatment amounts to Bullying or Harassment?

'Bullying' or 'harassment' are phrases that apply to treatment from one person (or a group of people) to another that is unwanted and that has the effect of violating that person's dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating, or offensive environment for that person.

Examples of bullying and harassment include:

- Physical conduct ranging from unwelcome touching to serious assault
- Unwelcome sexual advances
- The offer of rewards for going along with sexual advances e.g. promotion, access to training
- Threats for rejecting sexual advances
- Demeaning comments about a person's appearance
- Verbal abuse or offensive comments, including jokes or pranks related to age, disability, gender re-assignment, marriage, civil partnership, pregnancy, maternity, race, religion, belief, sex or sexual orientation
- Unwanted nicknames, especially related to a person's age, disability, gender re-assignment, marriage, civil partnership, pregnancy, maternity, race, religion, belief, sex or sexual orientation
- Spreading malicious rumours or insulting someone
- Lewd or suggestive comments or gestures
- Deliberate exclusion from conversations, work activities or social activities.
- Withholding information a person needs in order to do their job
- Practical jokes, initiation ceremonies or inappropriate birthday rituals
- Physical abuse such as hitting, pushing or jostling
- Rifling through, hiding or damaging personal property
- Display of pictures or objects with sexual or racial overtones, even if not directed at any particular person
- Isolation or non-cooperation at work
- Subjecting a person to humiliation or ridicule, belittling their efforts, whether directly and / or in front of others
- The use of obscene gestures
- Abusing a position of power

Bullying and harassment can occur through verbal and face to face interactions, but can also take place through sharing inappropriate or offensive content in writing or via email and other electronic communications and social media.

It is important to recognise that conduct which one person may find acceptable, another may find totally unacceptable and behaviour could be harassment when the person had no intention to offend. We all have the right to determine what offends us. Some behaviour will be clear to any reasonable person that it is likely to offend – for example sexual touching. Other examples may be less clear, however, you should be aware that harassment will occur if behaviour continues after the recipient has advised you that the behaviour is unacceptable to them.

Harassment can also occur where the unwanted behaviour relates to a perceived characteristic (such as offensive jokes or comments based on the assumption someone is gay, even if they are not) or due to their association with someone else (such as harassment related to their partner having a disability for example). See the Council's equality and diversity Policy.

All employees must, therefore, treat their colleagues with respect and appropriate sensitivity and should feel able to challenge behaviour that they find offensive even if it is not directed at them.

It is important to recognise that bullying does not include appropriate criticism of an employee's behaviour or effective, robust performance management. Constructive and fair feedback about your behaviour or performance from your manager or colleagues/Councillors is not bullying. It is part of normal employment and management routines, and should not be interpreted as anything different.

Victimisation

Victimisation is subjecting a person to a detriment because they have, in good faith, complained (whether formally or otherwise) that someone has been bullying or harassing them or someone else, or supported someone to make a complaint or given evidence in relation to a complaint. This would include isolating someone because they have made a complaint or giving them a heavier or more difficult workload.

Provided that you act in good faith, i.e. you genuinely believe that what you are saying is true, you have a right not to be victimised for making a complaint or doing anything in relation to a complaint of bullying or harassment and the Council will take appropriate action to deal with any alleged victimisation, which may include disciplinary action against anyone found to have victimised you.

Making a complaint that you know to be untrue, or giving evidence that you know to be untrue, may lead to disciplinary action being taken against you.

Reporting Concerns

What you should do if you feel you are being bullied or harassed by a member of the public or supplier (as opposed to a colleague)

If you are being bullied or harassed by someone with whom you come into contact at work, please raise this with the Clerk or the Chair of the Council. Any such report will be taken seriously, and we will decide how best to deal with the situation, in consultation with you.

What you should do if you feel you are being bullied or harassed by a Councillor: If you are being bullied or harassed by a Councillor, please raise this with the Clerk or the Chair of the Council in the first instance. They will then decide how best to deal with the situation, in consultation with you. There are two possible avenues for you, informal or formal. The Informal Resolution is described below. Formal concerns regarding potential breaches of the Councillors Code of Conduct must be investigated by the Monitoring Officer.

The Council will consider reasonable measures to protect your health and safety. Such measures may include a temporary change in duties or change of work location, not attending meetings with the person about whom the complaint has been made etc.

What you should do if you witness an incident you believe to be harassment or bullying: If you witness such behaviour you should report the incident in confidence to the Clerk or Chair of the Council. Such reports will be taken seriously and will be treated in strict confidence as far as it is possible to do so.

What you should do if you are being bullied or harassed by another member of staff or volunteer: If you are being bullied or harassed by a colleague, volunteer or contractor, there are two possible avenues for you, informal or formal. These are described below:

Informal resolution

If you are being bullied or harassed, you may be able to resolve the situation yourself by explaining clearly to the perpetrator(s) that their behaviour is unacceptable, contrary to the Council's policy and must stop. Alternatively, you may wish to ask the Clerk or Chair of the Council or a colleague to put this on your behalf or to be with you when confronting the perpetrator(s).

If the above approach does not work or if you do not want to try to resolve the situation in this way, or if you are being bullied by your own nominated manager, you should raise the issue with the Chair of the Council. (If your concern relates to the Chair, you should raise it with the Vice Chair of the Council). The Chair (or another appropriate person) will discuss with you the option of trying to resolve the situation informally by telling the alleged perpetrator, without prejudicing the matter, that:

- there has been a complaint that their behaviour is having an adverse effect on a member of the Council staff
- such behaviour is contrary to our policy
- for employees, the continuation of such behaviour could amount to a serious disciplinary offence

It may be possible for this conversation to take place with the alleged perpetrator without revealing your name, if this is what you want. The person dealing with it will also stress that the conversation is confidential.

In certain circumstances we may be able to involve a neutral third party (a mediator) to facilitate a resolution of the problem. The Chair (or another appropriate person) will discuss this with you if it is appropriate.

If your complaint is resolved informally, the alleged perpetrator(s) will not usually be subject to disciplinary sanctions. However, in exceptional circumstances (such as extremely serious allegation or in cases where a problem has happened before) we may decide to investigate further and take more formal action notwithstanding that you raised the matter informally. We will consult with you before taking this step.

Raising a formal complaint

If informal resolution is unsuccessful or inappropriate, you can make a formal complaint about bullying and harassment through the Council's grievance procedure. You should raise your complaint to the Clerk or the Chair of the Council. A formal complaint may ultimately lead to disciplinary action against the perpetrator(s) where they are employed.

The Clerk or the Chair of the Council will appoint someone to investigate your complaint in line with the grievance policy. You will need to co-operate with the investigation and provide the following details (if not already provided):

- The name of the alleged perpetrator(s),
- The nature of the harassment or bullying,
- The dates and times the harassment or bullying occurred,
- The names of any witnesses and
- Any action taken by you to resolve the matter informally.

The alleged perpetrator(s) would normally need to be told your name and the details of your grievance in order for the issue to be investigated properly. However, we will carry out the investigation as confidentially and sensitively as possible. Where you and the alleged perpetrator(s) work in proximity to each other, we will consider whether it is appropriate to make temporary adjustments to working arrangements whilst the matter is being investigated.

Where your complaint relates to potential breaches of the Councillors Code of Conduct, these will need to be investigated by the Monitoring Officer. The Council will consider any adjustments to support you in your work and to manage the relationship with the Councillor the allegations relate to, while the investigation proceeds.

Investigations will be carried out promptly (without unreasonable delay), sensitively and, as far as possible, confidentially. When carrying out any investigations, we will ensure that individuals' personal data is handled in accordance with the data protection policy.

The Council will consider how to protect your health and wellbeing whilst the investigation is taking place and discuss this with you. Depending on the nature of the allegations, the Investigator may want to meet with you to understand better your complaint (see the grievance policy for further information, and details of your right to be accompanied).

After the investigation, a panel will meet with you to consider the complaint and the findings of the investigation in accordance with the grievance procedure. At the meeting you may be accompanied by a fellow worker or a trade union official.

Following the conclusion of the hearing the panel will write to you to inform you of the decision and to notify you of your right to appeal if you are dissatisfied with the outcome. You should put your appeal in writing explaining the reasons why you are dissatisfied with the decision. Your appeal will be heard under the appeal process that is described in the grievance procedure.

The use of the Disciplinary Procedure

If at any stage from the point at which a complaint is raised, we believe there is a case to answer and a disciplinary offence might have been committed, we will instigate our disciplinary procedure. We will keep you informed of the outcome.

This is a non-contractual policy and procedure which will be reviewed from time to time.

GUIDANCE FOR USING THE DIGNITY AT WORK POLICY

This is an example of an employment policy designed for a Council adhering to statutory minimum requirements and does not constitute legal advice. As with all policies it should be consistent with your terms and conditions of employment.

This guidance is provided to support understanding of the policy, and its application, as well as where local adaptations may be required. The guidance is not part of the policy and should be removed from the policy adopted and shared with Council employees.

The Dignity at Work Policy will replace a previous 'Bullying and Harassment' Policy, to create a policy that is focussed on encompassing behaviours beyond simply bullying and harassment, and zero tolerance with the aim of dealing with concerns before they escalate. It is important that any commitment made in the policy is applied in practice.

Wording has been suggested to demonstrate a Council's commitment to promoting dignity and respect where they have signed up to the NALC, SLCC and OVW Civility and Respect Pledge. Council's that have not signed up to this are requested to consider making this pledge which is based on basic behaviours and expectations of all Council representatives to create workplaces that allow people to maintain their dignity at all times. If your Council has not agreed to the pledge this wording should be removed.

The policy is drafted with consideration of employment language and terminology that is reflective of a modern working environment, setting a tone that is engaging, collaborative and inclusive. A Council may want to update references where relevant to reflect local terminology and structure, however should be considerate of equality, diversity and inclusion.

The examples of bullying and harassment are just that – examples. This should not be considered an exhaustive list.

Notes:

Protected Characteristics

A 'protected characteristic' is defined in the Equality Act 2010 as age, disability, sex, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, sexual orientation, religion or belief, and marriage and civil partnership. It is unlawful to discriminate against an individual because of any of the protected characteristics.

Discrimination includes treating people differently because of a protected characteristic. Employees can complain of harassment even if the behaviour in question is not directed at them. This is because the complainant does not actually need to possess the relevant protected characteristic. An employee can complain of unlawful harassment if they are related someone with a protected characteristic, or because a colleague believes they have a protected characteristic.

Examples of harassment related to a protected characteristic could include;

- Making assumptions about someone's ability due to their **age**, or denying development opportunities to someone based on their age. This could also include assumptions about their lifestyle or making inappropriate jokes related to age.
- Making fun or mimicking impairments related to a health condition, or using inappropriate language about disabilities. Constantly selecting social activities that make it impossible for a colleague with a **disability** to participate in.
- Refusing to treat a person as their new gender, or disclosing information about their gender identity could be harassment on the grounds of **gender reassignment**.
- **Pregnancy/Maternity** harassment could include refusing opportunities due to pregnancy or maternity leave, or inappropriate touching and invasion of personal space such as unwanted touching of a pregnant person's stomach.
- Harassment based on **race** could include derogatory nicknames, or stereotyping based on ethnicity. It could include racist comments or jokes, or assumptions about someone's lifestyle based on their ethnicity.
- **Gender** harassment could include not considering people for a job based on gender stereotyping roles, or implementing practices that disadvantage one gender over another. Rude, explicit jokes, even if not directed at an individual, or comments on individuals' dress or appearance.
- Regularly arranging team meals over periods of fasting or religious occasions or failing to adjust a dress code to accommodate religious dress could be examples of harassment based on **religion/belief**.
- Excluding same sex partners from social events could be both **sexual orientation** and **marriage/civil partnership** discrimination, as could not offering the same work-related benefits.

A person does not need to be employed or have 2 years qualifying service to make a discrimination claim at a tribunal.

- Job applicants who believe they have not been appointed because of a 'protected characteristic' can make a claim.
- New or established employees who are dismissed, or treated unreasonably because of a health condition can make a discrimination claim.
- An employee subjected to harassment can make a discrimination claim at a tribunal.
- An employee asked to retire can make a discrimination claim at a tribunal.

Legal risks

Successful unfair dismissal claims are limited to a compensation cap, whereas those for unlawful discrimination have no cap.

A positive employment culture, and swift action if conduct falls beneath acceptable standards will help mitigate the risks. An unhealthy culture will make it difficult to defend claims.

The time to defend and the cost of defending tribunal claims can be significant, irrespective of the outcome.

Culture and behaviour

We work in eclectic communities and working environments, and a positive culture within the Council enables employees with different backgrounds and beliefs to share ideas and shape how the Council achieves its objectives for their community.

It is important to recognise that different individuals may find different behaviours bullying or harassing so while there is not always intent to offend or cause harm, that does not mean that the effect of the behaviour has not caused harm or offence.

It can take people a period of time to decide to raise their concerns, as they worry about consequences (perhaps from peers by complaining about a colleague who is popular, or they fear victimisation from the perpetrator or others). The Council should consider whether there are opportunities (such as 121s to offer opportunity to reflect on relationships/morale) to identify issues earlier and address negative behaviours. Individuals can often mention concerns they are experiencing but not want to take it further. The Council should remind the complainant that it has a zero tolerance to bullying and harassment and remind them of the policy in place to address concerns. If the allegations mentioned are significant, the Council may want to suggest that it will need to investigate further, even if a 'grievance' is not raised, so as to ensure that any concerns and risks are managed, and the Council is meeting its responsibilities and duty of care as an employer.

Whilst both staff and Councillors jointly determine the working culture, Councillors are key in demonstrating what is and isn't acceptable behaviour. This is apparent from how Councillors behave with each other in Council meetings and also in how standards of behaviour are applied through the use of informal discussion and formal policies.

Scope

All Council representatives are expected to uphold the values of the Dignity at Work Policy, however this policy sets out how allegations from employees will be managed. As indicated in the policy, concerns from a contractor, agency worker etc. should be raised to the identified person, and an appropriate approach will be considered based on the situation and relationship of the complainant with the Council.

Likewise, concerns raised about the behaviour of a contractor or agency worker would not generally be managed via the full process (such as the disciplinary process) but appropriate action would be considered based on the situation. To treat people (such as contractors, or a casual worker) engaged by the Council the same as an employee could blur the status of the employment relationship, so consider seeking professional advice if needed.

Managers

Recognising that Councils are of varying sizes, where the term manager/nominated manager is used it is recognised this could be the Clerk/chief officer, another employee of the Council, or a Councillor depending on the situation. It is good practice to have a clearly identified person who is the responsible 'line manager' or equivalent contact for an employee so that there is clarity on how the employee should report concerns to, who they notify if they are sick or to request leave etc. More often for Council employees this may be the Clerk, and for the Clerk this could be the Chair/Vice Chair.

Bullying and harassment & performance management

The policy sets out that bullying and harassment does not include appropriate criticism of an employee's behaviour or effective, robust performance management. It is not uncommon for an employee, when receiving critical feedback, to claim that this is bullying and/or harassing. It is the role of the nominated manager to provide effective and constructive feedback to encourage performance at the required standard.

Even when the feedback is not positive it should be fair, communicated in a professional and reasonable manner and shared with the objective of aiding understanding and achieving an improvement to overcome the shortfalls. There is no absolute definition of when the feedback may not be appropriate. Often it will be for the person/panel hearing the dignity at work complaint/grievance to determine whether the performance management has upheld the standards expected in terms of respect and civility and any feedback has been shared in a fair and professional way.

Responsibilities

All staff and representatives of the Council are responsible for their own behaviour in the workplace and for taking steps to revise unacceptable behaviour and appropriately challenge that of others.

Leaders – Councillors, Clerks, managers - are responsible for ensuring that these standards of treating people with civility, respect and courtesy are upheld, both through their own example, and by communicating and promoting these expectations to all employees. They are also responsible for ensuring that concerns raised are treated seriously and addressed in line with this policy in a timely manner.

During the investigation

Employers have a duty of care to provide a safe place of work. If a complaint is made, discuss how to manage working relationships whilst the allegation is being investigated and until the outcome is disclosed. This is as much for the protection of the alleged perpetrator as for the aggrieved.

Consider whether a neutral person should be offered as a 'listening ear' for both parties in the investigation. This could be a Councillor or nominated manager who is not involved in the investigation or allegations and can be a point of check in as raising, or being subject to allegations can be stressful.

Offer other support that may be appropriate to the situation such as signposting to support groups, time off for counselling etc. If you have suspended a staff member, your duty of care continues and it is important to consider their wellbeing and mental health.

Ensure that you communicate regularly with both parties.

The investigation and any subsequent hearing should be completed in accordance with the grievance policy which sets out a process for dealing with concerns. You should ensure that the grievance policy adopted adheres to any local policies and procedures, with consideration of any timescales and escalation routes in your locally adopted policy.

Confidentiality

It may be possible for concerns to be raised with the perpetrator without disclosing the name of the complainant however in a small Council it is likely that it will be clear that the accused will know where the accusation has come from. The Council representative (Clerk/Councillor) speaking to the alleged perpetrator must be clear that the discussion is confidential and the individual would be at risk of formal disciplinary action if there is any sort of victimisation or retaliation for the individual raising their concern.

During any formal investigation it may be necessary to disclose the nature of the allegations and where they came from to ensure a fair and balanced investigation and process. This should be discussed with the person raising the concerns to understand any issues and how they may be mitigated. In some situations it may be appropriate to provide anonymised witness statements however this would be a last resort, and could compromise the fairness of the process. Where there is a genuine fear of consequences and this may need to be considered, it is recommended that professional advice is sought. For the same reason it can be difficult for a Council to consider an anonymous complaint, however if the concerns are significant and compromise the Council in their duty of care to employees, then consideration of how to deal with the matter may be required.

Victimisation

All employees have the right to raise genuine concerns without the fear of reprisals. If the aggrieved (or a witness) is treated differently / less favourably because they have raised a complaint, then this is victimisation. This would include isolating someone because they have made a complaint, cancelling a planned training event, or giving them a heavier or more difficult workload. Victimisation can lead to a claim to an employment tribunal.

False allegations

If an employee makes an allegation that they know to be untrue, or gives evidence that they know to be untrue, the Council should consider the matter under the disciplinary procedure. Such an allegation would be potentially be gross misconduct.

Complaints against Councillors

Following the Ledbury case, the law is clear that any formal complaint about a Councillor regarding a breach of the code of conduct must be referred to the Monitoring Officer for investigation (either by the complainant, or the Council with agreement of the complainant). During the investigation, it is critical to ensure that where an employee of the Council has made the complaint, that the Council agrees reasonable measures with the employee to protect their health and safety. Such measures may include a temporary change in duties, change of work location, not attending meetings with the person about whom the complaint has been made etc.

Careful consideration is required where a grievance is raised against the Council as a whole due to lack of support related to Councillor behaviours. The specific allegations will need to be considered to determine whether the allegations can be addressed by the Council, or require exploration of the Councillors behaviour in order to respond, in which case the Monitoring Officer may be required to investigate the alleged behaviours of a/any Councillors where this may relate to the code of conduct. It is a matter of fact whether the complaint is against the Council and can therefore be dealt with by the Council's grievance procedure or against a Councillor and can only be dealt with by the Monitoring Officer.

UFFCULME PARISH COUNCIL - DISCIPLINARY POLICY

Introduction

1. This policy is based on and complies with the 2015 ACAS Code of Practice.
2. It also takes into account the ACAS guide on discipline and grievances at work.
3. The policy is designed to help council employees improve unsatisfactory conduct and performance in their jobs. Wherever possible, the council will try to resolve its concerns about employees' behaviour informally, without starting the formal procedure set out below.
4. The policy will be applied fairly, consistently and in accordance with the Equality Act 2010.
5. This policy confirms:
 - Informal coaching and supervision will be considered, where appropriate, to improve conduct and/or attendance.
 - The council will fully investigate the facts of each case.
 - The council recognises that misconduct and unsatisfactory work performance are different issues. The disciplinary policy will also apply to work performance issues to ensure that all alleged instances of employees' underperformance are dealt with fairly and in a way that is consistent with required standards. However, the disciplinary policy will only be used when performance management proves ineffective. For more information, see ACAS Performance Management.
 - Employees will be informed in writing about the nature of the complaint against them and given the opportunity to state their case.
 - Employees will be provided, where appropriate, with written copies of evidence and relevant witness statements in advance of a disciplinary hearing.
 - Employees may be accompanied or represented by a companion – a workplace colleague, a trusted individual, a trade union representative or a trade union official - at any investigatory, disciplinary or appeal meeting. The companion is permitted to address such meetings, to put the employee's case and confer with the employee. The companion cannot answer questions put to the employee, address the meeting against the employee's wishes or prevent the employee from explaining their case.
 - The council will give employees reasonable notice of any meetings in this procedure. Employee must make all reasonable efforts to attend. Failure to attend any meeting may result in it going ahead and a decision being taken. An employee who does not attend a meeting will be given the opportunity to be represented and to make written submissions.

- If the employee's companion is not available for the proposed date of the meeting, the employee can request a postponement and can propose an alternative date that is within seven calendar days of the original meeting date, unless it is unreasonable not to propose a later date.
- Any changes to specified time limits in the council's procedure must be agreed to by the employee and the council.
- Information about an employee's disciplinary matter will be restricted to those involved in the disciplinary process. A record of the reason for disciplinary action and the action taken by the council is confidential to the employee. The employee's disciplinary records will be held by the Council in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).
- Audio or video recordings of the proceedings at any stage of the disciplinary procedure are prohibited, unless agreed by all affected parties as a reasonable adjustment that takes account of an employee's medical condition.
- Employees have the right to appeal against any disciplinary decision. The appeal decision is final.
- If an employee who is already subject to the council's disciplinary procedure raises a grievance, the grievance will normally be heard after the completion of the disciplinary procedure.
- Disciplinary action taken by the council can include a written warning, a final written warning or dismissal.
- This procedure may be implemented at any stage if the employee's alleged misconduct warrants this.
- Except for gross misconduct, when an employee may be dismissed without notice, the council will not dismiss an employee on the first occasion that it decides there has been misconduct.
- If an employee is suspended following allegations of misconduct, it will be on full pay and only for such time as is necessary. Suspension is not a disciplinary sanction. The council will write to the employee to confirm any period of suspension and the reasons for it.
- The council may consider mediation at any stage of the disciplinary procedure where appropriate (for example, where there have been communication breakdowns or allegations of bullying or harassment). Mediation is a dispute resolution process that requires the consent of affected parties.

Examples of misconduct

6. Misconduct is employee behaviour that can lead to the employer taking disciplinary action. The following list contains some examples of misconduct (the list is not exhaustive):
 - 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

7. 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 (the list is not exhaustive):

- Bullying, discrimination and harassment.
- Incapacity at work because of alcohol or drugs.
- Violent behaviour.
- Fraud or theft.
- Gross negligence.
- Gross insubordination.
- Serious breaches of council policies and procedures, e.g. the Health and Safety Policy, Equality and Diversity Policy, Data Protection Policy and any policies regarding the use of information technology.
- Serious and deliberate damage to property.
- Use of the internet or email to access pornographic, obscene or offensive material.
- Disclosure of confidential information.

Suspension

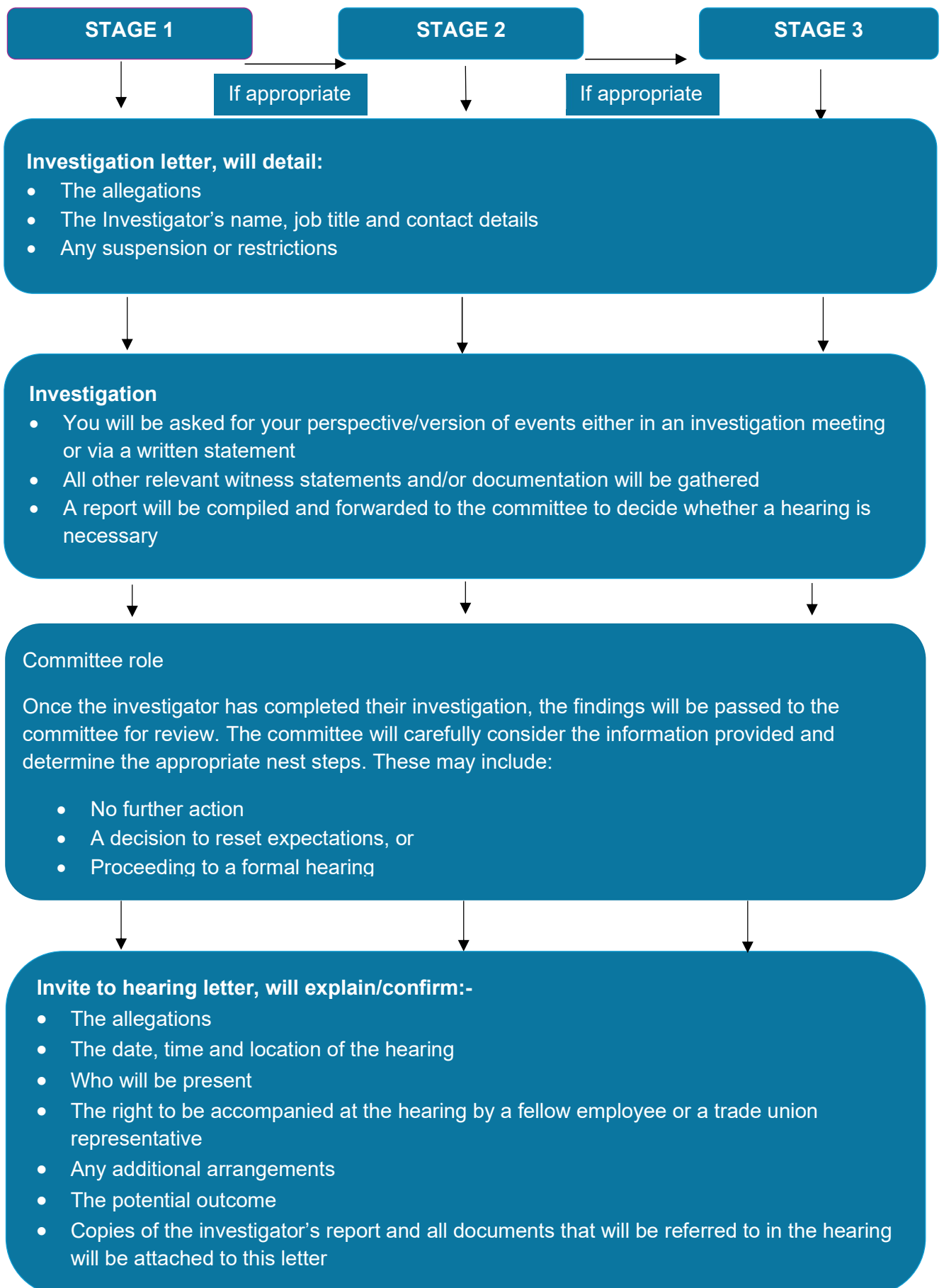
8. If allegations of gross misconduct or serious misconduct are made, the council may suspend the employee while further investigations are carried out. Suspension will be on full pay. Suspension does not imply any determination of guilt or innocence, as it is merely a measure to enable further investigation.
9. While on suspension, the employee is required to be available during normal hours of work in the event that the council needs to make contact. The employee must not contact or attempt to contact or influence anyone connected with the investigation in any way or discuss this matter with any other employee or councillor.
10. The employee must not attend work. The council will make arrangements for the employee to access any information or documents required to respond to any allegations.

Examples of unsatisfactory work performance

11. The following list contains some examples of unsatisfactory work performance (the list is not exhaustive):

- Inadequate application of management instructions/office procedures.
- Inadequate IT skills.
- Unsatisfactory management of staff.
- Unsatisfactory communication skills.

The procedure



The Hearing

- An appropriate level of management will conduct the disciplinary hearing ('the Chair'), and there will also be a note-taker present (Vice Chair).
- The Chair will explain the role of all those in attendance, the allegations and go through the evidence that has been gathered
- You will be given the opportunity to respond in full. This will include time to ask questions and present evidence. If you intend to call any witnesses, you must give us advance written notice that you intend to do this
- The Chair will adjourn at the end to consider their decision
- Where possible, the outcome will be given the same day. Where this is not possible, because for example, the Chair requires further time to consider their decision or complete further investigation, you will be informed
- You will be informed of the outcome verbally (either in person or by phone) and then in writing

**Potential outcome:
First Written
warning**

**Potential outcome:
Final Written
warning**

**Potential outcome:
Dismissal (with or
without notice/pay
in lieu of notice)**

Outcome letter will advise:

- The nature of the misconduct that has led to the outcome (including any prior warnings that have been taken into account, if appropriate)
- The action or improvement required
- The timescale for implementing such action (if relevant)
- That this is a first/final written warning and that the next stage may be final written warning/dismissal if there is no sustained improvement or change
- That the warning will remain live for 12 months
- That whilst the warning will not remain active after this time in relation to future disciplinary matters, a record of what has occurred will be kept and may be referred to if relevant
- The right of appeal

Outcome letter will advise:

- The reasons for dismissal
- Any prior warnings that have been taken into account, if appropriate
- The date on which employment will end
- The right of appeal

12. Preliminary enquiries. The council may make preliminary enquiries to establish the basic facts of what has happened in order to understand whether there may be a case to answer under the disciplinary procedure.
13. If the employee's manager (the council) believes there may be a disciplinary case to answer, the council may initiate a more detailed investigation undertaken to establish the facts of a situation or to establish the perspective of others who may have witnessed misconduct.
14. Informal Procedures. Where minor concerns about conduct become apparent, it is the manager's (the Council's) responsibility to raise this with the employee and clarify the improvements required. A file note will be made and kept by the Council. The informal discussions are not part of the formal disciplinary procedure. If the conduct fails to improve, or if further matters of conduct become apparent, the Council may decide to formalise the discussions and invite the employee to a first stage disciplinary hearing.

Disciplinary investigation

15. A formal disciplinary investigation may sometimes be required to establish the facts and whether there is a disciplinary case to answer.
16. If a formal disciplinary investigation is required, the Council will appoint an Investigator who will be responsible for undertaking a fact-finding exercise to collect all relevant information. The Investigator will be independent and will normally be a Councillor. If the Council considers that there are no Councillors who are independent (for example, because they all have direct involvement in the allegations about the employee), it will appoint someone from outside the Council. The Investigator will be appointed as soon as possible after the allegations have been made. The Council will inform the Investigator of the terms of reference of the investigation. The terms of reference should specify:
 - The allegations or events that 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 written report.
 - Who the findings should be reported to and who to contact for further direction if unexpected issues arise or advice is needed.
17. The Investigator will be asked to submit their findings, usually within 35 Calendar days of appointment, where possible. In cases of alleged unsatisfactory performance or of allegations of minor misconduct, the appointment of an investigator may not be necessary and the Council may decide to commence disciplinary proceedings at the next stage - the disciplinary meeting (see paragraph 22).
18. The Council will notify the employee in writing of the alleged misconduct and details of the person undertaking the investigation. The employee may be asked to meet an investigator as part of the disciplinary investigation. The employee will be given sufficient notice of the meeting with the Investigator so that they have a reasonable

time to prepare for it. The letter will explain the investigatory process and that the meeting is part of that process. The employee will be provided with a copy of the council's disciplinary procedure. The council will also inform the employee that when they meet with the Investigator, they will have the opportunity to comment on the allegations of misconduct.

19. Employees may be accompanied or represented by a workplace colleague, a trusted individual, a trade union representative or a trade union official at any investigatory meeting.
20. If there are other persons (e.g. employees, councillors, members of the public or the council's contractors) who can provide relevant information, the Investigator should try to obtain it from them in advance of the meeting with the employee.
21. The Investigator has no authority to take disciplinary action. Their role is to establish the facts of the case as quickly as possible and prepare a report that recommends to the Council whether or not disciplinary action should be considered under the policy.
22. The Investigator's report will contain their recommendations and the findings on which they were based. They 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.
 - The employee has a case to answer, and a formal hearing should be convened under the council's disciplinary procedure.
23. The Investigator will submit the report to the Council, which will decide whether there is no case to answer; the matter should be considered informally, or a formal Disciplinary Hearing should be convened. If the Investigator is a member of the Council making the decision, they should recuse themselves from any formal votes or decision-making regarding their findings as to whether there is a case to answer at a Disciplinary Hearing.
24. 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

25. If the Council decides that there is a case to answer, it will appoint a staffing committee of three councillors to formally hear the allegations. The staffing committee will appoint a Chair from one of its members. The Investigator shall not sit on the committee. The staffing committee will be given the delegated authority to make a decision in relation to the Disciplinary.
26. No councillor with direct involvement in the matter shall be appointed to the committee. The employee will be invited, in writing, to attend a disciplinary meeting. The committee's letter will confirm the following:

- The names of its chair and the 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 information provided to the committee, which may include the investigation report, 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 so that they have sufficient time to prepare for it.
- Whether witnesses may attend on the employee's and the council's behalf, and if they may, both parties should inform each other of their witnesses' names at least two working days before the meeting.
- The employee may be accompanied by a companion - a workplace colleague, a trusted individual, a trade union representative or a trade union official.

27. The purpose of the disciplinary meeting hearing is for the allegations to be put to the employee and then for the employee to give their perspective. It will be conducted as follows:

- The chair will introduce the members of the committee to the employee and explain the arrangements for the hearing.
- The chair will set out the allegations and invite the Investigator to present the findings of the investigation report (if there has been a previous investigation).
- The chair will invite the employee to present their account.
- The employee (or the companion) will set out their case and present evidence (including any witnesses and/or witness statements).
- Any member of the committee and the employee (or the companion) may question the Investigator and any witness.
- The employee (or companion) will have the opportunity to sum up.

28. The chair will provide the employee with the committee's decision with reasons, in writing, within 7 calendar days of the meeting. The chair will also notify the employee of the right to appeal the decision in the event that formal action is taken.

29. The disciplinary meeting may be adjourned to allow matters that were raised during the meeting to be further investigated by the committee.

Disciplinary action

30. If the committee decides that there should be disciplinary action, it may be any of the following:

First written warning:

31. If the employee's conduct has fallen below acceptable standards, a first written warning will be issued. A first 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 a specified period of time (e.g. 12 months).

Final written warning:

32. If the offence is sufficiently serious, or if there is further misconduct or a failure to improve sufficiently during the currency of a prior warning, 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 a specified period of time (e.g. 12 months).

Dismissal:

33. 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.

34. The council will consider very carefully a decision to dismiss. If an employee is dismissed, they will receive a written statement of the reasons for their dismissal, the date on which the employment will end and details of their right of appeal. If the committee decides to take no disciplinary action, no record of the matter will be retained on the employee's personnel file. Action taken as a result of the disciplinary meeting will remain in force unless it is modified as a result of an appeal.

The appeal:

35. An employee who is the subject of disciplinary action will be notified of the right of appeal. Their written notice of appeal must be received by the council within seven calendar days of the employee receiving written notice of the disciplinary action and must specify the grounds for appeal.

36. The grounds for appeal include:

- A failure by the council to follow its disciplinary policy.
- The council did not support the committee's disciplinary decision.
- The disciplinary action was too severe in the circumstances of the case.
- New evidence has come to light since the disciplinary meeting.

37. Where possible, the appeal will be heard by a panel of 3 members of the council who have not previously been involved in the case. This includes the Investigator. The appeal panel will appoint a chair from one of its members.

38. The employee will be notified, in writing, within 14 calendar days of receipt of the notice of appeal of the time, date and place of the appeal meeting. The employee will be advised that they may be accompanied by a companion - a workplace colleague, a trusted individual, a trade union representative or a trade union official.

39. At the appeal meeting, the chair 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 disciplinary decision.
- Explain the action that the appeal panel may take.

40. The employee (or companion) will be asked to explain the grounds for appeal.

41. The chair will inform the employee that they will receive the decision and the panel's reasons, in writing, usually within five working days of the appeal hearing.

42. The appeal panel may decide to uphold the disciplinary 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 in the employee's personnel file.

43. 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.

44. The appeal panel's decision is final.

Date of adoption: July 2026

Date for next review:

UFFCULME PARISH COUNCIL - GRIEVANCE POLICY

Introduction

1. This policy is based on and complies with the 2015 ACAS Code of Practice (<http://www.acas.org.uk/index.aspx?articleid=2174>).
2. It also takes account of the ACAS guide on discipline and grievances at work. (https://www.acas.org.uk/media/1043/Discipline-and-grievances-at-work-The-Acas-guide/pdf/DG_Guide_Feb_2019.pdf).
3. It also takes into account relevant law affecting Councils.
4. It aims to encourage and maintain good relationships between the Council and its employees by treating grievances seriously and resolving them as quickly as possible. It sets out the arrangements for employees to raise their concerns, problems or complaints about their employment with the Council. The policy will be applied fairly, consistently and in accordance with the Equality Act 2010.
5. Many problems can be raised and settled during the course of everyday working relationships. Employees should aim to settle most grievances informally with their line manager.
6. This policy confirms:
 - employees have the right to be accompanied or represented at a grievance meeting or appeal by a companion who can be a workplace colleague, a trade union representative or a trade union official. This includes any meeting held with them to hear about, gather facts about, discuss, consider or resolve their grievance. The companion will be permitted to address the grievance/appeal meetings, to present the employee's case for their grievance/appeal and to confer with the employee. The companion cannot answer questions put to the employee, address the meeting against the employee's wishes or prevent the employee from explaining their case.
 - the Council will give employees reasonable notice of the date of the grievance/appeal meetings. Employees and their companions must make all reasonable efforts to attend. If the companion is not available for the proposed date of the meeting, the employee can request a postponement and can propose an alternative date that is within five working days of the original meeting date unless it is unreasonable not to propose a later date
 - any changes to specified time limits must be agreed by the employee and the Council
 - an employee has the right to appeal against the decision about their grievance. The appeal decision is final
 - information about an employee's grievance will be restricted to those involved in the grievance process. A record of the reason for the grievance, its outcome and action taken is confidential to the employee. The employee's grievance records will be held by the Council in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

- audio or video recordings of the proceedings at any stage of the grievance procedure are prohibited, unless agreed by all affected parties as a reasonable adjustment that takes account of an employee's medical condition
- if an employee who is already subject to a disciplinary process raises a grievance, the grievance will normally be heard after completion of the disciplinary procedure
- if a grievance is not upheld, no disciplinary action will be taken against an employee if they raised the grievance in good faith
- the Council may consider mediation at any stage of the grievance procedure where appropriate (for example where there have been communication breakdowns or allegations of bullying or harassment). Mediation is a dispute resolution process which requires the consent of affected parties
- Employees can only use all stages of the grievance procedure if the complaint is not a code of conduct complaint about a councillor. Employees can use the informal stage of the council's grievance procedure (paragraph 4) to deal with all grievance issues, including a complaint about a councillor. Employees cannot use the formal stages of the council's grievance procedure for a code of conduct complaint about a councillor. If the complaint about the councillor is not resolved at the informal stage, the employee can contact the monitoring officer of Mid Devon District Council who will inform the employee whether or not the complaint can be dealt with under the code of conduct. If it does not concern the code of conduct, the employee can make a formal complaint under the council's grievance procedure (see paragraph 5)
- the Council may engage external investigators, grievance or appeal panels for the purposes of the process.
- If the grievance is a code of conduct complaint against a councillor, the employee cannot proceed with it beyond the informal stage of the council's grievance procedure. However, whatever the complaint, the council has a duty of care to its employees. It must take all reasonable steps to ensure employees have a safe working environment, for example by undertaking risk assessments, by ensuring staff and councillors are properly trained and by protecting staff from bullying, harassment and all forms of discrimination
- If an employee considers that the grievance concerns their safety within the working environment, whether or not it also concerns a complaint against a councillor, the employee should raise these safety concerns with their line manager at the informal stage of the grievance procedure. The council will consider whether it should take further action in this matter in accordance with any of its employment policies (for example its health and safety policy or its dignity at work policy) and in accordance with the code of conduct regime

Informal grievance procedure

7. The Council and its employees benefit if grievances are resolved informally and as quickly as possible. As soon as a problem arises, the employee should raise it with their manager to see if an informal solution is possible. Both should try to resolve the matter at this stage. If the employee does not want to discuss the grievance with their manager (for example, because it concerns the manager), the employee should contact the Chair of the Council or, if appropriate, the Vice Chair. If the employee's

complaint is about a councillor, it may be appropriate to involve that councillor at the informal stage. This will require both the employee's and the councillor's consent.

Formal grievance procedure

8. If it is not possible to resolve the grievance informally and the employee's complaint is not one that should be dealt with as a code of conduct complaint (see above), the employee may submit a formal grievance. It should be submitted in writing to the Chair of the Council.
9. The Council will appoint a committee of 3 members to hear the grievance in the event that the grievance is raised by or relates to the Clerk. Where the grievance is not raised by or relates to the Clerk, the Council may appoint the Clerk to hear the Grievance. The committee will appoint a Chairman from one of its members. No councillor with direct involvement in the matter shall be appointed to the committee.

Investigation

10. If the committee decides that it is appropriate, (e.g. if the grievance is complex), it may appoint an investigator to carry out an investigation before the grievance meeting to establish the facts of the case. The investigator may be an appropriate employee, Councillor or external party. The investigation may include interviews (e.g. the employee submitting the grievance, other employees, councillors or members of the public).
11. The investigator will summarise their findings (usually within an investigation report) and present their findings to the committee.

Notification

12. Within 14 calendar days of the Council receiving the employee's grievance (this may be longer if there is an investigation), the employee will normally be asked, in writing, to attend a grievance meeting. The written notification will include the following:
 - the names of its Chair and other members
 - the date, time and place for the meeting. The employee will be given reasonable notice of the meeting which will normally be within 35 calendar days of when the Council received the grievance
 - the employee's right to be accompanied by a workplace colleague, a trusted individual, a trade union representative or a trade union official
 - a copy of the Council's grievance policy
 - confirmation that, if necessary, witnesses may attend (or submit witness statements) on the employee's behalf and that the employee should provide the names of their witnesses as soon as possible before the meeting
 - confirmation that the employee will provide the Council with any supporting evidence in advance of the meeting, usually with at least two days' notice
 - findings of the investigation if there has been an investigation
 - an invitation for the employee to request any adjustments to be made for the hearing (for example where a person has a health condition).

The grievance meeting

13. At the grievance meeting:
 - the Chair will introduce the members of the committee to the employee
 - the employee (or companion) will set out the grievance and present the evidence
 - the Chair will ask the employee questions about the information presented and will want to understand what action does they wants the Council to take
 - any member of the committee and the employee (or the companion) may question any witness
 - the employee (or companion) will have the opportunity to sum up the case
 - a grievance meeting may be adjourned to allow matters that were raised during the meeting to be investigated by the committee.
14. The Chair will provide the employee with the committee's decision, in writing, usually within 7 calendar days of the meeting though may be longer e.g. where further investigations are required. The letter will notify the employee of the action, if any, that the Council will take and of the employee's right to appeal.

The appeal

15. If an employee decides that their grievance has not been satisfactorily resolved by the committee, they may submit a written appeal to the Council. An appeal must be received by the Council within 7 calendar days of the employee receiving the committee's decision and must specify the grounds of appeal.
16. Appeals may be raised on a number of grounds, e.g.:
 - a failure by the Council to follow its grievance policy
 - the decision was not supported by the evidence
 - the action proposed by the committee was inadequate/inappropriate
 - new evidence has come to light since the grievance meeting.
17. The appeal will be heard by a panel of 3 members of the Council who have not previously been involved in the case. There may be insufficient members of the Council who have not previously been involved. If so, the Council may engage external parties if there are insufficient councillors to form the panel. The appeal panel will appoint a Chair from one of its members.
18. The employee will be notified, in writing, usually within 14 calendar days of receipt of the appeal of the time, date and place of the appeal meeting. The meeting will normally take place within 35 calendar days of the Council's receipt of the appeal. The employee will be advised that they may be accompanied by a workplace colleague, a trusted individual, a trade union representative or a trade union official.
19. At the appeal meeting, the Chair 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 committee

- explain the action that the appeal panel may take.
20. The employee (or companion) will be asked to explain the grounds of appeal.
 21. The Chair will inform the employee that they will receive the decision and the panel's reasons, in writing, and when they are likely to receive the letter. This may be within 14 calendar days of the appeal meeting however will be longer where further investigations are required.
 22. The appeal panel may decide to uphold the decision of the original committee or substitute its own decision.
 23. The decision of the appeal panel is final.

Date of adoption: July 2026

Date for next review:

UFFCULME PARISH COUNCIL EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY POLICY

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Date of adoption: July 2026
Date for next review:

Our commitment

The council is committed to providing equal opportunities in employment and to avoiding unlawful discrimination.

This policy is intended to assist the council to put this commitment into practice. Compliance with this policy should also ensure that employees do not commit unlawful acts of discrimination.

Striving to ensure that the work environment is free of harassment and bullying and that everyone is treated with dignity and respect is an important aspect of ensuring equal opportunities in employment.

The law

It is unlawful to discriminate directly or indirectly in recruitment or employment because of age, disability, sex, gender reassignment, pregnancy, maternity, race (which includes colour, nationality, caste and ethnic or national origins), sexual orientation, religion or belief, or because someone is married or in a civil partnership. These are known as "protected characteristics".

Discrimination after employment may also be unlawful, e.g. refusing to give a reference for a reason related to one of the protected characteristics.

The council will not discriminate against or harass a member of the public in the provision of services or goods. It is unlawful to fail to make reasonable adjustments to overcome barriers to using services caused by disability. The duty to make reasonable adjustments includes the removal, adaptation or alteration of physical features, if the physical features make it impossible or unreasonably difficult for disabled people to make use of services. In addition, service providers have an obligation to think ahead and address any barriers that may impede disabled people from accessing a service.

Types of unlawful discrimination

Direct discrimination is where a person is treated less favourably than another because of a protected characteristic.

In limited circumstances, employers can directly discriminate against an individual for a reason related to any of the protected characteristics where there is an occupational requirement. The occupational requirement must be crucial to the post and a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim.

Indirect discrimination is where a provision, criterion or practice is applied that is discriminatory in relation to individuals who have a relevant protected characteristic such that it would be to the detriment of people who share that protected characteristic compared with people who do not, and it cannot be shown to be a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim.

Harassment is where there is unwanted conduct, related to one of the protected characteristics (other than marriage and civil partnership, and pregnancy and maternity) that has the purpose or effect of violating a person's dignity; or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment. It does not matter whether or not this effect was intended by the person responsible for the conduct.

Associative discrimination is where an individual is directly discriminated against or harassed for association with another individual who has a protected characteristic.

Perceptive discrimination is where an individual is directly discriminated against or harassed based on a perception that they have a particular protected characteristic when they don't, in fact, have that protected characteristic.

Third-party harassment occurs where an employee is harassed and the harassment is related to a protected characteristic, by third parties.

Victimisation occurs where an employee is subjected to a detriment, such as being denied a training opportunity or a promotion because they made or supported a complaint or raised a grievance under the Equality Act 2010, or because they are suspected of doing so. However, an employee is not protected from victimisation if they acted maliciously or made or supported an untrue complaint.

Failure to make reasonable adjustments is where a physical feature or a provision, criterion or practice puts a disabled person at a substantial disadvantage compared with someone who does not have that protected characteristic and the employer has failed to make reasonable adjustments to enable the disabled person to overcome the disadvantage.

Equal opportunities in employment

The council will avoid unlawful discrimination in all aspects of employment including recruitment, promotion, opportunities for training, pay and benefits, discipline and selection for redundancy.

Recruitment

Person and job specifications will be limited to those requirements that are necessary for the effective performance of the job. Candidates for employment or promotion will be assessed objectively against the requirements for the job, taking account of any reasonable adjustments that may be required for candidates with a disability. Disability and personal or home commitments will not form the basis of employment decisions except where necessary.

Working practices

The council will consider any possible indirectly discriminatory effect of its standard working practices, including the number of hours to be worked, the times at which these are to be worked and the place at which work is to be done, when considering requests for variations to these standard working practices and will refuse such requests only if the council considers it has good reasons, unrelated to any protected characteristic, for doing so. The council will comply with its obligations in relation to statutory requests for contract variations. The council will also make reasonable adjustments to its standard working practices to overcome barriers caused by disability.

Equal opportunities monitoring

The council will monitor the ethnic, sex/gender and age composition of the existing workforce and of applicants for jobs (including promotion), and the number of people with disabilities within these groups, and will consider and take any appropriate action to address any problems that may be identified as a result of the monitoring process.

The council treats personal data collected for reviewing equality and diversity in accordance with the data protection policy. Information about how data is used and the basis for processing is provided in the council's privacy notices.

Dignity at work

The council has a separate dignity at work policy concerning issues of bullying and harassment on any ground, and how complaints of this type will be dealt with.

People not employed by the council

The council will not discriminate unlawfully against those using or seeking to use the services provided by the council.

You should report any bullying or harassment by suppliers, visitors or others to the council who will take appropriate action.

Training and prevention

The council will provide training in or raise awareness of equal opportunities to those likely to be involved in recruitment or other decision making where equal opportunities issues are likely to arise.

The council will provide training to or raise awareness of all staff engaged to work at the council to help them understand their rights and responsibilities under the dignity at work policy and what they can do to help create a working environment free of bullying and harassment.

We will take active steps to try to prevent third-party harassment of staff. If any third-party harassment of staff occurs, we will take steps to remedy any complaints and to prevent it happening again. Action may include warning the harasser about their behaviour, banning them from our premises, reporting any criminal acts to the police, and sharing information with full Council.

Your responsibilities

Every employee is required to assist the council to meet its commitment to provide equal opportunities in employment and avoid unlawful discrimination. Employees can be held personally liable as well as, or instead of, the council for any act of unlawful discrimination. Employees who commit serious acts of harassment may be guilty of a criminal offence.

Acts of discrimination, harassment, bullying or victimisation against employees or customers are disciplinary offences and will be dealt with under the council's disciplinary procedure. Discrimination, harassment, bullying or victimisation may constitute gross misconduct and could lead to dismissal without notice.

Grievances

If you consider that you may have been unlawfully discriminated against, you should use the council's grievance procedure to make a complaint. If your complaint involves bullying or harassment, the grievance procedure is modified as set out in the dignity at work policy.

The council will take any complaint seriously and will seek to resolve any grievance that it upholds. You will not be penalised for raising a grievance, even if your grievance is not upheld, unless your complaint is both untrue and made in bad faith.

Monitoring and review

This policy will be monitored periodically by the council to judge its effectiveness and will be updated in accordance with changes in the law.

This is a non-contractual procedure which will be reviewed from time to time.

GUIDANCE FOR USING THE EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY POLICY

Notes

This is an example policy that should be adjusted to reflect the procedures and policy of the council. It is important that any commitment made in the policy is applied in practice.

1. Green Book terms

The Green Book sets out practical principles that councils can adopt and acknowledges that local councils will need to select the appropriate measures to match their circumstances.

The guidance covers:

- Developing and action plan to establish and monitor progress
- Recruitment and Selection Procedures
- Training
- Pay, Grading and Conditions of Service
- Dealing with Harassment

Guidance

Where there is text in [square brackets] this part may be updated or be deleted if not relevant. An alternative option may have been provided.

Important notice

This is an example of an employment policy designed for a small council adhering to statutory minimum requirements and does not constitute legal advice. As with all policies it should be consistent with your terms and conditions of employment.

This document was commissioned by the National Association of Local Councils (NALC) in 2019 for the purpose of its member councils and county associations. Every effort has been made to ensure that the contents of this document are correct at time of publication. NALC cannot accept responsibility for errors, omissions and changes to information subsequent to publication.

This document has been written by the Worknest HR – a company that provides HR advice and guidance to town and parish councils. Please contact them on 01403 240 205 for information about their services.

CCTV Provision – Uffculme

Background

Over the past 3 years, there have been occurrences of antisocial behaviour within Uffculme, including the areas of the village of Highland Terrace Playpark, the public toilets and The Square. In the case of two of the arson instances¹ to the Highland Terrace areas (play park and public toilets), the police were unable to proceed with their investigations due to lack of CCTV evidence being available. Lower level of crime include vandalism, by way of graffiti and antisocial behaviour, include groups of youth congregating, which results in parishioner concern.

In December 2024, a public consultation took place to gain an understanding of the parishioners' feelings towards the use of CCTV in public areas. During the consultation window, 135 responses were received, detailing a majority (88.63%) concerned about antisocial behaviour within the village and overall support for the installation of CCTV (87.41%)².

In September 2025, the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) opened up expressions of interest for those seeking financial support to install or upgrade CCTV systems, which Uffculme Parish Council responded to (as per item 25.11.09).

In December 2025, Uffculme Parish Council were advised that it has been successful in the application for £8,000, for the sole purpose of purchasing and installing the CCTV to improve safety, security and crime prevention.

Locations

It is necessary to have a base location, as well as two additional sites within the village, in order to enable the signal to travel from Highland Terrace to The Square, the following locations are suggested:

Bowling Club

The Clerk has gained confirmation from the Bowling Club that they are in agreement for the recording equipment to be located in the plant room, which is located to the side of the public toilets (locked cupboard) and for the Bowling Club to provide the electricity to power the supply. The Bowling Club have also confirmed that they would require a camera to be situated to the main gates of the grounds.

Men's Club

The Clerk has gained confirmation from the Men's Club that they are in agreement for a camera and transmitter to be installed on the Men's Club building, to provide visual cover of the play park and boost a signal to The Square.

¹ October 2023 – arson to bench at play park / November 2024 – arson to public toilets and play park bins

² <https://www.uffculmeparishcouncil.gov.uk/cctv>

Number 11

The Clerk has met with the owners of Number 11 and has discussed the details of using the building for the final transmitter location, as well as the main cameras to cover The Square. The property owner are supportive of having the equipment on the building, and would like an indication of cost for electricity and assurances that the equipment could be removed in the future, if the building was ever to change hands (in the event that the purchaser did not want the cameras on the building). The Clerk will provide this information.

Quotations

It is confirmed that the Council has a legal power to spend on CCTV³.

The Clerk has approached a number of CCTV providers within a 50 mile radius of Uffculme and, in line with the Uffculme Parish Council Financial Regulations, has received 3 fixed price quotations. An overview summary of the 3 providers is shown below:

Supplier	System Type	Cameras	Wireless	Recorder & Storage	Support / Maintenance	Total Cost incl. VAT
A	Hikvision 4MP	7 cameras	5GHz TP-Link	4-channel NVR, 8TB/ 16TB optional	Optional £14/month	£4,642.45 £5,511.24
B	Dahua 6MP	7 cameras	60GHz Tachyon	16-channel NVR, 10TB included	12-month warranty, remote diagnostics	£6,466.49
C	Dahua 5MP/6MP	11 cameras	TX/RX wireless beams	16-channel NVR, 10TB included	Optional £200/yr	£6,668.04

Wireless Systems

Research has been carried out to summarise the key differences between the three wireless options presented as part of the quotation process and these are shown below:

60 GHz Tachyon – this option gives reliability, stability and bandwidth within residential areas. This is because it avoids using the 2.4/5GHz Wi-Fi routes, minimising potential interference from household internet and television signals

TX/RX Wireless Beams – this technology enables a stronger link than lower level Wi-Fi options, although has the potential to drop connection if any trees or similar block the line of sight. It is best used for short distance links.

5 GHz TP-Link – this technology is a basic level option, where budget constraints are in place. When linking across longer distances, this Wi-Fi offering can become easily blocked, causing signal loss, transmission issues and issues with the quality of the recordings.

³ Power - Local Government and Rating Act 1997 s.31 / Duty - Crime and Disorder Act 1998 s.17

Data Protection and GDPR

The council will act as a “Data Controller” and it will be necessary to complete a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) risk assessment before installation takes place⁴. The footage will be stored for a maximum of 30 days and requests for footage will be securely handled. In order to ensure public transparency, signs will be erected in the affected areas, stating that CCTV is in operation (along with the council’s contact details). The footage will be accessible only by the Police, upon request, for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences...⁵

Additional Costs:

There will be additional costs associated with the installation of the CCTV system, to include the provision of electricity sockets to each of the 3 locations. It will be necessary for an electrician to be instructed separately to the CCTV providers and the cost will be covered within the CCTV grant award monies.

Recommendation:

Given the advanced wireless technology proposed, and the camera level as requested (with the ability to expand in the future, if needed), it is recommended to accept the quotation from supplier B.

⁴ [UK General Data Protection Regulation \(UK GDPR\)](#), article 35

⁵ Data Protection Act 2018, part 3 s31