



Absence Management Procedure

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This procedure is linked to the school's *Absence management policy*. The division of responsibilities between managers and employees is outlined in the policy and reflected in the procedural guidance that follows.
- 1.2 All employees are expected to adhere to the policy and this procedure in line with their obligations under equality legislation. Managers must ensure that all reasonable adjustments or supportive measures are considered to allow equality of access and opportunity regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability, faith or religion, gender identity, pregnancy or marital status.

2. Notification of sickness absence

- 2.1 Employees must telephone their Headteacher/CEO or other identified individual on the first day of absence. If at all possible this should be before they are due to start work. Clearly, with employees who have responsibility for a group or class of children, early notification is essential to ensure appropriate alternative arrangements can be put in place. Details of the illness and, if possible, the likely duration should be given.
- 2.2 There should be clarity for employees about who they should report absence to. This could be the Headteacher/CEO or some other identified individual, e.g. Cover Manager. Employees should also know who to contact in the absence of the Headteacher/CEO or other identified individual. The process for reporting sickness absence would normally be contained within the absence management procedure, which should contain explicit information about who and when the employee should contact.
- 2.3 The employee should make direct contact with their Headteacher/CEO or other identified individual to notify them of absence (in accordance with timescales given) and should only arrange for someone else to telephone on their behalf under exceptional circumstances (e.g. if they have lost their voice, or are in hospital etc). In these exceptional circumstances, where initial notification comes from someone other than the employee, the employee must make direct contact with their Headteacher/CEO or other designated individual as soon they are well enough to do so.
- 2.4 If the employee has started work but has had to leave early due to sickness then they should ensure that the Headteacher/CEO or line manager is informed that they have left work due to illness.
- 2.5 If the employee believes that their absence may have been caused or made worse by their work, they should inform their Headteacher/CEO or line manager who will arrange for an Incident Report Form to be completed. Failure to inform the Headteacher/CEO or line manager of absence from work may lead to that absence being considered as unauthorised. This may result in possible disciplinary action or loss of pay unless there are exceptional personal circumstance.
- 2.6 The Headteacher/CEO or other identified individual must ensure that their payroll provider is notified of the absence.
- 2.7 An absent Headteacher must take steps to inform the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)/ Chair of Governors of their absence and to ensure their Deputy Headteacher or other senior member of staff is aware that they will not be attending work.

3. Certification

- 3.1 Every absence must be certified to ensure prompt and correct payment of contractual and statutory sick pay and to ensure that accurate records are maintained. Failure to comply with the certification procedures, without good reason, will result in loss of sick pay and possibly disciplinary action.
- 3.2 Should an absence continue into a school holiday, it is important that the employee notify the Headteacher/CEO during the school closure of continued sickness absence and provide appropriate certification (where applicable) until the date at which they are declared fit to return to work.

3.3 Self certification

Absence of up to seven calendar days can be 'self-certified' by the employee, i.e. the individual certifies that they are unfit to work.

3.4 **Medical certification**

Absence of more than seven calendar days must be certified for Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) purposes. In these cases, the employee must consult a doctor and obtain a Statement of Fitness for Work or Med 10 form, which they must immediately send to their Headteacher/CEO as soon as possible.

3.5 The employee may present one of the following: -

- **Statement of Fitness for Work** - This will advise that the employee is either not fit for work or that they may be fit for work with some modifications/adjustments.
- **Med 10 medical statement** - A yellow form issued by a hospital to confirm an employee is, or has been, in hospital.
- A certificate from a health care professional (physiotherapist, psychologist, etc.) where the employee is receiving treatment through a NHS pathway with little involvement from doctors. The certificate should clearly identify the name, address and specialty of the health care professional. A certificate from this source should be judged on its individual merits.

3.6 Where there is continuing sickness absence, the employee must submit to their Headteacher/CEO concurrent medical certificates to cover the whole period of the sickness absence (including times of school closure).

3.7 The employee must ensure that appropriate and timely medical certificates are forwarded to their Headteacher/CEO. The Headteacher/CEO must take reasonable action to pursue medical certificates where they have not been submitted and ensure that employees are aware of the consequences of non-submission.

3.8 **Return to work certification**

If the employee has been sick for more than 28 days the employee must provide a Statement of Fitness to Work which states that they are fit to return and under what circumstances.

4. **Recording absence**

4.1 All employees and their Headteacher/CEO must complete a *Sickness absence report form (SA1) F313* for any period of sickness absence. Potentially, a school/Trust could have alternative reporting arrangements but they should ensure that the areas covered by the Sickness absence report form are included in any system.

4.2 The Sickness absence report form contains 6 parts:-

- *Part 1 – Notification of absence* - When the individual reports their absence (see 4.1 above) the Headteacher/CEO should complete Part 1 of the Sickness Absence Report Form SA1. The Headteacher/CEO should also complete an Incident Report Form if the employee states that their absence is work-related.
- *Part 2 – Absences of one week or less* - If the absence is expected to be seven calendar days or less the Headteacher/CEO should retain the SA1 form. When the employee returns to work they should complete Part 2 of the form and the Headteacher/CEO should complete Part 4. The completed SA1 form should then be retained on the employee's file with appropriate notification being sent to the payroll provider. If NCC payroll is the payroll provider the monthly *Staff absence return form F213o* can be used.
- *Part 3 – Absences greater than one week* - Once it is known that the individual is going to be on sick leave for more than seven consecutive calendar days the Headteacher/CEO should complete Parts 3 and 4 of the SA1 form. The Headteacher/CEO should send the appropriate notification of the continued absence to their payroll provider. NCC payroll customers can use the monthly *Staff absence return form F213o*.
- *Part 4 – To be completed by the line manager on return to work* - The Headteacher/CEO must complete Part 4 of the SA1 after any period of absence, however long or short, as above.
- *Part 5 – Receipt of evidence for Fitness for work* – Part 5 of the SA1 should be used to record details of Statement of Fitness for work, Med 10 form.
- *Part 6 – Record of working days absent* - Part 5 of the SA1 should be used to record details the actual working days absent and hours lost. Part 6 must be completed for any period of sickness absence, including any part days absent.

4.3 **Medical certificates**

The Headteacher or other identified individual should ensure that copies of medical certificates are sent to their payroll provider as they are received, i.e. not retained until the person returns to work. The original should be retained on the employee's personal file in school.

4.4 **School/Trust specific recording of absence**

School/Trusts will have their own systems for recording employee absence often using computerised databases/spreadsheets. The requirements under 4.1 will be additional to those specific recording procedures.

5. **Maintaining contact during sickness absence**

5.1 When an employee is absent from work due to sickness, maintaining contact is key to facilitating a successful return to work. It is important that the Headteacher/CEO is kept informed of the employee's progress in order to:

- ensure that appropriate cover is provided and service delivery is maintained,
- receive an update on progress and recovery.
- ensure the employee knows when they must supply medical certificates.
- explain and try to provide any support that may improve the employee's health or facilitate their return.
- ensure the employee does not feel isolated, vulnerable, out of touch and undervalued which may have a subsequent adverse effect on both physical and mental health.
- ensure the employee is kept up-to-date of news about the workplace.
- determine any adjustments that may aid a return to work.
- discuss support such as Occupational Health.

5.2 The employee should maintain regular telephone contact with their Headteacher/CEO during the early stage of sickness absence. The frequency and method of contact should be agreed when the employee first reports their absence as this will vary depending on the individual circumstances of each case e.g. when medical information/updates are available. As a general rule, over a five working day period, it would be expected that the employee should make contact with their Headteacher/CEO on two occasions. Where the employee fails to maintain contact as expected or agreed, then the Headteacher/CEO should contact the employee and request that contact be maintained.

5.3 Headteacher/CEOs should not put off making contact or delegate it to someone else, unless there are good reasons for doing so, for example if other contact arrangements have been agreed with the individual. Where the absence of an employee is claimed to be the result of tensions between them and the Headteacher/CEO, attempts to identify mechanisms for contact must be made and this could be through a colleague or trade union contact. Even where tensions exist, the employee has a statutory obligation to keep the school informed of their absence and to provide appropriate certification.

5.4 Difficult subjects or unwelcome news should not be avoided but should be handled sensitively. Headteacher/CEOs should take care not to make inappropriate comments such as colleagues being under pressure because of the employee's absence.

5.5 **Methods of maintaining contact**

Each case needs to be treated individually and with sensitivity. The approach taken with an employee who is absent due to planned, straightforward surgery is likely to be very different from a situation where the timescales or likelihood of return is unknown. In these circumstances the employee may feel isolated and anxious that their job is at risk.

5.6 In the majority of cases, ongoing contact during long-term sickness absence will take place by phone. However, other methods may be mutually agreed, for example:

- by letter or e-mail
- meeting with other colleagues for lunch

- maintaining contact with the team (e.g. social events)
- keeping the employee up-to-date by sending them regular newsletters
- therapeutic return to work programmes (see 17 below).

5.7 Whatever contact arrangements are decided upon, they should always be agreed with the individual, be flexible, regular and confidential.

5.8 **What if the employee resists contact or refuses to engage in discussion about their absence?**

Normally, it is the employee's responsibility to keep the Headteacher/CEO informed about their absence. One aspect of the Headteacher/CEO's role is to ensure such discussions are handled sensitively. When an employee fails to do so, it would be appropriate for the Headteacher/CEO to take the initiative. Some employees, however, may request no contact or simply refuse contact. This reluctance may be due to low level anxieties that can be overcome through a supportive conversation. There may, however, be issues that the employee does not wish to discuss with their Headteacher/CEO, such as gender specific medical conditions, or when the illness is the direct result of work place stress (particularly relationship issues), where the thought of such contact may exacerbate their symptoms.

5.9 If an employee refuses to speak to their Headteacher/CEO and no suitable alternative arrangement can be made, then advice should be sought from the HR provider. If an employee refuses contact they must explain the reason for this, which if necessary may be done in writing, or via another person (e.g. trade union representative or work colleague). In these circumstances, the representative working directly with the Headteacher/CEO should be able to facilitate some arrangement whereby necessary information can be exchanged.

5.10 **What if the employee feels they are not fit to maintain contact?**

If the employee states they are not fit to maintain contact or discuss their situation, advice should be sought from the HR provider, with a view to obtaining guidance from Occupational Health on the possible medical reasons for this.

6. Short term sickness absence

6.1 A short term sickness absence may be anything from one day, self-certificated through to a longer period of absence up to 28 days which would be covered by a Statement of Fitness for Work.

6.2 Generally, short term sickness absence will involve the following:-

- employee notifies absence (see 2 above)
- employee maintains regular contact with the school (see 5 above)
- employee provides appropriate certification (see 3 above)
- employee returns to work,
- return to work meeting is conducted
- documentation is completed.

7. Return to work meetings

7.1 Following any period of sickness absence (including absences of only one day) a meeting should take place with the employee. In this procedure, the Headteacher/CEO is identified as the person to arrange and conduct those meetings. The involvement of the Headteacher/CEO on every occasion may not be practical and may make the meeting appear more formal than it needs to be and, particularly in larger establishments, the responsibility for return to work meetings may be delegated to an appropriate line manager. Where this is the case, "Headteacher/CEO" in the following paragraphs may be replaced by "Line Manager". The main purpose of return to work meetings is to offer support and to ensure appropriate [self-] certification has been completed.

7.2 The Headteacher/CEO should arrange to meet privately with the employee, ideally on the first day back or at least within three days of the return to work. If there are operational/logistical reasons why the Headteacher/CEO cannot meet with the employee within three days of the return to work, alternative arrangements can be mutually agreed, e.g. by telephone or a later date.

7.3 *Absence - return to work discussion checklist* can be used by the Headteacher/CEO for return to work meetings. The checklist may be useful particularly where repeated absences are occurring as it brings structure to discussions and allows the collation and sharing of information relating to the absence issue.

7.4 The Headteacher/CEO should:

- hold the meeting informally but in private, face-to-face,
- create an atmosphere of trust and support,
- maintain the self-esteem of the employee,
- gather the facts and discuss any issues arising from the absence,
- address any problems that arise.

7.5 Headteacher/CEOs can contact their HR provider for further advice on how to conduct the meeting.

7.6 The purpose of the discussion is:

- to make the employee feel welcome and valued upon return,
- to ensure that the employee is really fit to return to their full duties,
- to identify the cause of the absence,
- to address any problem that may be causing, or contributing to, the absence i.e. give the Headteacher/CEO an opportunity to explore other underlying health conditions, home or work-related issues) and jointly discuss solutions to these problems,
- to ensure there is an accurate record of the absence and appropriate certification,
- update them on work developments in their absence and to agree priorities for the post absence period,
- to establish whether further absence is likely because of their medical condition or any other underlying (medical or non-medical) issue,
- to discuss whether referral to Occupational Health or other services may be necessary/beneficial and ensure the employee is aware of the Norfolk Support Line if applicable,
- to clarify any return to work arrangements and/or further review processes to show that individual's absence has been noted and, if appropriate, to confirm that, although the absence may not be the employee's fault, they do have a responsibility to do all they can to resolve the problem to ensure that absence does not recur.

7.7 **Preparation for return to work meetings**

Before conducting a return to work meeting, the Headteacher/CEO will need to think about the following issues, in addition to the areas outlined above:

- do you have the necessary paperwork, copies of correspondence or OH report (where appropriate)?
- analyse the attendance record, is there evidence of an increase in frequency or a pattern to the absence?
- what areas need to be explored? (e.g. causes for any pattern of absence, adjustments to the workplace)

As with all meetings, ensure that enough time has been allocated for the meeting and that there will be no interruptions.

7.8 **Outcomes of return to work meetings**

- Have all the issues identified during planning, been discussed?
- Have any further actions been agreed? e.g. additional training needs, re-induction due to changes in equipment or processes. Headteacher/CEOs should listen and take on board any comments/issues the employee has before agreeing actions.
- Ensure that the employee understands what the outcome/expectations are, e.g. in terms of expected attendance in the future, further actions that have been agreed, etc.
- Ensure that the SA1 has been completed and that the payroll provider has been notified.
- A record of the meeting should be made and retained on the employees personal file, with any agreed outcomes/actions confirm in writing to the employee.

8. Employees wishing to return but not certified as fit

- 8.1 There may be occasions when an employee is adamant that they are fit to return to work, yet their GP issues a "not fit for work" certificate. This may be because the employee has recovered faster than expected, or the doctor did not know ways in which the employee could be supported to return to work. In these circumstances a referral to Occupational Health (OH) may be appropriate. Occupational Health will liaise with the individual's GP as necessary.
- 8.2 If the OH clinician states that the employee is not fit for work, then the employee should obtain a further absence certificate from their GP.
- 8.3 If the OH clinician states that the employee is fit for work there can be no further justification for refusing to allow their return.

9. Employees not considered fit to return by the Headteacher/CEO, or where the GP's suggested modifications are unsuitable

- 9.1 Where there is disagreement between an employee and the Headteacher/CEO on the individual's fitness to return to work, an OH referral will be necessary to obtain advice which may help to resolve any disagreement. OH will contact the employee's GP as necessary to seek relevant information. Employees can be required to remain away from work on "medical suspension" until management concerns about fitness to work have been resolved. Add any such suspension will be confirmed in writing, be for a limited period of time and reviewed regularly. Such suspensions are made on contractual pay and do not count against an employee's sick leave entitlement or pay.
- 9.2 Where the employee has received a Statement of Fitness for work from their GP stating "may be fit to return to work", the individual will return to normal pay from the date of the certificate.
- 9.3 Where there is disagreement between OH and a GP on an individual's fitness to work, case law shows that employers are entitled to follow the guidance of their OH advisers.
- 9.4 If the OH clinician states the employee is not fit to work, the employee should obtain a further absence certificate from their GP.
- 9.5 If the OH clinician states the employee is fit to work, they will advise the Headteacher/CEO accordingly. If necessary, the HR provider may contact the OH clinician to discuss the matter further, on behalf of the Headteacher/CEO.

10. Trigger points within absence management

- 10.1 Employees have a contractual responsibility to be present every single day for which they are employed (which is neither a holiday nor a concession), so should aim for 100% attendance. However some absence is unavoidable so the trigger points for initiating absence management procedures are set at:
- three or more instances of sickness absence in any six-month period
 - seven or more days sickness absence within any twelve-month period
 - any other recurring recognisable patterns, such as frequent absenteeism on a Monday or Friday, or avoiding particular work tasks.

Triggers may be applied on a pro-rata basis for part-time employees.

- 10.2 It should be noted that disability related absence does not have to be discounted from sickness absence records for the purposes of trigger points. Although, consideration can be given to modifying absence triggers as a reasonable adjustment for disabled employees, if the individual case deems this appropriate. There is no requirement to take this as an automatic approach in every case, each case should be considered individually. It is important to remember that the main aim of any adjustment is to enable the employee to get back to work. However, in some cases, disability related absence may need to be discounted from the trigger points. This is where it meets the definition of disability leave and it is appropriate that disability leave is taken, rather than sickness absence. For a definition of disability leave see the school's *Leave and time off policy*.

Advice should be sought from the HR provider where an individual has persistent short term sickness absence related to a disability.

11. Persistent short term sickness absence

11.1 Generally, management of persistent short term sickness absence will involve the following:

- employee notifies absence (see 2 above),
- Headteacher/CEO reviews previous sickness absence, which identifies cause for concern and collects relevant data,
- employee returns,
- return to work interview is conducted,
- absence management meeting takes place and action agreed,
- absence management review meetings take place,
- documentation completed.

11.2 Return to work meetings

Where the Headteacher/CEO has identified that there is an issue with persistent short term sickness absence, a return to work meeting would need to take place (see 7 above). If the return to work meeting does not provide an acceptable explanation which removes these concerns, the Headteacher/CEO should inform the individual that an absence management meeting is required, outlining the concerns.

12. Absence management meetings

12.1 Advice should be sought from the HR provider prior to conducting absence management meetings. In some circumstances it may be appropriate for an HR professional to attend to support and advise the Headteacher/CEO.

12.2 Before the meeting the employee's attendance level will need to be calculated as a percentage. This is so the employee can be set a higher percentage target to reach. This can be done using the following calculation:

Part 1

Number of days contracted to work per week **X** Period of monitoring - weeks (excluding any INSET days or periods of school closure)

= number of days contracted to work during the period of monitoring

Part 2

Number of days contracted to work during the period of monitoring – Number of days the employee is absent in the period of monitoring

= number of days employee has been in attendance during the period of monitoring

Part 3

Number of days employee has been in attendance during the period of monitoring \div Number of days contracted to work during the period of monitoring **X** 100

= % of period employee has been in attendance during monitoring period.

12.3 An absence management meeting will be held with an employee to:

- discuss their absence record,
- explore the reasons for absence,
- identify areas for employer support (e.g. Occupational Health),
- ensure the employee is taking all reasonable steps to maintain personal health and well-being,
- review/update any risk assessment of their tasks/activities,
- outline attendance expectations, setting targets for improvement where appropriate,
- clarify what further action may be taken if attendance expectations are not met,
- identify any adjustments required under the Equality Act 2010.

12.4 The employee should be given 10 working days' notice of the meeting in writing. The employee is entitled to be accompanied by a companion (a Trade Union representative or work colleague), provided that this does not significantly delay the meeting from taking place.

- 12.5 The agenda of the meeting must be clearly communicated to the employee at least three working days in advance of the meeting. The employee should be allowed the opportunity to add to the agenda.
- 12.6 It is important that at this stage, the employee is made aware of the potential consequences for little or no improvement in their attendance. The consequences at review meetings could be a first written warning, followed by a final written warning and then dismissal with notice if subsequent periods of monitoring against attendance expectations does not result in sufficient improvement (see 13.9 below)
- 12.7 A record of the meeting should be kept with any outcomes detailed in writing and a copy given to the employee within 10 days.
- 12.8 A further meeting should be scheduled to review progress see 13 below. This should usually take place within 4-8 weeks, however, the timescales should be relevant to the actions agreed.

13. Absence management review meetings

- 13.1 The employee should be given 10 working days' notice of the meeting in writing. The employee is entitled to be accompanied by a companion (a Trade Union representative or work colleague), provided that this does not significantly delay the meeting from taking place.
- 13.2 This meeting will review the agreed outcomes from the previous meeting.
- 13.3 If there has been sufficient improvement in the employee's sickness absence then the school/academy can consider putting in place a further monitoring period to ensure that good attendance is sustained. If absence is satisfactory during this period the process will cease and the individual will be subject to normal sickness absence monitoring arrangements.
- 13.3.1 If the employee relapses into poor attendance levels shortly after the formal interventions have ended, then the reason for the relapse should be discussed initially at the return to work meeting to discover if there is an underlying issue which wasn't previously made clear. If the issue cannot be resolved then the school/academy may wish to consider if it is reasonable to re-start formal proceedings again. This may mean that the absence management process begins at the initial absence meeting stage or at the review meeting stage, depending on the nature of the absence. If there has been a gap of some length between the original formal proceedings ending and the 'relapse' it may not be considered reasonable to re-enter the absence management formal procedure at the later stage. In considering this the employee's attendance over time and their ability to maintain required attendance levels must be considered.
- 13.4 If there has been insufficient improvement in the employee's sickness absence at this stage, a formal sanction will normally be issued. On first review, this will be a first written warning. Under subsequent reviews this may increase to a final written warning or to dismissal with notice. Any first or final written warning will be accompanied by written attendance expectations, along with timescales and identified areas for support.
- 13.5 A record of the meeting should be kept with any outcomes detailed in writing and a copy given to the employee within 10 days.
- 13.6 Further review meetings and ultimately a final review meeting should be scheduled to review progress until the issue is resolved either through improved attendance or dismissal. The timescales for reviews should be relevant to the actions agreed.
- 13.7 There is an expectation that employees will be able to provide good attendance at work over a period of time. Whilst some absence is expected for most employees, regular poor attendance can have a significant impact on the organisation and it is acceptable for the employer to address such issues through effective management. Case law states that in poor attendance cases, an employee should be cautioned before a dismissal decision is taken. The process of target setting followed by review and the issuing of warnings (first warning, final warning, dismissal) contributes to ensuring such situations are managed reasonably in employment terms.

14. Appeals against sanctions

Where an employee appeals against a sanction, they must put their grounds of appeal in writing to the Headteacher/CEO within 10 working days of receiving the decision in writing. They must state the reasons for

the appeal and they will be required to specify whether it relates to the facts of the matter, the level of sanction imposed or the way the procedure was followed.

The Headteacher/CEO will then initiate the appropriate appeals process.

15. Long term sickness absence

- 15.1 The longer an employee is absent, the more difficult it becomes to achieve a successful and sustained return to work. Therefore, active management of long term sickness absence is essential if a successful return to work is to be achieved. Management of long term sickness will vary depending on the individual circumstances of the case and Headteacher/CEOs should discuss these with the HR provider at the earliest opportunity.
- 15.2 Some cases of long term sickness absence will be immediately identifiable when the employee notifies the Headteacher/CEO of their absence, e.g. where the employee is undergoing surgery or has been diagnosed with a serious illness. In other cases, the absence may have initially been expected to be short term, but the person has not returned to work.
- 15.3 The long term absence management process must be initiated where an employee is absent, or is expected to be absent (e.g. signed unfit for work by their GP), for a period of 28 days or more.
- 15.4 Exceptions to this 28 day rule are sickness absence due to:
- stress
 - anxiety
 - depression
 - other mental health problems (e.g. bipolar, schizophrenia, eating disorders)
 - neurological conditions (e.g. epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease)
 - or re-occurrence of a previous condition.

In these circumstances the Headteacher/CEO should start the process when the employee has been absent, or is expected to be absent, for more than 4 weeks.

- 15.5 In the instances outlined above, the Headteacher/CEO should contact the HR provider for advice and guidance which may involve a referral to Occupational Health.
- 15.6 Teachers must be able to satisfy the Fitness to Teach Criteria as set out in *Fitness to Teach, Occupational Health Guidance for the Training and Employment of Teachers* (Appendix A). This identifies certain mental health illnesses where referral to Occupational Health is required and may, in the most severe cases, result in ill-health retirement.
- 15.7 An additional resource to Headteacher/CEOs for managing and supporting mental health issues with employees can be found at www.rethink.org

16. Maintaining contact during long term sickness absence

- 16.1 In addition to the general guidance contained in section 5 above, contact with an employee who will be off long term should include:
- agreeing what they would like colleagues to be told (and not told) about their absence, to help avoid speculation about the cause of absence.
 - the dates of any planned treatment (e.g. surgery),
 - reiterating the responsibility of the employee to ensure ongoing certification from their GP is provided to the Headteacher/CEO in a timely manner,
 - reiterating the responsibility of the employee to proactively inform their Headteacher/CEO of any periods when they will be unavailable to attend meetings or see the Occupational Health provider etc.
 - notification of any change in circumstances.
- 16.2 The Headteacher/CEO should keep a record of the information given by the employee. It may also be beneficial to confirm the content and outcome of these discussions with the employee in writing within 10 days.

16.3 Ongoing contact arrangements should be discussed and agreed with the employee but will vary depending upon the individual circumstances of each case. As a general rule the employee should make contact with their Headteacher/CEO at least fortnightly. Where the employee fails to maintain contact, then the Headteacher/CEO should contact the employee within a further fortnight to request that contact be maintained.

17. Preparation for a return to work (long term absence)

17.1 In some cases, it will be clear when the employee will return to work and that their fitness to perform their duties will be unaffected. In other cases, the situation may be more complex.

17.2 The Headteacher/CEO is responsible for planning for the employees return to work, which should include the following advice obtained from an Occupational Health referral:

- identification and assessment of the employee's condition and prognosis,
- identification of the timescales,
- identification of potential obstacles to a return to work,
- identification and exploration of possible temporary or permanent adjustments e.g. change in duties, working hours, home working.

17.3 It may be beneficial to meet informally with the employee and/or their union representation at an early stage to identify any issues or obstacles.

17.4 Return to work planning meetings

The return to work plan should be agreed with the employee, at a face-to-face meeting if at all possible.

17.5 The employee may be accompanied by a companion (Trade Union representative or work colleague) at any meeting to discuss a recovery/return to work plan. In some circumstances it may be appropriate for an HR Consultant to attend the meeting to support and advise the Headteacher/CEO.

17.6 The meeting should start with discussion about and agreement on the accuracy of medical advice received from Occupational Health and consideration given as to whether further medical advice should be sought.

17.7 The agreed return to work plan should identify:

- any risk assessments that have been conducted or need to be conducted,
- the impact of their medical condition on their capability, or ability to perform their normal duties,
- any changes to duties, hours, workplace environment or location of work; and whether these changes are temporary or permanent,
- the length of any phased return to work,
- whether temporary redeployment is necessary,
- arrangements for reviewing the return to work,
- further medical advice to be sought from Occupational Health.

17.8 The agreed return to work plan should be retained on the employee's personal file and a copy should be given to the employee. Any review meetings identified should be arranged with those concerned.

18. Therapeutic return to work

18.1 A therapeutic return to work should not be confused with a phased return to work as described below. A therapeutic return to work is a medical intervention designed to assist recovery, e.g. the individual is not yet fit enough to return to work, even on a phased return to work, but visiting the workplace would be beneficial. For this reason, employees continue to receive sick pay.

18.2 Examples of what may be included in a therapeutic return to work are:

- visiting the office to speak to the Headteacher/CEO and/or colleagues,
- attending team meetings,
- carrying out basic tasks unrelated to their normal duties.

18.3 A therapeutic return to work will not be relevant in all circumstances and should have a clear health-related purpose. Therefore, advice on individual cases should be sought from Occupational Health, via the normal referral process.

19. Phased return to work

19.1 A phased return to work is where an employee returns to work on reduced hours (usually no less than 50% of their normal working commitment), gradually increasing up to their normal working hours over a specified period of time (normally six weeks or less).

19.2 A phased return can help an employee to acclimatise themselves back into the work routine and work tasks, whilst also checking that they are in fact fit enough to return.

19.3 A phased return also enables the employee to return to work earlier than if they were to come back only when they were capable of performing their full hours and/or duties.

19.4 A phased return is generally a period not exceeding six weeks. Longer return to work periods are only considered where there is supporting medical advice. When an employee returns to work on a phased basis they are no longer considered to be absent through sickness and they revert to their normal contractual full pay for the period of the phased return, irrelevant of hours worked.

19.5 Support for funding the phased return to work may be available dependant upon the level of sickness insurance cover taken out by the school.

19.6 When considering changes to work arrangements, terms such as 'light duties only' must be avoided. If 'light duties' have been advised by the individual's GP, an OH referral will be necessary. The context of the referral will normally be to identify what an individual is unable to do due to medical reasons, rather than what they are able to do.

19.7 Review meetings

As detailed above, the return to work plan must identify the timescales at which individual's progress must be reviewed.

19.8 Regular meetings should take place as planned and the return to work plan should be updated at each meeting to identify areas of progress and non-progress, as well as any further actions agreed.

19.9 When an employee has successfully resumed their full duties/hours, this should be recorded by the Headteacher/CEO by issuing a letter to the employee with a copy retained on their personal file.

19.10 If it becomes clear that the employee will not return to full duties within the expected timescales, the Headteacher/CEO should contact the HR provider for further advice. In most circumstances a referral to OH will be necessary to inform the process.

19.11 Where there is concern and/or medical evidence that the employee will not be fit to return to full duties/contracted hours within a reasonable timescale, the Headteacher/CEO should contact the HR provider for advice about other options before any discussions with employees take place. These options might be:

- a temporary or permanent adjustment to duties or hours,
- medical redeployment,
- termination of employment.

20. Temporary/permanent adjustment to duties/hours

20.1 Where medical advice supports a temporary/permanent adjustment to duties/hours the Headteacher/CEO needs to explore whether this can be accommodated within the staffing structure of the school, e.g. can a job share be accommodated to enable an employee to reduce from full time to part time.

20.2 Depending on arrangements for delegation of decision making, the circumstances of the case may need to be discussed by the Headteacher/CEO with the appropriate Governors Committee (or CEO in Academy Trusts) to formalise any structural change.

20.3 The HR provider should be notified of any change to an employee's contract of employment.

21. Medical redeployment

21.1 Where changes in hours or duties cannot be accommodated or have been unsuccessful, it may be necessary to consider alternative employment for an employee. This could include:

- temporary or permanent redeployment to another post within the school/Trust,
- search for suitable alternative employment at another school or within the Trust.

21.2 Where a search for suitable alternative employment at another school or within the Trust is agreed, this will be managed through the HR provider and will take the following into consideration:

- type of post,
- working pattern, e.g. hours or days,
- geographical area,
- agreed timescale for search.

21.3 If medical redeployment cannot be successfully achieved then the option of terminating the contract of employment needs to be considered.

22. Termination of employment

22.1 The HR provider should be involved in advising the Headteacher/CEO on any case where ending someone's employment is a possible outcome to ensure appropriate procedures are followed and that is dealt with effectively and sensitively.

22.2 Resignation

The employee may choose to resign from their employment due to their ill health. Although this is their personal choice to give notice, the following issues should be carefully considered and advice sought from the HR provider prior to accepting the resignation:

- the employee may have a disability recognised under the Equality Act and subsequently claim discrimination due to failure to consider reasonable adjustments,
- the employee may claim constructive dismissal,
- the employee may not be aware they are eligible for their pension benefits, i.e. ill-health retirement, or voluntary early retirement.

22.3 Retirement

Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

An employee can decide to retire and draw their pension on a phased or flexible basis or have access to reduced pension benefits if they are aged over 55 and have at least two years membership in the scheme. Employees should contact the scheme for further details and pension estimates.

Teachers' Pensions

To qualify for retirement benefits, an employee must normally have at least two years' pensionable service, after 5 April 1988 or five years at any time. More information on the types of retirement available can be found on the Teachers' Pensions website.

22.4 Ill health retirement

Ill health retirement must be supported by the Occupational Health provider before any application or process of releasing pension benefits can commence.

22.4.1 Teachers

Teaching staff are required to apply for ill health retirement to Teachers' Pensions at Darlington. Application forms will need to be completed by the employee, along with their GP/Consultant as appropriate, as well as the Occupational Health provider. The HR provider will advise the employee and Headteacher/CEO throughout this process as well as providing the appropriate forms for completion.

To satisfy the criteria for ill health retirement, it is necessary for the employee to demonstrate that the medical condition renders them incapable of teaching either full or part time and that despite appropriate treatment, the incapacity is likely to be permanent, e.g. until normal retirement age.

There are two tiers of ill health retirement for teachers:-

- Tier 1 - the employee is permanently incapable of continuing in teaching and is not able to undertake work of any kind before normal retirement age. In this case the employee will receive an enhancement to the service they have accrued in the Teachers' Pension Scheme.
- Tier 2 - the employee is permanently incapable of continuing in teaching but is able to undertake work of a different nature. In this case the employee will not receive an enhancement but they will receive benefits based upon their accrued service in the Teachers' Pension Scheme.

22.4.2 *Non-teaching staff*

For employees covered by the Local Government Pension Scheme, entitlement to ill-health retirement must be considered by the employer. An OH Physician view must be obtained ahead of the employer taking a decision, in the light of the OH recommendation, as to whether an award should be made. In academy trusts, the Scheme of Delegation should indicate who has authority to take this decision.

It should be noted that for support staff, an ill-health retirement award must be combined with a dismissal. Such dismissals will include the entitlement for the individual to receive their full notice pay entitlement in accordance with their contract and conditions of service. Whilst there is no direct cost to the school budget for the ill health retirement pension, the notice pay will be funded by the school.

Whenever significant ill-health is a factor in consider the possible termination of employment, consideration should be given to whether or not ill-health retirement is an option.

There are three tiers of ill health retirement for non-teaching staff:

- Tier 1 – there is no reasonable prospect of obtaining gainful employment before the age 65. Ill health benefits are based on the membership the employee would have had if they had stayed in the LGPS until age 65.
- Tier 2 – likely to be able to obtain gainful employment before age 65 but not within three years. Ill health benefits will be based on membership built up to the date of leaving plus 25% of the prospective membership from leaving to age 65.
- Tier 3 – likely to be able to obtain gainful employment within three years but not straight away. Ill health benefits will be based on membership at leaving with no enhancement at all. Payment of the benefits will be stopped after three years or earlier if the employee is in 'gainful employment' or becomes capable of undertaking such employment. When payments of benefits are discontinued under tier 3, the individual will be treated as a pension member with deferred benefits.

22.5 **Mutual termination**

Where the employer and the employee mutually agree that the employment should cease this is not a dismissal and no notice is required on either side. However, a date when the employment will cease, along with any other specific details, must be mutually agreed. Any mutual termination agreement should be confirmed in writing.

22.6 **Dismissal**

There will be occasions where the option of dismissal will need to be considered. Employees should be aware from previous conversations that it is being considered. This option should only be considered after all

other options to retain the employee have been exhausted and the individual facts of the case have been considered thoroughly.

The fact that occupational sick pay is no longer being paid is not in itself a fair reason for dismissal. It is also not necessary to wait until occupational sick pay has expired or is about to expire before dismissing the employee.

Capability dismissal is where the employee's ill health means that they are unable to continue to undertake their duties.

Dismissal for some other substantial reason is where there has been frequent intermittent absence. Here the primary reason for dismissal is not related to the employee's incapacity on health grounds but their inability to undertake their duties because they fail to attend work regularly enough.

22.7 Right of appeal against dismissal

Dismissals will be carried out in accordance with the school/Trust's dismissal procedure. This includes a right of appeal. While any appeal process is pending, normal occupational sick pay arrangements and entitlements as outlined in Appendix A of the Sickness absence management model policy will continue to apply, where any entitlement remains.

23. Data Protection

The school/Trust processes any personal data collected during the absence management procedure in accordance with its data protection policy. Any data collected is held securely and accessed by, and disclosed to, individuals only for the purposes of completing the absence management procedure. Inappropriate access or disclosure of employee data constitutes a data breach and should be reported in accordance with the school/Trust's data protection policy immediately. It may also constitute a disciplinary offence, which will be dealt with under the school/Trust's disciplinary procedure.

24. Associated documents

- Absence management model policy P313
- Sickness absence report form (SA1) F313
- Sickness absence report form – long term (SA3) F313b
- Fit note guidance G313d
- Improving attendance – information for employees G313e
- Staff absence return form F213o

Appendix A – Extract from the Fitness to Teach, Occupational Health Guidance for the Training and Employment of Teachers

Criteria for assessment of fitness

To be able to undertake teaching duties safely and effectively, it is essential that individual teachers: -

- Have the health and well-being necessary to deal with the specific types of teaching and associated duties (adjusted, as appropriate) in which they are engaged.
- Are able to communicate effectively with children, parents and colleagues.
- Possess sound judgement and insight.
- Remain alert at all times.
- Can respond to pupils' needs rapidly and effectively.
- Are able to manage classes.
- Do not constitute any risk to the health, safety or well-being of children in their care.
- Can, where disabilities exist, be enabled by reasonable adjustments to meet these criteria.

The decision on fitness should be considered using the above criteria and should be based on an individual's ability to satisfy those criteria in relation to all duties undertaken as part of their specific post and in relation to all of the individual's health problems.