



Staff Code of Conduct

(Guidelines on conduct for employees)

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Linked with other policies:

- Staff Code of Conduct
- Capability Policy for Teaching Staff
- Capability Policy for Support Staff

Signed:

S. Day

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Version Control

Version	Date of review/change(s)	Page and paragraphs affected	Summary of update
V2	July 2022	P7	Additional examples of Dishonesty and Misconduct
		P7 Off-duty misconduct	2 additional points: - social contact with students - acting in an inappropriate manner towards children to such an extent that it could children
		P7-8	Paragraph added: Misconduct which raises safeguarding concerns (from KCSIE 2021 update)
		P10	Removed appendix 1 'table of changes' as these relate to the model policy
V2	February 2023	P9 Appendix A	Amendments made regarding when allegations are made.
	November 2023	P8 ('gross misconduct')	NCC changed to All Saints School
V3	June 2024	Title page	Added: Guidelines on conduct for employees

1. Introduction

1.1 These guidelines, with examples, set out the types of conduct which would be considered unacceptable for school-based employees. These constitute the “Disciplinary Rules” which the Advisory Board has adopted.

1.2 There are several rules dealing with particular situations (for example, reporting sickness and taking leave) and some particular types of work also have special rules applying to them. All employees are expected to know and to follow rules which apply to them. If an employee is unsure which rules apply to them or are unclear about the meaning of any rule, they should seek clarification from the Headteacher (or a Director where the employee is the Headteacher).

2. Misconduct

There are two categories of misconduct - gross misconduct and general misconduct. These are outlined below.

3. Gross misconduct

This means that the employee does something that the Directors are entitled to regard as a fundamental breach of the employee’s contract of employment. If an employee did something like this, the Directors could not allow them to remain at work.

Any employee suspected of committing an act of gross misconduct may be suspended, with full pay (making the decision to suspend is subject to considerations by the Headteacher/decision maker to determine if suspension is necessary). If, after proper investigation, under the disciplinary procedure, it was decided that the employee had committed an act of gross misconduct, they would be summarily dismissed without further warning, unless there were exceptional mitigating circumstances.

The list of examples below is not intended to be exhaustive and offences of similar seriousness would receive the same treatment:

- Failure to comply with the duty to report known cases of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in under 18 year old girls. [Read procedural information on Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation on gov.uk.](#)
- Serious breach of the ‘*Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings*’. [Read the guidance document.](#)

Examples of which would include: -

- Abusing the position of trust, such as using status and standing to form or promote relationships which are of a sexual nature or may become so.
- Sexual contact, such as any form of communication with a child or young person which could be interpreted as sexually suggestive or provocative.
- Physical contact, such as assault on a student.
- Accessing inappropriate images using the School’s equipment or misuse of images of students.

- Dishonesty

Examples of which would include: -

- theft of property belonging to the school, contractor, partner organisation, client, other employees, students or persons in the school's care during the course of their employment. This could include abuse of a position of trust by receiving money or gifts from vulnerable service users.
- deliberate falsification of timesheets, expense claims, claims for financial gain.
- demanding or accepting monies or other consideration as an inducement for the use of the school's property, placing of orders/contracts contrary to established financial procedures or the showing of favour on behalf of the school.
- acceptance of any gift or reward for the performance of official duties unless specifically authorised by the Headteacher or regarded by them as appropriate in the circumstances.
- false, malicious or frivolous allegations or disclosures (whistleblowing)
- false statements made when applying for appointment, especially, but not exclusively, in respect of qualifications which are a stated requirement of employment or which result in financial gain.
- false statements made or failing to declare information that is required by statute and, through that, gaining an advantage e.g. shared parental leave and pay, childcare (disqualification) regulations 2009 etc.
- failure to disclose unspent criminal convictions (or, in respect of posts exempt under the terms of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1975, any conviction, irrespective of whether spent or not and whether incurred before or after appointment). This could include police cautions which form part of a criminal record, covert recording of any meetings or proceedings, including disciplinary and grievance hearings and appeals.

- Deliberate and significant refusal to carry out a reasonable, lawful, and safe instruction or the normal duties of the post which constitute a fundamental feature of the job particularly, but not exclusively, where this causes a risk to the safety of others or has a negative impact on the education of students.

- Gross negligence – a serious failure to exercise proper skill and/or care, for example misconduct undertaken with actual appreciation of the risks involved and/or serious disregard of or indifference to an obvious risk, bordering on recklessness. An example of this could be where an individual employed in a management position fails to fulfil their specific duties as outlined in the school Health and Safety policy to ensure the safety of others.

- Infringements of safety rules or other negligent actions, which place the health and safety of the employee or other persons at serious risk.

Examples of which would include: -

- in identified 'no smoking' areas containing combustible, inflammable or explosive materials.
- driving a school vehicle in a reckless manner that leads, or could have led to otherwise avoidable serious injury or death of other persons.
- being unfit to perform duties satisfactorily as a result of taking alcohol or drugs not in accordance with medical advice. This would particularly relate to: -
 - employees while in charge of machinery, vehicles etc.
 - employees who are responsible for clients, school students, persons in care or members of the public.

- Wilful unauthorised disclosure of information or misuse of a position of trust in a manner which could be harmful to the school, its students, or employees, or for financial or other gain.

Examples of which would include: -

- the misuse of personal information on employees, school students or their families, clients etc.
- a failure to disclose a personal interest where an employee in a position of trust could enable a third party to make gain as a result of the employee's influence.

- Serious misuse of the school's property, including computers, telephones.

Examples of which would include:

- inappropriate use of the Internet. Examples of this would include excessive use, accessing, posting (i.e. on Facebook) or downloading pornographic or other unsuitable material, publishing anything that may breach the equality act e.g. anything considered sexist, racist, ageist, homophobic or anti-faith, conducting bullying, harassment and victimisation via social networking channels, e.g. posting photographs or offensive or threatening comments about colleagues.
- unauthorised use of software e.g. uploading software in violation of copyright or downloading any software or electronic files.
- unauthorised access or allowing others unauthorised access.
- abuse of the facility to use computers for private purposes.
- sending emails that could be reasonably construed by the recipient as offensive.
- inappropriate use or excessive use of texts, mobile telephones.

- Acts of violence or vandalism in the course of employment directed towards members of the public, clients, contractors, partner organisations, school students or employees.

Examples of which would include:

- malicious damage to property belonging to others
- actual physical violence to or assault of others.
- physically or verbally abusive or threatening behaviour towards others.

- Sexual misconduct at work, or sexual relationships with people for whom the school has a responsibility of care, by those who have contact with them, in the course of work.

Examples of which would include:

- School employees having sex on school premises.

- Unlawful discrimination or acts of victimisation or harassment on grounds of race, gender, disability, sexual orientation, age, religion or any other grounds. When investigating a racist incident, the Advisory Board will take as its starting point the Home Secretary's recommendation in the MacPherson report (1999) for such an investigation; detailed as follows: *"A racist incident is any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person."*

- Acts contravening data protection laws e.g. revealing any information that is confidential to the school/academy or any third party or disclosing personal data or information about any individual, colleague or student, which could be in breach of the data protection laws or for a purpose not originally intended or communicated or without permission of the individual (or parent/carer of the individual) to whom it relates, where consent is the legal basis for processing. Disclosure of personal details by a colleague who has information committed to

memory (e.g. names of family members, phone number, car registration) may fall outside Data Protection law but not be common knowledge. Detriment may occur if such information were to fall into the wrong hands and determination as to whether the act constitutes gross or general misconduct may hinge on the impact or potential impact on the data subject. Both data processors and data controllers can be held accountable.

All employees are expected to report suspected data breaches using the breach reporting procedures.

- Abuse of office – Senior employees may have specific contractual obligations to comply with fiduciary duties. Where this is the case, failure to follow these obligations may constitute gross misconduct.
- Off-duty misconduct

This is behaviour, which in context of the nature of the employment fundamentally undermines the Directors' confidence or trust in the employee or where there is a real risk of the school being brought into disrepute. This does not relate solely to the reputation of the school but also to the suitability of the employee continuing in their job if the misconduct relates directly to employment.

Examples of which would include: -

- any conviction involving drugs or sex.
- a conviction for theft where the employee's job involves handling cash or valuable goods, entering clients' homes or access to sensitive information.
- any conviction for violent behaviour, for example affray, harassment, assault or criminal damage.
- inappropriate use of personal web pages and blogs, for example making defamatory remarks about the school, colleagues, students, Advisors or parents, misrepresenting the school, by posting false or inaccurate statements about the work of the school, including any information, sourced from the school, which breaches copyright, publishing any material or comment that could undermine public confidence in them as employees of the school and/or in position of trust within the community.
- Acts contravening data protection laws: see para above 'off-duty misconduct' for further detail.

All employees are expected to notify their Headteacher (or Directors where the employee is the Headteacher) of any convictions incurred whilst employed, whether the offence occurred on or off duty.

General misconduct

Although this would be regarded as serious, it would not be seen as a major breach in employment relationship, and, for a first offence, a warning would normally be sufficient. Some more serious acts of misconduct might justify the issuing of a final warning in the first instance. The main purpose of any action taken by the Headteacher or Directors would be to ensure the employee modifies their future behaviour. Dismissal would normally only be appropriate where further substantial misconduct occurs beyond a final warning.

Examples of which would include:

- Less significant breaches of the '*Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings*'. [Read the guidance document.](#)
 - Physical contact, which is, non-sexual, non-violent but unnecessary and beyond insignificant.

- Dress and appearance, such as, presenting for work dressed in an inappropriate manner.
- Absenteeism and lateness:
 - failure to remain at the place of work during school sessions or working hours without sufficient cause for absence (e.g. attendance at official meetings off-site would be justified whilst going to the shops during working hours for a non-work related reason may be deemed misconduct).
 - failure to comply with sickness reporting and absence regulations.
 - failure to attend punctually at school or other place of work.
- Dishonesty:
 - abuse of the facility to make private telephone calls.
 - sending personal mail at the school's expense.
 - failure to report loss or damage to any property connected with the employment.
 - failure to declare any financial, personal or social interests that could conflict with the school's interests. This includes improper use of position to gain an advantage or to disadvantage the school or any other individual or organisation.
 - failure to report driving offences where such offences may impact on the employment, particularly where driving is a requirement of the job.
 - failure to report a potential conflict of interest, e.g. where there is cohabitation and/or an intimate personal relationship between a manager and an employee who sits under them in the structure, which could result in accusations of nepotism or favouritism being levelled.
- Off-duty misconduct:
 - less significant off-duty misconduct, i.e. that which impacts on the employment relationship but does not fundamentally undermine it, for example, inappropriate use of social networking websites that directly affects the employment relationships.
 - establishing or seeking to establish social contact with students for the purpose of establishing a friendship, relationship or strengthening a relationship through social media or any other means of communication.
 - acting in an inappropriate manner towards children to such an extent that it could affect an employee's suitability to work with children, for example, physical violence against children.
- Misconduct which raises safeguarding concerns:
This includes allegations of abuse that may relate to a person who works/volunteers with children who has: -
 - behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child and/or;
 - possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child and/or;
 - behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children; and/or
 - behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.

Where allegations of abuse are made or safeguarding concerns are raised, which meet the harm threshold, schools and trusts should follow the Norfolk Local Safeguarding Board 'Allegations against persons who work with children' procedure (Section 8.3 of the NSCB policies and procedures manual on the NSCB website).

Safeguarding concerns that do not meet this threshold are considered 'low-level' concerns. The term 'low-level' concern does not mean that it is insignificant, it means that the behaviour towards a

child does not meet the thresholds as stated above. In Norfolk the 'low level' concern process is to consult with the Local Authority Education Duty Desk on 01603 307797.

Further information regarding the steps that should be taken in relation to low-level concerns can be found in the *Allegations made against school staff guidance G319a*.

- Other misconduct:
 - failure to wear protective clothing, use protective equipment or adopt safe working practices where required by law or school policy and where this impacts on the employee only (as any failure that impacts on others would be considered as negligence or gross negligence).
 - negligent use of school's property in such a way as is likely to cause serious damage or loss.
 - unauthorised use of protective clothing, uniform, or other comparable items of the school's property while off duty.
 - employees must not gain personally from business transactions.
 - failure to comply with the school's policy, procedure and guidance e.g. 'no smoking', 'use of resources e.g. telephones (including mobile), printers, Internet (including Facebook), e-mails, iPods, etc.
 - failure to carry out, without good reason, the obligations which the law or the contract of employment place on the employee.
 - failure to comply with security guidelines e.g. computers, laptops, memory sticks.
 - insubordination and/or failure to carry out a reasonable, lawful, and safe instruction or the normal duties of the post where the impact of the failure is relatively minor.
 - negligence – general neglect of duty falling short of gross negligence.
- Inappropriate behaviour towards other people, whether members of the public, school students, partner organisations, other employees, Directors or members of the Advisory Board.

Examples of which would include:

- adopting persistently uncooperative or unhelpful attitudes, rudeness, abusive behaviour or offensive language and behaviour involving elements of discrimination, harassment or victimisation.

In certain circumstances this may constitute gross misconduct.

- Undertaking additional employment, which would be detrimental to the interests of All Saints School and/or would conflict with the employee's own position, for example the Working Time regulations.

These guidelines do not try to cover every situation. They are an attempt to give an indication of the standards of behaviour or conduct that the Directors and Advisory Board expects of employees. Offences of similar seriousness would receive the same treatment.



Appendix A

A low-level concern is a behaviour towards a child by a member of staff that does not meet the harms threshold, is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, and may be as simple as causing a sense of unease or a 'nagging doubt'. For example, this may include:

- Being over-friendly with children
- Having favourites
- Taking photographs of children on a personal device
- Engaging in one-to-one activities where they can't easily be seen
- Using inappropriate language

Low-level concerns can include inappropriate conduct inside and outside of work.

All staff should share any low-level concerns they have using the reporting procedures set out in our child protection and safeguarding policy. We also encourage staff to self-refer if they find themselves in a situation that could be misinterpreted. If staff are not sure whether behaviour would be deemed a low-level concern, we encourage staff to report it.

All reports will be handled in a responsive, sensitive and proportionate way.

There are two aspects to consider when an allegation is made:

Looking after the welfare of the child - the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) is responsible for ensuring that the child is not at risk and referring cases of suspected abuse to the local authority children's social care as described in Part one of Keeping Children Safe in Education guidance.

Investigating and supporting the person subject to the allegation - the case manager should discuss with the LADO, the nature, content and context of the allegation, and agree a course of action.

When dealing with allegations the school will:

- apply common sense and judgement
- deal with allegations quickly, fairly and consistently, and
- provide effective protection for the child and support the person subject to the allegation.

Unprofessional behaviour will be addressed, and the staff member supported to correct it, at an early stage.

This creates and embeds a culture of openness, trust and transparency in which our values and expected behaviour are constantly lived, monitored and reinforced by all staff, while minimising the risk of abuse.

Reporting and responding to low-level concerns is covered in more detail in our child protection and safeguarding policy. This is available on the g drive from the school office, as well as in the policies section of our school website.

Signed: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____