



Sickness Absence Policy

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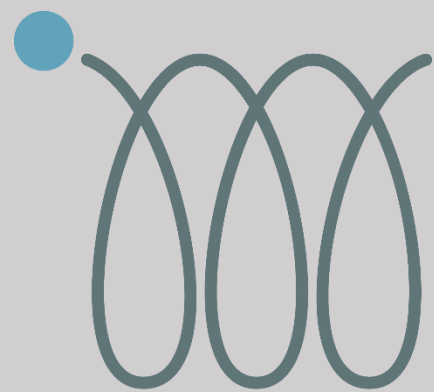
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1. Introduction

IM Group Ltd wishes to create and support a healthy and efficient working environment which supports employees through times of physical or mental ill health, as well as supporting the achievement of business objectives by actively encouraging high levels of attendance. Illness resulting in absence from work, not only has a significant effect on the employee, but also has a major impact on the operating capability of the Company. The aim of this document is to assist employees to fulfil their potential and contribute to the success of the Company and advise line managers on best practice when supporting absence.

This policy is entirely non-contractual and does not form part of an employee's contract of employment.

Throughout this policy, references to "the Company" mean IM Group Ltd and/or your employer within the group of companies headed by IM Group Ltd as appropriate.

2. Policy Overview

The Company seeks to ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place to minimise the likelihood of sickness absence occurring, limit the consequences for staff and the Company's activities when sickness absence does occur, and support employees through periods of ill health with the aim of securing their return to work.

Heads of departments and line managers have a central role in the effective management of sickness absence and its impact upon work performance and service levels. It is important all heads of department and line managers, supported by the Company, acquire the level of skills and training needed to conduct relevant processes in a competent and caring manner. Managers are also accountable for ensuring their employees record their sickness absence accurately on the HR system, ensuring any GP fit notes are uploaded, and for making sure Return to Work interviews take place.

In applying the capability/sickness absence procedure, decisions will be made by HR and line managers based on information acquired via return-to-work discussions, absence review meetings, absence data and medical advice.

The arrangements set out in this document relate to sickness absence affecting the ability of members of staff to carry out their duties. Unauthorised absence is an issue of conduct that may fall within the scope of the Company's disciplinary procedures.

The following principles govern this policy and procedure:

- **Fairness:** actions should be reasonable, necessary, known and understood. Members of staff involved are also entitled to be heard with courtesy and respect.
- **Confidentiality:** information relating to sickness absence should not be divulged to a third party not involved in the process. Any meetings or conversations around sickness absence will be undertaken in a private setting.
- **Equality:** The Company will endeavour not to discriminate unfairly or illegally, directly or indirectly.

3. Reporting Absence

On the first day of absence an employee is required to telephone their line manager personally at the earliest opportunity, before the commencement of their usual start time. Telephone calls and texts are the primary methods that should be used for reporting absence. A follow up telephone call may be made if necessary. This employee will be required to provide the following information when reporting absence:

- the reason for the absence;
- the likely duration of the absence (if known);
- confirmation of the communication arrangements during the period of absence (if longer than a week);
- the date that the employee became sick/incapable of work, and; - whether the absence is the result of an injury sustained at work.

If the line manager is not available, then the employee must speak to a member of the HR team.

It is acknowledged that there may be very exceptional circumstances where an employee is unable to comply with the absence reporting procedure due to a sudden, critical illness. In such circumstance absence should be reported to the line manager as soon as possible via a partner or close relative.

If an employee has arrived at work and is unable to remain at work due to sickness, the employee should inform their line manager before leaving work.

4. Contact during Absence

An employee must contact their line manager whenever their absence goes beyond the last reported expected duration of absence e.g. if the employee stated their absence would last for one day, they would need to contact their line manager on day two of their sickness absence.

If the employee remains sick on the third consecutive day of absence, they must again contact their line manager personally on day three before the usual start time.

The employee must update their manager every two days if the sickness absence continues up to seven consecutive days (excluding days not scheduled to work, weekends, rota days off and/or bank holidays).

If the employee is issued with a Fit Note by their GP, once they have advised their line manager of the duration of their absence and sent the Fit Note to their line manager/HR, there is no need to call in every 2 days.

The line manager is also responsible for maintaining reasonable contact during the period of absence, depending on the duration of absence. This contact may be via telephone, email or text and should be agreed between the employee and line manager. Where an employee prefers not to have regular contact with their line manager this should be referred by the employee in writing to the HR department who will endeavour to arrange alternative, acceptable and mutually agreeable contact arrangements.

5. Certificating Absence

For absences of **no more than seven consecutive calendar days** (including non-working days, weekends and bank holidays), the employee is required to enter their absence onto HR system as soon as they return to work.

The return-to-work interview that is generated by the HR system serves to certify that period of absence. The line manager is responsible for carrying out the return-to-work interview as soon as possible after the employee's return to work. Wherever possible, a return-to-work interview should be completed on their first day back to work, if possible, prior to commencing duties.

Any employee who is absent for **seven or more consecutive calendar days** (including non-working days, weekends and bank holidays), will be required to submit a Fit Note or medical certificate with effect from the 7th day of sickness and during any continuing period of absence.

The employee must forward the Fit Note/medical certificate to the HR department and should ensure that HR received the medical certificate immediately following the expiry of any previously supplied

medical certificates. The employee should continue to send medical certificates to the HR department until they are medically fit to return to work.

The medical certificate must be from a GP, or from the hospital at which the employee is receiving treatment.

If the employee has been signed off sick, the employee must contact their line manager or HR where possible to confirm the date of their return to work.

6. Access to Company systems and emails during absence

When an employee is absent, we may review access to the company systems and devices, including giving a manager access to emails if necessary.

When an employee is absent for 4 weeks and reaches the long-term sick point, it is likely that their access to company systems and devices will be restricted until they return to work. Their manager may be given access to their emails/phone to ensure that any queries can be picked up in their absence.

Restricting an employee's access to company systems during sickness-related absence can be done for several reasons, examples are including but not limited to:

- **Preventing unauthorised work** – Some employees might attempt to work while on sick leave, which could go against company policy, labour laws, or medical advice. Restricting access ensures they take proper time to recover.
- **Resource management** – Companies may temporarily reassign work to other employees or a line manager. Keeping the absent employee's account inactive helps prevent confusion and ensures smooth workflow transitions.

Giving an absent employee's manager access to their emails can be done for several reasons, examples are including but not limited to:

- **Business continuity** – Important emails from clients, partners, or internal teams may still need to be addressed when an employee is absent. Ensuring access helps prevent workflow disruptions and missed deadlines.
- **Handling urgent matters** – The employee may be the only point of contact for specific tasks or projects. If a client or stakeholder sends an urgent request, delayed responses can harm business relationships. Granting access allows the manager to respond to critical issues or delegate tasks appropriately.

Managers will only have access for the duration of the employee's absence. Alternative methods may include setting up automatic forwarding, delegation, or out-of-office replies with alternative contacts.

7. Unauthorised Absence (Absent without Leave – AWOL)

All employees are expected to attend work as scheduled. Unauthorised absence, also referred to as Absent without Leave (AWOL), occurs when an employee fails to follow the required absence reporting procedures and fails to attend work without any approval (e.g. annual leave) or a valid reason.

7.1 Definitions of Absence without Leave

Unauthorised absence (AWOL), includes, but is not limited to:

- Failing to attend work without notifying their line manager/without manager approval
- Does not return from approved leave on the expected date, without prior notification • Does not follow the Company's absence reporting procedures
- Leaving work early without permission.

7.2 Managing Unauthorised Absence (AWOL)

If an employee is suspected of being AWOL, the following steps will be taken:

- Attempts will be made to contact the absent employee using their work and personal contact details. Employees must ensure their contact details are up to date with the Company.
- If the employee cannot be reached, their emergency contact may be consulted to check on their safety and wellbeing. Employees must ensure that emergency contact details are up to date with the Company.
- As a last resort, if we are concerned about your wellbeing and cannot get in contact with you/your emergency contact, we may need to contact the local authorities (i.e. the police) to ask for their assistance.

7.3 Consequences of AWOL

Unauthorised absence may be considered misconduct and could result in disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal. If no contact is made and disciplinary action is deemed necessary, the disciplinary process will proceed in the employee's absence, and they will be notified of the outcome in writing.

7.4 Impact on pay

If an employee is deemed AWOL during or after a period of sickness absence (e.g., failing to maintain contact with their manager or provide a required fit note), Company sick pay, if applicable, will be withheld. Reasonable efforts will be made to notify the employee in advance, but in some cases, this may not be possible. In such instances, the employee will be recorded in the HR System as Unauthorised Absence.

We may dismiss you without notice or payment in lieu of notice as unauthorised absence may be considered as a serious breach of your obligations as an employee.

7.5 Returning to work

Upon returning to work following a period of unauthorised absence, employees will be required to attend a return-to-work meeting to discuss the reasons for unauthorised absence and any next steps will be discussed with the employee.

8. Long term absence

Definition: Long-term absence is a period of continuous absence that lasts for four or more consecutive weeks (including days not scheduled to work, for example weekends, rota days off or statutory bank holidays).

8.1 Contact during long-term absence

For long-term absence, regular contact must be maintained as outlined in Section 4 of this policy. A mutually agreeable communication pattern and method may be set up once it is known that the absence is going to last four weeks or longer. This can include text message, emails, or calls once a week to catch

up and check on the employee's progress and recovery. Check ins may be completed by a member of HR, a Line Manager, Managing Directors or another suitable person.

8.2 Employment Review & Sick Pay

When the employee is close to exhausting their 28-week entitlement to statutory sick pay they will be notified in a written format that their sick pay is coming to an end and the employee's manager, or a member of the HR team will discuss next steps. Consideration may be given to medical retirement, long term adjustments, or termination based on medical ill health capability. For full details on the next step please review the Company's Capability process.

8.3 Returning to work following long-term absence

Depending on the reasons behind the sickness absence, and any information obtained from the employee's GP and/or Occupational Health, the following actions can be taken: **Return to work on full duties – No changes required to role:**

Or

Return to work with temporary/permanent changes made to role:

On the first day back at work, the employee should report to their line manager who will conduct a return-to-work interview as outlined in Section 11.1.

If the employee has been referred to Occupational Health during this period of sickness absence, the consultant may have advised that temporary arrangements are made to assist the employee's return to work. These will have previously been discussed with the individual as part of the keeping in contact arrangements during their sickness absence and should be confirmed at the return-to-work interview.

Any temporary arrangements will normally be implemented following recommendations from Occupational Health or from HR Team and may include one or more of the below:

- phased hours – working fewer hours than those contracted initially, increasing these as appropriate;
- adjusted duties – working on less physically/mentally demanding duties of the role over a recommended period of time, or;
- reduced responsibility – working at a level of less responsibility than the grade of the role as outlined in an employee's job description
- termination of employment due to medical incapability

Temporary arrangements are meant to be of a short duration, usually no longer than 4 weeks. The purpose is to simply facilitate the return to work at the required level as quickly as possible and according to the medical advice.

Any temporary arrangements will be monitored through regular review meetings between the line manager and the employee to assess progress and facilitate a return to full duties, as appropriate.

In order to facilitate a smooth return to full duties, a phased return to work may be arranged that involves shorter hours/days or reduced duties or responsibilities. Where phased return to work arrangements are in place, the employee's salary may be adjusted accordingly to the actual hours being worked or the level of responsibility being undertaken.

If progress is less than satisfactory during the phased return to work, line management must make a member of the HR team aware of this. If adjusted duties are provided to support an employee's return to work and these duties are not suitable or cannot be carried out effectively, we may need to review the arrangements and consider next steps.

Advice will be sought from the Occupational Health Consultant regarding the employee's performance. This will be arranged by HR in consultation with the employee and line manager. The intention of such referral would be to obtain further information regarding the likelihood of the employees return to full duties, accompanying timescales and any further reasonable modifications that could be made by the Company to facilitate this process.

If a return to full duties is not possible in the employee's previous post and reasonable adjustments cannot be made to the role, an Occupational Health Consultant may advise that permanent redeployment is an option. Permanent redeployment will depend on current vacancies. Where it has not been possible to secure suitable alternative employment, the employee will be informed that their case will be dealt with in accordance with the Company policies.

9. Role of Occupational Health and Medical Reports

An employee will be referred to an Occupational Health specialist by a member of the HR team. Occupational Health assessments or access to medical reports may be considered for the following reasons, but is not limited to:

- An employee has been absent for four or more consecutive weeks
- If an employee submits a medical certificate for four or more weeks, or the manager or employee reasonably believes the employee's condition will result in an absence of four or more weeks
- There are concerns about the health and wellbeing of an employee
- There are concerns about length, frequency or patterns of sickness
- When there is a concern about an employee's ability to carry out their duty due to medical/health reasons

Occupational health specialists will provide independent advice about an employee's fitness to work and any possible adjustments that need to be made in the workplace to accommodate an employee's medical condition.

Depending on the situation, the Company may require an employee to undergo a medical examination by a medical professional during their employment.

The Company may also request a medical/GP report from the employee's doctor to gain further information in relation to the employee's medical condition and to ascertain whether reasonable adjustments are required. Should an employee refuse to authorise a request for a GP report, refuse to an occupational health referral, or fail to attend an appointment, the Company will be unable to obtain the appropriate medical advice to consider the circumstances. As such, the Company will be left with no alternative other than to decide about the appropriate course of action based on the information which it has available.

The Company may not pay Company sick pay, where an employee fails to comply with any of the attendance management procedures.

Following receipt of medical advice from the occupational health specialist, this information may be discussed at a meeting between the manager, the employee and a member of the HR team prior to the employee's return to work, to discuss next steps.

The recommendations made by occupational health specialists may relate to one or more of the following:

- A return to work; including a phased return to work pattern
- Reasonable adjustments to the workplace or working arrangements
- Redeployment to another post
- Ill health retirement, or termination of employment due to medical incapability

10. Access to Medical Reports Act (1990)

The access to Medical Reports Act (1990) provides employees with the right to see their personal medical records.

A GP or occupational health specialist may only restrict access to these records if they consider that disclosure may be harmful to the individual.

In such cases the individual would be asked to sign a consent form in accordance with the Access to Medical Records Act (1990). This would provide the employee with the following options:

- To agree to the application for a report and to indicate that they do not wish to see it before it is given to the People Services department.
- To agree to the application for a report and to indicate that they wish to see the report, requesting that the GP or occupational health specialist amends any incorrect or misleading statements if necessary

11. Return to Work and recording absence

Line managers should record any absence on the 'Absence' screen on an employee's record on the HR system (Cascade). All fields must be completed with any relevant details regarding the absence and where required fit notes should be uploaded to the absence records. Line managers should insert an end date of absence if known. If an end date is unknown, or cannot be confirmed, the absence should be recorded as open ended.

When an employee is fit to return to work, they should resume duties as soon as possible and notify their line manager. The line manager should update the 'end date' on an employee's absence record on the HR system as soon as they have returned to work.

If an employee is absent from work and is covered by a fit note but wishes to return before the expiry of the fit note, a conversation must be held between the employee, the line manager and/or HR beforehand and consideration may be given to complete a risk assessment before returning to work.

11.1 Return to Work Interview

The return-to-work discussion is crucial in managing attendance. It is considered best practice and is an opportunity to understand reasons for absence, and to offer support in overcoming any issues or challenges in return to work.

A return-to-work interview will take place for any period of sickness absence of one day or more. Managers must conduct the return-to-work interview face to face with every returning employee as soon as possible on the day of their return. Where the manager is absent from work, or is off site, the return to-work interview can be conducted over the phone or delegated to another line manager.

As soon as absence has an end date in the HR system, a return-to-work task will be triggered, and the line manager will be prompted to complete the task.

The interview must be carried out in private, maintaining confidentiality and prompting an atmosphere of trust and to ensure consistency and uniformity of approach. The information disclosed during this meeting is held privately and confidentially on the HR system. People who have access to the return-to-work interview data are the employee, their line manager and the HR team.

As well as the questions stated on the return-to-work form, the interview may also include:

- a welcome back to work;

- a practical integration back into the workplace;
- the nature and extent of the absence;
- any work-related issues that may be related to this sickness absence;
- an update on the employee's work and how it has been dealt with during absence;
- any Company updates the employee may have missed
- identification of any support mechanisms that would maintain a sustained return;
- the employee's Bradford factor score in relation to triggers
- dependent upon the nature of the absence, arranging follow up meetings if needed

During the discussion, the line manager and employee will complete the return-to-work form on the HR system.

12. Sickness absence following an accident at work

An employee should inform their line manager where absence is a result of an accident at work. The individual must complete an accident report form so that the accident is properly recorded, and so that further incidents can be avoided. This type of absence may not count towards the Bradford Factor score. Employees must however ensure they have followed the correct procedure for reporting and recording accidents (please see Health and Safety Handbook for more details).

13. Sickness following an accident whilst not at work

If an absence is the result of an accident whilst not at work, there may still be an entitlement to Company Sick Pay, but it is required that this Company Sick Pay is refunded should damages be received from a third party.

14. Working from home whilst sick

Working from home whilst sick should only be granted in exceptional circumstances and required prior agreement before it is granted. Two examples of when working from home could be appropriate are:

- Where an injury/break to a limb prevents driving to work, but the person is not in pain and can work at a laptop.
- An employee experiences an allergic reaction, causing swelling or temporary facial abnormality. They are not in pain, can work at a laptop, but would rather stay at home until the swelling has gone down.

The manager is required to have a thorough discussion with the employee to understand the reasons why they want to work from home and their suitability to do so. The Company has a legal duty of care to protect the health and wellbeing of all staff and working from home whilst sick may compromise this if not fully explored and agreed.

Any working from home whilst sick must be recorded under 'Absence' as 'work from home – sick' on Cascade.

15. Taking holiday when sick

Employees are not permitted to take holiday instead of sickness absence under any circumstances. To ensure sickness absence is managed and calculated fairly and accurately, the correct reason for absence must be logged on the HR system.

Line managers are also required to ensure that they take sufficient detail around the reason for absence when their employee calls in. Line managers are required to check that the correct absence reason has been logged on the HR system.

16. Managing absence and Bradford Factor

An attendance threshold has been introduced in order to ensure fairness, consistency and transparency in managing sickness absence. The threshold is in place to alert line managers to a level and/or frequency of sickness absence that gives cause for concern and provides a trigger for practical and supportive action to commence.

The Company has adopted a widely recognised formula known as the 'Bradford Factor' which is calculated by looking at how many instances and how many days in total have occurred, under any type of sickness absence, over a rolling 12-month period. The following formula is applied to calculate the score: **Number of absences x number of absences x total days**. For example:

- 2 days off in October
- 1 day off in December
- 1.5 days off in June

$$3 \text{ absences} \times 3 \text{ absences} \times 4.5 \text{ days} = 40.5 \text{ points}$$

The Company's sickness absence threshold is 50 points within a 12-month rolling period. All absences must be logged on the HR system and submitted to line managers. The Bradford Factor score is calculated via the HR system and managers will be advised by HR if their employees are nearing the absence management trigger of 50 points.

Where absence has been caused by a disability (as defined by Equality Act 2010), the Bradford Factor absence management trigger may be increased on a case-by-case basis.

17. Absence management procedure

This absence management procedure comprises of four stages. Cases of absence will be reviewed on an individual basis, with employee circumstances and requirements considered prior to any stage being triggered.

17.1 Stage 1 – Informal absence management meeting

Trigger = Bradford Score of 50 or above, or following an initial informal absence meeting, in a rolling 12-month period.

The line manager will arrange an informal absence review meeting to discuss the absence record and to highlight that absence(s) needs to be discussed. The meeting will also explore any underlining problems/issues affecting attendance at work. The manager is required to consider all practical support and advice that they can provide to enable increased attendance. Managers are encouraged to speak to HR before they embark on any absence management conversation.

During the discussion, the employee will be asked to outline any mitigation factors relating to their sickness absence record which the employee would like to be considered. In addition, the employee should be asked to outline any actions that they have taken/plan to take to address their level of attendance at work (e.g. attend GP, take up fitness activity, stop smoking, seek BUPA/Specialist consultant referral).

The line manager will consider the information provided by the employee during the discussion in relation to the employee's Bradford Factor score and overall sickness absence record. An informal attendance improvement period shall be set. The manager and employee shall agree a realistic attendance target over a set time (no more than 2 months normally), confirming this by emailing the employee with an overview of what was agreed at the meeting.

The attendance levels may be reviewed during and/or at the end of the improvement period. If the employee's absence target is met during the improvement period, this is expected to continue, and the employee's absence levels will continue to be monitored. Any further absences resulting in a Bradford Factor score of at least 50 on a rolling 12-months basis may trigger Stage 2 formal absence management process.

17.2 Stage 2 – Formal absence review meeting

Trigger = Bradford Factor Score of 50+ OR increased absence within an agreed improvement period set at Stage 1, and 12 months thereafter.

If an employee's attendance fails to reach the agreed attendance target within an attendance improvement period, a formal absence review meeting shall be arranged.

The employee will be advised of their rights to be accompanied by a work colleague or trade union representative. A suitable HR representative shall also attend this meeting. The employee will be given at least 2 working days' notice of the meeting, in order to prepare.

During the meeting the employee will be asked to outline any mitigating factors relating to their sickness absence record which the employee would like to be considered. In addition, the employee should be asked to outline any actions that they have taken/plan to take in order to address their levels of attendance. If a disability under the Equality Act (2010) is the likely cause of absence, the meeting will also consider what reasonable adjustments can be made to support increased attendance at work. These may include a temporary or permanent adjustment to working hours, location or tasks.

A referral to Occupational Health may also be explored at this point or obtaining medical records and advice from the employee's GP.

A formal attendance improvement period shall be set, and the manager and employee shall agree a realistic attendance target over a set time period. Attendance levels may be reviewed during and/or at the end of the improvement period.

Should the employee meet the attendance target agreed in the formal attendance improvement period, no further action is taken but the employee's absence will be monitored. Should absence levels fall below what has been agreed within any improvement plan and/or become a concern, the formal absence management process may recommence.

Should the employee fail to reach the agreed attendance target set in the formal improvement period, Stage 3 formal absence management process may be triggered.

As a consequence of continued absence, the employee is likely to be issued with a Formal Written Improvement Notice. This will remain 'live' on the employee's file for 6 months from the date the improvement notice was issued. The formal sanction will be confirmed to the employee in writing and the employee has a right to appeal.

17.3 Stage 3 – Formal absence review meeting

If an employee's attendance fails to reach the agreed target within a formal attendance improvement period, a stage 3 formal absence review meeting shall be arranged. It may follow the same format of a stage 2 formal absence review meeting.

As a consequence of continued absence, the employee may be issued with a Final Written Improvement Notice. This will remain 'live' on an employee's file for 12 months from the date the improvement notice was issued. The formal sanction will be confirmed to the employee in writing and the employee has a right to appeal.

A formal attendance improvement period shall be set, and the manager and employee shall agree a realistic attendance target over a set period of time. Attendance levels may be reviewed during and/or at the end of the improvement period.

Should the employee meet the attendance targets agreed in the formal attendance improvement period, no further action is taken but the employee's absence will be monitored for the life of the Final Written Improvement Notice (12 months). Should the employee fail to reach the agreed attendance target set in the formal improvement period, the final Stage 4 absence management process may be triggered.

Once the target has been met, attendance will continue to be monitored and will need to remain within the agreed targets. Should the absence levels become a concern, the formal absence management process may recommence.

17.4 Stage 4 - Final formal absence review meeting

If an employee's attendance fails to reach the agreed target within a formal attendance improvement period, a final formal absence review meeting shall be arranged. Following the same format at Stage 2 and 3.

Once all the information has been carefully considered, the following outcomes can be applied:

- Permanent or temporary redeployment to a different role (if available)
- Medical retirement
- Dismissal on the grounds of capability

A decision to dismiss on the grounds of capability will be taken very seriously and will involve several sources of information to make a sound decision on the medical or mental capability of the employee. This decision will be confirmed in writing, and the employee has the right to appeal this sanction.

18. Medical and healthcare appointments

Generally, any routine medical or healthcare appointments (GP, opticians, dental etc.) would not normally be classed as sickness absence, but this depends on the nature/duration of the appointment. Please speak to HR for further guidance.

Routine medical appointments should be made outside of working hours where possible, it is acknowledged this is sometimes difficult with hospital appointments. Where it is not possible to obtain an out-of-hours appointment, the employee is expected to pay any lost time back over a reasonable time frame e.g. an employee that needs to leave work at 3:30pm to attend a dentist appointment could agree to pay back the time lost over the next week. This should be agreed and monitored by the employee's line manager.

All medical appointments must be recorded in the 'Absence' area of the HR system under the correct leave category, 'Medical Appointment'. Where time is to be paid back, this must be noted in the free text area when adding the medical appointment to the system.

19. Company Sick Pay

Employees who are eligible shall receive Company Sick Pay (CSP) based on their continuous length of service with the company – see table below. CSP is not payable in the following circumstances:

- During a probationary period
- Where the employee has failed to adhere to any part of this sickness absence policy
- Where the company have legitimate reason to believe the sickness absence was not genuine

Years	Full Time Entitlement
During probationary period	No company sick pay
0 – 2 years' service	2 weeks paid CSP
2 – 3 years' service	4 weeks paid CSP
3 – 5 years' service	8 weeks paid CSP
5 – 8 years' service	12 weeks paid CSP
8 years' + service	16 weeks paid CSP

An employee can be eligible to receive CSP beyond what is contained in the table above, should a discretionary decision be made by senior management/the executive team.

19.1 Company Sick Pay During Notice of Termination

During any period of notice of termination of employment, whether notice is given by the Company or the Employee, entitlement to Company Sick Pay will cease and only Statutory Sick Pay (if applicable) will be payable.

However, where the Company gives notice to terminate employment and the employee is entitled to statutory minimum notice (or where contractual notice is equal to, or no more than one week greater than, the statutory minimum notice period), the employee may be entitled to receive normal full pay during sickness absence in accordance with statutory notice pay provisions.

For the avoidance of doubt, this clause 19.1 applies whether the Employee is working notice, on garden leave, or absent due to sickness during their notice period.

The Company reserves the right to review individual circumstances where required by law or where exceptional circumstances apply.

20. Statutory Sick Pay

Should an employee no longer be eligible to receive Company Sick Pay, they are entitled to Statutory Sick Pay (SSP), provided that the employee has followed the company's usual reporting and evidence requirements.

The employee is entitled to SSP from the first day of sickness absence and it is payable for up to 28 weeks in any one period of sickness absence.

SSP is now paid at the lower of:

- 80% of the employee's average weekly earnings (AWE), or
- the statutory weekly flat rate set out by the Government for the relevant tax year. This can be found on the following link: <https://www.gov.uk/employers-sick-pay/entitlement>

Any employee who is absent for seven or more consecutive calendar days (including non-working days, weekends and bank holidays), will be required to submit a fit note or medical certificate with effect from the 8th day of sickness and during any continuing period of absence.