



MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CABINET

TUESDAY 12 MARCH 2019
COUNCIL CHAMBER, TOWN HOUSE, HADDINGTON

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Committee Members Present:

Councillor S Akhtar
Councillor J Goodfellow
Councillor N Hampshire
Councillor W Innes (Convener)
Councillor J McMillan

Other Councillors Present:

Councillor J Findlay
Councillor A Forrest
Councillor J Henderson
Councillor K Mackie

Council Officials Present:

Ms M Patterson, Depute Chief Executive – Partnerships and Community Services
Mr A McCrorie, Depute Chief Executive – Resources and People Services
Ms S Saunders, Head of Communities and Partnerships
Mr D Proudfoot, Head of Development
Mr T Reid, Head of Infrastructure
Mr C Grilli, Service Manager – Legal and Procurement
Mr P Vestri, Service Manager – Corporate Policy and Improvement
Mr J Coutts, Service Manager – Community Housing and Homelessness
Ms S Irvine, Service Development and Support Officer (Community Housing)
Ms P Bristow, Communications Adviser

Clerk:

Ms A Smith

Apologies:

Councillor F O'Donnell

Declarations of Interest:

None

1. MINUTES FOR APPROVAL – CABINET 22 JANUARY 2019

The minutes of the meeting of the Cabinet of 22 January 2019 were approved.

Matters Arising Item 3 Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan (RRTP)

Councillor Goodfellow requested an update. James Coutts, the Community Housing and Homelessness Service Manager, advised that initial positive feedback had been received from the Scottish Government, although more details had been requested. He indicated that almost half of all local authorities had failed to submit costed plans, which would therefore delay the assessment process and subsequent resource allocation. The Scottish Government stated they would not now meet the capital element of the plans; this had not been specified previously and would provide a further delay. He advised that officers were trying to move capital costs to revenue costs where possible. Responding to Councillor Hampshire's query Mr Coutts indicated that officers remained hopeful for a good revenue allocation and that capital elements might also be separately met through SHIP resource allocation.

2. NEW HOUSING ALLOCATIONS POLICY

A report was submitted by the Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Community Services) seeking approval for the new Housing Allocations Policy prior to implementation and presenting Cabinet with further supporting information in respect of the policy review process and key elements of the new policy.

Mr Coutts presented the report, outlining the main objective of the Allocations Policy. He drew attention to the consultation, which had involved tenants, housing applicants and stakeholders, reporting there had been overwhelming support for the changes proposed. He took Members through the key changes of the revised policy, highlighting a number of aspects. He informed Cabinet that the Health and Housing Framework had been reviewed as part of this project. He drew attention to the new policy, attached as an appendix.

Councillor Akhtar, referring to the Wellwynd Hub, asked how this was used to help tenants. Mr Coutts said that they were moving to a clinic system for Health and Housing cases, which should speed up the assessment process.

Responding to Councillor Findlay's query about overcrowding points, Mr Coutts clarified that individual circumstances would be taken into account, on a social or medical basis, even if both children were under ten years of age. He further clarified that assistance with form completion would be provided if required.

Councillor Henderson asked about the impact and unintended consequences arising from the RRTP. Mr Coutts stated that the Homeless Team had been involved in the policy review; an impact analysis had been carried out and he was confident that the new policy would give high priority to those people classed as homeless and would deliver for all the reasonable preference groups.

The Convener stated that Local Lettings Plans ((LLP) were an important part of the sustainable communities' agenda, noting there had not been any new LLPs recently and asked if criteria was too strict. Mr Coutts recognised this, stating that officers were looking to achieve the 5% target commitment, adding that he had given instruction to area Housing Teams to prepare LLPs.

Councillor Goodfellow thanked the housing staff for this huge piece of work. The policy followed best practice and was in line with Scottish Government legislation. Referring to the

consultation, he stated that concerns had been listened to and adjustments made accordingly. This policy would bring many benefits to tenants.

Councillor Mackie supported the introduction of a flat rate of points for all applicants. She remarked that this new policy brought about better transparency.

Councillors Hampshire and McMillan both welcomed the paper. This policy would help many families find better accommodation. New affordable homes, 2,500, were being provided across the county through the Local Development Plan, which would also make a difference.

Councillor Henderson echoed earlier comments. This Council policy was dynamic, being pro-active as well as re-active was key; she welcomed this paper.

The Convener also thanked Mr Coutts and his staff for the enormous amount of work carried out on this policy. East Lothian was recognised as a progressive council as regards housing in Scotland and was leading the way in many of its policies. He referred to the cross party group that had been convened and to the stakeholder consultation.

Decision

The Cabinet agreed:

- i. to approve the new Housing Allocations Policy prior to implementation;
- ii. to the implementation date of 01 May 2019; and
- iii. to note that the consultation process approach met the Council's legal requirements under the Housing (Scotland) Acts 2001 and 2014 and also reflected good practice. Details of the consultation process and outcomes can be found in the Members Library paper referenced in this report.

3. COUNCIL HOUSE ALLOCATIONS TARGETS FOR 2019/20

A report was submitted by the Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Community Services) seeking approval for Council House Allocation Targets for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 and explaining the context, legal position and rationale for the proposed targets.

Mr Coutts presented the report. He took Members through the detail of the report, drawing attention to the legal obligations and target principles. He outlined how the Council would make best use of its stock and how this linked into sustainable communities. He highlighted the targets for 2019/20 advising that these targets should be seen in the context of a range of measures required by the Council and its partners to increase the supply of affordable housing, reduce waiting times in temporary accommodation and address homelessness.

Councillor Goodfellow stated that the housing allocations targets over the year had been met; he was pleased that officers were proposing to continue with a system that was working and welcomed the paper.

The Convener expressed support for the continuation of the 70% general needs target. It was important to monitor this closely to check that targets were meeting the needs for the people of East Lothian. He felt that Local Lettings Plans could play a significant role and looked forward to these being developed across the Council areas. He thanked all staff.

Decision

The Cabinet agreed:

- i. to approve the recommended targets detailed in Section 3.22 of the report;
- ii. to note that performance against these targets was reviewed on a weekly basis and that such review formed part of the analysis in setting future targets in 2019/20 and beyond; and
- iii. to note that ongoing regular monitoring of performance had been embedded within the Community Housing Performance Management Framework.

4. IMPROVEMENT TO EXCELLENCE: EAST LOTHIAN COUNCIL'S CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT FRAMEWORK AND STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

A report was submitted by the Chief Executive seeking approval for the Improvement to Excellence Framework and the Strategic Performance Framework.

Paolo Vestri, Service Manager – Corporate Policy and Improvement, presented the report. He outlined the background to these frameworks. The Council's continuous improvement framework was based on five inter-related elements. These had been reviewed and a revised Improvement to Excellence Framework prepared (Appendix 1). He referred to the main alterations. He drew attention to the Strategic Performance Framework (Appendix 2), explaining the pyramid system and the data captured. The performance indicators review outcome would be reported to the Policy and Performance Review Committee in June.

Councillor Hampshire, looking at Appendix 2, indicator 38 (*% of total household waste recycled*) asked if the 2020 target of 60% was achievable. Tom Reid, Head of Infrastructure, indicated that the target was now outwith the Council's control. He reported that the kerbside contract was on hold, referring to the Scottish Government's paper on a deposit return scheme for single use drinks containers, outlining the implications of this for the Council. He stated that further clarification was awaited from the Scottish Government.

Councillor Findlay, referring to Appendix 2, indicator 11 (*% of properties with superfast broadband*) asked if the target for rural broadband was feasible. Mr Vestri indicated it may not be; this was a national target, officers were in discussions with providers as this was a key priority in the Economic Development Strategy. Councillor McMillan remarked that this was possibly the most frustrating area of the local economy. He provided details about the funding initially promised by the Scottish Government and subsequent changes. Officers were engaging and trying to exert influence; it was hoped that the Council's aspirational goal would be met.

Responding to a query from Councillor Henderson about Appendix 2, indicator 3 (*% of school leavers attaining 3 or more SCQF level six*) Mr Vestri said this was looked at in detail by the Education Committee. The Education service felt that this indicator was a suitable high-level indicator as regards raising attainment for children and young people. The service currently said that the target was to reach the Scottish average, but this would be reviewed regularly.

Councillor Mackie referring to Appendix 2, indicator 13 (*raising the attainment of children and young people*), noted that this figure was below the Scottish average, remarking that a lot of work was still needed to be done in this area. Mr Vestri reiterated that the target was to meet the Scottish average.

Councillor McMillan welcomed this paper; it was a real driver going forward and set out important frameworks. He highlighted some key areas within Appendix 1. The Council was constantly looking at the way it operated, was being creative and had adopted a good structured approach.

Councillor Akhtar stated that East Lothian was a good operating local authority, aspiring to constant improvement. It had ambitious outcomes for children and young people. The Head of Education was working closely with all head teachers and East Lothian Works provided support; there were ambitious targets as regards employability, positive destinations and reducing the attainment gap.

Councillor Mackie expressed concern that the aspiration was to reach the Scottish average percentage figure for reducing the attainment gap. She hoped that the Administration would focus as much attention as possible on this and try to get higher than the average figure. Councillor Akhtar confirmed that the Education Committee was looking at this.

The Convener remarked that these frameworks were important tools for the Council. Meeting targets was important but equally important was having data that evidenced the journey towards these targets and identifying where further work was required. He noted the point put forward by Councillor Mackie.

Decision

The Cabinet agreed:

- i. to approve Improvement to Excellence: East Lothian Council’s Improvement Framework (Appendix 1);
- ii. to approve the Strategic Performance Framework (Appendix 2); and
- iii. to note that the Policy Performance and Review Committee would review the Strategic Performance Indicators that were reported quarterly and annually.

Signed

Councillor Willie Innes
Council Leader and Convener of the Cabinet

REPORT TO: Cabinet

MEETING DATE: 14 May 2019

BY: Depute Chief Executive (Resources & People Services)

SUBJECT: Revised Casual Workers Policy and Casual Workers Disciplinary Code

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1 PURPOSE

- 1.1 To seek approval from Cabinet on amendments to the Casual Workers Policy following consultation with the Joint Trades Unions and employees prior to the policy being approved by CMT.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 That Cabinet approves the revised Casual Workers Policy attached at Appendix 1 of this paper. The policy is intended to be introduced from 1 June 2019, which will allow time for communication of the revised policy to be issued to all staff.

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The current Casual Workers Policy has been in place since April 2009. When the policy was originally approved by Cabinet, it was suggested that it be reviewed after a period of time. This policy has now been reviewed as part of a programme of HR policy review and full Joint Trade Union and staff consultation has taken place.
- 3.2 The attached proposed policy includes the following key changes that have been made taking into account the consultation feedback.
- 3.2.1 **Removal of** references to Enjoy Leisure – the policy now relates purely to council staff.
- 3.2.2 **Inclusion of** PVG process information, overview of the legislative rights of casual workers, process for casual workers who evidence 46 weeks (non-consecutive) in temporary roles to request one incremental pay progression point per rolling 12 month period (only one increment can be requested retrospectively), entitlement to join the council's pension scheme for local

government workers, key summary for managers (Appendix 2 of the policy), entitlement to have a friend or family member accompany the casual worker for formal disciplinary or grievance meetings.

- 3.2.3 **Updated information and clarification** on employment terms and conditions specific to teaching staff, increases to statutory leave entitlements and pay, monthly time sheets only to be submitted, manager's responsibility to apply the policy appropriately and clarifications around departmental and corporate induction processes to be followed.
- 3.3 The Casual Workers Disciplinary Code (Appendix 1 of the policy) is unchanged.
- 3.4 Feedback from the staff consultation was discussed with Trade Union representatives from the Joint Trades Unions on 4 February 2019. This related to concerns raised that it is the responsibility of the casual worker to provide evidence of 46 weeks work having been undertaken in relation to any request for a one point salary increment in a rolling 12-month period.
- 3.5 The outcome of those discussions with Trade Unions was that the policy stand as drafted to retain the stance that the casual worker needs to provide evidence to make a request for salary increment. However, it is anticipated that development of the new HR and Payroll system will provide records that will eliminate that need in the near future.
- 3.6 No further significant revisions have been highlighted during consultation.
- 3.7 However, following discussion at CMT, the policy has been updated to highlight management responsibility to ensure that as much notice as possible is to be given to casual workers in relation to work offered, withdrawn or ended early.

4 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 If approved by Cabinet, the revised Casual Workers Policy will replace the existing policy and will be implemented through publication on ELnet, with briefings for managers and all staff communications via Inform.

5 INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 5.1 The subject of this report has been through the Council's Integrated Impact Assessment process. Potential negative impacts identified relate to the ad-hoc nature of casual work and the likelihood of limited earnings, which in turn may have implications for casual workers who have entitlement to State Benefits particularly Universal Credit. However, it also recognises that casual work does suit some individuals by providing an earning opportunity without having to make a regular commitment to work.

6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Financial – access to the Council’s pension scheme for government employees requires employer contribution (already in place) and the introduction of potential for a one point salary increment after 46 weeks (non-consecutive) of casual work where evidenced (already in place).

6.2 Personnel - HR will be required to dedicate resources to:

- (i) updating guidance, associated documentation (e.g. template letters) and;
- (ii) rolling out the new policy to employees and Trade Union Representatives through communications and briefings

This will be done within existing resources.

6.3 Other - none

7 BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1 Appendix 1 contains the Casual Workers Policy including the Disciplinary Code for Casual Workers and Key Summary for Managers.

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DATE	30 April 2019



Casual Workers

This policy applies to all Casual Workers including
Supply Teachers

Date Approved: *

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This is an East Lothian Council Policy which has been subject to consultation with the Joint Trades Unions. Any review of amendment by the council will be following consultation with the Trades Unions.

Policy Title	Casual Workers Policy
Policy Section	HR Policies
Prepared By /Policy Author	Human Resources
Version Number	V 1.0
Equality Impact Assessment	February 2019
Links to other Council Policies/ processes	Managers Guidance Note No 01/14 – Secondary Employment (including Self-employed and Casual Workers) found here: http://intranet.eastlothian.gov.uk/downloads/file/1019/secondary_employment_guidance
Approved By	
Date Approved	
Review Date	April 2019
Date of next Review	April 2022
Policy Lead	HR Business Partner

1. Introduction

- 1.1 East Lothian Council recognises that a number of services rely on having a pool of people available to respond to immediate, short-term staffing difficulties or deliver services where the level of demand is uncertain. A variety of titles or descriptions are used for these workers including "casuals", "supply", "locum" and "relief". Within East Lothian Council and this Policy the generic term "Casual Worker" will be used.
- 1.2 Casual workers are an essential part of service provision in a variety of areas, particularly in frontline services such as schools, residential and domiciliary care. The council recognises that, while the contractual relationship with casual workers is fundamentally different, they work alongside permanent and temporary staff in delivering services and, as far as possible, need to be integrated into the workforce as valued members of a team.
- 1.3 The aims of this Policy are to:
 - (a) Define the nature of casual work and the respective rights and obligations of the council and casual workers; and
 - (b) Ensure that casual workers are recruited and used appropriately with Managers giving as much notice as possible, given the nature of the work, in relation to any work offered, withdrawn or ended early.
 - (c) Ensure casual workers receive pay and other entitlements related to their casual worker employment status.
- 1.4 For Teachers, this Policy should be read in conjunction with the Agreement on the Employment of Teachers on a Temporary Contract and Supply Basis (LNCT 2006/1) agreed by the East Lothian Local Negotiating Committee for Teachers and the SNCT circulars outlining payment for teachers on short-term placement; <http://www.snct.org.uk/library/1703> and <http://www.snct.org.uk/library/2424/SNCT-17-61> .

2. Definition of Casual Workers

- 2.1 The defining characteristic of casual workers is that they typically work on an ad hoc, intermittent, short-term, "as and when required" basis. In practice, casual work can be in two distinct forms:
 - Where someone is needed, often at very short notice, to cover the absence of another employee and in circumstances where the need for cover is expected to be for a short duration.
 - Where the service provision is customer-driven and reflects demands that may be difficult to predict, may fluctuate or may be subject to rapid change.
- 2.2 In both situations outlined above there is no stable, ongoing requirement for casual workers to fulfil these needs.

3. Employment Status and Rights

- 3.1 The nature of casual work means that there is no obligation on the council to offer work and none on the individual to accept work. Casual workers may therefore accept or reject an offer of work and the Council may offer work at any time or end a period of work immediately if the person is no longer needed. In contractual terms this means that there is no "mutuality of obligation" in the working relationship and consequently no continuing contract of employment between the council and the casual worker.
- 3.2 Casual workers have a different status in law to permanent and temporary employees. Casual workers are not engaged under the terms and conditions of employment applicable to permanent or temporary employees under national or local agreements.
- 3.3 Casual workers are sometimes engaged for a short period for one reason e.g. sickness absence, and then are offered and accept further work for a different reason e.g. a resignation. This may result in a relatively longer period of continuous working i.e. weeks rather than days but, provided each offer and acceptance of work is for a **distinct reason**, their status as described above will be unchanged.
- 3.4 If the period of work is **extended for the original reason** e.g. the sickness absence becomes long-term, the engagement should no longer be treated as casual, if it **exceeds eight weeks**. In that event, the manager must arrange for a temporary contract of employment to be issued to the individual.
- 3.5 Where it is anticipated from the outset that the requirement for temporary cover will be for **more than eight weeks**, appointment of a temporary employee, rather than a Casual worker, would be required in line with the Council's normal recruitment and selection process. This requirement does not apply to periods of casual work that reflect customer demand for specific services in the circumstances described in paragraph 2.1, bullet point 2.
- 3.6 Casual workers are entitled to certain employment rights, including:
- getting the National Minimum Wage
 - protection against unlawful deductions from wages
 - the **statutory** minimum level of paid holiday
 - the **statutory** minimum length of rest breaks
 - to not work more than 48 hours on average per week or to opt out of this right if they choose
 - protection against unlawful discrimination
 - protection for 'whistleblowing' - reporting wrongdoing in the workplace to not be treated less favourably if they work part-time
- (Source: <https://www.gov.uk/employment-status/worker>)

4. Recruitment

- 4.1 Where appropriate, Departments will establish a “bank” or register of people who are both available at very short notice and have the relevant skills and, where necessary, qualifications (including registered status and PVG or Disclosure Scotland check if appropriate) to carry out specific jobs/tasks.
- 4.2 In general the procedures set down in the council’s Recruitment and Selection Policy and Disclosure Policy will be applied to the recruitment of casual workers. In particular:
- Casual workers will normally be recruited through open advertisement and application process on myjobscotland initiated as required by departments/ services.
 - Applications made by individuals to be added to a register of casual workers can however be considered at any time.
 - Only individuals who meet the essential requirements in the Person Specification for the post will be selected.
 - All aspects of the recruitment and selection process shall be free from bias and discriminatory practice.
 - Skills and competency tests may be used in accordance with the requirements of the Recruitment and Selection Procedure.
 - The normal validation checks will be applied including health screening, references, qualification checks and, where necessary, PVG or basic Disclosure Scotland criminal record checks prior to any engagement.
- 4.3 Casual workers will not be engaged to undertake any work with the council until the relevant checks outlined above have been validated or complied with.

5. Pay and Other Entitlements

5.1 Pay

- 5.1.1 Casual workers are paid only for the time they work.
- 5.1.2 The rate of pay for casual workers will be as follows:
- Except for Teachers, casual workers will normally be paid the hourly rate for the minimum point on the evaluated grade for the post. However casual workers within the Local Government Employee Group are eligible for one increment where they can evidence that they have, since appointment in their current casual worker capacity, worked for 46 weeks or more with the council.

- These 46 weeks can be worked up over a number of years. The casual worker cannot apply for more than one increment retrospectively within each rolling year and can only be awarded 1 increment in a year i.e. 12 months from previous increment. Evidence of this e.g. copies of approved claim forms previously submitted should be sent to HR by the worker for verification and application of the incremental progression. The increment will be applied from the first of the following month after which the claim is made.
- Current permanent or temporary employees to the council (except for Teachers) who undertake additional work in the same type of post but on a casual basis within the council at any location, will be paid on their current scale point. They should claim for these additional hours, making it clear on the claim form at which location these hours have been worked. Managers should note that after these employees work 37 hours in any week, premium rates will apply.

5.1.3 For teachers the salary provisions contained in the SNCT Handbook on Conditions of Service as amended in circulars SNCT 17/61 apply: <http://www.snct.org.uk/library/2424/SNCT-17-61> and SNCT 14/42: <http://www.snct.org.uk/library/2424/SNCT-17-03> will apply.

This means that:

- All periods of teaching cover for the duration of 2 days or less are defined as short-term supply. Where an hourly rate of pay is applied this will be calculated on the basis of 1/1645 of the appropriate annual salary. With effect from 1 January 2018 the rate of pay for short-term supply teachers will be based on the individual's appropriate point on the main grade scale.
- During these engagements teachers may be available for the whole pupil day and will receive an additional payment in recognition of additional time spent on preparation and correction. This payment will automatically be for 10% of the actual hours undertaken on each short-term engagement.
- When a short-term engagement requires to be extended beyond 2 days and becomes a fixed term appointment, the hours already spent teaching on short-term supply will not form part of the weekly class contact time hours which can be undertaken during the first week of the fixed-term appointment.

5.1.4 Hourly rates will be increased in line with national pay awards.

5.1.5 Casual workers must submit an authorised claim form on a monthly basis. Payments will be made in arrears at the same intervals.

5.2 Leave

5.2.1 Except for Teachers, casual workers are not entitled to **contractual** leave entitlements as specified in national and local collective agreements.

- 5.2.2 Teachers working on a casual basis will accrue paid leave on the basis of 0.2051 of an hour for each hour worked in a school session in accordance with the provisions contained in the SNCT Handbook on Conditions of Service.
- 5.2.3 All other casual workers have a **statutory** entitlement to 5.6 weeks paid annual leave (pro rata based on casual hours worked). Casual workers therefore accrue entitlement to paid annual leave at the rate of 0.1207 hours for every hour worked.

5.3 Sickiness

- 5.3.1 Casual workers must notify the relevant manager in advance if unable to attend for work on a day they were expected to work.
- 5.3.2 Casual workers are not entitled to receive **Occupational** Sick Pay. However, all casual workers may be entitled to **Statutory** Sick Pay (SSP) if they satisfy statutory thresholds. Where statutory thresholds are met, SSP will be paid when the worker is sick for at least 4 days in a row (including non-working days). SSP is paid from the fourth qualifying day (day an employee normally required to work). However, there must be enough days left in the contract for a period of sickness absence to exist and for any waiting days (i.e. the first 3 qualifying days) before SSP is payable.
- 5.3.3 Casual workers who are engaged on a series of short-term contracts may qualify for SSP. Advice regarding this can be obtained from Payroll.

5.4 Recognition of Service

- 5.4.1 Continuity of service for **statutory** purposes e.g. statutory sick pay, statutory maternity pay, statutory paternity pay, statutory adoption pay and shared parental pay may accrue from periods of casual work.
- 5.4.2 Casual workers will not normally accrue any service-based entitlements e.g. sick pay and increase in annual leave entitlement re completed years' service from periods of casual work due to the nature of their engagement.
- 5.4.3 For Teachers, periods of casual work will count as qualifying service for incremental progression purposes in accordance with the salary provisions contained in the SNCT Handbook on Conditions of Service.

6. Induction, Learning and Development

- 6.1 All new casual workers can access the council's online induction pack. If a new casual worker does not have access to a computer, their manager should arrange for a paper copy to be made available. Managers will provide relevant information according to the needs of individual workers and will provide on-the-job induction within each location.
- 6.2 Casual workers will not participate in the Personal Review and Development (PRD) Scheme (or Professional Review and Development arrangements for

Teachers). However, teachers working on a casual basis do need to carry out Career Long Professional Learning (CLPL) and Professional update to maintain full Registration with the GTC Scotland (GTCS). It is essential, however, that the learning and development needs of casual workers are addressed by managers particularly where specific learning requirements arise e.g. where changes to service standards, statutory requirements (e.g. revised Health and Safety requirements) or working methods are being implemented.

- 6.3 Wherever practicable, casual workers may be given access to learning and development opportunities relevant to their job-related personal development needs. Participation in these opportunities will not be considered as working time and will not be paid.
- 6.4 It may be necessary on occasions to provide mandatory or approved learning activities (as defined in the council's Learning at Work Policy) for casual workers to ensure they have the skills required to meet service standards and/or as a condition of remaining on a Casual Worker register. On other occasions, whilst the learning activity may not be essential, it may be considered mutually beneficial to both the service and the worker. In these circumstances casual workers will be paid for the hours they attend the learning activity.

7. Equalities

- 7.1 In line with the principles contained in the Equal Employment Opportunities Policy, the council will seek to prevent all forms of discrimination against casual workers.
- 7.2 The council will not tolerate any threatening, bullying, discriminatory or violent behaviour towards casual workers. If subjected to such behaviour casual workers should report the matter using the procedures established under the Disciplinary Code – Casual Workers (Appendix 1).
- 7.3 As part of induction, casual workers must ensure that they are conversant with and must conduct themselves in accordance with the council's equalities policies and practices and must ensure that they do not discriminate against any other person in carrying out their duties.

8. Health and Safety

- 8.1 The council provides casual workers the same duty of care as permanent and temporary employees. This means that arrangements deemed necessary to protect employees are also required for casual workers. Line managers must therefore ensure that all casual workers are provided with sufficient information, instruction, training and supervision to enable them to carry out their duties safely and without risk to themselves or others.
- 8.2 In carrying out risk assessments managers should recognise and implement measures to control the risks associated with using casual workers.
- 8.3 Casual workers are likely to require specific training immediately following

recruitment to ensure they carry out their duties safely e.g. manual handling training. The detail of the training required should be identified by the manager as part of the risk assessment process.

- 8.4 Casual workers must comply with the council's Health and Safety policies and practices in the same way as council employees and must ensure that, through their actions at work, they do not place themselves or others at risk. Details of the relevant responsibilities are contained in the council's Health and Safety Policy and the Workplace H&S and Welfare policy.

9. Conduct

- 9.1 Casual workers are expected to meet the same standards of conduct as council employees. Managers must ensure therefore that casual workers are informed of all the relevant rules and standards of behaviour for their job. The Disciplinary Code for Casual Workers which outlines the standards of conduct expected is attached at Appendix 1 of this policy.
- 9.2 The council's Disciplinary Procedures do not apply to casual workers. Instead, where the conduct or performance of a casual worker is not acceptable, the relevant Service Manager at the council shall arrange a meeting giving a minimum of five days notice in writing and advising the casual worker of the nature of the concerns. The casual worker is entitled to be accompanied at the meeting by a Trade Union representative, colleague, friend or family member. The Casual Workers Disciplinary Code (Appendix 1) provides further information and outlines examples of unacceptable conduct.
- 9.3 Where unacceptable conduct or performance has been established, the Service Manager at the council may terminate the engagement forthwith and shall inform the casual worker in writing within five working days of the meeting that he/she will be removed from the relevant council register of casual workers and will no longer be offered casual work. The casual worker will have a right of appeal to the Depute Chief Executive/Director/Head of Service or other nominated senior officer.
- 9.4 Should a casual Worker who is required to be registered with an external Professional Body in order to practice in that role e.g. a Teacher or Social Worker be removed from the relevant council register of casual workers, the council will inform the relevant Professional Body as a matter of course.

10. Grievances

- 10.1 The council's Grievance Procedures do not apply to casual workers. Generally casual workers should seek to resolve any concerns about their work through informal discussion with their line manager.
- 10.2 Where a casual worker submits a written grievance, the relevant Service Manager should arrange to meet the casual worker, normally within ten working days, to discuss the matter. The casual worker is entitled to be accompanied at the meeting by a Trade Union representative, colleague, friend or family member.

- 10.3 Following the meeting, the Service Manager will provide a written response to the grievance within five working days. If the casual worker does not agree with decision they will have the right of appeal to the relevant Depute Chief Executive/Director/Head of Service.

11. Pension

- 11.1 Casual workers have the option to join Lothian Pension Fund. A joining form can be obtained from the pension fund website www.lpf.org.uk. However, Department of Work and Pensions Auto-enrolment earning thresholds exist that may result in the auto-enrolment of casual workers to the Lothian Pension Fund. Teachers employed on a casual basis automatically become members of the Teachers Superannuation Scheme. The necessary deductions from pay for employee contributions will therefore be made.

12. Monitoring Casual Work

- 12.1 All periods of casual work must be monitored by the line manager to ensure that the reason for engaging the casual worker is still relevant and the worker's continuing casual status is justified. Casual work should not be continued where the need no longer exists.
- 12.2 Departments should monitor overall levels of casual work to ensure there is no dependency on casual workers to maintain service levels. Where there is significant level of casual work in a particular service, staffing needs should be reviewed and alternative staffing arrangements considered.
- 12.3 The number of recruited casual workers will be reviewed by Payroll every six months. Casual workers who have not worked for the council during the preceding six months will be removed from the payroll system and will be required to complete the application process again before being reinstated to a casual worker register.

13. Review

- 13.1 This is a council policy which is subject to review and amendment by the council following consultation with the recognised Trade Unions.

Head of Council Resources Updated March 2019

DISCIPLINARY CODE for CASUAL WORKERS

Applies to All Casual Workers Including Supply Teachers

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The council believes that discipline is essential for the conduct of the council's affairs and for the safety and well-being of all casual workers. The council further believes that disciplinary rules and procedures are necessary for promoting fairness and order in the treatment of individuals.
- 1.2 In recognition of its responsibility to determine the standards of conduct required from casual workers, the council has drawn up a Disciplinary Code which details the types of misconduct which are considered to be in breach of the council's rules and will normally result in action as indicated. This Disciplinary Code is issued by the council and is not an agreement with the Trade Unions.
- 1.3 The council will take reasonable steps to inform casual workers of the standards of conduct expected of them. In turn all casual workers should familiarise themselves with the rules governing their work in particular as contained in the:
- (a) letter of acceptance onto a Casual Worker Register;
 - (b) Casual Workers Policy;
 - (c) Council's Induction Pack for Casual Workers; and
 - (d) other relevant documents issued by individual Services.
- 1.4 It is recognised that rules should be enforced in a fair and consistent manner. It is essential however that each case is treated on its merits and that decisions are taken which are reasonable in all the circumstances. In this regard it is the intention of the council that, in applying the guidance contained in the Disciplinary Code, due consideration be given to a casual worker's general work record, personal and domestic circumstances etc.

2 GROSS MISCONDUCT

- 2.1 Gross misconduct is behaviour of such nature that the council is entitled to conclude that it is unable to tolerate *any further engagement* of the individual

concerned. Decisions regarding gross misconduct and removal from the supply/locum register may be taken by the Depute Chief Executive/Director/ Head of Service or another nominated Senior Officer

2.2 The following list is neither exhaustive nor exclusive but is indicative of the types of misconduct which will normally result in a casual worker's engagement being terminated forthwith and their being removed from the relevant bank register:-

- (a) theft of council property;
- (b) theft of property not belonging to the council whilst engaged, or purporting to be engaged on council business;
- (c) wilful damage to, or misuse of, council property or resources;
- (d) wilful damage to, or misuse of, property or resources not belonging to the council whilst engaged, or purporting to be engaged, on council business;
- (e) physical or indecent assault on any person whilst engaged, or purporting to be engaged, on council business;
- (f) grossly indecent assault on any person whilst engaged, or purporting to be engaged, or purporting to be engaged on council business;
- (g) fighting at work;
- (h) serious breach of specified safety rules, council safety policies, approved guidelines and associated documentation;
- (i) serious breach of a *worker's* responsibility in respect of Health and Safety and related legislation;
- (j) dishonest or fraudulent acts e.g. deliberate falsification of time sheets, clock cards or other attendance records, work records, expenses claims or other records, whether manual or computerised, relating to the financial transaction of the council;
- (k) unauthorised access to the council's computer system(s) for seriously inappropriate and /or dishonest and /or fraudulent purposes;
- (l) wilful provision of false or misleading information, or wilful non-disclosure of information, either during the recruitment process or in subsequent engagement, which materially affects the working relationship between the council and the casual worker;
- (m) wilful breach of confidentiality or abuse of authority vested in a post;
- (n) wilful non-disclosure of an interest, whether direct or indirect, in a contractual arrangement between an external agency and the council;

- (o) criminal conviction /civil liability or other unacceptable conduct which renders the casual worker unsuitable to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the post, whether or not the conduct occurred whilst on duty;
- (p) incapacity to carry out the duties of the post due to intake of alcohol or unprescribed use of drugs;
- (q) gross carelessness or negligence in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the post;
- (r) violent, abusive or threatening behaviour towards any person whilst engaged, or purporting to be engaged, on council business;
- (s) serious discriminatory acts or omissions contrary to, or inconsistent with, the council's Equal Employment Opportunities Policy, including any form of harassment, victimisation or intimidation;
- (t) falsification (by omission of fact or otherwise) of documentation or failing to inform the relevant council Department of any change in circumstances which might affect entitlement to any financial award from the council.
- (u) unauthorised use of council property;
- (v) unauthorised use of property not belonging to the council whilst engaged or purporting to be engaged on council business;
- (w) refusal to obey reasonable instructions or otherwise fulfil the responsibilities of the post;
- (x) persistent bad timekeeping;
- (y) unauthorised disclosure of personal information in breach of the council's policies and / or data protection legislation.

3. OTHER TYPES OF MISCONDUCT

- 3.1 There are other types of misconduct, which, although not acceptable, will not normally result in the termination of the current engagement and/ or the removal from a casual worker register in the first instance. Regular or repeated misconduct of this nature will however result in removal from the register. Exceptionally, these forms of misconduct may be regarded as gross misconduct depending on the particular circumstances.
- 3.2 The following list is neither exhaustive nor exclusive but is indicative of the types of misconduct which, if occurring on more than one occasion, will normally result in removal from a casual worker register:

- (a) careless damage to council property;
- (b) careless damage to property not belonging to the council whilst engaged, or purporting to be engaged, on council business;
- (c) unauthorised absence from or failure to report non-attendance at work ;
- (d) carelessness or negligence in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the post;
- (e) less serious discriminatory acts or omissions contrary to, or inconsistent with, the council's Equal Employment Opportunities Policy;
- (f) less serious breaches of safety rules, council Safety Policies, approved guidelines and associated documentation;
- (g) less serious breach of a worker's responsibility, in respect of Health and Safety and related legislation;
- (h) unauthorised access to the council's computer system(s) for less serious inappropriate purposes;
- (i) being in or moving into arrears with any debt due to the council and failing to make an effective payment arrangement with the council.

4. SERVICE SUPPLEMENTS TO DISCIPLINARY CODE

- 4.1 In certain circumstances, it may be appropriate for a Depute Chief Executive or Head of Service to supplement this Disciplinary Code in recognition of particular requirements relevant in the Department. In particular, a Director or Head of Service may wish to indicate other types of misconduct in relation to a specific group of casual workers and /or in a specific situation or circumstance. Where such a supplement is required, it shall be circulated to the relevant casual workers as an Appendix to this Disciplinary Code.

5. REVIEW OF DISCIPLINARY CODE

- 5.1 This Disciplinary Code will be kept under review and may be amended from time to time. Appropriate measures will be taken to bring any amendments to the attention of casual workers.

Head of Council Resources
Updated March 2019

Casual Workers Policy – Summary for Managers

Definition of a Casual Worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A variety of descriptions are used including casuals, supply, locum and relief. • Casual workers typically work on an ad hoc, intermittent, short-term, “as and when required” basis. • Once recruited, the casual worker will go on to a Casual Workers Register.
Nature of Casual Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In practice there are two distinct forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where someone is needed, often at very short notice, to cover the absence of another employee for a short duration (less than 8 weeks). - Where service is customer-driven and demands may be difficult to predict, may fluctuate or may be subject to rapid change.
Recruitment Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Casual workers should be recruited (prior to point of need) in line with the council’s Recruitment policy with a view to going on to the Casual Workers Register. • Where it is known from the outset that the need for temporary cover will exceed 8 weeks, the post should be advertised in line with ELC recruitment and selection policy.
Employment Status/ Contractual Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruited casual workers on the Register can then be engaged on a casual, short-term basis <i>less than 8 weeks</i> subject to budgetary authorities. • Where casual worker arrangement <i>exceeds 8 weeks</i> due to extension of original reason it should no longer be treated as casual. In this event HR advice should be sought with a view to issuing a temporary contract of employment and assessing whether the post should be advertised.
Induction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managers are responsible for ensuring appropriate induction for casual workers including Health and Safety, Conduct and aspects specific to the role.
Pay, Leave and Sickness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Casual workers are paid an hourly rate and must submit an authorised claim form monthly for hours worked. • All casual workers accrue statutory annual leave entitlement, which is normally paid rather than taken. • Casual workers are not entitled to receive occupational sick pay but may be entitled to statutory sick pay if conditions are satisfied.
Disciplinary (Conduct) and Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Casual workers are not covered by the council’s Disciplinary and Grievance policies. The Casual Workers Policy & Disciplinary Code (Appendix 1) outlines examples of unacceptable conduct.

REPORT TO: Cabinet

MEETING DATE: 14 May 2019

BY: Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Communities)

SUBJECT: The East Lothian Council (Scottish Open, The Renaissance Club) (Exemption) Order 2019 and the East Lothian Council (Ladies Scottish Open, The Renaissance Club) (Exemption) Order 2019

3

1 PURPOSE

- 1.1 For Cabinet to approve the making of two Orders under Section 11 of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003, to facilitate the holding of the Aberdeen Standard Investments Scottish Open 2019 Golf Championship and the Aberdeen Standard Investments Ladies Scottish Open 2019 Golf Championship, both to be held at The Renaissance Club, Dirleton, East Lothian.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 That Cabinet approves the making of The East Lothian Council (Scottish Open, The Renaissance Club) (Exemption) Order 2019.
- 2.2 That Cabinet approves the making of The East Lothian Council (Ladies Scottish Open, The Renaissance Club) (Exemption) Order 2019.

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Aberdeen Standard Investments Scottish Open 2019 Golf Championship and the Aberdeen Standard Investments Ladies Scottish Open 2019 Golf Championship are both being held at The Renaissance Club, Dirleton, East Lothian in July and August 2019.
- 3.2 The Championship organisers European Tour and International Management Group have applied to East Lothian Council for two Orders under Section 11 of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 to exempt areas of The Renaissance Club from the access rights which would otherwise be exercisable there.

- 3.3 **The East Lothian Council (Scottish Open, The Renaissance Club) (Exemption) Order 2019:** The purpose of this Order is to enable the Scottish Open 2019 Golf Championship to be held, with the land being exempted temporarily from access rights (1) in the interests of the safety and security of players and the safety of the public during the Championship; and (2) to permit an entrance fee to be levied on spectators during the Championship.
- 3.4 It is proposed that this Order will take effect at 00.01 hours on Wednesday 10 July 2019 and will expire at 23.59 hours on Sunday 14 July 2019.
- 3.5 Consultation on this proposed Order has taken place with East Lothian Local Access Forum, Gullane Area Community Council, Scottish Natural Heritage, North Berwick Coastal Area Partnership, Dirleton Village Association, The Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, Archerfield Estates and Archerfield Advisory Group. No concerns have been raised by these organisations.
- 3.6 **The East Lothian Council (Ladies Scottish Open, The Renaissance Club) (Exemption) Order 2019:** The purpose of this Order is to enable the Ladies Scottish Open 2019 Golf Championship to be held, with the land being exempted temporarily from access rights (1) in the interests of the safety and security of players and the safety of the public during the Championship; and (2) to permit access only by ticket holders during the Championship.
- 3.7 It is proposed that this Order will take effect at 00.01 hours on Thursday 8 August 2019 and will expire at 23.59 hours on Sunday 11 August 2019.
- 3.8 Consultation on this proposed Order has taken place with East Lothian Local Access Forum, Gullane Area Community Council, Scottish Natural Heritage, North Berwick Coastal Area Partnership, Dirleton Village Association, The Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, Archerfield Estates and Archerfield Advisory Group. No concerns have been raised by these organisations.

4 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 These Orders are consistent with the provisions of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003, and with policy and good practice set out in the Scottish Government Guidance for Local Authorities and National Park Authorities on Part 1 Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003.

5 INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 5.1 This report is not applicable to the wellbeing of equalities groups and an Integrated Impact Assessment is not required.

6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 Financial – None.
- 6.2 Personnel – None.
- 6.3 Other – None.

7 BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 7.1 Appendix 1: Proposed Order to exempt land from access rights for the 2019 Scottish Open: “The East Lothian Council (Scottish Open, The Renaissance Club) (Exemption) Order 2019”.
- 7.2 Appendix 2: Proposed Order to exempt land from access rights for the 2019 Ladies Scottish Open: “The East Lothian Council (Ladies Scottish Open, The Renaissance Club) (Exemption) Order 2019”.

AUTHOR’S NAME	Nick Morgan
DESIGNATION	Outdoor Access Officer
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DATE	01/05/2019

Appendix 1: Proposed Order to exempt land from access rights for the 2019 Scottish Open

EAST LoTHIAN COUNCIL

LAND REFORM (SCOTLAND) ACT 2003

**THE EAST LoTHIAN COUNCIL (SCOTTISH OPEN, THE RENAISSANCE CLUB)
(EXEMPTION) ORDER 2019**

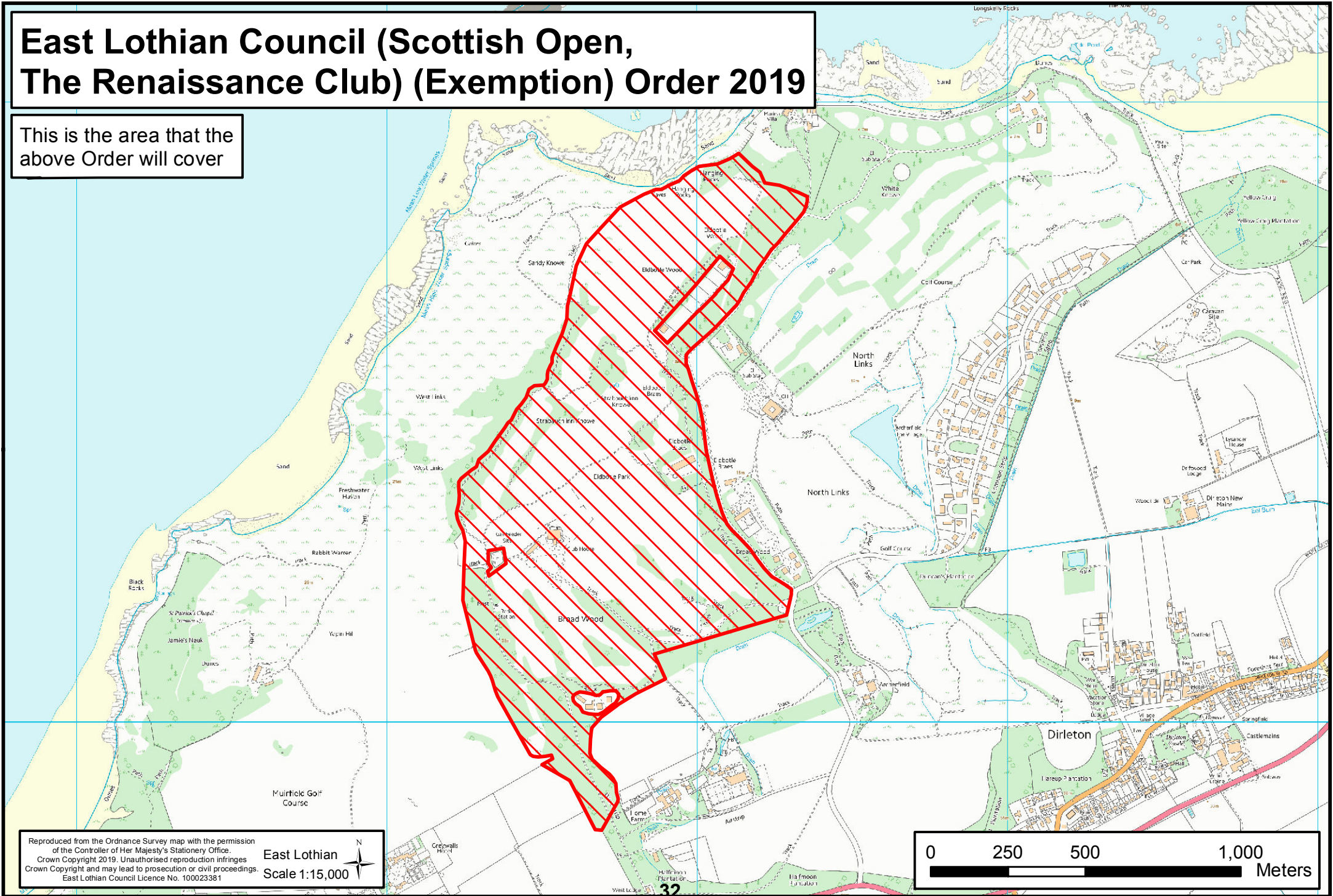
EAST LoTHIAN COUNCIL, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 11(1) of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 ("the Act") and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, HEREBY MAKE the following Order:-

1. The Order may be cited as "The East Lothian Council (Scottish Open, The Renaissance Club) (Exemption) Order 2019" and shall come into effect at 00.01 hours on 10 July 2019 and will expire at 23.59 hours on 14 July 2019, unless revoked earlier.
2. The effect of the Order is to exempt the area of land at The Renaissance Club, Dirleton, which area is shown hatched red on the plan thereof annexed and executed as relative hereto, from the access rights which would otherwise be exercisable in respect of that land by virtue of Part 1 of the Act.
3. The purposes for which the Order are made are:
 - (a) to permit an entrance fee to be levied on spectators for admission to the Scottish Open Golf Championship; and
 - (b) to secure the safety and security of players and the safety of the public during the Championship.

The foregoing Order typewritten on this page is, together with the plan annexed hereto, sealed with the Common Seal of East Lothian Council and subscribed for and on their behalf by _____, an authorised signatory and as such a "Proper Officer" for the purposes of Section 194 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 as amended, at HADDINGTON on the _____ day of _____ TWO THOUSAND and NINETEEN.

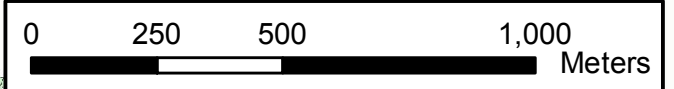
East Lothian Council (Scottish Open, The Renaissance Club) (Exemption) Order 2019

This is the area that the above Order will cover



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East Lothian
Scale 1:15,000



Appendix 2: Proposed Order to exempt land from access rights for the 2019 Ladies Scottish Open

EAST LoTHIAN COUNCIL

LAND REFORM (SCOTLAND) ACT 2003

THE EAST LoTHIAN COUNCIL (LADIES SCOTTISH OPEN, THE RENAISSANCE CLUB) (EXEMPTION) ORDER 2019

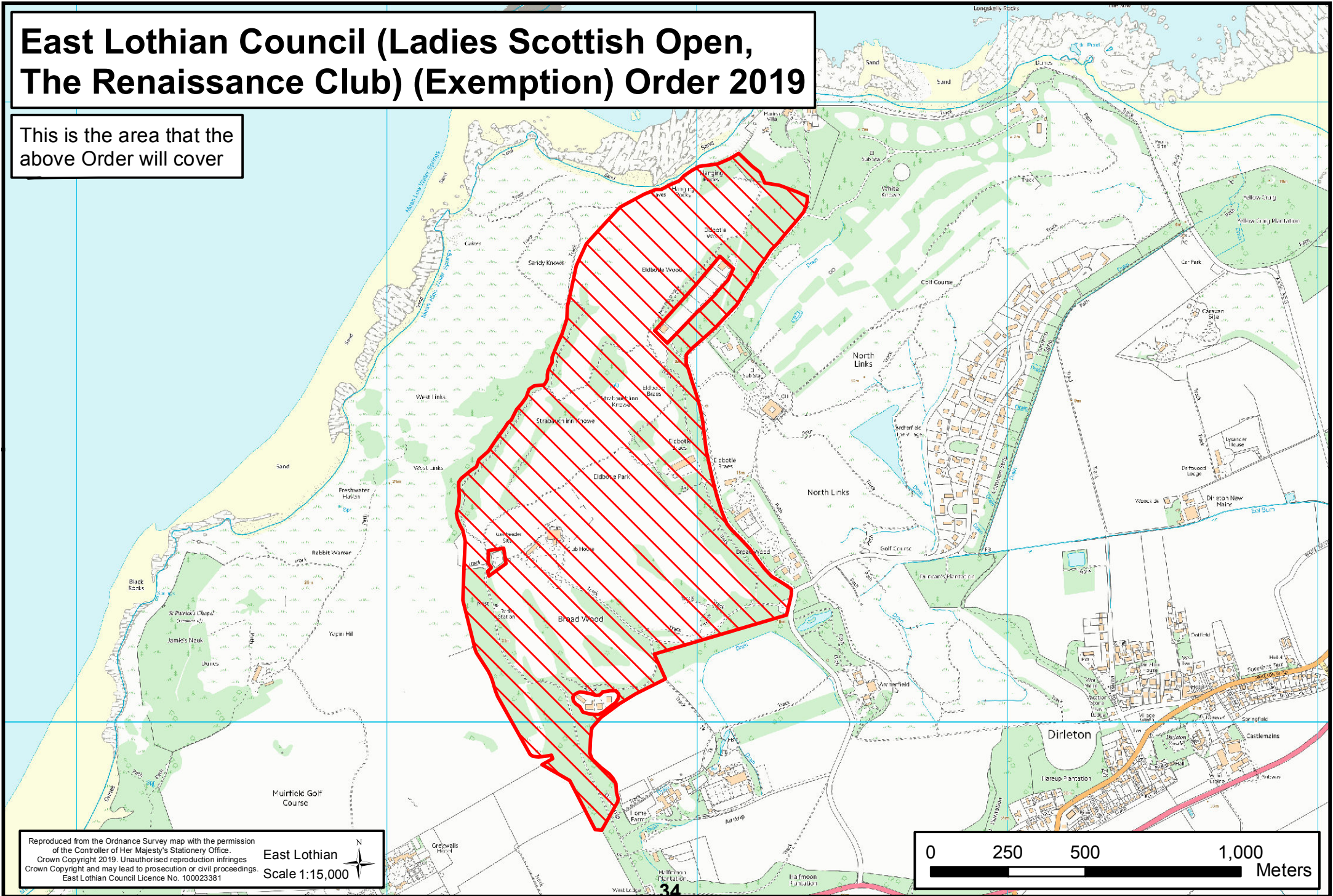
EAST LoTHIAN COUNCIL, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 11(1) of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 ("the Act") and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, HEREBY MAKE the following Order:-

1. The Order may be cited as "The East Lothian Council (Ladies Scottish Open, The Renaissance Club) (Exemption) Order 2019" and shall come into effect at 00.01 hours on 8 August 2019 and will expire at 23.59 hours on 11 August 2019, unless revoked earlier.
2. The effect of the Order is to exempt the area of land at The Renaissance Club, Dirleton, which area is shown hatched red on the plan thereof annexed and executed as relative hereto, from the access rights which would otherwise be exercisable in respect of that land by virtue of Part 1 of the Act.
3. The purposes for which the Order are made are:
 - (a) to permit admission only by ticket holders to the Ladies Scottish Open Golf Championship; and
 - (b) to secure the safety and security of players and the safety of the public during the Championship.

The foregoing Order typewritten on this page is, together with the plan annexed hereto, sealed with the Common Seal of East Lothian Council and subscribed for and on their behalf by _____, an authorised signatory and as such a "Proper Officer" for the purposes of Section 194 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 as amended, at HADDINGTON on the _____ day of _____ TWO THOUSAND and NINETEEN.

East Lothian Council (Ladies Scottish Open, The Renaissance Club) (Exemption) Order 2019

This is the area that the above Order will cover



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