

## Organisational Change Management Policy

### 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This policy sets out how the Trust will deal with the issues that arise when organisational change affects staffing requirements. Organisational change can lead to changes to job roles, redeployment and redundancies. The Trust wishes to ensure that the effects of organisational change on staff are minimised and are handled as sensitively as possible.
- 1.2 This policy provides guidance to managers on their obligations when implementing change with the organisation. It also provides information to employees, and their representatives, who find themselves affected by such changes.
- 1.3 It is important that this policy operates in accordance with the Trust's commitment to diversity and inclusion. In particular the Trust does not tolerate discrimination on the grounds of age, caring responsibilities, disability, gender, gender reassignment, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy or maternity, race (including colour, nationality and ethnic origin), religion or belief, sexual orientation, socio-economic status and trade union membership or non-membership.
- 1.4 When considering changes to employees' terms and conditions of employment that managers believe may fall within the remit of this policy, advice **must** always be sought from Human Resources.

### 2.0 Status of this policy

- 2.1 The purpose of the policy is to provide guidance and information. It sets out the principles the Trust believes are important when managing organisational change; it is neither a full statement of the law or a rulebook.

### 3.0 Who is covered by the policy?

- 3.1 As a general statement of principle, the policy covers all Trust employees. However, some employees may be subject to other, locally and nationally agreed procedures, which will continue to apply. However, the spirit and intent of the policy will apply to all employees of the Trust, so far as is reasonably practical.

### 4.0 When does the policy apply?

- 4.1 Full and meaningful consultation with recognised unions and staff affected by planned changes will be undertaken at the earliest opportunity. It is essential that information be given to staff and trade unions at an early stage. On occasions, some business decisions will necessarily be taken prior to consultation. However, even in such circumstances there will remain many opportunities for dialogue as regards process and approach.
- 4.2 For example, a decision to cease a particular service area may not be negotiable due to circumstances. However, the manner in which that decision is implemented, in terms of securing redeployment opportunities and other supportive measures, would be an appropriate subject for consultation.

4.3 This policy applies whenever the Trust implements change which may affect staffing structures. This may be as follows:

**1. Changes to the way the work is done**

a. It may be necessary to introduce new ways of working. This may result in changes to shift patterns, reporting lines or the method by which the work is performed. Employees may, on occasion, be required to relocate, the Trust has a full mobility clause on all staff contracts (further details can be found on the Trust website) or develop new skills. Whilst this can be disruptive and unsettling, only rarely will this type of change result in the termination of an employee's employment by reason of redundancy.

**2. Reductions in the number of employees**

a. This may be necessary in order to implement cost savings, improve efficiencies or respond to new priorities. This can result in redundancies from existing roles and redeployment into new roles. In some situations, it will also result in termination of employment by reason of redundancy.

**5.0 Minimising the impact of organisational change**

5.1 Whilst change is often essential, and can benefit all stakeholders, it is disruptive. It can be a difficult time for all involved – managers, affected employees, their families and their representatives. The Trust wishes to minimise the disruption and difficulties that organisational change can cause. This can be achieved by:

- > A best practice approach to organisation planning
- > Adequate information.
- > Effective consultation.
- > Support.

5.2 Identification of personal and professional development needs. These principles of good practice are influenced by the Trust's legal obligations but will also be reviewed regularly to ensure compliance with best practice.

**6.0 Organisation planning**

6.1 It is important to take time to ensure that any proposed changes have been properly thought through and in particular that they represent the Trust's commitment to equality and diversity.

6.2 Set out below is a brief outline of a range of approaches. They are not in order of priority, nor will they suit every set of circumstances. Before pursuing any of these approaches or developing alternatives, professional advice from Human Resources and guidance must be sought.

6.3 In developing the preferred approach, managers will need to consult with recognised trade union representatives and affected employees to seek to agree the way forward.

1. Consider establishing a transition plan, from the existing to the new structure. This should be clear and transparent. It may provide for the following:
  - a. "Red-circling" jobs that are effectively the same in the proposed structure as in the existing structure. Here a "match" may be taken as a job that is broadly the same in terms of grade and remit.

2. Consideration may also be given to “ring fenced” selection processes, where staff may be invited to express preferences for jobs in the new structure, subject to the ring fence criteria; such applications must be assessed in an objective manner, which may include an interview process.
  - b. Consider undertaking a skills audit – identifying those skills required for the jobs in the new structure and assessing the skills of staff within the current structure. To assist with this, managers may want to use job and person profiles, detailing “essential” and “desirable” characteristics.
3. Seek volunteers for redundancy. There is no obligation on the employer to agree to any requests for voluntary redundancy – there may be grounds to reject any such requests, even if this means identifying others for compulsory redundancy.
4. Consider other ways of reducing employment costs. This might involve the following:
  - a. Reduce overtime working in the affected service to a level meeting contractual commitments providing essential services.
  - b. Review and restrict recruitment in the service affected and in those areas where possible staff surplus might be absorbed.
  - c. Review all contracted or sub-contracted work in areas affected.
  - d. Review the employment of temporary agency staff.
5. If compulsory redundancies are unavoidable then use objective and appropriate selection criteria. These should be designed to allow reasonable objectivity and could be weighted to the priorities for the restructure. Such criteria may include performance, attendance (disregarding pregnancy, caring for dependents or disability related absences); and active disciplinary records. Use of the principle of “last in, first out” (LIFO) is not appropriate.
6. The Trust’s redeployment procedures offer staff further opportunities for redeployment. In addition, employing directorates may apply a freeze on advertising of internal vacancies to maximise opportunities for redeployment for staff affected by the restructuring.

## **7.0 Adequate information**

- 7.1 Information facilitates the consultation process. Good communication can reassure staff during periods of change and uncertainty. Written communication is particularly important because it allows employees to reflect on proposals and seek advice from others before responding. The method and frequency of communication that managers choose will depend on circumstances. Team meetings, newsletters and e-mails may all be appropriate.
- 7.2 When organisational change is proposed, the Trust will provide as much information as it can, as early as it can. Recognised unions will be provided with the information that they need to respond to employees’ questions and comments and engage the Trust in a robust and productive dialogue.
- 7.3 Where collective redundancies are proposed then the Trust will comply with its statutory obligation to provide information on the following:
  - > The reasons for the proposal to make redundancies.
  - > The number and description of staff whose job security might be at risk.
  - > The total number of employees of any such description employed by the Trust at the establishment or in the service area affected.
  - > The proposed method of selecting employees for redundancy.
  - > The proposed method of implementing any staffing changes.
  - > The approach to calculating redundancy payments.

## 8.0 Effective Consultation

- 8.1 The Trust will involve recognised unions whenever it is appropriate to do so. This will particularly be the case where redundancies may result.
- 8.2 The Trust will seek to involve recognised trade unions where relevant employees are affected by the proposed change. It is the policy of the Trust to consult as early in the process as possible, but in any event the Trust is mindful of its obligations to consult whenever 20 or more employees at one establishment are at risk of redundancy, or where the Transfer of Undertakings Regulations apply. Human Resources advice and guidance must be sought whenever there are collective consultation obligations.
- 8.3 The law requires that consultation with unions will be undertaken with a view to reaching agreement over ways of:
- > Avoiding the dismissals.
  - > Reducing the numbers of redundancies.
  - > Mitigating the consequences of the dismissal.
- 8.4 The Trust will also seek to engage employees individually. Making sure that employees have an adequate opportunity to comment upon the Trust's proposals is vital to ensuring that the right decision is taken and then implemented.
- 8.5 Individual meetings with affected staff will usually be undertaken. Such meetings are essential where the employee may be dismissed, whether by reason of redundancy or otherwise. Human Resources and line managers will jointly conduct such meetings, and trade unions will be involved where appropriate. The individual employee must be invited to the meeting in writing and has the right to be accompanied by a trade union official or colleague. Whilst there is no legal obligation on the Trust to allow friends or relatives to attend, friends and relatives can attend where appropriate, and at the discretion of the Trust. The meeting will usually deal with the following:
- > The reasons why the employee may be affected by any planned change (including, where appropriate, information about selection for redundancy).
  - > The employee's aspirations, and how these may be affected by the proposed change.
  - > Any alternatives that the employee can see to the proposed change.
  - > Any opportunities for redeployment, including information for and about the redeployment process.
  - > Queries relating to work or domestic situations.
  - > Possible retraining opportunities.
  - > Arrangements that will apply if their employment is terminated (financial arrangements, appeals, time-off work, references etc).
- 8.6 If an employee is dismissed, they **will** have the right of appeal against the decision.
- 8.7 It is accepted that there may be occasional sensitive business or operational needs where it is inappropriate that employees being dismissed for redundancy are expected to work the period of notice to which they are entitled. This is known as a period of "gardening leave".
- 8.8 Any situation of potential gardening leave must be determined before staff are made aware of their selection for redundancy, and the decision to apply gardening leave must be discussed by the line manager and Human Resources with the recognised trade union(s) before staff are placed under notice of redundancy. The dignity of staff is at all times of the highest priority in such circumstances, and a protocol governing the process will need to be in place where staff are required to leave the workplace immediately.

## 9.0 Support

- 9.1 In redundancy situations, there must be individual interviews with staff whose employment is at risk (see above under “Consultation”).
- 9.2 Staff should be reminded of the Trust’s Employee Assistance Programme and of the availability of support from trade union representatives, where appropriate.
- 9.3 Human Resources will provide guidance on policy and implementation in support of managers leading an organisational change programme, and the level of support required will usually be agreed in advance.

Additionally, it may be appropriate to provide outplacement services to employees at risk of redundancy in order to equip them as fully as possible in securing alternative employment. Human Resources will arrange this on a case-by-case basis.

## 10.0 Redundancy

- 10.1 Not all organisational change will result in redundancy. Employees are only dismissed as redundant if their dismissal is entirely or mainly because:
- > The Trust has or will cease carrying out the service/business for which the employee was employed.
  - > The Trust has or will cease carrying out the service/business in the place where the employee was employed.
  - > The Trust’s need for employees carrying out work of a particular kind has or will cease or diminish.
  - > The need for employees to carry out work of a particular kind in the place where they are employed has or will cease or diminish.
- 10.2 In practice redundancies occur where a re-organisation of a department, section or job results in a reduction in the number of employees required to do that work, or in a significant change to the nature of the work performed by the affected employees.
- 10.3 Redundancy may also occur when a fixed term contract, or a series of temporary contracts, expires without renewal.

## 11.0 Selection for redundancy

- 11.1 It may on occasions be necessary to reduce the numbers of a particular type of job, or where many employees have similar skills. In such cases it will be necessary to select which employees are to be made redundant. When selecting staff for redundancy, the Trust will take the steps set out below. Not all the steps will be applied in every case. This will depend upon the most appropriate application according to the circumstances of the redundancy situation.

## 12.0 Ask for Volunteers

- 12.1 Whilst this might seem the most reasonable way to select employees for redundancy, there are several disadvantages that must be taken into account.
- > Volunteers may be the very employees the employer would most like to keep in terms of skill and experience.
  - > Voluntary redundancy can be expensive, because longer-serving employees are likely to volunteer thus attracting higher redundancy payments.
  - > If more employees volunteer than are required, the selection procedure applied amongst the pool of volunteers must also be fair.

### **13.0 Assess according to Skills, Qualifications or Competencies**

13.1 It is essential that a balance of skills, qualification or competencies remain within the workforce to satisfy future business needs. As regards selection criteria for redundancy, appraisal outcomes may be taken into consideration, where all other considerations are equal.

### **14.0 Staff who are not employees**

14.1 The work of staff who do not meet the “employee” definition, such as self-employed or agency temporary workers will be assessed first to establish whether employees at risk of redundancy have the skills, qualification or competencies to undertake those roles. Care will be taken to ensure that, particularly in the case of temporary staff, employment protection rights are not being breached by virtue of the temporary status of their employment.

### **15.0 Attendance and Disciplinary Records**

15.1 Current disciplinary records and levels of attendance may be assessed when selection for redundancy is necessary. The Absence Management Policy in operation in the Trust at the time of redundancies will form the basis for assessing levels of attendance.

15.2 Attendance records will normally be taken into account on the basis of patterns over the 12 months preceding the notification, to the recognised trade unions of the possible redundancies.

15.3 Absence that has been covered by medical certification will not be considered for the purposes of selection for redundancy, but absences which are uncertified or self-certified will count. Care must be taken to ensure that no discrimination under the Equality Act 2010 occurs: for example, sickness absence linked to pregnancy, gender reassignment and disability should not be considered in selection processes, and that authorised absence is excluded from the calculation, including antenatal appointments, pregnancy, maternity, paternity and parental leave.

15.4 Attendance records must not be used where all the employees within the group at risk of redundancy have very low absence records. Other selection criteria would be applied and hold greater weight in such circumstances.

15.5 As regards disciplinary records, only live disciplinary warnings will be used. An assessment of the level of disciplinary action against the employee will be made to assist in determining redundancy selection alongside the other selection procedures.

### **16.0 The matrix approach**

16.1 In some cases it may be appropriate to use a matrix, scoring employees over a variety of factors, such as those set out above.

### **17.0 Primacy for those on maternity leave**

17.1 Women who are redundant whilst on Statutory Maternity Leave have special rights in law, known as “primacy”. For the duration of any coinciding maternity and notice periods (i.e., not during redundancy consultation, unless selection processes are occurring during the consultation), they have the right to be offered any “suitable alternative employment” in the organisation, without having to go through a selection process or interview. This is even if there are other employees that might be more suitable for the job. This is because it is recognised that women who are about to or who have just given birth will find it hard to engage with a standard selection exercise.

17.2 Primacy does not constitute unlawful discrimination, as it is a legislative requirement to enable women to continue in the workplace, and because the protection on the grounds of pregnancy and maternity does not protect those who are not pregnant or new mothers.

## **18.0 Avoiding redundancy dismissals**

- 18.1 The principles of good organisation planning, and informing and consulting stakeholders, will assist in minimising redundancies. However, there will be times when redundancies are inevitable. In such cases it is the policy of the Trust to seek to secure alternative employment for affected staff wherever possible.
- 18.2 There is no strict definition as to what is or is not suitable alternative employment. However, there will be a presumption that a job is suitable where the alternative post:
- > Requires broadly similar skills and knowledge as those required of the redundant post, even if some degree of training or familiarisation is required.
  - > Is based at the same location as the redundant post, or where there is little or no disruption to the individual caused by additional travel to and from work.
  - > Is the same or similar grade to the redundant post? For this purpose, the Trust will regard “similar” as being one grade above or one grade below the redundant post.
- 18.3 (Salary protection will apply to staff that are declared redundant by the Trust and who are redeployed into a post one grade lower. It may also apply in some re-organisations where formal redundancies do not arise. Each case will be the subject of discussion with the employee affected. Salary protection will not usually apply in the case of redeployments for other reasons (e.g. because of injury or ill health) or as a result of grade changes (e.g. following national or local evaluation, where there is no change in job content.). Where other significant terms and conditions other than salary may be lost because of redeployment, protection will be determined on a case-by-case basis.
- 18.4 Where an employee is redeployed into a lower graded job in circumstances in which salary protection would apply, immediate (enhanced) pension benefits will not be paid.
- 18.5 Staff eligible to receive salary protection, will have their basic pay frozen, for no longer than three years.
- 18.6 Staff whose salaries are to reduce because of redeployment, and who are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme, may be entitled to a certificate of protection of pension benefits, which can remain in force for 10 years from the date of protection. Usually, pension entitlement is based on the level of pay during the last year of service, or on one of the two previous years’ pay if that amount is higher.

However, staff in receipt of a certificate may elect to base their final pay on any of the last 5 years of their service or on the annual average of any three consecutive years falling within the last 13 years.

## **19.0 Travel and Disturbance**

- 19.1 Where the new travel arrangements represent particular hardship, the Trust may exercise discretion on a case-by-case basis.
- 19.2 An employee who unreasonably refuses the Trust’s offer of suitable alternative employment will not be entitled to the redundancy benefits outlined below.

## **20.0 Trial periods**

- 20.1 An employee who accepts an offer of alternative employment will be given a minimum trial period of four weeks, [or such longer period as agreed with the Trust] to give them an opportunity to assess its suitability.

20.2 If, at the end of that trial period, the employee decides that they do not wish to accept the position permanently then they will not lose any entitlement to redundancy payments or early retirement unless, in the opinion of the Trust, the employee has unreasonably refused to continue with that job.

## 21.0 Redundancy - Financial Arrangements

21.1 **On the grounds of redundancy**, if there is a compulsory redundancy situation of an employee aged 55 and over (and the employee is a member of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, or the Local Government Pension Scheme (the "Scheme") then early retirement may be granted. If granted, then employees will be eligible to receive pension benefits under the Scheme. Whilst the Trust will act in accordance with the Scheme Rules, the Trust will consider the following when deciding whether or not to certify that an employee is entitled to immediate benefits because of their redundancy:

- > [The financial implications to the Trust.](#)
- > [Prospects of redeployment within the Trust.](#)

21.2 **On other grounds**, there may be circumstances where the Trust judges it necessary, in the interests of the efficient exercise of its functions, to offer premature retirement to employees, even if the circumstances do not match the definition of redundancy.

Such circumstances may include:

- > [A change in the function of the office or workplace.](#)
- > [Efficiency reviews of the office or workplace.](#)

Any such offer of premature retirement is at the sole and absolute discretion of the Trust.

21.3 **Approvals**, early retirement is always subject to the prior approval of the Trust. Where an employee wishes to consider early retirement, an application must be made to their line manager in the first instance who will arrange, through Human Resources, for an estimate of pension entitlement to be calculated. Human Resources will discuss the estimate with the employee where the employee so wishes. An application for estimates, and the provisions of the estimate, implies no commitment by either party.

21.4 **Statutory Redundancy Pay**, the amount of statutory redundancy pay to which an employee is entitled depends on their age, length of service and pay. The entitlement is:

- > [Half a week's pay for each complete year of service under 22.](#)
- > [One week's pay for each complete year of service between ages 22 and 40.](#)
- > [One and a half weeks' pay for each complete year of service after age 41.](#)

21.5 The maximum length of service considered to calculate a redundancy payment is 20 continuous years. An employee must have at least 2 continuous years of service to be entitled to a redundancy payment.

21.6 For the **statutory** redundancy payment a week's pay is capped at the statutory maximum, which is increased in February each year, (April 2020 currently £538 per week).

## Document Control

### Changes History

| Version | Date       | Amended By    | Details of Change   |
|---------|------------|---------------|---|
| V2      | 28/03/2019 | Principal/CEO | Routine review and taking into account views of the JCC<br>Clarification of the mobility clause<br>Clarification of the use of appraisals<br>Removal of trial periods |
| V3      | 8/02/2202  | EFS           | Update statutory redundancy guidance  |
| V4      | 18/12/2024 | CEO           | Scheduled review  |
| V5      | 27/01/2025 | CEO           | Scheduled review  |

### Approval

| Name                     | Job Title                    | Signed               | Date       |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Andrew Aalders-Dunthorne | Principal/CEO                | Electronic signature | 26/02/2019 |
| Dawn Carman-Jones        | On behalf of the Trust Board | Electronic signature | 26/02/2019 |
| Andrew Aalders-Dunthorne | Principal/CEO                | Electronic signature | 25/02/2021 |
| Dawn Carman-Jones        | On behalf of the Trust Board | Electronic signature | 25/02/2021 |
| Andrew Aalders-Dunthorne | CEO                          | Electronic signature | 27/02/2025 |
| Steve Martin             | On behalf of the Trust Board | Electronic signature | 27/02/2025 |

This policy will be reviewed every 4 years by the Head of Service People or as required by changes in legislation.

At every review, this policy will be approved by the Finance and Resources Committee.

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