

A stylized map of Wales, colored in a light teal shade, set against a darker teal background. The map shows the outline of Wales and its internal regional boundaries. The text 'All Wales' is positioned to the left of the map, and 'Flexible Working Policy' is centered over the map.

All Wales

Flexible Working Policy

Sections

01 & 02

**Policy Statement
and Scope**

03

Principles

04

**Benefits of Flexible
Working**

05

**Flexible Working
Request Process**

06 & 07

**Correspondance
& Terms and
Conditions
Considerations**

08 & 09

**Other Associated
Documents &
Monitoring and
Review**

10

Appendix 1

11

Appendix 2

CONTENTS

PAGE

01 & 02 Policy Statement and Scope.....	4
03 Principles.....	7
04 Benefits of Flexible Working.....	9
05 Flexible Working Request Process.....	11
06 & 07 Correspondance & Terms and Conditions Considerations.....	17
08 & 09 Other Associated Documents & Monitoring and Review.....	20
10 Appendix 1.....	22
11 Appendix 2.....	26

Approved by: Welsh Partnership Forum

Issue Date: December 2023



01 & 02

Policy Statement and Scope

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1. Policy Statement

1.1 Within NHS Wales we know that to meet the health and care needs of our population effectively it is important to have a workforce which is healthy, engaged and motivated. We are committed to being a great place to work and learn and to the delivery of a quality service, acknowledging that our workforce is fundamental to our success. We recognise our responsibility to attract, retain, deploy and develop people to maximise their potential.

One of the ways of achieving this is to develop and maintain a culture where flexible working is seen as an enabler for effective and efficient provision of services which has benefits for colleagues, patients and the organisation. NHS Wales is committed to promoting and encouraging different ways of working in order to recruit excellent people and retain the wealth of knowledge, skills and experience of its current workforce.

1.2 Flexibility in employment helps people to balance work responsibilities with other aspects of their lives and to meet the needs which may arise at different stages of their lives. Key to achieving this is the provision and availability of flexible working opportunities which allow employees to make choices about how and when they wish to work accompanied by policies which support managers to take the time to understand what each person needs.

1.3 The [NHS Wales Approach to Flexible Working](#) is set out in statement which was developed and agreed in partnership. The aim of this approach is to support managers to make a cultural shift so that rather than “We can’t do this because...” the question becomes “How can we make this happen”?

This means that the default position will be that a request for flexible working will be approved, and every possible avenue explored to facilitate this, unless there are clear business reasons in policy and law to decline it. This Policy sets out the principles underpinning flexible working arrangements that allow people to balance work responsibilities with other aspects of their lives and describes the processes to be followed when making or considering a request.

1.4 Flexibility in employment is a key factor in demonstrating NHS Wales commitment to fair and equal treatment in the workplace and in attracting the highest calibre of employees to work for the organisation. Flexible working opportunities should be considered for all employees and made available as far as practicable, regardless of role, shift pattern, team or pay band and should also be considered for employees who work on rotation.

It is not sufficient for departments who have a traditional way of working to reject an application for flexible working just because it has not been tried before or because ‘this is how it has always been done’.



1.5 All NHS organisations should proactively encourage and promote opportunities to work flexibly and use the resources available to them e.g., education, management and leadership programmes to advocate for the benefits of flexible working and move towards a culture which accepts it as the norm. Wherever possible, managers should consider how work can be undertaken flexibly and be supportive of flexible working requests from employees to better manage their work life balance, while maintaining service standards.

1.6 To support a positive culture of flexible working, organisations will need to consider how they support and encourage open conversations about flexible working. Examples of opportunities to talk about flexible working include at one-to-one line management / supervision meetings, team / departmental meetings, as part of wellbeing conversations, or as part of recruitment, induction, and annual appraisal processes.

When advertising a job, employing organisations also need to consider how they promote the right to request flexibility from day one and the availability of flexible working options.

1.7 NHS Wales is committed to treating all people equally and with respect irrespective of their age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy or maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, or sexual orientation. An Equality Impact Assessment of this Policy has been completed.

2. Scope

The policy applies to all employees of the [Cardiff and Vale UHB](#)

from day one of their employment.

However, flexible working arrangements for doctors in training are arranged by and subject to the approval of the Medical Deanery, HEIW.

03

Principles



3. Principles

3.1 The NHS in Wales is committed to a flexible working culture, which means that a request for flexible working will be approved, and every possible avenue explored to facilitate this, unless there are clear business reasons as set out in this Policy to reject it.

Good flexible working arrangements should balance the needs of the individual with three key organisational factors: patient/service-user experience, service delivery and employee experience. It may not be possible to agree to the exact request, but managers are expected to discuss alternative arrangements with the individual to ensure that all avenues have been explored before rejecting the request.

3.2 All employees should have equal access to flexible working, as far as practicable, regardless of role, shift pattern, team or pay band and all posts can be considered for flexible working. Although it is recognised that some posts may not be suitable for all types of flexible working arrangements in their entirety, managers should consider whether certain elements of the role can be worked flexibly.

3.3 Employees can request to work flexibly from day one of their contractual employment and can make more than one flexible working request per year regardless of the reasons for them.

3.4 Employees will be treated fairly when having requests for flexible working considered. Each request for flexible working will be received openly by the appropriate line manager and considered

individually on its own merits. Any request for flexible working should be approached on the assumption that it will be granted unless there is a legitimate business reason for refusal. However, consideration should be given to any potential impact on other employees and service delivery, including potential additional costs.

3.5 It is important that it is agreed from the outset whether the new working arrangements are permanent or temporary and this must all be documented in writing. Where the arrangement is temporary or for a fixed period, they must be reviewed regularly to ensure the needs of the service and of the individual are still being met.

3.6 Employees who are working flexibly will not be treated less favorably in relation to access to training and development opportunities or promotion opportunities.

3.7 No form of flexible working will allow employees to work in breach of the Working Time Regulations.

3.8 Although there is no limit on the number of requests an employee can make within a 12-month period, employees are asked to not simply re-submit requests that have been rejected without modification and/or a change in circumstances within the department. Instead, they are encouraged to maintain a regular conversation with their manager so that if anything changes both parties are aware and can respond to that change.

3.9 Changes to an employee's contract of employment must be confirmed in writing.

04

Benefits of Flexible Working



04 Benefits of Flexible Working

4. Benefits of Flexible Working

Flexible working benefits individuals not only in allowing them to balance their personal life with their working life but in enhancing general health and wellbeing.

Individuals that are happier with their balance between life in and out of work are generally more productive, produce better quality work and are more caring. For managers, flexible working can help retain employees- and holding onto experienced and skilled people is important in maintaining quality and containing costs.

Offering flexible hours widens the talent pool, so managers should be able to recruit people with more skills; it can also increase commitment and loyalty of employees and can benefit through reducing levels of absenteeism and stress.

Flexible working can also support service redesign through the creation of new blended roles and the reshaping and development of existing roles, in consultation with employees. The creative use of new and redesigned roles can result in improved services for patients and more rewarding careers for our workforce.

05

Flexible Working Request Process



05 Flexible Working Request Process

5. Flexible Working Request Process

5.1 There may be a number of reasons why employees may need to adopt a more flexible working arrangement for a short period (i.e., up to 8 weeks) to address a particular issue. Where this is the case, it may be appropriate for the employee and the manager to discuss and agree this informally, particularly where the change has no impact on their other terms and conditions (e.g., pay). However, the outcome of the discussion should be documented and confirmed in writing.

5.2 Making the request

Where the employee wishes to apply for a form of flexible working on a permanent or longer-term basis, they should complete a Flexible Working Request Form (Appendix 1) or complete the request on ESR and submit it to their line manager. The employee may wish to have an informal discussion with their manager before submitting a formal request and managers are encouraged to facilitate this when requested to do so. However, the request will not be formally considered until it is put into writing.

The request form must contain the following information: -

- It must be dated and specify the change to working arrangements that they are seeking, and when they would like this change to come into effect
- Where applicable, the applicant is encouraged to state if they are making the request in relation to the Equality Act 2010, for example, as a reasonable adjustment for a disability, or on return from maternity

leave, or when it is for childcare or dependants care.

5.3 Responding to a Request

5.3.1 Managers should be aware that there is a legal requirement to consider the application and inform the individual of the outcome within 2 months and should take this into consideration to ensure they have an adequate time frame to give the request due consideration.

5.3.2 The manager should arrange to discuss the application with the employee as soon as possible after receiving their request form (this can be in person, by telephone or via MS Teams). This will allow them to get a better understanding of the changes their employee is looking for and how they see things working in practice. The discussion should explore how the proposed working arrangement will work in practice, any potential positive and negative impact it may have on service provision and how it may affect other team members.

Employees have the right to be accompanied by a workplace colleague or a trade union representative at this meeting.

If the manager intends to approve the request, this meeting is not a requirement, but it may still be helpful to discuss practical arrangements.

5.3.3 Managers must consider whether the request is in relation to a reasonable adjustment related to a disability or another protected characteristic. Employees are encouraged to identify where this is the case. Managers should also consider any health and safety issues that might result from the change and identify ways to mitigate them (e.g., if the working arrangements will mean the employee or their colleagues would become lone

workers). Advice can be sought from People Services/Human Resources/W&OD, Health and Safety and Occupational Health as appropriate.

5.4 Considering the Request

5.4.1 All requests should be approached with a can-do attitude, with the presumption that they will be granted unless it is genuinely not possible to do so for one of the business reasons set out below. The request should be considered carefully and the benefits of implementing the change should be weighed against any costs. In considering the application line managers must ensure that they do not directly or indirectly discriminate against the employee. If there is any doubt about what that might entail, then advice can be sought from the local EDI or People Services/Human Resources/W&OD team.

Once a decision is made the manager should inform the employee in writing using part 3 of the request form or via ESR.

5.4.2 If it is decided to approve the employee's application, or accept it with modifications, a discussion should take place to determine how and when the changes might be best implemented. This may include a trial period. The line manager is responsible for ensuring that Payroll are notified if there are any changes to pay.

The employee must discuss and agree how they will organise their work and achieve deadlines in conjunction with their manager. Arrangements must be made between the employee and their manager to ensure that they are informed of the employee's current duties and where / how they will be working.

5.4.3 All endeavours must be made to accommodate the request in full or in part, or by providing an alternative. If, after discussing with the employee and considering all of the alternatives available, the manager feels they are unable to support flexible working in a particular post, they should discuss the application with People Services/Human Resources/ W&OD.

If following this conversation, they still do not feel able to approve the request and cannot find a mutually agreeable alternative they must meet with the employee to explain this to them and provide written, objectively justified reasons for this and give a clear operational reason why this is not practicable. The manager must provide details of the business grounds for refusing the request and how they apply in this case. The only acceptable reasons are:

- Burden of additional cost
- Detrimental effect on ability to meet customer/patient needs
- Inability to re-organise work among existing employees
- Detrimental impact on quality
- Detrimental impact on performance
- Detrimental impact on the ability to meet service demands
- Insufficient work for the periods the employee proposes to work
- Planned structural changes to the department.



5.4.4 There may be occasions when the manager is unsure whether a flexible working arrangement is sustainable, or where there is concern about the possible impact on others in the department. In these cases, the manager may agree to the flexible working arrangements on a temporary or trial basis rather than rejecting the request. Advice should be sought from People Services/Human Resources/W&OD.

5.5. Escalation Stage

5.5.1 This stage should be used if a line manager has not been able to reach agreement on a solution in the exploratory stage. The purpose is to check for other possible solutions including whether the form of flexibility the individual is seeking could be accommodated in a different team, location or role.

If a request for flexible working has not been accommodated, and they no longer feel able to continue to work in that department as they are unable to balance their work / life responsibilities, managers are expected to support the individual in identifying any alternative roles within the organisation which may be more supportive of the individual's circumstances and in line with their request.

5.5.2 When a meeting is arranged to discuss the application, or to consider an appeal, and the employee fails to attend it or one further rearranged meeting without good reason, the manager is able to consider that the request is withdrawn. If the manager regards the application as withdrawn, they must inform the employee of this.

5.6 Timescales

When the manager receives the formal request for flexible working this must be considered and decided on within a period of 2 months from first receipt of the request. This two-month time limit is a legal requirement and cannot be extended unless mutually agreed by the manager and employee.

Managers must be mindful of this 2-month time period when arranging the initial meeting/conversation with the employee to ensure that all applications are dealt with within the required timescales.

NHS Wales employees also have the right to request an appeal if their request is turned down. The timescales for an appeal are set out below.

5.7 More than one request received at around the same time.

It is important that managers consider requests to work flexibly in a fair way but there is no statutory requirement to consider them strictly in the order in which they are received. If they receive more than one request to work flexibly at around the same time it may not be possible to support all the requests received. The manager must then look closely at the impact supporting the requests would have on the service and the potential impact that refusal would have on each employee before coming to a decision.

In deciding how to deal with competing requests, the manager should bear in mind the different legal obligations that apply and can seek advice from the local EDI or People Services/Human Resources/W&OD team.

It will be helpful to have an individual discussion with both (or all) of the applicants to understand the exact nature of their request and to see if any mutually agreeable arrangement can be found.

5.8 Appeals

5.8.1 Where the flexible working request is refused, the employee may lodge an appeal within 14 days of being notified of the refusal of their request by contacting their manager's line manager.

This must be in writing and clearly state the grounds on which they are appealing. These may be:

- Where new information is now available in relation to the request
- Where the employee feels that the application was not handled in line with the policy
- Where the employee may have a proposal that has not been fully considered in relation to a business reason for refusal.

5.8.2 An appeal meeting will be held, normally within one month of receipt of the written appeal. This will be dealt with impartially by a more senior person than the manager who made the original decision.

Employees should be given the opportunity to be accompanied by a trade union representative or work colleague at any appeal meeting. The outcome of the appeals will be communicated in writing within seven days of the appeal meeting. This is the end of the procedure and there is no further appeal, although further requests for flexible working can be submitted.

5.9 Review of Flexible Working Arrangements

5.9.1 Before a final decision is reached about whether or not a flexible working arrangement can be supported, it may be beneficial to have an initial trial period of 3 months and to review the arrangement after this period to ensure that it is working for both the employee and the service.

5.9.2 When a flexible working arrangement has been agreed on a temporary basis, it is important to review it at agreed intervals to determine if it should be extended or come to an end at the agreed date.

In all cases, it is recommended that the flexible working arrangement is discussed annually (e.g., at appraisal) to ensure that it is still working for both parties. Where the arrangements are agreed as permanent from the outset or following the recommended three-month trial, it may not always be possible for the employee to resume their previous working arrangements as other colleagues may have been appointed to cover the shortfall created by the flexible working arrangement or service redesign may have taken place.

This must be explained to the employee during the initial discussions. However, any request to revert to the former working arrangements should be considered by the manager and agreed where it is possible to do so.



5.9.3 Where the manager believes that the flexible working arrangements are no longer sustainable and need to be changed this may be agreed informally between the manager and the employee as part of the ongoing conversation between them. Where the agreement is to be terminated/changed reasonable notice should be given to enable both parties to make the appropriate transitional arrangements however, wherever possible a meaningful discussion should take place and a mutually agreeable arrangement found.

06 & 07

Correspondence & Terms and Conditions Considerations



06 & 07 Correspondence & Terms and Conditions Considerations

6. Correspondence

Copies of all correspondence in relation to requests should be kept on the employee's personal file and details of the arrangements agreed should be recorded on ESR to enable monitoring of the flexible working arrangements in place at an organisational level.

7. Terms and Conditions Considerations

Listed below are the general terms and conditions which apply to flexible working arrangements. Managers should ensure that they discuss them with employees who are interested in working flexibly to ensure that they understand any potential implications. In addition, employees considering making a request for flexible working should consider the effect of the arrangement on their salary and pension and take advice from the NWSSP Payroll/Pensions Department where necessary.

- **Hours of Duty**

Where flexible working arrangements are put into place the exact hours and how they are worked should be discussed and agreed before the change is put into place

- **Annual Leave**

Annual leave will be calculated on a pro rata basis, as appropriate

- **Sick Pay**

Sick pay entitlement is pro rata and dependent on length of service. Employees working on any flexible arrangements must report sick in the same way as if they were not working flexibly

- **Maternity/ New parent /Adoption/ Shared Parental Leave**

Pay is pro rata (as appropriate) and is dependent on length of service. Following maternity /adoption or shared parental leave an employee may wish to return to work on adjusted working arrangements to accommodate their changed circumstances. The NHS Organisation has a duty to accommodate this where at all possible. If it is agreed that the employee will return to work on a flexible basis, including changed or reduced hours, for an agreed temporary period this will not affect the employee's right to return to their job under their original contract at the end of the agreed period

- **Pensions**

Pension contributions will be pro rata for employees working less than full-time hours

- **Expenses**

All expenses incurred (e.g., subsistence, travelling) will be paid in the same way as for full-time employees. All employees will retain a NHS Organisation base for the purpose of claiming travel expenses

- **Pay**

Salary will be pro rata for employees on less than full-time contracts. Those on Term Time working and seasonal contracts will be paid in 12 equal instalments each year

- **Additional Hours**

If employees work beyond their normal hours (but not outside normal full-time hours) this must be by agreement with the line manager and will be paid at plain time rate or taken as time off in lieu

- **Policies and Procedures**

Employees working flexibly remain subject to all Policies and Procedures of the Health Board/Trust.



08 & 09

Other Associated Documents & Monitoring and Review

8. Other Associated Documents

This Policy should be read in conjunction with other All Wales and local policies on:

- Managing Attendance at Work
- Retirement
- Special Leave
- Maternity/Adoption /Shared Parental Leave
- Home Working
- Agile Working
- Employment Break.

It should also be read in conjunction with:

- ACAS Code of Practice on Flexible Working Requests
- [NHS Wales Flexible Working – briefing and guidance.](#)

9. Monitoring and Review

Each Department will keep a record of all formal applications for Flexible Working and a record of approvals/ rejections and appeals.

Organisations should ensure that data relating to applications for flexible working and outcomes of decisions are recorded and regularly reported through the usual joint partnership and governance structures. This information should be included in an organisation's published annual statutory public sector duty reports. The published information should demonstrate outcomes for flexible working applications disaggregated by each protected characteristic of the Equality Act 2010. In addition, organisations should consider reporting outcomes by occupational group and also by department.

10

Appendix 1

Definitions

Flexible working describes a type of working arrangement which gives a degree of flexibility on how long, where, when and at what times employees work. Flexible working aims to accommodate employee's personal needs and meet their unique requirements.

Agile working is the ability to work in the place and at the time most appropriate for the task in hand. While agile working and flexible working may be similar in how they achieve their aim, for example both approaches may allow an employee to work from home, flexible working focuses on the employee, while agile working is focused on the impacts on the business including performance and productivity.

It may be a tool which can supplement or support a Flexible Working arrangement, but it is not a contractual change to an employee's terms and conditions. Agile working offers flexibility for employees that allows them to work in a way that suits them, provided the work happens.

Working remotely is when employees work all or part of their working week at a location remote from their base. This can be at home or elsewhere. Working remotely can be a flexible working arrangement (e.g., if requested by the individual and agreed as a regular, ongoing way of working), but it can also be a form of agile working.

Most NHS Organisations have local procedures to enable employees to request to work remotely. If this is not the case the processes set out in this Policy can be applied

Hybrid working is a mixture of remote working and working from a base.

Types of Flexible Working Covered by this Policy

There are many types of flexible working which employees may be able to apply for. Managers should consider how these options are communicated to all employees at recruitment, induction, and in regular one-to-one meetings. This list is not exhaustive, and organisations will consider other models of flexible working as requested to do so.

Part Time Working

Part-time working is a well-established form of flexible working which means that the employee reduces their contracted working hours below full time (37.5 hours) in order to work less days or shorter days in a pre-arranged, regular pattern. Salary, annual leave and bank holidays are reduced pro rata.

Job Sharing

This is where two employees share the responsibilities, duties and benefits of a single full-time post between them. The combined salary and conditions of service are equivalent to that of a single full-time post and are divided in accordance with the number of hours worked by each job sharer.

The principle of job sharing usually reflects an integrated pattern of working, where some of the work may be shared and other tasks distributed evenly to each sharer. The total hours should not normally exceed those of a full-time post.



In the case of job-sharing, if one sharer leaves, the existing job-sharer should be offered the full-time post (where accepted the manager must complete a changes form). If the existing job sharer does not want to work full-time, the vacant hours of the post must be advertised.

Term Time Working

Term time working is a form of part time working where the employee works only during the school terms and is off work during the school holidays. Time off is made up of a combination of annual leave and unpaid leave. Salary is based on the number of weeks in work and is paid in 12 equal instalments. It is calculated on an individual basis to take account of annual leave entitlement based on length of service and any protection arrangements. Salary, annual leave and related benefits are reduced pro rata. and salary is paid in 12 equal instalments.

Seasonal Hours

Employees work their contracted hours over an agreed period, rather than a set number of days. These are often annualised hours but can be bi-annual, quarterly or monthly.

Compressed Hours

Employees are able to work their full contracted hours over a shorter period than is standard. Contracted hours and pay remain unchanged, but employees are able to have more days or half days off. Examples include a 4½ day week or 9-day fortnight. The non-working day/half day must be mutually agreed and can be flexible to suit the needs of the service.

Voluntary Temporary Reduction in Hours

Employees are able to reduce their contracted hours by between 5 and 50% for a period of no less than 3 months, and no more than one year. At the end of the agreed time, they return to their original contracted hours. Salary/annual leave etc. will be reduced pro-rata for the period of the agreement. Employees are advised to contact payroll to determine whether a change in hours will affect their pension entitlements. If the employee wishes to extend this arrangement for longer than 12 months, they are required to submit a new flexible working request.

Flexi Time

Flexitime is a scheme which allows employees some discretion around the start and end time of the working day, based around core working times. To benefit from this a department would need to have a Flexi-time arrangement in operation (not all departments would be in a position to accommodate this option).

Employees can build up a debit or credit of hours worked within an agreed period (usually 4 weeks) and consolidate the extra hours into a day or half day off. Flexitime schemes are usually based on detailed, locally agreed procedures which set out:

- the core hours
- limits on early and late working
- the minimum lunch break to be taken
- the maximum number of credit and debit hours which can be accrued
- limits on the number of hours which can be carried over to the next month
- limits on the number of days off allowed in any one period
- limits on the number of employees allowed off at any one time.

Flexible and Partial Retirement

There are a number of ways in which an employee can ease themselves into retirement in a flexible way. Details of the types of flexibilities available and the processes to be followed are set out in the Pension Flexibilities Policy.

Staggered Hours

This allows employees to determine their work pattern on a planned weekly basis. Hours can be staggered through the week or on just one or two days, within specified arrival and departure times, on a permanent or temporary basis.

Split Shifts

This allows employees to complete their working hours in two or more separate shifts, e.g., working between 7am – 11am, then returning to work between 4pm and 7pm.

Employment Breaks

An opportunity to leave the workplace for a specific period of time (usually between one and five years) and to return to the same or a similar position inside the organisation at the end of that period. For further details see the All-Wales Employment Break Policy.

Team based / Self Rostering

Team-based rostering starts from the premise that everyone has work-life balance needs and preferences, and that these need to be openly and collectively negotiated, among all those on each ward roster, within the constraints of service and financial needs. Self-rostering asks individuals to put their personal requirements into the roster each month, often on a 'first come, first served' basis. Team and Self Rostering are rolled out on a department wide basis.

Although it addresses work life balance needs, and the principles of flexible working apply, the request process set out in this Policy will not usually be appropriate for this purpose.



11

Appendix 2

Flexible Working Request Form

PART 1 - Employee information	
Name of employee:	
Post:	
Band:	
Employee number:	
Email address:	
Department:	
Service Group:	
Line Manager:	
I would like to make a request to work a flexible working pattern that is different to my current working pattern.	
Requested start date of change:	
I would like this change to be Permanent/Temporary (please delete as appropriate):	Permanent/Temporary* *For a period of.....
Please describe your current working pattern e.g., location/days/hours/ worked etc.:	
Please describe the working pattern you would like to work e.g., days/hours/times worked/at home / in the office etc.	
Is your request for flexible working in relation to the Equality Act 2010 e.g. (disability, maternity, caring responsibilities)? <i>n.b., You do not have to give this information, but it will help your manager to make a decision on your application.</i>	Yes/No
If yes, please provide details:	
Employee signature:	
Date of application:	

NOW PASS THIS APPLICATION TO YOUR LINE MANAGER



Flexible Working Request Form

PART 2 - Receipt of request	
Date of receipt:	
Line Manager Name (please print)	
Line Manager Title:	
Date meeting/conversation has been arranged for:	

Part 3 - Acceptance or Rejection Form	
<p>Either:</p> <p>Further to the meeting that took place on (Date)</p> <p>I have considered your request for a new flexible working pattern.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I am pleased to confirm that I am able to grant your request. With effect from (date). This will be a permanent / temporary change (please delete as appropriate). If temporary to end on (date).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I am able to accommodate your request as a trial basis with effect from (date) to be reviewed on (date) (usually 3 months).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I am unable to accommodate your original request. However, I am able to offer the alternative pattern which we have discussed and which you agreed would be suitable to you.</p> <p>Please set out how the service will be maintained and how any impact on other employees can be mitigated.</p>	
<p>Your new working pattern will be as follows:</p> <p>Or:</p> <p>I am sorry but I am unable to accommodate your request for the following business ground(s) (please tick):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The burden of additional costs</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detrimental effect on ability to meet service user/patient needs</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> An inability to reorganise work amongst existing employees</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A detrimental impact on quality</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A detrimental impact on performance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detrimental effect on ability to meet service demands</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient work for the periods the employee proposes to work</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A planned structural change to the department</p> <p>These grounds apply in the circumstances because (you should explain why any work patterns you may have discussed at the meeting are inappropriate. Please continue on a blank sheet, if necessary, n.b this section must be completed to describe how the reason selected above applies in this case).</p>	
Start date of new working arrangements (if applicable):	
Line Manager Signature:	
Line Manager Name (in Full):	
Date:	
<p>Please confirm which applies:</p> <p>This change in working pattern will be a permanent change to your terms and conditions of employment unless otherwise stated and you have no right in law to revert back to your previous working pattern unless previously agreed.</p> <p>OR: This will be a temporary change to your working arrangements and will be until at which time the arrangements will be reviewed.</p> <p>If you are unhappy with the decision, you may appeal against it. Details of the appeal procedure are set out below.</p>	
Line Manager Signature:	
Line Manager Title (in full):	
Date:	
<p>If you accept the change outlined above, please sign and confirm receipt of the decision.</p>	
Employee Signature:	
Date:	



To The Employee:

If you are unhappy with the decision, you may appeal against it. Details of the appeal procedure are set out below.

Appeal Process

If an application for flexible working is turned down, the employee has the right to appeal against the decision. Appeals should be in writing, setting out the grounds for appeal, as soon as possible after receiving notice of the decision to reject the application (within 14 days).

The appeal should be submitted to your line manager's manager and heard by a more senior manager than the one who rejected the original application.

The employee has the right to be accompanied at this meeting and should be given advance notice of when it will take place.

Notes:

Part 1 - to be completed by Employee and forwarded to Line Manager.

Part 2, and 3 - to be completed by Line Manager.

Form should be returned to the Employee when completed and a copy kept on their personal file.

A PIF must be completed and submitted to NWSSP where there is a change in hours.

