



EMPLOYMENT TRIBUNALS

Claimant: Mrs L Ackroyd

Respondent: Loyalfirm Limited trading as Saxon Paper
(in creditors' voluntary liquidation)

HEARD AT: Manchester

On: 17 June 2024

BEFORE: Employment Judge Batten
T D Wilson
Dr B Tirohl

REPRESENTATION:

For the Claimant: L Carr, Solicitor
For the Respondent: no attendance

JUDGMENT

The unanimous judgment of the Tribunal is that:

1. the complaints of unfair dismissal are well founded. The claimant was constructively unfairly dismissed and also unfairly dismissed for making a protected disclosure.
2. The respondent unreasonably failed to comply with the ACAS Code of Practice on Disciplinary and Grievance Procedures 2015 and it is just and equitable to increase the compensatory award payable to the claimant by 25 % in accordance with s 207A Trade Union & Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.
3. The respondent shall pay the claimant the following sums:
 - 3.1. A basic award of **£1,713.00**;
 - 3.2. A compensatory award of **£17,815.20**.
4. The Employment Protection (Recoupment of Benefits) Regulations 1996 apply:
 - 4.1. The total monetary award (i.e. the compensatory award plus basic award) payable to the claimant for unfair dismissal is **£19,528.20**.

- 4.2. The prescribed element is **£11,313.36**.
- 4.3. The period of the prescribed element is from **10 December 2022 to 17 June 2024**.
- 4.4. The difference between (1) and (2) is **£8,214.84**.
5. When the proceedings were begun the respondent was in breach of its duty to provide the claimant with a written statement of employment particulars. It is just and equitable to make an award of an amount equal to 4 weeks' gross pay. In accordance with section 38 Employment Act 2002, the respondent shall therefore pay the claimant **£3,612.00**.
6. The complaint of breach of contract is well-founded. The respondent shall pay the claimant **£8,294.00** as damages for breach of contract.
7. The complaint of unauthorised deductions from wages is well-founded. The respondent shall pay the claimant **£2,212.00**, which is the gross sum deducted. The claimant is responsible for the payment of any tax or National Insurance.
8. The complaint of being subjected to detriment for making protected disclosures is well-founded and succeeds. The respondent shall pay the claimant **£25,000.00** for injury to feelings.

Employment Judge Batten
17 June 2024

JUDGMENT SENT TO THE PARTIES ON:
1 July 2024

FOR THE TRIBUNAL OFFICE

Note:

Reasons for the judgment having been given orally at the hearing, written reasons will not be provided unless a request was made by either party at the hearing or a written request is presented by either party within 14 days of the sending of this written record of the decision.

Public access to employment tribunal decisions

Judgments and reasons for the judgments are published, in full, online at www.gov.uk/employment-tribunal-decisions shortly after a copy has been sent to the claimant(s) and respondent(s) in a case.

Recording and Transcription

Please note that if a Tribunal hearing has been recorded you may request a transcript of the recording, for which a charge may be payable. If a transcript is produced it will not include any oral judgment or reasons given at the hearing. The transcript will not be checked, approved or verified by a judge. There is more information in the joint Presidential Practice Direction on the Recording and Transcription of Hearings, and accompanying Guidance, which can be found here:

<https://www.judiciary.uk/guidance-and-resources/employment-rules-and-legislation-practice-directions/>



NOTICE

THE EMPLOYMENT TRIBUNALS (INTEREST) ORDER 1990 ARTICLE 12

Case number: **2402587/2023**

Name of case: **Mrs L Ackroyd** v **Loyalfirm Limited trading
as Saxon Paper (in
creditors' voluntary
liquidation)**

Interest is payable when an Employment Tribunal makes an award or determination requiring one party to proceedings to pay a sum of money to another party, apart from sums representing costs or expenses.

No interest is payable if the sum is paid in full within 14 days after the date the Tribunal sent the written record of the decision to the parties. The date the Tribunal sent the written record of the decision to the parties is called **the relevant decision day**.

Interest starts to accrue from the day immediately after the relevant decision day. That is called **the calculation day**.

The rate of interest payable is the rate specified in section 17 of the Judgments Act 1838 on the relevant decision day. This is known as **the stipulated rate of interest**.

The Secretary of the Tribunal is required to give you notice of **the relevant decision day**, **the calculation day**, and **the stipulated rate of interest** in your case. They are as follows:

the relevant decision day in this case is: 1 July 2024

the calculation day in this case is: 2 July 2024

the stipulated rate of interest is: **8% per annum**.

Mr S Artingstall
For the Employment Tribunal Office

GUIDANCE NOTE

1. There is more information about Tribunal judgments here, which you should read with this guidance note:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/employment-tribunal-hearings-judgment-guide-t426

If you do not have access to the internet, you can ask for a paper copy by telephoning the Tribunal office dealing with the claim.

2. The payment of interest on Employment Tribunal awards is governed by The Employment Tribunals (Interest) Order 1990. Interest is payable on Employment Tribunal awards if they remain wholly or partly unpaid more than 14 days after the **relevant decision day**. Sums in the award that represent costs or expenses are excluded. Interest starts to accrue from the day immediately after the **relevant decision day**, which is called **the calculation day**.
3. The date of the **relevant decision day** in your case is set out in the Notice. If the judgment is paid in full by that date, no interest will be payable. If the judgment is not paid in full by that date, interest will start to accrue from the next day.
4. Requesting written reasons after you have received a written judgment does **not** change the date of the **relevant decision day**.
5. Interest will be calculated as simple interest accruing from day to day on any part of the sum of money awarded by the Tribunal that remains unpaid.
6. If the person paying the Tribunal award is required to pay part of it to a public authority by way of tax or National Insurance, no interest is payable on that part.
7. If the Secretary of State has claimed any part of the sum awarded by the Tribunal in a recoupment notice, no interest is payable on that part.
8. If the sum awarded is varied, either because the Tribunal reconsiders its own judgment, or following an appeal to the Employment Appeal Tribunal or a higher court, interest will still be payable from **the calculation day** but it will be payable on the new sum not the sum originally awarded.
9. The online information explains how Employment Tribunal awards are enforced. The interest element of an award is enforced in the same way.

**ANNEX TO THE JUDGMENT
(MONETARY AWARDS)**

Recoupment of Benefits

The following particulars are given pursuant to the Employment Protection (Recoupment of Benefits) Regulations 1996, SI 1996 No 2349.

The Tribunal has awarded compensation to the claimant, but not all of it should be paid immediately. This is because the Secretary of State has the right to recover (recoup) any jobseeker's allowance, income-related employment and support allowance, universal credit or income support paid to the claimant after dismissal. This will be done by way of a Recoupment Notice, which will be sent to the respondent usually within 21 days after the Tribunal's judgment was sent to the parties.

The Tribunal's judgment states: (a) the total monetary award made to the claimant; (b) an amount called the prescribed element, if any; (c) the dates of the period to which the prescribed element is attributable; and (d) the amount, if any, by which the monetary award exceeds the prescribed element. Only the prescribed element is affected by the Recoupment Notice and that part of the Tribunal's award should not be paid until the Recoupment Notice has been received.

The difference between the monetary award and the prescribed element is payable by the respondent to the claimant immediately.

When the Secretary of State sends the Recoupment Notice, the respondent must pay the amount specified in the Recoupment Notice to the Secretary of State. This amount can never be more than the prescribed element of any monetary award. If the amount is less than the prescribed element, the respondent must pay the balance to the claimant. If the Secretary of State informs the respondent that it is not intended to issue a Recoupment Notice, the respondent must immediately pay the whole of the prescribed element to the claimant.

The claimant will receive a copy of the Recoupment Notice from the Secretary of State. If the claimant disputes the amount in the Recoupment Notice, the claimant must inform the Secretary of State in writing within 21 days. The Tribunal has no power to resolve such disputes, which must be resolved directly between the claimant and the Secretary of State.