



EMPLOYMENT TRIBUNALS

Claimants: C Pritchard
B Webb

Respondent: Hoptimistiq Ltd

JUDGMENT

1. The claim was presented in the Manchester Employment Tribunal on 1 May 2025. The respondent has failed to present a valid response on time. The Employment Judge has decided that a determination can properly be made in each of the claims in accordance with rule 22 of the Rules of Procedure.

C Pritchard

2. The respondent has made unauthorised deductions from the claimant's wages and must pay the claimant **£396.93** gross calculated as follows:

Hours worked

- a. 50.5 hours worked x £11.44 per hour = £577.72
- b. Less amount paid = £433.29
- c. £577.72 - £433.29 = £144.43

Unpaid training

15 hours' training x £8.50 per hour = £127.50

Tips

Unpaid tips = £125.00

3. The respondent failed to give the claimant written itemised pay statements as required by the Employment Rights Act 1996 s.8. The shortfall in the claimant's wage is accounted for at paragraph 2 above and no further award is made.
4. The claimant was dismissed in breach of contract in respect of notice and the respondent must pay damages to the claimant of **£115.54** (1 week's statutory notice).

5. The respondent has failed to pay the claimant's holiday entitlement and must pay the claimant **£91.52**, calculated as follows:
 - a. During the claimant's employment period (one month) he worked 66 hours
 - b. $66 \text{ hours} \times 12.07\% = 7.96 \text{ hours}$, rounded up to 8 hours.
 - c. $8 \text{ hours} \times £11.44 = £91.52$
6. The respondent failed to provide the claimant with a written statement of employment particulars. In accordance with section 38 Employment Act 2002, the respondent is ordered to pay the claimant an additional two weeks' pay, which is $2 \times £115.54 = \mathbf{£231.08}$.
7. The respondent must pay the claimant **£835.07** in total.

B Webb

8. The respondent has made unauthorised deductions from the claimant's wages and must pay the claimant **£600.49** gross calculated as follows:

Hours worked

- a. $71.5 \text{ hours worked} \times £11.44 \text{ per hour} = £817.96$
- b. Less amount paid (71.5×8.58) = £613.47
- c. $£817.96 - £613.47 = \underline{£204.49}$

Unpaid training

26 hours' training $\times$ £8.50 per hour = £221

Tips

Add unpaid tips £175.00

9. The respondent failed to give the claimant written itemised pay statements as required by the Employment Rights Act 1996 s.8. The shortfall in the claimant's wage is accounted for at paragraph 2 above and no further award is made.
10. The claimant was dismissed in breach of contract in respect of notice and the respondent must pay damages to the claimant of **£163.59** (1 week's statutory notice).
11. The respondent has failed to pay the claimant's holiday entitlement and must pay the claimant **£137.28** calculated as follows:

- a. During the claimant's employment period (one month) he worked 98 hours
 - b. $98 \text{ hours} \times 12.07\% = 11.82 \text{ hours}$, rounded up to 12 hours.
 - c. $12 \text{ hours} \times £11.44 = £137.28$
12. The respondent failed to provide the claimant with a written statement of employment particulars. In accordance with section 38 Employment Act 2002, the respondent is ordered to pay the claimant an additional two weeks' pay, which is $2 \times £163.59 = \textbf{£327.18}$.
13. The respondent must pay the claimant **£1228.54** in total.

Approved by:

Employment Judge Slater

Date: 29 October 2025

JUDGMENT SENT TO THE PARTIES ON

Date: 27 November 2025

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FOR THE TRIBUNAL OFFICE



NOTICE

THE EMPLOYMENT TRIBUNALS (INTEREST) ORDER 1990 ARTICLE 12

Case number: **2401440/2025 & 2401441/2025**

Name of case: **C Pritchard & B Webb** v **HOPTIMISTIQ LTD**

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 27 November 2025

the calculation day in this case is: 28 November 2025

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

Paul Guilfoyle
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.