

# EMPLOYMENT LAW REPORT 2021

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**Daniel Barnett, Outer Temple Chambers  
6 September 2021**

**FREE SAMPLE**

A man in a dark pinstriped suit, white shirt, and patterned tie is speaking at a wooden podium. He is wearing glasses and holding a small black object in his right hand. The podium has a tablet and a microphone on it. In the background, there are two bottles on a table and a red object. The setting appears to be a conference or lecture hall.

This is a taster sample  
of the Workbook for the  
Employment Report 2021.

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# About Daniel Barnett

Daniel Barnett is a leading employment law barrister practising from Outer Temple Chambers. With 25 years' experience defending public and private sector employers against employment claims, he has represented a Royal Family, several international airlines, and FTSE-100 companies. Employee clients include a former Chancellor of the Exchequer and many senior executives.

Daniel is a member of the BAILII advisory board, and a past chair of the Employment Lawyers' Association's publishing committee and electronic services working party. He is the author or co-author of eight books, including the Law Society Handbook on Employment Law (currently in its 8th edition). He is the creator of the Employment Law (UK) mailing list, an email alert/bulletin service sending details of breaking news in employment law three times a week to 32,000 recipients.

Legal directories describe him as "extremely knowledgeable and [he] can absorb pages of instructions at lightning speed", "involved in a number of highly contentious matters", "singled out for his work for large blue-chip companies", "combination of in-depth legal knowledge, pragmatism, quick response times and approachability", "inexhaustible", "tenacious", "knowledgeable" and "an excellent advocate".

He is one of the leading speakers and trainers on the employment law and HR circuit. He has presented seminars for the House of Commons, the BBC, Oxford University, HSBC, Barclays Bank, Ocado, and dozens of other organisations in-house, and keynoted at national and international conferences. In 2013, 2014, 2016 and 2019 he wrote and presented the Employment Law MasterClass national tour, speaking to thousands of employment lawyers and HR Professionals around the UK. He produces the Employment Law Matters podcast, ranked #1 on the Apple Podcast Store for management podcasts in the UK.

As well as full-time practice as a barrister and speaker, Daniel is an experienced entrepreneur. He is the founder and owner of Employment Law Services Ltd (a legal publishing company), which provides marketing and educational services to employment lawyers and HR professionals. In 2007, he co-founded CPD Webinars Ltd, then the UK's leading webinar training company for lawyers, and sold it to Thomson Reuters in 2011. In 2015 he founded the HR Inner Circle ([www.hrinnercircle.co.uk](http://www.hrinnercircle.co.uk)), a membership club for smart, ambitious HR Professionals.

Daniel has presented the legal hour, a weekly phone-in radio show, on LBC Radio since 2010. He is widely sought after as a commentator in both broadcast and print media on all legal issues.

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- **TOUKER SULEYMAN**  
BBC'S DRAGON'S DEN

# SESSION 1: COMPULSORY VACCINATION

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# Introduction

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## 2. Health & Safety

Health and Safety at Work, Act 1974

Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

### **Potential requirements of 'reasonableness':**

- appointing a competent person to help manage health and safety,
- preparing a health and safety policy,
- carrying out regular risk assessments,
- consulting with workers,
- providing workers with information and training,
- ensuring that the right workplace facilities and first aid arrangements are in place,
- displaying a health and safety poster or giving staff the equivalent leaflet,
- getting employers' liability insurance and
- having a regime for reporting injuries, near misses and work related illnesses to the HSE.

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## Covid-19 risk assessment checklist:

- identifying what work activity or situations might cause transmission of the virus
- thinking about who could be at risk
- deciding how likely it is that someone could be exposed
- acting to remove the activity or situation, or if this isn't possible, controlling the risk

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## 3. Unfair Dismissal

- are they an employee? If not, they do not have unfair dismissal rights.
- have they got two years' continuous employment? If so, what is the reason for dismissal? Has the employer followed a fair procedure?
- even if not, is the reason for dismissal an automatically unfair one?

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# 4. Discrimination

## Direct discrimination

Equality Act 2010, s13

### 13 Direct discrimination

1. A person (A) discriminates against another (B) if, because of a protected characteristic, A treats B less favourably than A treats or would treat others.
2. If the protected characteristic is age, A does not discriminate against B if A can show A's treatment of B to be a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim.
3. If the protected characteristic is disability, and B is not a disabled person, A does not discriminate against B only because A treats or would treat disabled persons more favourably than A treats B.
4. If the protected characteristic is marriage and civil partnership, this section applies to a contravention of Part 5 (work) only if the treatment is because it is B who is married or a civil partner.
5. If the protected characteristic is race, less favourable treatment includes segregating B from others.
6. If the protected characteristic is sex—
  - a. less favourable treatment of a woman includes less favourable treatment of her because she is breast-feeding;
  - b. in a case where B is a man, no account is to be taken of special treatment afforded to a woman in connection with pregnancy or childbirth.
7. Subsection (6)(a) does not apply for the purposes of Part 5 (work).
8. This section is subject to sections 17(6) and 18(7)

# Indirect discrimination

Equality Act 2010, s19

## **19 Indirect discrimination**

1. A person (A) discriminates against another (B) if A applies to B a provision, criterion or practice which is discriminatory in relation to a relevant protected characteristic of B's.
2. For the purposes of subsection (1), a provision, criterion or practice is discriminatory in relation to a relevant protected characteristic of B's if—
  - a. A applies, or would apply, it to persons with whom B does not share the characteristic,
  - b. it puts, or would put, persons with whom B shares the characteristic at a particular disadvantage when compared with persons with whom B does not share it,
  - c. it puts, or would put, B at that disadvantage, and
  - d. A cannot show it to be a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim.
3. The relevant protected characteristics are—
  - age;
  - disability;
  - gender reassignment;
  - marriage and civil partnership;
  - race;
  - religion or belief;
  - sex;
  - sexual orientation

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# Refusal related to pregnancy or breastfeeding – discriminatory?

The Green Book, Public Health England - <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immunisation-against-infectious-disease-the-green-book>  
*Dobson v North Cumbria Integrated Care NHS Foundation Trust* UKEAT/0220/19  
Equality Act 2010, s18

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## **Refusal related to culture – discriminatory?**

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## **Age discrimination**

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## Some points to note...

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## Enforcement

The Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2014 regs 22(2) and 23(4)

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# Can Care Homes dismiss staff who are not vaccinated (and not medically exempt)?

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## Grounds of challenge

Parent Act = The Health and Social Care Act 2008 which (at s129) amends The Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984 to add ss45C and 45E

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### **45C Health protection regulations: domestic**

1. The appropriate Minister may by regulations make provision for the purpose of preventing, protecting against, controlling or providing a public health response to the incidence or spread of infection or contamination in England and Wales (whether from risks originating there or elsewhere).

### **45E Medical treatment**

1. Regulations under section 45B or 45C may not include provision requiring a person to undergo medical treatment.
  2. “ Medical treatment ” includes vaccination and other prophylactic treatment.
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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2021 No. 891**

**NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE, ENGLAND  
SOCIAL CARE, ENGLAND  
PUBLIC HEALTH, ENGLAND**

**The Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) (Amendment) (Coronavirus) Regulations 2021**

*Made* - - - - 22nd July 2021

*Coming into force* - - 11th November 2021

The Secretary of State makes the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 20(1) to (3) and (5) and 161(3) and (4) of the Health and Social Care Act 2008<sup>(1)</sup>.

A draft of these Regulations was laid before Parliament in accordance with section 162(3) of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

In accordance with section 20(8) of that Act, the Secretary of State has consulted such persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

**Citation and commencement**

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) (Amendment) (Coronavirus) Regulations 2021 and come into force 16 weeks after the day on which they are made.

**Extent and application**

- 2.—(1) These Regulations extend to England and Wales.  
(2) These Regulations apply to England only.

**Amendment of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2014**

3. The Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2014<sup>(2)</sup> are amended as follows.

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(1) 2008 c. 14. Section 20(1) and the opening words of section 20(2) were substituted by section 1 of the Health and Social Care (Quality and Safety) Act 2015 (c. 28). Section 161(3) was amended by section 294(4) of the Health and Social Care Act 2012 (c. 7).  
(2) S.I. 2014/2936, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

#### **Amendment of regulation 2 (interpretation)**

**4.** In regulation 2—

- (a) at the end of the definition of “premises”, after the words “care or treatment”, insert “and in regulation 12(3), does not include any surrounding grounds”; and
- (b) after the definition of “premises” insert—
  - ““processing” in regulation 12(5) and 17(2)(d)(iii) has the meaning given in section 3 (terms relating to the processing of personal data) of the Data Protection Act 2018(3) and “process” in regulation 12(4) is to be construed accordingly;”.

#### **Amendment of regulation 12 (safe care and treatment)**

**5.** In regulation 12, after paragraph (2), insert—

“(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(h), a registered person (“A”) in respect of a regulated activity specified in paragraph 2 of Schedule 1 (accommodation for persons who require nursing or personal care) in a care home must secure that a person (“B”) does not enter the premises used by A unless—

- (a) B is a service user residing in the premises used by A;
- (b) B has provided A with evidence that satisfies A that either—
  - (i) B has been vaccinated with the complete course of doses of an authorised vaccine; or
  - (ii) that for clinical reasons B should not be vaccinated with any authorised vaccine;
- (c) it is reasonably necessary for B to provide emergency assistance in the premises used by A;
- (d) it is reasonably necessary for B to provide urgent maintenance assistance with respect to the premises used by A;
- (e) B is attending the premises used by A in the execution of B’s duties as a member of the emergency services;
- (f) B is a friend or relative of a service user and that service user is or has been residing in the premises used by A;
- (g) B is visiting a service user who is dying;
- (h) it is reasonably necessary for B to provide comfort or support to a service user in relation to a service user’s bereavement following the death of a friend or relative; or
- (i) B is under the age of 18.

(4) A registered person provided with information as evidence in accordance with paragraph (3) may process that information.

(5) Nothing in this regulation authorises the processing of personal data in a manner inconsistent with any provision of data protection legislation.

(6) In this regulation—

“authorised vaccine” means a medicinal product—

- (a) authorised for supply in the United Kingdom in accordance with a marketing authorisation; or

- (b) authorised by the licensing authority on a temporary basis under regulation 174 (supply in response to spread of pathogenic agents etc) of the Human Medicines Regulations 2012<sup>(4)</sup>

for vaccination against coronavirus;

“care home” has the meaning given in section 3 (care homes in England) of the Care Standards Act 2000<sup>(5)</sup>;

“complete course of doses” means the complete course of doses specified—

- (a) in the summary of product characteristics approved as part of the marketing authorisation for the authorised vaccine; or
- (b) in the instructions for usage approved as part of the authorisation by the licensing authority on a temporary basis under regulation 174 of the Human Medicines Regulations 2012 for the authorised vaccine;

“coronavirus” means severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2);

“data protection legislation” and “personal data” have the meaning given in section 3 (terms relating to the processing of personal data) of the Data Protection Act 2018;

“marketing authorisation” has the meaning given in regulation 8(1) (general interpretation) of the Human Medicines Regulations 2012;

“medicinal product” has the meaning given in regulation 2 (medicinal products) of the Human Medicines Regulations 2012; and

“the licensing authority” has the meaning given in regulation 6(2) (the licensing authority and the Ministers) of the Human Medicines Regulations 2012.”

#### **Amendment of regulation 17 (good governance)**

6. In regulation 17—

- (a) at the end of paragraph (2)(d)(i) replace “activity, and” with “activity,”;
- (b) at the end of paragraph (2)(d)(ii) replace “activity,” with “activity, and”;
- (c) after paragraph (2)(d)(ii) insert—
- “(iii) processing evidence provided to a registered person under regulation 12(3);”.

#### **Review**

7.—(1) Before the end of each review period, the Secretary of State must—

- (a) carry out a review of these Regulations,
- (b) set out the conclusions of the review in a report, and
- (c) publish the report.

(2) The report in particular must—

- (a) set out the objectives intended to be achieved by these Regulations,
- (b) assess the extent to which those objectives are achieved, taking into account clinical advice, and availability and accessibility of authorised vaccines; and

<sup>(4)</sup> S.I. 2012/1916, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

<sup>(5)</sup> 2000 c. 14. Section 3 was amended by paragraph 4 of Schedule 5 to the Health and Social Care Act 2008 (c. 14). There are other amendments to section 3 which are not relevant to these Regulations.

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.*

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- (c) assess whether those objectives remain appropriate and, if so, the extent to which they could be achieved with a system that imposes less regulation.
- (3) In this regulation, “review period” means—
  - (a) the period of one year beginning with the date that these Regulations come into force, and
  - (b) subject to paragraph (4), each successive period of one year.
- (4) If a report under this regulation is published before the last day of the review period to which it relates, the following review period is to begin with the day on which that report is published.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care.

22nd July 2021

*Helen Whately*  
Minister of State,  
Department of Health and Social Care

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# **SESSION 2: TRIBUNALS' APPROACH TO COVID CASES**

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**Employment Rights Act 1996****100 Health and safety cases.**

1. An employee who is dismissed shall be regarded for the purposes of this Part as unfairly dismissed if the reason (or, if more than one, the principal reason) for the dismissal is that—
  - a. having been designated by the employer to carry out activities in connection with preventing or reducing risks to health and safety at work, the employee carried out (or proposed to carry out) any such activities,
  - b. being a representative of workers on matters of health and safety at work or member of a safety committee—
    - i. in accordance with arrangements established under or by virtue of any enactment, or
    - ii. by reason of being acknowledged as such by the employer, the employee performed (or proposed to perform) any functions as such a representative or a member of such a committee,
  - c. being an employee at a place where—
    - i. there was no such representative or safety committee, or
    - ii. there was such a representative or safety committee but it was not reasonably practicable for the employee to raise the matter by those means, he brought to his employer's attention, by reasonable means, circumstances connected with his work which he reasonably believed were harmful or potentially harmful to health or safety,
  - d. in circumstances of danger which the employee reasonably believed to be serious and imminent and which he could not reasonably have been expected to avert, he left (or proposed to leave) or (while the danger persisted) refused to return to his place of work or any dangerous part of his place of work, or
  - e. in circumstances of danger which the employee reasonably believed to be serious and imminent, he took (or proposed to take) appropriate steps to protect himself or other persons from the danger.
2. For the purposes of subsection (1)(e) whether steps which an employee took (or proposed to take) were appropriate is to be judged by reference to all the circumstances including, in particular, his knowledge and the facilities and advice available to him at the time.
3. Where the reason (or, if more than one, the principal reason) for the dismissal of an employee is that specified in subsection (1)(e), he shall not be regarded as unfairly dismissed if the employer shows that it was (or would have been) so negligent for the employee to take the steps which he took (or proposed to take) that a reasonable employer might have dismissed him for taking (or proposing to take) them.



# Key Dates

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 14 February 2020  | The Department of Health gives notice in the states Gazette that "the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care has declared that the incidence or transmission of novel Coronavirus constitutes a serious and imminent threat to public health..."                     |
| 16 March 2020     | The Prime Minister addresses the nation and stated that all non-essential contact and travel should cease.  |
| 20 March 2020     | Rishi Sunak, the Chancellor, announces the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (the furlough scheme)   |
| 23 March 2020     | The Prime Minister announces a National Lockdown. The rules provide that people would only be allowed to leave their home for very limited purposes which included "travelling to and from work, but only where this is absolutely necessary and cannot be done from home". |
| 26 March 2020     | The Coronavirus Act 2020 comes into force, making lockdown legally enforceable.   |
| 17 April 2020     | Furlough having been due to finish on 31 May, the Chancellor extends it until 30 June   |
| 12 May 2020       | Furlough having been due to end on 30 June, the Chancellor extends the furlough scheme to 31 October, and introduces 'flexible furlough' from 1 July.   |
| 29 May 2020       | The Chancellor announces that 10 June is the last date anyone can be placed on furlough for the first time (that being three weeks before the 1 July changes, and there then being a three week minimum period for furlough)  |
| 1 August 2020     | Between this date and 31 October (anticipated date for furlough ending) the furlough scheme begins tapering, with employers now funding NIC and pensions on full salary, and the government's contribution reducing to 70% and then 60%                                     |
| 1 November 2020   | Furlough having been extended, the government's contribution returns to 80%. Revised furlough agreements potentially needed due to technical changes.   |
| 1 July 2021       | Government contributions begin tapering off in anticipation of scheme closure on 31 October 2021  |
| 19 July 2021      | Freedom Day   |
| 30 September 2021 | Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme expected to close  |

# Cases referred to in this session

**Gibson v Lothian Leisure**

Case No 4105009/2020  
Employment Tribunals Scotland  
EJ Brewer  
Reasons 29 January 2021

**Ham v ESL BBSW Ltd**

Case 1601260/2020  
Cardiff  
EJ O'Rourke  
Reasons 22 April 2021

**Kubilius v Kent Foods Ltd**

Case 3201960/2020  
East London  
EJ Barrett  
Reasons 10 February 2021

**Accattatis v Fortuna Group (London) Limited**

Case 3307587/2020  
Watford  
EJ Alliot  
Reasons 29 April 2021

**Rodgers v Leeds Laser Cutting Limited**

Case 1803829/20  
CVP  
EJ Anderson  
Reasons 1 March 2021

**Prosser v Community Gateway Association Ltd**

Case 2413672/20  
Manchester  
EJ Warren  
Reasons 13 May 2021

**Khatun v Winn Solicitors**

Case 2501492/2020  
Newcastle  
EJ Morris  
Reasons 22 March 2021

**Handley v Tatenhill Aviation Ltd**

Case 2603087/20  
Nottingham ET  
EJ Ayre  
Reasons 2 June 2021

**Sharma v Lily Communications Ltd**

Case 1800437/21  
CVP  
EJ Davies  
Reasons 29 March 2021

**Mhindurwa v Lovingangels Care Ltd**

Case 3311636/2020  
Reading  
EJ Gumbiti-Zimuto  
Reasons 6 July 2021

**Montanaro v Lansafe**

Case 2203148/2020  
CVP  
EJ Walker  
Reasons 1 April 2021

**Fyfe v Aracadis Human Resources Ltd**

Case 4102033/2020  
Employment Tribunals Scotland  
EJ Cowen  
Reasons 20 July 2020





Examples of 'appropriate steps' (such as to render a dismissal for that reason automatically unfair)

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## Asking to be given PPE

Gibson v Lothian Leisure

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## Refusing to visit someone's house who is self-isolating

Ham v ESL BBSW Ltd

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# Asking an employer for advice

Montanaro v Lansafe

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## Lessons to draw, and issues still to be decided

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## Is dismissing someone for refusing to wear a mask within the range of reasonable responses?

Kubilius v Kent Foods Ltd

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# **Sending a pregnant woman home based on government advice / risk assessment is not sex discrimination**

Prosser v Community Gateway Association Ltd

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## **Extension of time for ET3**

Fyfe v Aracadis Human Resources Ltd

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# **SESSION 3: ALTERNATIVES TO REDUNDANCY**

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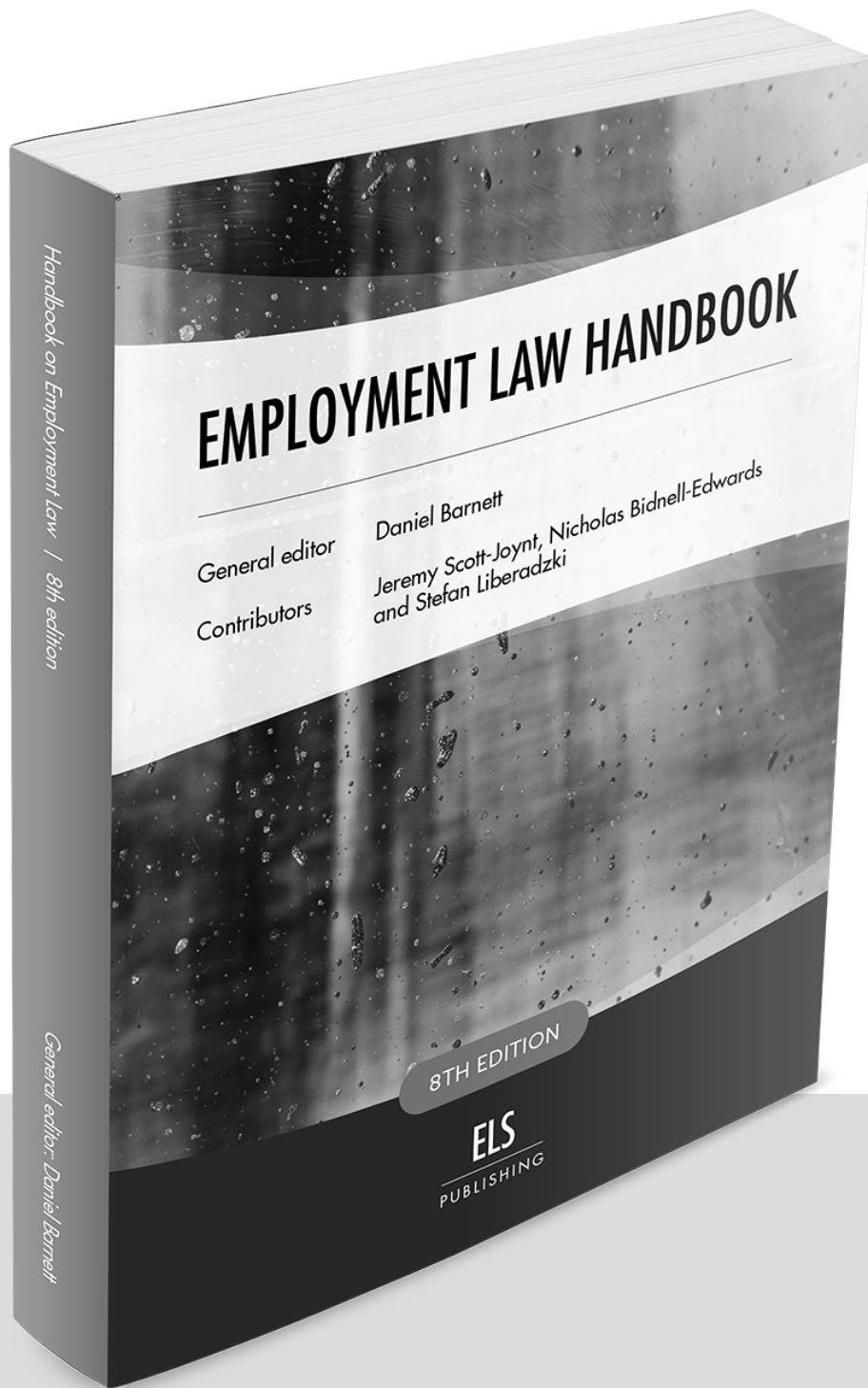












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