



Family Leave Policy

Date of Policy	2026
Reviewed and Agreed by	The Directors' Board
Review Date	May 2026
Next Review Date	Summer 2027

1. Scope of policy

- 1.1 The purpose of this policy is to provide details about entitlements to leave and pay for the following circumstances: maternity leave, paternity leave, adoption, parental leave, shared parental leave, carer's leave, neo natal leave and fertility treatment.
- 1.2 Any reference to 'the employer' or 'Trust' refers to The Societas Trust. Any reference to 'Headteacher' may also refer to the CEO or Line Manager. The 'appropriate level of authority' should be determined according to the employer's decision-making structure.
- 1.3 The policy and procedure applies to all Trust employees, regardless of length of service, but does not form part of the contract of employment and can be varied from time to time and in consultation with the recognised trade unions. It does not apply to agency workers, consultants, self-employed contractors or volunteers.

The procedure does not apply once you have left the employer.

- 1.4 The policy and procedure are commended for adoption by local governing boards for application to all employees employed in academies.

2. Policy Statement

- 2.1 This policy will always be applied fairly and with due regard for any protected characteristics you may have.

You will not be treated less favourably because you are pregnant, absent on maternity, adoption, paternity, parental leave or for any other reason connected with pregnancy or maternity.

- 2.2 You will not be discriminated against on grounds of pregnancy or maternity in the areas of training, selection, promotion, job security or in any other terms and conditions of employment.

It is recognised that, from time to time, employees may have questions or concerns relating to their parental rights. It is our policy to encourage open discussion with employees to ensure that questions and problems can be resolved as quickly as possible.

You will not be discriminated against or victimised should you raise a question, concern or grievance relating to the application of this policy.

- 2.3 Before you commence your family leave you will be given the opportunity to specify your preferred method and frequency of communication from the school during your leave. This can range from no communication to continuing to be included in all communications. Please see appendix 2 for the checklist.
- 2.4 You will not be excluded from consultation regarding proposed change because of absence due to family leave.

- 2.5 You will not be dismissed for a reason connected with pregnancy, childbirth or related leave.
- 2.6 These provisions apply equally to full time and part time workers, regardless of hours worked or length of service.

3 MATERNITY LEAVE

- 3.1 All pregnant employees are entitled to take up to 26 weeks Ordinary Maternity Leave and up to 26 weeks Additional Maternity Leave, making a total of 52 weeks continuous leave. This is regardless of the number of hours they work or their length of service. Additional Maternity Leave begins on the day after Ordinary Maternity Leave ends.
- 3.2 The scheme also provides for 39 weeks statutory maternity pay (SMP) for all women with at least 26 weeks continuous service at the 15th week before the expected week of Childbirth and who are in receipt of average earnings equal to the lower earnings limit for National Insurance. For the purpose of this policy 'Childbirth' means the birth of a living child or a stillborn child after 24 weeks of pregnancy.
- 3.3 Immediately after childbirth there is a minimum period of compulsory maternity leave that an employee must take and before which she may not return to work. The period of compulsory maternity leave lasts for two weeks from the date of childbirth. Ordinary Maternity Leave can start at any time after the beginning of the 11th week before the employee's expected week of childbirth (unless her child is born prematurely before that date in which case it will start earlier).

Maternity Leave will start on whichever date is the earlier of:

- the employee's chosen start date;
 - the day after the employee gives birth; or
 - the day after any day on which the employee is absent for a pregnancy-related reason after the beginning of the four weeks before the expected week of childbirth.
- 3.4 A woman's maternity leave can only be triggered by pregnancy-related reason from the beginning of the 4th week before the expected week of Childbirth. If a woman is absent with a pregnancy-related reason during this period, her maternity leave will start on the day following the first day on which she was absent. Her SMP, if entitled, will also start on this day and run for 39 weeks.

4. Notifying Manager/ Head Teacher/Principal that she is pregnant – all employees

- 4.1 To be eligible for maternity leave an employee is legally required to formally notify her employer of certain information. An employee on becoming pregnant should notify their Manager/ Head Teacher in writing by the end of the 15th week before their EWC or as soon as is reasonably practicable of the following:

- that she is pregnant
- of the expected week of childbirth (EWC)
- of the date her maternity leave will begin. This cannot be earlier than the beginning of the 11th week before the expected week of childbirth.

The MATB1 certificate should also be sent to the employer as soon as provided by their Doctor or Midwife. If the employee qualifies for statutory maternity pay the MATB1 must be submitted before the birth or no more than 3 weeks after the birth.

4.2 The employer will confirm the receipt of the employee's notification within 28 calendar days. This will also detail her entitlements to maternity pay and maternity leave.

5. Employee's Notice Period for changing original commencement date of maternity leave

5.1 It will be possible for an employee to change the date her leave commences provided she gives 28 days' notice before the original date or the new date she wishes her leave to commence, whichever is the earlier.

6. Pregnancy related illness

6.1 The employee should notify her Manager / Head Teacher / Principal as soon as is practicably possible that she is absent with a pregnancy related illness. If the absence begins after the beginning of the fourth week before expected week of childbirth, maternity leave will automatically commence.

7. Time off for Ante Natal Care

7.1 All pregnant employees are entitled to paid time off to keep appointments for antenatal care made on the advice of a registered medical practitioner, registered midwife or registered health visitor. Antenatal care is not restricted to medical examinations, for example it could include relaxation classes and parent craft classes if these are advised by a registered medical practitioner, registered midwife or registered health visitor. Employees must also be prepared to show their Manager/ Head Teacher / Principal that an appointment card or document showing the appointment has been made. Managers/ Head Teachers / Principal's should allow reasonable time off for this. Where the employee can arrange ante-natal appointments outside of working hours, they should try to do so.

Non – pay contractual entitlements during Additional Maternity Leave (AML)

8. Maternity Pay

8.1 To be eligible to receive Statutory Maternity Pay during Maternity Leave an employee must:

- be pregnant and have reached, or have given birth before reaching, the start of the 11th week before the expected week of childbirth
- have been continuously employed for at least 26 weeks by the end of the 15th week

before the expected week of childbirth

- have average weekly earnings, for the 8-week period ending with the qualifying week, of not less than the Lower Earnings Limit.
- have stopped working for the employer
- have supplied her MATB1 before the birth of her child or no more than 3 weeks after
- give the employer 28 days' notice of when she wishes her statutory maternity pay to start

8.2 Where the employee does not meet the criteria for SMP they may be entitled to a Maternity Allowance.

9. Employees other than Teachers

9.1 Employees other than Teachers with less than one year's service

9.1.1 If they have less than one year's continuous service at the 11th week before their expected week of childbirth, they will be entitled to:

- 9/10^{ths} of a week's pay for the first six weeks absence (SMP) **plus**
- 33 weeks' SMP. (SMP is paid at a fixed, flat rate, which is reviewed annually or 90% of average weekly earnings whichever is the lesser). Once the above is exhausted any Additional Maternity Leave to which they may be entitled is unpaid.

9.2 Employees other than Teachers with at least one year's service

10.2.1 If they have at least one year's continuous service at the 11th week before their expected week of Childbirth they will be entitled to:

- 9/10 of a week's pay for the first six weeks' absence, plus **either:**
- 12 weeks' half pay plus SMP followed by 21 weeks SMP.
- or:**
- 33 weeks' SMP if they do not intend to return to work.

Once the above is exhausted any Additional Maternity Leave to which they may be entitled is unpaid.

10. Teaching Staff only

10.1 Teaching Staff with less than one year's service

10.1.1 If they have less than one year's continuous service as a teacher at the 11th week before their expected week of Childbirth they will be entitled to:

- 9/10^{ths} of a week's pay for the first six weeks absence (SMP) **plus**

- 33 weeks' SMP. (SMP is paid at a fixed, flat rate, which is reviewed annually or 90% of average weekly earnings whichever is the lesser). Once the above is exhausted any Additional Maternity Leave to which they may be entitled is unpaid.

10.2 Teaching Staff with at least one year's service

10.2.1 If they have at least one year's continuous service as a teacher at the 11th week before their expected week of Childbirth they will be entitled to:

- Full pay for the first four weeks' absence (this will be offset against any entitlement to SMP during this period) **plus**
- 9/10 of a week's pay for the next two weeks' absence (this will be offset against any entitlement to SMP during this period) **plus**

either:

- 12 weeks' half pay plus SMP followed by 21 weeks SMP.

or:

- 33 weeks' SMP if they do not intend to return to work.

Once the above is exhausted, any additional Maternity Leave to which they may be entitled is unpaid.

11. All employees

11.1 The 12 week's half pay plus SMP cannot exceed a normal week's pay and to be able to keep the Occupational Maternity Pay the employee must return to work for:

- three months after their maternity leave (for employees other than Teachers).
- 13 weeks after their maternity leave (for teaching staff). This may include periods of school closure.

11.2 If they don't, they must repay such proportion of the pay (but not the SMP) as determined by the Authority; i.e. 12 weeks half pay for all employees

11.3 If an employee starts working for another employer during the SMP period after the baby is born, she must inform The Societas Trust within 7 days of this and she will lose her entitlement to SMP. The employer will continue to pay occupational maternity pay unless otherwise stated and agreed in the employee's statement of employment particulars or relevant policy.

12. Still Birth

12.1 If the pregnancy results in a still birth or termination before 24 weeks of pregnancy, the employee is not entitled to receive SMP, however, she may be entitled to sick pay if she

satisfies the qualifying conditions. Please refer to the Supporting Attendance Procedure for further information on this.

12.2 If the pregnancy results in a still birth after 24 weeks the employee qualifies for full maternity benefits and leave.

13. If you are not eligible for Statutory Maternity Pay

13.1 If an employee is not eligible for SMP but meets the eligibility requirements for Occupational Maternity Pay i.e. an employee has at least one year's service at the 11th week before your expected week of childbirth, she will receive the occupational maternity pay as follows:

Employees other than Teachers:

- 6 weeks at 9/10ths of full pay
- 12 weeks at half pay

Teachers:

- 4 weeks at full pay
- 2 weeks at 9/10ths of full pay
- 12 weeks at half pay

13.2 If an employee is not eligible for SMP she may be able to claim Maternity Allowance direct from the DWP/Job Centre Plus. The employer will provide her with a form SMP1 along with their MATB1. This will be returned to her for this purpose. They should contact these organisations direct.

13.3 Should you be entitled to Occupational Maternity Pay, any maternity allowance you receive will be offset against the Statutory Maternity Pay rate. If you do not qualify for maternity allowance, or it is paid at a lesser rate than the Statutory Maternity Pay, the employee will need to forward a copy of their maternity allowance statement to the Department of Working Pensions (DWP) or Job Centre Plus.

13.4 Breast-feeding

13.4.1 The promotion of breast-feeding is a priority in the UK. Exclusive breast-feeding for the first six months of life offers major health advantages to mothers and babies, so it is important that mothers are enabled to continue breast-feeding when they return to work.

13.4.2 Health and Safety legislation places a duty of care on employers to ensure that the breast-feeding child does not suffer any adverse effects as a result of their mother's work. Employees who wish to breast-feed upon returning to work need to notify their manager as soon as practicable and discuss their personal requirements prior to their return to work.

13.4.3 Where practicable, managers will offer the following support:

- Conduct a risk assessment of work activities, make adjustments as necessary and keep the assessment under review.

- Organise appropriate work patterns/hours or paid breaks to ensure the required time is allocated for breast-feeding or expressing breast milk.
- Find a room where milk can be expressed which will be (please note that these arrangements may not be within the individuals own work location):
 - warm, clean and private
 - suitable furniture
 - hand-washing facilities (could be near-by)
 - storage facilities
 - dedicated refrigerator (if possible)

Where it is not practicable to provide support at the workplace time off with pay will always be provided to enable any employee to access the support that is required.

14. ADOPTION

14.1 The adoption leave provisions apply to all employees where an approved agency notifies them of a match with a child and provides a basic right to a minimum of 26 weeks Ordinary Adoption Leave irrespective of hours worked or length of service. Additional Adoption Leave (unpaid), amounting to a further 26 weeks is also available. The period of Ordinary Adoption Leave may additionally attract 39 weeks Statutory Adoption Pay for those with at least 26 weeks service at the relevant date. This policy also covers situations where a child is adopted from overseas.

15. Adoption Leave Eligibility

15.1 Adoption leave and pay is available to individual employees who adopt a child. This paid leave will only be granted to one member of a couple where both are employed by The Societas Trust (the couple may choose which partner takes adoption leave).

15.2 The partner of an individual who adopts or the other member of a couple who are adopting jointly, may be entitled to paternity leave and pay

16. Ordinary Adoption Leave

16.1 All employees are entitled to Ordinary Adoption Leave regardless of length of service or hours worked.

17. Additional Adoption Leave

17.1 An employee must have worked continuously for the employer for at least 26 weeks leading into the week in which the employee is told they have been matched with a child for adoption. If the child is being adopted from overseas the employee must have worked for the employer for at least 26 weeks – either the 26 weeks ending with the week in which they receive their official notification (see below) or 26 weeks from the start of their employment. The reason for the slightly different rules for adopting from abroad

is that it can take up to 12 months from the date of receiving the official notification to the time that the child enters Great Britain. The 26-week qualifying period can be completed either before an employee receives their official notification or at a later date before the leave and pay is due to begin.

18. Statutory Adoption Pay

18.1 To qualify for statutory adoption, pay the employee must have average weekly earnings at or above the Lower Earnings Limit for National Insurance. (There is an amount of weekly pay below which employees do not pay National Insurance contributions – the Lower Earnings Limit. An employee must be earning above this limit to qualify for Statutory Adoption Pay.)

18.2 In either case the employee:

Must be newly matched with a child for adoption by a UK* adoption agency. Adoption leave and pay will not apply in situations where the child is not newly matched for adoption (for example – where a stepparent adopts their partners child).

(* If adopting from abroad the employee must have received an **official notification** from the overseas Authority confirming that the employee has been assessed and approved as being a suitable adoptive parent.)

19. Special Guardianship

19.1 A Special Guardianship Order gives a special guardian, legal parental responsibility for a child normally until they are 18 years old. However, the order does not remove parental responsibility from the child's birth parents. Employees granted this order have no entitlement to Adoption leave. They will be entitled to other benefits that those with parental responsibilities get such as parental leave, right to request flexible working and participation in the childcare voucher scheme.

20. Provisions

20.1 Time off for Adoption Vetting Process and Training

20.1.1 This applies to all individuals seeking to adopt regardless of length of service.

20.1.2 Although a number of days is not stipulated in the legislation, an employee is entitled to a reasonable amount of paid time off for the purpose of being vetted to adopt or receiving required training. The Societas Trust will grant up to a maximum of 5 days paid leave for vetting and/or training, any further leave approved will be unpaid. This paid leave will only be granted to one member of a couple where both are employed by The Societas Trust.

21. Adoption Leave

21.1 Employees can take up to 52 weeks adoption leave made up of 26 weeks' Ordinary Adoption Leave (OAL) and up to 26 weeks' Additional Adoption Leave (AAL).

21.2 Adoption leave can start:

- From the date of the child's placement (whether this is earlier or later than expected) or
- From a fixed date which can be up to 14 days before the expected week of placement.

21.3 In the case of an overseas adoption the leave can commence from the date the child enters Great Britain or from a date up to 28 days after the child enters Great Britain. If a child is being adopted from overseas the employee must have received a written notification from the overseas Authority confirming that they are eligible to adopt.

21.4 Leave can start on any day of the week. Only one period of leave is available irrespective of whether more than one child is placed.

21.5 If the child's placement ends during the adoption leave period, the employee will be able to continue the adoption leave for up to 8 weeks after the end of the placement. If a further placement is later arranged the employee will need to apply for another period of adoption leave.

22. How To Apply

22.1 In order to qualify for **Adoption Leave** the employee must, within 7 days of being told they have been matched with a child (or as soon as is reasonably practicable), notify their line manager that they have been matched with a child for adoption, the date they intend to take adoption leave and the date the child is expected to be placed with them.

22.2 In the case of an adoption from overseas, the employee must, within 28 days of having received their official notification, inform their employer of the date on which they received official notification and the date the child is expected to enter Great Britain. In addition, within 28 days of the child entering Great Britain, employees must give further evidence of the date of entry (such as a plane ticket or entry clearance documents). The employee must give 28 days' notice of when they intend to take adoption leave.

22.3 The employee can amend the date that they want to start the adoption leave provided they give their employer 28 days' notice (unless this is not reasonably practicable)

22.4 The employee should provide a copy of their 'Matching Certificate' or their 'official notification' (in relation to overseas adoptions) to their line manager as evidence of their entitlement to statutory adoption pay. The certificate should show the name and address of the adoption agency, the date that a child was matched with the employee for adoption and the date that the adoption is happening.

22.5 If a child is being adopted from overseas the employee must have received a written notification from the overseas Authority confirming that they are eligible to adopt.

22.6 Having received notification the Manager / Head Teacher / Principal should arrange for a letter to the employee to confirm that the adoption leave will start as agreed and confirm the

date that the adoption leave will end.

22.7 In order to qualify for Adoption Pay the employee:

- must at least 28 days before the start of their adoption leave notify their employer that they want to receive Statutory Adoption Pay (SAP) If this timescale is not reasonably practicable notification must be made as soon as possible.
- must have agreed with an agency that a child will be placed with them and the date that the child will be placed.

22.8 In the case of an adoption from overseas the employee must, within 28 days of having received their official notification, inform their Manager / Head Teacher of the date on which they received official notification and the date the child is expected to enter Great Britain.

22.9 In addition, within 28 days of the child entering Great Britain, employees must give further evidence of the date of entry (such as a plane ticket or entry clearance documents).

22.10 Adoption pay will start at the same time as the adoption leave and will be subject to the employee producing the 'Matching Certificate' or official notification as described earlier.

23. Adoption Pay

23.1 Statutory Adoption Pay is payable for 39 weeks from the first day of employment. It is paid at a fixed, flat rate, which is reviewed annually or 90% of average weekly earnings whichever is lesser).

24. Employees other than Teachers

24.1 Employees Other Than Teachers – less than one year's continuous service

24.1.1 If an employee qualifies for Statutory Adoption Pay but has less than one year's continuous service by the date on which they are notified of being matched with the child, they will be entitled to:

- 9/10^{ths} (90%) of a week's pay for the first six weeks absence, plus
- 33 weeks' Statutory Adoption Pay. Statutory Adoption Pay is the same as Statutory Maternity Pay. It is paid at a fixed, flat rate, which is reviewed annually or 90% of average weekly earnings whichever is the lesser). Once the above payment has been exhausted, any Additional Adoption Leave to which they may be entitled is unpaid.

24.2 Employees Other Than Teachers – at least one year's continuous service

24.2.1 If an employee qualifies for Statutory Adoption Pay and **has at least one year's continuous service** with the employer by the date on which they are notified of being matched with the child, they will be entitled to:

- 9/10 of a week's pay for the first six weeks' absence, plus

either:

- 12 weeks' half pay plus Statutory Adoption Pay followed by 21 weeks Statutory Adoption Pay

or:

- 33 weeks' Statutory Adoption Pay if they do not intend to return to work. Once the above payment has been exhausted any Additional Adoption Leave to which they may be entitled is unpaid.

25. Teaching Staff - less than one year's continuous service

If an employee qualifies for Statutory Adoption Pay but has less than one year's continuous service by the date on which they are notified of being matched with the child, they will be entitled to:

- 9/10th of a week's pay for the first six weeks absence, plus 33 weeks' Statutory Adoption Pay. (Statutory Adoption Pay is paid at a fixed, flat rate, which is reviewed annually or 90% of average weekly earnings whichever is the lesser). Once the above payment has been exhausted any Additional Adoption Leave to which they may be entitled is unpaid.

26. Teaching Staff - at least one year's continuous service

If an employee qualifies for Statutory Adoption Pay but has **at least one year's continuous service** by the date on which they are notified of being matched with the child, they will be entitled to:

- Full pay for the first four weeks' absence (this will be offset against any entitlement to Statutory adoption Pay during this period), plus:
 - 9/10 of a week's pay for the next two weeks' absence, plus

either:

- 12 weeks' half pay plus Statutory Adoption Pay followed by 21 weeks Statutory Adoption Pay.

or:

- 33 weeks' Statutory Adoption Pay if they do not intend to return to work. Once the above payment has been exhausted additional Adoption Leave to which they may be entitled is unpaid.

27. All employees

27.1 The 12 weeks' half pay plus Statutory Adoption Pay cannot exceed a normal week's pay, and to be able to keep the 12 week's half pay, the employee must return to work for:

- three months after their adoption leave (for employees other than teachers);

or:

- 13 weeks after their Adoption Leave if they do not intend to return to work. This may include periods of school closure.

Any Additional Adoption Leave to which they may be entitled is unpaid.

28. If you are not eligible for Statutory Adoption Pay

28.1 If an employee is not eligible for Statutory Adoption Pay but meets the eligibility requirements for Occupational Adoption Pay, she will receive the Occupational Adoption Pay as follows:

Employees other than Teachers:

- 6 weeks at 9/10ths of full pay
- 12 weeks at half pay

Teachers:

- 4 weeks at full pay
- 2 weeks at 9/10ths of full pay
- 12 weeks at half pay

29. SHARED PARENTAL LEAVE

29.1 What is Shared Parental Leave?

Shared Parental Leave enables eligible parents to choose how to share the care of their child during the first year after birth or adoption. Its purpose is to give parents more flexibility in considering how to best care for, and bond with, their child. All eligible employees have a statutory right to take Shared Parental Leave. There may also be an entitlement to some Shared Parental Pay.

29.2 Who is eligible for Shared Parental Leave?

SPL can only be used by two people:

- The mother/adopter **and**
- One of the following:
 - the father of the child (in the case of birth) or
 - the spouse, civil partner or partner of the child's mother/adopter.

Both parents must share the main responsibility for the care of the child at the time of the birth/placement for adoption.

Additionally, an employee seeking to take SPL must satisfy each of the following criteria:

- the mother/adopter of the child must be/have been entitled to statutory maternity/adoption leave or if not entitled to statutory maternity/adoption leave they must be/have been entitled to statutory maternity/adoption pay or maternity allowance and must have ended or given notice to reduce any maternity/adoption entitlements;
- the employee must still be working for the organisation at the start of each period of SPL;
- the employee must pass the 'continuity test' requiring them to have a minimum of 26 weeks' service at the end of the 15th week before the child's expected due date/matching date;
- the employee's partner must meet the 'employment and earnings test' requiring them in the 66 weeks leading up to the child's expected due date/matching date have worked for at least 26 weeks and earned an average of at least £30 a week in any 13 of those weeks;
- the employee must correctly notify the organisation of their entitlement and provide evidence as required.

29.3 The Shared Parental Leave entitlement

29.3.1 Eligible employees may be entitled to take up to 50 weeks SPL during the child's first year in their family. The number of weeks available is calculated using the mother's/adopter's entitlement to maternity/adoption leave, which allows them to take up to 52 weeks' leave. If they reduce their maternity/adoption leave entitlement, then they and/or their partner may opt- in to the SPL system and take any remaining weeks as SPL.

29.3.2 A mother/adopter may curtail their entitlement to maternity/adoption leave by returning to work before the full entitlement of 52 weeks has been taken, or they may give notice to curtail their leave at a specified future date.

29.3.3 SPL can commence as follows:

- The mother can take SPL after she has taken the legally required two weeks of maternity leave immediately following the birth of the child
- The adopter can take SPL after taking at least two weeks of adoption leave
- The father/partner/spouse can take SPL immediately following the birth/placement of the child, but may first choose to exhaust any paternity leave entitlements (as the father/partner cannot take paternity leave or pay once they have taken any SPL or Shared Parental Pay - ShPP).

29.3.4 Where a mother/adopter gives notice to curtail their maternity/adoption entitlement then the mother/adopter's partner can take leave while the mother/adopter is still using their maternity/adoption entitlements.

29.3.5 SPL will generally commence on the employee's chosen start date specified in their leave booking notice, or in any subsequent variation notice. If the employee is eligible to receive it, Shared Parental Pay (ShPP) may be paid for some, or all, of the SPL period.

29.3.6 SPL must end no later than one year after the birth/placement of the child. Any SPL not taken by the first birthday or first anniversary of placement for adoption is lost.

30.1 Notifying the organisation of an entitlement to Shared Parental Leave

30.1.1 An employee entitled and intending to take SPL must give their line manager notification of their entitlement and intention to take to SPL, at least eight weeks before they can take any period of SPL.

30.1.2 Part of the eligibility criteria requires the employee to provide the organisation with correct notification. Notification must be in writing and requires each of the following:

- the name of the employee;
- the name of the other parent;
- the start and end dates of any maternity/adoption leave or pay, or maternity allowance, taken in respect of the child and the total amount of SPL available;
- the date on which the child is expected to be born and the actual date of birth or, in the case of an adopted child, the date on which the employee was notified of having been matched with the child and the date of placement for adoption;
- the amount of SPL the employee and their partner each intend to take
- a non-binding indication of when the employee expects to take the leave.

The employee must provide the organisation with a signed declaration stating:

- that they meet, or will meet, the eligibility conditions and are entitled to take SPL;
- that the information they have given is accurate;
- if they are not the mother/adopter they must confirm that they are either the father of the child or the spouse, civil partner or partner of the mother/adopter;
- that should they cease to be eligible they will immediately inform the organisation.

The employee must provide the organisation with a signed declaration from their partner confirming:

- their name, address and national insurance number (or a declaration that they do not have a national insurance number);
- that they are the mother/adopter of the child or they are the father of the child or are the spouse, civil partner or partner of the mother/adopter;
- that they satisfy the 'employment and earnings test' (see "Who is eligible for Shared Parental Leave?" above), and had at the date of the child's birth or placement for adoption the main responsibility for the child, along with the employee;

- that they consent to the amount of SPL that the employee intends to take;
- that they consent to the organisation processing the information contained in the declaration form; and
- (in the case whether the partner is the mother/adopter), that they will immediately inform their partner should they cease to satisfy the eligibility conditions.

31.1 Requesting further evidence of eligibility

31.1.1 The organisation may, within 14 days of the SPL entitlement notification being given, request:

- the name and business address of the partner's employer (where the employee's partner is no longer employed or is self-employed their contact details must be given instead)
- in the case of biological parents, a copy of the child's birth certificate (or, where one has not been issued, a declaration as to the time and place of the birth).
- in the case of an adopted child, documentary evidence of the name and address of the adoption agency, the date on which they were notified of having been matched with the child and the date on which the agency expects to place the child for adoption

In order to be entitled to SPL, the employee must produce this information within 14 days of the employer's request.

31.2 Discussions regarding Shared Parental Leave

31.2.1 An employee considering/taking SPL is encouraged to contact their manager to arrange an informal discussion as early as possible regarding their potential entitlement, to talk about their plans and to enable the organisation to support the individual.

31.2.2 The manager may arrange an informal meeting with the employee to talk about their intentions and how they plan to use their SPL entitlement.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss in detail the leave proposed and what will happen while the employee is away from work. Where it is a request for discontinuous leave the discussion may also focus on how the leave proposal could be agreed, whether a modified arrangement would be agreeable to the employee and the organisation, and what the outcome may be if no agreement is reached.

*** The manager must ensure that where an employee is entitled to Occupational Maternity/Adoption pay, the employee understands that this entitlement ceases if they commence with the SPL option. ***

32.1 Booking Shared Parental Leave

32.1.1 The employee has the right to submit three notifications specifying leave periods they are intending to take. Each notification may contain either (a) a single period of weeks of leave; or (b) two or more weeks of discontinuous leave, where the employee intends to return to

work between periods of leave.

- 32.1.2 SPL can only be taken in complete weeks but may begin on any day of the week. The employee must book SPL by giving the correct notification at least eight weeks before the date on which they wish to start the leave and (if applicable) receive ShPP.

32.1.3 Continuous leave notifications

A notification can be for a period of continuous leave, which means a notification of a number of weeks taken in a single unbroken period of leave.

An employee has the right to take a continuous block of leave notified in a single notification, so long as it does not exceed the total number of weeks of SPL available to them and the employer has been given at least eight weeks' notice.

33.1 Discontinuous leave notifications

A single notification may also contain a request for two or more periods of discontinuous leave, which means asking for a set number of weeks of leave over a period of time, with breaks between the leave where the employee returns to work.

Where there is concern over accommodating discontinuous leave, the manager or the employee may seek to arrange in advance a private meeting to discuss the notification with a view to agreeing an arrangement that meets both the needs of the employee and the organisation.

The manager will consider a discontinuous leave notification but has the right to refuse if there are valid business or operational reasons. In the event of a refusal the manager will explain the reason and the evidential basis for refusing and will write to the employee to confirm the reason and the basis for refusing. If the employee is unhappy as to reason for the refusal they may raise this as an issue through the grievance procedure. If the leave pattern is refused, the employee can choose to take the leave in a single continuous block.

34.1 Responding to a Shared Parental Leave notification

- 34.1.1 Once the manager receives the leave booking notice, it will be dealt with as soon as possible, but a response will be provided no later than the 14th calendar day after the leave request was made and will be confirmed in writing.
- 34.1.2 All requests for discontinuous leave will be carefully considered on a case by case basis and will consider the potential benefits to the employee. Agreeing to one request will not set a precedent or create the right for another employee to be granted a similar pattern of

SPL. Equally the principles of acting in a fair, consistent and non-discriminatory way in responding to requests will be applied.

- 34.1.3 The employee will be informed in writing of the decision as soon as is reasonably practicable, but no later than the 14th day after the leave notification was made. The request may be granted in full or in part: for example, the organisation may propose a modified version of the request.
- 34.1.4 If a discontinuous leave pattern is refused the employee may withdraw the request, without detriment, on or before the 15th day after the notification was given; or may take the total number of weeks in the notice in a single continuous block. If the employee chooses to take the leave in a single continuous block, the employee has until the 19th day from the date the original notification was given to choose when they want the leave period to begin. The leave cannot start sooner than eight weeks from the date the original notification was submitted. If the employee does not choose a start date, then the leave will begin on the first leave date requested in the original notification.

35.1 Variations to arranged Shared Parental Leave

- 35.1.1 The employee is permitted to vary or cancel an agreed and booked period of SPL, provided that they advise the organisation in writing at least eight weeks before the date of any variation. Any new start date cannot be sooner than eight weeks from the date of the variation request.
- 35.1.2 Any variation or cancellation notification made by the employee, including notice to return to work early, will usually count as a new notification reducing the employee's right to book/vary leave by one. However, a change as a result of a child being born early, or as a result of the organisation requesting it be changed, and the employee being agreeable to the change, will not count as further notification. Any variation will be confirmed in writing by the organisation.

36.1 Statutory Shared Parental Pay (ShPP)

- 36.1.1 Eligible employees may be entitled to take up to 37 weeks ShPP while taking SPL. The number of weeks available will depend on the amount by which the mother/adopter reduces their maternity/adoption pay period or maternity allowance period. ShPP may be payable during some or all of SPL, depending on the length and timing of the leave.
- 36.1.2 In addition to meeting the eligibility requirements for SPL, an employee seeking to claim ShPP must further satisfy each of the following criteria:
- the mother/adopter must be/have been entitled to statutory maternity/adoption pay or maternity allowance and must have curtailed their maternity/adoption pay period or maternity allowance period;
 - the employee must intend to care for the child during the week in which ShPP is payable;

- the employee must have average weekly earnings for the period of eight weeks leading up to and including the 15th week before the child's expected due date/matching date are not less than the lower earnings limit in force for national insurance contributions;
- the employee must remain in continuous employment until the first week of ShPP has begun;
- the employee must give proper notification as per the policy.

Where an employee is entitled to receive ShPP they must, at least eight weeks before receiving any ShPP, give their line manager written notice advising of their entitlement to ShPP. To avoid duplication, if possible, this should be included as part of the notice of entitlement to take SPL.

In addition to what must be included in the notice of entitlement to take SPL, any notice that advises of an entitlement for ShPP must include:

- the start and end dates of any maternity/adoption pay or maternity allowance;
- the total amount of ShPP available, the amount of ShPP the employee and their partner each intend to claim, and a non-binding indication of when the employee expects to claim ShPP;
- a signed declaration from the employee confirming that the information they have given is correct, that they meet, or will meet, the criteria for ShPP and that they will immediately inform the organisation should they cease to be eligible.

It must be accompanied by a signed declaration from the employee's partner confirming:

- their agreement to the employee claiming ShPP and for the organisation to process any ShPP payments to the employee;
- (in the case whether the partner is the mother/ adopter) that they have reduced their maternity/adoption pay or maternity allowance;
- (in the case whether the partner is the mother/ adopter) that they will immediately inform their partner should they cease to satisfy the eligibility conditions.

36.1.3 Any ShPP due will be paid at a rate set by the Government for the relevant tax year.

37.1 Shared Parental Leave "in Touch" days

37.1.1 An employee can agree to work for the organisation (or attend training) for up to 20 days during SPL without bringing their period of SPL to an end or impacting on their right to claim ShPP for that week. These are known as "Shared Parental Leave In Touch" or "SPLIT" days. Any work carried out on a day or part of a day shall constitute a day's work for these purposes.

37.1.2 The organisation has no right to require the employee to carry out any work and is under no obligation to offer the employee any work, during the employee's SPL. Any work undertaken is a matter for agreement between the organisation and the employee. An employee taking

a SPLIT day will receive full pay for any day worked. If a SPLIT day occurs during a week when the employee is receiving ShPP, this will be effectively 'topped up' so that the individual receives full pay for the day in question. Any SPLIT days worked do not extend the period of SPL.

- 37.1.3 An employee, with the agreement of the organisation, may use SPLIT days to work part of a week during SPL. The organisation and the employee may use SPLIT days to affect a gradual return to work by the employee towards the end of a long period of SPL or to trial a possible flexible working pattern.

Standard Provisions relating to Maternity, Adoption and Shared Parental Leave

38. Holiday Entitlement

- 38.1 Employees are entitled to accrue contractual leave during maternity / adoption / SPL leave. Depending on the timing in relation to the annual leave year, they may take annual leave before the leave commences or alternatively bring maternity / adoption / SPL leave forward so that annual leave can fit into the annual leave year. If an employee is unable to take annual leave before the start of their maternity / adoption / SPL leave due to an earlier date/ birth, or where maternity / adoption leave overlaps with annual leave, an exception may be given to carry over the allowance that they would otherwise lose in the next year under the terms of the annual leave policy.

38.2 Holiday Entitlement– Term Time Only Employees and Teachers

For details of entitlement please contact the employer.

38.3 Essential & Lease Car User Entitlement during Maternity / Adoption / Shared Parental Leave

- 38.3.1 Employees will be entitled to receive essential car user allowance at full rate during all of their Maternity/Adoption / Shared Parental Leave.
- 38.3.2 Employees who are lease car users should speak to the Car Leasing Manager (Fleet Management) to understand what impact it will have. Advice should be sought from Car Leasing regarding any arrangements needed regarding the provision of Indemnity Insurance.

39. Childcare Voucher Scheme

- 39.1 Employees may purchase Childcare vouchers as part of a salary sacrifice scheme. Where an employee has agreed to reduce their salary entitlement and receive childcare vouchers instead. This will not be classed as wages or salary and should therefore be provided on top of any statutory maternity / adoption pay or occupational maternity / adoption pay payable or Shared Parental leave pay.

39.2 Neither statutory maternity/adoption /shared parental leave pay nor occupational pay should be reduced to take account of the fact that childcare vouchers are also being provided. It should be remembered that in the case of salary sacrifice arrangements the employee's Statutory maternity / Adoption / shared parental leave pay and Occupational Pay will already be based on the reduced pay.

39.3 Childcare vouchers must continue to be paid in any period during which the employee is in receipt of adoption pay. This cost will be met by the employer.

40. Pension Scheme during Maternity / Adoption / Shared Parental Leave

40.1 Employees should be encouraged to seek advice on how maternity / adoption / shared parental leave is likely to affect their pension rights in the long term or how to buy back service. Advice can be sought from:

- The Pensions Section for employees in the Local Government Pension Scheme; or
- The Teacher Pensions or relevant professional associations for employees in the Teachers' Pension Scheme.

41. Returning to Work

41.1 If an employee is returning to work at the end of their full maternity / adoption / shared parental leave entitlement they will not have to give any further notification to their Manager / Head Teacher / Principal.

41.2 It will be assumed that the employee is returning to work at the end of their maternity/adoption / shared parental leave on the date previously notified. If the employee intends to return early, they should ideally provide 8 weeks' notice where possible but not less than 20 working days, otherwise they simply return at the end of the period.

41.3 The employee returning from Ordinary Maternity / Adoption / shared parental Leave is entitled to return to the job in which they were employed. The employee returning from Additional Maternity / Adoption / shared parental Leave is entitled to return to the job in which they were employed unless that is not practicable, in which case they have the right to return to a job that is both suitable and appropriate.

The manager will discuss what can reasonably be done to accommodate any request to provide breastfeeding facilities. This may be a sensitive issue and it is agreed an employee can request that any such discussion is conducted by a female manager.

41.4 If the employee no longer wishes to return to work, they will be effectively resigning and will need to give the employer written notice of termination in accordance with their contract. The manager/head teacher should ensure that the employee provides written confirmation that this is their intention.

42. Keeping in Touch days

- 42.1 Keeping in touch (KIT) days are intended to facilitate a smooth return to work for employees returning from maternity/adoption / leave. An employee can agree to work or attend training for up to 10 days during their period of maternity / adoption / shared parental leave without loss of benefits or bringing their maternity / adoption / shared parental leave to an end.
- 42.2 During the maternity / adoption leave period the employer has no right to expect the employee to undertake work (without prior mutual agreement), and similarly the employee has no right to demand this. Part of any day worked will count as one KIT day. Employees will be paid their full contractual hourly pay for any KIT day worked and this must not exceed a standard working day.
- 42.3 Employees will receive their Statutory Maternity / Pay for the week, but any Statutory Maternity / Adoption / shared Parental Pay paid will be offset against any payments made for the KIT day. The leave period will not be extended by the number of keeping in touch days worked. After 10 KIT days have been worked the current rules will continue and the employee will lose a week's Statutory Maternity / Adoption leave Pay for any week in which they work. Payments made for KIT days will be paid at the end of the maternity / adoption leave period.

43. PATERNITY LEAVE

- 43.1 Paternity leave is available to employees on the birth of their child but is also available for adopters where a child has been placed for adoption after that date.
- 43.2 Maternity support leave will be granted to an employee who is the child's father, or partner/nominated carer of an expectant mother at or around the time of the birth. A nominated carer is the person nominated by the mother to assist in the care of the child and to provide support to the mother.

44. Eligibility (All employees)

- 44.1 To be eligible for paternity leave you must:
- have or expect to have responsibility for the child's upbringing
 - be the biological father of the child or the mother's husband/partner or civil/same sex partner or in the case of adoption, the adopter's spouse/partner or civil partner.
- 44.2 Eligible employees will be entitled to take either one or two complete weeks' paternity leave (not to be taken as odd days). This can be taken as two consecutive weeks, or two non-consecutive blocks of one week. Paternity leave must be taken within the 52 weeks following the expected week of childbirth).
- 44.3 You can choose to start your leave:

- In the case of birth of a child: from the date of the child's birth (whether this is earlier or later than expected), or from another date as long as it is after the birth.
- In the case of adoption of a child, from the date the child is placed with you or from another date as long as it is after the child has been placed with you

Your leave can start on any day of the week on or following the child's birth or being placed with you for adoption but must:

It must be completed

- within 56 days of the actual birth or the placement of the child; or
- if the child is born early, within the period from the actual birth up to 56 days after the expected week of childbirth.

44.4 Only one period of leave is available irrespective of whether more than one child is born.

45. Paid Paternity Leave (all employees)

45.1 To qualify for **paid** paternity leave:

(a) You must be able to declare that:

- You are the baby's biological/adoptive parent, or
- Married to or in a civil partnership with the mother or child's primary adopter in the case of adoption, or
- Living with the mother in an enduring family relationship, but are not an immediate relative, **and**
- You will be responsible for the child's upbringing, **and**
- You will take time off work to support the mother/child's primary adopter or care for the child.

You must also

(b) Have worked continuously for the employer for at least 26 weeks leading into the 15th week before the baby is due or in the case of adoption at least 26 weeks by the week in which the adopter is notified that the child has been placed for adoption,

and

(c) Earn at least the lower earnings limit (LEL) for National Insurance Contributions for the 8 week period ending with the qualifying week

You will be asked to confirm in writing that you meet these conditions.

45.2 If you do not qualify or are not eligible for Statutory Paternity Pay (SPP), you may be able to receive an income support allowance direct from the Department of Working Pensions (DWP) or Job Centre Plus.

46. Amount of Paternity Pay Due - (different conditions apply)

46.1 Subject to meeting the eligibility requirements as above, the employee's payment is based on their terms and conditions of employment:

46.2 For Employees on NJC (Green book) terms and conditions

- During **week 1** you will be entitled to full pay (offset against any entitlement to SPP during this period).
- During **week 2** you will be entitled to statutory paternity pay paid at a fixed flat rate (or 90% of your average weekly earnings whichever is the lesser).

46.3 For Teachers only

You will be entitled to statutory paternity pay paid at a fixed flat rate per week (or 90% of your average weekly earnings whichever is the lesser) for one or two weeks.

47. Notice of your Intention to take Paternity Leave (all employees)

47.1 You must give notice that you wish to take paternity leave 28 days before the baby is expected or in the case of adoption within 7 days of being notified that a child has been matched, unless it is not reasonably practicable, you must inform your manager in writing of the following:

- That you intend to take paternity leave the week the baby is due/or in the case of adoption the week the child is expected to be placed for adoption and the date when you were notified that you were matched with a child for adoption;
- whether you wish to take one or two weeks leave; and
- when you want the leave to start.

You will also need to produce a copy of the mother's MATB1 (Maternity certificate).

47.2 You can change your mind about the start date of leave provided you give your manager at least 28 days' notice, unless this is not reasonably practicable.

47.3 **Note:** Similar provisions apply in the case of adoption – simply substitute 'placed' for 'childbirth'. To qualify you must confirm in writing that:

- the purpose of the leave is to care for the child or to support the child's adopter;

- that you are married to the adopter or the partner of the child's adopter; and;
- that you expect to have responsibility for the upbringing of the child.

47.4 Stillbirth

- If the pregnancy results in a still birth after 24 weeks you qualify for full paternity benefits and leave.
- If the baby is born alive at any point in the pregnancy but later dies, you qualify for full paternity benefits and leave.

48. PARENTAL LEAVE

48.1 This entitlement allows parents to take unpaid time off work, which is planned in advance, to look after or make arrangements for the child's welfare.

49. Eligibility

49.1 Parental leave is available to all parents and there is no employment service requirement to be eligible.

50. Provisions

50.1 The following outlines the details of the scheme:

Both mothers and fathers can take parental leave. You do not have to be living with the child to qualify for parental leave.

You are entitled to a total of 18 weeks for each child (in the case of multiple births, the entitlement is 13 weeks per child) and 18 weeks for parents of disabled children. A week's parental leave is equal to the length of time that you normally are required to work in a week. If your working week varies, the time off is based on an average working week. You must take the time in blocks of one week or more up to the maximum of 13 weeks or 18 weeks if eligible.

You can choose to take parental leave any time up until the child's 18th birthday.

You cannot normally take more than 4 weeks in any year. An exception to this can apply however if added to maternity leave or with the special approval of your manager.

Employees should be encouraged to seek advice on how Parental leave is likely to affect their pension rights in the long term or how to buy back service.

50.2 Requests for parental leave will be granted subject to the following circumstances:

- your leave will not unduly disrupt the provision of education for your class and in all cases where the Manager believes there is a problem in granting the request, no decision will be taken until

the circumstances have been discussed with you in a meeting, privately, in advance. Where a request for parental leave is not granted, you may be able to raise this as an issue through the grievance procedure.

- Your manager can, after consultation with the departmental personnel unit, postpone your leave entitlement for a period no longer than 6 months after the beginning of the period that you originally wanted to start your parental leave. They will discuss the issue with you and will ensure you receive confirmation of the postponement arrangements in writing no later than 7 days after your notice to take leave, stating the reason for the postponement and giving you new dates of parental leave. The length of leave will be equivalent to your original request.
- Work is at a seasonal peak and your absence would have an unfair impact on employees' workloads.
- A significant number of staff from the year group are absent from work already.
- Your absence would unduly harm the education provision.

50.3 Except that parental leave will not be postponed where the employee wishes to take this immediately on the birth of their child or their child being placed with them for adoption.

51. How to Apply

51.1 Application for Parental leave must be made to your manager. The following minimum notice should be given:

1 or 2 days leave:

1 weeks' notice

2 days plus leave:

3 weeks' notice

Longer periods: no less than the period of parental leave requested

51.2 Notice can be waived with the agreement of your manager.

51.3 Records of all parental leave granted will be maintained throughout your employment with the employer. You can request details of your parental leave records at any time from your manager.

52. CARERS LEAVE

52.1 All employees are entitled to one week's unpaid leave in any 12-month period to provide or arrange care for a dependent with a long term care need. A "week" for these purposes will be equal in duration to the period you are normally expected to work in a week at the time of making the request. How that is calculated will depend on whether you have non-variable or variable hours of work.

A dependant is:

- your spouse, civil partner, child or parent;

- someone who lives in the same household as you, otherwise than by reason of being your boarder, employee, lodger or tenant, or; anybody else who reasonably relies on you to provide or arrange their care.

52.2 A dependent has a long-term care need if:

- they have an illness or injury (whether physical or mental) that requires, or is likely to require, care for more than three months,
- they have a disability for the purposes of the Equality Act 2010, or
- they require care for a reason connected with their old age.

52.3 The minimum period of carer's leave that can be taken at one time is half a working day, with the maximum period being one continuous week. Leave need not be taken on continuous days.

52.4 You must give notice of your request to take a period of carer's leave. This can relate to all or part of the leave to which you are entitled. The notice must:

- Specify that you are entitled to take carer's leave;
- Specify the days on which you would like to take carer's leave and if you will take a full or a half day; and
- Be given with at least three days' notice for one half/full/1.5 day of leave. Or, for 2 or more days' leave, with at least double the length of notice to the time you want off.

The notice does not need to be in writing, but it would be helpful if it was in order to maintain an accurate record of what is being requested.

The Trust may, in our absolute discretion, waive the notice length requirement above, and as long as the other requirements are met, the request will be treated as one for carer's leave.

52.5 If the Trust reasonably considers that the operation of the business would be unduly disrupted if your request was granted, we may postpone the start of the carer's leave after consulting with you to agree an alternative date(s) which is/are as soon as practically possible but no later than one month after the earliest day or half day of the request. In these circumstances, the Trust will give written notice to you of the postponement, setting out the reason for the postponement and the agreed dates you can take the leave. This notice will be given no later than the earlier of: (a) seven days after your notice was given to the Trust, or (b) before the earliest day or half day requested in your notice.

53 Neonatal Care Leave and Pay

53.1 The entitlement applies to employees only. It does not apply to agency workers, consultants, self-employed contractors or volunteers.

53.2 Neonatal Care

Neonatal care is medical care of a child that starts within 28 days of birth. This covers any hospital treatment, including treatment in a special care baby unit (SCBU), local neonatal unit (LNU) or neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), as well as treatment in a maternity home, clinic or hospital outpatient department. It also includes ongoing monitoring and home visits from healthcare professionals directed by a consultant and arranged by the hospital where the child was an inpatient. It can include palliative or end of life care.

53.3 Entitlement to Neonatal Care Leave

Neonatal care leave (NCL) is available once a child has received neonatal care for an uninterrupted period of seven days, not counting the day on which the neonatal care starts. Each uninterrupted week of neonatal care is a qualifying week. Part weeks are not included.

In adoption cases, a qualifying week only includes time spent in neonatal care after the date the child was placed with you or, for adoption from overseas, after the date the child entered the UK.

53.4 You are entitled to one week of NCL for each qualifying week of neonatal care, up to a maximum of 12 weeks.

53.5 Eligibility for Neonatal Care Leave

You may be eligible for neonatal care leave if you are:

- (a) The child's parent;
 - (b) Their intended parent under a surrogacy arrangement;
 - (c) Their adopter or prospective adopter via a UK adoption agency or an adoption from overseas;
 - (d) The partner of any of the above at the date of birth or (in the case of adoptions) at the date of placement by a UK adoption agency or the date the child entered the UK if adopting from overseas;
- and you have or expect to have responsibility for the child's upbringing (or, if you are the partner of the child's mother, the main responsibility apart from any responsibility of the mother).

OR

53.5 You are eligible for neonatal care leave if your child or a child for whom you have or expect to have responsibility receives one or more qualifying weeks of neonatal care.

53.6 Taking Neonatal Care Leave

NCL cannot be taken during the waiting period which is the first week of neonatal care. In many cases you may already be on maternity, paternity, adoption, or shared parental leave during the waiting period. If not, please talk to your manager if you need time off, which may be available as unpaid time off for dependents.

NCL can be taken any time after the waiting period, up to 68 weeks after the date of birth.

- 53.7 The rules for taking NCL depend on whether NCL is being taken in a Tier 1 period or a Tier 2 period. The rules are more flexible during a Tier 1 period.

The Tier 1 period starts after the waiting period and lasts until seven days after neonatal care has ended. If you want to start NCL during a Tier 1 period:

- (a) Please notify your manager on or before the day you want to start your NCL. If you are giving notice on the day, this should be before the time you are due to start work. If you have already started work, you will start NCL on the following day. You may be able to take the rest of the day off under our Time Off for Dependents Policy where necessary.
- (b) You must tell your manager the child's date of birth, the date neonatal care started and, if it has ended, the date it ended. You must give all the information required in writing within 28 days of the start of NCL.
- (c) You can take NCL in one continuous period or split into multiple periods of one or more whole weeks.
- (d) Where you intend to remain on NCL for more than one week, please notify your manager as soon as possible and in any case by the start of each subsequent week of NCL.

53.8 The Tier 2 period lasts from the end of the Tier 1 period until 68 weeks after the date of birth. If you want to start NCL during a Tier 2 period:

- (a) You must give 15 days' notice to take one week of NCL, or 28 days' notice to take two or more weeks of NCL.
- (b) The notice must be in writing
- (c) NCL must be taken as one continuous period of a whole number of weeks.

- 53.9 If your child is discharged from neonatal care, but neonatal care starts again within the first 28 days after birth and continues for a further qualifying week or more, the Tier 1 period will resume until seven days after the neonatal care ends.

- 53.10 Where neonatal care is ongoing when you give the notice please notify the headteacher once the neonatal care ends. If your child starts to receive neonatal care again, please notify the headteacher of the start and end dates of the further period of neonatal care as soon as possible in each case.

53.11 Written Information Required

You must provide the following information in writing:

- (a) Your name.
- (b) Your child's date of birth.
- (c) In UK adoption cases, the date of placement, or in overseas adoption cases, the date your child entered Great Britain.
- (d) The start and end dates (if known) of any period(s) of neonatal care.
- (e) The date the period of NCL started or will start.
- (f) The number of weeks of NCL you intend to take or have taken.
- (g) A declaration that the purpose of the NCL is to care for your child.
- (h) [If it is the first notice in respect of your child, a declaration that you meet the eligibility requirements is required.

53.12 Cancelling NCL in The Tier 2 Period

You may be able to cancel your Neonatal Care Leave or Statutory Neonatal Care Pay depending on when your leave is due to start.

You can rebook your leave and pay if you give your Headteacher the correct notice.

You cannot cancel your leave or pay if it was due to start while your baby was still receiving neonatal care (or in the first week after).

- If your leave or pay is due to start more than a week after your baby has left neonatal care

To cancel your Neonatal Care Leave or Statutory Neonatal Care Pay, you'll need to give written notice to your Headteacher. When you need to tell them depends on when your leave or pay is due to start.

If you're taking:

- one week's leave - you must let your Headteacher know you want to cancel at least 15 days before the start of the planned leave
- 2 or more weeks' leave - you must let your Headteacher know you want to cancel at least 28 days before the start of the planned leave

53.13 Neonatal Care Pay

You will qualify for statutory neonatal care pay (SNCP) during NCL if you have already qualified for statutory maternity pay (SMP), statutory paternity pay (SPP) or statutory adoption pay (SAP) in respect of the child.

53.14 If you have not qualified for SMP, SPP or SAP, you can still qualify for SNCP if you have at least 26 weeks' continuous employment by the end of the week before the neonatal care leave starts.

SNCP is only payable in respect of whole weeks of NCL. Eligible parents can claim SNCP which is either the statutory rate at the time or 90% of their average weekly earnings (whichever is lower). The rate is set by the government each tax year.

53.15 Interaction with Other Family Leave

Taking NCL does not affect your entitlement to other family leave and pay, such as maternity leave and pay, adoption leave and pay, paternity leave and pay shared parental leave and pay or parental leave.

If you are taking maternity, adoption, paternity, parental or shared parental leave at the time your child starts neonatal care, you can take your NCL after that leave ends. You must give the relevant period of notice and written information set out above.

If your NCL is interrupted by the start of another pre-booked period of statutory family leave (such as paternity leave, parental leave or shared parental leave) then the interrupted NCL

period will resume straight away after the other leave, provided you are still in the Tier 1 period (that is, if neonatal care is still ongoing or has ended within the last week). If you are now in a Tier 2 period (that is, the neonatal care ended more than a week ago) the remainder of the interrupted NCL must be added onto any further period of NCL that you are intending to take.

When booking a period of NCL in the Tier 2 period you must ensure it will not be interrupted by the start of another period of family leave that you have booked.

Useful links

- [Employee guide](#)
- [Employer guide](#)
- [Business changes that affect payment of Statutory Neonatal Care Pay](#)
- [How different employment types affect Statutory Neonatal Care Pay](#)
- [Employee circumstances that affect payment of Statutory Neonatal Care Pay](#)
- [Manually calculate Statutory Neonatal Care Pay](#)
- [Tell an employee that they're not eligible for Statutory Neonatal Care Pay \(NEO1\)](#)

54-58 Fertility Treatment

- 54.1 This sets out leave entitlements and the procedure for employees who wish to request leave in relation to Fertility Treatment and applies to all Trust staff.
- 54.2 There is no specific legal right to have time off for fertility treatment; however, we recognise the potential emotional experience of undergoing IVF or other fertility treatment. This aims to support employees who have applied for both NHS and private treatment.
- 54.3 The Trust would wish to support and enable employees who are undergoing fertility treatment.
- 54.4 With this in mind the following procedure has been developed to ensure the right to fertility treatment entitlement is understood, allowing the process to be as stress free as possible for the employee.
- 54.5 This procedure has been developed following consultation between The Societas Trust and the JCNC.

55 Eligibility for Paid/Unpaid Special Leave

- 55.1 Any leave that is requested in line with this policy will be recorded as special leave.
- 55.2 Employees who have less than 12 months' service at the time of application shall be granted unpaid time off to attend up to six appointments in the first year of service.
- 55.3 An employee who has 12 months continuous service at the time of applying for special leave will be granted time off with pay, for up to six appointments in any rolling 12 months.
- 55.4 One appointment is the equivalent of up to 1 working School day (maximum of 6.5 hours)
- 55.5 Where possible, employees are requested to make appointments outside of working hours.

56 Application for Special Leave

- 56.1 Employees should advise the Headteacher upon commencement of fertility treatment to enable a discussion to take place about the amount of time required to complete the course.
- 56.2 Reasonable notice for appointments and treatments should be given in advance of treatment when applying for special leave. The standard special leave request form should be used to request leave made under the provision of this policy.
- 56.3 Special Leave is to cover procedures which may include scans and operations that form part of a recognised fertility treatment programme which could also include rest and recuperation as part of the latter stages of treatment for a successful outcome.
- 56.4 The appointments can be taken in one block, separate days or part days to suit the medical requirements and to cover the necessary hours for treatment and travel. One appointment is the equivalent of up to 1 working school day (maximum of 6.5 hours). If the duration of an appointment is for part of a day this would be recorded as 1 working day.
- 56.5 Employees should also provide documentary evidence from their GP/Specialist (for example, a letter or email) when requesting special leave.

57 Support

- 57.1 All tasks undertaken by employees that could potentially risk the success of the fertility treatment should be identified by a risk assessment. This should be carried out upon notification that treatment is to commence. Where a risk is identified control measures should be put in place to reduce the risk. The employee is expected to make the Headteacher aware of the need to review the risk assessment should this be necessary during the course of treatment.
- 57.2 The Headteacher and employee will discuss any medical requirement for adjustments to be made to the number of hours worked, other necessary adaptations and to look at any other way in which the Headteacher or line manager can support the employee. Examples may include a temporary reduction in hours (pay would be pro rata for the length of time that working hours are reduced) or a period of unpaid leave.
- 57.3 The Family Friendly policy shall immediately apply to the employee on the successful outcome of fertility treatment.
- 57.4 If further time off is required in addition to the six appointments provided by this policy, employees should try to arrange appointments outside of work if possible. The headteacher may use their discretion to allow time off where additional appointments are required during work time on a paid or unpaid basis.
- 57.5 If a GP or Consultant advises bed rest to assist the process, a period of up to one week can be granted. This time off will be classed as sickness leave but will not contribute to the sickness absence triggers as long as it is supported by a medical certificate.
- 57.6 Time off due to the side effects of treatment will be subject to normal sickness absence monitoring.
- 57.7 A woman is classed as pregnant upon the transfer of the fertilised ova into the uterus for the purposes of IVF treatment. Any pregnancy related absence will be recorded as sickness absence but will not count towards sickness triggers, outlined in the supporting attendance policy. At this point a pregnancy risk assessment would need to be completed.

58 Partner Eligibility

- 58.1 If it is an essential requirement within the course of treatment for the partner to attend specific appointments, the Headteacher will allow up to two working days for special leave in any rolling twelve-month period to attend fertility treatment. The entitlement to have this leave as paid leave will be based on the individual's service at the time of application.
- 58.2 Employees who have less than 12 months' service at the time of application shall be granted unpaid time off for the appointment. However, discretion regarding pay can be applied.
- 58.3 An employee who has 12 months' continuous service at the time of applying for special leave can be granted time off with pay.
- 58.4 One appointment is the equivalent of up to 1 working school day (6.5 hours).
- 58.5 Application for the time off should be requested using the standard special leave form approved and signed by the Line Manager/ Headteacher.
- 58.6 Where partners of individuals who are undergoing fertility treatment would like to attend appointments with their partner for support but are not actually receiving treatment themselves, if agreed it will be recorded as unpaid leave which will need to be agreed by the Line Manager/ Headteacher.

59 Bereaved partner's paternity leave

- 59.1 There is a day one right to paternity leave where mother or primary adopter dies within 12 months of birth/adoption (see above). This provides for unpaid bereaved partner's paternity leave (BPPL) of up to 52 weeks after birth/adoption placement where the child's primary carer has died during that period.

Please refer to appendix 1 for further information.

Appendix 1

Bereaved partner's paternity leave

The policy set out the conditions for entitlement, notice requirements for specifying dates of leave (which can be varied or cancelled by the employee), and employment protection measures such as preservation of contractual terms, the right to return, redundancy protection, KIT days, and protection from detriment and dismissal.

There is no provision for statutory pay.

BPPL is intended to fill a gap in the legislative scheme for a bereaved partner (usually the father of a child) who is not eligible for shared parental leave (SPL) scheme, either because they did not have sufficient length of service, or because their deceased partner had not recently been in paid work and therefore did not meet the employment and earnings test for SPL.

Eligibility

BPPL applies to employees only and is a day one right (i.e. there is no minimum qualifying period).

An employee is eligible to take BPPL when a child's primary carer has died within 52 weeks of the child's birth or adoption placement and the employee has the necessary relationship to the child or the primary carer.

- "Primary carer" means the child's mother in birth cases or the person taking adoption leave (i.e. the primary adopter) in adoption cases.
- "Necessary relationship" means the employee must be the child's father or partner of the primary carer. They must also have primary responsibility for the child's upbringing and be taking the leave to care for the child.

Extent of leave entitlement

BPPL can start at any time after the bereavement and be taken as a single period that can last up to 52 weeks after the date of birth/adoption placement. If the bereavement takes place at any point in the last two weeks of that 52-week period, BPPL can be taken for up to two weeks after the bereavement.

Notice requirements

This depends on when the employee is intending to start BPPL.

- If starting within eight weeks of bereavement

Notice can be given orally or in writing and can start immediately (so long as they have not started work, in which case officially leave starts on the following day) and must state the bereavement date, the child's date of birth/adoption placement, and the leave start date.

In addition, within this timeframe and at least one week before the return date, they must provide written notification of how long they intend to be absent and the date they intend to return to work. If the date they intend to return to work is more than eight weeks after the bereavement, they must also state the child's date of birth/adoption placement and a declaration that they meet the necessary relationship condition to the child/primary carer and are taking the leave to care for the child. The leave can be cancelled or the start date changed by giving notice by no later than the day before it was due to start or the new date (if earlier), and a week before the new date if it falls more than eight weeks after bereavement.

- If starting more than eight weeks after bereavement

A week's written notice which contains all the information above must be given. The leave can be cancelled or changed by giving at least a week's written notice before it was due to start or before the new date (if earlier).

Changing the return to work date

The return to work date can be changed by giving one week's written notice (or eight weeks' where it was more than eight weeks after the bereavement) before that date or before the new date (if earlier).

Pay and other leave

There is no provision for statutory pay, although eligible employees may claim their two weeks' statutory paternity pay during BPPL if they have not already received it. If an employee is entitled to shared parental leave and pay, this is likely to be more beneficial to the employee.

Where an employee has been unable to take their holiday in the holiday year in which it accrued due to taking statutory leave, they may carry it over to the next year.

KIT days and reasonable contact

As applies during maternity or adoption leave, an employee may carry out up to 10 keeping-in-touch (KIT) days' work for their employer during their BPPL without bringing the leave to an end. They may also make "reasonable contact" with each other from time to time, e.g. to discuss their return to work.

Employment protection

Employers must not penalise employees for requesting or taking this leave. Also, the employee's right to return to their role (or a suitable alternative role) where the BPPL is taken consecutively with a period of other statutory family leave of more than 26 weeks, or parental leave of more than four weeks, is protected.

Employees who are taking or have recently returned to work from BPPL lasting six or more continuous weeks are entitled to be offered suitable alternative employment on redundancy in priority to other employees. This priority right lasts for 18 months from the child's birth, the adoption placement, or, for overseas adoptions, the date the child arrives in Great Britain.

Appendix 2 - Family Leave Pre-Leave Checklist

Employee Name: _____

Job Title: _____

Line Manager: _____

Planned Leave Start Date: _____

Section A: Communication and Access Preferences

(Discuss and document preferences regarding ongoing communications during leave)

Item	Employee Preference	Notes/Action
Remain in school WhatsApp/work chat groups?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Receive work emails during leave?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Retain access to work emails and systems?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Receive newsletters, staff updates, or social invites?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Emergency contacts in case of urgent school matters?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, provide details: _
Preference for 'Keeping in Touch' (KIT) days	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, provisional plan:
Share school news/celebrations (birthdays etc)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Section B: IT, Access and Resources

Item	Date/Actioned	Notes
Out of office reply set up		
Email/calendar delegate access set		
Hand over work laptop/IT equipment?		If required
Key/ID badge returned if necessary		If offsite/long leave
Document handover completed		

Section C: HR and Administrative

Item	Date/Actioned	Notes
Maternity/Adoption leave dates confirmed with employee		
Maternity/Adoption cover in place and introduced if relevant		
Payroll/HR informed and confirmed arrangements		
Shared 'Keeping in Touch' day entitlements		
Agreed process for notifying return to work		

Section D: Miscellaneous

- Any questions or concerns from employee:
 - Any further support needed before leave:
-

Acknowledgement

Employee signature: _____

Date: _____

Line Manager signature: _____

Date: _____

Notes:

This checklist should be completed in a meeting with the employee ideally 3–4 weeks before the planned start of leave.

Retain a signed copy for HR records and provide one to the employee.