



Red Hall Primary School

Family Friendly Policy (For Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff)

STATUS	DATE
POLICY DATED:	June 2020
REVIEWED BY:	EPM March 2024
DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES	Amendments in line with new legislation changes – 6 th April 2024
ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY:	21 st October, 2024
NEXT REVIEW DATE:	March 2026

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is the policy about?

This policy provides guidance on Red Hall Primary School's Maternity, Adoption, Paternity, Parental and Shared Parental Leave and Parental Bereavement Leave. This includes leave and pay arrangements and provisions for return to work.

1.2 Who does the policy apply to?

This policy covers all School based employees.

1.3 Equality

In applying this policy, the School will not unlawfully discriminate in respect of any of the protected characteristics as defined under the Equality Act and specified below:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and Maternity
- Race
- Religion or Belief
- Sex
- Sexual Orientation
- Marriage and civil partnership

2 MATERNITY/ ADOPTION FREQUENTLY USED TERMS/ABBREVIATIONS

2.1 Maternity/ adoption frequently used terms/abbreviations

AML/AAL	Additional maternity/adoption leave - the last 26 weeks of a maximum of 52 weeks' maternity/adoption leave
EWC	Expected week of childbirth - the week beginning on a Sunday, in which the doctor or midwife expects your child to be born
KIT days	Up to a maximum of 10 days during maternity leave where an employee, by mutual agreement with their CEO/Head Teacher, carries out work or attends work related events, without bringing their maternity leave to an end (see section 2.8)
LEL	Lower Earnings Limit (LEL). To be entitled to statutory payments (SMP or SAP) the employee must have earnings of not less than the LEL. This is calculated based on the last normal pay day prior to the 15th week before the baby's birth date, then goes back 8 weeks from there to establish the averaging period.

MATB1	A form given to a woman by their doctor or midwife after the 20 th week of pregnancy that provides medical evidence of pregnancy and shows the expected date of childbirth
MA	Maternity Allowance - an allowance usually paid to mothers who don't qualify for statutory maternity pay (SMP). A claim form is available at the UK Government website https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/maternity-allowance-claim-form or JobCentre Plus.
OML/OAL	Ordinary maternity/adoption leave - the first 26 weeks of a maximum of 52 weeks maternity/adoption leave
OMP/OAP	Occupational Maternity/Adoption Pay – enhanced employer payments paid during maternity/adoption leave to employees who meet the qualifying conditions and who intend to return to work after maternity leave. These enhanced payments are in addition to SMP/SAP payments and are half pay during weeks 7 to 18 of maternity/adoption leave (see section 2.3)
Partner	Your spouse, civil partner or someone living with you in an enduring family relationship but who is not a relative of the mother/primary adopter (sibling, child, parent, grandparent, aunt, uncle, niece or nephew)
Primary Adopter	A person who has been matched with a child for adoption and who has elected to be the main carer for the child
Primary Parental Order Parent	A person in a legal surrogacy arrangement who is entitled to and intends to apply for a Parental Order under the Human Embryology and Fertilisation Act 2008, and who has elected to be the main carer for the child
SMP/SAP	Statutory Maternity/Adoption Pay – a legal entitlement to a certain amount of statutory pay to qualifying employees which lasts for up to 39 weeks.
Qualifying week	The 15 th week before the EWC

2.2 Leave entitlement

All pregnant employees and primary adopters (the parent who has elected to be the main carer of the child, usually the child's adoptive mother) have the right to 52 weeks leave, regardless of the number of hours they work or their length of service. This period of leave is made up of 26 weeks Ordinary Maternity/Adoption Leave (OML/OAL) and 26 weeks Additional Maternity/Adoption Leave (AML/AAL). Where a couple are adopting, only one parent, the primary adopter (main carer), can request adoption leave.

Adoption leave is also available to the primary carer in a legal surrogacy arrangement (primary Parental Order parent) who has applied for a Parental Order in respect of the child under the Human Embryology and Fertilisation Act 2008.

Employees starting maternity or adoption leave may also wish to consider the more flexible leave arrangements that may be available to them, which include Shared Parental Leave

Further details regarding the above can be found in section 4 of this policy.

2.2.1 Maternity

It is up to each employee to choose when to start maternity leave and how long to stay off work, subject to the following restrictions:

- Maternity leave can start no earlier than 11 weeks before the Expected Week of Childbirth (EWC), as confirmed by the employee's MATB1 certificate;
- An employee cannot return to work during the 2 weeks after giving birth, this is compulsory maternity leave;
- If an employee has not started their maternity leave, it will be automatically triggered by either childbirth or pregnancy related absence during the 4 weeks before the EWC.

2.2.2 Adoption and Surrogacy

Only one person in an adopting couple, or the primary parental order parent in a surrogacy situation, is entitled to take adoption leave. The other partner may be entitled to take paternity leave and/or maternity support leave if they meet the qualifying criteria (see section 3).

Adoption leave can be taken by the primary adopter for any child placed for adoption up to the age of 18 via an official adoption agency, however, only one period of adoption leave can be taken at any time, regardless of the number of children being adopted. Adoption leave is not available in circumstances where the child is not newly placed for adoption i.e. a step-parent adopting a partner's child. Leave can also be taken by the primary parent in a legal surrogacy arrangement.

It is up to each employee to choose when to start adoption leave and how long to stay off work, subject to the following restrictions:

- For UK adoptions, adoption leave can start no earlier than 14 days before the date the child is expected to be placed and up to the date the child is placed with the family;
- For Overseas adoptions, adoption leave can start when the child arrives in the UK or within 28 days of this date;
- For surrogacy arrangements it can start no earlier than 14 days before the expected date of birth of the surrogate child and up to the date the child is born;
- An employee cannot return to work during the first 2 weeks of adoption leave.

Dual approved prospective adopters (sometimes referred to as fostering to adopt) may be eligible for adoption leave and pay where they have agreed to have a child placed with them in accordance with section 22C of the Children Act 1989 with a view to them adopting that child.

2.3 PAY ENTITLEMENT

2.3.1 Statutory maternity/adoption pay (SMP/SAP) – All Employees

The School pays SMP/SAP to employees on behalf of the Government, where certain qualifying conditions are met. SMP is paid for up to 39 weeks during an employee's maternity or adoption leave as follows:

- 90% of average weekly earnings for the first 6 weeks;
- SMP/SAP minimum rate or 90% of average weekly earnings, whichever is the lower for the following 33 weeks.

Details of the current SMP/SAP rate can be found by visiting www.gov.uk/maternity-pay-leave or www.gov.uk/adoption-pay-leave.

To qualify for SMP/SAP the employee must have:

- average weekly earnings (before tax and NI) at least equal to the Lower Earnings Limit
- given the appropriate notice (see section 2.4).

In addition the following qualifying conditions apply depending on the particular situation:

Maternity

- 26 weeks' continuous service by the 15th week before the EWC;
- provided proof of pregnancy including EWC (MATB1 certificate).

If an employee does not qualify for SMP then her original MATB1 form will be returned to her along with an SMP1 form which explains why she can't receive SMP within 7 days of the School making their decision. If an employee does not qualify for SMP, they may qualify for Maternity Allowance (MA) which can be accessed via JobCentre Plus or via a claim form on the UK Government website <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/maternity-allowance-claim-form>

Adoption

- 26 weeks continuous service by the week the adopter is notified of being matched with a child;
- provided official proof of the date of placement e.g. letter from the adoption agency;
- provided a copy of the matching certificate provided by the adoption agency;
- for overseas adoptions only, provided proof of the date the child arrives in the UK.

Surrogacy

- 26 weeks' continuous service by the 15th week before the EWC;
- provided proof of pregnancy including EWC (copy of birth mother's MATB1 certificate);

- the intended parents must have applied for, or intend to apply for, a Parental Order and expect to obtain this;
- provided a copy of the parental order within 6 months of the child's birth;
- if requested must provide a 'statutory declaration' (written statement signed in the presence of a legal professional) confirming you have applied or will apply for a parental order in the 6 months after the child's birth.

2.3.2 Occupational Maternity/Adoption Pay (OMP/OAP) – Support Staff

OMP/OAP is an enhanced maternity and adoption leave pay package available to employees, when certain qualifying conditions are met. OMP/OAP provides employees with a payment of 12 weeks half pay, usually paid during weeks 7 to 18 of leave in addition to the SMP/SAP payment.

Employees should be aware that the OMP/OAP plus SMP/SAP payment cannot exceed their normal rate of full pay, therefore if this occurs, the occupational pay element will be reduced.

To qualify for OMP/OAP the employee must have:

- agreed to return to work for at least 3 calendar months following their leave (an employee will be considered to have returned to work even if they choose to add holiday to the end of leave or are unable to physically return to work due to sickness);

Maternity and surrogacy

- more than one year of continuous service with the School and/or relevant local authority at the start of the 11th week before the Expected Week of Childbirth (EWC).

Adoption

- more than one year of continuous local government service by the date notice is given that they are matched with a child.

The employee will be asked about whether they intend to return to work for the purpose of receiving the occupational pay element. The employee can choose not to respond to this request but OMP/OAP will not be paid unless an agreement to return to work has been signed. If the employee subsequently decides not to return to work after OMP/OAP has been paid then this amount will need to be refunded to the School.

2.3.3 Occupational maternity/adoption pay (OMP/OAP) – Teaching Staff

To receive OMP/OAP, a teacher must have more than one year of continuous service as a teacher with the School at the start of the 11th week before EWC. If a teacher does not have the required service, they may still be entitled to Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP).

OMP/OAP is paid on the understanding that the teacher will return to her employment for a period which equates to 13 weeks full time service (including

periods of School closure). She will be considered as having returned to work even if she is unable to return to work because of sickness.

If the teacher does not return to work after OMP/OAP has been paid then the OMP/OAP paid for weeks 7 to 18 will need to be refunded to the School.

Payment for OMP/OAP will be as follows:

Weeks 1 – 4	Full Salary (offset against payments of SMP or MA)
Weeks 5 – 6	90% of salary (offset against payments of SMP or MA)
Weeks 7 – 18	Half pay plus lower rate SMP (paid without deduction unless this amount exceeds full pay)
Weeks 19 – 39	Lower rate of SMP only

Employees should be aware that the OMP/OAP plus SMP/SAP payment cannot exceed their normal rate of full pay, therefore if this occurs, the occupational pay element will be reduced.

2.4 NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR MATERNITY/ADOPTION LEAVE

If the employee does not give the required notification, they lose their right to start maternity/adoption leave on their chosen date. The only exception to this is where it is not reasonably practicable for the employee to give notice any earlier e.g. if the baby is born much earlier than expected.

If the employee changes their mind and wishes to change the start date of their leave they must give 28 days' notice (support staff) or 21 days' notice (teaching staff).

Written confirmation of the end date of their maternity/adoption leave will be sent to the employee by the School within 28 days of their notification form being received (supporting documents A or B). It will be assumed that the employee is taking 52 weeks leave.

2.4.1 Maternity

Pregnant employees are advised to notify the Head Teacher of their pregnancy as soon as possible, however, as a minimum employees must:

Support Staff

- complete supporting document A and return to the Head Teacher no later than 28 days before they want to commence their maternity leave.

Teaching Staff

- notify the Head Teacher in writing at least 14 weeks before the EWC that they intend to take maternity leave.

- complete supporting document A and return to the Head Teacher no later than 21 days before they want to commence their maternity leave.

All Staff

Supporting Document A (Notification of Maternity Leave Form) includes the following information:

- Confirmation of the pregnancy and the EWC. This is usually via a MAT B1 certificate;
- The date they wish to commence maternity leave.

As soon as is practicable after the birth, the employee should notify the Head Teacher of the baby's date of birth in writing.

If maternity leave is triggered by the birth of the child or pregnancy related absence during the 4 weeks prior to the EWC the maternity leave will start on the day following the first day of sickness absence or the day of childbirth. The employee must inform the Head Teacher of the date of birth as soon as reasonably practicable and any absence should be reported to the Head Teacher in line with the sickness reporting procedures.

2.4.2 Adoption

The primary adopter should advise the Head Teacher as soon as possible, however, as a minimum employees should complete supporting document B and return to the Head Teacher within 7 days of being told that they have been matched with a child, which includes the following information:

- Confirmation of the adoption i.e. through the provision of a matching certificate;
- The date the child is to be placed with the employee;
- The date they wish to commence adoption leave.

2.4.3 Surrogacy

The primary parental order parent is advised to notify the Head Teacher of the surrogate's pregnancy as soon as possible, however, as a minimum employees are asked to complete supporting document B and return to the Head Teacher by no later than 28 days before they want to commence their adoption leave. This form includes the following information:

- Confirmation of the birth mother's pregnancy and the EWC. This is usually via a copy of the birth mother's MATB1 certificate;
- The date they wish to commence adoption leave.

A Parental Order parent is also required to provide a copy of the Parental Order within 6 months of the adoption leave/pay commencing. The School reserve the right to reclaim any payment made and to be compensated for leave taken, if the employee fails to provide a copy of the Parental Order within 6 months of the start of the adoption leave/pay.

Adoption leave would be triggered for parents in a surrogacy arrangement if the child was born earlier than the adoption leave start date.

As soon as is practicable after the birth, the employee should notify the Head Teacher of the baby's date of birth in writing.

2.5 OTHER TIME OFF

This section details entitlement to time off for pregnant employees, primary adopters and primary parental order parents. Details of time off for partners/fathers can be found in section 3.5.

Employees must produce evidence of all appointments if requested to do so.

2.5.1 Antenatal care/appointments

All pregnant employees, regardless of hours worked, pay or length of service are entitled to reasonable paid time off for antenatal appointments.

Antenatal appointments may include any of the following, provided they have been recommended by a doctor or midwife:

- medical appointments;
- parent craft;
- relaxation classes.

All time off, including travelling time, will be paid at the employee's normal hourly rate of pay.

2.5.2 Pre-adoption leave

The primary adopter is entitled to paid time off to attend up to 5 pre-adoption appointments after they have been matched with a child.

A maximum of up to 6.5 hours is allowed per appointment.

2.5.3 Pre-surrogacy leave

Employees in a legal surrogacy arrangement have the right to paid time off to attend 2 antenatal appointments with the surrogate mother.

A maximum of up to 6.5 hours is allowed per appointment.

2.5.4 Sickness

If an employee has not started their maternity leave, it will be automatically triggered by a pregnancy related absence during the 4 weeks before the EWC, however, before this time, a pregnancy related absence would not automatically trigger maternity leave to start. Occupational sick pay or SSP will still be payable during the 4 weeks before the EWC if the absence is due to anything other than a pregnancy related condition.

Employees who are sick during their maternity/adoption leave period are not entitled to sick pay as they will be receiving SMP/SAP, unless they end their maternity leave. Where an employee cannot attend work at the end of their maternity/adoption leave due to sickness, the normal contractual arrangements for sickness absence will apply.

2.6 RISK ASSESSMENTS

The School's responsibility for the health and safety of our employees comes into sharp focus when considering the requirements for an expectant or new mother and therefore it is important that the Head Teacher carries out a formal risk assessment for an employee when she declares her pregnancy.

The risk assessment should be reviewed on a regular basis throughout the pregnancy and upon her return to work following maternity leave to ensure the operating environment is considered.

Where risks that may adversely affect the health and safety of the employee or their baby are identified, the Head Teacher should consider temporary adjustments to the employee's working conditions and/or hours or offer suitable alternative work, if available.

The employee's normal rate of pay continues during any period of adjustment.

The Head Teacher should be aware that if adjustments are not deemed to be feasible, the employee is entitled to paid leave for as long as necessary to protect her and/or the child's health and safety.

The following are examples of the type of risks that can arise in the workplace:

- Physical fatigue from standing or poor posture position for long periods of times can lead to miscarriage, premature birth and low birth weight. Potential remedies include avoiding excessive volume and hours of work, seating being made available, longer rest breaks or work stations being adjusted;
- Work involving substantial vibration or movement may lead to miscarriage, therefore tasks should be avoided if they risk whole body vibration or jolts to the abdomen;
- Exposure to radiation, chemical and biological agents, lead, infectious diseases, work related stress or extremes of cold and heat should also be avoided;
- For pregnant women or women who have had a caesarean section, lifting heavy items can lead to injury therefore the amount of physical work should be reduced or suitable aids supplied.

The following table gives some examples of the aspects of pregnancy that may lead to changes in the work environment:

Aspect of pregnancy	Work factors to consider
Morning sickness	Early shift work, exposure to nauseating smells
Backache	Standing, manual handling, posture
Varicose veins	Standing, manual handling, posture
Haemorrhoids	Working in hot conditions
Frequent visits to toilets	Difficulty in leaving work area
Increasing size	Use of protective clothing, work in confined spaces, manual handling, speed of movement and reach
Tiredness	Overtime, night work/evening work
Balance	Working on uneven, wet or slippery surfaces

2.6.1 Breastfeeding

When a woman returns to work after maternity leave, she may have particular wishes and needs connected to the new baby, including the provision of facilities to allow her to express milk during the working day. Consideration should be given to any health and safety implications for breastfeeding employees and a risk assessment should be completed to identify any issues.

Although it is appreciated that space is often at a premium in many buildings, every effort should be made to provide suitably quiet and private facilities for women who are breastfeeding or expressing milk. Head Teacher should be aware that the ladies toilets are not an acceptable facility.

2.7 SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

2.7.1 Premature births

If an employee has their baby prematurely, the School will consider each case on an individual basis as to what assistance may be relevant. For example, it may be appropriate to extend the maternity leave arrangements.

2.7.2 Stillbirth and miscarriage

In the unfortunate event that the baby is stillborn or lost through miscarriage after 24 weeks, the employee is entitled to take maternity leave. You will also be entitled to two weeks' leave under the Parental Bereavement (Leave and Pay) Act 2018 (see section 5).

The two weeks' leave may be taken as one block or as two non-consecutive one week blocks, at any time during the 56 weeks following the stillbirth. This leave will be paid at statutory rate if you have 26 week's service.

A week's notice must be given in cases where the leave is not immediately after the stillbirth and the notice must include:

- the date of stillbirth;
- the date on which the employee chooses any period of absence to begin; and
- whether the employee intends that period of absence to be a period of one or two weeks' parental bereavement leave.

Where a miscarriage or termination takes place before 24 weeks the School will give sympathetic consideration to the individual circumstances. Where necessary, sick leave or other leave may be appropriate, depending on the needs of the employee and any medical opinion.

2.7.3 Adoption placement ends

Adoption leave will end where the adoption placement does not take place or breaks down or where the child dies. The adoption leave will end 8 weeks after such an event.

2.7.4 Parental Order is refused

Where the intended parents' application for a Parental Order is refused by the court, the employee's entitlement to adoption leave will end 8 weeks later or at the end of the adoption leave, whichever is earlier.

For surrogacy arrangements the School reserve the right to reclaim any payment made and to be compensated for leave taken, if the employee fails to provide a copy of the Parental Order within 6 months of the adoption leave/pay commencing.

2.8 KEEPING IN TOUCH (KIT) DAYS

All employees on maternity or adoption leave can participate in up to 10 KIT days where an employee can work without bringing their leave to an end. KIT days are not limited to the employee's normal job and can include attending training events, appraisals, meetings, as well as enabling an employee to return to work gradually at the end of their leave.

Any KIT days must be mutually agreed, therefore just as an employer cannot insist that work is carried out during a maternity or adoption leave period, an employee cannot insist on working during the period.

Working any part of a day will count as one full day for the purpose of calculating the number of KIT days taken.

Payment arrangements should be discussed and clearly understood and agreed before any work is undertaken and efforts should be made to ensure both the employee and Head Teacher are fully aware of the work to be carried out on the day.

Where an employee has multiple posts within the School only 10 KIT days can be taken in total as they are allocated per person, not per job. In addition, in the case

of employees on maternity leave, KIT days cannot be taken during the first two weeks following the birth.

2.8.1 Payment for KIT days (Support Staff)

The employee's normal rate of pay, offset against any SMP/SAP and/or OMP/OAP received will be paid for such days. Payment per day will be based on the number of days in the month the KIT day is worked i.e. 1/28th, 1/29th, 1/30th or 1/31st of the person's monthly full time equivalent salary.

2.8.2 Payment for KIT days (Teaching Staff)

Payment will be based on the number of hours actually worked on a KIT day, paid at their normal rate of pay, offset against any SMP/SAP and/or OMP/OAP received for that day.

2.9 RETURNING TO WORK FOLLOWING MATERNITY/ADOPTION LEAVE

It will be assumed that an employee will take their full 52 weeks of maternity or adoption entitlement and will return to work at the end of their AML/AAL.

Employees are required to give at least 21 days' notice of the date they intend to return to work following maternity/adoption leave. This notice must be given in writing to the Head Teacher.

If less than 21 days' notice is given, the School can postpone the return to ensure there is 21 days' notice, although any postponement cannot go beyond the end of the 52-week maternity or adoption leave period.

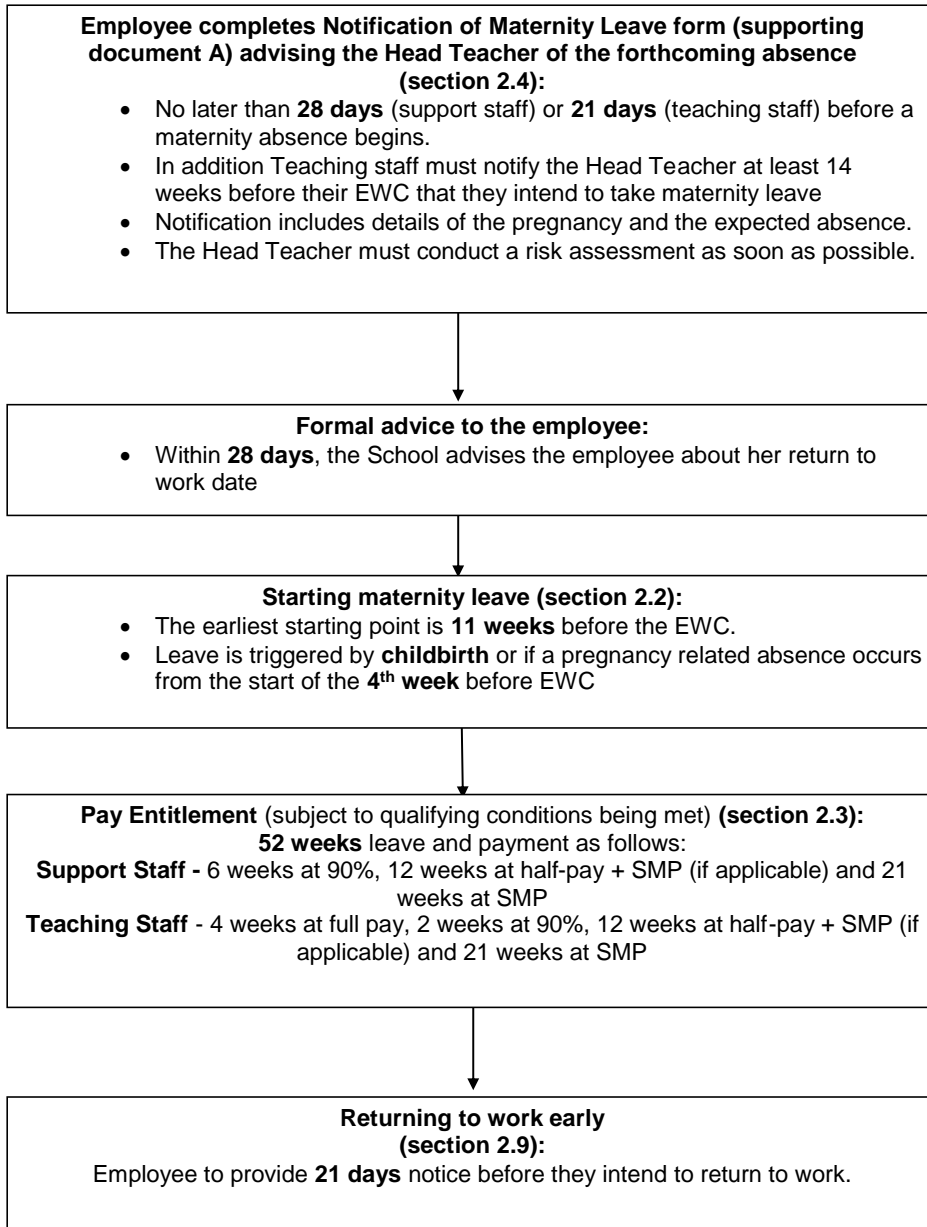
If the employee does not want to return to work after their maternity/adoption leave, they are required to give the School notice in line with their contract of employment.

The Head Teacher should ensure they meet with the employee, either prior to their return or immediately upon their return, to aid their smooth return to the workplace and discuss any particular needs they may have.

2.10 MATERNITY LEAVE FLOWCHART/ TIMELINE

Maternity timeline

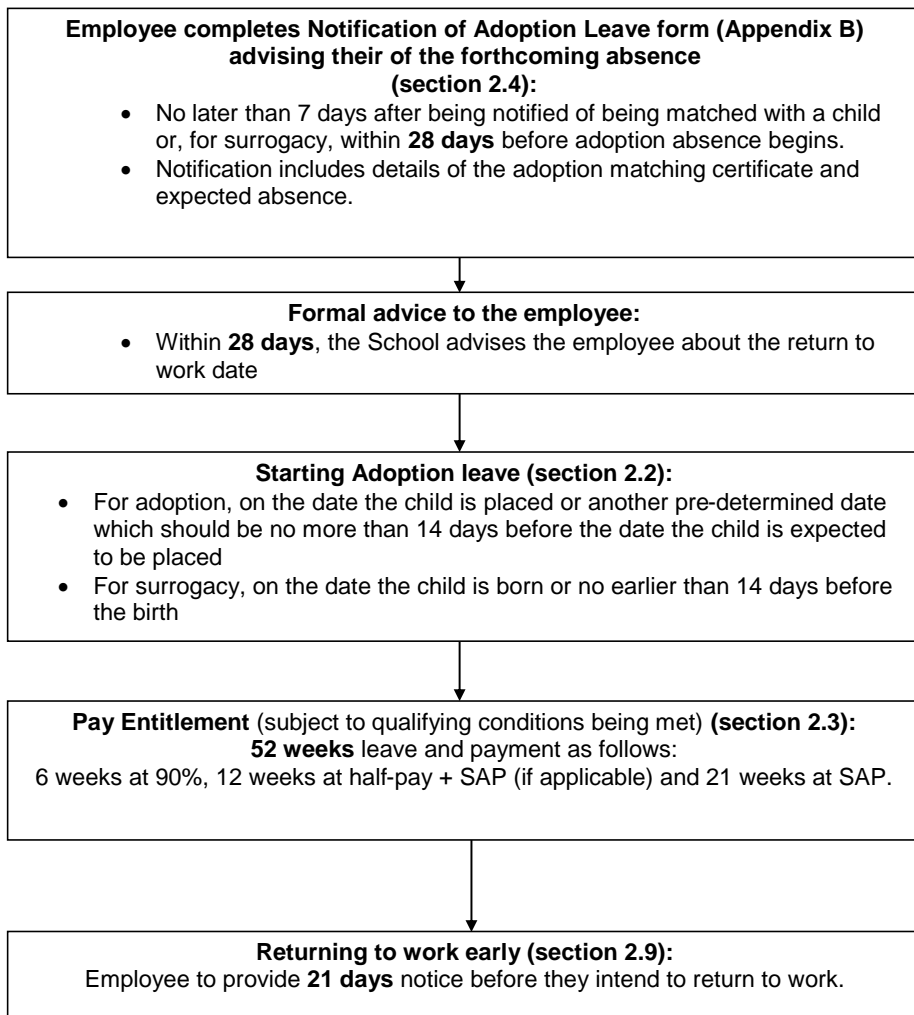
This timeline provides a helpful summary of the main times to be aware of where a maternity situation occurs within the workplace.



2.11 ADOPTION LEAVE FLOWCHART/ TIMELINE

Adoption timeline

This timeline provides a helpful summary of the main times to be aware of where an adoption situation occurs within the workplace.



3 PATERNITY

3.1 Frequently used terms/abbreviations

EWC	Expected week of childbirth - the week beginning on a Sunday, in which the doctor or midwife expects your child to be born
MSL/ASL	Maternity/adoption support leave – one week’s leave at full pay taken any time in the 52 weeks after the birth/adoption by father/partner or, where the mother does not have a partner and is not being supported by the child’s father, the nominated carer of the expectant mother (see section 3.2.3)
SPP	Statutory Paternity Pay – a legal entitlement to a certain amount of statutory pay to qualifying employees which is paid for up to 2 weeks.
OPP	Occupational Paternity Pay – equivalent to normal pay and includes any entitlement to Statutory Paternity Pay (SPP)

3.2 LEAVE ENTITLEMENT

3.2.1 Paternity leave

Paternity leave provides employees whose partner is having a baby, adopting a child or having a baby through a surrogacy arrangement, subject to the following criteria being met:

- have been continuously employed for 26 weeks by the end of the 15th week before EWC or, for adopters, the date they were notified of a match;
- expect to have responsibility for the upbringing of the child.
- Be either the
- Biological father of the child; or
- Spouse, civil partner or partner; and
- Give written notice of their eligibility to paternity leave no later than the 15th week before the EWC
- Give written notice no later than 28 days’ before the requested leave date or the expected date of the child’s birth if leave is to commence immediately on the birth of the child

From the 6th April 2024, employees can take two-weeks paternity leave one single period of one or two weeks or as two non-consecutive period of leave of a week. Only one period of leave is available per pregnancy or adoption, irrespective of the number of children born or adopted. A week is the same amount of days that you normally work e.g. if you only work Mondays and Tuesdays a week is 2 days.

Paternity leave is intended to be used to support the mother or adopter, therefore, it cannot be taken before the birth and should be taken any time in the 52 weeks after the birth or placement.

Whilst the employee is unlikely to know the actual date they want their leave to start, they should indicate the timeframe they are intending to take their leave in, which will be either:

- the date the child is born or placed;
- a certain number of days or weeks after the child is born;
- from a pre-determined date after the first day of the EWC (if the child has not been born by this date, the employee must choose another date).

If the employee chooses to start their leave on the date of the child's birth or placement and they are at work that day, the leave will actually commence the following day.

3.2.2 Paternity Leave (Teaching Staff)

Teaching staff who meet the qualifying criteria above are entitled to a **maximum of 2 weeks paternity leave** as one single period of one or two weeks or as two non-consecutive period of leave of a week each.

3.2.3 Maternity/Adoption Support Leave (Support Staff)

Employees who are employed under NJC (Green Book) terms and conditions are entitled to take 1 week of Maternity/Adoption Support Leave, providing they are the child's father or the mother/primary adopter's partner or the expectant/new mother's nominated carer.

A nominated carer is a person nominated by the mother to assist in the care of the child and to provide support to the mother at or around the time of the birth. For the purposes of this leave the mother/adopter can only chose one nominated carer

MSL/ASL cannot be taken before the birth and should be taken any time in the 52 weeks after the birth. **Employees are only entitled to maximum of two weeks leave in total, therefore, where an employee is eligible for MSL/ASL, this will replace the first week of any paternity leave that they may also be entitled to.** Nominated carers of the expectant/new mother are not entitled to claim paternity leave.

3.3 PAY

3.3.1 Statutory paternity pay (SPP)

The School pays SPP to employees on behalf of the Government, where certain qualifying conditions are met. SPP is paid for up to 2 weeks during an employee's paternity leave as follows:

- SPP minimum rate or 90% of average weekly earnings, whichever is the lower. Details of the current SPP rate can be found by visiting www.gov.uk/paternity-pay-leave.

To qualify for SPP the employee must have:

- 26 weeks continuous service by the 15th week before the EWC or the week the adopter is notified of being matched with a child;

- average weekly earnings (before tax and NI) at least equal to the Lower Earnings Limit);
- provided proof of pregnancy including EWC (MAT B1 certificate) or adoption including date of placement (matching certificate);
- given appropriate notice (see section 3.4).

3.3.2 Occupational Paternity Pay (OPP)

Employees with a contract of employment may apply for paternity leave, subject to the criteria below.

Duration	Criteria	Pay
One week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee has, or expects to have, responsibility for the child's upbringing and 	Employee receives full pay (to be offset by SPP)
Two weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee is making the request to care for the child and • Employee is the biological father or the mother's partner in an enduring relationship • Be employed by the School on the date of the baby's birth 	First Child - employee receives SPP rate only Subsequent Children – full pay (to be offset by SPP)

3.3.3 Maternity/Adoption support leave (MSL/ASL) – Support Staff Only

Employees will receive their normal rate of pay during MSL/ASL.

3.4 NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The employee can change their mind about the start date for their paternity and/or maternity/adoption support leave, however, they should provide the Head Teacher with 28 days of notice of any change, unless this is not reasonably practicable.

3.4.1 Paternity Leave

From the 6th April 2024, employees will need to provide 28 days' notice before the requested leave date or the expected date of the child's birth if leave is to commence immediately on the birth of the child, or for adoptive parents within 7 days of being notified of an adoption match or as soon as reasonably practicable (no later than 28 days before the start of the leave).

The employee should complete the paternity leave application form (Appendix C) and return it to the Head Teacher

If the employee is eligible and gives the request notice they are entitled to take the leave; it cannot be refused or deferred by the employer.

3.4.2 Maternity/Adoption Support Leave – Support Staff Only

Where an employee wishes to take maternity/adoption support leave, either in addition to paternity leave or on its own, they should complete and return the MSL/ASL application form (Appendix D). The expectant mother/adopter will also need to sign this form to declare that the employee is the only person they have nominated as their carer. This form must be returned to the Head Teacher along with a copy of the maternity certificate (MATB1) or adoption placement certificate.

Employees are only entitled to maximum of two weeks leave in total, therefore, where an employee is eligible for MSL/ASL, this will replace the first week of any paternity leave that they may also be entitled to.

3.5 OTHER TIME OFF

In addition to entitlements for the mother, primary adopter/parental order parent, **all employees** are entitled to take paid leave in order to attend **up to 2** antenatal or pre-adoption appointments providing they are:

- the baby's father;
- the expectant mother/primary adopter's spouse or civil partner;
- in a long-term relationship with the expectant mother/adopter;
- parental order parents in a legal surrogacy arrangement who intend to become the child's legal parents.

The employee can take up to a maximum of 6½ hours per appointment.

3.6 SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

3.6.1 Premature births

If an employee's baby is born prematurely, at any point in the pregnancy, they will be eligible to take paternity leave and/or maternity support leave as usual.

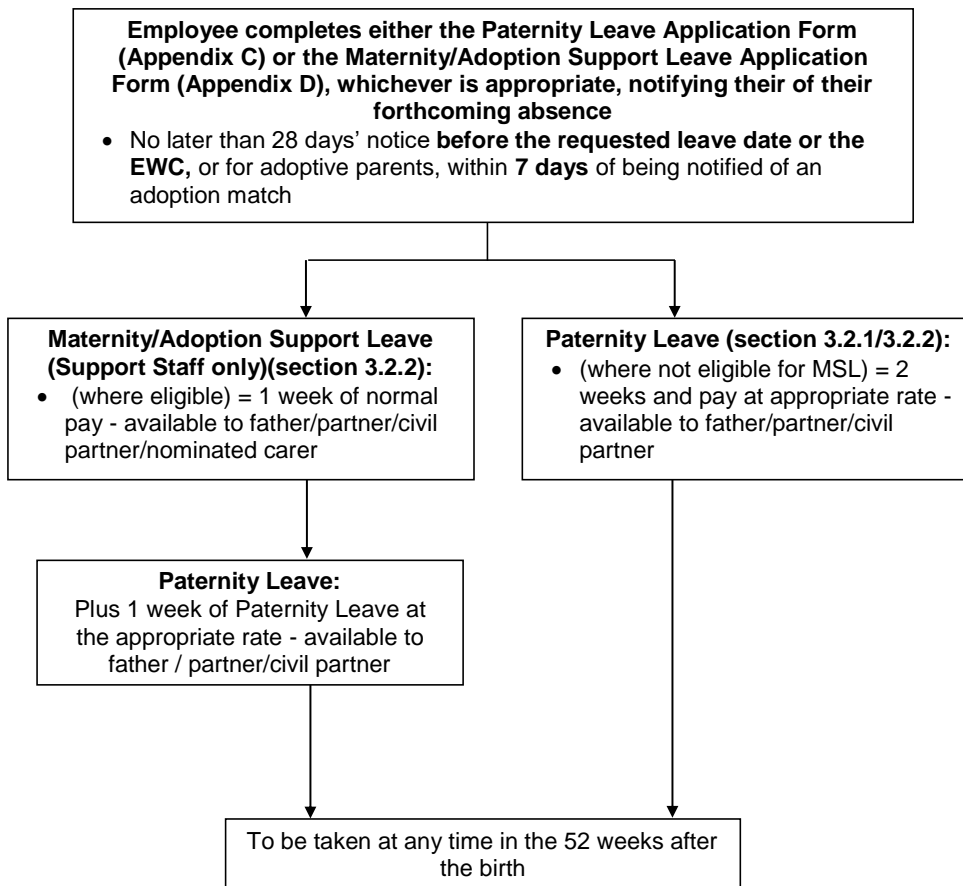
3.6.2 Stillbirth and miscarriage

In the unfortunate event that the baby is still born or lost through miscarriage after 24 weeks, the employee is entitled to take paternity and/or maternity support leave.

Where a miscarriage or termination takes place before 24 weeks the School will give sympathetic consideration to the individual circumstances.

3.7 PATERNITY LEAVE FLOWCHART/ TIMELINE

This flowchart/timeline provides a helpful summary of the main times to be aware of where a maternity support leave and paternity situation occurs within the workplace.



4 SHARED PARENTAL LEAVE (SPL)

4.1 Shared Parental Leave frequently used terms/abbreviations

Booking notice	A written request from an employee of dates they wish to take SPL, giving at least 8 weeks' notice. Employees can submit up to a maximum of 3 booking notices. (see supporting document G - SPL Booking Notice application)
Continuous leave	Request to take a single block of SPL. Such requests must be approved by employers
Discontinuous leave	Request for several periods of SPL on one booking notice form i.e. take a period of SPL, return to work, take another period of SPL. Approval for such requests is at Head Teacher discretion (see section 4.6.2)
EWC	Expected week of childbirth - the week beginning on a Sunday, in which the doctor or midwife expects your child to be born
Notice of curtailment	Written notice from an eligible mother/primary adopter or parental order parent to end their maternity/adoption leave early. This creates a number of weeks, up to a maximum of 50, which can be taken by either parent/partner as SPL if they meet the eligibility criteria (also see 'Reducing the Pay Period' below)
Notice of entitlement	Written notice from an employee stating that they meet the eligibility criteria to take SPL
OMP/OAP	Occupational Maternity/Adoption Pay – enhanced employer maternity payments paid during maternity/adoption leave to employees who meet the qualifying conditions and who intend to return to work after maternity leave. These enhanced payments are in addition to SMP/SAP payments and are half pay during weeks 7 to 18 of maternity/adoption leave (see section 2.3)
Primary Parental Order parent	A person in a legal surrogacy arrangement, who are entitled to and intend to apply for a Parental Order under the Human Embryology and Fertilisation Act 2008, and who have elected to be the main carer for the child
Primary Adopter	A person who has been matched with a child for adoption and who has elected to be the main carer for the child
Reducing the pay period	Where an eligible mother/primary adopter or parental order parent ends their maternity/adoption leave early, ending their SMP/SAP (or MA) and/or OMP/OAP payments (see ShPP below)

Revoking notice to curtail	Once an employee has given notice to end their maternity/adoption leave this can only be revoked (withdrawn) in very limited circumstances (see section 4.7.2)
SMP/SAP	Statutory Maternity/Adoption Pay – a legal entitlement to a certain amount of statutory pay to qualifying employees which lasts for up to 39 weeks.
SPL	Shared Parental Leave - must be taken in blocks of at least one week and taken between the baby's birth and first birthday or within 1 year of adoption (see section 4.2)
ShPP	Statutory Shared Parental Pay - Up to a maximum of 37 weeks' pay is created when an eligible mother/primary adopter or parental order parent ends their maternity/adoption leave early (see section 4.5)
SPLiT days	Shared Parental Leave in Touch Days - days during SPL leave where an employee, by mutual agreement with the Head Teacher carries out work/attends work related events up to a maximum of 20 days without bringing their shared parental leave to an end (see section 4.9).

4.2 WHAT IS SHARED PARENTAL LEAVE?

SPL gives eligible parents increased flexibility to choose how to share (if they wish) the care of their child during the first year of birth or adoption. **In contrast to maternity, adoption and paternity leave, eligible employees will be able to stop and start their SPL, return to work between periods of leave and it enables both parents (if they wish) to be on leave at the same time.**

The mother/primary adopter may choose to reduce the weeks of maternity/adoption leave below 52 weeks in order to create some weeks of SPL. The mother/primary adopter can do this by returning to work or by giving notice that they will end their maternity/adoption leave on a future date. The number of weeks maternity/adoption leave already taken will be deducted from the total entitlement of 52 weeks to calculate the number of weeks of SPL that are available to the mother/primary adopter and their partner/father of the child if they both satisfy the eligibility criteria. **The mother/primary adopter can choose to share their leave with only one other person.**

Employees who are eligible can therefore choose to end their maternity/adoption leave/pay early and commence shared parental leave/pay.

They will be able to choose how to split the available leave (if they wish) and can decide not to share the leave, to be off work at the same time or different times. They will need to decide how to divide the leave and pay entitlements between them, as leave or pay taken by one parent will reduce the pool of leave and pay that is available to the other parent.

SPL can be taken as a single continuous block or in smaller blocks of discontinuous leave (a minimum of a week at a time) interspersed with time at work. This is in contrast to maternity leave which can only be taken in a single continuous block by the mother/primary adopter.

4.3 WHO CAN ACCESS SHARED PARENTAL LEAVE?

SPL can only be accessed by individuals who share the main responsibility for the care of the child at the time of the birth or placement for adoption. SPL can be used by the mother plus either the father of the child or the mother's spouse/civil partner/partner, subject to qualifying criteria if they wish, but there is no requirement for them to take any leave. SPL can also be accessed by adoptive parents and parental order parents in a legal surrogacy arrangement who intend to become the child's legal parent.

In order to qualify for SPL, the mother/primary adopter must satisfy the following criteria:

- share responsibility for the child with your partner/child's other parent
- be entitled to maternity/adoption leave or pay (including Maternity Allowance)
- have ended or given notice to end their maternity/adoption entitlements

A parent intending to take SPL must:

- be an employee;
- share the primary responsibility for the child with the other parent at the time of birth or placement for adoption;
- have properly notified their entitlement and intention to take SPL, complying with the SPL process set out in this policy and have provided the necessary declaration (supporting document E or F) and evidence;
- have at least 26 weeks service at the end of the 15th week before the EWC or the matching date;
- still be working for the organisation at the start of each period of SPL.

The partner must:

- meet the 'employment and earnings test' by having been an employed or self-employed earner for a total of 26 weeks (not necessarily continuously) and earned an average of at least £30 a week in any 13 of those weeks in the 66 weeks leading up to the EWC or matching date.

It is the employee's responsibility to check they are eligible for SPL and/or pay and both parties will be required to submit a declaration stating that they are eligible (see section 5.6.1).

4.4 LEAVE ENTITLEMENT

A mother/primary adopter/parental order parent must take a minimum of 2 weeks of maternity/adoption leave before it can be ended early (curtailed). During this time, the father/partner may be eligible to maternity support leave or paternity leave (see section 3).

The mother/primary adopter can only opt into SPL and/or ShPP if they bring forward the date on which their maternity/adoption leave period ends either by returning to work or giving written notice that they intend to curtail their leave on a future date. Depending on the date chosen by the mother/adopter, this will create up to a maximum of 50 weeks that can be taken as SPL.

If the mother/primary adopter takes 51 weeks or more of their maternity/adoption leave no SPL will be created, as only the untaken balance can be taken as SPL.

The minimum period of SPL which can be taken is one continuous week and the maximum period is 50 weeks. SPL can start on any day of the week. Employees are only entitled to a maximum of 50 weeks SPL regardless of the number of children born as a result of the pregnancy or the number of children placed under the same adoption agreement.

4.5 PAY ENTITLEMENT

Statutory Shared Parental Pay (ShPP) will be created where an eligible mother/primary adopter brings their SMP/SAP or MA to an end early, known as "reducing" the pay period. A mother/primary adopter must take at least 2 weeks of SMP/SAP before it can be reduced.

As with SPL, the mother/adopter can only opt into ShPP if they bring forward the date on which their SMP/SAP or MA period ends, by either returning to work or giving written notice that they intend to reduce their pay period on a future date. Depending on the date chosen by the mother/primary adopter, this will create up to a maximum of 37 weeks that will be available as ShPP.

If the mother/adopter takes 38 weeks or more of SMP/SAP or MA then no ShPP will be created, as only the untaken balance can be taken as ShPP.

In order to qualify for Statutory Shared Parental Pay (ShPP), the employee must:

- meet the criteria set out in section 5.3;
- have average weekly earnings (before tax and NI) at least equal to the Lower Earnings Limit.

Details of the current ShPP rate can be found by visiting <https://www.gov.uk/shared-parental-leave-and-pay>

Occupational maternity/adoption pay (OMP/OAP), paid during weeks 7 to 18 of maternity/adoption leave, is only available to the mother/primary adopter during maternity/adoption leave.

By ending their maternity leave early and commencing shared parental leave the mother/primary adopter loses any entitlement they may have had to occupational maternity/adoption pay (OMP/OAP). Therefore employees who are entitled to OMP/OAP may wish to end their maternity leave after their entitlement to OMP/OAP has expired (after the 18th week of maternity leave).

4.6 NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

It is the employee's and their partner/child's father's responsibility to ensure that they meet the eligibility criteria for SPL and/or ShPP before submitting the relevant forms to the Head Teacher detailed below (see section 5.3).

4.6.1 Notice of entitlement and curtailment

An employee who is intending to take SPL, either as the mother/primary adopter or the mother/primary adopter's partner/child's father must give the Head Teacher notification of their entitlement and intention to take SPL at least 8 weeks before they can begin any period of SPL by completing the relevant notice of entitlement form at supporting document E (mother/primary adopter) or F (partner/child's father) in this policy.

An employee who is the mother/primary adopter can bring forward the date on which their maternity/ adoption leave and pay ends by either:

- giving written notice of curtailment to end maternity/adoption leave early (by completing supporting document E);
- returning to work.

Once written notice of ending maternity/adoption leave early (curtailment) has been given, it is binding and the leave will end on the date specified in the notice. A mother/primary adopter cannot change their decision to end maternity/adoption leave after notice has been given except in very limited circumstances (see section 5.7.2).

The notice of entitlement must include an indication of when the employee expects to take their leave, although this is non-binding and does not give the employee an entitlement to take the leave. It encourages the employee to think ahead and consider how they might want to take their SPL but they will still need to give the Head Teacher a booking notice to take particular periods of SPL (supporting document G) (see section 5.6.2).

Once the mother/primary adopter returns to work, they cannot restart their maternity/adoption leave, however, their SPL leave and pay periods will continue to run in the background. If the mother/primary adopter wishes to opt into SPL and pay after returning to work, they must give at least 8 weeks' notice to end their maternity/adoption pay period and must still be within the 39 week pay period in order to be eligible for ShPP.

Within 14 days of the SPL entitlement notification being submitted by the employee the employer can request that they provide the following information:

- If the mother/primary adopted chooses to share their SPL they must provide 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);
- For biological parents, a copy of the child's birth certificate (or where one has not been issued yet, a declaration as to the time and place of birth);

- For adoptive parents, 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;
- For parental order parents, a copy of the child's birth certificate (or where one has not been issued yet, a declaration as to the time and place of birth) and a statutory declaration that you intend to apply for a Parental Order within 6 months of the child's birth and that you expect that Order to be made.

In order to be entitled to SPL the employee must provide this information within 14 days of it being requested. This information is requested in the Notice of Entitlement forms (supporting documents E and F) and can be provided at the same time as the form or within 14 days of this date.

4.6.2 Booking shared parental leave (SPL)

In addition to providing notification of entitlement to SPL, the employee is also required to submit notice to book a period of leave. In most cases, the booking notice will be submitted at the same time as the notice of SPL entitlement form is submitted, as employees are also required to provide 8 weeks' notice of any requested leave.

An employee is only entitled to submit **3 booking notices** during SPL to book leave or to vary a previously agreed pattern of leave. Each of the notifications to book leave may request either a single, continuous block of leave or discontinuous periods of leave.

Where an employee requests to take a single block of leave, the notification cannot be refused.

A request to take a pattern of discontinuous leave can be refused by a Head Teacher if they feel it cannot be accommodated e.g. 2 weeks in June, 3 weeks in September and all of November and December in the same notification. The Head Teacher will have a 2 week period, starting on the date the booking notice is submitted by the employee, to discuss the pattern of leave requested, propose alternatives and try to reach a compromise regarding the leave if possible.

If a discontinuous pattern of leave is refused and no alternative can be agreed, or if the employee does not receive a response within 14 calendar days, the employee is entitled to take the total number of weeks leave requested on the booking notice as a single continuous block of leave starting on the initial start date of the first period of leave requested by the employee.

If no agreement is reached for discontinuous leave requests the employee has 15 calendar days from the date they submitted their form, to withdraw their request without it counting as one of their booking notices. In addition, the employee has 19 calendar days from the date they submitted their form to change the start date of the continuous period of leave. If the employee does not choose a start date, then the leave will begin on the first leave date requested in their original notification.

Employees should use supporting document G to book a period or periods of SPL.

4.7 CHANGING LEAVE ARRANGEMENTS

4.7.1 Request to vary previously agreed SPL

An employee can change an agreed period of SPL providing they give the Head Teacher 8 weeks' notice of the variation. Any notice to vary previously agreed leave counts towards the total entitlement of 3 booking notices.

Employees should use supporting document G to vary a period or periods of SPL.

4.7.2 Revoking notice to curtail maternity/adoption leave

Once an employee has given notice to end (curtail) their maternity/adoption leave, they may only withdraw (revoke) the notice if:

- They have not already returned to work;
- the end (curtailment) date has not passed.

and where one of the following circumstances applies:

- it is discovered in the 8 weeks following the notice that neither the mother/primary adopter nor their partner has any entitlement to SPL or ShPP;
- in the event of the death of the partner;
- if the notice was given before birth and the mother withdraws her maternity leave curtailment notice in the six weeks following the birth (maternity only).

If an employee revokes their notice in the first two circumstances above, there is no further opportunity to opt into SPL at a later date for the same child. In the third circumstance, the employee will be able to opt into SPL at a later date in line with the usual notification requirements.

Where an employee withdraws (revokes) their notice to end their maternity leave within 6 weeks of the birth, their partner/child's father's entitlement to SPL will cease with immediate effect. The partner/child's father must notify the Head Teacher that they are no longer entitled to SPL, however, the Head Teacher may require them to be absent for up to 8 weeks to enable them to stand down any cover arrangements that have been put in place. During this time, the employee's absence will still be treated as SPL, even though there is no entitlement. During this time, the employee will no longer be entitled to ShPP, therefore the absence will be unpaid.

If an employee who is the partner/child's father has already taken some SPL and pay when the mother/primary adopter revokes their notice to curtail their maternity/adoption leave, the School will not seek to recover the payment as they were entitled to it at the point it was taken. However, if the mother/primary adopter opts into SPL at a later date, the SPL and ShPP already taken will be deducted from the remaining total available.

The employee must inform the Head Teacher in writing if they wish to revoke a notice to curtail their maternity/adoption leave.

4.8 SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

4.8.1 Premature birth

If an employee has booked a period of SPL to start within 8 weeks of the child's EWC, the employee can take the leave and pay after the actual birth if they wish. The employee will need to give the Head Teacher notice to vary the SPL that they originally applied for as soon as practicable following the birth.

If an employee has not booked a period of SPL and the child is born 8 weeks or more before the EWC, they can book a period of leave to start within 8 weeks of the actual birth providing they give notice as soon as reasonably practicable after the birth.

Any changes required to leave that is planned after 8 weeks following the birth would be subject to the usual 8 weeks' notice, irrespective of the child having been born early.

4.8.2 Maternal, paternal or infant death

If the mother/primary adopter dies without having taken any maternity/adoption leave or pay, the full 52 weeks of leave and 39 weeks of pay will be available as SPL and pay. If the mother/primary adopter dies after they have already taken some maternity/adoption leave or after they have curtailed their maternity/adoption leave, the amount of SPL available for the partner/child's father will be 52 weeks leave/39 weeks pay minus the number of weeks leave already taken. Where the mother has died, the requirement for the partner to give 8 weeks' notice of entitlement and to book SPL initially will not apply. Should the partner choose not to take the leave in a single continuous block, subsequent notices to take SPL will remain subject to 8 weeks' notice.

If the partner/child's father dies before the mother/primary adopter have curtailed their maternity/adoption leave, they will remain on maternity leave and will no longer be able to opt into SPL. If the death occurs after the mother/adopter has curtailed their maternity/adoption leave but before they returned to work, they can revoke their curtailment notice and revert to maternity leave. Alternatively, they can remain opted in to SPL and all remaining SPL will revert to them. Where the employee has used their 3 notifications of leave, they will acquire a statutory right to a 4th notification to book the leave. The 8 weeks notification period will not apply for the first period of leave booked or varied following the partner/child's father's death.

If the child dies before the mother/primary adopter has curtailed their maternity/adoption leave, they will no longer be entitled to opt into SPL. The mother/primary adopter will remain entitled to maternity/adoption leave and the partner/child's father will remain entitled to paternity leave and pay. If the child dies after they have opted in to SPL, they will both be entitled to take the leave and pay that they had already booked. Any entitlement that had not been booked at the time of the child's death will no longer be available.

4.9 SHARED PARENTAL LEAVE IN TOUCH (SPLIT) DAYS

All employees, taking SPL can participate in up to 20 SPLiT days each without bringing their leave to an end. SPLiT days are not limited to the employee's normal job and can include attending training events, appraisals, meetings, as well as enabling an employee to return to work gradually at the end of their leave.

Any SPLiT days must be mutually agreed, therefore just as an employer cannot insist that work is carried out during a period of SPL, an employee cannot insist on working during the period.

Working any part of a day will count as one full day for the purpose of calculating the number of SPLiT days taken or pay received.

Payment arrangements should be discussed and clearly understood and agreed before any work is undertaken and efforts should be made to ensure both the employee and Head Teacher are fully aware of the work to be carried out on the day.

4.9.1 Payment for SPLiT days (Support Staff)

The employee's normal rate of pay, offset against any SMP/SAP and/or OMP/OAP received will be paid for such days. Payment per day will be based on the number of days in the month the SPLiT day is worked i.e. 1/28th, 1/29th, 1/30th or 1/31st of the person's monthly full time equivalent salary.

4.9.2 Payment for SPLiT days (Teaching Staff)

Payment will be based on the number of hours actually worked on a SPLiT day, paid at their normal rate of pay, offset against any SMP/SAP and/or OMP/OAP received for that day.

4.10 RETURNING TO WORK FOLLOWING SPL

Employees are expected to return to work on the next working day after the end date of any period of SPL, unless they inform the Head Teacher otherwise. If they are unable to attend work due to sickness the normal sickness absence notification requirements apply. In any other case, later return without prior notice may be treated as unauthorised absence.

If an employee wished to return earlier than the expected return date, they may provide written notification to vary the leave and must give at least eight weeks' notice of their date of early return. If they have already used their three notifications to book and/or vary leave then the School does not have to accept the notice to return early but may do so if it is considered to be reasonably practicable to do so.

If the employee does not want to return to work after their SPL, they are required to give the School notice in line with their contract of employment.

The Head Teacher should ensure they meet with the employee either prior to their return or immediately upon their return to aid their smooth return to the workplace and discuss any particular needs they may have.

4.11 SHARED PARENTAL LEAVE FLOWCHART/ TIMELINE

Shared parental leave (SPL) timeline

This timeline provides a helpful summary of the main times to be aware of where a shared parental leave situation occurs within the workplace.

Employee gives the Head Teacher the completed Notice of SPL Entitlement form which for the mother/adopter also includes their Maternity/ Adoption Leave Curtailment details (Appendix E or F):

- Employee must ensure they meet the eligibility criteria for SPL (section 4.3)
- No later than **8 weeks** before maternity/adoption leave is due to end and/or before a SPL absence begins
- School sends form to School Payroll provider

Employee gives the Head Teacher completed SPL Booking Notice Form (Appendix F) requesting SPL:

- No later than **8 weeks** before their SPL is due to begin (section 4.6.2)
- Employees can submit up to 3 booking notices

discusses SPL request with employee and decides whether to approve (section 4.6.2):

- Continuous leave requests must be approved
- Discontinuous leave requests are approved at Head Teacher discretion
- **14 day consideration period** for to decide whether to approve discontinuous leave request
- If leave refused consider alternative arrangements/dates (section 4.6.2)
- to discuss keeping in touch contact arrangements during SPL with employee (section 6)
- sends approved forms to School Payroll prover

If employee wishes to request a change to previously agreed SPL they must submit another SPL Booking Notice form (supporting document G) to the Head Teacher (section 4.7.1):

- Will count as 1 of the 3 booking notices
- No later than 8 weeks before the new leave date

Employee returns to work when their SPL period ends (section 4.10):

- 8 weeks' notice required if employee wishes to return earlier than agreed date

5 BEREAVEMENT LEAVE (PARENTAL BEREAVEMENT (LEAVE AND PAY) ACT 2018)

5.1 You may take up to 2 weeks' paid leave, in the event of the death of a child under the age of 18. This also applies if you have suffered a stillbirth after 24 weeks of pregnancy.

Parental Bereavement Leave can be taken as either a single 2-week block or 2 separate blocks of one week each.

Statutory Parental Bereavement Pay (SPBP) can be taken from the date of the death of the child up to the 56th week after death.

You can take parental bereavement leave if you:

- Have at least 26 weeks service
- are a biological/birth parent of the child under the age of 18 years; or
- have acquired formal parental responsibility under the Children Act 1989 of the child who is under 18 years old; or
- have adopted the child under the age of 18

6 PARENTAL LEAVE

Parental leave is different from Shared Parental Leave and offers support to employees with children aged under 18 years who wish to take unpaid leave to care for their child.

6.1 ENTITLEMENT

Employees who have been continuously employed with the School for one year are entitled to unpaid parental leave, provided they expect to have responsibility (i.e. parental responsibility) for a child. The leave should be taken before the child's 18th birthday. Employees should be the parent:

- named on the child's birth certificate
- named on the child's adoption certificate

OR

- have legal parental responsibility for the child

Eligible employees are entitled to unpaid parental leave of a **maximum of 18 weeks** for each child. Employees may not take more than **4 weeks**' leave in respect of an individual child during a calendar year. The right to take leave applies in relation to each child, including twins or other multiple births. What amounts to "caring for a child" is construed quite widely and could include simply spending more time with the child.

Leave must be taken in blocks of one week. If the child qualifies for a disability living allowance, however, the leave can be taken as single days or multiples of a day.

Both natural and adoptive parents may exercise these rights.

6.2 NOTICE

Employees must give the Head Teacher 21 days notice of the date on which they wish their leave to begin. The notice given must specify the intention to take parental leave and the dates on which the period of leave is to begin and end (**See Appendix 2 – example notification form for Parental Leave**).

In addition the School may ask for evidence of an employee's entitlement.

The type of evidence that may be requested should show:

- The employee's responsibility or expected responsibility for the child in respect of whom they propose to take parental leave
- The child's date of birth, or in the case of a child who was placed with the employee for adoption, the date on which the placement began

AND

- Where the employee's entitlement depends on whether the child is entitled to disability living allowance (i.e. they wish to take parental leave for a period of less than one week), the child's entitlement to that allowance.

6.3 POSTPONEMENT OF LEAVE

The Head Teacher can postpone the parental leave if he/she considers that the employee taking leave at that time would unduly disrupt the operation of the School. The employee must be informed of any postponement within seven days of receipt of the notice of their intention to take leave. The Head Teacher must:

- Agree to allow the employee to take the same period of leave at a specified later date
- Consult with the employee about the new start date, which must be within six months of the date originally requested
- Write to the employee confirming the postponement, the reasons for it and the new dates when leave will start and end

Parental leave cannot be postponed if it is being taken on the birth of a child or the placement of a child for adoption.

6.4 RETURNING TO WORK

If the period of leave is four weeks or less, the employee has the right to return to the same job. If the period is more than four weeks (because it followed on from other statutory leave), the right is to return to the same job. However, if that is not reasonably practicable, the employee has the right to return to a similar job;

- With the same seniority, pension rights and similar rights
- On terms and conditions not less favourable than those which would have applied if they had not been absent

The employee will not be subjected to any detriment by the School for taking or requesting parental leave.

7 COMMUNICATION DURING LEAVE

Due to the length of time the employee is likely to be away from their place of work as a result of maternity, adoption or shared parental leave, it is important that the employee discusses the way in which they would like the Head Teacher to communicate with them during their leave.

This contact should not be about engaging in any work, but simply about keeping the employee up to date with any workplace developments, vacancies and training opportunities that may arise during the course of their leave. Towards the end of their leave, the Head Teacher may wish to discuss return to work arrangements or the employee may wish to discuss the possibility of flexible working. Further information on the right to request flexible working can be found in the School's Flexible Working Policy.

8 TERMS AND CONDITIONS DURING LEAVE

An employee on maternity/adoption leave or SPL is entitled to return to the job in which they were employed under their original contract of employment on terms and conditions not less favourable than those that would have applied if they had not been absent. Where it is not possible for the employee to return to their original job, due to restructure or redundancy, the School must offer a suitable alternative vacancy where one exists.

8.1 PROTECTION FROM REDUNDANCY

The Maternity Leave, Adoption Leave and Shared Parental Leave (Amendment) Regulations 2024 extend the period of special protection from redundancy.

- For those on maternity leave, the period protected from redundancy include the entire pregnancy, as well as 18 months from the first day of the estimated week of childbirth.
- Adoptive parents will be protected from redundancy from 18 months from placement for adoption.
- For shared parental leave, the protected period will be 18 months from birth, provided the parent has taken at least six consecutive weeks of shared parental leave.

8.2 ANNUAL LEAVE

An employee's normal annual leave entitlement and bank holiday entitlement continues to accrue during maternity/adoption leave and SPL.

It is possible to carry forward holidays from one annual leave year to the next where the period of maternity/adoption leave or SPL will continue over two annual leave years. In this situation, the employee should take a proportionate amount of their holiday allocation before their maternity/adoption/shared parental leave begins and

the remaining holiday from that leave year should then be added to the end of their leave. The employee should receive a substitute day of leave for each bank holiday that occurs during their maternity/adoption leave or SPL.

The employee should discuss their annual leave arrangements with the Head Teacher before their maternity/adoption leave commences.

9 PENSIONS

During maternity, adoption, paternity or shared parental leave, the employee pays pension contributions on the actual payment received, therefore the employee's service during this period counts in full, as contributions are paid.

During any period of maternity, adoption, paternity or shared parental leave where no pay is received, the employee will make no pension contributions and therefore the employee's service during this time does not automatically count for pension purposes. The employee can choose to pay contributions to cover this period and therefore maintain their service, however, this decision must be made within 30 days of either the return to work or the end of the employee's employment, whichever comes first.

Further guidance can be obtained from the Pensions team by contacting either the LGPS or Teacher's Pension.

10 SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

The following documents are attached

Appendix A	Notification of maternity leave form
Appendix B	Notification of adoption leave form
Appendix C	Paternity leave application form
Appendix D	Maternity/Adoption support leave application form
Appendix E	Maternity/adoption leave curtailment notice and notice of shared parental leave entitlement (mother/primary adopter) form
Appendix F	Notice of shared parental leave entitlement (partner/child's father) form
Appendix G	SPL Booking Notice application form

Commented [M01]: Not sure whether this needs deleting?

11 FURTHER INFORMATION

11.1 CONFIDENTIALITY

All information will be handled sensitively and used only for its proper purpose.

Under the General Data Protection Regulations (2018) individuals have the right to see their own personal data held subject to the rights of confidentiality of any third parties involved in that information

11.2 DEALING WITH ABUSES OF THE POLICY

Employees who attempt to abuse this policy may face disciplinary action. The School takes false or misleading accusations very seriously which may result in further action taken through the disciplinary procedure. This will not include ill-founded allegations that were made in good faith.

The School can, where there is a suspicion that fraudulent information has been provided or where the School has been informed by the HMRC that a fraudulent claim has been made, investigate the matter further through the disciplinary procedure without acting in a discriminatory manner in relation to any of the protected characteristics defined in the Equality Act.

11.3 PUBLICISING/DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICY

A copy of this policy is available from the School.

11.4 REVIEWING THE POLICY

The operation of this policy will be kept under review and such changes will be made to the policy as deemed appropriate following necessary consultation with the trade unions.

Appendix A - Notification of Maternity Leave Form

This form should be completed by any employee taking maternity leave at least 28 days before your absence begins, or as soon as is reasonably practicable, and passed to the Head Teacher.

Personal Details		
Name	Payroll Number	
Post Title		

Maternity pay/leave
Expected Week of Childbirth:
Start Date of Maternity Leave:
At the beginning of the 11 th week before the EWC I have: *choose one option
1 Less than one year's continuous local government service and have average weekly earnings below the Lower Earnings Limit for National Insurance purposes, therefore, may be entitled to Maternity Allowance*
2 Less than one year's continuous local government service, but 26 weeks' continuous local government service by the end of the 15 th week before the EWC and have average weekly earnings above the Lower Earnings Limit for National Insurance purposes, therefore please pay SMP only*
3 At least one year's continuous local government service but DO NOT intend to return to work therefore please pay SMP but do not pay Occupational Maternity Pay*
4 At least one year's completed continuous local government service and intend to return to work for at least 3 months, therefore please pay my Occupational Maternity Pay during my maternity leave period (offset by MA/SMP)*
5 At least one year's continuous local government service and intend to return to work for at least 3 months, but don't want my Occupational Maternity Pay until I return to work, therefore please pay me SMP as relevant*

Pension (LGPS only)* choose one option

I wish to elect to pay pension contributions during my unpaid maternity leave and will make arrangements to do so on my return.

I do not wish to elect to pay pension contributions during my unpaid maternity leave period

Signed:

Date:

Appendix B - Notification of Adoption Leave Form

The main adopter should complete this form. Completion of the form should be within 7 days of being notified by the Adoption Agency that a child or children is available for adoption and the adoptive parent(s) have agreed to the adoption placement, or as soon as is reasonably practical.

Personal Details	
Name	Payroll Number
Post Title	

Notification details of Adoption Leave			
Date of placement			
Adoption Leave requested from		to	
Adoption Pay requested form			
Adoption Pay Entitlement (please tick): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
39 weeks' Statutory Adoption Pay (Employee must have 26 weeks' continuous service ending in the week in which the child is matched for adoption to qualify for SAP). Employees must give 28 days' notice before they want to be paid SAP, unless the time between the child being matched and placed is less than that.			

Declaration
<p>I can confirm that I am the main adopter of a child(ren) being legally adopted through an adoption agency.</p> <p>If I wish to change the date that my adoption leave will start I will inform the School at least 28 days before I originally intended to start my leave, or 28 days before the revised date (or as soon as reasonably practical.)</p> <p>I enclose / will forward details of any relevant documents relating to the adoption requested by the School.</p> <p>I agree to the conditions of the Adoption Leave scheme and understand that to give false or misleading information can result in disciplinary proceedings, which could in turn result in my dismissal.</p>

Signed:

Date:

Appendix C - Paternity Leave Application Form

Personal Details		
Name	Payroll Number	
Post Title		

[Select from the options below and delete as appropriate]

Expected week of birth	
Actual date of birth	

[OR]

Date matched for adoption	
Date placed for adoption	

Length of service at the end of the 15th week before the <i>[delete as appropriate – expected week of birth/date matched for adoption]</i>	
--	--

I declare that I am (please tick as appropriate):

- the biological father of the child
- married to the child's mother
- the civil partner of the child's mother
- the cohabiting partner of the child's mother

OR

- married to the person adopting the child
- the civil partner of the person adopting the child
- the cohabiting partner of the person adopting the child

and I am adopting jointly and have elected to receive statutory paternity leave and pay.

I declare that:

- I expect to have the responsibility for the upbringing of the child.
- The purpose of my paternity leave and entitlement to paternity leave pay is to take care of the child and support *[insert relationship]* during the paternity leave period.
- To my knowledge I am the only person exercising the right to entitlement to take paternity leave in respect of this child.
- I satisfy the eligibility conditions for paternity leave and that all the information provided in my written request for paternity leave are correct.

[Select from the options below and delete as appropriate]

I acknowledge and agree that I must give notice of my intention to take paternity leave at least 15 weeks before the expected week of confinement.

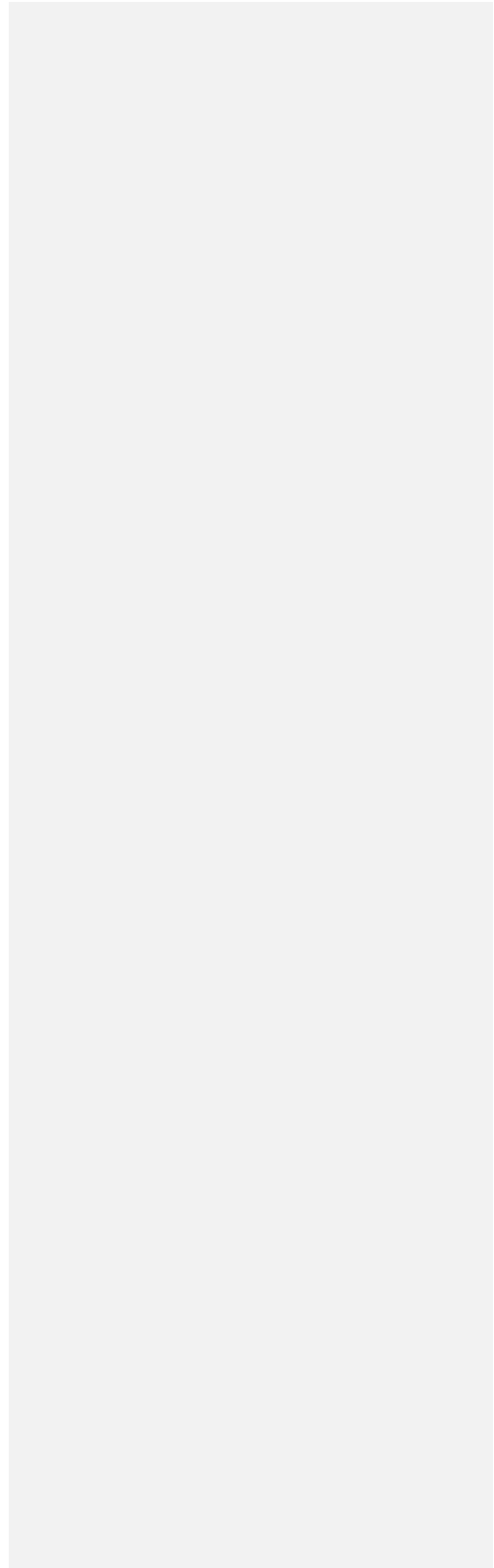
[OR]

I acknowledge and agree that I must give notice of my intention to take paternity leave seven days after the date the adopter was notified of having been matched with the child.

I also consent to my employer processing the information contained in this declaration.

Signed:

Date:



Appendix D - Maternity/ Adoption Support Leave Application Form

Section A

Personal Details			
Name		Payroll Number	
Job Title			

Section B

Name of Expectant Mother/ Adopter:
Your Relationship to the above:
Expected Week of Childbirth/ Date of placement:

Section C

Date(s) Leave is Requested

Section D

To be completed by the person named in Section B
I hereby declare that the person named in Section A above is the only person whom I have nominated as my carer to assist in the care of my child and provide support at or around the time of the birth/ placement.
Signed
Date

Section E

To be completed by the applicant (outlined in Section A above)
I declare that the above statement is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that to give false or misleading information can result in disciplinary proceedings, which may lead to dismissal.
Signed
Date

All sections of this form must be completed and a copy of the expectant mother's MATB1 or adopters placement certificate should be attached before returning to the Head Teacher.

Appendix E - Maternity/Adoption Leave Curtailment Notice and Notice of Shared Parental Leave Entitlement Form

If you wish to take shared parental leave, then you must submit this form to the Trust Business Manager before any maternity/adoption leave ends and at least **8 weeks** before the start of the first period of shared parental leave.

Basic Details

Employee Name:	
Date on which mother or main adopter commenced (or will commence) maternity / adoption leave:	
I am the: (Please tick one of the below) Mother of the child Main Adopter of the child Other parent of the child Mother/Adopters partner	

Notice of curtailment of maternity / adoption leave

Please complete this if you are the **mother or main adopter**. If on maternity/adoption leave, this date must be at least two weeks after the birth/adoption of your baby

I wish my maternity / adoption leave to end on the following date:	
Signed:	Date:

Please complete this if you are the **partner** of the mother or main adopter.

I confirm my partner's maternity / adoption leave ended / will end on the following date:	
---	--

Shared Parental Leave Details

Maximum number of weeks of shared parental leave available (52 weeks minus the number of weeks taken on maternity/adoption leave according to the above dates i.e. minus 2 weeks compulsory maternity/adoption leave)	
Maximum number of weeks of shared parental pay available (39 weeks minus the number of weeks maternity/adoption pay according to the above dates)	

Number of weeks of shared parental leave / pay you intend to take	
Number of weeks of shared parental leave / pay the other parent/partner intends to take	

Requested Shared Parental Leave / Pay Dates

Start date	End date	Number of weeks leave	Number of weeks pay (if applicable)

The above dates do not constitute a formal binding request at this stage. However if you wish them to do so please indicate "Yes": Yes / No

If you indicate "No", then please complete **FORM B - Notice to Take or Vary a Period of Shared Parental Leave** for each period of leave requested at least **8 weeks** before the period of SPL is due to start.

Declarations

By the Employee

Please confirm your eligibility by ticking the appropriate boxes below and signing the form

- I am the mother, father, or main adopter of the child and will share the care of the child with my partner named below
- I meet the eligibility criteria for shared parental leave

If appropriate:

- I meet the eligibility criteria for shared parental pay
- I am the mother or main adopter and have completed the **notice of curtailment of maternity / adoption leave** section and understand that this is **binding** subject to certain conditions outlined in the policy
- I consent to you retaining and processing the information contained in this form

Signed:

Date:

Appendix F - Shared Parental Leave Booking Notice Form

You should complete this form if you wish to request a period of shared parental leave / pay, or to vary a previously approved period.

The notice must be given **at least eight weeks** before the date the SPL is to be taken or if varying SPL at **least eight weeks** before the new date of the SPL. You should also have submitted a **Notice of Entitlement and intention to take Shared Parental Leave (FORM A)** and have had your eligibility for shared parental leave confirmed.

You are entitled to request a maximum of three variations of leave; therefore this request will count as one of those requests.

Name of Employee	
Name of Partner	

Requested Shared Parental Leave / Pay Dates

Start date	End date	Number of weeks leave	Number of weeks pay (if applicable)

Request to Vary Previously Requested Parental Leave / Pay Dates

Previously Approved Start date	Previously Approved End date	Detail the change you would like to request

We confirm that we agree to the request / variation outlined above.

Signed: (Employee)

Date:

Signed: (Employee's Partner)

Date: