



LEAVE POLICY

1. Annual Leave

The Council takes a positive view on work/life balance issues and believes that employees should take responsibility for regularly taking annual leave to ensure their own health, safety, and wellbeing in accordance with the Working Time Regulations.

Annual leave must only be taken with Line Manager approval. Employees must give as much notice as possible when requesting annual leave. Such notice should be at least twice the number of days' leave that the employee wishes to take as annual leave.

The annual leave year runs from 1st April to 31st March.

The minimum paid annual leave entitlement is 23 days, rising to 26 days after five years' continuous local government service. Employees are also entitled to two extra statutory holidays per year; the timing of these will be decided by the Council. Those employed part-time will be entitled to leave on a pro-rata basis.

Employees who join and/or leave the Council during the annual leave year will receive a holiday entitlement proportionate to their completed service during the leave year.

In the event of the employee leaving the Council, payment for any leave which has been taken in excess of their accrued part year entitlement will be deducted from the final wage payment.

2. Bank/Public Holidays

All employees are entitled to paid bank/public holiday leave. The Council recognises eight bank holidays during the calendar year, although the dates of these may vary from year to year.

Part-time employees have a pro rata entitlement to bank/public holiday leave. This is calculated with reference to the annual entitlement of a full-time employee.

3. Carry Over of Annual Leave

All annual leave should be taken in the leave year during which it is accrued. In exceptional circumstances, a maximum of five days' leave can be carried over into the next leave year with the written permission of their line manager.

4. Compassionate Leave With Pay

Up to 3 days' compassionate leave with pay can be granted in order to help the employee to cope with the death or serious illness of a member of their immediate family. This includes their:



- Husband, wife, or partner;
- Parent;
- Child, including any adopted child; and
- Sibling

A further day may be granted for attending the funeral.

Employees may also wish to consider taking a period of parental bereavement leave following the loss of a child under the age of 18. See parental bereavement leave.

All applications for Compassionate Leave must be made to their line manager for determination.

In exceptional circumstances, the line manager will consider granting a maximum of a further seven days' compassionate leave in any one year.

5. Parental Bereavement Leave and Pay

Parental Bereavement Leave provides up to two weeks' leave for employees following the loss of a child who was under the age of 18 or a stillbirth after 24 weeks of pregnancy.

5.1 Parental Bereavement Leave

In order to qualify for parental bereavement leave and pay, the employee must be either:

- the child's legal parent; or
- a parent's partner, in an enduring family relationship with the child who has passed away and their parent; or
- an individual with a caring relationship to the child, such as a "parent in fact", who are defined as a person who for a continuous period of at least four weeks before the child's death has lived with the child in the person's home, and had day to day responsibility for the child's care (provided they are not paid for that role, foster payments excepted); or
- the "intended parent" of a child who has passed away, i.e. a parent using a surrogate; or
- the "natural parent" of a child who has passed away who is named in a court order, i.e. where a court orders some contact for an adopted child's birth parent; or
- the adopter of a child who has passed away.

All employees, who are eligible as above, are entitled to 2 weeks' parental leave regardless of their length of service.

The two weeks' leave can be taken, either as one block or in two one-week blocks. The leave may be taken at any time within 56 weeks of the child's death.



5.2 Notification requirements

If the employee wishes the leave to start within 56 days of the child's death, notice must be given to the Clerk, or Staffing Committee if it relates to their line manager wishes the leave to start, or where that is not possible as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Employees must give their line manager at least one week's notice if they wish the leave to start after the 56-day period.

When giving notice the employee must specify, ideally in writing, to their line manager:

- the date of the child's death,
- the date on which the employee intends the leave to start, and
- whether the period of absence is for one week or two weeks.

5.3 Cancellation of Parental Bereavement Leave

If an employee has asked to begin parental bereavement leave within the first 56 days of the date of the child's death, they can cancel the parental bereavement leave, as long as they inform their line manager prior to when they would have been due to start work.

If an employee has asked to begin parental bereavement leave more than 56 days after their child's death, then they can cancel their request for parental bereavement leave, as long as they inform their line manager at least one week in advance.

Employees cannot cancel any week of parental bereavement leave that has already begun.

5.4 Parental Bereavement Pay eligibility

In order to qualify for parental bereavement pay employees must meet the eligibility criteria as above and also have:

- at least 26 weeks' continuous service by the week before the week in which their child passes away, and still be employed by the Council on the day on which the child passed away;
- weekly average earnings over the lower earnings limit for National Insurance contributions in the eight weeks prior to the week before the child's death.

5.5 Parental Bereavement Pay

Parental bereavement leave will be paid at the Statutory Parental Bereavement Pay (SPBP) rate or 90 per cent of the average weekly earnings, whichever is the lower.



In order to receive parental bereavement pay, an employee must notify their line manager, in writing within 28 days of the start of the week's (or weeks') leave or, if that is not reasonably practicable, as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Notice must include the parent's name and the date of the child's death. Furthermore, on the first occasion leave is taken, the employee must also provide a written declaration that they meet one of the qualifying conditions in terms of their relationship with the child. Option to include a parental bereavement pay form.

Parental bereavement leave for employees who are not eligible for parental bereavement pay will be unpaid.

5.6 Continuous Service

Parental Bereavement Leave counts for the purpose of continuous service.

5.7 Returning to work following parental bereavement leave

Employees have the right to resume working in the same job when returning to work from parental bereavement leave if the period of leave, when added to any other period of statutory leave (typically maternity leave, paternity leave, adoption leave, or shared parental leave) in relation to the same child, is 26 weeks or less.

Employees are entitled to return to an alternative job that is suitable and appropriate, rather than the same job, if:

- the period of leave taken is more than 26 weeks, when added to other statutory leave (typically maternity leave, paternity leave, adoption leave, or shared parental leave) in relation to the same child; and
- it is not reasonably practicable for them to return to the same job.

6. Parental Leave

6.1 Introduction

Parental Leave applies to all parents (birth or adoptive) and those people with parental responsibilities and allows for them to take up to 18 weeks' unpaid leave for each child. Each parent and person with parental responsibility are entitled to take 18 weeks' parental leave for each child.

Parental leave may be particularly useful if you require time off to care for your child but have used up, or are not entitled to, other types of family-friendly leave.

Employees who are considering taking parental leave following the birth of a child or the placement of the child for adoption, should bear in mind that they may also be entitled to paid maternity / paternity / adoption / shared parental leave. Further information can be found in the Councils relevant policies.



6.2 Eligibility and notification

The right to take up to 18 weeks' unpaid parental leave is subject to the following conditions:

- The rights are acquired after one year's continuous employment with the Council and applies to both parents.
- The employee must provide evidence of parenthood or parental responsibility where requested i.e. a birth certificate or adoption papers.
- The employee must give their line manager at least 21 days' notice in writing to take leave. The notice must specify the dates on which the period of leave is to begin and end.
- Where an employee requests parental leave to begin when their child is born, their notice must specify the expected week of childbirth and the duration of the period of leave. The employee must give this notice to their line manager at least 21 days before the expected week of childbirth. If the child is born earlier/later than expected, the employee should agree any changes to the start of the leave with their line manager.
- Where the ordinary parental leave is in respect of an adopted child and is to begin on the date of the placement, the employee's notice must be given to their line manager at least 21 days before the beginning of the week in which the child is to be placed for adoption, or as soon as is reasonably practicable thereafter. It must specify the week in which the placement is expected to occur and the duration of the period of ordinary parental leave requested.
- The employee can only take leave in blocks of one or more weeks except where the child is disabled, in which case it may be taken one day at a time.
- The employees may not take more than four weeks' leave in respect of any individual child in any year. For these purposes a year is the period of 12 months beginning when the employee first becomes entitled to ordinary parental leave in respect of the child in question, and each successive period of 12 months beginning on the anniversary of that date.

The line manager may postpone the leave (other than where parental leave has been requested immediately after childbirth or immediately after placement for adoption) for a maximum of 6 months if there are sound business reasons for doing so. The line manager should seek agreement with the employee over mutually acceptable arrangements and confirm the outcome in writing within 7 days of the request.

If an employee falls ill during parental leave, the absence will be treated as sick leave for those periods covered by a doctor's certificate.



Line managers should keep a record of leave taken under this entitlement, so that it is clear when the entitlement is exhausted.

6.3 Continuous Service

Parental leave counts for the purpose of continuous service.

6.4 Returning to work following parental leave

An employee who returns to work after a period of parental leave is entitled to return to the job in which they were employed prior to the absence if it was an isolated period of leave lasting four weeks or less. If the period of parental leave followed on immediately from another period of statutory leave, the employee's right to return depends on the total length of leave taken.

7. Emergency Time Off For Dependants

All employees (regardless of their length of service) have the right to take a reasonable amount of unpaid time off work in order to deal with particular unexpected emergencies affecting their dependants.

A dependant is:

- A spouse, civil partner, child or parent;
- A person who lives with the employee (other than as a lodger, tenant, boarder or employee);
- Any other person who would reasonably rely on the employee for assistance if they fell ill or were injured or assaulted, or who would rely on the employee to make arrangements for the provision of care in the event of illness or injury; or
- In relation to the disruption or termination of care for a dependant or any other person who reasonably relies on the employee to make arrangements for the provision of care.

Under this provision, an employee is entitled to take time off work:

- Where a dependant falls ill, gives birth, or is injured or assaulted;
- To provide assistance following the death of a dependant;
- Where there has been an unexpected disruption to, or termination of, the arrangements for the care of a dependant; and
- To deal with an emergency relating to a child of the employee that occurs unexpectedly at the child's school.

Although there is no requirement to give notice the employee must, as soon as possible, tell their line manager the reason for their absence and how long they expect to be away from work.



7.1 Pay During Emergency Time Off for a Dependant

This leave is unpaid. All employment rights, including accrual of annual leave, continue during the period of leave.

7.2 Pension During Emergency Time Off for a Dependant

Employees who are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme may 'buy back' pension lost during authorised unpaid leave, as set out in this policy. See the section entitled 'Implications of Authorised Unpaid Leave and Industrial Action for Local Government Pensionable Service.

8. Carer's Leave

Employees who need to look after a dependant in an emergency can take time off for this without giving a notice period. Please see the section on 'Emergency Time Off for Dependents'.

8.1 Who Can Take Carer's Leave?

All employees (regardless of their length of service) have entitlement to unpaid leave to give or arrange care for a 'dependant' who has:

- a physical or mental illness or injury that means they're expected to need care for more than 3 months
- a disability (as [defined in the Equality Act 2010](#))
- care needs because of their old age

A dependant is:

- a spouse, civil partner, child or parent;
- A person who lives with the employee (other than as a lodger, tenant, boarder or employee); or
- any other person who would reasonably rely on you to provide or arrange care.

Employees are entitled to carer's leave from their first day of work for their employer.

8.2 Pay During Carer's Leave

Carer's leave is unpaid. All employment rights, including accrual of annual leave, continue during the period of leave.

8.3 How Long Employees Can Take



Employees can take up to one week of leave every 12 months. A 'week' means the length of time they usually work over 7 days. For example, if someone usually works 3 days a week, they can take 3 days of carer's leave.

They can either take a whole week off or take individual days or half days throughout the year.

If an employee needs to care for more than one person, they cannot take a week of carer's leave for each dependant. They can only take one week every 12 months. They can use the week of leave on more than one dependant.

8.4 How to Take Carer's Leave

Employees need to give their employer notice before they want their leave to start.

If the request is for half a day or a day, the notice period must be at least 3 days.

If the request is for more than one day, the notice period must be at least twice as long as the requested leave. For example, if the request is for 2 days, the notice period must be at least 4 days.

The notice period needs to be in full days, even if the request includes half day amounts.

Any request should be addressed to their line manager.

Employees do not need to give evidence of their dependant's care needs.

8.5 When the Parish Council Can Delay Carer's Leave

If the absence would cause serious disruption to the Parish Council, the employee can be asked to take the leave at a different time.

If they delay it, the employer must:

- agree another date within one month of the requested date for the leave
- put the reason for the delay and new date in writing to the employee within 7 days of the original request, and before the requested start date of the leave

8.6 Pension During Carer's Leave

Employees who are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme may 'buy back' pension lost during authorised unpaid leave, as set out in this policy. See the section entitled 'Implications of Authorised Unpaid Leave and Industrial Action for Local Government Pensionable Service



9. Public Duties

Up to 5 days' leave with pay per year may be given with the permission of the ;line manager for serving on public bodies or undertaking public duties, e.g. magistrate's service, school governing bodies, and political appointments for those employees whose posts are not politically restricted.

Where an allowance is claimable for loss of earnings, employees should claim and pay the allowance to the Council.

10. Jury Service

Paid leave of absence will be granted for employees undertaking jury service. Where an allowance is claimable for loss of earnings, the employee should claim this and pay the allowance to the Council.

11. Leave Without Pay

Additional leave without pay may be granted in special circumstances at the discretion of the line manager.

12. Implications of Authorised Unpaid Leave and Industrial Action for Local Government Pensionable Service

Under the LGPS 2014 rules, if employees who are Local Government Pension Scheme members are granted unpaid leave of absence they will have the option to buy back the 'lost' pension by taking out a Shared Cost Additional Pension Contribution (SCAPC) contract. The Parish Council will contribute towards the cost, with the split being 1/3rd employee, 2/3rds employer. If the employee wishes to buy back the 'lost' pension they must write to their line manager within 30 days of their return to work indicating their decision. After that time, the 'lost' pension can be bought back, but the whole cost will be borne by the employee. Details of the cost of buying back the 'lost' pension can be obtained from the Pension Scheme; please ask your line manager for details.

If employees who are Local Government Pension Scheme members are absent from work due to industrial action they will also have the option to buy back the 'lost' pension by making an Additional Pension Contribution. In order to do so they must write to their line manager as above; however there is no time limit and the entire cost will be met by the employee.

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