



Core Creative Education CIC

CCE016 Maternity Policy

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This maternity policy sets out the rights and responsibilities of employees who are pregnant or have recently given birth.
- 1.2 This policy has been agreed in consultation with the *employees* and applies to all employees.
- 1.3 This policy is for guidance only and does not form part of your contract of employment. The Employer may alter the terms of this policy from time to time and details of any alterations or additions will be notified to you.
- 1.4 In this policy, references to EWC are to your expected week of childbirth, meaning the week (starting on a Sunday) in which your doctor or midwife expects you to give birth.
- 1.5 If you want to take time off work to attend an antenatal appointment for your own antenatal care or take time off to accompany a pregnant woman to an antenatal appointment, please refer instead to the Employer's Antenatal Appointments Policy (expectant mothers or companions), as these issues are not covered in this Maternity Policy.

2 Notifying the Employer of the date you intend to start Maternity Leave

- 2.1 No later than the end of the fifteenth week before your EWC or, if that is not reasonably practicable, as soon as is reasonably practicable afterwards, you must notify the Employer in writing of:
 - 2.1.1 the fact that you are pregnant;
 - 2.1.2 your EWC; and
 - 2.1.3 the date on which you would like your Maternity Leave to start (your Planned Start Date). You can choose when you would like your Maternity Leave to start provided that your Planned Start Date is no earlier than the beginning of the 11th week before your EWC.
- 2.2 You must also provide the Employer with a certificate from your doctor or midwife confirming your EWC (a MAT B1 form).
- 2.3 Written notification is required from the employee to notify the Employer that you intend to take maternity leave.

3 Pregnancy-related sickness absence

- 3.1 You will be paid for any periods of pregnancy-related sickness absence in the same manner as applies for any other type of sickness absence, as set out in the Employer's Sickness Policy as part of the contract.
- 3.2 If however you are absent from work for a pregnancy-related reason at any time during the four weeks immediately before your EWC, your maternity leave will start automatically, as set out in paragraph 6 below.



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4 Health and Safety

- 4.1 The Employer has a general duty to take care of your health and safety. Where required by law to do so, we will carry out a risk assessment of your working environment once you inform us of your pregnancy. *The risk assessment will take account of the specific nature of CoRE's activities, including manual handling, animal care, outdoor environments, uneven terrain, use of tools, lone working, biological hazards, zoonotic diseases, and exposure to extreme weather. Reasonable adjustments will be made wherever necessary to protect the health and safety of the employee and their child.* We may also carry out a risk assessment if you return to work within six months of giving birth or are still breastfeeding, or otherwise on your return to work following maternity leave.
- 4.2 Following the risk assessment, you will be informed of any risks that we have identified in the risk assessment and any preventive and protective measures that we have taken or intend to take to combat these risks. If the Employer considers that you or your baby would be exposed to health hazards in carrying out your normal work, the Employer will take all reasonable steps to avoid such risks (for as long as may be necessary). This may include measures such as altering your hours of work; offering you suitable alternative work (on terms and conditions that are the same or not substantially less favourable); or, where there is no other practicable way to avoid the risks, you may be suspended from your duties on full pay unless you have unreasonably refused suitable alternative work

5 Length of maternity leave

- 5.1 All pregnant employees are entitled to up to 52 weeks' maternity leave, comprising 26 weeks' ordinary maternity leave (OML) plus 26 weeks' additional maternity leave (AML), which must be taken immediately following OML.
- 5.2 Pregnant employees must take at least two weeks' maternity leave (compulsory maternity leave) starting on the day their baby is born.

6 Starting maternity leave

- 6.1 Your maternity leave can start at any time from the beginning of the 11th week before your EWC. You must notify the Employer of your Planned Start Date as set out in paragraph 2 above.
- 6.2 If you give birth before your Planned Start Date; or are absent for a pregnancy-related reason during the four weeks immediately prior to your EWC, you must inform the Employer in writing as soon as is reasonably practicable and notify the Employer of the date on which you gave birth or the date on which your pregnancy-related absence began.



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- 6.3 Your maternity leave will start on the earliest of:
 - 6.3.1 your Planned Start Date; or
 - 6.3.2 if you are absent from work for a pregnancy-related reason during the four weeks immediately before your EWC, the day after your first day of absence; or
 - 6.3.3 the day after you give birth.
- 6.4 You may change your Planned Start Date by informing the Employer in writing at least 28 days before the original start date or the new date, whichever is the earlier, or, if that is not reasonably practicable, as soon as is reasonably practicable.

7 Maternity Pay

- 7.1 Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP) is payable for up to 39 weeks of maternity leave. If you decide to return to work prior to the expiry of the 39-week period, you will stop receiving SMP on your return to work and you will have no further entitlement to SMP.
- 7.2 You will be entitled to SMP if:
 - 7.2.1 you have been continuously employed for at least 26 weeks before the fifteenth week before your EWC (your Qualifying Week) and are still employed by the Employer during your Qualifying Week;
 - 7.2.2 you give at least 28 days' notice in writing (or, if that is not reasonably practicable, as much notice as is reasonably practicable) of when you intend SMP to start;
 - 7.2.3 you have provided the Employer with a doctor's or midwife's certificate (Form MATB1) confirming your EWC (see paragraph 2);
 - 7.2.4 your average weekly earnings during the eight weeks ending with the Qualifying Week (the Relevant Period) are not less than the lower earnings limit for Class 1 national insurance contributions (information on the lower earnings limit can be obtained from the websites of HMRC ~~and/or the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy~~ *HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) or the relevant UK Government department*; and
 - 7.2.5 you are still pregnant 11 weeks before the start of the EWC or have already given birth and are absent due to maternity leave.
- 7.3 The rate of SMP that is payable is calculated as follows:
 - 7.3.1 during the first six weeks, SMP is paid at a rate of 90% of your average weekly earnings calculated over the Relevant Period (this is referred to as higher rate SMP);
 - 7.3.2 during the remaining 33 weeks, SMP is paid at a fixed rate, set by the government each tax year, known as lower rate SMP. If the amount of your



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higher rate SMP is lower than your lower rate SMP because you are a lower earner, you will receive higher rate SMP in this period.

- 7.4 SMP payments will be made on the normal pay date through payroll. Income tax, national insurance and pension contributions will be deducted as appropriate.
- 7.5 If the Employer awards a pay rise between the beginning of the Relevant Period and the end of your maternity leave, and you would be entitled to benefit from this pay rise if you were not on maternity leave, you will be treated for SMP purposes as if the pay rise had applied throughout the Relevant Period. In such cases, the Employer will recalculate your SMP taking into account the impact of the pay rise. This may result in your SMP being increased retrospectively, or it may mean that you will qualify for SMP if you did not qualify previously because your earnings did not meet the lower earnings limit. Where appropriate, the Employer will pay you a lump sum to make up the difference between any SMP already paid and the amount payable by virtue of the pay rise. Any future SMP payments at the higher rate (if any) will also be increased as necessary.
- 7.6 If you do not qualify for SMP, you may be entitled to maternity allowance (MA). MA is paid directly by Jobcentre Plus for up to 39 weeks. If you wish to claim MA, you should request an MA Claim Pack from Jobcentre Plus.

8 Terms and conditions during maternity leave

- 8.1 During both OML and AML you will continue to receive all of your contractual benefits as set out in your contract of employment (with the exception of any sums payable by way of wages or salary).
- 8.2 In particular pension benefits will continue as set out in paragraph 9 below.
- 8.3 During OML and AML you will be expected to continue to comply with the terms of your contract of employment, for example your duties as to confidentiality and the duty of fidelity.

9 Pensions

- 9.1 Smart Pension Scheme for Core Creative Education. OML and any paid AML will count towards your pensionable service. Your benefits will accrue as set out in the pension scheme and the Employer will continue to make any employer contributions that it usually makes, based on what your earnings would have been if you had not been on maternity leave. If the pension scheme rules require you to make member contributions, these will be calculated by reference to the amount of actual pay you are receiving. Unless the pension scheme rules allow, or the employment contract provides otherwise, any unpaid maternity leave, which follows a period of paid maternity leave, will not count as pensionable service and you will not be able to make contributions during this time. However, if you return to work at the end of your unpaid



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maternity leave period, pensionable service before and after this period will be treated as continuous.

10 Keeping in touch

- 10.1 Shortly before your maternity leave starts, the Employer will discuss with you the arrangements for covering your work and the opportunities for you to remain in contact during your leave. The Employer may make reasonable contact with you from time to time during your maternity leave.
- 10.2 You are permitted to work (including attendance at training sessions) for up to 10 days during maternity leave without bringing your maternity leave or SMP entitlement to an end. These are referred to as 'Keeping in Touch' or 'KIT' days. The arrangements for any Keeping in Touch days (including any payment for these days) will be agreed between you and the Employer. You are not obliged to work any Keeping in Touch days nor to attend work for any reason during your maternity leave. For health and safety reasons you are not permitted to work at all in the two weeks following the birth (compulsory maternity leave).
- 10.3 Shortly before you are due to return to work, the Employer may invite you to have a discussion (whether in person or by telephone) about the arrangements for your return to work. This may include updating you on any changes that may have occurred, discussing any necessary training and discussing any changes to work arrangements.

11 Confirmation of return to work date

- 11.1 Once you have notified the Employer of your Planned Start Date, the Employer will write to you within 28 days to inform you of the date on which you will be expected to return to work if you take your full entitlement to maternity leave (your Expected Return Date).
- 11.2 If you change your Planned Start Date, the Employer will write to you within 28 days of the start of your maternity leave with your new Expected Return Date. If your maternity leave starts early because of pregnancy-related absence or early birth, the Employer will write to confirm your new Expected Return Date within 28 days of receipt your notification to the Employer.
- 11.3 You must return to work on your Expected Return Date unless you tell us otherwise. If you wish to return to work earlier than your Expected Return Date, you must give the Employer not less than eight weeks' notice of the date upon you wish to return. It is helpful if you give this notice in writing. If insufficient notice is given, your return date may be postponed until eight weeks after you give notice.
- 11.4 Your maternity leave cannot last longer than 52 weeks. If you wish to return later than your Expected Return Date, you should either request unpaid parental leave giving no less than 21 days' notice, or request paid annual leave in accordance with your contract of employment. If you are unable to return to work due to sickness or injury, this will be treated as sickness absence. In any



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other case, late return without good cause will be treated as unauthorised absence.

12 Returning to work

- 12.1 You are not permitted to work during the two weeks immediately following childbirth.
- 12.2 After ordinary maternity leave: if your ordinary maternity leave was not part of a longer overall period of continuous leave, you are entitled, unless a redundancy situation has arisen, to return to work in the same position as you held before commencing leave. Your terms and conditions of employment will be no less favourable than they would have been if you had not been absent on maternity leave. This also applies where you take ordinary maternity leave immediately after another period of leave, consisting of one or more continuous periods of other types of family leave (which will have been taken in relation to a different child or different children than the child in respect of whom the final period of ordinary maternity leave was taken), without returning to work in between, provided that the overall period of continuous leave:
 - 12.2.1 does not include any period of family leave taken in relation to a particular child which, when added to any other periods of family leave taken in relation to that particular child (excluding any periods of parental leave taken in relation to that child) means that the total amount of family leave taken in relation to that child is more than 26 weeks.
- 12.3 If the ordinary maternity leave was part of a longer overall period of continuous leave, and the conditions in 12.2.1 are not satisfied, you will be entitled to return to work in the same position unless that is not reasonably practicable. If it is not reasonably practicable, you will be entitled instead to return to another suitable and appropriate job, on terms and conditions that are no less favourable.
- 12.4 After additional maternity leave: you will be entitled to return to work in the same position unless that is not reasonably practicable. If it is not reasonably practicable, you will be entitled instead to return to another suitable and appropriate job, on terms and conditions that are no less favourable.
- 12.5 After parental leave: If you take parental leave [(please refer to [the Parental Leave policy] for further details)] of up to four weeks after your ordinary maternity leave, you are treated as if returning from ordinary maternity leave, i.e. in accordance with paragraph 12.2 or 12.3, as appropriate. If you take more than four weeks' parental leave after ordinary maternity leave, or any amount of parental leave after additional maternity leave, you are treated as if you are returning after additional maternity leave, i.e. in accordance with paragraph 12.4.
- 12.6 If you wish to change your working patterns (such as working part-time) or your place of work after any period of maternity leave, you should notify the Employer in writing of your wish to do so, bearing in mind the needs of the



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business. It is helpful if requests are made as early as possible. *Employees returning from maternity leave may request flexible working arrangements in accordance with current statutory rights and CoRE's Flexible Working Policy. Requests will be considered reasonably, taking account of both the needs of the employee and the operational requirements of the organisation.*

- 12.7 If you are made redundant during maternity leave, you are entitled to be offered a suitable alternative vacancy if there is one. *CoRE recognises the enhanced statutory redundancy protections for employees during pregnancy and for a protected period following maternity leave, in accordance with current legislation. Where applicable, employees will receive priority consideration for any suitable alternative vacancies.*
- 12.8 If you return to work early you may be able to share the remainder of your 'unused' maternity leave with ~~the father~~ *the child's other parent, spouse, civil partner or partner* of the child or your spouse or partner.

13 Deciding not to return

- 13.1 You are encouraged to notify the Employer as soon as possible if you have decided not to return to work following maternity leave. If you decide not to return, you should give notice of resignation to the Employer in accordance with your contract of employment. When you give notice to the Employer you should ensure that you have sufficient maternity leave left to run (i.e. at least equal to your contractual notice period) otherwise you might be required to return to work for the remainder of the notice period.
- 13.2 If you qualify (see paragraph 7), you are entitled to continue to receive SMP regardless of whether or not you intend to return to work.

Signed: *A Green* (Education manager)

Name: Alasdair Green:

Date 3/7/26

This policy will be reviewed annually, or as and when there are any changes in the law or procedures.