



Maternity Policy

October 2025

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Maternity Policy 2025

Next review: October 2027

1. Introduction

Spilsby Town Council recognises the need to balance family responsibilities with paid work. We recognise the need for adequate maternity provision to provide pregnant employees with peace of mind and to ensure their and their child's health and welfare during the maternity period. This policy is supported by a raft of similar policies to assist the work/life balance, such as:

- Paternity Leave Policy;
- Parental Leave Policy; and
- Adoption Leave Policy.

This Policy covers all female employees of Spilsby Town Council.

2. Maternity Leave

All pregnant employees are entitled to take up to one year's (52 weeks) maternity leave, regardless of length of service. Maternity leave and pay are separate entitlements. Maternity leave is a single continuous period with no gap between and is made up of:

- Ordinary Maternity Leave (26 weeks); and
- Additional Maternity Leave (26 weeks).

An employee must notify the Town Clerk in writing by the 15th week before their Expected Week of Childbirth (EWC) of the week the baby is expected to be born, stating their intention to take maternity leave and when they want the maternity leave to start.

The employee must attach their original Maternity Certificate (MATB1) signed by the Midwife to the letter. Without this form, Statutory Maternity (SMP) cannot be paid.

The Town Clerk will respond in writing to this notification of leave within 28 days, setting out the day on which the employee is expected to return to work. Unless otherwise notified, the date on which the employee will return to work will normally be the first working day 52 weeks after maternity leave begins. This is because all employees are entitled to 26 weeks Ordinary Maternity Leave and a further 26 weeks Additional Maternity Leave.

If an employee wishes to change the start date of their maternity leave, they must give 28 days' notification, unless there is a good reason why this is not possible (for example, the baby is born early).

The earliest date an employee can take their maternity leave will be the beginning of the 11th week before the baby is due.

Maternity leave is available if:

- The baby is still born after 24 weeks of pregnancy; and
- The baby is born at any point in the pregnancy but dies later
- Other unethical conduct.

If childbirth occurs before the date of notification, the Maternity Leave period will start automatically on the date of birth of the child (even if this is before the 11th weeks before the EWC). In order to preserve their rights to maternity leave and SMP, the employee must as soon as is reasonably practicable give their employer notice in writing of the date of childbirth and evidence of the date the baby was expected. A MatB1 from the doctor or midwife can be used as evidence.

3. Compulsory Maternity Leave

No employee may return to work within 2 weeks of the date of childbirth.

4. Maternity Pay

Pregnant employees with over one year's local government service at the 11th week before the EWC plus 26 week's continuous service with Spilsby Town Council at the 15th week before the EWC, plus earnings over the national insurance lower earnings limit are entitled to:

- 90% pay (i.e. higher rate SMP) for the first 6 weeks;
- Basic rate Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP) for the next 33 weeks;
- During weeks 7-18, if employees have provided written notification that they will return to work, they also receive half their normal pay. These will be without deduction unless the combined half pay and SMP exceed full pay in which case the half pay will be reduced accordingly. (This pay will be reclaimed if the employee does not return to work for at least three months).

Pregnant employees with less than one year's local government service at the 11th week before the EWC but more than 26 week's continuous service with Spilsby Town Council at the 15th week before the EWC, plus earnings over the national insurance lower earnings limit are entitled to:

- 90% pay (i.e. higher rate SMP) for the first 6 weeks;
- Basic rate SMP for the remaining 33 weeks.

Pregnant employees with less than 26 weeks Spilsby Town Council service at the 15th week before the EWC and earnings over the national insurance lower earnings limit may be entitled to:

- 39 weeks Maternity Allowance (Length of service insufficient to qualify for SMP).

If they have over one year's local government service, they will receive nine tenths pay (less SMP of Maternity Allowance) for the first six weeks and may be eligible to half pay during weeks 7-18 subject to written confirmation of their intention to return to work. If they do not return to work for at least three months, this payment will be reclaimed.

Pregnant employees with more than 26 week's service with Spilsby Town Council but below the national insurance lower earnings limit may be entitled to:

- 39 weeks Maternity Allowance (Earnings insufficient to qualify for SMP).

If they have over one year's local government service, they will receive nine tenths pay (less SMP of Maternity Allowance) for the first six weeks and may be eligible to half pay during weeks 7-18 subject to written confirmation of their intention to return to work. If they do not return to work for at least three months, this payment will be reclaimed.

5. Contract of Employment during Maternity Leave

All terms and conditions of employment except remuneration will be protected during Maternity Leave.

Statutory and Bank Holidays accrue during Ordinary and Additional Maternity Leave.

The contract of employment continues throughout maternity leave ensuring that this period counts towards the employee's period of continuous employment for the purposes of entitlement

to other statutory employment rights (for example, redundancy, pension rights, annual leave and increments).

Maternity Leave will not be treated as sick leave and will therefore not be taken into account for the calculation of the period of entitlement to sickness leave.

6. Pension

Whilst an employee is undertaking paid maternity leave (i.e. receiving SMP), the employers pension contributions will continue throughout this period as if the employee was working normally.

Employee contributions will be based on the amount of pay received during the maternity leave period. For the duration of the unpaid maternity leave the employee can elect to pay contributions on their return.

7. Employees who do not intend to return to work

For those employees who do not intend to return to work, the first 6 weeks will be paid at nine tenths of a week's pay offset against payments made by the way of Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP) and the next 33 weeks at SMP. The remaining 13 weeks will be unpaid.

8. Antenatal Care

All employees are entitled to reasonable paid time off during working hours to enable them to receive antenatal care. This includes medical examinations and parenthood and relaxation classes, as long as a medical practitioner, registered midwife or health visitor advises these.

Should an employee wish to accompany their partner, family member or friend/colleague at an antenatal appointment, they will be required to arrange this with the Town Clerk. The employee would be required to take annual leave in this instance.

Employees are requested to give the Town Clerk as much notice as is reasonably possible of their appointments.

With the exception of the employee's first appointment, their line manager may ask to see their appointment card and/or certificate signed by their GP, midwife or health visitor stating that they are pregnant.

9. Pregnancy Related Illness

An employee's maternity leave will automatically start if they are absent from work for a pregnancy related illness during the four weeks before the start of their EWC or a repeated sickness, regardless of when they stated they wanted the maternity leave to start.

10. Annual Leave

Annual leave and Bank Holidays will accrue during both ordinary and additional maternity leave. An employee may use any untaken annual leave before they start maternity leave.

11. Health and Safety

The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 requires employers to assess risks to their employees, including new and expectant mothers, and to do what is reasonably practicable to control those risks.

As soon as the employee informs their line manager that they are pregnant, the Town Clerk should carry out a specific risk assessment, paying particular attention to risks that could affect the health of an expectant mother. A copy of this risk assessment should be given to the employee.

Employees are advised to notify their line manager of their pregnancy as soon as possible in order to ensure health and safety risks are mitigated.

Pregnant employees do not need to stop working with Visual Display Unit's. However, if an employee is worried about working with a VDU during their pregnancy, they should discuss their concerns with the Town Clerk.

During their pregnancy, the employee should ask for assistance with heavy, physical work, including lifting heavy objects.

If the nature of their work is likely to put the pregnant employee at risk, the Town Council will endeavour to find alternative employment for them until their maternity leave begins.

12. Contact during Maternity Leave

The Town Council may make contact with an employee (and vice-versa) whilst they are on maternity leave, as long as the amount and type of contact is not unreasonable. Contact may take place for a number of reasons, including to discuss the employee's return to work plans, or to keep them informed of important developments in the workplace. The frequency and nature of this contact will be agreed between the Town Clerk and employee prior to their maternity leave commencing.

Employees will be kept informed of relevant promotion opportunity or job vacancies that arise whilst they are on maternity leave.

13. Keeping in Touch (KIT) Days

Spilsby Town Council is keen to keep in touch with employees during their maternity leave. The purpose of KIT days is to encourage more effective communication between employers and employees during the leave period, to keep the employee up to date with things at the Town Council and ease an employee's return to work.

Provision can be made for up to 10 KIT days during the maternity leave period. These may be taken at any stage during the maternity leave, by agreement with the employers, except for the first two weeks after the baby is born.

KIT days may only take place by agreement between the employee and Town Clerk. The line manager may not require an employee to return to work during maternity leave if they do not wish to, nor does an employee have the right to work KIT days if their employer does not agree to them.

Any work done as a KIT day must be agreed in advance between all parties, even as little as half an hour for example, will be counted as a whole day. They can be taken as single days; in blocks of two or more days; or can be taken consecutively.

The type of work that the employee undertakes on KIT days is a matter for agreement between the employee and the Town Clerk. They may be used for any activity which would ordinarily be classed as work under the employee's contract, for which they would be paid, for example, a team meeting, conference or training activity.

Any work carried out during the KIT days will not have the effect of extending the maternity leave period or affecting their right to Statutory Maternity pay (SMP).

The employee will be paid for the number of hours work undertaken on each KIT day according to their contractual rate of pay, offset against Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP), if this is being paid when the Keeping Touch Day is undertaken.

The Town Clerk is responsible for ensuring that the employee does not undertake more than 10 KIT days. If the employee undertakes any work over and above the 10 KIT days, they will lose a week's Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP) for the week in which the extra work was carried out.

14. Returning to Work

Period of Notice

If an employee wishes to return to work on the date set out in their original letter, they do not need to provide any further notice.

If an employee wishes to return to work before the end of the full maternity leave period, as set out in their original letter, they must give eight weeks' notice in writing of the date they intend to return to work. This notice requirement applies during both ordinary and additional maternity leave.

The Town Council can accept less, or no notice at its discretion. However, if an employee attempts to return to work earlier than the end of the maternity leave without giving eight weeks' notice, the Town Council reserves the right to postpone their return until the full eight weeks' notice has been given. However, the return-to-work date may not be postponed any later than the end of the maternity leave period.

Any payments made during maternity leave are made on the understanding that the employee will return to local authority employment for at least three months, which may be varied by the local authority on good cause being shown. In the event of the employee not doing so, the employee shall refund the monies paid, or such part thereof, if any, as the Town Council may decide. Payments made to the employee by way of SMP are not refundable.

The three-month period (inclusive of any holidays and other days when the establishment is closed) shall run from the date on which the employee returns to duty.

If the employee wishes to leave employment at the end of the three-month period, they must give notice in writing and in accordance with Town Council policy during the three-month period.

Following a return to work, the normal provisions for termination notice shall apply.

15. Return after Ordinary Maternity Leave

An employee who returns to work after Ordinary Maternity Leave (i.e. has taken no more than 26 weeks maternity leave) is entitled to return to the same job on the same terms and conditions of employment as if they had not been absent.

16. Return after Additional Maternity Leave

An employee who returns to work after Additional Maternity Leave (i.e. has taken more than 26 weeks maternity leave) is entitled to return to the same job on the same terms and conditions of employment as if they had not been absent, unless there is a reason why it is not reasonably practicable for them to return to their old job, in which case, they should be offered a similar job on terms and conditions which are not less favourable than their original job.

17. Return to Work Health and Safety

Prior to the employee's return to work, their line manager should carry out a specific risk assessment, paying particular attention to risks that could affect the health of a new mother, a breastfeeding mother or their child. A copy of this risk assessment should be given to the employee.

The Town Council will provide, if required, facilities for employees to breastfeed, express milk and to store expressed milk. If you wish to use these facilities, please inform the Town Clerk.