

# Special Consideration for Employees

EYFS:3.80

We recognise that certain employees such as young persons, new and expectant mothers and persons with a special educational needs and/or a disability may require special consideration.

## Legal requirements

The nursery follows the legal requirements set out in 'The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations' (1992) and the 'Equality Act' (2010).

This policy should be read in conjunction with our Health and Safety Policy, which has regard to any employees requiring special consideration at the commencement of employment and during the course of it. See also the Menopause policy.

## Procedure

The nursery manager:

- Assesses any employee requiring special consideration in conjunction with the individual on induction to the nursery or when their condition or special educational needs and/or disability is obtained
- Carries out necessary risks assessments to support the employee
- Agrees with the staff member any necessary special measures such as training and supervision, arrangements, modifications and medical surveillance
- Carries out further assessments and reviews at least annually, or if and when any changes to the special circumstances or environment occur.

## Special educational needs/Disabilities

If a member of staff has a special educational needs and/or disability, we encourage them to tell us about their condition so that we can consider what reasonable adjustments or support may be appropriate.

## Part-time and fixed-term work

Part-time and fixed-term employees are treated the same as comparable full-time or permanent employees and enjoy no less favourable terms and conditions (on a pro-rata basis where appropriate), unless different treatment is objectively justified.

## Maternity rights

This section is for pregnant employees and new mothers. It details their rights, which fall into three main categories:

- Paid time off for antenatal care
- Maternity leave
- Maternity benefits.

**Ante-natal care**

Staff are entitled to be paid your normal rate of pay for a reasonable number of appointments during working hours related to antenatal care. In order to receive payment an appointment card must be produced confirming the appointment and you will be expected to return to work after keeping your appointment wherever possible.

When a certificate confirming pregnancy is issued, a copy of this must be handed in to the nursery manager as soon as possible.

**Ordinary maternity leave**

Staff are entitled to 26 weeks' ordinary maternity leave and have the right to return to work in your previous job. These rights apply regardless of length of service or the number of hours worked.

If you work full time you have the right to return to your full time position but you do not have the right to return part time. However, your employer will discuss any request for part time work and on request consider offering part time work. Requests should be made in writing to your employer, giving as much notice as possible.

You can start your ordinary maternity leave at any time from the 11th week before the expected week of childbirth (EWC) and there is a two-week compulsory maternity leave period following the birth (four weeks for factory workers). For all maternity leave purposes "childbirth" is either a live birth before the end of the 24th week of pregnancy or a live or still birth after the 24th week of pregnancy.

Throughout the ordinary maternity leave period, all your terms and conditions of employment are maintained with the sole exception of pay.

**Additional maternity leave**

Additional maternity leaves starts at the end of the ordinary maternity leave period and ends 26 weeks later. As with ordinary maternity leave, all your terms and conditions of employment are maintained throughout this period with the sole exception of pay.

**Notification**

The notice periods detailed below must be complied with in order to safeguard your rights.

You must notify your employer in writing by the 15th week before the EWC of the following:

- That you are pregnant,
- The EWC,
- The date on which you intend to start your maternity leave.

You must also provide a certificate (normally a form MAT B1) stating the EWC.

Your employer will then write to you within 28 days to confirm your date of return to work.

You can change the date on which you intend to start your maternity leave by giving your employer at least 28 days written notice.

### **Returning to work**

If you take the full entitlement to maternity leave your return date will be the date previously notified to you by your employer. If you wish to return early you must give your employer eight weeks' written notice of your early return date. Your early return may be delayed if this procedure is not followed.

If you intend to return to work at the end of your maternity leave but fail to do so, your employer's normal rules regarding absence will apply.

### **Maternity benefits**

Although you do not need any qualifying service or to work a minimum number of hours to be entitled to maternity leave or the right to return to work, in order to qualify for Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP) from your employer, you need to have the following:

- At least 26 weeks continuous service at the end of the 15th week before the EWC (this is known as the "qualifying week" for maternity pay purposes)
- Average earnings above the National Insurance lower earnings limit during the eight weeks before the qualifying week.

If you meet these conditions, you are entitled to a maximum of 39 weeks SMP which is calculated as:

- Six weeks at 90% of average weekly earnings
- 33 weeks at the lesser of the lower rate of SMP or 90% of average weekly earnings.

### **Sickness absence during pregnancy**

If you are absent from work because of a pregnancy related illness or reason at any time during the four weeks before your EWC, the ordinary maternity leave period begins on the first day of absence. If the pregnancy related absence began before the fourth week, then the ordinary maternity leave period begins at the start of the fourth week.

If you are absent from work and the illness is not pregnancy related, the maternity leave period will begin on the date you have previously notified.

If you are absent from work in the weeks leading up to your maternity leave it may affect the higher rate of SMP (90% of normal pay) because it is based on your average earnings in the eight weeks prior to the qualifying week.

### **Adoption rights**

This section is similar to the previous section but deals with employee rights on the adoption of a child, which fall into three main categories:

- Paid time off to attend pre-adoption appointments
- Adoption leave
- Adoption benefits.

### **Pre-adoption appointments**

If you are the primary or sole adopter and you have been advised that a child is due or expected to be placed with you for adoption you are entitled to be paid your normal rate of

pay for up to five pre-adoption appointments during working hours. The appointments must have been made by or at the request of the adoption agency and in order to receive payment an appointment card must be produced confirming each appointment. The maximum time off for each appointment is six and a half hours and you will be expected to return to work after keeping your appointment wherever possible.

### **Ordinary adoption leave**

If you are the adoptive parent who has elected to take adoption leave you have the right to 26 weeks ordinary adoption leave, which includes two weeks' compulsory adoption leave. You can start your adoption leave as soon as the child is placed with you for adoption or if pre-notified up to 14 days before that date.

You are entitled to return to work in your previous job after the ordinary adoption leave period. If you work full time you have the right to return to your full time position but you do not have the right to return part time. However, your employer will discuss any request for part time work and on request consider part time work. Requests should be made in writing to your employer, giving as much notice as possible.

Throughout the ordinary adoption leave, all your terms and conditions of employment are maintained with the sole exception of pay.

### **Additional adoption leave**

If you are entitled to ordinary adoption leave, additional adoption leave starts at the end of the ordinary adoption leave period and ends 26 weeks later. As with ordinary adoption leave, all your terms and conditions of employment are maintained throughout this period with the sole exception of pay.

### **Notification**

The notice periods detailed below must be complied with in order to safeguard your rights.

You must notify your employer in writing of the following no later than seven days after being matched with a child for adoption:

- The date of placement of the child for adoption,
- The date on which you intend to start your adoption leave.

You must also provide an Adoption Certificate from the approved adoption agency. Your employer will then write to you within 28 days to confirm your date of return to work. You can change the date on which you intend to start your adoption leave by giving your employer at least 28 days' written notice.

### **Returning to work**

If you take the full entitlement to adoption leave your return date will be the date previously notified to you by your employer. If you wish to return early you must give your employer eight weeks' written notice of your early return date. Your early return may be delayed if this procedure is not followed.

If you intend to return to work at the end of your adoption leave but fail to do so, your employer's normal rules regarding absence will apply.

### **Adoption benefits**

Although you do not need any qualifying service or to work a minimum number of hours to be entitled to adoption leave or the right to return to work, in order to qualify for Statutory Adoption Pay (SAP) from your employer, you need to have the following:

- At least 26 weeks continuous service at the end of the week in which the child was matched with you for adoption
- Average earnings above the National Insurance lower earnings limit during the eight weeks before the week in which the child was matched with you for adoption.

If you meet these conditions you are entitled, subject to special rules where the adoption is disrupted or where the child reaches age 18, to a maximum of 39 weeks SAP, calculated as:

- Six weeks at 90% of average weekly earnings,
- 33 weeks at the lesser of the lower rate of SAP or 90% of average weekly earnings.

In order to be paid SAP, you should notify your employer in writing of the following no later than 28 days before the date on which you wish your SAP period to begin:

- The name and address of the approved adoption agency
- The date on which the child is expected to be placed for adoption and where the child has already been placed for adoption, the date of placement
- The date on which you were informed that the child was to be placed with you for adoption.

### **Paternity rights (birth)**

#### **Ante-natal appointments**

You are entitled to accompany the child's mother on up to two ante-natal appointments without pay during working hours. This is on condition that you have or expect to have responsibility for the upbringing of the child and that you are the biological father of the child or are married to or are the partner of the child's mother. The maximum time off for each appointment is six and a half hours and you will be expected to return to work after keeping your appointment wherever possible.

#### **Ordinary paternity leave**

If you have at least 26 weeks continuous service at the end of the 15th week before the EWC, you are entitled to choose to take either one week or two consecutive weeks of ordinary paternity leave if you meet the following conditions:

- You have or expect to have responsibility for the upbringing of the child
- You are the biological father of the child or are married to or are the partner of the child's mother.

You cannot start your ordinary paternity leave until the child is born and it must end within 56 days beginning with the date on which the child is born or the first day of the EWC,

whichever is later. You must give prior notice of the day you intend to start your ordinary paternity leave, which can be:

- The day on which the child is born
- A day which you specify as a number of days after the day on which the child is born
- A predetermined date, which must be later than the first day of the EWC.

Throughout the ordinary paternity leave, all your terms and conditions of employment are maintained with the sole exception of pay.

### **Paternity benefits**

If you are entitled to ordinary paternity leave and your average earnings were above the National Insurance lower earnings limit during the eight weeks up to and including the 15th week before the EWC, you are entitled to be paid Statutory Paternity Pay (SPP). SPP is paid during the entire ordinary paternity leave period and is the lesser of:

- the standard rate of SPP or
- 90% of average weekly earnings.

### **Notification**

To safeguard your rights to ordinary paternity leave and pay you must complete Form SC3 by the 15th week before the EWC. You can change the date on which you intend to start your ordinary paternity leave by completing a new Form SC3 at least 28 days before the original leave date.

### **Paternity rights (adoption)**

#### **Pre-adoption appointments**

If you are the primary adopter's partner and you have been advised that a child is due or expected to be placed with you, you are entitled to attend up to two pre-adoption appointments without pay during working hours. The appointments must have been made by or at the request of the adoption agency and the maximum time off for each appointment is six and a half hours. You will be expected to return to work after keeping your appointment wherever possible.

#### **Ordinary paternity leave**

If you have at least 26 weeks continuous service at the end of the week in which the child's adopter is matched with the child for a UK adoption, you are entitled to choose to take either one week or two consecutive weeks of ordinary paternity leave if you meet the following conditions:

- You are not taking adoption leave in respect of the child
- You have or expect to have responsibility for the upbringing of the child
- You are married to or are the partner of the child's adopter.

You cannot start your ordinary paternity leave before the day the child is placed with the adopter and it must end within 56 days beginning with the date of placement. You must give prior notice of the day you intend to start your ordinary paternity leave, which can be:

- The day on which the child is placed with the adopter

- A day which you specify as a number of days after the day on which the child is placed with the adopter
- A predetermined date, which must be later than the date on which the child is expected to be placed for adoption.

Throughout the ordinary paternity leave, all your terms and conditions of employment are maintained with the sole exception of pay.

### **Paternity benefits**

If you are entitled to ordinary paternity leave and your average earnings were above the National Insurance lower earnings limit during the eight weeks before the week in which the child was matched for adoption, you are entitled to be paid Statutory Paternity Pay (SPP). SPP is paid during the entire ordinary paternity leave period and is the lesser of:

- the standard rate of SPP or
- 90% of average weekly earnings.

### **Notification**

To safeguard your rights to ordinary paternity leave and pay you must complete a Form SC4 no later than seven days after the date on which the adopter is notified of having been matched with the child for adoption. You can change the date on which you intend to start your ordinary paternity leave by completing a new Form SC4 at least 28 days before the original leave date.

### **Shared parental rights (birth)**

#### **Introduction**

Many parents will be able to share leave in the year after their child's birth and take leave in a more flexible way by stopping and starting their shared parental leave, taking their leave at the same time, and returning to work between periods of leave.

To qualify for shared parental leave you must have at least 26 weeks continuous service at the end of the 15th week before the EWC and still be in employment the week before you take the shared parental leave. In addition, you must share the main responsibility for the care of the child that the shared parental leave and pay relates to with the other parent and meet an 'employment and earnings' test.

#### **Opting into shared parental leave and pay**

If the mother and her partner agree, the mother can curtail her current maternity leave and 'convert' what remains of the leave period into shared parental leave (SPL). The mother must do this by giving formal notice to her employer and, if you are the mother, we have a form that can be completed to provide the required information. At least eight weeks' notice must be given to curtail maternity leave, at which time the mother and her partner must also give their respective employers an indication of how they intend to take the shared parental leave and pay.

The mother's notice to curtail maternity leave will normally be accompanied by a notice of entitlement to take shared parental leave and a request for a period of shared parental leave and pay. Once notice to curtail maternity leave has been given, it can only be

withdrawn in very limited circumstances. However, if the mother gives notice to curtail her maternity leave before the child is born, she has up to six weeks after the birth to change her mind. If the mother revokes her curtailment notice, she remains on maternity leave and can give a new notice to curtail her maternity leave at a later date.

### **Taking shared parental leave**

Before you can take shared parental leave and pay you must provide your employer with a notice of your entitlement to shared parental leave and pay, and this must be accompanied by a 'declaration' from your partner. This is a 'one off' notice and, if you are the mother, you will already have given this notice with your notice to curtail your maternity leave. If you are the mother's partner we have a form that can be completed to provide the required information. The total number of weeks of SPL available is 52 weeks minus the maternity leave that the mother has already taken (including the compulsory maternity leave period). The leave must be taken in whole weeks (part- weeks count as whole weeks), and it must be taken before the child's first birthday.

All your terms and conditions of employment are maintained throughout the SPL period with the sole exception of pay and, if your combined total of maternity/paternity and SPL does not exceed 26 weeks, you are entitled to return to work in your previous job. If you work full time you have the right to return to your full time position but you do not have the right to return part time. However, your employer will discuss any request for part time work and on request consider part time work. Requests should be made in writing to your employer, giving as much notice as possible.

### **Notification**

You are allowed three 'notifications' to take a period of SPL. A minimum of eight weeks' notice must be given before each period of leave, and the mother's first notice to take SPL will usually be included as part of the notice to curtail maternity leave.

If your notice is for a continuous period of SPL, for example six weeks off, it cannot be refused. If, however your notice is for a discontinuous period of leave, for example six weeks comprising three weeks of SPL, three weeks in work, then three weeks of SPL, this can be refused. The first two weeks of the eight week notice period are to enable you and your employer to discuss this type of request and to try to reach agreement on the pattern of leave.

If agreement cannot be reached you have until the 15th day after you submitted your request (i.e. the day after the discussion period expires) to either let the request stand or to withdraw the request. If you let the request stand your employer can insist that the SPL is taken as a period of continuous leave (in the above example as a continuous period of six weeks). You then have five days in which to decide the start date for the period of continuous leave, otherwise it will start on the date of the first period you previously notified. Alternatively, you can withdraw the request and it will not count as one of your three notifications.

If you want to change the dates of a previously notified period of SPL and your employer agrees to this, then the change does not count as a formal 'notification'. If, however, your

employer does not agree to the change you can submit a formal notification of the change (giving at least eight weeks' notice). Your employer will have to accept this notification, but the change will count as one of your three 'notifications'.

### **Statutory Shared Parental Pay**

If you qualified for SMP, MA or SPP you will also qualify for Statutory Shared Parental Pay (SSPP). The total number of weeks of SSPP available is 39 weeks minus the number of weeks of SMP already paid to the mother. SSPP is paid at the lesser of:

- The standard rate of SSPP or
- 90% of average weekly earnings.

As there will be more weeks of SPL available than weeks of SSPP, employees who claim SSPP will be required to sign a declaration stating the total pay available and the total pay received.

### **Shared parental rights (adoption)**

#### **Introduction**

Many parents will be able to share leave in the year after the adoption and take leave in a more flexible way by stopping and starting their shared parental leave, taking their leave at the same time, and returning to work between periods of leave.

To qualify for shared parental leave you must have at least 26 weeks continuous service at the end of the week in which the adopter is notified of having been matched with a child for adoption and still be in employment the week before you take the shared parental leave. In addition, you must share the main responsibility for the care of the child that the shared parental leave and pay relates to with the other parent and meet an 'employment and earnings test'.

#### **Opting into shared parental leave and pay**

If the primary adopter and their partner agree, the primary adopter can curtail their current adoption leave and 'convert' what remains of the leave period into shared parental leave (SPL). The primary adopter must do this by giving formal notice to the employer and if you are the primary adopter, we have a form that can be completed to provide the required information. At least eight weeks' notice must be given to curtail adoption leave, at which time the primary adopter and their partner must also give their respective employers an indication of how they intend to take the shared parental leave and pay.

The primary adopter's notice to curtail adoption leave will normally be accompanied by a notice of entitlement to take shared parental leave and a request for a period of shared parental leave and pay. Once notice to curtail adoption leave has been given, it can only be withdrawn in very limited circumstances.

#### **Taking shared parental leave**

Before you can take shared parental leave and pay you must provide your employer with a notice of your entitlement to shared parental leave and pay, and this must be accompanied by a 'declaration' from your partner. This is a 'one off' notice and, if you are the primary adopter, you will already have given this notice with your notice to curtail your adoption

leave. If you are the secondary adopter/adopter's partner we have a form that can be completed to provide the required information. The total number of weeks of SPL available is 52 weeks minus the adoption leave that the primary adopter has already taken (including the compulsory adoption leave period). The leave must be taken in whole weeks (part-weeks count as whole weeks), and it must be taken during the first year following the adoption.

All your terms and conditions of employment are maintained throughout the SPL period with the sole exception of pay and if your combined total of adoption/paternity and SPL does not exceed 26 weeks, you are entitled to return to work in your previous job. If you work full time you have the right to return to your full time position but you do not have the right to return part time. However, your employer will discuss any request for part time work and will, on request consider part time work. Requests should be made in writing to your employer, giving as much notice as possible.

### **Notification**

You are allowed three 'notifications' to take a period of SPL. A minimum of eight weeks' notice must be given before each period of leave, and the primary adopter's first notice to take SPL will usually be included as part of the notice to curtail adoption leave.

If your notice is for a continuous period of SPL, for example six weeks off, it cannot be refused. If however, your notice is for a discontinuous period of leave, for example six weeks comprising three weeks of SPL, three weeks in work, then three weeks of SPL, this can be refused. The first two weeks of the eight week notice period are to enable you and your employer to discuss this type of request and to try to reach agreement on the pattern of leave.

If agreement cannot be reached you have until the 15th day after you submitted your request (i.e. the day after the discussion period expires) to either let the request stand or to withdraw the request. If you let the request stand your employer can insist that the SPL is taken as a period of continuous leave (in the above example as a continuous period of six weeks). You then have five days in which to decide the start date for the period of continuous leave, otherwise it will start on the date of the first period you previously notified. Alternatively, you can withdraw the request and it will not count as one of your three notifications.

If you want to change the dates of a previously notified period of SPL and your employer agrees to this, then the change does not count as a formal 'notification'. If, however, your employer does not agree to the change you can submit a formal notification of the change (giving at least eight weeks' notice). Your employer will have to accept this notification, but the change will count as one of your three 'notifications'.

### **Statutory Shared Parental Pay**

If you qualify for SAP or SPP you will also qualify for Statutory Shared Parental Pay (SSPP). The total number of weeks of SSPP available is 39 weeks minus the number of weeks of SAP already paid to the primary adopter. SSPP is paid at the lesser of:

- The standard rate of SSPP or

- 90% of average weekly earnings.

As there will be more weeks of SPL available than weeks of SSPP, employees who claim SSPP will be required to sign a declaration stating the total pay available and the total pay received.

### **Parental leave**

Parents of children born or placed for adoption on or after 15th December 1999 are entitled, on completion of one year's service with the Company, to take unpaid parental leave. The right applies to mothers and fathers and to a person who has legal parental responsibility. Parents who already have at least one year's service are able to start taking parental leave when the child is born or adopted and the remainder are able to start taking parental leave as soon as they have completed one year's service.

Parents are entitled to 18 weeks' leave for each child, to be taken before the child reaches age 18. Parents must give 21 days written notice to take parental leave and it must be taken in blocks or multiples of one week (part weeks, including single days or part days, count as whole weeks) up to a maximum of four weeks in any one year. Parents of disabled children for whom a disability living allowance has been awarded have the additional flexibility to take leave in days without them being counted as whole weeks, although part days count as full days.

Leave can be postponed by the Company for up to six months where the business cannot cope, except when a father gives the above advance notice to take leave immediately after the date when the child is born or when the partner of a primary adopter gives the above advance notice to take leave immediately after the date when the child is placed for adoption.

### **Time off for dependants**

You will be allowed to take reasonable time off work without pay to deal with an emergency involving a dependant. The amount of time off allowed will depend on the circumstances.

For example, if a dependant is ill or injured, reasonable time off will be given to deal with the emergency – this does not mean that you will be allowed to take time off to look after the dependant personally.

### **Compassionate leave**

This leave applies on the death of an employee's spouse, life partner, parent, brother, sister, grandparent, dependent or other relative for whom the employee has special responsibility or has had special ties.

Employees can request for a reasonable time off for bereavement. The amount of time off approved will be at the manager's discretion and of the senior management team and will depend on individual circumstances.

### **Death of a Child**

Employees and workers are entitled to 2 weeks' Statutory Parental Bereavement Pay if: their child dies under the age of 18 or is stillborn after 24 weeks of pregnancy. they were employed when their child died. they'd worked for their employer for at least 26 weeks, on the Saturday before the child's death. (Statutory Parental Bereavement Leave & Pay).

Support will be given including making reasonable adjustments on the return to work and further ongoing support will be provided.

(Refer to : <https://www.gov.uk/parental-bereavement-pay-leave> )

### **Staff working with own children**

We support all employees returning to work after having a baby and understand that there may be times when a member of staff chooses our nursery to provide childcare alongside them working or that there may be occasions when a member of staff is working in the same environment, a close relation e.g. niece or nephew.

In these cases we request the member of staff meet with the nursery manager and room leader, where appropriate, to discuss how best this will work alongside the nursery business needs.

We believe children learn best when they are healthy, safe and secure, have their individual needs met and have a positive relationship with the staff caring for them. It is our policy that all staff remain neutral and treat all children as individuals with the same regard.

When looking to accommodate staff members working alongside their own child or close relative in the nursery we will make an decision/agreement based on the following circumstances:

- The individual needs of the child, including if they have any special educational needs and/or disabilities
- The number of rooms/number of staff/staff deployment/ratios
- Age/stage of development of the child
- Staff members expertise and where/when they usually work
- Days/times the child attends
- Transition arrangements.

All decisions will be made on an individual basis; this may be that the child or close relation is better placed within the same room or a different room.

Once a decision has been made an agreed set of guidelines will be developed between the nursery and the member of staff setting out the expectations of working with their child/close relation. This includes that during their time at nursery the child is in the care of the nursery and it is the nursery that retains responsibility for the child and their care, what they will do if they need to cover in different rooms, outdoor play time etc. A similar agreement will be put in place for any staff that may not work within the nursery rooms but own child or family member still attends, e.g. manager, cook, admin.

Staff caring for another staff member's child will treat them as they would any other parent/child.

Where this agreement is not working or is impacting on the care of the child or other children in the room, the manager will meet with the member of staff to review the agreement and the following will be considered:

- Time left until the child is due to transition to the next room/school
- Temporarily moving the staff member to another room. It is nursery policy to move the staff member and not the child (unless transitioning) so the child continues to be in the appropriate age/stage group and can forge consistent relationships with other children in the group
- Where the staff member is already in another room, but there are concerns there will be an agreement between the staff member, manager and room leader about contact with the child during the nursery day. Although we do not want to restrict a parent seeing their child, we must consider the room routine and the upset a visit may cause the child when their parent leaves the room again

#### Breastfeeding

Where a staff member's baby requires breastfeeding, the nursery will adapt the above guidelines to suit both the baby's and mother's needs. Cover will be provided during this time.

#### Professional Conduct

The agreement will consist of the member of staff agreeing to the following conditions of enrolment of their own child or a close relative:

- Staff member's children or close relative should receive the same nursery experience as any of the other children attending the setting.
- Staff should give feedback to their child's key worker at the beginning of the day and no further discussion should take place until the staff member has finished work and is receiving an end of day handover (unless in the case of an emergency when you will be consulted in the same way that a parent of any other child would receive a telephone call).
- Key worker's will complete daily diaries on Famly and staff will be able to attend parents evening to discuss their child's development. A staff parent or carer must agree that they will not use the Famly system to access their child's information and assessment data at any other time, as this is the role of the Key worker.
- If a staff member's child becomes unwell or injured at nursery and needs to go home, the staff member must be conscious of the staffing ratios and wait until appropriate cover can be found. The second Parent / Guardian (where applicable) and / or Emergency contact are to be contacted if they are able to care for the child in this situation as an alternative.
- Staff must still be flexible with their working shift as long as appropriate notice is given as per the standard contract of employment.

- Staff must at all times fulfil the needs of their own key group children and adhere to their job description. Unless it is an emergency, staff should have minimal contact with their own child or close relative during the working day (including designated break times).
- Staff should disclose any conflict of interest situations in the workplace that impacts on their professional conduct.
- All placements at the nursery are subject to the availability of space. Ratios must always be considered when offering a place for a member of staff to use for their children or close relative. If no space is available at the time of employment or expression of interest, the parent will be placed on the waiting list in the same manner as all other applications for children wishing to attend the nursery. A place can be offered at another setting with Super Start Nurseries.
- Staff must agree to be flexible with regard to their designated room. Staff will not be able to work in the same room as their relative and as a result it may be necessary to change the designated age group of the member of staff as appropriate.
- Staff will not act as a key worker for their own children and will not work in the same room as their child. In addition to this, staff will agree to allow room staff to take sole charge of their emotional, hygiene and learning needs for the duration of their time at the nursery. Staff will not change nappies, administer medication or complete activities with their own children under any circumstances.
- Staff must not make comments about the quality of care their child is receiving in the room, if they have any concerns the appropriate policy should be followed by speaking to management first as is the case for all parents of children attending the nursery.
- Staff should endeavour to not disclose to other parents at the setting that their child attends as well. This may lead to other parents expecting you to engage in unprofessional conversations or providing information that is not suitable for parents to know.

### Policy and Procedure Guidelines

All contract terms, policies and permissions applicable for children at the nursery will be applied equally to the child or close relative of any staff member. These will be available for you in the same way as all parents and you are expected to read, understand and sign them in the same way.

### Staff Discount

Staff wishing to enrol their child/ren will be entitled to an employee discount of 30%, Managers receive a discount of 50% in addition to any Local Authority funding that may be received. The terms and conditions for fees and payments will apply in the same manner to all other customers of the nursery. Staff must receive, acknowledge and sign a nursery contract as a Parent / Guardian agreeing to all terms and conditions, policies and procedures and the schedule of fees.

### Staff Conduct and Disciplinary Procedures

In the event of challenges regarding staff being able to maintain high standards of professional conduct at the workplace the appropriate disciplinary procedures will be followed in accordance with the procedures outlined in the employee handbook.

Non-compliance to the policy could result in dismissal. If this were the case, the setting would continue to provide care for the child enrolled at the nursery even if the staff member has been dismissed, subject to the removal of the staff discount effective from the date the employees contract is ended. This is to ensure continuity of care for the child. When a staff member's employment ceases with Super Start Nurseries so does the employee discount. This will be removed from the child's booking plan accordingly. A new invoice will be raised to this effect if this is mid month.

#### Holidays, Sickness and Planned absence

Staff should be aware that as per the care contract for all children, staff will continue to incur charges on their account for planned absences, holidays and sickness of the child.

#### Changes in Provider

Staff are free to change their provider of childcare at any time by giving a notice period of one clear calendar month, as stated in the care contract. This will not have an impact on any employment contracts and is dealt with as a separate matter