

Rode and Norton St Philip School Federation (RNSF)

CHARGING AND REMISSIONS POLICY

Reviewed March 2022

Next review March 2023

Purpose of Policy

We believe that all our pupils should have an equal opportunity to benefit from school activities and visits (curricular and extracurricular) independent of their parents' financial means. This charging and remissions policy describes how we will do our best to ensure a good range of visits and activities is offered at the same time, try to minimise the financial barriers which may prevent some pupils taking full advantage of the opportunities.

Relationship to other policies

The policy compliments the school's equality policy, curriculum policy, finance policy, educational visits policy and the teaching and learning policy.

Roles and responsibilities of headteacher, other staff and governors

The headteacher, staff and governors will ensure that the following applies:

(i) Residential School Visits

Schools cannot charge if 50% or more of the time spent on the activity is in school hours or if the activity is part of the national curriculum. If a charge is made the cost must not exceed the actual cost, i.e. the school must not make a profit.

However, schools may charge for the cost of board and lodgings during overnight school trips. The charge must not be more than the accommodation actually costs and parents who are in receipt of certain benefits are not required to pay. (*See remission of fees below.*)

(ii) Music Tuition

Charges can be made when the tuition is not an essential part of:

- the National Curriculum
- a public examination syllabus

- first access to the Key Stage 2 instrumental and vocal tuition, Wider Opportunities programme

(iii) Examinations

No charge can be made for entering pupils for public examinations that are on the National Curriculum.

However, an examination entry fee may be charged to parents if:

- the pupil wasn't prepared for the examination at the school
- the examination isn't on the National Curriculum, but the school arranges for the pupil to take it
- a pupil fails without good reason to complete the requirements of any public examination where the governing body or local authority (LA) originally paid or agreed to pay the entry fee

Schools can also charge for:

- re-sits for public examinations where no further preparation has been provided by the school
- costs of non-prescribed examinations where no further preparation has been provided by the school

(iv) Breakages And Replacements

Schools can charge for breakages and replacements as a result of damages caused wilfully or negligently by pupils.

(v) Extra-Curricular Activities and School Clubs

School can charge for extra-curricular activities and school clubs. The charge cannot exceed the actual cost of the provision.

Voluntary Contributions

Schools can ask parents for a voluntary contribution towards the cost of:

- any activity which takes place during school hours
- school equipment and

In the example of an activity, if it cannot be funded without voluntary contributions, the school must make this clear to the parents at the outset. The contribution is voluntary and pupils of parents who can't, or don't want to, contribute must not be excluded from the activity. Where there are not enough voluntary contributions to make the activity possible, and there are no other ways to get funds, we may cancel the activity.

Remission of Charges

When a school informs parents about a school visit, they should make it clear that parents who can prove they are in receipt of the following benefits will be exempt from paying the cost of board and lodging:

- Income Support
- Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
- Income-related Employment and Support Allowance
- Support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
- The Guarantee element of State Pension Credit
- Child Tax Credit (provided you're not also entitled to Working Tax Credit and have an annual gross income of no more than £16,190)
- Working Tax Credit 'run-on' - the payment someone may receive for a further four weeks after they stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit
- Universal Credit - if you apply on or after 1 April 2018 your household income must be less than £7,400 a year (after tax and not including any benefits you get) at the time of your application. Thresholds vary in Scotland and Northern Ireland, see below. If your income goes above the threshold in the future, but you remain on Universal Credit, your child will remain eligible. If you applied before 1 April 2018 there was no household income threshold for Universal Credit claimants.

Further information on charging for school activities can be found on the DfE website [here](#).

Additional considerations

The governing body recognises its responsibility to ensure that the offer of activities and educational visits does not place an unnecessary burden on family finances. To this end we will try to adhere to the following guidelines:

- Where possible we shall publish a list of visits (and their approximate cost) at the beginning of the school year so that parents can plan ahead
- We have established a system for parents to pay in instalments
- When an opportunity for a trip arises at short notice it will be possible to arrange to pay by instalments beyond the date of the trip
- We acknowledge that offering opportunities on a "first pay, first served" basis discriminates against pupils from families on lower

incomes and we will avoid that method of selection wherever possible. .

Caroline Whitehead
Chair of Governors