



ARCHBISHOP
MCGRATH CATHOLIC
HIGH SCHOOL

CHARGING & REMISSIONS POLICY

OUR VISION

‘Christ at the Centre’

Our core purpose is to ensure that all pupils reach or exceed their potential by using their God-given talents to develop as healthy, ambitious, capable, life-long learners ready to live as valued members of our local community, Wales and the world.

We aim for all our pupils to leave our school as:
Empowered, Virtuous and Employable individuals.



Formulated by:	Mr Farrow, Assistant Headteacher
Approved by:	Full Governing Body 11.03.2026
Review:	Every 2 years or subject to changes in statutory guidelines or legislation
Next Review:	Spring 2028

Date of any amendments made to policy and brief points:

Date	Section
Spring 2022	Document control information entered on front page
Spring 2026	Updated policy from Guidance from Guidance for Governing Bodies on Charging for School Activities. gov.wales website.

CHARGING AND REMISSIONS POLICY

Background

The Education Act 1996: Sections 449-462 sets out the law regarding what charges can and cannot be made for activities in schools maintained by LAs in England and Wales. The Act prescribes what activities a governing body may and may not charge for when they take place either during or outside of school hours, including residential activities. The Act also requires that every governing body should have charging and remissions policies in place.

The Welsh Assembly Government has produced 'Guidance for Governing Bodies on Charging for School Activities'. The guidance document provides a policy view from the Welsh Assembly Government and interpretation of the relevant law regarding charging for school activities. It is not legal advice however, nor is it a substitute for the reader seeking their own legal advice. The guidance is available electronically on the Welsh Assembly Government website.

Education during School Hours

No charge can be made for admitting pupils to maintained schools or education provided during school hours, including the supply of materials, books, equipment and transport provided in school hours by the LA or the school to carry pupils between the school and an activity. 'School hours' are those when the school is actually in session, and do not include the break in the middle of the school day. Parents and others have a right to information about school hours, and this information must be included in prospectuses published by the school.

A governing body can provide community services and facilities on the school's premises. A community focused school is one that provides a range of services and activities, often beyond the school day, to help meet the needs of its pupils, their families and the wider community. Across Wales many schools already provide some community services including adult education, study support, ICT facilities and community sports programmes. Section 27 of the Education Act 2002:

- makes it easier for governing bodies to provide facilities and services that benefit pupils, families and the local community;
- provides flexibility for governing bodies to enter into agreements with other partners to provide services on school premises; and
- enables governing bodies to charge for some services.

Further guidance is provided in Chapter 27 of this guide entitled Community Focused Schools and also NAFW Circular 34/2003 entitled Community Focused Schools)

Education Partly During School Hours

Sometimes an activity may happen partly during and partly outside school hours. If most of the time spent on a non-residential activity occurs during school hours, that activity counts as taking place entirely in school hours and no charge may be made. (Time spent on travel only counts as being during school hours if the travel takes place during school hours.)

As an example, a long-distance trip might involve much travel before and after normal school hours, but if the time spent at the destination fell mainly within school hours, the trip would count as happening in school time and be free of charge. By contrast, a trip which involved leaving school an hour or so earlier than usual in the afternoon, but then went on until quite late in the evening, would be classified as taking place outside school time. Charges would then be allowed where the activities are not part of a national curriculum, not part of a syllabus for a prescribed examination that the pupil is being prepared for at the school, and not part of religious education.

Education Outside School Hours

Parents can only be charged for activities that happen outside school hours when these activities are not a necessary part of the National Curriculum or religious education. No charge can be made for activities that are an essential part of the syllabus for an approved examination (see paragraph 12 below).

Charges may be made for other activities that happen outside school hours if parents agree to pay. The Education Act 1996 describes activities which can be charged for as 'optional extras'. It is up to the LA or governing body providing the activities to decide whether to make a charge.

Residential Activities

Special rules apply for residential activities. A trip counts as falling within school time if the number of school sessions missed by the pupils amounts to half or more of the number of half-days taken up by the activity. Each school day is normally divided into two sessions and each 24-hour period is divided into two half-days beginning at noon and at midnight.

On this basis, a term-time trip from noon on Wednesday to 9pm on Sunday would last for nine halfdays, including five school sessions, and would count as taking place in school time. A trip from noon on Thursday to 9pm on Sunday would count as seven half-days, including three school sessions, and would be classified for charging as taking place outside school time. If 50% or more of a half-day is spent on a residential trip, you should treat the whole of that half-day as spent on the trip.

For a residential activity taking place largely during school time, or which meets the requirements of the syllabus for a public examination, or is to do with the national curriculum or religious education, no charge may be made either for the education or for the cost of travel. In these circumstances charges can, however, be made for board and lodging, except for pupils whose parents are receiving any of the following:

- a) Income Support;
- b) Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance;
- c) In receipt of any other benefit or allowance, or entitled to any tax credit under the Tax Credits Act 2002 or element of such a tax credit, as may be prescribed by regulations from time to time for any period wholly or partly comprised in the time spent on the trip. Currently the following are prescribed:

- support under Part 6 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999;

- Child Tax Credit, providing Working Tax Credit is not also received and the family's income (as assessed by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs) does not exceed £16,190 i.e. children who are eligible to receive free school meals;
 - Income Related Employment and Support Allowance.
- d) Guarantee element of the State Pension Credit.
- e) Receipt of Universal Credit.

Public Examinations

No charges may be made for entering pupils for public examinations that are set out in regulations. The governing body must enter a pupil for each examination in a public examination syllabus that the school has prepared the pupil for. This does not need to apply if the governing body think there are educational reasons for not entering the pupil, or if the pupil's parents ask in writing that the pupil should not be entered. The LA may not override the governing body's decision on whether to enter a particular pupil for an examination.

An examination entry fee may be charged to parents if:

- the examination is on the set list, but the pupil was not prepared for it at the school;
 - the examination is not on the set list but the school arranges for the pupil to take it;
- or
- a pupil fails without good reason to complete the requirements of any public examination where the governing body or LA originally paid or agreed to pay the entry fee.

Charges may not be made for any cost associated with preparing a pupil for an examination. But charging is allowed for tuition and other costs if a pupil is prepared outside school hours for an examination that is not set out in regulations. The Examinations and Appeals Policy should be referred to for further details.

Voluntary Contributions

Although schools cannot charge for school-time activities, they may still invite parents and others to make voluntary contributions (in cash or in kind) to make school funds go further. All requests to parents for voluntary contributions must make it quite clear that the contributions are voluntary. Governing bodies should also make it clear that children of parents who do not contribute will not be treated any differently. If a particular activity cannot take place without some help from parents that should be explained to them at the planning stage.

Where there are not enough voluntary contributions to make the activity possible and there is no way to make up the shortfall, then it must be cancelled. The essential point is that no pupil may be left out of an activity because his or parents cannot or will not make a contribution of any kind. The school must first decide which class or group of pupils is to benefit from the activity and then look for voluntary contributions, either for that activity or by general fund-raising.

Musical Instrument Tuition

Although the law states that all education provided during school hours must be free, music lessons are an exception to this rule. Schools may charge for musical instrument tuition provided to individual pupils, or to a group of not more than 6 four pupils, if the teaching is not an essential part of either the National Curriculum or a public examination syllabus being followed by the pupil.

Activities not run by the School or LA

When a non school organisation arranges an activity to take place during school hours and parents want their children to join the activity, such organisations may charge parents. Parents must then ask the school to agree to their children being absent, just as they would if they wanted to take their children out of school for a family holiday. The head teacher and governing body must decide whether this is in the pupil's best interest. They must also bear in mind the requirements of the Regulation 7 of the Education (Pupil Registration) (Wales) Regulations 2010 ("the 2010 Regulations") that a pupil should not be allowed more than ten school days' absence in any year unless there are exceptional circumstances.

However, where an activity is organised by a third party and is approved by the school, is educational, or is supervised by someone authorised by the school, then it should be treated as if it were provided by the school and no charge should be made to the parents or pupils. Such an activity, if it takes place outside the school premises, is an "approved educational activity" within the meaning of Regulation 6 of the 2010 Regulations.

Breakages and Damage

Where a pupil's behaviour results in damage to school property or equipment, parents may be asked to pay for the necessary repair or replacement. Each incident should be dealt with on its own merit and at the schools discretion.