



WILLIAM BARNES PRIMARY SCHOOL

ATTENDANCE POLICY

Reviewed by the Finance and Personnel Committee:	23.2.26
Approved by the Full Governing Body:	23.3.26
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William Barnes Primary School is committed to providing a full education to all pupils and embraces the concept of equal opportunities for all. We believe pupils can only take full advantage of their education by regular and punctual attendance at school or otherwise to ensure continuity of learning. We believe that regular school attendance is the key to enabling children and young people to maximise the educational opportunities available to them and become emotionally resilient, confident adults who are able to realise their full potential and make a positive contribution to their community. School is the foundation for preparing children and young people for life as adults. We are committed to providing an education of the highest quality for all our pupils/students and endeavour to provide an environment where all pupils feel valued and welcome.

For a child to reach their full educational potential a high level of school attendance is essential. William Barnes Primary School expects 100% attendance for all children, in order for them to make the most of the opportunities that the school has to offer. Every opportunity will be used to convey to pupils and their parents or carers the expectation of a child attending every school session.

- a. School attendance is subject to various education laws and this school attendance policy is written to reflect these laws and the DfE-published statutory guidance **“Working together to improve school attendance: Guidance for maintained schools, academies, independent schools and local authorities”**.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-improveschool-attendance> The guidance is clear that improving attendance is everybody’s business. Parents and the school community share the responsibility for supporting and promoting excellent school attendance and punctuality for all.

Each year the school will be set attendance/absence targets by the DfE.

The school will work with the LA Inclusion Lead to review its systems for improving attendance regularly to ensure it is achieving its set goals.

This policy will contain the procedures the school will use to meet its attendance targets.

William Barnes



Where every child counts

Promoting attendance

The foundation for good attendance is a strong partnership between the school, parents & carers, and the child.

We ensure that our pupils are made aware of the importance of good attendance and how this will benefit them.

Registers

Morning registration will take place at the start of school at 8.45am. The registers will remain open for 15 minutes. Any pupil arriving after this time will be marked as having an unauthorised absence unless there is an acceptable explanation i.e. school transport was delayed. In cases, for example, where the absence at registration was for attending an early morning medical appointment, the appropriate authorised absence code will be entered. If there is no known reason for the absence at registration, then the absence will be recorded in the first instance as unauthorised and parents/carers contacted.

The afternoon registration begins at 1.00pm.

Pupils arriving after the start of school but before the end of the registration period will be coded as late before registers close.

The office staff are responsible for this.

School Procedures

Any child who is absent from school during the morning or afternoon registration period must have their absence recorded as being authorised, unauthorised or as an approved educational activity (attendance out of school). Only the Head teacher or a member of staff acting on their behalf can authorise absence. If there is no known reason for the absence at registration, then the absence will be recorded in the first instance as unauthorised.

The coding for any absences will be in accordance with the guidance provided by the Department of Education.

Punctuality

The school day starts at 8.45am. Registers are marked shortly after this. Children who are not present at registration will be marked as absent. Any child arriving late must sign in at reception with an explanation. Late arrival, after the register has closed, may be marked as an unauthorised absence. Punctuality will be monitored in the same way as attendance.

First Day of Absence

Parents are asked to make contact before the start of school to inform them of their child's absence and reason why. If the school has not heard they will telephone and/or text to inquire as to why the child is absent. The office staff are responsible for this. A note is then put in the register for the teachers. The Head teacher or external agencies may be involved if there are individual concerns.

Third Day of Absence

The school will telephone and/or text the parents on the second day if no contact has been made. If no contact by the third day a letter will be sent. The Head teacher or external agencies may be involved if there are individual concerns. The Head teacher may undertake a welfare visit.

Continuing Absence

If there is no contact after the third day, the Head teacher will telephone the parents and if no contact will send a letter expressing safeguarding concerns. Depending on individual circumstances, the Head teacher may speak to external agencies. In some

circumstances, the Head teacher or a senior staff member may undertake a Welfare Visit to the home.

Ten Days' Absence

Any pupil who is absent without an explanation for 10 consecutive days will have details shared with the Local Authority through the ACE system. [*This is a legal requirement*]. The school will include details of the action that they have taken. When a child is not in school because they are moving to a new area, after 10 days (or before if there are concerns) the school will complete a Child Missing in Education (CME) form, if the child is not on roll at a new school.

Absence notes

Notes received from parents explaining absence will be kept for the remainder of the academic year. If there are attendance concerns about the pupil that may require further investigation, then the notes may need to be retained for a longer period.

Frequent Absence

Within the school it is the responsibility of the Head teacher to be aware of and bring attention to, any emerging attendance concerns. In cases where a pupil begins to develop a pattern of absences, the school will try to resolve the problem as soon as possible.

At the beginning of the school year a letter will be sent to all parents/carers re the importance of good attendance.

The Head teacher will analyse attendance half termly and send letters or meet with parents where there are concerns. Meetings will be to offer support and to work together. Letters may be sent at below 95% and following no improvement. Meetings will then be held. Discussion/referral to the School Attendance Team will take place as appropriate. This will be followed up with attendance panels and fast-tracked as appropriate. See flow chart for details.

Welcome Back

On their return all pupils are made to feel welcome. Teachers will endeavor to help children to catch up on key skills missed. To minimize any potential impact on progress, the child may be given the chance to catch up during some of their break or lunch so that they do not fall behind their peers. Work will not normally be sent home during absence as we would prefer the focus to be on recovery and return, however in special individual circumstances, this may be provided for the next day.

Leave of absence in term time

William Barnes is committed to ensuring our pupils achieve the best possible outcomes, both academically and socially, and good school attendance is key to achieving this aim. Here at William Barnes, we are determined to ensure that **all** our pupils have the opportunity to achieve success and have an excellent record of attendance. We will work hard to provide a safe and welcoming environment for your child and will monitor attendance closely.

We know that good school attendance improves your child's chances of success in life. There is clear evidence of the link between good attendance at school and high levels of achievement. Children with no absence at key stage 4 are almost 2 times more likely to achieve 5 or more GCSEs than children who missed 10-15 percent of lessons.

If your child has an attendance level of 90%, they will have missed one day a fortnight in school. Over a school year this will represent four weeks of absence. If this level of absence were maintained for a five-year period, it would mean half a school year would have been missed. We would really appreciate your help in ensuring that your child has a high level of school attendance.

If there is a concern, please let us know straight away. If we have concerns, we will contact you so that we can work together to identify any barriers that may be preventing your child

from attending school and ensure support is put in place, including other agency support if this is appropriate.

We do not routinely authorise holidays in school time.

Please be reminded that the threshold for issuing a penalty notice (fine) for attendance has changed. The fine for school absences across the country is now £80 per parent, per child, if paid within 21 days, or £160 per parent, per child, if paid within 28 days and may be issued to each parent who has responsibility for attendance and for each individual child. If a parent receives a second fine for the same child within any three-year period, this will be charged at the higher rate of £160. A parent can only have two fines within any three-year period; once this limit has been reached, other action like a parenting order or prosecution will be considered.

Any unauthorised holiday of 10 sessions or more in a 12-week rolling period will result in a penalty notice being sent.

Dorset's Penalty Notice Protocol, a shorter guide for schools and guidance on Exceptional Circumstances is in Appendix A of this policy.

Attendance Awards

The school will use the following system to reward pupils who have good or improving attendance.

There will be a class cup awarded every week to Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2. These classes will earn time on bikes for Key stage 1 and use of the football court for Key stage 2.

Every term a raffle will be held, with each week of 100% attendance meaning the child's name goes into the raffle. In some cases, children may receive short-term, individual attendance rewards/incentives that have been agreed with the Head teacher.

Categorisation of Absence

Any pupil who is on roll but not present in the school must be recorded within one of these categories.

Under the national rules, all schools are required to consider a fine when a child has missed 10 or more sessions (5 days) within ten weeks for unauthorised reasons:

- code G (the pupil is unauthorised absent for the purpose of a holiday)
- code N (the circumstances of the pupil's absence have not yet been established)
- code O (Unauthorised absence)
- code U (the pupil attended after the taking of the register ended (late) but before the end of the session, where no other code applies).

More information on the national threshold for penalty notices can be found [here](#).

Appendix A

Dorset Council Children's Services Penalty Notice Protocol

1. Legal Basis:

Sections 444A and 444B of the Education Act 1996 empower designated Local Authority (LA) Officers, Head Teachers (& Deputy and Assistant Head teachers authorised by them) and the Police to issue Penalty Notices in cases of unauthorised absence from school. The Education (Penalty Notices) (England) Regulations 2007 require the Local Authority, in consultation with all the above, to develop a code of conduct which must be followed when issuing Penalty Notices.

The issuing of Penalty Notices must conform with all requirements of the Human Rights Act 1988 and all Equal Opportunities legislation. These provisions apply to all persons who fall within the definition of a 'parent' as set out in section 576 of the Education Act 1996. By virtue of this section 'parent' includes: all natural parents, whether they are married or not; any person or body who has parental responsibility for a child (as defined by the Children Act 1989); any person who, although not a natural parent, has care of a child. Having care of a child means that a person with whom a child lives and who looks after a child, irrespective of what their relationship is with that child, is considered to be a parent in Education Law.

2. Rationale for Issuing Penalty Notices:

Regular and punctual attendance at school is both a legal requirement and essential for pupils to maximise their educational opportunities.

Children's Services will continue to investigate cases of non-attendance from school and, following appropriate casework, instigate legal action if applicable.

In law, an offence occurs if a parent/carer fails to secure a child's attendance at the school at which they are a registered pupil, and that absence is not authorised by the school. Penalty Notices supplement the existing sanctions currently available under section 444 Education Act 1996 or section 36 Children Act 1989 to enforce attendance at school where appropriate.

Children's Services delivers this LA responsibility.

3. Circumstances where a Penalty Notice may be used:

Penalty Notices can only be issued in cases where a pupil of compulsory school age has been absent, and the absence has not been authorised by the school or where the pupil has persistently arrived late after the register has closed.

The level of absence that is necessary before a Penalty Notice can be issued is 10 or more half days of unauthorised absence within a 12-school week period.

The key consideration in deciding whether to issue a Penalty Notice will be whether it can be effective in helping to get the pupil who is missing education back into school.

A Penalty Notice is a suitable intervention in circumstances of parentally condoned truancy; where the parent is considered capable of securing their child's regular attendance but is not willing to take responsibility for doing so.

To ensure consistent and fair delivery of Penalty Notices, the following criteria for their use shall

apply: -

- No one parent will receive more than three separate Penalty Notices resulting from the unauthorised absence of an individual child in any twelve-month period.
- However, where families contain more than one poorly attending pupil, multiple issues may occur.

4. Procedure for issuing Penalty Notices:

Children's Services will issue Penalty Notices for all Dorset Schools. Penalty Notices will only be issued by first class post and never as an on-the-spot action; this is to satisfy that all evidential requirements are in place and to meet health and safety requirements.

Children's Services will receive requests from schools, Dorset Police and neighbouring Local Authority Requests from Schools will be sent to their area's Integrated Duty Team following discussion with Locality Social Worker or a Practice Manager. A Penalty Notice may be issued providing it does not conflict with other intervention strategies in place or other enforcement sanctions already being processed. Children's Services will respond to all requests within 10 school days of receipt and where all criteria are met, will:

In cases of unauthorised absence

- Issue a formal warning to the parent/carer of the possibility of a Penalty Notice being used.
- In the same letter set a period of 15 school days within which the pupil must have no unauthorised absence.
- Issue a Penalty Notice through the post at the end of the 15-day period if the required level of improvement has not been achieved.

Unauthorised Leave during Term time

In accordance with The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 as amended a Penalty Notice can be issued in certain circumstances, for example where a parent takes a child on holiday during term time without the school authorising the absence. In such circumstances, although a minimum of 10 half day sessions of unauthorised absence will still apply before a Penalty Notice may be issued; the authorised person may issue a Penalty Notice without first issuing a formal warning to the parent as would otherwise be required. However, s/he should still be satisfied that the parent was informed beforehand that, in some circumstances e.g. term time holiday, unauthorised absence could lead to a Penalty Notice being issued without further warning.

Who can receive a Penalty Notice?

Any Penalty Notice issued must be addressed to one parent, but a Penalty Notice may be issued to each parent liable for the offence or offences.

An authorised person has discretion when deciding whether to issue one or more parents of a child with a Penalty Notice. This is to enable account to be taken of the specific circumstances in individual cases.

5. Roles and Responsibilities of the Local Authority

Local Authorities (LAs) may, in the absence of any other agreement, only issue Penalty Notices in respect of pupils registered at a school in that LA area or, in the case of an unregistered pupil, who resides in their area or for whom that LA has arranged alternative provision. LAs may only issue Penalty Notices in respect of pupils registered at a school in another LA area or, in the case of an unregistered pupil, for which another LA has arranged alternative provision if they have an agreement to that effect with the other LA.

6. Procedure for withdrawing Penalty Notices:

Once issued, a Penalty Notice will only be withdrawn in the following circumstances:

- Proof has been established that the Penalty Notice was issued to the wrong person.
- The use of the Penalty Notice did not conform to the terms of this Protocol.
- The Penalty Notice contains a material error.

- The Local Authority (LA) must withdraw the Penalty Notice if it is not paid in full and the LA has not, and does not intend to, instigate legal proceedings.

7. Payment of Penalty Notices:

Arrangements for payment will be detailed in the Penalty Notice.

- Payment of Penalty Notice discharges the parent/carer liability for the period in question and they cannot subsequently be prosecuted under other enforcement powers for the period covered in the Penalty Notice.
- Payment of a Penalty Notice within 21 days is £60 and payment after this time but within 28 days is £120.

8. Non-payment of Penalty Notices:

Non-payment of a Penalty Notice will trigger the prosecution process.

- Prosecution is for the offence to which the notice relates rather than for non-payment of the notice.
- In the case of unauthorised absence, if there is a prosecution, it will follow the usual procedure of a prosecution for irregular attendance (including considering an Education Supervision Order as an alternative, or in addition, to prosecution) under the provisions of section 444(1) or 444(1a) The Education Act 1996.

9. Penalty Notices and Excluded Pupils

- Section 103 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 places a duty on parents in relation to an excluded pupil. A parent has to ensure that their child is not present in a public place during school hours without reasonable justification during the first 5 days of each and every fixed period or permanent exclusion.
- Section 105 allows for a Penalty Notice to be given to a parent guilty of an offence under Section 103. The Penalty Notice allows a parent to pay a penalty as a way of discharging any liability for the offence of failing to ensure that their child is not present in a public place on the days specified in a notice given to them. The parent must have been notified by the school at the time of the exclusion of their duty and the days to which it relates.

10. Procedure for Issuing of Penalty Notices in Cases of Exclusion

- When a child is excluded from school – either for a fixed period or permanently – and the child is found in a public place during normal school hours on a specified day of exclusion Issue a Penalty Notice.
- In order for the parent to incur either form of legal responsibility the school must give them notice informing them of the duty to ensure their child is not found in a public place, the days when this duty will apply and, as appropriate, of the arrangements for alternative provision.
- If the child has been provided with alternative provision and is not attending this provision, then the parent will be liable under the unauthorised absence regulations.

11. Non-Payment of Penalty Notices – Exclusions

- In the case of a prosecution of a parent who has failed to ensure their child is not found in a public place during a specified day of exclusion, the procedures, such as preparing and serving a summons, will be similar to those for unauthorised absence.

Penalty Notices – A Guide for Schools

Penalty Notices were introduced as a quicker route to prosecution of parents when a pupil has unauthorised absence. They can be used in two ways.

Unauthorised Absence

1. If a pupil has 10 or more unauthorised absences (half day sessions) within a 12-school week period then a Penalty Notice can be considered.
2. A school can request a Penalty Notice by completing the attached form and sending it to the School Attendance Team. Please include a record of the pupil's attendance.
3. The School Attendance Team will send a warning letter to the parent(s) stating that the pupil must have no unauthorised absence in the next 15 school days. If there is any unauthorised absence, a Penalty Notice will be issued. (Please note: In some cases, if the warning letter has effected a major improvement in the pupil's attendance, we may consider issuing an additional 15 school day warning letter to see if the improvement can be maintained. We will discuss this with the school before issuing the second warning letter.)

Holidays in Term Time

A Penalty Notice can be issued when a parent takes a child on holiday during term time without the school authorising the absence.

1. A minimum of 10 half day sessions of unauthorised absence will still apply before the Penalty Notice can be issued, however a warning letter will not be sent.
2. If a pupil has an otherwise good record of attendance and the holiday is for 10 sessions and is the only record of unauthorised absence then the School Attendance Team will consider sending a letter to the parent(s) stating that, although there are grounds for issuing a Penalty Notice, a Penalty Notice will not be issued on this occasion. If, however, the pupil has any further unauthorised absences, a Penalty Notice may be issued at a later date.
3. If there is a longer unauthorised holiday period or 10 unauthorised holiday absences and additional unauthorised absences on the pupil's record then a Penalty Notice will be issued.
4. A school can request a Penalty Notice for unauthorised holiday absence on the attached form.

A Penalty Notice must be addressed to one parent but may be issued to each parent liable for the offence.

Holidays in Term Time Guidance for Schools and Governors

Requests for approved leave of absence

Amendments to the Pupil Registration (England) 2006 Regulations state that:

"Head teachers may not grant any approved leave of absence during term time unless there are exceptional circumstances. Head teachers should determine the number of school days a child can be away from school if the leave is granted". Before any request for leave of absence is approved, a head teacher must be satisfied that there are *"exceptional circumstances"* justifying the request for leave of absence.

Defining exceptional circumstances

Many head teachers and school principals wish to define for their parents/carers what would constitute an exceptional circumstance, so that schools can be consistent in their response to any leave of absence requests received.

However, the Department for Education has not defined exceptional circumstances, except to explain that: "*Schools should consider each request individually taking into account the circumstances, such as: the nature of the event for which leave is sought; the frequency of the request; whether the parent/carer gave advance notice; and the pupil's attainment, attendance and ability to catch up on missed schooling*". Guidance from the NAHT defines exceptional as rare, significant and unavoidable.

In relation to the practice of developing cluster or local school partnership letters (a blanket policy), schools need to ensure they remain lawful - in that head teachers have a discretionary power, and should consider each individual leave of absence request based on the circumstances of that family and the impact that absence will have on the child. Schools should not issue blanket policies where they state that they will only approve requests for leave of absence up to a certain duration, or where a pupil has a certain percentage attendance. Similarly, a refusal to authorise any leave of absence requests, or to automatically refuse certain categories of request, could be unlawful.

Dorset Council advises that:

- where schools do operate a cluster or partnership response to requests for absence it remains acceptable and lawful to communicate with parents/carers examples of what you all would consider to be exceptional circumstances, as long as it is very clear that these are examples and every request will be considered individually
- the nature of the words *exceptional circumstances* are such that they indicate unusual events or an abnormal occurrence. It is therefore not possible to define in advance when a request will or will not be exceptional.

How do I decide if it is exceptional, whether to authorise and how many days?

Although the decision is the head teacher's, to support your decision-making we would ask you to consider the following:

Could this request for leave take place during the normal school holidays? If the answer is yes then it is not an exceptional circumstance. The Department for Education is clear that there is no parental/carer right for a family holiday and that cost, experiences for the child or overlapping with school holidays are not factors on which the decision should be made.

Dorset Council's current advice is as follows:

If it is an exceptional circumstance, you still have to decide whether to approve the absence or not. This decision should be made by considering primarily the pupil's attainment, attendance and ability to catch up on missed schooling; followed by the frequency of the requests; the nature of the event for which leave is sought and whether the parent/carer gave advance notice. You do not have to approve leave of absence even if the reason given is exceptional.

Schools and head teachers should ensure that they are not discriminatory in their decision to approve leave in exceptional circumstances for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children who may request this in addition to the extended leave covered by the T code. (If schools are using the T code correctly this would only be used for the time when a child is absent from school as the family are travelling for employment.) The decision to approve the leave should be made

without consideration for leave taken for employment, but schools should take into account the child's overall attendance rate, which may include other absences.

If you do approve leave of absence you need to make it clear the days you are authorising and from what time that approval takes place. For example, you may approve the absence for the immediate family wedding that takes place on the Wednesday, but may feel that due to the location of the wedding the child does not need to be absent for the entire week or for the two whole days of travel either side of the event.

Authorised approved leave of absence

Dorset Council anticipates that it will be extremely rare for leave of absence for a holiday in term time to be authorised. Where it is approved the school should use the appropriate authorised absence code. If leave is not approved the absence should be coded as a **G**. If a parent/carer takes a child on holiday during term time without obtaining the head teacher's consent beforehand, the pupil's absence must be recorded as unauthorised **G**.

The parent/carer is then committing an offence and may be issued with a penalty notice or prosecuted under the Education Act 1996, Section 444(1).

Authorised officers have the discretion to issue a penalty notice without warning where the parent/carer has chosen to take the child on leave during term time without authorisation.

Relevant legislation and guidance

- The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006.
- Education (Pupil Registration) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2013, which came into force on 1 September 2013.

William Barnes

