



## Heron Hill Primary School

# ATTENDANCE POLICY 2022-24

| <b>At the time of publishing the following roles were held:</b>         |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Designated Safeguarding Lead  | Trish Merritt                      |
| Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads                                    | Michelle Wilkinson,<br>Naomi Jones |
| Designated Teacher for looked-after or previously looked-after children | Naomi Jones                        |
| Pastoral Learning Mentor  | Hannah Little                      |
| Governor with Safeguarding responsibility                               | Kathryn Ritchie                    |

| <b>Approved by</b>           |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Committee                    | Policy Review   |
| Signed:                      | <i>J Cottam</i> |
| Date:                        | May 2022        |
| Review date (every 2 years): | April 2024      |

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# 1 Introduction

This is a successful school and every child plays their part in making it so. We aim for an environment which enables and encourages all pupils to achieve their potential and aspire to excellence.

For our children to gain the greatest benefit from their education it is vital that they attend regularly and every child should be at school, on time, every day the school is open unless they have an unavoidable reason to be absent. Any absence affects the pattern of a child's schooling and regular absence will seriously affect their learning.

Absence or late arrival also disrupts teaching routines and so may affect the learning of others in the same class.

Government research shows a direct link between attendance and attainment and good attenders also make better progress socially, learn to work with others, and are better prepared for the transition to secondary school and, eventually, higher education, training and employment.

It is very important therefore that you make sure that your child attends regularly and this policy sets out how together we will achieve this.

The school strives for 97% attendance, but the target is for pupils to achieve 100% attendance if they can.

## 2 Responsibilities and Roles

### 2.1 Families

Parents and carers have a legal duty to ensure that their children attend school regularly, if they are of compulsory school age and registered at a school (see appendix for details of how the law applies to school attendance and how "parent" is defined in law).

Parents and carers must also ensure that school has up-to-date contact information for themselves and emergency contacts.

If your child is going to be absent, parents must inform school as soon as possible and at the latest by 9.10 am on the first day of absence.

Pupils' responsibilities depend upon their age, maturity and capability but they too must do their best to attend school regularly and punctually.

### 2.2 School Responsibilities

#### Headteacher

- Lead on giving attendance a high profile.
- Ensure there are designated staff with day-to-day responsibility for attendance matters and protected time allocated to discharge those responsibilities.
- Take overall responsibility for ensuring the school conforms to statutory requirements regarding attendance.
- Consider each request for leave against the school's criteria, decide whether some, all, or none of the leave will be authorised and notify parents of this decision.

- Where there is uncertainty regarding an absence, make the decision whether or not to authorise an absence, or to request further evidence to support the decision-making process.
- Provide regular reports to the governing body on school attendance, including persistent absence and vulnerable groups.

### **Attendance Lead**

- First day response: contact parents if a reason for absence has not been provided and record this information accordingly. Contact emergency contacts if parents cannot be reached.
- Update attendance registers.
- Regularly identify and monitor pupil, class and whole school attendance and punctuality levels, particularly that of vulnerable groups.
- Regularly communicate pupil attendance and punctuality levels to parents.
- Work with children and parents to remove barriers to regular and punctual attendance, using parenting contracts where appropriate.
- Involve external agencies to support children and parents as appropriate to better understand and address the issues causing attendance concerns.
- Promote regular attendance through the school newsletter, website and displays and ensure the school's attendance policy is readily accessible.
- Use projects and strategies to improve attendance and punctuality for groups, classes or the whole school.

### **All School Staff**

- Provide a welcoming atmosphere for children and a safe learning environment.
- Be aware of factors that can contribute to poor attendance and punctuality.
- Adhere to the procedures in place within school to promote good attendance.
- Promote the link between attendance and educational attainment to pupils and parents.
- Complete attendance registers in accordance with the legislation and under the direction of the Headteacher.
- Discuss attendance concerns at an early stage with children and parents.
- Raise any concerns about attendance with the attendance lead and/or Headteacher.

### **Governors**

- Ensure compliance with The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006, as amended.
- Agree an attendance policy and review it annually.
- Agree targets for attendance at Heron Hill Primary School.
- Where the school is not meeting its attendance targets, or when the governors believe there is cause for concern, instigate a review of school's attendance procedures.
- Authorise the Headteacher (or other designated person) to make decisions regarding leave of absence requests.
- Work with the Headteacher in establishing equitable and consistent criteria against which leave requests will be considered.

Schools are bound by a range of attendance legislation and guidance; please see the appendix for further details.

## **2.3 Cumbria County Council (the Local Authority)**

### **Access and Inclusion Officer (Children Missing Education)**

- The role of the Officer is to ensure that all children in Cumbria receive a suitable education whether registered in a school or educated otherwise (e.g Elective Home Education or privately educated).
- To support families as appropriate including at school appeals if required.
- To track and trace pupils who are identified as missing pupils.

**Access and Inclusion Officer (Attendance)** is responsible for supporting school attendance and work in partnership with schools to promote best practice. They can also offer advice and guidance in relation to attendance concerns.

**Access and Inclusion Officer (Exclusions)** gives advice and support to parents, pupils, schools and other professionals about alternatives to exclusion and exclusion process and procedures in relation to statutory requirements.

## **3 Types of Absence**

Pupil attendance is recorded in half days. Every half-day absence from school is classified by the school as either authorised or unauthorised. This is why information about the cause of any absence is always required from parents/carers. As a school, we will always work with parents (and other agencies, as appropriate) to understand the reasons underlying absence.

### **3.1 Authorised Absences**

Authorised absences are mornings or afternoons away from school for a good reason, such as illness, medical/dental appointments which unavoidably fall in school time, emergencies or other unavoidable causes.

### **3.2 Unauthorised Absences**

Unauthorised absences are those which the school does not consider reasonable. If a pupil continues to have unauthorised absences, the school may refer to the Pupil Attendance Support Team or request legal interventions from the School Attendance Legal Team. Examples of unauthorised absences are:

- Parents/carers keeping children off school unnecessarily.
- Truancy during the school day.
- Absences which are not explained satisfactorily.
- Children who arrive at school after the register has closed.
- Days off for shopping, birthdays or looking after other children.
- Day trips and holidays in term time which have not been agreed by the Headteacher.
- Days that exceed the amount of leave agreed by the Headteacher.

It is the Headteacher's responsibility to decide if an absence is authorised or unauthorised. Hence, if there is any ambiguity relating to an absence, school may request further evidence from parents before an absence is authorised. This may be in the form of a prescription, appointment card or similar. Parents should not ask their doctor (GP) to provide "sick notes" to excuse absence.

Whilst any child may be off school because they are ill, sometimes they can be reluctant to attend school for other reasons. If your child is reluctant to attend school it is better to speak to school as soon as possible to resolve the issue, rather than trying to cover up their absence, or give in to pressure to let them stay at home. As a school, we will always work with parents (and external agencies as appropriate) to understand and address the reasons behind absence.

### **3.3 Persistent Absence (PA)**

Persistent absence is when a child misses 10% or more of their schooling across the school year for whatever reason, authorised and unauthorised (including illness, exclusion, holiday, etc). Absence at this level will damage any child's educational prospects and we expect parents' fullest support and co-operation to address this.

At Heron Hill Primary School, we monitor all absence thoroughly, therefore any pupil whose attendance indicates they are likely to reach the PA threshold will be prioritised and parents will be informed of this promptly. Pupils who are persistent absentees are tracked and monitored carefully and the attendance procedures below (section 5) will be followed.

### **3.4 Leave during Term Time**

By law, maintained schools cannot authorise any leave in term time other than in exceptional circumstances. Taking a child out of school in term time will affect their education and progress as much as any other absence. If leave is being requested for a holiday or extended leave abroad, approval should be obtained from the Headteacher before making any bookings.

Leave of absence in term time will not be granted unless:

- a request for leave has been made in advance by a parent with whom the pupil resides and
- the Headteacher considers that leave of absence should be granted due to the exceptional circumstances relating to the request.

Due to the need to evidence exceptional circumstances, parents are advised to provide school with any relevant information regarding their request at the point of application if they believe the circumstances are exceptional.

In considering the request school will also consider other factors such as:

- The timing of the requested leave, eg when a pupil is just starting at school or during assessment periods, such as SATs.
- A pupil's attendance record already includes unauthorised absence.
- Attendance is already a concern, or could become a concern, as a result of taking leave.
- Other periods of leave which the pupil may have had, either during the current or previous academic year.

Any period of leave taken without the agreement of the school, or in excess of that agreed, will be classed as unauthorised and may attract legal sanctions such as a penalty notice.

In certain circumstances, as outlined in regulation, parents risk losing their child's place on the school

roll if leave is taken and the criteria governing removal from roll are met (see appendix).

### **3.5 Religious Absence**

School may authorise one day of absence per religious festival, eg Eid, and this will be marked as code R in the register. The day authorised will be that set aside by the religious body of which the parent is a member.

Parents must request any additional leave in advance and this can only be authorised if the Headteacher agrees that exceptional circumstances apply; this would be marked in the register as code C.

### **3.6 Participation in Sporting Events**

Parents can request leave of absence for their child to take part in regional, national and international sporting events. However, as always, granting leave is at the Headteacher's discretion and the school will need to discuss with you the length and frequency of the absence(s) requested and how learning will continue if absence occurs, eg the sports club or association providing an approved education tutor.

Leave for a sporting activity that has been approved by the school and supervised by someone authorised by the school can be marked in the register as code P.

Permission for your child to leave early or arrive late in order to attend coaching and training sessions is also at the discretion of the Headteacher and is unlikely to be approved if it would occur regularly.

### **3.7 Participation in Performances (eg theatre, television, modelling)**

Parents of a child performer can request leave from school for their child to take part in a performance. A local authority licence must be obtained before a child can take part in a performance. Before a licence is granted, school will be consulted and Headteachers must be satisfied that the leave will not have a negative effect on the child's education.

Where the licence specifies the dates that the child is to be away from school, the Headteacher should authorise those days. However, where the licence does not specify dates, it is at the discretion of the Headteacher to authorise the leave request.

Any absence authorised for the child to take part in a performance will be recorded as code C.

Parents wishing to apply for a performance licence should go the Cumbria County Council [Child performance licences webpage](#).

## **4 Registration**

### **4.1 Attendance Registration**

Morning registration is between 8.50 am and 9.00 am. Afternoon registration is between 1.00 pm and 1.10 pm.

After the attendance register has been taken it remains open until 9.10 am in the morning and 1.20 pm in the afternoon.

## **4.2 Late Arrival**

Pupils who arrive after 8.55 am must go straight to the school office at the main entrance to sign in and give a reason for their lateness.

Pupils who arrive after the register has been taken (8.50 am or 1.00 pm) but before it is closed (9.10 am or 1.20 pm), will be marked as code L. This is classed as late but present for the session (ie the morning or afternoon).

Pupils who arrive after the register has closed and without a valid reason for being late (such as attending a dental or medical appointment) will be marked as code U, after 10.00 am for the morning session and 2.00 pm for the afternoon session, which is classed as an unauthorised absence but indicates that the pupil was physically present in school for part of the session.

## **4.3 Punctuality**

Poor punctuality is not acceptable. If your child misses the start of the day, they will miss work and do not spend time with their class teacher getting important news and information for the day. Pupils arriving late also disrupt lessons, which can be embarrassing for the child and can in turn, encourage absence. Being 10 minutes late every day throughout the academic year is the same as missing two weeks of school.

If your child is often late you will be asked to meet with a member of the pastoral support team and/or the Headteacher to discuss ways to improve punctuality, but you can approach us at any time if you are having problems getting your child to school on time.

Persistent lateness after the register has closed may result in further action, as outlined below, under section 5.

# **5 School Attendance Procedures**

## **5.1 First Day of Absence**

If your child is absent and we have not heard from you, we will telephone you on the first day of absence to find out what the reason is and when your child is expected to return. If we are unable to contact you, we will approach your emergency contacts and, if necessary, make a home visit.

## **5.2 Attendance Concerns**

Parents are expected to contact school at an early stage and to work with us in resolving any attendance problems together; this is nearly always successful. However, if concerns persist, school will use the following procedures and interventions, as required, to support parents in improving their child's attendance and/or punctuality.

- Telephone calls and/or letters to make parents aware of school's concern about their child's attendance.
- Invitation to meetings to discuss concerns with our attendance lead and/or Headteacher.
- Use parenting contracts to identify barriers to regular attendance, ways to overcome these and agree targets for improvement.
- Use incentive and reward schemes for individual pupils, if appropriate.



- Use of the Early Help and Common Assessment Framework (CAF) and/or referral to other agencies and services.
- Request support from the local authority Pupil Attendance Support Team.
- For unauthorised absences, request legal interventions by the local authority, such as penalty notices, prosecution or other attendance-related court orders.

At any stage, we may seek advice from a School Attendance Consultant.

### **5.3 Pupils with Medical Needs who have Difficulty Attending School**

Government guidance on supporting pupils at school with severe medical conditions (see appendix) emphasises the role of governing bodies in ensuring that pupils with medical conditions can fully access education in the same way as other pupils. A key element of this responsibility is reducing the amount of time missed by these pupils, whether their condition is short or long term.

School will work with parents and other relevant professionals to minimise absence for reasons of ill health. This may be in the form of specific support or resources used within school or by sourcing appropriate provision at another establishment. When education is to be provided at an alternative location, please see section 6, below.

When a pupil has been absent from school for an extended period, the Headteacher, the class teacher and other support services will work with the family to ensure that a smooth reintegration is achieved.

### **5.4 Pupils Refusing to Attend School**

At Heron Hill Primary School, we believe that every child has a right to a full-time education, and we would not accept "school refusal" as a reason for non-attendance. In such cases, we will work with parents to identify the reasons why a child may be reluctant to attend school. We may request support from the Pupil Attendance Support Team and, with consent, make referrals to external partners such as the Children and Family Wellbeing Service, Primary Mental Health Workers, etc, as appropriate to try to ensure the correct support is secured for the child and their family.

### **5.5 Use of Penalty Notices**

In accordance with the Cumbria code of conduct, we may request that the local authority issue penalty notices for unauthorised absence. This includes:

- Leave of absence which is taken without a prior request being made.
- Leave taken after a request has been declined.
- Days taken in excess of an agreed period of leave, without good reason.
- Other unauthorised absence that meets the required threshold, including sessions marked with the code U.

The code of conduct for penalty notices, including information and FAQs for parents, can be found on the Cumbria County Council education penalty notice webpage.

## **6 Alternative Provision and Use of Directions**

There is a range of circumstances when pupils might be required to access educational provision at a venue other than their main school. The main reasons are:

- Pupils who have been excluded, either for a fixed period of more than 5 days or permanently.
- Pupils unable to access provision at their main school for medical reasons.
- Pupils required to attend another venue for the purpose of improving behaviour, either on a temporary basis or with a view to making a permanent move to the alternative provision (via a managed move).

When a pupil is required to attend alternative provision for the purposes of improving behaviour, the governors of the main school must issue a written direction or notice informing all parents of the alternative provision which their child is required to attend.

## **7 Notifications School Must Submit to the Local Authority**

### **7.1 Admissions**

All schools must notify the local authority within 5 days of adding a pupil's name to the admission register and must provide the local authority with all the information held within the admission register about the pupil. This duty does not apply to pupils who are added to the admission register at the start of the school's youngest year unless the local authority also requests for such information to be provided.

### **7.2 Leavers**

All schools must notify the local authority when a pupil's name is to be deleted from the admission register under any of the grounds prescribed in regulation 8 of the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006, as soon as the ground for removal is met and no later than the time at which the pupil's name is removed from the register. This duty does not apply where the pupil's name is removed after they have completed the school's final year, unless the local authority requests for such information to be provided.

In addition to submitting a notification about removal from roll, some circumstances also require school to make referral to other local authority teams such as the Elective Home Education team or the Children Missing Education team. Schools may also contact their School Attendance Consultant for advice on removing children from roll.

### **7.3 Pupils Who Fail to Attend**

All schools (including academies) must inform the local authority of any pupil who fails to attend school regularly or has been absent without the school's permission for a continuous period of 10 days or more. This can be done via a variety of means and school can contact their Education Welfare Officer for further advice.

## **7.4 Children Missing Education (CME)**

Local authorities have a duty to put in place arrangements for identifying (as far as possible) those children of compulsory school age in their area who are not school registered or receiving suitable education otherwise than at a school. Local authorities should trace those children and ensure they receive a full-time education.

If a pupil has stopped attending and her or his location is unknown, schools must make reasonable enquiries to establish the whereabouts of the child jointly with the local authority, before deleting the pupil's name from the register. In such cases, school should undertake a home visit themselves, or request a home visit from the Access and Inclusion Officer, prior to a referral being made to the local authority Children Missing Education team.

## **Appendix: School attendance and the law**

There are many pieces of legislation and government regulations and guidance that are relevant to school attendance and to children and their parents and carers. The list below relates to this policy but is not exhaustive.

### **Parents and carers**

#### **Government expectations**

The Department for Education's School attendance guidance states that the government expects:

- Parents to perform their legal duty by ensuring their children of compulsory school age who are registered at school attend regularly.
- All pupils to be punctual to their lessons.

#### **Duty to ensure children receive education**

Section 7 of the Education Act 1996 covers the duty of parents to secure the education of children in their care who are of compulsory school age and states:

The parent of every child of compulsory school age shall cause him to receive efficient full-time education suitable—

- (a) to his age, ability and aptitude, and
- (b) to any special educational needs he may have, either by regular attendance at school or otherwise.

#### **Offence if a child does not attend regularly**

Under Section 444 of the Education Act 1996, if a child of compulsory school age who is a registered pupil at a school fails to attend regularly, their parent is guilty of an offence.

The offence is absolute as the only defences available to the parent are those statutory defences listed within that section of the Act, ie:

- the child was absent with leave granted by the school;
- the child was prevented from attending by reason of sickness or any unavoidable cause;
- absence was on a day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which their parent belongs;
- that the school is not within statutory walking distance and that the local education authority has made no suitable transport arrangements or enabled the pupil to become registered at an alternative nearer school.

#### **Compulsory school age**

Section 8 of the Education Act 1996 establishes that a child becomes of compulsory school age on the start date of the term following her/his fifth birthday, or that day if her/his fifth birthday falls on the day term starts.

A child ceases to be of compulsory school age on the last Friday in June in the academic year in which he/she reaches the age of 16 or if he/she reaches 16 after the last Friday in June but before the start of the new school year.

## **Legal definition of "parent" in relation to attendance**

The law requires that all “parents” are held responsible for their child’s attendance. This definition can include any person who has care of the child. Section 576 of the Education Act 1996 states:

Meaning of “parent”.

(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, “parent”, in relation to a child or young person, includes any person—

- (a) who is not a parent of his but who has parental responsibility for him, or
- (b) who has care of him.

Thus, the definition of “parent” means all natural parents, whether they are married or not, and includes any person who, although not a natural parent, has parental responsibility and/or care for a child or young person.

## **Attendance and absence registration codes**

School attendance: Guidance for maintained schools, academies, independent schools and local authorities, DfE, regularly updated

This guidance also states that the government expects schools and local authorities to:

- Promote good attendance and reduce absence, including persistent absence;
- Ensure every pupil has access to full-time education to which they are entitled; and,
- act early to address patterns of absence.

## **Data protection**

Schools must ensure that personal data is handled in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018. See Heron Hill Primary’s Privacy Notice for information about how personal data will be used.

## **Duty for schools to include attendance information in reports for parents**

The Education (Pupil Information) (England) Regulations 2005

## **Duty for schools to notify the local authority when pupils join or leave school**

Regulation 12 of The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006

## **Duty for maintained schools to publish attendance data**

What maintained schools must publish online, DfE guidance

## **Duty for schools to report attendance concerns about individual pupils to the local authority**

Regulation 12 of The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006

## **Duty for schools to report attendance data to Government**

Section 537A of the Education Act 1996 and

Complete the school census, DfE guidance for schools and local authorities on what data government requires

## **Duty for schools to safeguard and promote welfare of children**

Keeping children safe in education: Statutory guidance for schools and colleges, DfE, regularly updated

## **Leave in term time \***

September 2013 amendment to The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006

This regulation does not apply to academies, though many adopt this as good practice.

## **Legal interventions**

Parents/carers commit an offence if a child who is on a school roll fails to attend regularly and those absences are recorded by the school as unauthorised.

Legal interventions are available under the following Acts, Guidance and Regulations:

- Section 444 of the Education Act 1996
- Section 36 of the Children Act 1989
- Section 23 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003
- The Education (Penalty Notices) (England) Regulations 2007
- The Education (Penalty Notices) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2013
- School attendance parental responsibility measures 2015

## **Pupils with health needs who cannot attend school**

Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions: Statutory guidance, DfE, 2015

## **Regulations regarding participation in performances**

The Children (Performances and Activities) (England) Regulations 2014

## **Regulations regarding removal from roll**

Regulation 8 of The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006

## **Regulations regarding the school day and number of sessions.**

The Education (School Day and School Year) (England) Regulations 1999