



# BRIDGE & PATRIXBOURNE CEP SCHOOL

## ATTENDANCE POLICY & PROCEDURE

Bridge & Patrixbourne Church of England Primary School is a welcoming and nurturing community which promotes: **creativity** (developing our gifts); **excellence** (being the best we can be) and **resilience** (learning from our experiences). The school provides opportunities which enable everyone to flourish and grow within the love of God.

*I am the vine, you are the branches. If you remain in me and I in you, you will bear much fruit. Without me, you can do nothing.*

**John 15:5**

### Key Personnel

**Headteacher:** James Tibbles

**Safeguarding Governor:** Estella Last

### Key Dates

**Ratified by FGB:** February 2025

**Date of next review:** February 2028

## Aims

At Bridge & Patricbourne CE Primary School, we are committed to meeting our obligation with regards to school attendance, including those laid out in the Department for Education statutory guidance on working together to improve **school attendance** (August 2024) through our whole-school culture and ethos that values good attendance, including:

- Promoting good attendance
- Setting high expectations for the attendance and punctuality of all pupils
- Reducing absence, including persistent and severe absence
- Ensuring every pupil has access to the full-time education to which they are entitled
- Acting early to address patterns of absence
- Building strong relationships with families to ensure pupils have the support in place to attend school
- We will also promote and support punctuality in attending lessons.

## Legislation and guidance

This policy is based on the Department for Education's (DfE's) statutory guidance on [working together to improve school attendance \(applies from 19 August 2024\)](#) and [school attendance parental responsibility measures](#). The guidance is based on the following pieces of legislation, which set out the legal powers and duties that govern school attendance:

- Part 6 of [The Education Act 1996](#)
- Part 3 of [The Education Act 2002](#)
- Part 7 of [The Education and Inspections Act 2006](#)
- [The Education \(Pupil Registration\) \(England\) Regulations 2006 \(and 2010, 2011, 2013, 2016 amendments\)](#)
- [The Education \(Penalty Notices\) \(England\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2013](#)

It also refers to:

- [School census guidance](#)
- [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)
- [Mental health issues affecting a pupil's attendance: guidance for schools](#)

## Roles and responsibilities

The governing board

The governing board is responsible for:

- Setting high expectations of all school leaders, staff, pupils and parents
- Making sure school leaders fulfil expectations and statutory duties, including:
  - Making sure the school records attendance accurately in the register, and shares the required information with the DfE and local authority
  - Making sure the school works effectively with local partners to help remove barriers to attendance, and keeps them informed regarding specific pupils, where appropriate
- Recognising and promoting the importance of school attendance across the school's policies and ethos
- Making sure the school's attendance management processes are delivered effectively, and that consistent support is provided for pupils who need it most by prioritising staff and resources
- Making sure the school has high aspirations for all pupils, but adapts processes and support to pupils' individual needs
- Regularly reviewing and challenging attendance data and helping school leaders focus improvement efforts on individual pupils or cohorts who need it most
- Working with school leaders to set goals or areas of focus for attendance and providing support and challenge

- Monitoring attendance figures for the whole school and repeatedly evaluating the effectiveness of the school's processes and improvement efforts to make sure they are meeting pupils needs
- Where the school is struggling with attendance, working with school leaders to develop a comprehensive action plan to improve attendance
- Making sure all staff receive adequate training on attendance as part of the regular continued professional development offer, so that staff understand:
  - The importance of good attendance
  - That absence is almost always a symptom of wider issues
  - The school's legal requirements for keeping registers
  - The school's strategies and procedures for tracking, following up on and improving attendance, including working with partners and keeping them informed regarding specific pupils, where appropriate
- Making sure dedicated training is provided to staff with a specific attendance function in their role, including in interpreting and analysing attendance data
- Holding the headteacher to account for the implementation of this policy

### The Headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for:

- Implementation of this policy at the school
- Monitoring school-level absence data and reporting it to governors
- Issuing fixed-penalty notices, where necessary,
- Communicating the school's high expectations for attendance and punctuality regularly to pupils and parents through all available channels

### The designated senior leader responsible for attendance

The designated senior leader (also known as the 'senior attendance champion') is responsible for:

- Leading, championing and improving attendance across the school
- Setting a clear vision for improving and maintaining good attendance
- Evaluating and monitoring expectations and processes, by establishing and maintaining effective systems for tackling absence, and making sure they are followed by all staff
- Having a strong grasp of absence data and oversight of absence data analysis
- Regularly monitoring and evaluating progress in attendance
- Benchmarking attendance data to identify areas of focus for improvement
- Working with the parents of pupils with special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND) to develop specific support approaches for attendance for pupils with SEND, including where school transport is regularly being missed, and where pupils with SEND face in-school barriers
- Communicating with the local authority when a pupil with an education, health and care (EHC) plan has falling attendance, or where there are barriers to attendance that relate to the pupil's needs
- Advising the Headteacher (if not the identified senior attendance champion) when to issue fixed-penalty notices
- Applying the school's policy fairly and consistently with consideration to the individual needs of pupils and their families who have specific barriers to attendance. This will be with regard to the school's obligations under the Equality Act 2010: guidance – GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)) and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The designated senior leader responsible for attendance is James Tibbles and can be contacted via the school office.

### The attendance officer

The school attendance officer is responsible for:

- Monitoring and analysing attendance data (see section 7)

- Benchmarking attendance data to identify areas of focus for improvement
- Providing regular attendance reports to school staff and reporting concerns about attendance to the designated senior leader responsible for attendance and the headteacher
- Working with education welfare officers to tackle persistent absence

The attendance officer is Morny Starling and can be contacted via the school office

### Class teachers

Class teachers are responsible for recording attendance on a daily basis, using the correct codes, and submitting this information to the school office.

### Admin Staff

School admin staff will:

- Take calls from parents about absence on a day-to-day basis and record it on the school system
- Make calls where absences have not been explained

### Parents/Carers

Parents/carers are expected to:

- Make sure their child attends every day on time
- Call the school to report their child's absence before 9am on the day of the absence and each subsequent day of absence), and advise when they are expected to return
- Provide the school with more than 1 emergency contact number for their child
- Ensure that, where possible, appointments for their child are made outside of the school day
- Work with the school and the local authority to help them understand their child's barriers to attendance
- Proactively engage with the support offered to prevent the need for more formal support

## Recording attendance

### Attendance register

We will keep an attendance register, and place all pupils onto this register.

We will take our attendance register at the start of the first session of each school day (by 8.50am) and once during the second session (by 1.10pm). It will mark whether every pupil is:

- Present
- Attending an approved off-site educational activity
- Absent
- Unable to attend due to exceptional circumstances

Any amendment to the attendance register will include:

- The original entry
- The amended entry
- The reason for the amendment
- The date on which the amendment was made
- The name and position of the person who made the amendment

See appendix 1 for the DfE attendance codes.

We will keep every entry on the attendance register for 3 years after the date on which the entry was made.

Pupils must arrive in school by 8.50am on each school day.

The register for the first session will be taken at 8.40am and will be kept open until 8.50am. The register for the second session will be taken at 1.10pm and will be kept open until 1.20pm.

### Unplanned absence

The pupil's parent/carer must notify the school of the reason for the absence on the first day of an unplanned absence by 9am or as soon as practically possible by calling the school office staff. This is a safeguarding requirement so that all parties know that the child is safe.

We will mark absence due to illness as authorised unless the school has a genuine concern about the authenticity of the illness.

If the authenticity of the illness is in doubt, the school may ask the pupil's parent/carer to provide medical evidence, such as a doctor's note, prescription, appointment card or other appropriate form of evidence. We will not ask for medical evidence unnecessarily.

If the school is not satisfied about the authenticity of the illness, the absence will be recorded as unauthorised and parents/carers will be notified of this in advance.

### Planned absence

Attending a medical or dental appointment will be counted as authorised as long as the pupil's parent/carer notifies the school in advance of the appointment.

However, we encourage parents/carers to make medical and dental appointments out of school hours where possible. Where this is not possible, the pupil should be out of school for the minimum amount of time necessary.

The pupil's parent/carer must also apply for other types of term-time absence as far in advance as possible of the requested absence. Go to section 5 to find out which term-time absences the school can authorise.

### Lateness and punctuality

A pupil who arrives late:

- After 8.50am but before the register has closed at 9am, will be marked as late, using the appropriate code L
- After the register has closed will be marked as absent, using the code N by class teachers and then the appropriate code in appendix 1 by office staff
- All pupils that arrive late must report, with their parent/carer, to the school office where the reason for lateness is recorded.
- Ongoing punctuality issues are responded to by the designated senior leader responsible for attendance.

### Following up unexplained absence

Where any pupil we expect to attend school does not attend, or stops attending, without reason, the school will:

- Call the pupil's parent/carer on the morning of the first day of unexplained absence to ascertain the reason. If the school cannot reach any of the pupil's emergency contacts, the school may make a home visit. Under circumstances where we have concerns for the child's well-being and safety, it may be necessary to contact Integrated Children's Services. If after discussion with social care, school continue to have concerns they may alert the police. See first day absence procedures flow chart (Appendix 3)
- Identify whether the absence is approved or not.
- Identify the correct attendance code to use and input it as soon as the reason for absence is ascertained – this will be no later than 5 working days after the session for which the pupil was absent.
- Call the parent/carer on each day that the absence continues without explanation to ensure proper safeguarding action is taken where necessary. If absence continues, the school will consider involving the School Liaison Officer [from the Attendance Service].
- Where appropriate, offer support to the pupil and/or parents to improve attendance.

- Identify if the family need support from other services and, as quickly as possible, make the necessary referrals.
- Where support is not appropriate, not successful, or not engaged with, issue a notice to improve, penalty notice or other legal intervention

### Reporting to parents/carers

The school will regularly inform parents about their child's attendance and absence levels seasonally by providing the MIS attendance certificate.

## Authorised and unauthorised absence

### Approval for term-time absence

The headteacher will allow pupils to be absent from the school site for certain educational activities, or to attend other schools or settings.

**The headteacher will only grant a leave of absence to a pupil during term time if the request meets the specific circumstances set out in the [2024 school attendance regulations](#).** These circumstances are:

- Taking part in a regulated performance, or regulated employment abroad
- Attending an interview
- A temporary, time-limited part-time timetable
- Exceptional circumstances

A leave of absence is granted at the headteacher's discretion, including the length of time the pupil is authorised to be absent for.

Exceptional circumstances could include:

- Service Personnel returning from a Tour of Duty overseas where it is evidenced the individual will not be in receipt of any leave in the near future that coincides with school holidays.
- Where an absence from school is recommended by a health professional as part of a parent or child's rehabilitation from a medical or emotional issue.
- The death or terminal illness of a person close to the family.
- To attend a wedding or funeral of a person close to the family.
- Any strong personal reasons why a family might need to take a child away from school for a short break.

Any examples provided are illustrative rather than exhaustive. It is acceptable to take a student's previous record of attendance into account when the school is making decisions. The fundamental principles for defining 'exceptional' are rare, significant, unavoidable and short. And by 'unavoidable' it implies that an event could not reasonably be scheduled at another time. It is important to note that Head Teachers can agree the absence of a child in exceptional circumstances and this discretion can be used also to determine the length of the authorised absence.

The following reasons are examples of absence that will not be authorised:

- Persistent nonspecific illness e.g., poorly/unwell
- Absence of siblings if one child is ill
- Oversleeping
- Inadequate clothing/uniform
- Confusion over school dates
- Medical/dental appointments of more than half a day without very good reasons
- Child's/family birthday
- Shopping trip
- Family holidays (with some rare exceptions)

Leave of absence will not be granted for a pupil to take part in protest activity during school hours.

As a leave of absence will only be granted in exceptional circumstances, it is unlikely a leave of absence will be granted for the purposes of a family holiday.

The school considers each application for term-time absence individually, taking into account the specific facts, circumstances and relevant background context behind the request.

Any request should be submitted as soon as it is anticipated and, where possible, at least two weeks before the absence, and in writing, through an email to the office with details of the request and full reasons. The headteacher may require evidence to support any request for leave of absence.

Other valid reasons for **authorised absence** include (but are not limited to):

- Illness (including mental-health illness) and medical/dental appointments (see sections 4.2 and 4.3 for more detail)
- Religious observance – where the day is exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which the pupil's parent(s) belong(s). If necessary, the school will seek advice from the parent's religious body to confirm whether the day is set apart
- Parent(s) travelling for occupational purposes – this covers Roma, English and Welsh gypsies, Irish and Scottish travellers, showmen (fairground people) and circus people, bargees (occupational boat dwellers) and new travellers. Absence may be authorised only when a traveller family is known to be travelling for occupational purposes and has agreed this with the school, but it is not known whether the pupil is attending educational provision
- If the pupil is currently suspended or excluded from school (and no alternative provision has been made)

Other reasons the school may allow a pupil to be absent from the school site, which are not classified as absences, include (but are not limited to):

- Attending an offsite approved educational activity, sporting activity or visit or trip arranged by the school
- Attending another school at which the pupil is also registered (dual registration)
- Attending provision arranged by the local authority
- Attending work experience
- If there is any other unavoidable cause for the pupil not to attend school, such as disruption to travel caused by an emergency, a lack of access arrangements, or because the school premises are closed.

### Sanctions

Our school will make use of the full range of potential sanctions – including, but not limited to, those listed below – to tackle poor attendance. Decisions will be made on an individual, case-by-case basis.

### Penalty Notices

The headteacher (or someone authorised by them), local authority or the police can fine parents for the unauthorised absence of their child from school, where the child is of compulsory school age, by issuing a penalty notice.

If the school issues a penalty notice, it will check with the local authority before doing so, and send it a copy of any penalty notice issued.

Before issuing a penalty notice, the school will consider the individual case, including:

- Whether the national threshold for considering a penalty notice has been met (10 sessions of unauthorised absence in a rolling period of 10 school weeks)
- Whether a penalty notice is the best available tool to improve attendance for that pupil

- Whether further support, a notice to improve or another legal intervention would be a more appropriate solution
- Whether any obligations that the school has under the Equality Act 2010 make issuing a penalty notice inappropriate

A penalty notice may also be issued where parents allow their child to be present in a public place during school hours without reasonable justification, during the first 5 days of a suspension or exclusion (where the school has notified the parents that the pupil must not be present in a public place on that day).

Each parent who is liable for the pupil's offence(s) can be issued with a penalty notice, but this will usually only be the parent/parents who allowed the absence.

The payment must be made directly to the local authority, regardless of who issues the notice. If the payment has not been made after 28 days, the local authority can decide whether to prosecute or withdraw the notice.

If issued with a **first** penalty notice, the parent must pay £80 within 21 days, or £160 within 28 days.

If a **second** penalty notice is issued to the same parent in respect of the same pupil, the parent must pay £160 if paid within 28 days.

A **third** penalty notice cannot be issued to the same parent in respect of the same child within 3 years of the date of the issue of the first penalty notice. In a case where the national threshold is met for a third time within those 3 years, alternative action will be taken instead.

### Notices to improve

If the national threshold has been met and support is appropriate, but parents do not engage with offers of support, the school may offer a notice to improve to give parents a final chance to engage with support.

Notices to improve will be issued in line with processes set out in the local code of conduct for the local authority area in which the pupil attends school.

They will include:

- Details of the pupil's attendance record and of the offences
- The benefits of regular attendance and the duty of parents under [section 7 of the Education Act 1996](#)
- Details of the support provided so far
- Opportunities for further support, or to access previously provided support that was not engaged with
- A clear warning that a penalty notice may be issued if attendance doesn't improve within the improvement period, along with details of what sufficient improvement looks like, which will be decided on a case-by-case basis
- A clear timeframe of between 3 and 6 weeks for the improvement period
- The grounds on which a penalty notice may be issued before the end of the improvement period

## Strategies for promoting attendance

Parents are reminded of the importance of high attendance when joining the school and at the beginning of every school year. The school does not reward children for good attendance as we recognise that the factors which impact attendance are outside the control of the children.

## Supporting pupils who are absent or returning to school

### Pupils absent due to complex barriers to attendance

Where a child has complex barriers that impact on attendance, the school may put in place the following support:

- Reintegration plan co-produced with parents and any other agencies involved to support attendance.
- Inclusion support programme which is reviewed regularly with parents/carers any other involved agencies



- Consultation with Educational Psychologist at the local Emotionally Based School Avoiders consultation forum

### Pupils absent due to mental or physical ill health or SEND

If a child is absent due to mental or physical ill health or SEND, the school works closely with the family and any other agencies to make adjustments to support attendance. This may be with meetings outside of the school hours with the child on the school site, Teams contact, home visits and provision of work. The school may liaise with the local authority for more complex cases.

Where a pupil has an education health and care (EHC) plan and their attendance falls, or the school becomes aware of barriers to attendance that related to the pupil's needs, the Attendance Lead will inform the local authority.

### Pupils returning to school after a lengthy or unavoidable period of absence

When a child has had a lengthy or unavoidable period of absence the school may put support in place to support reintegration if needed. This may be in the form of informal catch ups with the PSO in advance of return to school and when the child has returned to school. If a phased return is appropriate and supportive this could be put in place. Regular review of the child's success in return to school will be carried out between the parents/carers and the class teacher. These may be informal.

## Attendance monitoring

### Monitoring attendance

The school will:

- Monitor attendance and absence data half-termly, termly and yearly across the school and at an individual pupil level
- Identify whether or not there are particular groups of children whose absences may be a cause for concern

Pupil-level absence data will be collected each term and published at national and local authority level through the DfE's school absence national statistics releases. The underlying school-level absence data is published alongside the national statistics. The school will compare attendance data to the national average, and share this with the governing board.

### Analysing attendance

The school will:

- Analyse attendance and absence data regularly to identify pupils, groups or cohorts that need additional support with their attendance, and
- Identify pupils whose absences may be a cause for concern, especially those who demonstrate patterns of persistent or severe absence
- Conduct thorough analysis of half-termly, termly, and full-year data to identify patterns and trends
- Look at historic and emerging patterns of attendance and absence, and then develop strategies to address these patterns

### Using data to improve attendance

The school will:

- Develop targeted actions to address patterns of absence (of all severities) of individual pupils, groups or cohorts that it has identified via data analysis

- Provide targeted support to the pupils it has identified whose absences may be a cause for concern, especially those who demonstrate patterns of persistent or severed absence, and their families (see section 8.4 below)
- Provide regular attendance reports to class teachers to facilitate discussions with pupils and families, and to the governing board and school leaders (including the special educational needs co-ordinator, designated safeguarding lead and pupil premium lead)
- Use data to monitor and evaluate the impact of any interventions put in place in order to modify them and inform future strategies
- Share information and work collaboratively with other schools in the area, local authorities and other partners where a pupil's absence is at risk of becoming persistent or severe, including keeping them informed regarding specific pupils, where appropriate

### Data returns

(see 'Working together' guidance, chapter 2, page 21 and regulation 13 of the School Attendance Regulations 2024).

The school follows our statutory duty to share specific information from our registers with Kent County Council at particular points in accordance with Regulation 13 of The School Attendance (Pupil Registration)(England) Regulations 2024, including:

- When any pupil's name is added or deleted from the admission register outside of standard transition times. (The latter is also known as a deletion return).
- Names and addresses of all pupils of compulsory school age who have 10 continuous school days of unauthorised absence (codes N, O, G, U) recorded on their register (known as an attendance return).
- Names and addresses of all pupils of compulsory school age who have accumulated 15 school days of absence (code I) either consecutively and/or intermittently, as well as any pupil the school has reasonable grounds to believe will miss 15 continuous school days because of illness (known as a sickness return).
- Deletion, attendance and sickness returns must be made via the Digital Front Door on the Kelsi website.

### Reducing persistent and severe absence

Persistent absence is where a pupil misses 10% or more of school, and severe absence is where a pupil misses 50% or more of school.

The school will:

- Use attendance data to identify patterns and trends of persistent and severe absence
- Hold regular meetings with the parents of pupils who the school (and/or local authority) considers to be vulnerable or at risk of persistent or severe absence, or who are persistently or severely absent, to:
  - Discuss attendance and engagement at school
  - Listen, and understand barriers to attendance
  - Explain the help that is available
  - Explain the potential consequences of, and sanctions for, persistent and severe absence
  - Review any existing actions or interventions
- Where necessary introduce an 'attendance contract' whereby school and parents agree to supportive actions and review the implementation of these at regular intervals.
- Provide access to wider support services to remove the barriers to attendance
- Consider potential safeguarding issues and, where suspected or present, address them in line with Keeping Children Safe in Education
- Consider alternative support that could be put in place to remove any barriers to attendance and re-engage these pupils. In doing so, the school will sensitively consider some of the reasons for absence
- Implement sanctions, where necessary (see section 5.2, above)

- Send early communication to target unauthorised absence through letters, phone calls and meetings. Class teachers to communicate early concerns and interventions strategies as soon as attendance becomes a concern (see Appendix 2)

### Monitoring arrangements

This policy will be reviewed as guidance from the local authority or DfE is updated, and as a minimum every three years. At every review, the policy will be approved by the full governing board.

### Links with other policies

This policy links to the following policies:

- Child protection and safeguarding policy
- Behaviour policy

Appendix 1: attendance codes

The following codes are taken from the DfE's guidance on school attendance.

Code	Definition	Scenario
/	Present (am)	Pupil is present at morning registration
\	Present (pm)	Pupil is present at afternoon registration
L	Late arrival	Pupil arrives late before register has closed
<b>Attending a place other than the school</b>		
K	Attending education provision arranged by the local authority	Pupil is attending a place other than a school at which they are registered, for educational provision arranged by the local authority
V	Attending an educational visit or trip	Pupil is on an educational visit/trip organised or approved by the school
P	Participating in a sporting activity	Pupil is participating in a supervised sporting activity approved by the school
W	Attending work experience	Pupil is on an approved work experience placement
B	Attending any other approved educational activity	Pupil is attending a place for an approved educational activity that is not a sporting activity or work experience
D	Dual registered	Pupil is attending a session at another setting where they are also registered
<b>Absent – leave of absence</b>		
C1	Participating in a regulated performance or undertaking regulated employment abroad	Pupil is undertaking employment (paid or unpaid) during school hours, approved by the school
M	Medical/dental appointment	Pupil is at a medical or dental appointment
J1	Interview	Pupil has an interview with a prospective employer/educational establishment

<b>S</b>	Study leave	Pupil has been granted leave of absence to study for a public examination
<b>X</b>	Not required to be in school	Pupil of non-compulsory school age is not required to attend
<b>C2</b>	Part-time timetable	Pupil is not in school due to having a part-time timetable
<b>C</b>	Exceptional circumstances	Pupil has been granted a leave of absence due to exceptional circumstances
<b>Absent – other authorised reasons</b>		
<b>T</b>	Parent travelling for occupational purposes	Pupil is a ‘mobile child’ who is travelling with their parent(s) who are travelling for occupational purposes
<b>R</b>	Religious observance	Pupil is taking part in a day of religious observance
<b>I</b>	Illness (not medical or dental appointment)	Pupil is unable to attend due to illness (either related to physical or mental health)
<b>E</b>	Suspended or excluded	Pupil has been suspended or excluded from school and no alternative provision has been made
<b>Absent – unable to attend school because of unavoidable cause</b>		
<b>Q</b>	Lack of access arrangements	Pupil is unable to attend school because the local authority has failed to make access arrangements to enable attendance at school
<b>Y1</b>	Transport not available	Pupil is unable to attend because school is not within walking distance of their home and the transport normally provided is not available
<b>Y2</b>	Widespread disruption to travel	Pupil is unable to attend because of widespread disruption to travel caused by a local, national or international emergency

<b>Y3</b>	Part of school premises closed	Pupil is unable to attend because they cannot practicably be accommodated in the part of the premises that remains open
<b>Y4</b>	Whole school site unexpectedly closed	Every pupil absent as the school is closed unexpectedly (e.g. due to adverse weather)
<b>Y5</b>	Criminal justice detention	Pupil is unable to attend as they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In police detention</li> <li>• Remanded to youth detention, awaiting trial or sentencing, or</li> <li>• Detained under a sentence of detention</li> </ul>
<b>Y6</b>	Public health guidance or law	Pupil's travel to or attendance at the school would be prohibited under public health guidance or law
<b>Y7</b>	Any other unavoidable cause	To be used where an unavoidable cause is not covered by the other codes
<b>Absent – unauthorised absence</b>		
<b>G</b>	Holiday not granted by the school	Pupil is absent for the purpose of a holiday, not approved by the school
<b>N</b>	Reason for absence not yet established	Reason for absence has not been established before the register closes
<b>O</b>	Absent in other or unknown circumstances	No reason for absence has been established, or the school isn't satisfied that the reason given would be recorded using one of the codes for authorised absence
<b>U</b>	Arrived in school after registration closed	Pupil has arrived late, after the register has closed but before the end of session
<b>Administrative codes</b>		
<b>Z</b>	Prospective pupil not on admission register	Pupil has not joined school yet but has been registered
<b>#</b>	Planned whole-school closure	Whole-school closures that are known and planned in advance, including school holidays

Appendix 3 – Letter 1, bringing attention to attendance concern

Dear

**Re: Name and class**

We would like to draw your attention to name's attendance and would like to work with you to improve this. I have attached a summary of his/her attendance data for your information.

At Bridge School, we really want every child to be in school every day but do understand that illness can affect attendance. When a child is absent it really impacts their learning, they miss out on teaching while they are away and are less prepared for future lessons when they return.

We would like to advise you that if a child's attendance remains poor, we may request supporting evidence for absences and appointments, as per our attendance policy.

We want to work with all families to support their child's attendance and encourage you to contact us, if we can assist further.

Yours sincerely

James Tibbles

Appendix 4 – Letter 2, requesting meeting re attendance concern

Dear

**Child's name and class**

I am writing to update you with regards to **child's name** attendance, which is currently ??%.

We understand that some illness is unavoidable, however, we encourage our students to maintain a minimum of 96% attendance

I would therefore like to invite you to meet with me in order that we can discuss strategies to further support **child's name** to attend school regularly.

Yours sincerely

James Tibbles



## Appendix 5 – Letter re unauthorised absence

Dear

### **Request for leave of absence during Term**

#### **Time Child's name and class**

I have received your **email/written request** to take **child's name** out of school for a **xxx** on **xxx** , a total of **xxx** school sessions each.

From September 2013 the Department for Education has amended the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 removing the Head Teacher's ability to authorise leave of absence for a family holiday. Requests for leave of absence in term-time will **not** be authorised as the Regulations only allow absence to be authorised absence (leave) in "exceptional circumstance. Department for Education guidance starts that, '*Generally, a need or desire for a holiday or other absence for the purpose of leisure and recreation would not constitute an exceptional circumstance.*'

We expect pupils to attend school every day when the school is open and where there 10 unauthorised sessions for any reason (equivalent to 5 school days) within a rolling 10 school week period for when a penalty notice must be considered.

The School's Attendance Policy confirms that:

- agreement to each request is at my discretion, acting on behalf of the Governing Body
- each case will be judged on its merits
- my decision is final
- leave cannot be authorised retrospectively

I have considered the request but I am writing to confirm that the leave will not be authorised. If you decide to take **child's name** out of school the Attendance Service may issue a Penalty Notice.

For your information Penalty Notices are issued to **each parent/carer** of **each child** and the amount of the penalty will be £160 to be paid within 28 days, reduced to £80 if paid within 21 days. Failure to pay the penalty in full at the end of the 28 days period may result in prosecution by the Attendance Service.

Yours sincerely

James Tibbles

Headteacher

## Appendix 6 – Letter re lateness notification

Date

**Child's name and class**

Dear

At Bridge & Patricxbourne Primary School, we have high expectations of attendance and punctuality from all pupils. We strive for every child to be in school each day and on time. Regular attendance is essential to ensure children reach their potential both academically and socially.

Following a review of the year group's punctuality, we are writing to parents of those children whose punctuality is below expectations.

**Child's first name** has been late on a number of occasions, and as a result missed **x minutes** of school, and valuable learning time, this academic year. Persistent lateness can be distressing for the child, is disruptive to the class, and can affect learning as much as absence.

We are keen to work with you and to understand if there are any barriers to arriving on time or reasons for lateness, so we can together support your child, to ensure they reach their potential. If you would like to discuss the situation further, please do let me know and we can arrange to meet or have a phone conversation.

The school gates open at 08:30. The doors open at 08:40. The official start of school is 08:45. Pupils must arrive in school by 8.45, with a 5-minute extension for families with multiples children.

We are also obliged to inform you that we may request the support of our Attendance Officer at the Local Authority to identify and support with persistent lateness.

If you have any questions, or there is anything you wish to discuss, please do not hesitate to contact the school.

Yours sincerely

James Tibbles

Headteacher

## Appendix 7 – letter re meeting request to support lateness

Date

**Child's name and class**

Dear

At Bridge & Patricxbourne Primary School, we have high expectations of attendance and punctuality from all pupils. We strive for every child to be in school each day and on time. Regular attendance is essential to ensure children reach their potential both academically and socially.

Following a review of the year group's punctuality, we are writing to parents of those children whose punctuality is below expectations.

**Child's first name** has been late on a number of occasions, and as a result missed **x minutes** of school, and valuable learning time, this academic year. Persistent lateness can be distressing for the child, is disruptive to the class, and can affect learning as much as absence.

We are keen to work with you and to understand if there are any barriers to arriving on time or reasons for lateness, so we can together support your child, to ensure they reach their potential. We would like to arrange a meeting with you in school. **Please can you reply with your availability.**

The school gates open at 08:30. The doors open at 08:40. The official start of school is 08:45. Pupils must arrive in school by 8.45, with a 5-minute extension for families with multiples children.

We are also obliged to inform you that we may request the support of our Attendance Officer at the Local Authority to identify and support with persistent lateness.

If you have any questions, or there is anything you wish to discuss, please do not hesitate to contact the school.

Yours sincerely

James Tibbles

Headteacher

## Appendix 8 – notice to improve letter

Date

**Child's name and class**

Dear

School attendance is hugely important. For your child to gain the full benefit from their education, for their learning, wellbeing, and wider development, they need to attend on time, every day possible.

If a child of compulsory school age who is a registered pupil at a school fails to attend regularly at the school or fails to attend regularly, the child's parent may be guilty of an offence under s.444 Education Act 1996. If your child is a registered pupil at an alternative provision in the circumstances set out in section 444ZA of the Education Act 1996, the child's parent may be guilty of an offence.

You, «FORENAME» «SURNAME» are a parent/carer of «Students\_Name», (called in this notice "the pupil") who is a registered pupil at «School\_Name».

The school have offered support to you and your family to try and help improve «Students\_Name»'s attendance, including *(delete as appropriate)*:

1. **Telephone calls.** The school contacted you every day your child was absent to understand why your child was absent and to offer their support with any issues your child may be having.
2. **An Attendance Overview Letter.** The school wrote to you, letting you know about «Students\_Name»'s attendance, the impact of their continued absence, and inviting you to contact the school to discuss the situation further.
3. **An Attendance Support Meeting Invite.** The school invited you to a meeting to discuss your child's unauthorised absences and to offer support to ensure that their attendance improved. You were notified of the consequences should your child continue to have unauthorised absence and you did not effectively engage with the support offered.
4. **Reasonable Adjustments.** The school offered your child temporary changes to their normal timetable to support improved attendance,
5. **Improving Attendance Contract.** The school agreed a contract with you to improve your child's attendance. This included actions that both the school and you as a parent committed to.
6. **Referrals to external agencies:** The school referred your child to external agencies so they could access additional support.

Unfortunately, despite the support that was offered to your family, attendance remains a cause for concern. Between «WARNING\_START\_DATE» and «WARNING\_END\_DATE» the pupil failed to attend regularly at «School\_Name», which resulted in 10 sessions (half days) or more of unauthorised absences being recorded. Please see the attached registration certificate for details.

**You now have twenty school days (4 weeks) in which to improve your child's attendance. During this time your child must show significant improvements in attendance and avoid having any unauthorised absences from school during this period. Should we not see sufficient improvement and further unauthorised absences take place during this period, a Penalty Notice may be issued / a referral may be made to the Local Authority requesting they**

*issue you with a Penalty Notice.* A penalty notice is charged at £160 if paid within 28 days. There is usually the opportunity to pay a reduced amount of £80 if paid within 21 days if this is the first offence.

**NB – A Penalty Notice may be issued as soon as an unauthorised absence is recorded.**

If you wish to discuss this notice, or discuss what further support is available, please contact our team as soon as possible:

Yours sincerely

James Tibbles

Headteacher