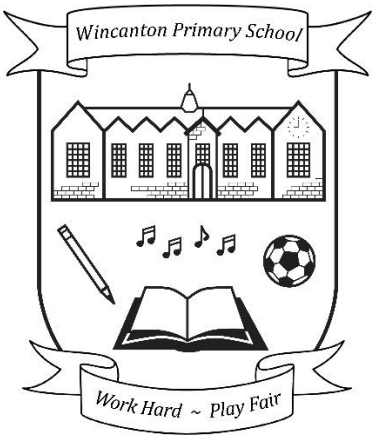


Wincanton Primary School

Attendance Policy

Policy Author	**Mrs Sam Clifton**
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Signed by Chair of Governors	

Contents

Key Staff and Contacts 5
1. Introduction and Background 4
2. Promoting Regular Attendance 5
3. Registration Times and Lateness 6
4. Understanding Types of Absence 8
5. Persistent and Severe Absence 9
6. Absence Procedures 9
7. Understanding Barriers to Regular Attendance 11
8. Safeguarding and Attendance 11
9. Working with the Local Authority 12
10. School Attendance and the Law 13
10.1. Duties and Responsibilities 13
10.2. Definition of Regular Attendance 13
10.3. Definition of Parent 14
10.4. National Framework for Penalty Notices 14
10.5. Term-Time Leave 15
10.6. Maintaining the School Admissions Register 16
10.7. Using Data to Improve Attendance 16
Appendix A – Summary Table of Responsibilities 18
Appendix B – The Support-First Approach to Attendance 22
Appendix C – Information for Parents About Penalty Notices 23
Appendix D – Additional Resources to Support Attendance 24

1. Introduction and Background

Wincanton Primary School recognises that positive behaviour and regular attendance are essential in enabling pupils to get the most from their school experience, including their attainment, wellbeing, and wider life chances.

The law entitles every child of compulsory school age to an efficient, full-time education suitable to their age, aptitude, and any special educational need they may have. It is the legal responsibility of every parent to make sure their child receives that education either by attendance at a school or by education otherwise than at a school.

Where parents decide to have their child registered at school, they have an additional legal duty to ensure their child attends that school regularly, on time. This means their child must attend every day that the school is open, except in a small number of allowable circumstances such as being too ill to attend or being given permission for an absence in advance from the school.

The Department for Education (DfE) has produced statutory guidance for maintained schools, academies, independent schools, and local authorities: Working Together to Improve School Attendance. It became statutory on 19 August 2024 and includes a National Framework in relation to absence, how pupils with poor attendance should be supported, and the use of legal sanctions, where necessary. Our School Attendance Policy reflects the requirements and principles of that guidance.

This policy aligns with the above guidance and underpins our school ethos to:

- promote children's welfare and safeguarding,
- ensure every pupil has access to the full-time education to which they are entitled,
- ensure that pupils succeed whilst at school, and
- ensure that pupils have access to the widest possible range of opportunities at school, and when they leave school.

It seeks to ensure that all parties involved in the practicalities of school attendance are aware and informed of attendance matters in school and to outline the school's commitment to attendance matters. It details the responsibilities of individuals and groups involved and the procedures in place to promote and monitor pupil attendance.

In addition, all schools follow the DfE's statutory safeguarding guidance, Keeping Children Safe in Education, which emphasises the importance of understanding the potential vulnerabilities of children who are missing or absent from education.

Our policy aims to raise and maintain levels of attendance by:

- promoting a positive and welcoming atmosphere in which pupils feel safe, secure and valued,
- raising and maintaining a whole school awareness of the importance of good attendance and punctuality, and
- ensuring attendance is monitored effectively and reasons for absences are recorded promptly and consistently.

For our children to gain the greatest benefit from their education, it is vital that they attend regularly and be at school, on time, every day the school is open unless the reason for the absence is unavoidable.

It is a rule of this school that pupils must attend every day, unless there are exceptional circumstances. It is the headteacher, not the parent, who can authorise the absence.

2. Promoting Regular Attendance

At Wincanton Primary School, we believe in developing good patterns of attendance and have high expectations for the attendance and punctuality of all our pupils from the outset. Regular attendance is a central part of our school's vision, values, ethos, and day to day life. We recognise the strong connections between attendance, attainment, safeguarding and wellbeing.

We have high aspirations and high expectations of all our pupils in all areas of school life, including their attendance. We expect all pupils and their parents to strive for the highest level of attendance possible.

All schools now have a Senior Attendance Champion, who is responsible for overseeing pupil attendance and developing how we support pupils to attend school regularly:

We also have a link governor for attendance, who works with our senior leadership team to monitor and improve attendance across the school:

Key Staff and Contacts

Role	Name	Contact details
Attendance Champion	**Sam Clifton**	**All staff can be contacted via the school office on 01963 32132 or email office@wincantonprimaryschool.co.uk**
Nominated Attendance link Governor	**Kirsty Calcott Bethan Bell**	
Designated Safeguarding Lead	**Sam Clifton**	
Headteacher	**Graeme Wilson**	
PFSA	**Alison Parsons**	

Helping to create a pattern of regular attendance is the responsibility of parents, pupils, and all members of school staff.

To help focus on this, we will:

- submit a daily attendance return to the Department of Education, in line with the legal expectations placed on all schools,
- build strong relationships and collaborate with pupils and families,
- give parents/carers details on attendance in our newsletters,
- promote the benefits of high attendance,
- accurately maintain the school admission register,
- accurately maintain the school attendance register,
- have effective day to day processes in place to follow-up pupil absence,
- celebrate excellent attendance – termly certificates and prizes
- celebrate good or improving attendance,
- report to parents/carers regularly on their child's attendance and the impact on their progress,
- contact parents/carers if their child's attendance falls below the school's target for attendance.

3. Registration Times and Lateness

Poor punctuality is not acceptable and can lead to irregular school attendance patterns. Good timekeeping is a vital life skill which will help children as they progress through their school life and out into the wider world.

Frequent lateness can seriously disadvantage children and disrupt the learning of others:

If a pupil is late each day by…	…they will miss this many days of teaching…	…and this many lessons over a year
5 minutes	3	15
10 minutes	6	30
15 minutes	9	45
20 minutes	12	60
30 minutes	18	90

Pupils who arrive late disrupt lessons and miss vital information and enrichment opportunities. Research shows that arriving late is one of the lead causes in children experiencing stress, and feeling unsettled and embarrassed when they arrive in school.

The table below shows the key timings that all pupils are expected to adhere to:

8.40am	Gates open – pupils can start to arrive at school
8.45 am	Gates close. Morning registration starts
8.50 am	Morning registers are closed
9.05 am	Morning registration closes
1.15 pm	Afternoon registration starts
1.20 pm	Afternoon registers are taken
3.15 pm	End of the school day

Pupils arriving after 8.45am must go directly to the school office, then on to registration. If they arrive after the register has been taken, they will be marked as late with the L code.

Pupils arriving after 9.05am must go to the school office to sign in using the entry tablet and provide a reason for their lateness. This information will be recorded on their attendance record and **they will be marked as late with the L code.**

In line with statutory guidance, our registers will close at 9.05 am.

Pupils arriving after 9.05am must go to the school office to sign in using the entry tablet and provide a reason for their lateness. This information will be recorded on their attendance record and **they will be marked as late with the U code**. The U code shows that the pupil has attended school but is classed as an unauthorised absence for statistical purposes.

If a pupil is frequently marked as late with either the L code or the U code, we will contact their parent/carer to discuss the matter and identify any barriers that may require support.

If a pupil is regularly marked as late with the U code, we will follow the process for pupils with regular unauthorised absence. Support will be offered, where it is needed, but continued unauthorised absences may lead to the Local Authority putting in place legal sanctions.

Parents/carers are always encouraged to contact our team to discuss any concerns about lateness and how improvements can be achieved.

From time to time, members of our team will run a Late Gate, where pupils and parents arriving late to school will be greeted and their reasons for lateness discussed.

4. Understanding Types of Absence

Any absence affects the routine of a child's schooling and regular absence will seriously affect their learning journey and ability to progress. Any pupil's absence or late arrival disrupts teaching routines and so may affect the learning of others in the same class.

Ensuring a child's regular attendance at school is a parental responsibility and allowing absence from school, without a good reason, is an offence in law and may result in prosecution.

For all pupils, attendance is marked twice on every day the school is open to pupils: at the beginning of the morning and afternoon sessions. Every session that a pupil is absent must be classified by the school (not by the parent), as either **authorised** or **unauthorised**.

Parents/carers are required to provide information relating to all absences to ensure these decisions can be made accurately, and to ensure each child's register reflects their story and any barriers to attendance.

Authorised absences are morning or afternoon sessions away from school for a genuine reason such as illness, medical or dental appointments which unavoidably fall in school time, emergencies or other unavoidable cause. In certain cases, we may ask for medical evidence before we are able to make the decision to authorise an absence.

Unauthorised absences are those which the school does not consider reasonable or unavoidable, or for which permission has not been given. This type of absence can lead to the school referring to the Local Authority for penalty notices and/or legal proceedings.

Unauthorised absence includes, but is not limited to:

- parents/carers keeping children off school unnecessarily (e.g. because they had a late night or for non-infectious illness or injury that would not affect their ability to learn),
- absences that are not properly explained by the parent/carer,
- children who arrive at school after the close of registration are marked as late using a U code (this shows that they are in school for safeguarding purposes, but counts as an absence for that session),
- day trips or shopping trips,
- looking after other children or children going with siblings or parents to medical appointments,
- their own or family birthdays,
- holidays taken during term time that have not been authorised,
- any other leave of absence in term time that has not been agreed.

5. Persistent and Severe Absence

A pupil becomes a **persistent absentee** when they miss 10% or more schooling across the school year for any reason, whether absences are authorised or not.

Absence at this level will cause considerable damage to any pupil's education and we need the full support and co-operation of parents to resolve this. All pupils who have attendance levels of 90% or below are persistent absentees.

A pupil becomes **severely absent** when their attendance falls below 50%. Pupils within this group may find it more difficult to be in school or face bigger barriers to their regular attendance and, as such, are likely to need more intensive support.

An attendance level of…	…means a pupil will miss this many days…	…and this many lessons
100%	0	0
95%	10	50
90%	19	95
80%	39	195
50%	95	475

6. Absence Procedures

Parents/carers are expected to inform the school if their child is not – or will not be – in school for any reason. To do this, all parents should contact:

The school office on **01963 32132**

We monitor and review all pupil absence, and the reasons provided.

If a child is absent from school the parent must follow these procedures:

1. Ensure your parent/carer and emergency contact information is up to date on our system. You can inform us of any changes by contacting the school office on 01963 32132

2. Contact the school on the first day of absence before 9.00 am (the time we close our registers) providing your child's details and the reason for their absence.

   The school has an answer phone available to leave a message if nobody is available to take your call, or you may call into school personally and speak to the office staff. If you leave a voicemail to report your child's absence, you

may receive a call from the school to discuss the absence to ensure it is coded correctly on their register.

3. Contact the school on **every further day** of absence before 9.00 am providing your child's details and the reasons for their ongoing absence.

4. Minimise absence by ensuring your child returns to school as soon as possible. In some cases, your child may be well enough to come into school later in the day.

5. Provide any further information to support your child's absence if requested to by our team.

   We may request medical evidence if your child is having multiple periods of absence which are reported as being due to medical reasons. When deciding whether a child is too ill to attend school, both parents and school staff can consider the advice contained with NHS guidance on illness and school attendance.

If your child is absent, we will:

1. Telephone or text you on the first, and every subsequent day of absence, if you have failed to inform us of the reason for your child's absence.

2. If we are unable to contact you by telephone, we will telephone emergency contact numbers and send letters home. In the interests of safeguarding all our pupils, a home visit may also be conducted.

3. A referral will be made to Local Authority if no contact has been made with parents by the tenth consecutive day of absence (or sooner if deemed appropriate), and we are unable to verify your whereabouts. At this point your child will be a Child Missing from Education (CME).

If your child's absence continues, we will:

- send you letters outlining our concerns and expectations, and offering support,
- arrange a meeting with you to discuss any barriers and understand how we can overcome them,
- create a personalised plan, such as an attendance contract, to address any barriers to attendance and make clear each person's role in improving the attendance patterns of your child,
- provide additional support in school to improve attendance,
- offer signposting support to other agencies or services, if appropriate
- refer the matter to the Local Authority for further support or relevant legal sanctions if attendance deteriorates following the above actions.

7. Understanding Barriers to Regular Attendance

We have high expectations of all our pupils but also recognise that irregular school attendance is often an early indicator that a child needs additional support. While the most common cause of absence is illness, there can be underlying issues that are impacting a child's ability or willingness to attend regularly.

Any barriers preventing regular attendance need to be identified as quickly as possible and resolved through collaboration between the school, the parents, and the child. We will work with our pupils and their family to understand the root problem and provide any necessary support; including support form our staff and the Parent and Family Support Advisor (PFSA.)

Where needed, we will seek the support of outside agencies to support a child to get into school regularly. This may include services such as: school nursing, parent and family support advisors, Family Intervention Service. In some cases, it may be appropriate to work alongside Children's Social Care or specialist health services to understand and break down barriers.

Where outside agencies are supporting the family, you may be invited to attend a Team Around the Child (TAC) or Team Around the Family (TAF) meeting to consider what is working well and what needs to improve. An individual support plan will be agreed and subsequently reviewed, with school attendance playing a key role.

Some pupils face greater barriers to attendance than their peers. These can include pupils who suffer from long-term medical conditions or who have special educational needs and disabilities, or other complex needs or vulnerabilities. High expectations of attendance remain in place for all these pupils; however, we will work with families and pupils to support improved attendance whilst being mindful of the additional barriers faced. We will discuss reasonable adjustments and additional support from external partners, where appropriate.

In line with statutory guidance, schools must submit a sickness return to the Local Authority for all pupils who have missed or are likely to miss 15 or more school days (consecutive or cumulative) due to medical reasons or illness.

See Appendix A for the summary tables of responsibilities for school attendance.

We actively encourage all parents/carers to be proactive in seeking support for their child to ensure their regular attendance.

8. Safeguarding and Attendance

Wincanton Primary School will monitor trends and patterns of absence for all pupils as a part of our standard procedures.

However, we are aware that sudden or gradual changes in a pupil's attendance may indicate additional and sometime significant safeguarding issues, where absence may place pupils at additional risk.

In line with government guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education we will investigate and report any suspected safeguarding cases to the relevant authorities.

As part of our safeguarding duty and our standard procedures, we will inform the Local Authority and/or the Police of the details of any pupil who is absent from school when the school has made all reasonable enquiries and cannot establish their whereabouts and is concerned for the pupil's welfare and safety.

For further information, please see our safeguarding policy.

9. Working with the Local Authority

Parents, schools, governing bodies and the local authorities all have legal duties to ensure all children access a suitable, full-time education. This includes working together to support regular attendance. A list of these responsibilities is available in Appendix A of this document.

Wincanton Primary School works closely with Somerset Council to promote and support regular attendance, and to take the relevant action when needed:

- Regular attendance data sharing for all pupils in line with statutory guidance
- Regular attendance meetings with the Local Authority ensure we are reviewing our attendance data, processes, action taken when pupil attendance is irregular and identifying where support should be focused
- Requests for penalty notices, where a pupil's unauthorised absence meets the national threshold and the Somerset Penalty Notice Code of Conduct applies
- Requests for support from services across the Authority, including health services and Somerset Council
- Requests for attendance support, where our efforts to support a child's improved attendance have not been successful, or where we feel the use of legal interventions or other statutory support may be appropriate.

Parents/carers are expected and encouraged to work with the school and Local Authority to address any attendance concerns. They are also encouraged to actively engage with the support offered, aiming to resolve any problems together. This is usually successful.

If difficulties cannot be resolved in this way, the school should consider requesting formal attendance support or legal action.

We will always work with parents/carers and children to support regular attendance, but where this is not possible, Wincanton Primary School can request attendance support from the Local Authority without parental consent.

10. School Attendance and the Law

By law, all children of compulsory school age must receive an appropriate full-time education. All parents have a legal duty to ensure their child attends school regularly at the school at which they are registered.

New legislation was passed, The School Attendance (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2024 which introduced a National Framework in England.

10.1. Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of parents, schools, governing bodies and local authorities are laid out in the statutory guidance Working Together to Improve School Attendance, which is underpinned by the following legislation:

- The Education Act 1996
- The School Attendance (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2024
- The Children Act 1989
- The Education and Inspections Act 2006
- The Education (Penalty Notices) (England) Regulations 2007
- Keeping Children Safe in Education

A breakdown of these duties for is provided in Appendix A – Summary Table of Responsibilities.

Wincanton Primary School will work continuously with pupils, parents, the local authority and other partners to ensure we all continue to fulfil our statutory duties and support pupils as fully as possible.

10.2. Definition of Regular Attendance

In 2017, the Supreme Court ruled that the definition of regular school attendance is "in accordance with the rules prescribed by the school."

In 2024, paragraph 11 of Working Together to Improve School Attendance further clarifies the definition of regular attendance as follows:

> *A child must attend every day that the school is open, except in a small number of allowable circumstances such as being too ill to attend or being given permission for an absence in advance from the school.*

Wincanton Primary School expects all pupils to attend school every day that the school is open, except in a small number of allowable and unavoidable circumstances, as defined in Working Together to Improve School Attendance.

10.3. Definition of Parent

Under education law, a child's "parent" is defined differently than under family law. Section 576 of the Education Act 1996 states that a "parent", in relation to a child or young person, includes any person who is not a parent (from which can be inferred biological parent) but who has parental responsibility, or who has care of the child.

A person typically has care of a child or young person if they are the person with whom the child lives, either full or part-time and who looks after the child, irrespective of what their biological or legal relationship is with the child.

10.4. National Framework for Penalty Notices

Section 444 of the Education Act 1996 gives schools and local authorities the power to prosecute parents when they have failed to ensure the regular attendance of their child at their registered school. Penalty notices can be used to give parents the opportunity to discharge their liability for this offence without being prosecuted.

All schools are required to consider whether a penalty notice would be appropriate where a child's absence from school meets the national threshold, which is defined in Working Together to Improve School Attendance:

- Where a child has ten or more unauthorised sessions of absence (usually equivalent to five days) on their register in a rolling ten school week period, schools are required to consider whether a penalty notice would be an appropriate tool to improve their attendance.

- The sessions of unauthorised absence do not have to be consecutive and can be made up of a combination of unauthorised absence codes, including unauthorised lateness and unauthorised term-time holidays.

- The rolling ten school week period can span different school terms, different school years and different educational settings.

- Penalty notices can be issued to each parent individually, and in relation to each child whose absence has met the national threshold. Each penalty notice is for £160. In some cases, a reduced amount of £80 is payable if paid within 21 days.

- If a second penalty notice is issued within a three-year period, the reduced rate does not apply.

- A parent cannot be issued with more than two penalty notices in relation to a child within a three-year period. Where this happens, the Local Authority is required to consider alternative sanctions, which may include prosecution.

Penalty notices and other sanctions are used, where appropriate, to improve a child's attendance and to protect their legal right to a full-time, suitable education.

10.5. Term-Time Leave

All children have a legal right to suitable, full-time education. There is no entitlement for children to have time off from school during term-time for the purposes of a holiday, recreational or protest activity.

The Supreme Court has ruled that the definition of regular school attendance is "in accordance with the rules prescribed by the school."

The School Attendance (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2024 set out the statutory requirements for schools:

- all references to family holidays and extended leave have been removed, including the removal of the H code for approved leave,
- headteachers may not grant any leave of absence during term time unless there are "exceptional circumstances",
- headteachers do not have any discretion to authorise up to ten days of absence each academic year.

Wincanton Primary School expects all pupils to attend regularly. As such, any requests for term-time leave will be considered but only approved if the reasons and circumstances for that leave are exceptional and unavoidable. This decision rests with the headteacher.

All requests for term-time leave must be made in writing using the Term Time Leave request form on the school website or from the school office.

Any requests for leave that are not authorised will result in those absences being marked as unauthorised on the child's register.

Any leave taken during term-time without being requested will be unauthorised.

All unauthorised leave will be recorded on the child's register using the G code. Where those unauthorised absences hit the national threshold, Wincanton Primary School will normally submit a penalty notice request to the Local Authority. Penalty notices may be issued to any parent/carer that the school believes enabled their child to take the leave from school.

Term-time leave cannot be authorised retrospectively for any reason other than to correct an administrative error (e.g. where the holiday had been authorised by the headteacher but miscoded).

While it is not possible to provide a definitive list of exceptional circumstances, the following is a guide that Wincanton Primary School will use to make decisions based on the reasons for the request being made:

- the request is rare, or a one-off, significant, and unavoidable,
- the request is of unique and significant emotional, educational, or spiritual value to the child, which outweighs any loss of teaching time (as determined by the headteacher),
- the request is unavoidable, and could not be reasonably scheduled during school holidays, irrespective of who has planned or paid for the holiday or absence.

The headteacher may consult with other education settings or the Local Authority to decide whether specific circumstances are exceptional.

If a parent/carer reports their child as absent for reasons of illness (or otherwise) but there is reasonable evidence that those absences were for a holiday or recreational purposes, those absences may be unauthorised, and a penalty notice is likely to be requested if the national threshold is met.

In rare cases, requests for term-time leave may be authorised. When this happens, Wincanton Primary School will not provide any work for the child to complete during their absence.

10.6. Maintaining the School Admissions Register

The admission register (sometimes referred to as the school roll) must contain specific personal details of every pupil in the school along with the date of admission or re-admission to the school, information regarding parents and carers, and details of the school last attended.

The school will enter pupils on the admission register at the beginning of the first day on which the school has agreed with, or been notified by the parent, that the pupil will attend.

A pupil's name can only lawfully be deleted from the admission register if a reason set out in Regulation 8 of the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006, as amended, applies.

It is vital that the admission register is accurate and up to date. Therefore, we encourage parents to inform the school of any changes whenever they occur and ensure the admission register is amended as soon as possible.

10.7. Using Data to Improve Attendance

Any absence affects the pattern and rhythm of a child's education and regular absence may seriously affect their learning.

The Department for Education (DfE) defines persistent absence when they miss 10% or more schooling across the school year, for any reason.

Where a pupil misses 50% or more of their schooling, they are severely absent.

Wincanton Primary School will ensure that data is routinely monitored to identify emerging attendance issues and will seek to prevent any pupil becoming persistently or severely absent using a support-first approach. This will include:

- identifying the individual needs of pupils and barriers to attendance,
- working closely with pupils, their families and wider support services to remove barriers to attendance,
- a formalised approach in conjunction with the Local Authority and, where appropriate,
- consideration of statutory frameworks to protect pupils' right to education.

In line with statutory guidance, Wincanton Primary School will regularly monitor attendance data to ensure the following children and groups are identified and appropriately supported:

- Pupils at risk of being persistently absent (attendance is approaching 90%)
- Pupils that are persistently absent (attendance is below 90%)
- Pupils that are severely absent (attendance is below 50%)
- Pupils with lower attendance than their peers
- Pupils with SEND or medical conditions
- Pupils that have a social worker
- Pupils that are or have been a Child Looked After (CLA)
- Pupils that have missed more than 15 whole days of attendance

These groups align with the table of responsibilities in Appendix A.

All schools are also required to submit pupils' attendance data to the Local Authority and the DfE on a regular basis. This supports our collective efforts to understand attendance patterns and work together to improve school attendance.

Appendix A – Summary Table of Responsibilities

These following tables form part of the statutory guidance Working Together to Improve School Attendance.

Responsibilities for All Pupils			
Parents	**Schools**	**Governing bodies and Trustees**	**Local authorities**
Ensure their child attends every day the school is open except when a statutory reason applies. Notify the school as soon as possible when their child has to be unexpectedly absent (e.g. sickness). Only request leave of absence in exceptional circumstances and to do so in advance. Book any medical appointments around the school day where possible.	Have a clear school attendance policy on the school website which all staff, pupils and parents understand. Develop and maintain a whole-school culture that promotes the benefits of good attendance. Accurately complete admission and attendance registers. Have robust daily processes to follow up absence. Regularly monitor data to identify patterns and trends and understand which pupils and pupil cohorts to focus on. Have a dedicated senior leader with overall responsibility for championing and improving attendance.	Take an active role in attendance improvement, support their school(s) to prioritise attendance, and work together with leaders to set whole school cultures. Ensure school leaders fulfil expectations and statutory duties. Use data to understand patterns of attendance, compare with other local schools, identify areas of progress and where greater focus is needed. Ensure school staff receive training on attendance.	Have a strategic approach to improving attendance for the whole area and make is a key focus of all frontline council services. Have a School Attendance Support Team that works with all schools in their area to remove area-wide barriers to attendance. Provide each school with a named point of contact in the School Attendance Support Team who can support with queries and advice. Offer opportunities for all schools in the area to share effective practice.

Responsibilities for Pupils at Risk of Becoming Persistently Absent			
Parents	**Schools**	**Governing bodies and Trustees**	**Local authorities**
Work with the school and 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.	Proactively use data to identify pupils at risk of persistent absence. Work with each identified pupil and their parents to understand and address the reasons for absence, including any in-school barriers to attendance. Where out of school barriers are identified, signpost and support access to any required services in the first instance and act as a lead practitioner if attendance is the only issue and/or the local threshold for formal early help is not met. If the issue persists, take an active part in the multi-agency effort with the local authority and other partners. If a case meets the local threshold for formal early help/family support, this includes conducting the early help assessment and acting as the lead practitioner where all partners agree that the school is the best placed lead service. Where the lead practitioner is outside the school, continue to work with the local authority and partners.	Regularly review attendance data and help school leaders focus support on the pupils who need it.	Hold a regular conversation with every school to identify, discuss and signpost or provide access to services for pupils who are persistently absent, severely absent, or at risk or becoming so.

Responsibilities for Persistently Absence Pupils			
Parents	**Schools**	**Governing bodies and Trustees**	**Local authorities**
Work with the school and local authority to help them understand their child's	Continue support as for pupils at risk of becoming persistently absent and: Where absence become persistent, put additional targeted support in place	Regularly review attendance data and help school leaders focus support on the pupils who need it.	Continue support as for pupils at risk of becoming persistently absent and: Work jointly with the school to provide formal support options

Responsibilities for Persistently Absence Pupils			
Parents	**Schools**	**Governing bodies and Trustees**	**Local authorities**
barriers to attendance. Proactively engage with the formal support offered – including any parenting contract or voluntary early help plan to prevent the need for legal intervention.	to remove any barriers. Where necessary, this includes working with partners. Where there is a lack of engagement, hold more formal conversations with parents and be clear about the potential need for legal intervention in the future. Where support is not working, being engaged with or appropriate, work with the local authority on legal intervention. Where there are safeguarding concerns, intensify support through a referral to statutory children's social care.		including attendance contracts and education supervision orders. Where there are safeguarding concerns, ensure joint working between the school, children's social care services and other statutory safeguarding partners. Where support is not working, being engaged with or appropriate, enforce attendance through legal intervention (including prosecution as a last resort).

Responsibilities for Severely Absent Pupils			
Parents	**Schools**	**Governing bodies and Trustees**	**Local authorities**
Work with the school and local authority to help them understand their child's barriers to attendance. Proactively engage with the formal support offered – including any parenting contract or voluntary early help plan to prevent the need for legal intervention.	Continue support as for persistently absence pupils and: Agree a joint approach for all severely absent pupils with the local authority.	Regularly review attendance data and help school leaders focus support on the pupils who need it.	Continue support as for persistently absence pupils and: All services should make this group the top priority for support. This may include a whole family plan, consideration of an education, health and care plan, or alternative form of educational provision. Be especially conscious of any potential safeguarding issues, ensuring join working between the school, children's social care service and other statutory safeguarding partners. Where appropriate, this could include conducting a full children's social care assessment and building attendance into children in need and child protection plans.

Responsibilities for Cohorts with Lower Attendance than their Peers			
Parents	**Schools**	**Governing bodies and Trustees**	**Local authorities**
Not applicable.	Proactively use data to identify cohorts with, or at risk if, low attendance and develop strategies to support them. Work with other schools in the local area and the local authority to share effective practice where there are common barriers to attendance.	Regularly review attendance data and help school leaders focus support on the pupils who need it.	Track local attendance data to prioritise support and unblock area wide attendance barriers where they impact numerous schools.

Responsibilities for Pupils with Medical Conditions or SEND with Poor Attendance			
Parents	**Schools**	**Governing bodies and Trustees**	**Local authorities**
Work with the school and local authority to help them understand their child's	Maintain the same ambition for attendance and work with the pupils and parents to maximise attendance. Ensure join up with pastoral support and where required, put in place additional support and	Regularly review attendance data and help school leaders focus support on the pupils who need it.	Work closely with relevant services and partners, for example special educational needs, educational psychologists and mental health

Responsibilities for Pupils with Medical Conditions or SEND with Poor Attendance			
Parents	**Schools**	**Governing bodies and Trustees**	**Local authorities**
barriers to attendance. Proactively engage with the support offered.	adjustments, such as an individual healthcare plan and if applicable, ensuring the provision outlined in the pupil's EHCP is accessed. Consider additional support from wider services and external partners, making timely referrals. Regularly monitory data for such groups, including at board and governing body meetings and with local authorities.		services o ensure joined up support for families. Ensure suitable education, such as alternative provision, is arranged for children of compulsory school age who because of health reasons would not otherwise receive a suitable education.

Responsibilities for Pupils with a Social Worker			
Parents	**Schools**	**Governing bodies and Trustees**	**Local authorities**
Work with the school and local authority to help them understand their child's barriers to attendance. Proactively engage with the support offered.	Know who the pupils are who have, or who have had, a social worker are. Understand how the welfare, safeguarding, and child protection issues that they are experiencing, or have experienced, can have an impact on attendance – whilst maintaining a culture of high aspiration for the cohort. Provide additional academic support and make reasonable adjustments o help them, recognising that even when statutory social care intervention has ended, there can be lasting impact on children's educational outcomes. Work with the local authori8ty at a strategic and individual level, sharing data on attendance including, at an individual level, informing the pupil's social worker if there are any unexplained absences and if their name is to be deleted from the register.	Regularly review attendance data and help school leaders focus support on the pupils who need it.	Ensure all Children's Social Care practitioners understand the importance of good school attendance for pupil's educational progress, for their welfare and their wider development – and understand their role in improving it. Through the work of virtual school heads, they should: • Undertake systemic monitoring and data sharing of the attendance of children with a social worker in their area: developing and implementing targeted cohort level interventions to improve attendance. • Provide advice, challenge and training to schools on how to promote and secure good attendance for children with a social worker. • Develop whole system approaches, with social care, to support the attendance of children in need.

Responsibilities for Looked After and Previously Looked After Children			
Parents	**Schools**	**Governing bodies and Trustees**	**Local authorities**
Work with the school and local authority to help them understand their child's barriers to attendance – including the development of Personal Education Plans. Proactively engage with the support offered.	Have high expectations for the cohort – with expert support and leadership provided by the designated teacher for looked-after and previously looked-after pupils. Work in partnership with the local authority Virtual School Head to develop and deliver high quality Personal Education Plans for looked after children that support good attendance. Work directly with parents to develop good home-school links that support good attendance. For previously	Designate a member of staff to the responsibility for the promotion of the educational achievement of looked-after and previously looked-after pupils. Monitor and review attendance of the cohort and consider how school policies, including behaviour policies, are sensitive to their needs and support good attendance.	Promote the educational achievement of looked-after and previously looked-after children – doing everything possible to minimise disruption to education when a pupil enters care. (LA that looks after the child:) Appoint an expert Virtual School Head (VSH) that will: • Monitor, report on, and evaluate the education outcomes of looked after children, including their attendance, as if they attended a single school – wherever they live or are educated. • Ensure schools know when they have a pupils looked after by the local authority on their role and that information is shared with the school on issues that may impact on their attendance. • Ensure that all looked-after pupils have high quality, up to date, effective Personal Education Plans developed in partnership with schools,

Responsibilities for Looked After and Previously Looked After Children			
Parents	**Schools**	**Governing bodies and Trustees**	**Local authorities**
	looked-after pupils this could include discission on the use of Pupil Premium Plus funding managed by the school.		social workers and carers – including, where necessary, clear interventions and use of pupil premium plus. • Provide expert advice and information on the education of previously looked-after pupils to schools and parents – including their attendance.

Monitoring Attendance			
Parents	**Schools**	**Governing bodies and Trustees**	**Local authorities**
Schools regularly update parents on their child's attendance. (If parents feel the school and or local authority have not delivered what they are expected to they should discuss the case with the school and/or the local authority's attendance support team.)	The school's Senior Attendance Champion will ensure all school-based staff complete their attendance responsibilities in line with the school's policies and procedures. The governing board or academy trust will hold the headteacher or executive leadership to account for their delegated responsibilities and for compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements. They will review progress and provide challenge when required. The board will help school leaders focus improvement efforts on the individual pupils or cohorts who need it and ensure that school staff receive adequate training on attendance. Ofsted will expect schools to do all they reasonably can to achieve the highest possible attendance as part of the behaviour and attitudes judgement. This includes, where attendance is not consistently at or above what could reasonably be expected, that schools have a strong understanding of the causes of absence (particularly for persistent and severe absence) and a clear strategy in place that takes account of those causes to improve attendance for all pupils.	DfE Regions Group considers multi-academy trusts' efforts on attendance as part of decision making. Ofsted considers governing bodies' efforts as part of inspections.	DfE Regions Group monitors local authority efforts as part of regular interaction. Ofsted may consider the local area partnership's approach to improving attendance of children and young people with SEND as part of the SEND Area Inspection, and the local authority's approach to improving attendance for children with a social worker through inspecting local authority children's services. Ultimately, in cases where a local authority has not met expectations or statutory duties, the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman or the Secretary of State can consider a complaint.

Appendix B – The Support-First Approach to Attendance

We have high aspirations for all our pupils. Where there are barriers to attendance, we will work with pupils, their families and other support services to ensure support is available to improve attendance. Where this support is not engaged with or fails, we will work with the Local Authority to consider formalised support and the appropriate use of statutory frameworks, including prosecution, to improve attendance.

This support-first framework forms part of the statutory guidance to support good school attendance.

EXPECT	Aspire to high standards of attendance for all pupils and parents and build a culture where all can, and want to, be in school ready to learn by prioritising attendance improvement across the school.
MONITOR	Rigorously use attendance data to identify patterns or poor attendance (at individual and cohort level) as soon as possible so all parties can work together to resolve them before they become entrenched.
LISTEN AND UNDERSTAND	When a pattern is spotted, discuss with pupils and parents to listen and understand barriers to attendance and agree how all partners can work together to resolve them.
FACILITATE SUPPORT	Remove barriers in school and help pupils and parents to access the support they need to overcome the barriers outside school. This might include an early help or whole family plan where absence is a symptom of wider issues.
FORMALISE SUPPORT	Where absence persists and voluntary support is not working or being engaged with, partners should work together to explain the consequences clearly and ensure support is also in place to enable families to respond. Depending on the circumstances this may include formalising support through a parenting contract of education supervision order.
ENFORCE	Where all other avenues have been exhausted and support is not working or being engaged with, enforce attendance through statutory intervention or prosecution to protect the child's right to education.

Appendix C – Information for Parents About Penalty Notices

Information for Parents about Penalty Notices for Unauthorised Absence from School

Following the introduction of the new National Framework for Penalty Notices, the following changes will come into force for Penalty Notices issued for unauthorised absences recorded after 19 August 2024. This information refers to penalty notices that are considered for irregular attendance and unauthorised term-time leave.

All penalty notices are issued within the Somerset Penalty Notice Code of Conduct.

Who can be fined?

Penalty Notices can be issued to each parent/carer of each child whose unauthorised absence meets the national threshold.

For example, in a family with two parents and three children taking unauthorised term-time leave, each parent could receive a penalty notice for each child absent from school, resulting in six penalty notices being issued.

The National Threshold

Schools are required to consider whether a penalty notice is appropriate when a child has 10 sessions of unauthorised absence within a rolling 10 school week period. 10 sessions would typically be the equivalent of five days.

These sessions do not have to be consecutive and can be a combination of any unauthorised absence codes (G, O, N or U).

The rolling ten school week period can span terms, school years and schools.

The First Offence

The first time a parent is issued with a penalty notice in relation to a child's absence, they will be able to pay the reduced amount of £80 if they pay within 21 days, otherwise the full amount of £160 is payable within 28 days.

The Second Offence

If a parent is issued with a second penalty notice within three years the amount payable will be £160 within 28 days. The reduced amount will not be available.

The Third Offence

If a parent becomes eligible for a third (or more) penalty notice within three years of the first being issued, a penalty notice can not be issued and the Local Authority will consider other measures to address attendance concerns. This may include prosecution, which could result in a fine of up to £2,500 and the parent having a criminal record. If convicted, the offence will also show on any future DBS checks.

Not Paying a Penalty Notice

Penalty notices are only issued to parents when they have committed the offence of failing to ensure their child's regular attendance at school.

A penalty notice gives the parent the chance to write the offence off without needing to go to court.

It is not an offence not to pay a penalty notice, but the Local Authority may then prosecute the parent for the original offence.

The Law

Penalty notices are issued in line with Section 444 of the Education Act 1996 when a parent has failed to ensure their child's regular attendance at school.

Penalty notices can only be issued when:

- ✓ A child's absence meets the national threshold
- ✓ Support has been attempted (if appropriate)
- ✓ Issuing a penalty notice is compliant with the Somerset Penalty Notice Code of Conduct

Appendix D – Additional Resources to Support Attendance

Guidance for Parents on School Attendance

Here, the Children's Commissioner provides information and resources to support parents with school attendance and school applications.

Visit the guidance for parents on school attendance website.

Is my Child too ill for School?

This website supports parents to understand whether their child is too unwell to go to school, including things to look out for, basic health advice and links to further information.

Visit Is my Child too ill for School on the NHS website.

Supporting Absence as a Result of Illness

This document outlines how you can work with schools and other agencies to support a child that is absent due to illness.

Open this PDF document on the Children's Commissioner website.

Somerset Early Help Assessment

This document can – and should – be used to support children and families experiencing significant barriers to attendance.

Open this Word document on the Professional Choices website.

Working Together to Improve School Attendance

This statutory guidance outlines how parents, schools and local authorities should work together to support children and their families.

Open this PDF document on the Department for Education website.

Emotionally Based School Avoidance

This website provides support, training and advice for parents whose children are experiencing emotionally based school avoidance.

Visit the Somerset website for Emotionally Based School Avoidance

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Connect Somerset

The Connect Somerset partnership provides a huge amount of information about the support available in your community and how to access it.

Visit the Connect Somerset website for local support and information.

Appendix E – Attendance Codes and Definitions

The table below shows all attendance and absence codes available to schools as of September 2024. All schools are required to mark every child's register twice a day using the appropriate code.

New codes have been introduced for September 2024, most notably the updated C1 and C2 codes, codes Y1 to Y7 and the K code.

✓ = Yes ✗ = No – = Not applicable (codes that do not count towards a child's attendance)

Code	Definition	Present	Authorised
/	Present (morning session)	✓	✓
\	Present (afternoon session)	✓	✓
B	Attending any other approved educational activity	✓	✓
C	Leave of absence for exceptional circumstance	✗	✓
C1	Leave of absence for the purpose of participating in a regulated performance or undertaking regulated employment abroad	✗	✓
C2	Leave of absence for a compulsory school age pupil subject to a part-time timetable	✗	✓
D	Dual registered at another school	–	–
E	Suspended or permanently excluded and no alternative provision made	✗	✓
G	Holiday not granted by the school	✗	✗
I	Illness	✗	✓
J1	Leave of absence for the purpose of attending an interview for employment or for admission to another educational institution	✗	✓
K	Attending education provision arranged by the local authority	✓	✓
L	Late arrival before the register is closed	✓	✓
M	Leave of absence for the purpose of attending a medical or dental appointment	✗	✓
N	Reason for absence not yet established	✗	✗
O	Absent in other or unknown circumstances	✗	✗
P	Participating in a sporting activity	✓	✓
Q	Unable to attend the school because of a lack of access arrangements	–	–
R	Religious Observance	✗	✓
S	Leave of absence for the purpose of studying for a public examination	✗	✓
T	Parent travelling for occupational purposes	✗	✓
U	Arrived in school after registration closed	✗	✗

Code	Definition	Present	Authorised
V	Attending an educational visit or trip	✓	✓
W	Attending work experience	✓	✓
X	Non-compulsory school age pupil not required to attend school	–	–
Y1	Unable to attend due to transport normally provided not being available	–	–
Y2	Unable to attend due to widespread disruption to travel	–	–
Y3	Unable to attend due to part of the school premises being closed	–	–
Y4	Unable to attend due to the whole school site being unexpectedly closed	–	–
Y5	Unable to attend as pupil is in criminal justice detention	–	–
Y6	Unable to attend in accordance with public health guidance or law	–	–
Y7	Unable to attend because of any other unavoidable cause	–	–
Z	Prospective pupil not on admission register	–	–
#	Planned whole school closure (e.g. school holidays, INSET days)	–	–

Deleted Codes

From September 2024 the following codes are no longer available and must not be used:

- H code – all authorised term-time must now be coded with the C code
- J code – replaced by J1
- Y code – replaced by Y1 to Y7

Use of the B Code

The Department for Education has clarified that the B code can only be used when a pupil is taking part in an approved educational activity and that they are physically supervised by an adult considered by the school to have the appropriate skills, training and knowledge. It cannot be used for remote learning, even if supervised by a parent.

Use of the Q Code

The Q code can only be used when a child is unable to attend because the local authority is responsible for arranging school transport and this has not yet been set up. Where local authority transport has been set up but fails (e.g. a taxi does not arrive or the bus breaks down), the Y1 code must be used.

1st September 2024