## Cupernham Infant School

"Together We Care, We Learn and We Achieve"


## Attendance policy

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## 1. Aims

At Cupernham Infant School we believe that for a child to reach their full educational achievement a high level of school attendance is essential.

We are committed to providing an education of the highest quality and work together to secure this for all our children. We endeavour to provide an environment where all children feel valued and welcome. Parents and children play a part in making our school successful. Every child has a right to access the education to which he/she is entitled. Parents and teachers share the responsibility for supporting and promoting excellent school attendance and punctuality for all.

We are committed to meeting our obligation with regards to school attendance through our wholeschool culture and ethos that values good attendance, including:
> Promoting good attendance
>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. Please also refer to our Attendance Information on our website.

### 1.1 Understanding types of absence:

Children are expected to attend school every day for the entire duration of the academic year, unless there is an exceptional reason for the absence.

There are two main categories of absences:

- Authorised absence: is when the school has accepted the explanation offered as satisfactory justification for the absence or given approval in advance for such an absence. If no explanation is received, absences cannot be authorized.
- Unauthorised absence: is when the school has not received a reason for absence or has not approved a child's leave absence from school after a parent's request. This includes:
$>$ parents giving their children permission to be off school unnecessarily, such as for shopping, birthdays, to look after siblings
$>$ truancy before or during the school day
$>$ absences which have not been explained.

A school can, if needed, change an authorised absence to an unauthorised absence and vice versa if new information is presented. Any changes will be communicated to parents/carers. An example of this would be where a parent states a child is unwell but on return to school there is evidence they have been on holiday.

## 2. Legislation and guidance

This policy meets the requirements of the working together to improve school attendance from the Department for Education (DfE), and refers to the DfE's statutory guidance on school attendance parental responsibility measures. These documents are drawn from the following legislation setting 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
This policy also refers to the DfE's guidance on the school census, which explains the persistent absence threshold.

## 3. Roles and responsibilities

### 3.1 The governing board

The governing board is responsible for:
>Promoting the importance of school attendance across the school's policies and ethos
> Making sure school leaders fulfil expectations and statutory duties
> Regularly reviewing and challenging attendance data
>Monitoring attendance figures for the whole school
> Making sure staff receive adequate training on attendance
> Holding the Headteacher to account for the implementation of this policy

### 3.2 The Headteacher

The Headteacher is responsible for:
> Implementation of this policy at the school
> Monitoring school-level absence data and reporting it to governors
>Supporting staff with monitoring the attendance of individual pupils
> Monitoring the impact of any implemented attendance strategies
> Issuing fixed-penalty notices, where necessary

### 3.3 The designated senior leader responsible for attendance

The designated senior leader is responsible for:
>Leading attendance across the school
> Offering a clear vision for attendance improvement
>Evaluating and monitoring expectations and processes
> Having an oversight of data analysis
> Devising specific strategies to address areas of poor attendance identified through data
>Arranging calls and meetings with parents to discuss attendance issues
> Delivering targeted intervention and support to pupils and families
The designated senior leader responsible for attendance is Mr. Duncan Wells and can be contacted via the school office on 01794514494 or adminoffice@cupernham-inf.hants.sch.uk

### 3.4 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 Child \& Family Support Worker to tackle persistent absence
- Advising the Headteacher (authorised by the Headteacher) when to issue fixed-penalty notices

The Attendance Officer is Mrs. Helen Fennell and can be contacted via telephone 01794514494 or by email at adminoffice@cupernham-inf.hants.sch.uk

### 3.5 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 at both morning and afternoon registrations.
- Communicate any concerns or underlying problems that may account for a child's absence on CPOMs
- Talk to parents about any concerns e.g. late arrivals or unauthorised absenteeism.


### 3.6 School 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
> Transfer calls from parents to the Headteacher, SLT or Child and Family Support Worker in order to provide them with more detailed support on attendance

### 3.7 Parents/carers

Parents/carers are expected to:
> Make sure their child attends everyday on time
>Call the school to report their child's absence before 9.30am 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

### 3.8 Pupils

Pupils are expected to:
> Attend school every day the school is open, on time.

## 4. Recording attendance

### 4.1 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 and at the start of the second session. 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 - DfE attendance codes.)

## We will also record:

> Whether the absence is authorised or not
>The nature of the activity if a pupil is attending an approved educational activity
$>$ The nature of circumstances where a pupil is unable to attend due to exceptional circumstances

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 9am on each school day.
The register for the first session will be taken at 9am and will be kept open until 9.10am. The register for the second session will be taken at 1.00 pm and will be kept open until 1.10 pm .

### 4.2 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 as soon as practically possible by calling the school admin staff (see also section 7).

08:50 The classroom doors open and the school day begins.
09:00 Classroom doors close and the school day starts. The register is taken. Any children arriving after this time will need to go through the school office and will receive a Late mark (before registers closed) on their attendance record.
09:11 Children arriving after this time will receive a Late mark (after registers closed) on their attendance record. This is an unauthorised absence (U)
09:30 If a child is not in school and there has not been any contact from parents to explain the absence, the office will telephone or send a text message asking for parents to inform us.
10:00 If staff have been unable to speak to parents to verify the child's welfare, the Headteacher, Attendance Officer and/or Child \& Family Support Worker will be notified and if necessary visit the family home to satisfy themselves 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.

### 4.3 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.

### 4.4 Lateness and punctuality

It is important to be on time at the start of the morning and afternoon school sessions and to lessons. The start of school/lessons are used to give out instructions or organise work If your child is late they can miss work, time with their class teacher getting vital information, cause disruption to the lesson for others, and can be embarrassing leading to possible further absence.

## A pupil who arrives late:

>Before the register has closed will be marked as late, using the appropriate code
>After the register has closed will be marked as absent, using the appropriate code
> The school day begins at 9.00am and all pupils are expected to be in school at the time. Morning registration is at 9.00am and it closes at 9.10am
> All lateness is recorded daily. This information will be required by the courts, should a prosecution for nonattendance or lateness be necessary.
> Arrival after the close of registration will be marked as unauthorised absence code ' $U$ ' in line with county and Department for Education (DfE) guidance. This mark shows them to be on site, but is legally recorded as an absence
> If a pupil is late due to a medical appointment, they will receive an authorised absence coded ' M '. Please be advised that where possible doctors and dentists appointments are to be made outside of school hours or during the school holidays
> If a child has L- (late) marks 3 times in one week/4 times in two weeks/or a regular pattern of lateness every week for a month, a letter will be sent to the parents asking them either to come into school if there is a difficulty causing lateness to ensure that punctuality is maintained

### 4.5 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 contact the police.
>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
>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 other agencies.

### 4.6 Reporting to parents/carers

All unauthorised absences will be noted on the child's school record and annual report to parents. Where absence levels fall below $90 \%$, the school will write to parents, every term, to inform them of their child's level of absence and the consequence of missing so much school.

If lateness persists, parents, guardians or carers will be invited to attend a meeting with the Headteacher, class teacher and for the Child \& Family Support Worker to discuss the problem and support offered. If support is not appropriate or is declined and a child has 10 or more sessions of
unauthorised absence due to lateness recorded in any 10-week period the school or the Hampshire County Council will be required to issue parents with a penalty notice in accordance with Hampshire's Code of Conduct for issuing penalty notices for non-attendance.

The school will regularly inform parents about their child's attendance and absence levels every term.

The following attendance levels may also trigger further action.
a) Parents, guardians or carers of pupils who have patterns of lateness will be contacted to discuss the importance of good time keeping and how this might be achieved. If lateness persists, parents, guardians or carers will be invited to attend the school and discuss the problem and support will be offered.
b) When attendance falls below $90 \%$ at the end of the Autumn first half and second half term, parents are informed of their child's high levels of absence. If attendance falls below $85 \%$ during the rest of the academic year, parents are informed at the end of each half term.
c) When attendance falls below $85 \%$, parents are contacted and any potential barriers to attendance are discussed, targets will be set and an Early Help Hub referral could be considered.
d) When unauthorised absences exceed 10 sessions within a period of 100 sessions, an application for a fixed penalty will be considered.

## 5. Authorised and unauthorised absence

### 5.1 Approval for term-time absence

The headteacher will only grant a leave of absence to a pupil during term time if they consider there to be '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.

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

Any request should be submitted as soon as it is anticipated and, where possible, at least three weeks before the absence, and in accordance with any leave of absence request form, accessible via the school office or on our website under attendance. The headteacher may require evidence to support any request for leave of absence.

Valid reasons for authorised absence include:
> 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 parents belong. If necessary, the school will seek advice from the parents' religious body to confirm whether the day is set apart
> Traveller pupils 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

Examples of exceptional circumstances might include:

- A reasonable period of absence to allow a child to attend the wedding of a family member. For example, if a wedding is on a Friday, this might include time off school the day before to enable the family to make travel arrangements. If the wedding is abroad, the absence would not, however, include a two week holiday!
- A reasonable period of absence in order to attend a family funeral
- Absence to attend an examination or take part in an exceptional sporting event
- Absence for the purpose of a family holiday when, through work commitments, a family is unable to take a holiday within any of the school holiday breaks across the year. In such cases, the family should be able to provide written evidence from their employer. Whilst it is understandably frustrating that holidays outside school holiday times are much cheaper, this cannot be treated as an exceptional reason.


### 5.2 Legal sanctions

In Education law, parents/carers are committing an offence if they fail to ensure the regular attendance of their child of compulsory school age at the school at which the child is registered, unless the absence has been authorised by the school.
Legal measures will only be considered through a referral to Hampshire's Attendance Legal Panels where: Hampshire Schools and Hampshire County Council will use the full range of legal measures to secure good attendance. Legal measures will only be considered through a referral to Hampshire's Attendance Legal Panels where:

1. The child or family do not require the support from any agency to improve the attendance
2. The child has 10 or more sessions of unauthorised absence and parents are complicit in the child's absence.

The following legal measures are for pupils of compulsory school age who are registered at a school:

- Parenting contracts set at Education Planning Meetings
- Parenting orders
- Penalty notices
- Education Supervision Orders
- Prosecution

Legal Measures for absence maybe taken when the headteacher has declined parent/carers request for leave of absence where a pupil has unauthorised absence due to either:

1. non-approval of a parent/carer's request for leave of absence or
2. a holiday that has been taken without permission and the unauthorised absence is for 10 or more sessions ( 5 days) in any 100 possible school sessions then a penalty notice for non-attendance will be issued

Where a child has unauthorised absence, the school must enforce Hampshire's Code of Conduct for issuing Penalty Notices or follow its guidance on other Legal Measures for Non-Attendance. The Code of Conduct is a statutory document that ensures that powers for legal sanctions are applied consistently and fairly across all schools and their families within the authority.

A copy is available from http://www3.hants.gov.uk/education/hias/learning-behaviour-attendance/attendanceguidanceforparents/possible-penalties.htm

Parents and Carers will be warned of the likelihood of a penalty notice being issued either for unauthorised absence either via a letter, through the leave of absence request form, or through the school's attendance policy and website. The penalty notice is a fine that is issued to each parent/carer who condoned (or was responsible for the child) during the period of unauthorised absence for which the fine has been issued.

Currently, if a child has high levels of unauthorised absences, parents can be issued with a fixed penalty notice, which is a $£ 60$ fine per parent. Further unauthorised absences can then result in the case being taken to court by the local authority.

## 6. Strategies for promoting attendance

## My child is trying to avoid coming to School.

## What should I do?

Children are sometimes reluctant to attend school. Any problems with regular attendance are best sorted out between the school, the parents and the child.

If a child is reluctant to attend, it is better to not cover up their absence or to give in to pressure to excuse them from attending. This gives the impression that attendance does not matter and may make things worse.

In this situation please contact your child's class teacher immediately and openly discuss your worries. Your child could be avoiding school for a number of reasons - difficulties with schoolwork, bullying, friendship problems, family difficulties. It is important that we identify the reason for your child's reluctance to attend school and work together to tackle the problem. In some cases, you may find it helpful to discuss the circumstances of your child's difficulties with another professional and the school can support you, in signposting you to the right people.

## What can I do to encourage my child to attend School?

- Make sure your child gets enough sleep and gets up in plenty of time each morning. Establish a morning routine that works for your family
- Ensure that he/she leaves home in the correct clothes and properly equipped. Show your child, by your interest, that you value his / her education.
- Be interested in what your child is doing in school, chat to them about the things they have learnt, what friends they have made and even what they had for lunch


## 7. Attendance monitoring

### 7.1 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

### 7.2 Analysing attendance

The school will:
> Analyse attendance and absence data regularly to identify pupils or cohorts that need additional support with their attendance, and use this analysis to provide targeted support to these pupils and their families
> Look at historic and emerging patterns of attendance and absence, and then develop strategies to address these patterns

### 7.3 Using data to improve attendance

The school will:
> Provide regular attendance reports to class teachers, and other school leaders, to facilitate discussions with pupils and families
>Use data to monitor and evaluate the impact of any interventions put in place in order to modify them and inform future strategies

### 7.4 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 find 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 are persistently or severely absent, to discuss attendance and engagement at school
> Provide access to wider support services to remove the barriers to attendance

## 8. Monitoring arrangements

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

## 9. Links with other policies

This policy links to the following policies:

# Child Protection and Safeguarding policy 

> Behaviour Policy
>Special Educational Needs
> Admissions Policy

## Appendix 1: attendance codes

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

| Code | Definition | Present (am) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| / | Present (pm) | Pupil is present at morning registration |
| L | Late arrival | Pupesent at afternoon registration |
| B | Off-site educational activity | Pupil is at a supervised off-site educational activity <br> approved by the school |
| D | Dual registered | Pupil is attending a session at another setting where <br> they are also registered |
| J | Interview | Pupil has an interview with a prospective <br> employer/educational establishment |
| P | Sporting activity | Pupil is participating in a supervised sporting activity |
| approved by the school |  |  |


| Code Authorised absence |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C | Definition | Scenario |  |
| E | Exthorised leave of absence | Pupil has been granted a leave of absence due to <br> exceptional circumstances |  |
| H | Authorised holiday | Pupil has been excluded but no alternative provision <br> has been made |  |
| I | Illness | Pupil has been allowed to go on holiday due to <br> exceptional circumstances |  |
| M | Medical/dental appointment | School has been notified that a pupil will be absent <br> due to illness |  |
| R | Religious observance | Pupil is at a medical or dental appointment |  |
| S | Study leave | Pupil is taking part in a day of religious observance |  |
| T | Gypsy, Roma and traveller absence | Pupil from a traveller community is travelling, as is on study leave during their public <br> agreed with the school |  |
| examinations |  |  |  |


| Code | Definition | Scenario |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{X}$ | Not required to be in school | Pupil of non-compulsory school age is not required to <br> attend |
| $\mathbf{Y}$ | Unable to attend due to exceptional <br> circumstances | School site is closed, there is disruption to travel as a <br> result of a local/national emergency, or pupil is in <br> custody |
| Z Pupil not on admission register | Register set up but pupil has not yet joined the school |  |
| \# | Planned school closure | Whole or partial school closure due to half-term/bank <br> holiday/INSET day |

