

Statutory Policy:	Policy provided centrally for adoption by schools with minimal amendment to the core text. Changes are allowed to the text where indicated
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Attendance Policy

Approved by:	EQSI
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Next review date:	July 2025

Adopted by school:	Christopher Rawlins CE Primary School
Date:	September 2024

At Christopher Rawlins we are a school community rooted in love, where we make wise choices about our learning, and have the confidence to do the right thing for ourselves and others.

Our vision has its foundation in Paul's prayer for the Christian community in Ephesus, focused on Ephesians Chapter 3 verse 17:

“Stand firm and be deeply rooted in love”

Contents

Introduction	3
Legislation and Guidance	4
Definitions	4
Consistency of Treatment and Fairness.....	4
Monitoring and Evaluation	4
Date of Review	4
Roles and Responsibilities.....	5
The Board of Trustees of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust	5
The Local Governing Body	5
The headteacher.....	6
The designated senior leader responsible for attendance.....	6
Class teachers	6
School office staff.....	6
Parents / carers	7
Pupils.....	7
Recording Attendance	7
Attendance register	7
Unplanned absence.....	8
Planned absence.....	8
Lateness and punctuality.....	9
How we manage time keeping:	9
Following up unexplained absence.....	9
Reporting to parents	10
Authorised and unauthorised absence	10
Approval for term-time absence – Exceptional Leave	11
Sanctions	12
Penalty notices	12
Strategies for promoting attendance	13
Supporting pupils who are absent or returning to school	14
Pupils absent due to complex barriers to attendance	14
Pupils absent due to mental or physical ill health or SEND	14
Pupils returning to school after a lengthy or unavoidable period of absence	14
Attendance monitoring	14
Monitoring attendance.....	14
Analysing attendance	15
Using data to improve attendance	15
Reducing persistent and severe absence.....	15
The County Attendance Team:	16
Those people responsible for attendance matters in this school are:.....	17
Summary:	17
Appendix 1 : attendance codes	18

Introduction

This is a successful school and your child plays their part in making it so. We aim for an environment which enables and encourages all members of the community to reach out for excellence. We believe that for children to gain the greatest benefit from their education it is vital that they attend regularly and that children should be at school, on time, every day the school is open unless the reason for the absence is unavoidable.

There are times when we need to contact parents about lots of things, including absence, so we need to always have your current contact numbers and email addresses. Help us to help you and your child by making sure we always have an up-to-date number and email address – if we don't then something important may be missed. There will be regular checks on contact details throughout the year. Please ensure we have both parents and at least a third emergency contact person's contact details.

Why regular attendance is so important:

Any absence affects the pattern of a child's schooling and regular absence will seriously affect their learning. Any pupil's absence disrupts teaching routines so may affect the learning of others in the same class. Children are best safeguarded from exploitation and other risks in the wider community by attending school regularly where they are supervised by qualified and caring professionals.

Ensuring a child's regular attendance at school is the legal responsibility of parents and registered carers and permitting absence from school without a good reason creates an offence in law and may result in prosecution.

It is very important therefore that parents and registered carers make sure that the children they are responsible for attend school regularly and this guidance sets out how together we will achieve this.

We are committed to meeting our obligation with regards to school attendance through a culture and ethos that values good attendance, including:

- Attendance is everybody's responsibility
- Promoting good attendance. The school's attendance target is 96%, good attendance is 95% and above
- 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 where applicable

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 \(and 2010, 2011, 2013, and 2016 amendments\)](#)

[The School Attendance \(Pupil Registration\) \(England\) Regulations 2024](#)

[The Education \(Penalty Notices\) \(England\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2013 and the 2024 amendment](#)

It also refers to:

[School census guidance](#)

[Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)

[Mental health issues affecting a pupil's attendance: guidance for schools](#)

[Term time absence for Service children - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Definitions

Where the term “relevant body” has been used within this policy guidance, this means the Board of Trustees of ODST. The relevant body has chosen to delegate some of its functions to Local Governing Bodies (LGBs) as set out in this procedure.

Unless indicated otherwise, all references to “school” include both schools and academies.

Unless indicated otherwise, all references to “teacher” include the Headteacher, Executive Headteacher or Head of School.

Unless indicated otherwise, all references to ‘staff’ include both teaching and support staff.

Consistency of Treatment and Fairness

The relevant body is committed to ensuring consistency of treatment and fairness and will abide by all relevant employment and equality legislation.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Any feedback or concerns from ODST schools regarding this policy guidance will be reported back in the first instance to the ODST Education, Quality, Standards and Impact (EQSI) Committee.

Date of Review

The procedure will be reviewed as required by the Education, Quality, Standards and Impact (EQSI) Committee of the Board of Trustees of ODST to take account of any revised guidance, legislative changes and / or national policy development.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Board of Trustees of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust

The Board of Trustees is responsible for:

- Promoting a culture that sets high expectations for attendance across all ODST schools
- Supporting schools to prioritise attendance
- Ensuring that school leaders are able to fulfill high expectations and statutory duties
- Regularly reviewing attendance data from across the Trust and directing school improvement resource to help school leaders focus support on the pupils who need it

The Local Governing Body

The Local Governing Body 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
 - Sharing effective practice on attendance management and improvement across schools
 - Holding the headteacher to account for the implementation of this policy

The headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for:

- The 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, and/or authorising School Business Manager to be able to do so
- 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
- 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 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
- Having a strong grasp of absence data and oversight of absence data analysis
- Regularly monitoring and evaluating progress in attendance
- Establishing and maintaining effective systems for tackling absence, and making sure they are followed by all staff
- Liaising with pupils, parents/carers and external agencies, where needed
- Building close and productive relationships with parents to discuss and tackle attendance issues
- Creating intervention or reintegration plans in partnership with pupils and their parents/carers
- Delivering targeted intervention and support to pupils and families
- The designated senior leader responsible for attendance is Lauren Murrey Headteacher, and can be contacted via 01295 810497 or office.3453@christopher-rawlins.oxon.sch.uk

Class teachers

Class teachers are responsible for recording attendance for both morning and afternoon sessions on a daily basis, using the correct codes (see Appendix 1), and submitting this information to the school office the same day.

School office staff

School office staff will:

- Take calls from parents and registered carers about absence on a day-to-day basis and record it on the school system
- Transfer calls from parents/carers to the where appropriate, in order to provide them with more detailed support on attendance

Parents / carers

Where this policy refers to a parent, it refers to the adult the school and/or local authority decides is most appropriate to work with, including:

- All natural parents, whether they are married or not
- All those who have parental responsibility for a child or young person
- Those who have day-to-day responsibility for the child (i.e. lives with and looks after them)

Parents are expected to:

- Make sure their child attends every day on time
- Call the school to report their child's absence before 8:30am 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 one emergency contact number for their child
- Ensure that, where possible, appointments for their child are made outside of the school day
- Keep to any attendance contracts that they make with the school and/or local authority
- Seek support, where necessary, for maintaining good attendance, by contacting Lauren Murrey, Headteacher who can be contacted via the School Office. [name/role, pastoral lead or family liaison officer], who can be contacted via [telephone number and/or email address]

Pupils

Pupils are expected to:

Attend school every day on time

Recording Attendance

Attendance register

We will take our attendance register at the start of the first session of each school day and once during the second session. It will mark, using the appropriate national attendance and absence codes from the School Attendance (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2024, 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

We will also record:

For pupils of compulsory school age, 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 6 years after the date on which the entry was made.

The school day starts at 8:45 and ends at 3:15pm.

Pupils must arrive in school by 8:45 on each school day.

The register for the first session will be taken at 8:45 and will be kept open until 9:00. The register for the second session will be taken at 12:30 (KS1) and 1:15pm (KS2) and will be kept open until 12:35 (KS1) and 1:20 (KS2)

Unplanned absence

The pupil's parent must notify the school of the reason for the absence on the first day of an unplanned absence by 8:30 or as soon as practically possible, by calling the school office administrator, who can be contacted via 01295 810497 or reception@christopher-rawlins.oxon.sch.uk Please be honest about the reason for absence.

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

Where the absence is longer than 5 days, or there are doubts about the authenticity of the illness, the school will ask for 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 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 notifies the school in advance of the appointment. ***However, we encourage parents 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.***

If parents need to request leaves of absence for exceptional circumstances these then need to be addressed to Mrs L Murrey, Headteacher and emailed to the school office reception@christopher-rawlins.oxon.sch.uk

The pupil's parent 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

Poor punctuality impacts your child. If your child misses the start of the day they can miss work and do not spend time with their class teacher getting vital information and news for the day. Late arriving pupils also disrupt lessons, it can be embarrassing for the child and can also encourage absence.

A pupil who arrives late:

- o Before the register has closed will be marked as late, using the appropriate code
- o After the register has closed will be marked as absent, using the appropriate code

How we manage time keeping:

The school day starts at 8:45**am** and we expect your child to be in class at that time. If your child arrives to school and registration as expected, they will receive a present mark (**/**)

Registers are marked by 8:50**am** and your child will receive a late mark (**L**) if they are not in by that time.

At 9:00am the registers will be closed. In accordance with the Regulations, if your child arrives after that time they will receive a mark (**U**) that shows them to be on site, but this will **not** count as a present mark and it will mean they have an unauthorised absence. This may mean that you could face the possibility of a Penalty Notice if the problem persists.

Whilst there is no mandatory time for **pm** registration, the school will seek to take the register directly following the lunchtime period at 12:30pm (KS1) and 1:15pm (KS2) in order to support safeguarding and early identification of pupils who are Late to return or whom do not return. If your child is present for this registration they will be marked (****)

If your child has a persistent late record you will be asked to meet with a member of the headteacher or representative to resolve the problem, but you can approach us at any time if you are having problems getting your child to school on time.

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 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 or contact police to complete a welfare check
- 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(s) for which the pupil was absent
- Call the parent on each day that the absence continues without explanation, to make sure proper safeguarding action is taken where necessary.
- Visit you at home if we have not heard from you by day 3 of absence
- Work together with you and your child to identify and address any in-school barriers to attendance quickly
- Where barriers are outside of the school's control, we will work together to support you and your child and access any support you may need. This may include a multi-agency assessment.
- Where support is not appropriate, not successful, or not engaged with, and attendance moves below 90% we will refer the matter to the County Attendance Team.

Reporting to parents

The school will regularly inform parents (see definition of 'parent', as used in this policy, in section 3.7 above) about their child's attendance and absence levels. This will be reported and a copy given to parents at parents evenings in the Autumn and Spring term, and at the end of the academic year in pupil's reports.

Authorised and unauthorised absence

Every half-day absence from school must be classified by the school (not by the parents), as AUTHORISED or UNAUTHORISED. This is why information about the cause of any absence is always required, preferably in writing.

Authorised absences are mornings or afternoons away from school for a good reason like illness, medical/dental appointments which unavoidably fall in school time, emergencies or other unavoidable cause. If this occurs, school will require evidence of the appointment to be able to authorise the absence.

Unauthorised absences are those which the school does not consider reasonable and for which no "leave" has been given. This type of absence can lead to the Local Authority (County Attendance Team) using sanctions and/or legal proceedings

This includes:

- Parents/carers keeping children off school unnecessarily
- Truancy before or during the school day
- Absences which have never been properly explained
- Children who arrive at school late after the register has closed and are therefore given an unauthorised absence mark
- Shopping, looking after other children or birthdays
- Day trips and holidays in term time which have not been agreed
- Excessive illness without medical evidence

Whilst any child may be off school because they are ill, sometimes they can be reluctant to attend school. Any problems with regular attendance are best resolved between the school, the parents and the child. If your child is reluctant to attend, never 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 usually make things worse.

You can support your child by:

- Ensuring regular and early bedtimes
- Helping with homework
- Having uniform and equipment prepared the night before
- Providing a healthy breakfast
- Reporting any academic or social concerns promptly
- Retaining open and honest communication with your child's school
- Being positive about school (even if your own experience was less than positive)

Approval for term-time absence – Exceptional Leave

Taking holidays in term time will affect your child's schooling as much as any other absence and we expect parents to help us by not taking children away in school time. It is widely known that there is a strong link between pupil's attendance, attainment and future success. Poor attendance habits are known to continue into secondary school, further education and employment. Remember that any savings you think you may make by taking a holiday in school time are offset by the cost to your child's education.

There is **no** automatic entitlement in law to time off in school time to go on holiday and the school may request for a Penalty Notice to be issued.

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 10 days before the absence, in writing to the Headteacher.

- 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](#).
- Exceptional leave is most unlikely to be authorised when a pupil's attendance is less than 96%.
- Exceptional leave should always be refused if the school is aware of any truancy.
- Exceptional leave should always be refused when requests are regular (annual) or when patterns become identifiable.
- Reasons for exceptional leave should be logged on the pupil's record and shared as part of the transfer/transition process
- The headteacher will allow pupils to be absent from the school site for certain educational activities, or to attend other schools or settings.

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 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
- 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**. This amount is prescribed by the Education Penalty Notices (England) Regulations 2007. Failure to pay a Penalty Notice within the prescribed period may result in prosecution for the underlying offence of failure to secure regular school attendance.

Any second penalty notice issued to the same parent for the same child within a rolling 3-year period will be charged at a higher rate of **£160 to be paid within 28 days**, with no option for this second offence to be discharged at the lower rate of £80. (The three-year period begins from the date of the first penalty notice issued on or after 19 August 2024)

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.

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). These penalty notices are not included in the National Framework, not subject to the same considerations about support being provided, and do not count towards the limit as part of the escalation process.

In these cases, the parent must pay £60 within 21 days, or £120.

Please note: Penalty Notices are issued per parent/per child.

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

Helping to create a pattern of regular attendance is everybody's responsibility - parents, pupils and all members of school staff.

Support for Attendance

Attendance is encouraged in a number of ways:

- Celebrating good attendance as part of parents meetings in Autumn and Spring term.
- Sending Attendance reports home as part of the annual report at the end of the academic year
- Providing details on attendance in the school newsletter
- Rewarding improving attendance through letters home.
- Monitoring pupils with attendance difficulties and where appropriate meeting with parents.

- Offering parents attendance contracts to discuss and overcome barriers to attendance, and offer early help and support to families.

Supporting pupils who are absent or returning to school

Pupils absent due to complex barriers to attendance

- We will work together with you and your child to identify and address any in-school barriers to attendance.
- Where barriers are outside of the school's control, we will work together to support you and your child and access any support you may need. This may include a multi-agency assessment.

Pupils absent due to mental or physical ill health or SEND

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 school will inform the local authority.

- We will work together with you and your child to identify and address any in-school barriers to attendance.
- Where barriers are outside of the school's control, we will work together to support you and your child and access any support you may need. This may include a multi-agency assessment.

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

- We will work together with you and your child to plan for a successful return to school and good attendance.

Attendance monitoring

Monitoring attendance

The school will monitor attendance and absence data (including punctuality) half-termly, termly and yearly across the school and at an individual pupil, year group and cohort level.

Specific pupil information will be shared with the DfE on request.

The school has granted the DfE access to its management information system so the data can be accessed regularly and securely.

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 benchmark its attendance data at whole school, year group and cohort level against local, regional, and national levels to identify areas of focus for improvement 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 severe absence, and their families (see section 8.4 below)
- Provide regular attendance reports to facilitate discussions with pupils and families, and to the local governing board and school leaders (including special educational needs co-ordinators, designated safeguarding leads)
- 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, ODST, 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

Reducing persistent and severe absence

Persistent absence (PA) is where a pupil misses 10% or more of school. Absence at this level is doing considerable damage to any child's educational prospects and we need parents full support and co-operation to tackle this. We monitor all absence thoroughly. Any child seen to have reached the PA threshold or is at risk of moving towards it is given priority, and you will be informed of this immediately. PA pupils are tracked and monitored carefully. All our PA pupils and their parents will have an action plan to improve attendance. This may include a multi-agency assessment. All PA cases are also automatically made known to the County Attendance team.

Severe absence (SA) is where a pupil misses 50% or more of school across the school year for any reason. Absence at this level is doing significant damage to any child's academic and social progress which can have lifelong consequences. All SA pupils at our school will have an Individual Attendance Plan which will incorporate multi-agency input. You will be expected to engage with all partners to improve your child's attendance to 96+%. SA pupils are our highest priority at our school.

Reducing persistent and severe absence is central to the school's strategy for improving attendance.

The school will:

- Use attendance data to find patterns and trends of persistent and severe absence
- Consider potential safeguarding issues and, where suspected or present, address them in line with Keeping Children Safe in Education
- 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
- Provide access to wider support services to remove the barriers to attendance, in conjunction with the local authority, where relevant
- 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)

When attendance falls below 90% we will write a letter to parents explaining that their child's attendance will be monitored over a 4 week period. If attendance does not improve during this time then parents will be invited in for a meeting to explore any school or other barriers to good attendance. At this meeting parents may be offered an attendance contract to support improved attendance.

The County Attendance Team:

Parents are expected to contact school at an early stage and to work with the staff in resolving any problems together. This is nearly always successful. If difficulties cannot be sorted out in this way, the school may refer the child to the County Attendance Team at the Oxfordshire Local Authority for consideration of legal proceedings.

At the school's request, they may issue a Penalty Notice per parent/carer,

Or take action via a Non-Attendance referral, the legislation is the Education Act 1996 sec. 444(1) and 444(1A).

The County Attendance Team, with the school, will encourage you to engage with a multi-agency approach. Education Supervision Orders may be discussed with you to support rapidly improved attendance.

Parents that have previously been issued with Penalty Notices for their children's unauthorised absences, in the event of further unauthorised absences may receive summonses to Court.

Alternatively, parents may wish to contact the County Attendance Team themselves to ask for help or information. They are independent of the school and will give impartial advice. Their telephone number is **01865 323513**

Those people responsible for attendance matters in this school are:

Mrs L Murrey, Headteacher

Mrs S Druce, Assistant Headteacher

Miss J Arthur, Assistant Headteacher

Mr R Robinson, Governor with responsibility for attendance

Summary:

- ✓ The school has a legal duty to report and publish its absence figures and its attendance policy to parents and to promote attendance.
- ✓ School attendance data must be available to Oxfordshire County Council, ODST and the Department for Education.
- ✓ Parents have a duty to make sure that their children attend regularly and on time.
- ✓ We have a lead member of the LGB who monitors our attendance arrangements on behalf of all our pupils.
- ✓ All school staff are committed to working with parents and pupils as the best way to ensure as high a level of attendance as possible. Regular attendance supports optimising your child's attainment, mental health and social well-being.

Appendix 1 : attendance codes

The following codes are taken from the DfE's [guidance on school attendance](#).

Summary of Attendance Codes and Meanings: September 24

All schools, except those where all the pupils are boarders, must keep an attendance register in accordance with the School Attendance (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2024. The attendance register must be kept electronically to aid accuracy and reduce the burden of information sharing, the attendance register is a legal document and the responsibility of the Headteacher.

On each occasion the register is taken the appropriate national attendance and absence code must be entered for every pupil (of both compulsory and non –compulsory school age) whose name is listed in the admissions register at the time. **Registers must be formerly taken at an identified time AM/PM**, both registration sessions must be clearly outlined in the schools' whole school attendance policy and made known to parents/pupils and school staff.

Full information contained in the School Attendance (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2024 and the Statutory Attendance Guidance Working Together to Improve Attendance 2024.

If a pupil is present in school the following codes should be used:

Code	Meaning	Criteria	Statistical Value
/	Present at school AM	Must be in school at registration	Attending (Present)
\	Present at school PM	Must be in school at registration	Attending (Present)
L	Late arrival before register is closed	The pupil was absent when the register started being taken but arrives before the register is closed.	Attending (Present)

If a pupil is absent from school so that they can attend a place other than school for any of the following reasons the relevant code below must be used.

Code	Meaning	Criteria	Statistical Value
K	Attending Education provision arranged by the LA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature of the provision must also be recorded. Code K can only be used if the child is present at the provision. 	Attending an approved educational activity (present)
V	Attending an Educational visit or trip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pupil is attending a place, other than the school or any other school at which they are a registered pupil, for an educational visit or trip Arranged by or on behalf of the school and supervised by a member of school staff. The visit or trip must take place during the session for which it is recorded. 	Attending an approved educational activity (present)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code V can only be used if the pupil is present at the visit. 	
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P	<p>Participating in a Sporting Activity</p> <p>P code can only be used if the pupil is present at the activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> P code can only be used if the pupil is present at the activity. The sporting activity must take place during the session for which it is recorded. The place is somewhere other than the school, another school where the pupil is registered, or a place where educational provision has been arranged for the pupil by a local authority under section 19(1) of the Education Act 1996 or sections 42(2) or 61(1) of the Children and Families Act 2014; the activity is of an educational nature; the school has approved the pupil's attendance at the place for the activity; and the activity is supervised by a person considered by the school to have the appropriate skills, training, experience and knowledge to ensure that the activity takes place safely and fulfils the educational purpose for which the pupil's attendance has been approved. 	<p>Attending an approved educational activity (present)</p>
W	<p>Attending Work Experience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> W code can only be used if the pupil is present at the activity Under arrangements by school or LA In session for which it is recorded The place is somewhere other than the school, another school where the pupil is registered, or a place where educational provision has been arranged for the pupil by a local authority under section 19(1) of the Education Act 1996 or sections 	<p>Attending an approved educational activity (present)</p>

		<p>42(2) or 61(1) of the Children and Families Act 2014;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the activity is of an educational nature; the school has approved the pupil's attendance at the place for the activity; and the activity is supervised by a person considered by the school to have the appropriate skills, training, experience and knowledge to ensure that the activity takes place safely and fulfils the educational purpose for which the pupil's attendance has been approved. 	
B	<p>Attending any other approved Educational Activity</p> <p>Schools have responsibilities for the safeguarding and welfare of pupils attending an approved educational activity. The school will need to be satisfied that appropriate measures have been taken to safeguard the pupil. Schools should ensure that they have in place arrangements whereby the provider of the educational activity notifies the school of any absences by the pupil.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B code can only be used if the pupil is present at the activity Under arrangements by school or LA In session for which it is recorded The place is somewhere other than the school, another school where the pupil is registered, or a place where educational provision has been arranged for the pupil by a local authority under section 19(1) of the Education Act 1996 or sections 42(2) or 61(1) of the Children and Families Act 2014; the activity is of an educational nature; the school has approved the pupil's attendance at the place for the activity; and the activity is supervised by a person considered by the school to have the appropriate skills, training, experience and knowledge to ensure that the activity takes place safely and fulfils the educational purpose for which the pupil's attendance has been approved. As set out in the DfE's guidance on 'Providing remote education'. 	Attending an approved educational activity (present)

		pupils who are absent from school and receiving remote education still need to be recorded as absent using the most appropriate absence code. Schools should keep a record of, and monitor pupil's engagement with remote education, but this is not formally tracked in the attendance register	
D	Dual Registered at another school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The school at which the pupil is scheduled to attend must record the pupil's attendance and absence with the relevant code. Code D may only be used by either school for a session where the pupil is scheduled to attend the other school at which they are registered. Schools should ensure that they have in place arrangements whereby all unexpected and unexplained absences are promptly followed up 	Not a possible attendance (neither present or absent)

If a pupil is absent with leave (NB schools not required to follow regulation 11 in granting a leave of absence should still use the relevant code)

Code	Meaning	Criteria	Statistical Value
C1	Leave of absence – performance or regulated employment abroad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance licence issued by LA or Body of Persons Approval issued by LA or Justice of peace has given licence for pupil to go abroad for performance or regulated purpose 	Authorised absence
M	Leave of absence for Medical or dental Appointment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement in advance Application by parent child normally lives with Minimum time necessary Where pupil is absent at registration 	Authorised absence
J1	Leave of absence for Interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement in Advance Application by parent child normally lives with In session absence recorded 	Authorised absence

S	Leave of absence for Studying for public examination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	Authorised absence
X	Non – Compulsory School age pupil not required to attend school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For part time attendance • Absence for timetabled sessions to use appropriate code and not X 	Not a possible attendance (neither present or absent)
C2	Leave of absence – compulsory school age pupil subject to part time timetable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceptional circumstances • if the school and a parent who the pupil normally lives with have agreed that, exceptionally, the pupil should temporarily be educated only part-time • Temporary • See Working Together to improve attendance 	Authorised Absence
C	Leave of absence exceptional circumstances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceptional circumstances • No blanket approach • School discretion • Generally, a need or desire for a holiday or other absence for the purpose of leisure and recreation would not constitute an exceptional circumstance. 	Authorised absence

Pupil Absent other Authorised reasons

Code	Meaning	Criteria	Statistical Value
T	Parent travelling for occupational purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pupil is a mobile child and their parent(s) is travelling in the course of their trade or business and the pupil is travelling with them. A mobile child is a child of compulsory school age who has no fixed abode and whose parent(s) is engaged in a trade or business of such a nature as to require them to travel from place to place. To help ensure continuity of education for pupils, when their parent(s) is travelling for occupational purposes in England, it is expected that the pupil should attend a school where their parent(s) is travelling and be dual registered at that school and their main school. 	Authorised absence
R	Religious Observance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pupil is absent on a day that is exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body the parent(s) belong to (not the parents themselves) 	Authorised Absence
I	Illness (not medical appointment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pupil is unable to attend due to illness (both physical and mental health related). Schools should advise parents to notify them on the first day the child is unable to attend due to illness. 	Authorised Absence
E	Suspended or Permanently excluded with no alternative provision made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pupil is suspended from school or permanently excluded from school, but their name is still entered in the admission register, and no alternative provision has been made for the pupil to continue their education 	Authorised Absence

Pupil Absent – Unavoidable Cause

Code	Meaning	Criteria	Statistical Value
Q	Unable to attend school because of lack of access arrangements	There is a lack of access arrangements for a pupil whose home is in England if— (a) a local authority have a duty to make travel arrangements in relation to the pupil under section 508B(1) of the 1996 Act(13) for the purpose of facilitating the pupil’s attendance at the school and have failed to discharge that duty; (b) a local authority have a duty to make travel arrangements in relation to the pupil because of section 508E(2)(c) of the 1996 Act(14) for the purpose of facilitating the pupil’s attendance at the school and have failed to discharge that duty; or (c) the school is an independent school that is not a qualifying school and— (i) the school is not within walking distance of the pupil’s home; (ii) no suitable arrangements have been made by a local authority for boarding accommodation for the pupil at or near the school; and (iii) no suitable arrangements have been made by a local authority for enabling the pupil to become a registered pupil at a qualifying school nearer to their home.	Not a possible attendance
Y1	Unable to attend due to transport normally provided not been available	The pupil is unable to attend because the school is not within walking distance of their home and the transport to and from the school that is normally provided for the pupil by the school or local authority is not available	Not a possible attendance
Y2	Unable to attend due to widespread travel disruption	The pupil is unable to attend the school because of widespread disruption to travel caused by a local, national, or international emergency	Not a possible attendance
Y3	Unable to attend due to part of the school premises being closed	Part of the school premises is unavoidably out of use and the pupil is one of those that the school considers cannot practicably be accommodated in those part of the premises that remain in use.	Not a possible attendance

Y4	Unable to attend due to the whole school site being unexpectedly closed	Where a school was planned to be open for a session, but the school is closed unexpectedly (e.g. due to adverse weather), the attendance register is not taken as usual because there is no school session. Instead, every pupil listed in the admission register at the time must be marked with code Y4 to record the fact that the school is closed.	Not a possible attendance
Y5	Unable to attend as pupil is in criminal justice detention	<p>The pupil is unable to attend the school because they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in police detention, • remanded to youth detention, awaiting trial or sentencing, or • detained under a sentence of detention. <p>A pupil's absence should be recorded under code Y7 (Unable to attend because of any other unavoidable cause) if they are unable to attend because they are serving a community based (i.e. non-detained) part of a sentence of detention, referral order, or youth rehabilitation order that requires them to be absent during the school day</p>	Not a possible attendance
Y6	Unable to attend in accordance with public health guidance or law	<p>The pupil's travel to or attendance at the school would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contrary to any guidance relating to the incidence or transmission of infection or disease published by the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care (or the equivalent in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland), or • prohibited by any legislation relating to the incidence or transmission of infection or disease. 	Not a possible attendance
Y7	Unable to attend because of any other unavoidable cause	This code should be used only where something in the nature of an emergency has prevented the pupil from attending the session in question. The unavoidable cause must be something that affects the pupil, not the parent. The fact that a parent has done all they can to secure the attendance of the pupil at school does	Not a possible attendance

		not, in itself, mean the pupil has been prevented by unavoidable cause. Schools must also record the nature of the unavoidable cause (regulation 10(6))	
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Absent for unauthorised reasons

Code	Meaning	Criteria	Statistical Value
G	Holiday not granted by school	<p>The school has not granted a leave of absence and the pupil is absent for the purpose of a holiday.</p> <p>A school cannot grant a leave of absence retrospectively.</p> <p>If the parent did not apply in advance, leave of absence should not be granted.</p>	Unauthorised absence
N	Reason for absence not yet established	Where absence is recorded as code N (reason not yet established) in the attendance register, the correct absence code should be entered as soon as the reason is ascertained, but no more than 5 school days after the session (regulation 10(7) to (9)). Code N must not therefore be left on the pupil's attendance record indefinitely; if a reason for absence cannot be established within 5 school days, schools must amend the pupil's record to Code O	Unauthorised absence
O	Absent in other or unknown circumstances	Where no reason for absence is established or the school is not satisfied that the reason given is one that would be recorded using one of the codes statistically classified as authorised.	Unauthorised absence
U	Arrived in school after registration closed	<p>Where a pupil has arrived late after the register has closed but before the end of session.</p> <p>Schools should actively discourage late arrival, be alert to patterns of late arrival and seek an explanation from the parent. All schools are expected to set out in their attendance policy the length of time the register will be open, after which a pupil will be marked as absent. This should be the same for every session and not longer than 30 minutes</p>	Unauthorised absence

Administrative Codes

Code	Meaning	Statistical Value
Z	Prospective pupil not on admission register	NOT COLLECTED
#	Planned whole school closure	NOT COLLECTED