

ST VINCENT DE PAUL CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL

*“We are called to be the hands and face of Jesus as we learn,
love and grow together”*



ATTENDANCE POLICY

Original Policy based on Department for Education **School attendance:**

Guidance for maintained schools, academies, independent schools and local authorities (September 2019)

and Hertfordshire Children's Services' ISL policy on School Attendance (**CSF0136**)

Last reviewed: Spring 2022

Due to be reviewed: Spring 2023

Reviewed by the Safeguarding Committee

Signature:

Chair of Governors

Ratified at Full Governing Body meeting:
Date ratified: 15th March 2022

ATTENDANCE POLICY

Policy Aims

St Vincent de Paul School aims to maximise attendance rates in order to ensure that all students are able to take the fullest advantage of the learning experiences available to them.

Statutory Framework

Under Section 199 of the 1993 Education Act, a pupil is required to attend regularly at the school where he/she is a registered pupil.

The school is obliged by law to differentiate between authorised and unauthorised absence. A letter or telephone message from a parent does not in itself authorise an absence. Only if the school is satisfied as to the validity of the explanation offered by the letter/message will the absence be authorised (see below).

Parents

Parents are responsible for ensuring that their child attends school regularly, punctually, properly dressed and equipped and in a fit condition to learn. If a child is prevented for any reason from attending, or is late, parents are requested to notify the school by 9.30am. A pupil's absence from school must be considered as unauthorised until a satisfactory explanation is forthcoming from the parent.

Staff will endeavour to encourage good attendance and punctuality through personal example. Attendance is the responsibility of all school staff. The school will employ a range of strategies (see below) to encourage good attendance and punctuality and will promptly investigate all absenteeism, liaising closely with parents. Staff will respond to all absenteeism firmly and consistently. Parents will be informed by the school in the first instance if children are late.

Registration

Electronic registers will be called promptly at 9:00 am and at 1:15 pm and will be marked in accordance with the list of symbols as set out in the register codes on SIMS. Class teachers will take registers in each of their classes.

Registers will close at 9:10 am and at 1:20 pm. If a pupil fails to arrive before the registers close, he/she will be marked as 'absent'. Pupils who arrive after the registers have closed should report to the general office and sign the School Late Book. (The secretary will subsequently amend the register entry to read 'late'). If a pupil is persistently late, the Headteacher will contact the parents.

Parents are reminded that if a child arrives in school after the registers have closed and an acceptable explanation is not forthcoming, the pupil has to be recorded as 'unauthorised absent' for that session.

The Headteacher in consultation with the Attendance Improvement Officer will inspect all registers each half-term in order to ensure that correct procedures are being followed. Attendance software enables the secretary to maintain very up-to-date records. The secretary reports half termly to the Headteacher on attendance.

Authorised/Unauthorised Absence

The school will rightly prioritise attendance. Absences will not be granted during term-time and will only be authorised in exceptional circumstances.

The decision to authorise the pupil's absence is wholly at the Headteacher's discretion based on their assessment and merits of each request.

If an event can be reasonably scheduled outside of term-time then it would not be normal to authorise absence for such an event- holidays are therefore not considered 'exceptional circumstances'.

Absence can be **authorised** if:

- The pupil was absent with leave (defined as 'leave granted by any person authorised to do so by the governing body or proprietor of the school').
- The pupil was ill or prevented from attending by any unavoidable cause.
- Absences to visit seriously-ill relatives or for a bereavement of a close family member are usually considered to amount to 'exceptional circumstances', but for the funeral service only, not for extended leave '
- Absences for important religious observations are often taken into account but only for the ceremony and travelling time, again, not for extended leave. This is intended for one-off situations rather than regular or recurring events.
- Absence for the families of service personnel will be taken into account if they are returning from long operational tours that prevent contact during scheduled holiday time.
- The pupil is visiting another school for a legitimate reason.
- The pupil is attending an approved off-site activity or is receiving special off-site tuition.
- The pupil is attending a Pupil Referral Unit.
- The pupil is participating in a school approved public performance.
- The pupil is involved in an **exceptional** special occasion (e.g. if a pupil is attending the graduation of an older sibling).
- There is a life threatening or critical illness of a parent or sibling of the pupil.

Absence should be **unauthorised** if:

- No explanation is forthcoming.
- The school is dissatisfied with the explanation.
- The pupil stays at home to mind the house or to look after siblings (the guidance suggests that absence in such cases should only be granted in exceptional circumstances).
- The pupil is absent for **unexceptional** special occasions (e.g. a birthday).
- The pupil is away from school on a family holiday.

The Head Teacher will make the decision on whether an absence is authorised and will do so only if there is a genuine, exceptional and urgent reason for a child to be absent during term time. If a child is taken out of school without the Head Teacher's authorisation, it will be recorded as an unauthorised absence.

Holidays

The school believes that holidays during term time have a negative effect on progress and learning. Therefore parents are strongly urged to avoid taking family holidays during term time.

Department for Education guidance states that holidays which are taken for the following reasons should **not** be authorised:

- availability of cheap holidays;
- availability of the desired accommodation;
- poor weather experienced in school holiday periods;
- overlap with beginning or end of term
- holidays won in competitions;
- visiting relatives living in different parts of the country or abroad; and
- family weddings requiring longer than one day.

This is a general list and not exhaustive.

All parents requesting absence from school will be required to complete an absence form and may have to meet with the Headteacher **prior** to any absence. Applications should be made before leave is arranged as absences will not be granted retrospectively.

Procedures for Following up Absence

If a child is absent from school and the school has not received a phone call or other message from the parent/carer, a first day absence call will be made before 10am. If there is no response other emergency contacts are used. If there is still no response a visit to the house will be made and / or a request for a Police Welfare Check will be made in accordance with advice in Keeping Children Safe in Education. This all happens on the first day of unknown absence. The parent/carer is asked to provide a reason as to why the child is not in school. The absence reason is recorded next to the child's name on the first day absence sheet and this is filed in the absence folder. The Attendance Officer must establish a reason for every absence. No absence should be left on the system as an 'N' (no reason given) code. If the Attendance Officer has not been able to contact parents after 2 days then the absence is recorded as unauthorised and other agencies informed as appropriate.

- If a pupil is persistently (or intermittently) absent, the Headteacher will write to the parents and invite them to attend a meeting at school.
- If a pupil is persistently absent (or late) and the school's efforts to effect an improvement have been unsuccessful, the situation will be referred to the Attendance and Pupil Support Service during his/her consultation visit. This could result in a fixed penalty notice (Subsection (1) of Section 23 of the Anti Social Behaviour Act) or legal action (Education Act 1996).
- Notes from parents will be kept in the office. All messages regarding absence/lateness are to be recorded in the absence book.

Strategies for Promoting Attendance

- St Vincent de Paul School will offer an environment in which pupils feel valued and welcomed. The school's ethos must demonstrate that pupils feel that their presence in school is important, that they will be missed when they are absent/late and that follow up action will be taken.
- A broad and balanced curriculum will be offered to all pupils. Every effort will be made to ensure that learning objectives are matched to pupils' needs.
- Attendance data will be regularly collected and analysed in order to help identify patterns, set targets, correlate attendance with achievement, and support and inform policy/practice.

- Pupils whose attendance is a cause of concern will be set targets for improvement. The class teacher will monitor and review these targets.
- Parents will be regularly reminded (via newsletters, the school prospectus, parents' evenings, etc) of the importance of good attendance.
- Pupils who are absent through sickness for any extended period of time will (when appropriate) have work sent home to them.
- The Headteacher will make an annual report to the school's governing body on attendance matters and will include attendance data on the termly reports to governors.
- Report data termly.
- The Headteacher will, when appropriate, liaise with other agencies - Educational Psychology Service, Social Services, Child and Family Guidance, etc - when this may serve to support and assist pupils who are experiencing attendance difficulties.
- The Headteacher will have regular meetings with the school's Attendance Improvement Officer in order to identify and support those pupils who are experiencing attendance difficulties.

Children Missing Education

The school will follow Department for Education guidance on children missing from education.

The Department for Education has **updated guidance** for local authorities and schools to help children who are missing education get back into it. The updates reflect recent changes to the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 and follow the **consultation on children missing education** in January 2016.

The main changes from September 2016 are:

- All schools (including academies and independent schools) must notify their local authority when they are about to remove a pupil's name from the school admission register under any of the **fifteen grounds listed in the regulations**. This duty does not apply when a pupil's name is removed from the admission register at standard transition points – when the pupil has completed the final year of education normally provided by that school – unless the local authority requests that such returns are to be made.
- When removing a pupil's name, the notification to the local authority must include:
 - the full name of the pupil,
 - the full name and address of any parent with whom the pupil normally resides,
 - at least one telephone number of the parent,
 - the pupil's future address and destination school, if applicable, and
 - the ground in regulation 8 under which the pupil's name is to be removed from the admission register
- Schools must make reasonable enquiries to establish the whereabouts of the child jointly with the local authority, before deleting the pupil's name from the register, if the deletion is for one of the following reasons:
 - A pupil has been granted leave of absence exceeding ten school days for the purpose of a holiday in accordance with regulation and has failed to attend schools within the ten

- school days immediately following the expiry period for the leave (and this is not for reasons of sickness or unavoidable absence).
- The pupil has been continuously absent from the school for a period of not less than twenty school days and the absence has not been authorised at any point during that time and is not due to sickness or unavoidable absence.
- All schools must also notify the local authority within five days of adding a pupil's name to the admission register at a non-standard transition point. The notification must include all the details contained in the admission register for the new pupil. This duty does not apply when a pupil's name is entered in the admission register at a standard transition point – at the start of the first year of education normally provided by that school – unless the local authority requests that such returns are to be made.
- When adding a pupil's name, the notification to the local authority must include all the details contained in the admission register for the new pupil.

Additional Documents:

Relevant legislation on www.legislation.gov.uk

- The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006
- The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2010
- The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2011
- The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2013
- The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2016
- The Education Act 2002
- The Education (School Day and School Year) (England) Regulations 1999
- The Changing of School Session Times (England) (Revocation) Regulations 2011
- The Education and Inspections Act 2006

Other DfE guidance

- Parental responsibility measures for school attendance and behaviour May 2020
- Children missing education 2016
- Keeping children safe in education 2021

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-attendance/addendum-recording-attendance-in-relation-to-coronavirus-covid-19-during-the-2021-to-2022-academic-year>

please see below (accessed November 5th 2021)

Attendance expectations

Attendance is mandatory. The usual rules on attendance continue to apply, including:

- parents' duty to ensure that their child of compulsory school age attends regularly at the school where the child is a registered pupil
- schools' responsibilities to record attendance and follow up absence
- the ability to issue sanctions, including fixed penalty notices, in line with local authorities' codes of conduct
- the duty on local authorities to put in place arrangements for identifying, and to follow up with, children missing education

Not attending in circumstances relating to COVID-19

This category must be used to record sessions that take place in the 2021 to 2022 academic year where a pupil does not attend because their travel to, or attendance at, school would be:

- contrary to guidance relating to the incidence or transmission of COVID-19 from Public Health England (PHE), or its successor UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA), and/or the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC)
- prohibited by any legislation (or instruments such as statutory directions) relating to the incidence or transmission of COVID-19

This category must only be used to record where a pupil is not attending for the reasons set out above. It should not be used to record any other type of non-attendance or absence - for example, where a parent or pupil is anxious about attending school because of COVID-19.

The [schools COVID-19 operational guidance](#) sets out when pupils should self-isolate and when they ought to be tested in the 2021 to 2022 academic year.

Examples in which 'not attending in circumstances relating to COVID-19' could apply

In line with current legislation, and guidance from PHE (and its successor the UKHSA) and DHSC, examples are as follows.

Pupils who are required to self-isolate as they have symptoms or confirmed COVID-19

Pupils who have symptoms of COVID-19, or have had a positive lateral flow device (LFD) test, should self-isolate and get a confirmatory polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test.

If a pupil tests negative and if they feel well, they can stop self-isolating and return to school. If the pupil remains unwell following the test (such as with a different illness), then they should be recorded as code I (illness). Code X should only be used up until the time of the negative test result. Schools should not retrospectively change the attendance register due to a negative test result.

If a pupil tests positive, they should continue to self-isolate in line with public health guidance. Code X should be used for the period of self-isolation until the test. After the pupil tests positive, they should be recorded as code I (illness) until they are able to return to school.

Pupils who are a close contact of someone who has symptoms or confirmed COVID-19

Pupils who are a close contact of someone who has tested positive for COVID-19 do not need to self-isolate. They should instead get a PCR test, and should only self-isolate if they test positive. If they do test positive, they should be recorded as code I (illness) until they are able to return to school.

Pupils who are required by legislation to self-isolate as part of a period of quarantine

As usual, parents should plan their holidays within school breaks and avoid seeking permission to take their children out of school during term time. Families should also consider that their child may need to self-isolate following trips overseas that require a period of quarantine. If a pupil is required to be in quarantine on arrival in, or return to, the UK, the school should use code X in the register.

Pupils who are self-isolating but who have not had a PCR test

In line with public health advice, pupils with symptoms must self-isolate and schools should strongly encourage pupils to take a PCR test. Where the pupil is unable to take a PCR test, the school should record the pupil as code X in the register.

Schools should follow up with families if they are not satisfied with the reason as to why the pupil is not in school. Schools can request supporting evidence from the family. Where the school is not satisfied with the reason given for absence, they may record this using one of the unauthorised absence codes, in line with the [school attendance: guidance for schools](#).

Remote education

If a pupil is not attending school because their attendance would be contrary to government guidance or legislation around COVID-19, we expect schools to offer them access to remote education. Schools should keep a record of, and monitor engagement with, this activity, but this does not need to be tracked in the attendance register.