



ESCC Attendance Policy 2026 – 2027

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This Attendance policy is easily accessible to leaders, staff, pupils, and parents, and is published on the school's website. When new pupils join Denton, parents are provided a copy with any initial information. At the beginning of each school year and following any updates, we will highlight this to our community.

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Background and Aims

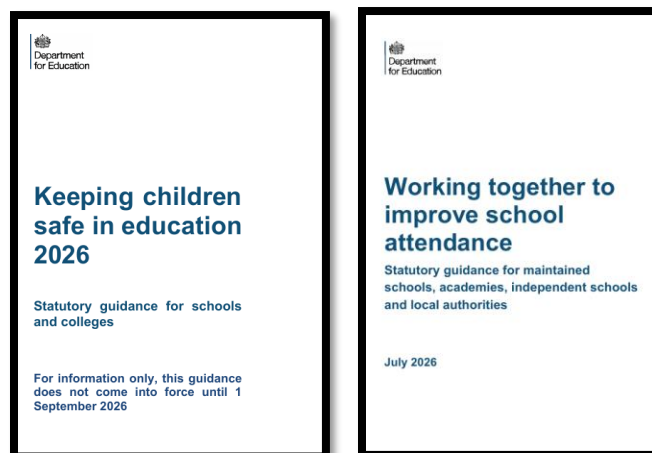
At Denton improving school attendance is a shared responsibility, and a priority that underpins every child's right to learn, thrive and achieve, therefore benefiting their wider life chances. We value the attendance of all pupils. Missing out on lessons leaves children vulnerable to falling behind and can put them at risk of wider harm. As set out in this policy, we will work with families to identify the reasons for poor attendance and try to resolve any difficulties at the earliest opportunity possible. For our children to gain the greatest benefit from their education, it is vital that they attend regularly and be at school, on time, every day the school is open unless the reason for the absence is unavoidable.

For the most vulnerable pupils, regular attendance is also an important protective factor and the best opportunity for needs to be identified and support provided. Research has shown associations between regular absence from school and several extra-familial harms.

Aims: To give clear guidance to staff, parents, pupils, and governors/trustees about attendance to:

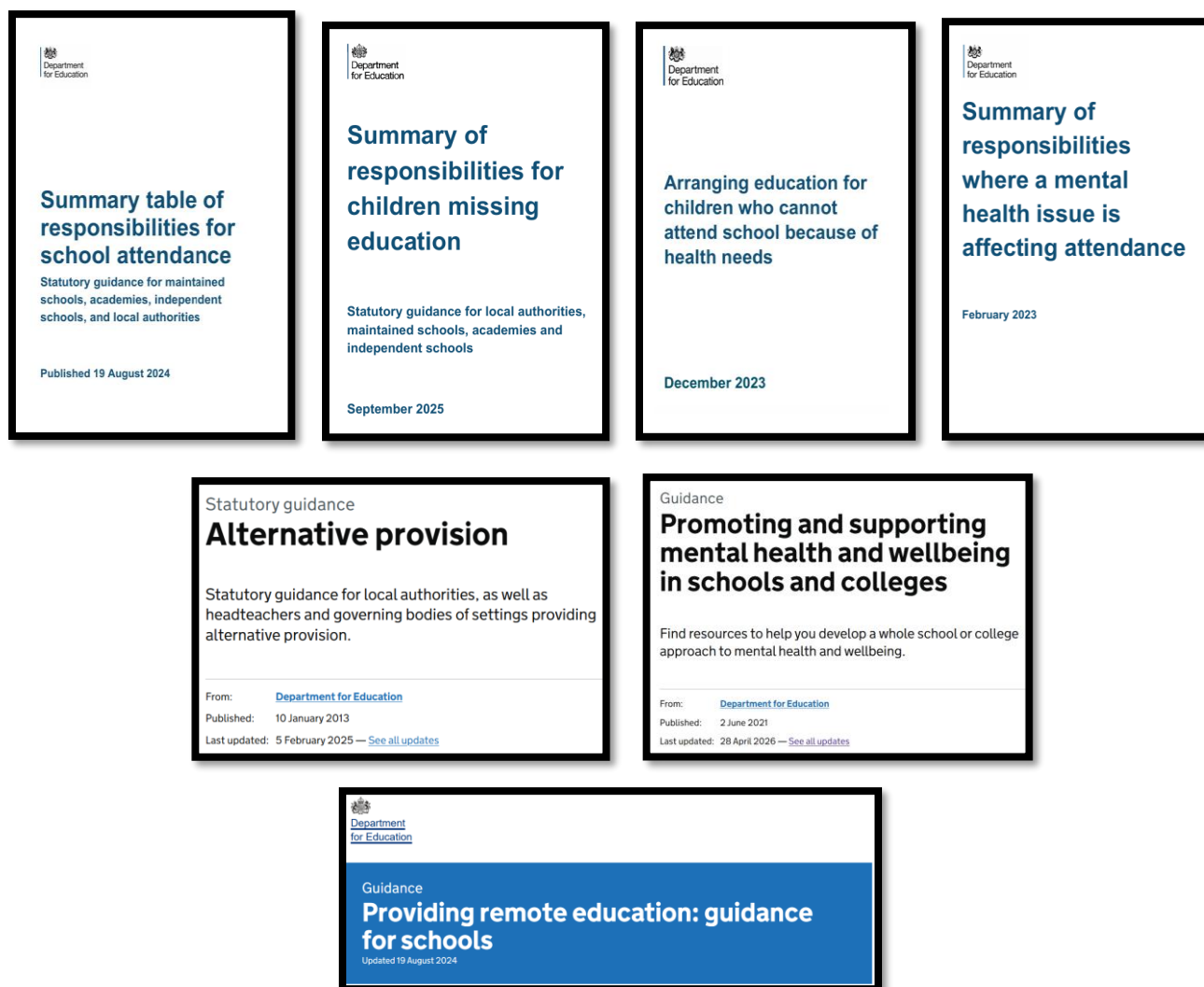
- Promote a positive and welcoming environment and culture in which pupils feel safe, secure, a sense of belonging and are valued.
- Promote strong attendance to support pupils' achievement by maintaining the highest possible standards of attendance and punctuality.
- Acknowledge the vital role all staff play in encouraging/sustaining good attendance.
- Establish a clear system for monitoring and responding to pupil absence, taking prompt action to address emerging patterns.
- Build and maintain positive relationships with families to ensure pupils receive the support they need to attend school regularly.
- Encourage effective support structures and champion multi-agency collaboration to improve attendance outcomes.
- Ensure parents understand their legal responsibilities and that all children can access the education to which they are entitled.

This policy is based on the statutory guidance: [DfE's Keeping children safe in education](#), and [Working together to improve school attendance](#).



It should be read alongside the following statutory DfE guidance documents, and other East Sussex LA Attendance guidance:

- East Sussex Attendance Delivery Plan 2026 – 2027: [Attendance | Czone](#)
- [Providing remote education: guidance for schools \(August 2024\)](#)



Our policy aims to raise and maintain levels of attendance in six steps:

- **EXPECT:** Promoting a positive and welcoming atmosphere in which pupils feel safe, secure and valued;
- Raising and maintaining a whole school awareness of the importance of good attendance and punctuality by aspiring to high standards for all pupils and families;
- **MONITOR:** Ensuring that attendance is monitored effectively and reasons for absences are recorded promptly and consistently, with registers taken at the same time for all children daily, twice in the school day;
- **LISTEN and UNDERSTAND:** Listening and understanding barriers to attendance from the pupil and family's perspective and agree how all partners can work together to resolve them;

- **FACILITATE SUPPORT:** Outlining how the school's Attendance Team will work with families to remove barriers in school and helping pupils and parents to access the support they need to overcome the barriers outside of school (i.e. Early Help Support or a whole family plan);
- **FORMALISE SUPPORT:** Formalise support where absence persists and voluntary support is not working or being engaged with;
- **ENFORCE:** Communicating the school's duty to enforce statutory intervention i.e. a penalty notice or prosecution to protect the pupil's right to an education.



East Sussex LA Attendance Partnership Working



Working together for every child, every day.



Attendance is everyone's responsibility. Working together, we can identify barriers early, provide the right support, and ensure every child has the opportunity to thrive in education every day.



EXPECT → MONITOR → LISTEN → FACILITATE → FORMALISE → ENFORCE

A graduated response focused on support first and enforcement only as a last resort.



Schools



Families



Local Authority



Early Help Services



Health Services



Police



Youth Justice



Voluntary & Community Sector

Stronger together for every child, every day. ♥

Roles and Responsibilities for Attendance

The government expects all parents and carers to:

- Ensure their child attends every day the school is open except when a statutory reason applies.
- Notify the school as soon as possible when their child has unplanned absence (e.g. sickness).
- Only request leave of absence in exceptional circumstances and do so with good notice.
- Book any medical appointments outside of the school day where possible.

A “parent” is defined as:

- Any natural parent, whether married or not.
- Any parent who, although not a natural parent, has parental responsibility as defined in the Children Act (1989) for a child or young person.
- Any person who, although not a natural parent, has care of a child or young person.
- In accordance with the Education Act 1996, we will work with parents and the Local Authority to ensure that they are supported to secure education for children of compulsory school age. Where required, we will formalise support and where necessary, work with the LA to use legal measures.

The government expects all schools to:

- Build strong relationships and work jointly with families.
- Develop and maintain a whole school culture that promotes the benefits of good attendance, with high expectations of attendance for all pupils.
- Have a clear school attendance policy on the school website which all staff, pupils and parents understand.
- Accurately complete daily admission and attendance registers, at the same time each day for all pupils. Have robust daily processes to follow up absence.
- Regularly monitor data to identify patterns and trends and understand which pupils and pupil cohorts to focus on.
- Share information and work collaboratively with other schools in the area, LA and other partners where a pupil's absence is at risk of becoming persistent or severe.
- Be particularly mindful of pupils absent from school due to mental or physical ill health or their special educational needs and/or disabilities and provide them with additional support.
- Recognise the importance of good attendance and, alongside good behaviour, make it a central part of the school's vision, values, ethos and day to day life.
- Have a dedicated senior leader with overall responsibility for championing and improving attendance, who ensures all staff are trained on attendance matters.

At Denton CP School, to manage and improve attendance effectively, we will:



TO MANAGE AND IMPROVE ATTENDANCE EFFECTIVELY,

all schools are expected to:



1 

Build strong relationships and work jointly with families,

listening to and understanding barriers to attendance and working in partnership with families to remove them.

2 

Develop and maintain a whole school culture that promotes the benefits of high attendance.

ATTEND TODAY, ACHIEVE TOMORROW

3 

Have a clear school attendance policy which all staff, pupils and parents understand.

Schools should be clear about the individual circumstances in which leave of absence may be granted, and requests will be considered on their individual merits.

4 

Accurately complete admission and, with the exception of schools where all pupils are boarders, attendance registers and have effective day to day processes in place to follow-up absence.

5 

Regularly monitor and analyse attendance and absence data

to identify pupils or cohorts that require support with their attendance and put effective strategies in place.

6 

Share information and work collaboratively with other schools in the area, local authorities, and other partners where a pupil's absence is at risk of becoming persistent or severe.

7 

Be particularly mindful of pupils absent from school due to mental or physical ill health or their special educational needs and/or disabilities and provide them with additional support.

8 

Recognise the importance of good attendance and, alongside good behaviour, make it a central part of the school's vision, values, ethos, and day to day life.



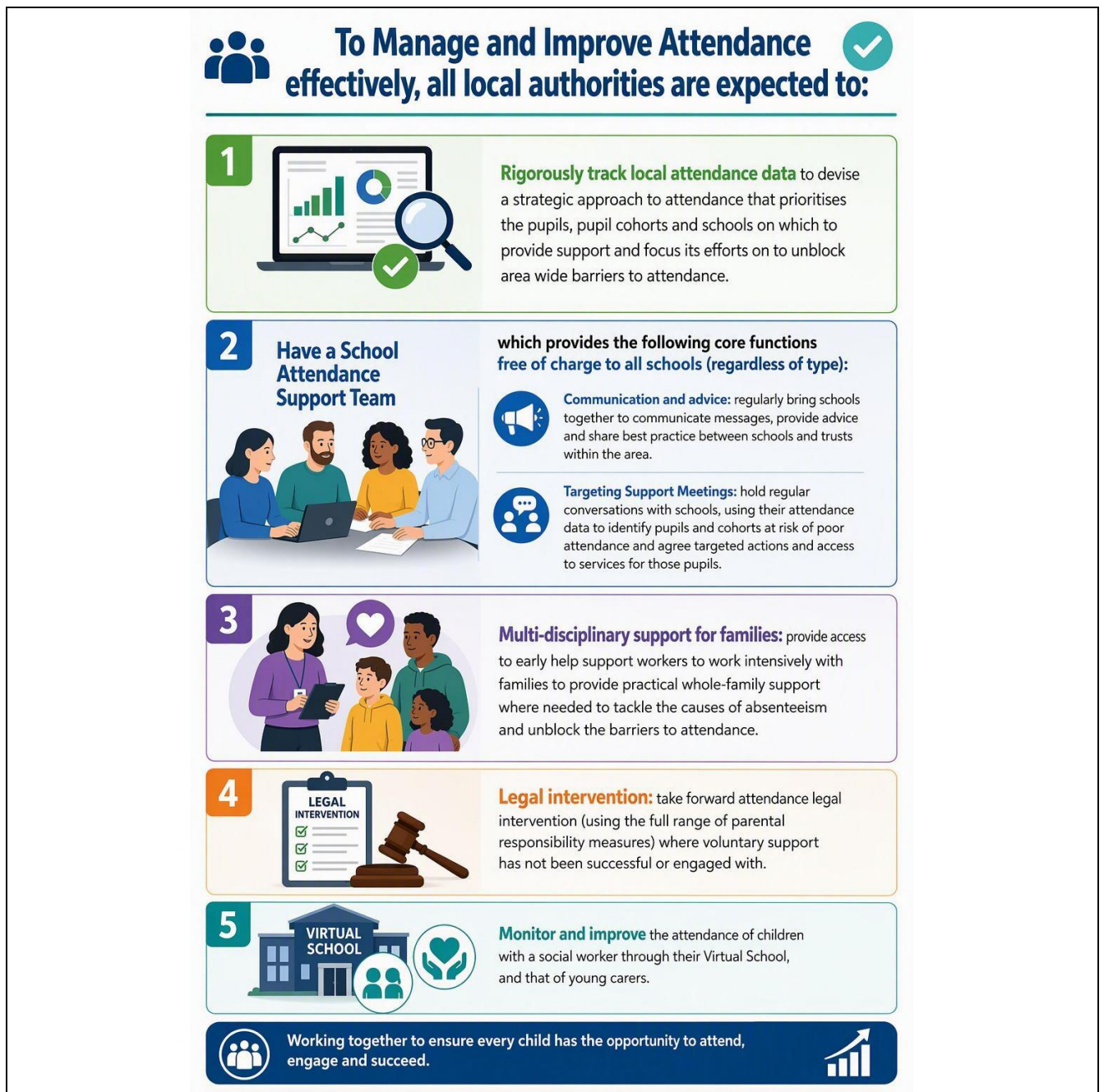
Good attendance opens doors to opportunity.

Every day in school matters.



The government expects all local authorities to:

- Rigorously track local attendance data.
- Have a School Attendance Support Team, with a named single point of contact (SPOC) to provide core functions: communication and advice and targeted support meetings (TSMs).
- Offer multi-disciplinary support for families at the earliest opportunity.
- Support schools with legal intervention, using the full range of parental responsibility measures) where voluntary support has not been successful or engaged with.
- Monitor and improve the attendance of children with a social worker through their Virtual School, and that of young carers.



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

To help us all at to focus on this at Denton, we will:

- Submit a daily attendance return to the Department of Education, in line with the legal expectations placed on all schools.
- Monitor attendance data rigorously to implement effective early intervention;
- Build strong relationships and work jointly with families, listening to and understanding barriers to attendance and working in partnership to remove them.
- Accurately complete admission and attendance registers at the same time each day, and have effective day to day processes in place to follow-up absence as required by law.
- Give parents/carers details on attendance in our newsletters and website, providing clarity about the individual circumstances in which leave of absence may be granted;
- Be transparent with families about the legal intervention available to **xx School** which is enforceable for unauthorised absence where voluntary support has not been successful or engaged with.
- Share information and work collaboratively with the local authority where a pupil's absence is at risk of becoming persistent or severe;
- Share attendance data regularly to the Governors to enable strategic improvements for our pupils.
- Promote the benefits of high attendance;
- Celebrate excellent attendance by displaying and reporting individual and class achievements.
- Reward good or improving attendance,
- Report to parents/carers regularly on their child's attendance and the impact on their progress,
- Share information and work collaboratively with other school in the area, East Sussex local authority, and other partners where a pupil's attendance is at risk of becoming persistent or severe absent.
- Contact parents/carers should their child's attendance fall below the school's target for attendance. Where absence intensifies, the level of support provided by school will also increase, to work in tandem with East Sussex LA and other partners.

All staff will:

- Promote good attendance in interactions with pupils and parents.
- Work to foster a sense of belonging with all pupils.
- Build positive relationships with pupils and families.

All teaching staff will:

- Accurately record attendance, and complete registers at the same time each day.

- Monitor attendance within their class.
- Play a vital role in promoting good attendance by noticing patterns of absence, speaking with pupils and raising concerns early.

All office staff will:

- Ensure registers are completed at the same time for all pupils each day and accurately record reasons for absence.
- Follow up any 'lates' or unexplained absence.
- Maintain accurate attendance records.

Here at Denton treat school attendance as a vital safeguarding issue, not just a pastoral or administrative matter. We expect pupils to achieve attendance 97% or above wherever possible.

We request that parents:

- Ensure their child attends school every day and arrives on time by
- Report any instance of absence by 8:50am on the first day and every day thereafter, if applicable.
- Inform the school of the reason for absence and the expected date of return, following this with a note wherever possible for example medical evidence.
- Avoid unnecessary absences, for example, by making medical and dental appointments outside of school hours / school holidays.
- Ask the school for help if their child is experiencing difficulties with any aspect of their schoolwork or home and family life. Act early to ensure we can work collaboratively to resolve issues before they escalate.
- Inform the school of any change in circumstances that may impact negatively on their child's attendance.
- Attend all meetings requested to discuss attendance issues.
- Work with the school to improve their child's attendance where necessary.

We request that pupils:

- Speak to a trusted adult if they are experiencing issues with their attendance.
- Attend all lessons on time and ready to learn.
- Follow the school procedure if they arrive late. This will help the school to monitor attendance and keep accurate records for the child's individual attendance. This is also vital for health and safety in the event of a school evacuation.

Understanding Types of Absence

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

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

Sessions

Every half-day absence from school has to be classified by the school (not by the parent), as either **authorised** or **unauthorised**. This is why information about the cause of any absence is always required. Each half-day is known as a 'session'.

Authorised Absence

Authorised absences are morning or afternoon sessions away from school for a genuine reason such as illness (although you may be asked to provide medical evidence for your child before this can be authorised), medical or dental appointments which unavoidably fall in school time, emergencies or other unavoidable cause. Please note, in the first instance, the school will always endeavour to request you to seek medical or dental appointments outside of the school day/holiday where possible.

Unauthorised absence

Unauthorised absences are those which the school does not consider reasonable and for which no 'leave' has been granted. This type of absence can lead to the school referring to the Local Authority for penalty notices and/or legal proceedings.

Unauthorised absence includes, (however this list is not exhaustive):

- parents/carers keeping children off school unnecessarily e.g. because they had a late night or for non-infectious illness or injury that would not affect their ability to learn.
- absences which have never been properly explained.
- children who arrive at school after the close of registration are marked using a 'U'. This indicates that they are in school for safeguarding purposes, however is counted as an absence for the session.
- shopping trips.
- looking after other children or children accompanying siblings or parents to medical appointments.
- their own or family birthdays.

- holidays taken during term time, not deemed 'for exceptional purposes' by the headteacher including any arranged by other family members or friends.
- day trips.
- other leave of absence in term time which has not been agreed.

Appendix H outlines the DfE Guidance Summary Responsibilities for School Attendance for parents, schools, trusts and local authorities.

Persistent Absenteeism (PA) and Severe Absenteeism (SA)

Persistent Absenteeism (PA) – 90% attendance and below

- A pupil is defined by the Government as a '**persistent absentee**' when they miss 10% or more (equivalent to 1 day or more a fortnight across a full school year) schooling across the school year for any reason; this can be authorised or unauthorised absence.
- Absence at this level will cause considerable damage to any pupil's education and we need the full support and co-operation of parents to resolve this.
- All pupils who have attendance levels of 90% or below are considered to be a persistent absentee.
- Through careful monitoring, where attendance **drops below 92%**, the school will initiate working closely with families to mitigate attendance falling to **persistent absent levels (below 90%)**.
- All persistent absent pupils will be expected to meet with the school's attendance champion to implement informal support, and where appropriate, **an Attendance Support Plan** will be developed collaboratively.
- Information (Youtube clip) on East Sussex County Council's Penalty Notice Code of Conduct for Unauthorised Absence can be found in **Appendix F**. NHS guidance related to 'Is my child too ill for school?' can be found in **Appendix D**. These aim to provide parents with helpful information to support school attendance.

Severe Absenteeism (SA) – 50% attendance and below

- A pupil who has missed 50% or more schooling is defined by the Government as '**severely absent**'.
- These pupils are absent from school more than they are present. Pupils within this cohort may find it more difficult to be in school or face bigger barriers to their regular attendance and, as such, are likely to need more intensive support.
- All severe absent pupils will have a bespoke attendance plan in place, in conjunction with working multi-agency support.

Formalising Attendance Support with East Sussex LA

- If all avenues of support have been facilitated by schools, the local authority, and other partners, and the appropriate educational support or placements (e.g. an education, health and care plan) have been provided but severe absence for unauthorised reasons continues, it is likely to constitute neglect.

- Our school has a clear strategy for reducing PA and SA through accessing wider support services to support removing barriers to attendance and formalising support in conjunction with East Sussex LA. Denton CP School may exercise its right to pursue legal intervention using the full range of parental responsibility measures. **See Appendix E for the Attendance Intervention Pyramid.**

The full range of legal interventions include:

- Penalty notices (a Notice to Improve is a final opportunity for parents to engage in attendance support before a penalty notice)
- Attendance Contracts
- Education Supervision Orders (ESO)
- Attendance prosecution
- Parenting Orders

Absence Procedures

We monitor and review all pupils' absence, and the reasons that are given, thoroughly, as part of our statutory duty to the Department of Education.

Absence Procedures:

- If your child is absent, contact the school on the first day of absence before 9:00am when our register closes. Our afternoon session starts at 1:00pm. Attendance registers will be taken at the same time each day, regardless of circumstances.
- The school has an answer phone available to leave a message if nobody is available to take your call, or you may call into school personally and speak to the office staff. Please be aware that, if you leave a voicemail to report your child's absence, you may receive a call from the school so that we can discuss the absence before making a decision as to whether the absence is to be recorded as authorised;
- Contact the school on every further day of absence, again before 8:50am; please note that where a school has not had confirmation of the whereabouts of absent pupils, a welfare check may be made to the home to investigate any unexplained absences as part of our legal safeguarding duty;
- Ensure that your child returns to school as soon as possible and you provide any medical evidence, if requested, to support the absence. Medical evidence may be requested where your child is having multiple periods of absence which are reported as being due to medical reasons. When determining whether a child is too ill to attend school, both parents and school staff can consider the advice contained within the NHS and East Sussex County Council Guidance on School Absence and Childhood Illness [[What to do if your child is ill | East Sussex County Council](#)]. Also see **Appendix D:** NHS Guidance: Is my child too ill for school? And **Appendix G:** DfE and Children's Commissioner 'Illness Absence Guidance'.

If your child is absent we will:

- Telephone or text you on the first, and every subsequent day of absence, if we have not heard from you. However, it is your responsibility to contact us.
- If we are unable to make contact with parents by telephone, we will telephone emergency contact numbers, send letters home and a home visit may be made, as part of the school's safeguarding duty. Please ensure all contact details, including emergency contact details are kept up to date.
- A referral will be made to East Sussex Local Authority if no contact has been made with parents by the 10th day of absence (or sooner if deemed appropriate), at which point your child will be considered to be "missing from education."
- For anticipated absences for exceptional circumstances, parents are required to complete a '**Withdrawal from Learning Application for Exceptional Circumstances**' form (**Appendix A**), ahead of the absence. This will allow the Headteacher to complete the necessary paperwork and communicate a response to parents, whether authorized or unauthorised. Where parents have not made an application, all absences will be unauthorised.

If absence continues we will:

- Write to you if your child's attendance and/or where punctuality is a concern.
- Arrange a meeting so that you may discuss the situation with our Senior Attendance Champion.
- Create a personalised action/support plan, such as an Attendance Contract (**Appendix A**), to address any barriers to attendance and make clear each person's role in improving the attendance patterns of your child.
- Offer signposting support to other agencies or services, if appropriate (**Appendix D and G**).
- Refer the matter to East Sussex Local Authority for relevant legal sanctions, if attendance deteriorates following the above actions (**Appendix E**).

Lateness

Poor punctuality is not acceptable and can sometimes lead to irregular school attendance patterns. Good time-keeping is a vital life skill which will help children as they progress through their school life and out into the wider world. Pupils who arrive late disrupt lessons and, if a child misses the start of the day, they can feel unsettled and embarrassed and risk missing vital work and important messages from their class teacher.

The times of the start and close of the school day for all pupils at Denton are:

Gates open: 8.30am

Registration starts: 8.50am

Registration closes: 9.00am

End of the school day: 3.10pm

Registers will be taken at the same time each day for all pupils.

How we manage lateness:

- The school day starts at 8.30am when children can begin to come into school;
- Registers are taken at 8.50am;
- Children arriving after 8.55am are required to come into school via the school office.
- At 9.30am the registers will be closed. In accordance with the Regulations, if your child arrives after that time, they will receive a mark that shows them to be on site – 'U', but this will not count as a present mark and it will mean that they have an unauthorised absence;
- The school may contact parents regarding punctuality concerns; as 'U' codes count towards unauthorised absence, 10 lates could trigger the school issuing a penalty notice and/or legal proceedings to East Sussex County Council so it is imperative that morning routines provide ample time to arrive on time by 8:50am.
- If your child has a persistent lateness record, you may be asked to meet with the Pastoral lead but you can approach us at any time if you are having difficulties getting your child to school on time. We expect parents and staff to encourage good punctuality by being good role models to our children and, as a school, we celebrate good class and individual punctuality.
- When registers are taken, the appropriate national attendance and absence code (**Appendix C**) must be entered for every pupil (of both compulsory and non-compulsory school age) whose name is listed in the admission register at the time. The codes enable schools to record and monitor attendance and absence in a consistent way and are used to collect statistics. The data helps schools, local authorities, and the government gain a greater understanding of the delivery of education and the level of, and reason for, absence.

Understanding Attendance Barriers & Early Intervention

Early intervention is key to providing the right support at the right time. Whilst any child may occasionally have time off school because they are too unwell to attend, sometimes they can be reluctant to attend school. [NHS Every Mind Matters provides effective support for mental health.](#)

Any barriers preventing regular attendance are best resolved between the school, the parents and the child. If a parent thinks their child is reluctant to attend school, then we will work with that family to understand the root problem and provide any necessary support at the earliest convenience.

We can use outside agencies to help with this, such as:

- the School Nurse,
- Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing support services,
- Early Help Key Worker team,
- a Family Support Worker or
- the relevant East Sussex Local Authority Attendance Support Team (AST/SPOC)

Where outside agencies are supporting the family, you may be invited to attend a meeting to consider what is working well and what needs to improve. An individual support plan will

be agreed and subsequently reviewed. We will work with families to support pupils back into school following a lengthy or unavoidable period of absence and provide support to build confidence and bridge gaps.

Pupils absent from school due to mental or physical ill health or SEN/Disabilities

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

Under the DfE's statutory guidance, schools are required to submit a sickness return to the Local Authority for all pupils who have missed/are likely to miss 15 or more school days (consecutive or cumulative) due to medical reasons/illness.

Anxious Feelings

Many children may experience normal but difficult emotions that make them nervous about attending school, such as worries about friendships, schoolwork, examinations or variable moods. These pupils are still expected to attend school regularly – in many instances, attendance at school may serve to help with the underlying issue as being away from school might exacerbate it, and a prolonged period of absence may heighten anxious feelings about attending in future. We will work alongside families to ensure that such circumstances do not act as a barrier to regular attendance by mitigating anxious feelings in school as much as possible. Some useful DfE's non-statutory guidance on mental health issues affecting a pupil's attendance can be found here [Mental health issues affecting a pupil's attendance: guidance for schools - GOV.UK](#) and [Children's mental health - Every Mind Matters - NHS](#)

Complex Barriers – physical or mental ill health

Some pupils face more complex barriers to attendance, for example: pupils who have long term physical or mental health conditions or who have special educational needs and disabilities (SEND). Their right to an education is the same as any other pupil and therefore the attendance ambition for these pupils should be the same as it is for any other pupil where the school may need to provide additional support. Keeping the school updated with any relevant information or need will enable the implementation of support through other agencies, at the earliest opportunity.

To support long term physical or mental ill health, the school will:

- Facilitate any relevant pastoral support with the clear aim of improving attendance, whilst supporting the underlying health issue.

- Consider adjustments to practice and policies to help meet the need of pupils struggling to attend, and make formal reasonable adjustments. Adjustments are agreed and regularly reviewed with the pupil and parents.
- Consider a time-limited phased return to school.

Support Systems

We recognise that poor attendance can be an indication of difficulties in a family's life. This may be related to problems at home and or in school. Parents are encouraged to inform school of any difficulties or changes in circumstances that may affect their child's attendance and/or behaviour in school, for example: bereavement, divorce/separation, emerging health concerns, housing issues, mental health concerns etc. This will help the school to identify any additional support that may be required.

We also recognise that some pupils are more likely to require additional support to achieve good attendance. The school will implement a range of strategies to support improved attendance based on the individual needs and circumstances of the child.

Strategies we may use to support you include:

Holistic Support - We will work with families to understand and remove barriers to attendance (e.g., minor ailments, medical conditions, SEND, or bullying).

Early Intervention - Rather than waiting for absence to become severe, we will use data to monitor patterns, conduct regular reviews, and implement joint action plans with parents.

Clear Communication - We will use positive, clear, and consistent messaging to set expectations and celebrate attendance improvements.

Collaboration - If your child is struggling to attend, parents should reach out to the school's senior leader responsible for attendance to establish what help and adjustments can be put in place.

To plan the correct support, we will always invite parents and pupils to attend a meeting to discuss the concerns and devise a plan to support the child's regular attendance. Support offered to families will be child-centred and planned in discussion and agreement with both parents and pupils.

Local Authority Attendance Support Team

Local Authority Attendance Support Team (AST) work strategically by offering support, advice and guidance to schools, to reduce persistent absence and improve overall attendance. Parents are expected to work with the school and local authority to address any attendance concerns. Parents should proactively engage with the support offered, aiming to resolve any problems together. This is nearly always successful. If difficulties cannot be resolved in this way, the school may consider more formal support and/or refer the child to the Local Authority. If attendance does not improve, legal action may be taken in the form of a Penalty Notice (see Appendix E: Attendance Intervention Pyramid and Appendix F: East Sussex Penalty Notice Code of Conduct) or prosecution in the Magistrates Court.

School Attendance and the Law

The School Attendance (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2024 introduced a National Framework in England. By law all children of compulsory school age must receive an appropriate full-time education (Education Act 1996). Parents have a legal duty to ensure their child attends school regularly at the school at which they are registered.

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

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

Granting Leave of Absence – Withdrawal from Learning Application for Exceptional Circumstances

- For anticipated absences for exceptional circumstances, parents are required to complete a '**Withdrawal from Learning Application for Exceptional Circumstances**' form (**Appendix A**), ahead of the absence. This will allow the Headteacher to complete the necessary paperwork and communicate a response to parents, whether authorized or unauthorised. Where parents have not made an application, all absences will be unauthorised.
- Only a Headteacher may grant a **Withdrawal from Learning Application for Exceptional Circumstances** at their discretion, for exceptional circumstances. Where every application will be considered on its individual merits, we do not operate a blanket policy that results in leave of absence being granted automatically.
- Exceptional circumstances considering specific facts and relevant background context behind the request will be considered.
- Where a **Withdrawal from Learning Application for Exceptional Circumstances** has been approved, the Headteacher will determine the length of time the pupil can be away from school as authorised absence.

- Where a **Withdrawal from Learning Application for Exceptional Circumstances** has been taken without permission, this absence is unauthorised.
- All penalty notice communication between parents and school and information related to penalty notices procedures can be found in **Appendix A**, along with a useful Youtube video from East Sussex County Council Cod of Conduct for Unauthorised Absence (**Appendix F**).
- In line with DfE's guidance on ('Providing remote education') remote education should only be used as a last resort and as part of a reintegration plan.

National Framework for Penalty Notices

There is no entitlement in law for pupils to take time off during the term to go on holiday or other absence for the purpose of leisure or recreation, or to take part in protest activity in school hours, regardless of individual needs. The Supreme Court has ruled that the definition of regular school attendance is "in accordance with the rules prescribed by the school."

Exceptional Circumstances

The School Attendance (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2024 set out the statutory requirements for schools. All references to family holidays and extended leave have been removed. The amendments specify that Headteachers may not grant any leave of absence '*Withdrawal from Learning Application' (**Appendix A**) during term time unless there are "exceptional circumstances".

The fundamental principles for defining 'exceptional circumstances' are that they are 'rare, significant, unavoidable and short'. When making absence-related decisions, the head teacher will consider:

- a pupil's record of attendance for the current and previous academic years.
- time of absence being taken in the school year. If the request is made to extend the beginning or end of a school holiday period, it is unlikely to be considered exceptional.

At Denton School, 'exceptional circumstances' will be interpreted as:

... being of unique and significant emotional, educational or spiritual value to the child which outweighs the loss of teaching time (as determined by the Headteacher). The fundamental principles for defining 'exceptional' are events that are "rare, significant, unavoidable and short". By 'unavoidable' we mean an event that could not reasonably be scheduled at another time, outside of school term time, regardless of who has planned or paid for the holiday or absence (including grandparents or other family or friends).

As a general rule we have listed acceptable/unacceptable reasons for absence. However this is not a definitive list.

Acceptable reasons for absence:

- Medical
- Bereavement

- Serious illness of a close family member
- Wedding within the immediate family
- Service personnel returning from a long tour of duty
- Religious observance
- Visiting a prospective new school
- Performer's License procured from council (taking part in pantomime; theatrical shows etc)

Unacceptable reasons for absence:

- Shopping trips
- Day trips
- 'Treats' (including taking birthday trip)
- Booking holidays because it is cheaper in term time
- Low level illnesses such as coughs/colds/sore throats where symptoms are manageable
- Low-mid level school based anxiety (this is because to be able to learn to manage this effectively the child needs to be in school to receive appropriate support)
- Not sleeping well the night before

10 in 10 Threshold for Penalty Notices

- Since 2024, the DfE introduced a single consistent national threshold for when a penalty notice must be considered by all schools in England, of 10 sessions (usually equivalent to 5 school days) of unauthorised absence within a rolling 10 school week period.
- The 10 sessions of absence do not have to be consecutive and can be made up of a combination of any type of unauthorised absence (G, O and/or U coded within the school's registers) - **See Appendix G: Attendance Codes**. The 10 school week period can span different terms, school years or education settings.

Penalty Notice Sanctions

- Sanctions may include issuing each parent (for each child) with a Penalty Notice for £160, reduced to £80 if paid within 21 days (for the first offence).
- A second Penalty Notice issued within a three year period will result in a fine of £160 per parent, per child.
- If a third offence is committed the matter may be referred to the local authority for consideration of prosecution via the Magistrates Court.
- If prosecution is instigated for irregular school attendance, each parent may receive a fine of up to £2500 and/or up to 3 months in prison. If a parent is found guilty in court, they will receive a criminal conviction.

See Appendix A: Withdrawal from Learning Application for Exceptional Circumstances.

See Appendix F (Youtube video) outlines East Sussex County Council's Penalty Notice Code of Conduct for Unauthorised absences.

Notices to Improve (Ntl)

- A Notice to Improve is a final opportunity for a parent to engage in support and improve attendance before a penalty notice is issued. Once the threshold has been met and offers of support have not been engaged with or have not worked, the school will issue a Ntl outlining support offered and a clear warning that a penalty notice may be issued or prosecution considered if attendance improvement is not secured within the improvement period of between 3 to 6 weeks.
- The school will always look to work supportively with families. Where improvements haven't been made, it may be appropriate to issue a penalty notice before the improvement period has ended, and school will notify parents in this instance, prior to issuing the penalty notice.

Attendance Contracts

- An attendance contract is a formal written agreement between a parent and school/ESCC to address irregular attendance, and allows a more formal route to secure engagement with support, where a voluntary early help plan has not worked or is not deemed appropriate – See **Appendix E: Attendance Intervention Pyramid**. The school does not have to offer this but explores this route where deemed appropriate;
- It is not a punitive tool: it's a supportive mechanism and offers an alternative to prosecution. They do not have a set duration;
- Both parent and pupil voice is used to support the attendance contract by identifying the type of help needed to secure regular attendance;
- Attendance contracts usually bring about positive change when engaged with positively, however where non-compliance is evident, despite attempts to gain cooperation, an alternative course of action (such as a different legal intervention – Education supervision order - ESO) will be explored. The school will maintain records of non-compliance so that, as a last resort, it can be presented in court if necessary;
- An Education supervision order (ESO) is used for children from upper key stage 2 onwards as it requires elements of interactions with the order between parents, child and school. An ESO can be a useful alternative for legal intervention without criminal prosecution. Voluntary support should be exhausted;
- ESOs are made through the Family or High Court, and provide the LA a formal role in advising, helping and directing the pupil and parents to ensure the pupil receives an efficient, full-time suitable education. For the duration of the ESO, the parents' duties to secure the child's education and regular attendance are superseded by a duty to comply with any directions given by the LA under the ESO;
- The ESO normally lasts up to 1 year, but can be extended up to 3 years;
- Where parents fail to comply with the ESO, ESCC is able to prosecute in the Magistrates Court for persistent non-compliance with the Order and parents will be liable to a fine, community order or imprisonment of up to 3 months.

Appendices

Appendix A: [East Sussex County Council's Penalty Notice Procedures for Schools and Academies](#)

- Appendix 1: Withdrawal from Learning Form
- Appendix 2: Template letter to Parent - to accompany a declined absence
- Appendix 3: Request Form to Issue a Penalty Notice following a Planned Absence (i.e. holiday)
- Appendix 4: Template letter to Parent where it is believed a holiday has been taken but was not requested in advance
- Appendix 5: Template letter to invite parent to an attendance meeting
- Appendix 6: Template letter to parent following attendance meeting
- Appendix 7: Template of Attendance Support Plan
- Appendix 8: Template letter to parent who failed to attend attendance meeting
- Appendix 9: Request Form to Issue a Notice to Improve/Penalty Notice for persistent unauthorised absence.

Appendix B: Attendance Policy Quick Guide for Parents (see below)

Appendix C: Attendance Codes (see below)

Appendix D: [NHS Guidance: Is my child too ill for school?](#)

Appendix E: East Sussex County Council Attendance Intervention Pyramid (see below)

Appendix F: [East Sussex County Council Penalty Notice Code of Conduct for Unauthorised Absence \(Youtube\)](#)

Appendix G: [DfE & Children's Commissioner: 'Illness Absence Guidance' for parents](#)

Appendix H: [DfE Guidance Summary Responsibilities for School Attendance](#)

Appendix B: Attendance Policy Quick Guide for Parents

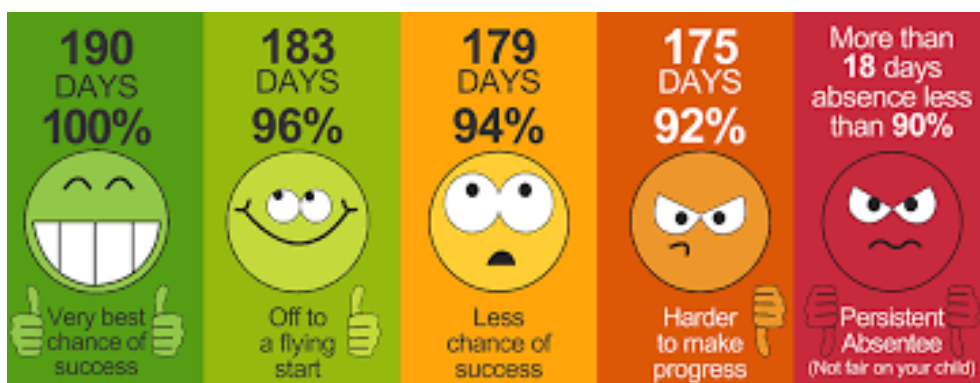
Dear

I am just writing to let you know that attendance has dropped below 95% and is currently

In line with our attendance policy we contact families when their child's attendance drops below 95%.

We fully understand that the vast majority of reasons for absence are genuine and there is no need to worry at this stage. However, if you/your child are having any difficulties linked to attendance then please arrange to speak to Mrs Tania Buss, Pastoral Lead, to discuss how we could help.

We will continue to monitor attendance as part of whole school procedures.



School attendance codes

Code	Description	Meaning
I	Present (AM)	Present
l	Present (PM)	Present
L	Late (before registers closed)	Present
C	Authorised absence as pupil is absent due to other authorised circumstances	Authorised Absence
C1	Participating in a regulated performance or undertaking regulated employment abroad	Authorised Absence
C2	Leave of absence due to a part-time timetable	Authorised Absence
E	Pupil is excluded with no alternative provision made	Authorised Absence
I	Illness (NOT a medical appointment)	Authorised Absence
M	Medical/dental appointments	Authorised Absence
R	Religious observance	Authorised Absence
S	Study leave	Authorised Absence
T	Traveller absence	Authorised Absence
J1	Attending an interview for employment or for admission to another educational institution	Authorised Absence
B	Approved education activity as pupil being educated off site (NOT dual registration)	Approved Educational Activity
P	Approved sporting activity	Approved Educational Activity
V	Approved educational visit or trip	Approved Educational Activity
W	Approved work experience	Approved Educational Activity
K	Attending education provision arranged by the local authority	Approved Educational Activity
G	Family holiday (NOT agreed or days in excess of agreement)	Unauthorised Absence
N	No reason yet provided	Unauthorised Absence
O	Unauthorised absence not covered by any other code/ description	Unauthorised Absence
U	Pupil arrived after registers closed	Unauthorised Absence

School attendance codes

Code	Description	Meaning
D	Dual registered (at another establishment)	Not counted in possible attendance
X	Non-compulsory school age children, not required to be in school	Not counted in possible attendance
Z	Pupil not yet on roll	Not counted in possible attendance
#	Planned whole or partial school closure	Not counted in possible attendance
Q	Lack of access arrangements provided by local authority	Not counted in possible attendance
Y1	Transport normally provided not being available	Not counted in possible attendance
Y2	Widespread disruption to travel	Not counted in possible attendance
Y3	School premises partially closed	Not counted in possible attendance
Y4	Whole school site being unexpectedly closed	Not counted in possible attendance
Y5	Pupil is in criminal justice detention	Not counted in possible attendance
Y6	Unable to attend in accordance with public health guidance or law	Not counted in possible attendance
Y7	Unable to attend because of any other unavoidable cause	Not counted in possible attendance

Present

Authorised Absence

Approved Educational Activity

Unauthorised Absence

Not counted in possible attendance

N.B: The Department for Education states that if a pupil's absence is recorded using codes B or K, the nature of the approved education activity (in the case of code B) or education provision (in the case of code K) must also be recorded in the register.

Is my child too ill for school?

A helpful guide for parents and carers

Children can usually attend school with:

- Mild coughs and colds** (if they don't have a high temperature)
- A sore throat** (without a high temperature)
- Head lice**
- Conjunctivitis** (if they are otherwise well)
- Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease** (if they feel well enough)
- Slapped Cheek Syndrome** (once the rash appears)

Children should stay at home if they have:

- A high temperature**
- Vomiting or diarrhoea** (until 48 hours after the last episode)
- Chickenpox** (until all spots have crusted over)
- Measles** (at least 4 days after the rash appears)
- Impetigo** (until lesions have healed or 48 hours after starting antibiotics)

DID YOU KNOW?

Avoiding school can sometimes increase anxiety for children who are worried about attending.

If your child is struggling with anxiety, school staff, school nurses and healthcare professionals can work together with families to provide support.

For the full NHS guidance, please visit: www.nhs.uk/live-well/is-my-child-too-ill-for-school/

When in doubt, get advice and help early.

Is my child too ill for school?



Does your child have a high temperature (38°C or more)?

YES Keep them off school until it goes away.

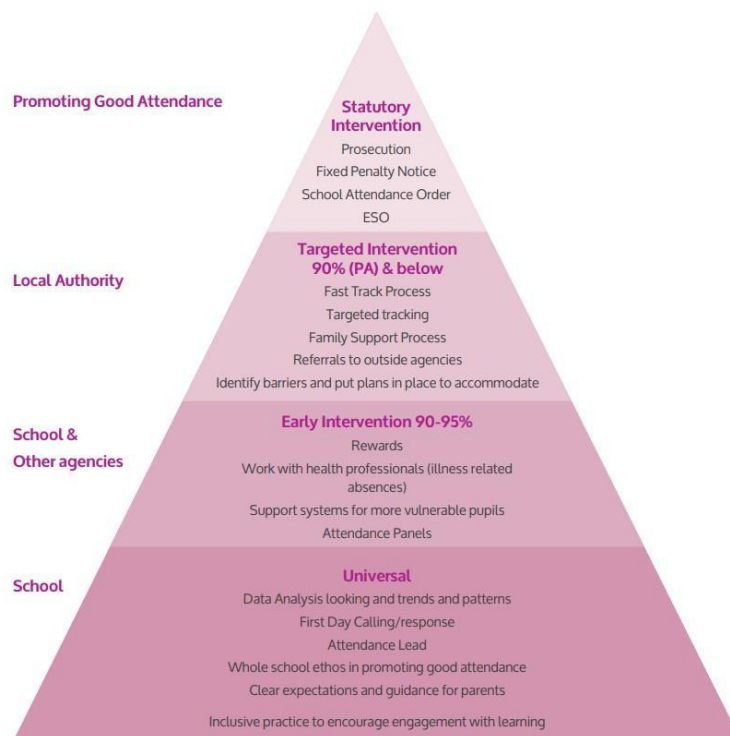
NO Follow the guidance below.

Your child can usually go to school with a mild cough or cold if they are otherwise well. If you do keep your child at home, it's important to phone the school or nursery on the first day and give them the reason.

Should go in	Should go in (let the school know)	Seek treatment before returning to school	Keep them off (at first)
A cough, cold or sore throat Fine with slight cough or common cold symptoms, such as a runny nose, sore throat or headache, as long as they're otherwise well and do not have a high temperature. Threadworms Speak to your pharmacist, who can recommend a treatment.	Cold sores Encourage them not to touch the blister or kiss anyone while they have the cold sore, or to share things like cups and towels. Conjunctivitis Fine unless they are feeling very unwell. Seek advice from your pharmacist. Encourage your child not to rub their eyes and to wash their hands regularly. Head lice & nits You can treat head lice and nits without seeing a GP. Hand, foot & mouth disease If they seem well enough to go to school, there's no need to keep them off. Encourage your child to throw away any used tissues straight away and to wash their hands regularly. Slapped cheek syndrome Once the rash appears, they're no longer infectious. Let the school or teacher know if you think your child has slapped cheek syndrome.	Impetigo They'll need treatment from a pharmacist or GP, often with antibiotics. Keep them off school until all the sores have crusted over and healed, or for 48 hours after they start antibiotic treatment. Encourage your child to wash their hands regularly and not to share things like towels and cups with other children at school. Ringworm See your pharmacist unless it's on their scalp, in which case you should see a GP. It's fine for your child to go to school once they have started treatment. Scarlet fever They'll need treatment with antibiotics from a GP. Otherwise they'll be infectious for 2 to 3 weeks. Your child can go back to school 24 hours after starting antibiotics. Chickenpox Keep them off school until all the spots have crusted over. This is usually about 5 days after the spots first appeared.	Ear infection If your child has an ear infection and a high temperature or severe earache, keep them off school until they're feeling better or their high temperature goes away. Measles They'll need to see a GP. Call the GP surgery before you go in, as measles can spread to others easily. Keep your child off school for at least 4 days from when the rash first appears. They should also avoid close contact with babies and anyone who is pregnant or has a weakened immune system. Vomiting & diarrhoea Stay away from school until they have not been sick or had diarrhoea due to illness for at least 2 days (48 hours).

Feeling worried or anxious: It's normal for any of us to feel worried sometimes. We may get a tummy ache or headache, or have problems eating or sleeping. Avoiding school can sometimes make a child's worries about going to school worse. If your child is struggling, please speak to school as soon as possible to explore available help. If your child is still struggling and it's affecting their everyday life, you should contact GP or school nurse.

Appendix E: ESCC Attendance Intervention Pyramid



Appendix F: Attendance Management Flowchart

