

# ATTENDANCE POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR REGISTRATION OF PUPILS SEPTEMBER 2024

The Bridges Federation Attendance policy draws from the DfE statutory guidance 'Working Together to Improve School Attendance' See link below.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-improve-school-attendance>

We also have regard to the advice and information contained in the following non statutory guidance:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mental-health-issues-affecting-a-pupils-attendance-guidance-for-schools>

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/657995f0254aaa000d050bff/Arranging\\_education\\_for\\_children\\_who\\_cannot\\_attend\\_school\\_because\\_of\\_health\\_needs.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/657995f0254aaa000d050bff/Arranging_education_for_children_who_cannot_attend_school_because_of_health_needs.pdf)

## WORKING TOGETHER TO IMPROVE ATTENDANCE

All partners including parents, schools, governors and the local authority should work together to:

### **Expect**

Aspire to high standards of attendance from all pupils and parents and build a culture where all can, and want to, be in school and ready to learn by prioritising attendance improvement across the school.

### **Monitor**

Rigorously use attendance data to identify patterns of poor attendance (at individual and cohort level) as soon as possible so all parties can work together to resolve them before they become entrenched.

### **Listen and understand**

When a pattern is spotted, discuss with pupils and parents to listen to and understand barriers to attendance and agree how all partners can work together to resolve them.

### **Facilitate support**

Remove barriers in school and help pupils and parents to access the support they need to overcome the barriers outside of school. This might include an early help or whole family plan where absence is a symptom of wider issues.

## Formalise support

Where absence persists and voluntary support is not working or not being engaged with, partners should work together to explain the consequences clearly and ensure support is also in place to enable families to respond. Depending on the circumstances this may include formalising support through an attendance contract or education supervision order.

## Enforce

Where all other avenues have been exhausted and support is not working or not being engaged with, enforce attendance through statutory intervention: a penalty notice in line with the National Framework or prosecution to protect the pupil's right to an education.

## GENERAL

We expect all children to attend school every day. The law entitles every child of compulsory school age to an efficient, full-time education. It is the legal responsibility of every parent to make sure that their child receives this education. Where parents have decided to register their child in school, they have an additional legal duty to ensure that their child attends school regularly. This means that your child must attend every day that school is open. The exception to this may be a small number of allowable circumstances such as being too ill to attend school or having been given permissions for an absence in exceptional circumstances.

Children with good attendance do better in school and often find it easier to make friends. It is also vital for their educational progress, well-being and for their wider development. 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.

Our attendance target for the whole school is 97%. The National expectation is that children's attendance is 96% or better.

We expect children to arrive at school on time. The school gates are open from 8.45am until 9.00am to allow a staggered start for families. Any child arriving after 9.00am will be marked as late. Children arriving later than 9.30am without a good reason are marked as absent for the whole morning and this absence is recorded as an unauthorised late.

We acknowledge good attendance and punctuality and the class with the best weekly attendance and punctuality receives a certificate in assembly. The winning class each term receive medals. This is reported in the weekly school newsletter also. Each half term children with 100% attendance and perfect punctuality receive a coloured wristband – red for autumn 1, orange for autumn 2, yellow for spring 1, green for spring 2, blue for summer 1 and purple for summer 2. At the end of the academic year children with 100% for the whole year receive rainbow coloured wristband. Each half term families where all children have achieved 98% or above are entered into a raffle to win a hamper full of goodies.

## PARENTS' RESPONSIBILITIES

**It is your duty under the Education Act 1996 (section 444) to ensure your child attends school regularly. Failure to adhere to this could lead to a prosecution and a fine of up to £2500 or a prison sentence.**

Parents are aware through the Home School Agreement of their responsibilities for getting their children to school on time, every day. They are able to keep a track of their child's attendance percentage and punctuality via the school App.

Specifically, parents should:

- Inform the school in advance if they expect a child to be absent for any reason
- Inform the school if they need to pick their child up from school early
- Contact the school on the first day of absence, usually by phone or using the school App, to report their absence. They should do this before 10.00am.
- Send a note/email or App message giving the reasons for absence when a child returns to school (if they omitted to contact the school beforehand)
- Telephone the school if they are unavoidably delayed in picking up a child from school
- Make sure the school has correct addresses and phone numbers
- Ensure the school has names, addresses and phone numbers of at least 3 people who can be contacted in an emergency

#### TERM-TIME OR SPECIAL LEAVE

- If parents are requesting term-time or special leave they must complete a request form which is considered by the Leadership Team.
- The law in regards to term-time holiday states that parents do not have the right to take their child out of school for holidays during term time. All requested leave during term time must be discussed and agreed with the Leadership Team and in exceptional circumstances a short period of absence may be agreed. It is not a right.
- The Southwark Education Inclusion Team supports its schools in discouraging term time leave absences.
- If the request is not authorised a warning letter will be issued and a copy will be placed in the child's record folder. The absence will be marked as an unauthorised absence.
- Any parent who takes a child out of school for term time leave of 10 or more morning and afternoon sessions during any 100 school sessions or 50 school days, not authorised by the school may receive a penalty notice.

- The unauthorised term time leave does not have to be consecutive for a parent to receive a penalty notice. In deciding whether to refer a case for the sanction of a penalty notice we will take into account whether there is any known evidence of previous unauthorised term time leave taken in the last 3 years and parents having previously been warned about a potential penalty notice.
- The school can off roll your child if they have been gone for 20 consecutive days.

## PERSISTENT AND SEVERE ABSENCE

- Children with attendance below 90% are considered 'persistently absent.' Children whose attendance falls below 50% are considered to be severely absent. These children and those at risk of becoming persistently absent are regularly monitored and support offered and allocated as appropriate. Children who are severely absent will be prioritised for support and intervention.
- Where a pattern of absence is at risk of becoming, or becomes, problematic we will listen to and try to understand the barriers to attendance the pupil or family is experiencing. We will take into consideration the sensitivity of some of the reasons for absence and recognise the importance of school as a place of safety and support rather than reaching immediately for punitive approaches.
- The Leadership Team, Office staff and our Learning Mentors are available to support families who are finding getting to school every day or on time difficult or for children who are at risk of becoming persistent or severe absentees and may be at risk of becoming disillusioned with education or school refusers.
- All children whose attendance is below 90% are discussed. A warning letter is sent notifying parents that this is the case and their child's attendance is being closely monitored. The letter also states the days/sessions missed in numbers, as well as time lost and the opportunity for parents to come in and discuss this will be offered. Parents may be invited to an initial meeting if their child's attendance doesn't improve.
- Where families are working with Children's Social Care or Family Early Help, the child/ren's social worker or family early help practitioner is responsible for taking action and following up on attendance concerns, including liaising with the school.
- Where attendance is an ongoing concern, a TAF may be convened including any other professionals involved with the family. Targets will be set with a clear period in which attendance will be monitored and reviewed. A voluntary referral to family early help could be made if needed or referrals to other services that could provide support.
- If we continue to be concerned about a child's attendance we may seek further advice from the Education Inclusion Duty Team. Senior Education Welfare Officers (SEWOs) are available to support with advice and next steps.

- No improvement in attendance could lead to a SEWO becoming involved. An attendance and inclusion team meeting will be held. A formal agreement may be entered into via an attendance contract. At this point, the SEWO will decide whether a formal written “Notice to Improve” will be issued to the parent to inform them that they are at risk of legal action.
- No improvement could lead to statutory attendance (legal) action being taken.
- Any child who is late after 9.00am more than 10 times in a term will be discussed. A letter is sent notifying parents that this is the case and their child’s punctuality is being closely monitored. The letter also states the amount of time lost. Reward charts are put in place for those children who are persistently late.

### **First day contact procedures in cases of unexplained absence**

- Parents are expected to call the school office or send a message via the school App on the first day of absence to report their absence before 10.00am.
- If we have not heard from the parent by 10.00am the administrator for attendance will start to call all the contact numbers provided in order to gain an explanation for the absence.
- The administrator for attendance will send the parents a text/App message notifying them that if we are unable to make contact and gain a reason for absence by midday then we may make a home visit
- If they are not able to get a response and ascertain a reason for the absence by midday then we will make a home visit (2 members of staff including a member of the safeguarding team.)
- If we are still unable to get a response then we will report it to the police to request a welfare check or to report as a “missing child.”

## **STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **EXECUTIVE HEAD AND LEADERSHIP TEAM**

The Executive Head and Leadership Team have responsibility for attendance and punctuality in school and for passing information on attendance to Southwark Education and the DfE. The Designated Safeguarding leads have responsibility for informing Social Services if any child with a social worker is absent.

A member of the Leadership Team interviews prospective parents and in the course of this meeting, points out parental responsibilities outlined in the school’s Home School Agreement. This includes attendance and punctuality.

Each school has a Senior Attendance Champion, responsible for attendance and punctuality of all pupils.

At Tower Bridge Primary School this is Helen Viggiani, Co Head of School.

At Snowsfields Primary School this is Joanne Cranmer, Co Head of School.

At Robert Browning Primary School this is Anna Mulhern, Co Head of School.

The Senior Attendance Champion on the Leadership Team tracks children who are persistently and severely absent weekly and analyses attendance data both termly and annually to look for patterns for key groups (boys, girls, SEND, pupil premium etc.) and identify further ways to improve whole school attendance and target those persistent and severe absentees. They also target children who are at risk of becoming persistently absent. They will benchmark their school's attendance data against local, regional and national levels to identify areas for focus or improvement. They will then monitor in the data the impact of any efforts to improve attendance and use this to evaluate approaches and inform future strategies.

They share this information with governors each term via the Headteacher's report and during governor meetings. The link governor for attendance visits termly and reports back to the governing body.

The Senior Attendance Champion meets with the Family Early Help Service locality team linked to the schools once or twice a term for a Team Around the School meeting (TAS). Key families causing concern are discussed. A member of the Safeguarding team is on the gate every morning to note down those children who arrive late.

The Senior Attendance Champion in conjunction with the administrator in charge with attendance will ensure that the legally required information from the school registers is shared with the local authority in line with their requirements. The school will also provide specific pupil information on request to the Secretary of State via an electronic management system (Studybugs.) See link for further details:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6643266d993111924d9d3383/Guidance\\_for\\_sharing\\_dailypupilattendance\\_data.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6643266d993111924d9d3383/Guidance_for_sharing_dailypupilattendance_data.pdf)

#### ADMINISTRATOR IN CHARGE OF ATTENDANCE

At Tower Bridge Primary School this is Alison Clark ([office@towerbridge.southwark.sch.uk](mailto:office@towerbridge.southwark.sch.uk), 0207 407 2959)

At Snowsfields Primary School this is Sarah Millar ([office@snowsfields.southwark.sch.uk](mailto:office@snowsfields.southwark.sch.uk), 0207 525 9065)

At Robert Browning Primary School this is Laurie St Luce ([office@robertbrowning.southwark.sch.uk](mailto:office@robertbrowning.southwark.sch.uk), 0207 708 3456)

The administrator is delegated by the Head for matters of attendance and punctuality and to ensure registers and statistics are kept up to date. They have day to day responsibility for dealing with matters of pupil enrolment and change of school. This includes the upkeep of all pupil paper records and computer data bases. The administrator in charge of attendance, in consultation with the Senior Attendance Champion (Co Head of School,) is the only person entitled to take children "off-roll".

- Taking telephone messages/responding to App messages about pupil absence and recording details on data base
- Filling in children's names and time of arrival in school
- Printing off and filing a daily attendance sheet to use in the event of an emergency
- In case of the fire alarm sounding, taking the register folders to the playground and giving them to the teachers for checking.
- Keeping the school attendance data up to date
- Phoning parents on the first day or unexplained absence (see first day contact procedures above)
- Contacting parents if children are left in school after 3.30pm
- Contacting parents to discuss unauthorised absences
- Recording on the data base the time, date and information received through phone calls, meetings, or written answers to letters
- Sending out relevant letters about unexplained absences and lateness if unable to contact parents via telephone.
- Checking e-registers every week and ensuring teachers are aware of how to complete them correctly
- Working out weekly statistics for the award of the class weekly attendance certificate
- Working out percentage attendance figures for the school and all classes
- Liaising with the Senior Attendance Champion with responsibility for attendance

## TEACHERS AND TEACHING ASSISTANTS

Class teachers and assistants have responsibility for day to day monitoring of attendance and the upkeep of e-registers. Specific duties include:

- Marking e-registers at the start of the morning and afternoon sessions according to the stated procedures
- Ensuring that children arriving late report to the office so they can be marked in as present in school
- Notifying office staff of any known reason for absence and lateness if these are given by parents
- Informing the school's designated safeguarding leads as soon as possible about any concerns

- Informing the Leadership Team and Administrator if they have any information about a child leaving the school

## GOVERNORS

The governing body is expected to:

- Recognise the importance of school attendance and promote it across the school's ethos and policies
- Ensure school leaders fulfil expectations and statutory duties
- Regularly review attendance data, discuss, and challenge trends, and help school leaders focus improvement efforts on the individual pupils or cohorts who need it most.
- Ensure school staff receive adequate training on attendance

The link governor visits once a term and meets with the Senior Attendance Champion and reports back to the governing body. School attendance at both individual and federation level is a standing item on both curriculum and full governing body meeting agendas.

## FAMILY EARLY HELP SERVICE (FEH)

Within Southwark, Family Early Help practitioners work using a 'whole family' approach to provide a holistic service to improve attendance and punctuality and reduce unauthorised absences and improve educational outcomes for our children.

All schools have a dedicated Family Early Help (FEH) single point of contact (SPOC) who meets with each school on a termly basis to identify children who may meet the threshold for either statutory education intervention from the local authority or further support from the family early help service. In addition, maintained primary and secondary schools benefit from the offer of a full Team Around the School (TAS) meeting. This meeting provides an opportunity to explore and plan interventions to reduce the negative impact of wider adverse childhood experiences that affecting a child or young person's ability to learn and achieve, including parental mental or physical ill-health, domestic abuse, substance misuse, parental conflict or financial exclusion and agree the most appropriate multi-agency response to these.

Although the SPOC does not hold ultimate responsibility for the coordination and delivery of services for children whose attendance or behaviour at school is poor, schools are strongly encouraged to use the SPOC and TAS frameworks to work proactively with the local authority. This helps ensure that we collectively identify young people who have poor school attendance or are at risk of exclusion at the earliest opportunity and that help and support is provided at the right time and at the appropriate threshold of need. Further information on the work of the FEH service with schools can be accessed via the links below:

<https://www.southwark.gov.uk/childcare-and-parenting/children-s-social-care/family-early-help-feh/schools-work>

Completion of the Early Help Referral form is the access point for services.



## EDUCATION INCLUSION TEAM (EIT)

The Education Inclusion Team provides advice and guidance to schools, families and professionals in Southwark on exclusions, penalty notices, managed moves and statutory functions relating to school attendance. Further support can be provided for children and young people at risk of permanent exclusion.

The Education Inclusion Team is responsible for delivering upon Southwark's statutory duties in relation to school attendance and exclusion, providing timely interventions when concerns arise. They work with families, schools and practitioners to implement legislation and guidance with the aim of improving children and young people's attendance and access to education, and to reduce the risk of exclusion.

They use a variety of strategies to fulfil this objective. They may include education legal planning meetings, attendance contracts, education supervision orders, school attendance orders, simple cautions, and/or prosecution. The team includes Senior Education Welfare Officers who can provide targeted assessment and intervention for attendance and inclusion issues.

## CHILDREN AT RISK OF MISSING EDUCATION (CME) (2016)

The schools in The Bridges Federation have in place appropriate safeguarding responses for children who go missing from school, particularly on repeat occasions. Where reasonably practicable, for every pupil, we hold an emergency contact number for more than one person, ideally at least three per child/family. Emergency contact numbers are provided and updated by the parent with whom the pupil normally resides. This goes beyond the legal requirement but is good practice and by doing so provides us with additional options for making contact with a responsible adult when a child is missing school and is also identified as a welfare and/or safeguarding concern.

Where school staff have concerns about a child, they report this immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead who then uses their professional judgement and knowledge of the individual pupil to inform their decision as to whether welfare concerns should be escalated. The local authority have a duty to put in place arrangements for identifying (as far as it is possible) those children of compulsory school age in their area who are not school registered or receiving suitable education otherwise than at a school. The local authority should trace those children and ensure that they receive full-time education.

We will notify the local authority when a pupil's name is to be deleted from the admission register under any of the grounds prescribed in regulation 8 of the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 as amended, as soon as the ground for removal is met and no later than the time at which the pupil's name is removed from the register. 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, our notification to the local authority will include: (a) the full name of the pupil, (b) the full name and address of any parent with whom the pupil normally resides, (c) at least

one telephone number of the parent, (d) the pupil's future address and destination school, if applicable, and (e) the ground in regulation 8 under which the pupil's name is to be removed from the admission register.

If we are removing a pupil's name from the register for any of the following reasons (see below) – we will, with the local authority, make reasonable enquiries to establish the whereabouts of the child:

In the case of a pupil granted leave of absence, that

- (i) the pupil has failed to attend the school within the ten school days immediately following the expiry of the period for which such leave was granted;
- (ii) the school does not have reasonable grounds to believe that the pupil is unable to attend the school by reason of sickness or any unavoidable cause; and
- (iii) the school and the local authority have failed, after jointly making reasonable enquiries, to ascertain where the pupil is.

In the case of a pupil that has been continuously absent from the school for a period of not less than twenty school days and

- (i) at no time was their absence during that period authorised by the school
- (ii) the school does not have reasonable grounds to believe that the pupil is unable to attend the school by reason of sickness or any unavoidable cause; and
- (iii) the school and the local authority have failed, after jointly making reasonable enquiries, to ascertain where the pupil is.

For further guidance about the duties of the local authority in relation to Children Missing in Education please refer to

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/550416/Children\\_Missing\\_Education\\_-\\_statutory\\_guidance.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/550416/Children_Missing_Education_-_statutory_guidance.pdf)

## PENALTY NOTICE PROTOCOL

## STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

1. Under Section 23 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003, LA officers, headteachers and the Police have the discretionary power to issue penalty notices in appropriate cases of unauthorised absence from school. The power of issuing a penalty notice provides an alternative to the prosecution of parents under Section 444 of the Education Act 1996 and enables parents to discharge the potential liability for conviction for that offence by paying a penalty of £80 per parent if paid within 21 days, or £160 per parent, per child, if paid within 28 days.
2. If penalties remain unpaid within the specified timescales, Southwark Council will only pursue a prosecution if the penalty notice was issued in line with this code of conduct. All monies collected directly by schools must be sent to the LA. The Single Justice Process may be used if the number of unpaid fines is excessive.

3. Since 1st September 2013, headteachers have been unable to agree leave of absence during term-time unless they are satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances. Exceptional circumstances could include:
  - *Service personnel returning from a tour of duty abroad where it is evidenced the parent will not be in receipt of any leave in the near future that coincides with school holidays*
  - *Where an absence from school is recommended by a health professional as part of a parent's or child's rehabilitation from a medical or emotional issue*
  - *The death or terminal illness of a person close to the family Or where the school has evidence that there are other pressing personal issues for a family that would warrant a short break from school*
4. Any examples provided are illustrative rather than exhaustive. It is acceptable to take a pupil's previous record of attendance into account when the school is making a decision. The fundamental principles for defining exceptional circumstances are that these are considered *rare, significant, unavoidable and short*. The term *unavoidable* means that any event could not reasonably have been scheduled at another time. Headteachers are able to agree the absence of a child in exceptional circumstances and this discretion can also be used to determine the length of the authorised absence. Any existing support being offered to a family through FEH remains in place as long as it is needed, even if there is a prosecution or penalty notice process in place.

Please also see statutory guidance Working Together to Improve School Attendance (link above) for national framework for penalty notices.

## LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS

5. The EIT discharges the responsibility for issuing penalty notices in Southwark and instigating other education-related legal action against parents or carers when appropriate. Penalty notices may only be issued in Southwark in accordance with the terms of this code of conduct. The purpose of the code of conduct is to ensure that the power to impose such notices is applied fairly and consistently across the LA and that suitable arrangements are in place for the effective and efficient administration of the scheme. In implementing this code of conduct, the LA will liaise when appropriate with neighbouring education and Police authorities. This code complies with The Education (Penalty Notices) (England) Regulations (2007).
6. Southwark has three objectives in regards to the use of penalty notices:
  - *Our process must be as equitable as possible*
  - *The case must be able to stand up in court*
  - *The case must not undermine or replace support and intervention to address complex and unmet needs*

## BEFORE REFERRING CASES FOR PENALTY NOTICES

7. Any penalty notice has the potential to lead to prosecution if unpaid. This requires a case to pass both evidential and public interest tests. In cases where a school has concerns about a pupil's attendance, the school's authorised person for attendance must ensure that contact has been

made with the parent or carer in order to try to resolve any issues and difficulties to avoid having to proceed with a penalty notice, which should be used as a last resort. All the contacts and interventions with parents or carers must be recorded.

8. If a request for leave of absence is declined by the school and the unauthorised absence meets the threshold, the school should make parents aware that a request to issue a penalty notice will be made to the EIT. In deciding whether to refer parents for the issuing of a penalty notice, the school should take into account the pupil's overall level of attendance and previous leave of absence in term-time.
9. All requests will be reviewed at Southwark's penalty notice panel, which is held by EIT every 4 to 6 weeks. Schools are welcome to attend. The purpose of the panel is to ensure that Southwark's three objectives set out in paragraph 10 are met.
10. A penalty notice may be issued in the following circumstances:
  - **Unauthorised term-time leave (including leave for family holiday) (G):** Any parent who takes a child out of school for term-time leave of 10 or more morning and afternoon sessions during any 100 possible school sessions or 50 school days, not authorised by the school under exceptional circumstances, may receive a penalty notice. The unauthorised term-time leave does not have to be consecutive for a parent to receive a penalty notice. In deciding whether to refer a case for the sanction of a penalty notice, the headteacher should take into account whether there is known evidence of previous unauthorised term time leave taken in the last 3 years and evidence of parents having been warned previously about a potential penalty notice
  - **Exclusion:** Where a child is found in a public place during school hours of day one to five of any fixed term or permanent exclusion
  - **Lateness:** In cases where the (U) code is given for lateness after the register is closed if there are 20 (U) codes or more in a half term
  - **Persistent absence in the Spring Term for year 11 pupils:** Where at least 40 sessions (20 school days) have been lost to unauthorised absence by the pupil during one school term or consecutively across two terms and/or unauthorised absence for any public examination of which dates have been published beforehand
  - **Non Engagement:** In cases where all attempts have been made to engage the family and they have failed all meetings offered and attendance remains a concern

## PROCEDURE FOR ISSUING PENALTY NOTICES

11. The EIT will issue all penalty notices within the administrative area of Southwark Council. This ensures consistent and equitable delivery, avoids duplication of penalty notices, helps to maintain good school and alternative provision relationships with the child(ren) and family and ensures that there is no conflict with other enforcement sanctions. Penalty notices will only be issued by post and never as an 'on the spot' action; this will satisfy that all evidential requirements are in place and meet health and safety requirements.
12. The EIT may receive requests to issue penalty notices from schools and alternative education providers, Southwark Police and neighbouring LAs. These requests will be actioned provided

that:

- *The school has taken the necessary steps as detailed above*
  - *All relevant information is supplied in the specified manner 5 days before the penalty notice panel*
  - *The circumstances of the pupil's absence or presence in a public place or non-attendance meets all the requirements of this code of conduct*
  - *The issuing of a penalty notice does not conflict with other intervention strategies in place or other enforcement sanctions already being processed*
13. The EIT will respond to all requests within five school days of the panel. If proceeding to issue a penalty notice, this actions will take place within five school days of the panel if the supporting evidence provided clearly details the reasons permission has not been granted. The panel will also need to be satisfied that the school or alternative education provider has ensured that policies regarding leave of absence in term-time are widely and regularly publicised to parents and carers and that reasons for refusal to grant permission are confirmed in writing.
14. If a pupil with unauthorised leave of absence in term-time has a sibling (or siblings) attending another school, it is good practice that relevant schools coordinate their decisions in order to ensure a consistent approach.
15. The use of penalty notices will normally be restricted to one per parent per academic year. Not more than twelve may be issued per pupil per parent per academic year for a pupil being found in a public place whilst excluded. In the case of a period of unauthorised leave for the purpose of a family holiday in term-time a penalty notice may be issued on more than one occasion.
16. A penalty notice may be issued to each parent liable for the offence or offences.

## PROCEDURE FOR WITHDRAWING PENALTY NOTICES

17. Penalty notices can only be withdrawn in the following circumstances:
- *Where it has been established the penalty notice was issued to the wrong person or the LA deems that the penalty notice should not have been issued*
  - *The penalty notice did not conform to the terms of this code of conduct*
  - *The penalty notice contains material errors*

## APPEALS

18. There is no statutory right of appeal against the decision to issue a penalty notice and the sole authority to authorise absences lies with the headteacher, and their decision is final. The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations do not allow headteachers to give retrospective authorisation for absence.

## PAYMENT OF PENALTY NOTICES

19. Arrangements for payment are detailed on the penalty notice. The payment of a penalty notice discharges the parent or carer's liability for the period in question and they cannot subsequently be prosecuted under other enforcement powers for the same period. A penalty notice will impose a financial penalty of £160 to be paid within 28 days, reduced to £80 if paid within 21 days of receipt of the notice. Southwark Council retains any revenue from penalty notices for the administration of the scheme and to promote the inclusion of vulnerable children in education.

## NON-PAYMENT OF PENALTY NOTICES

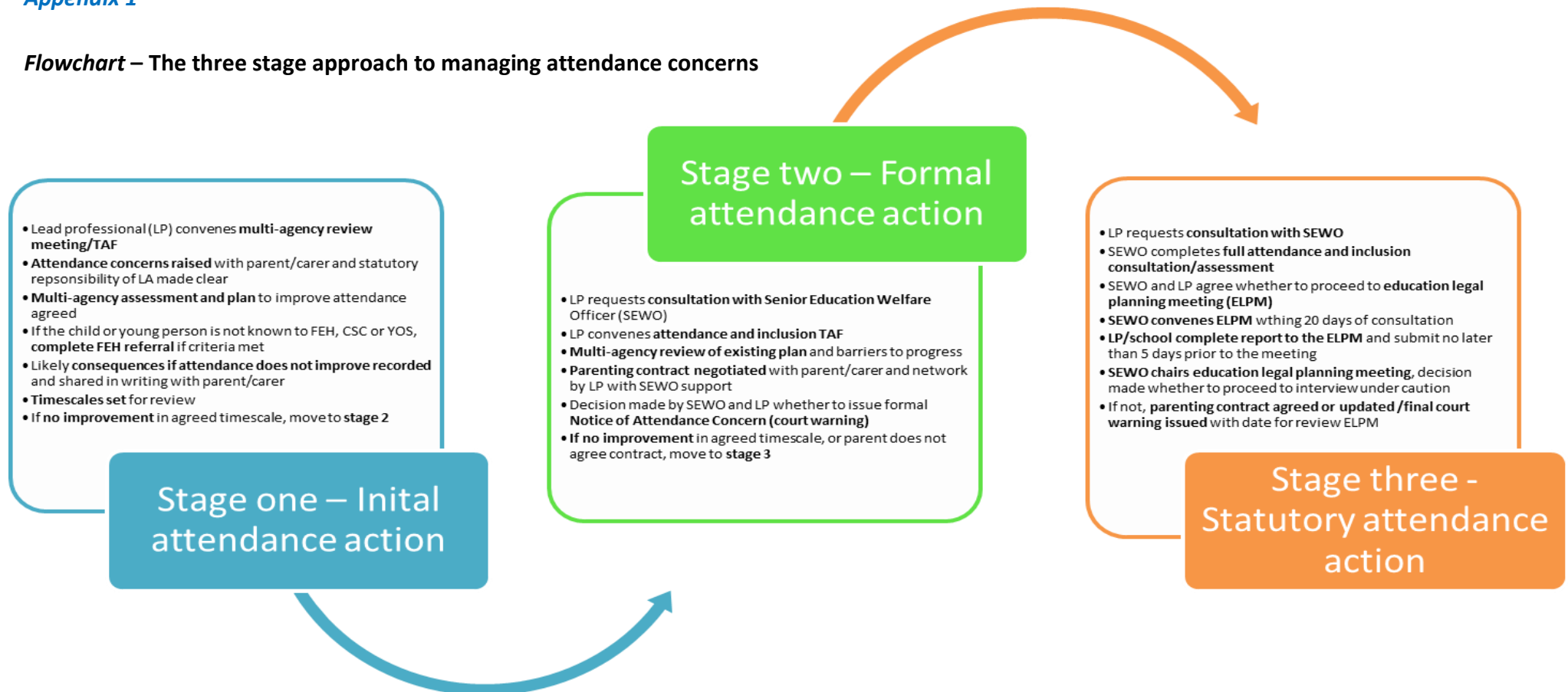
20. Non-payment of a penalty notice may result in prosecution under the provisions of Section 444 of the Education Act (1996) or prosecution under Section 103 of the Education and Inspections Act (2006).

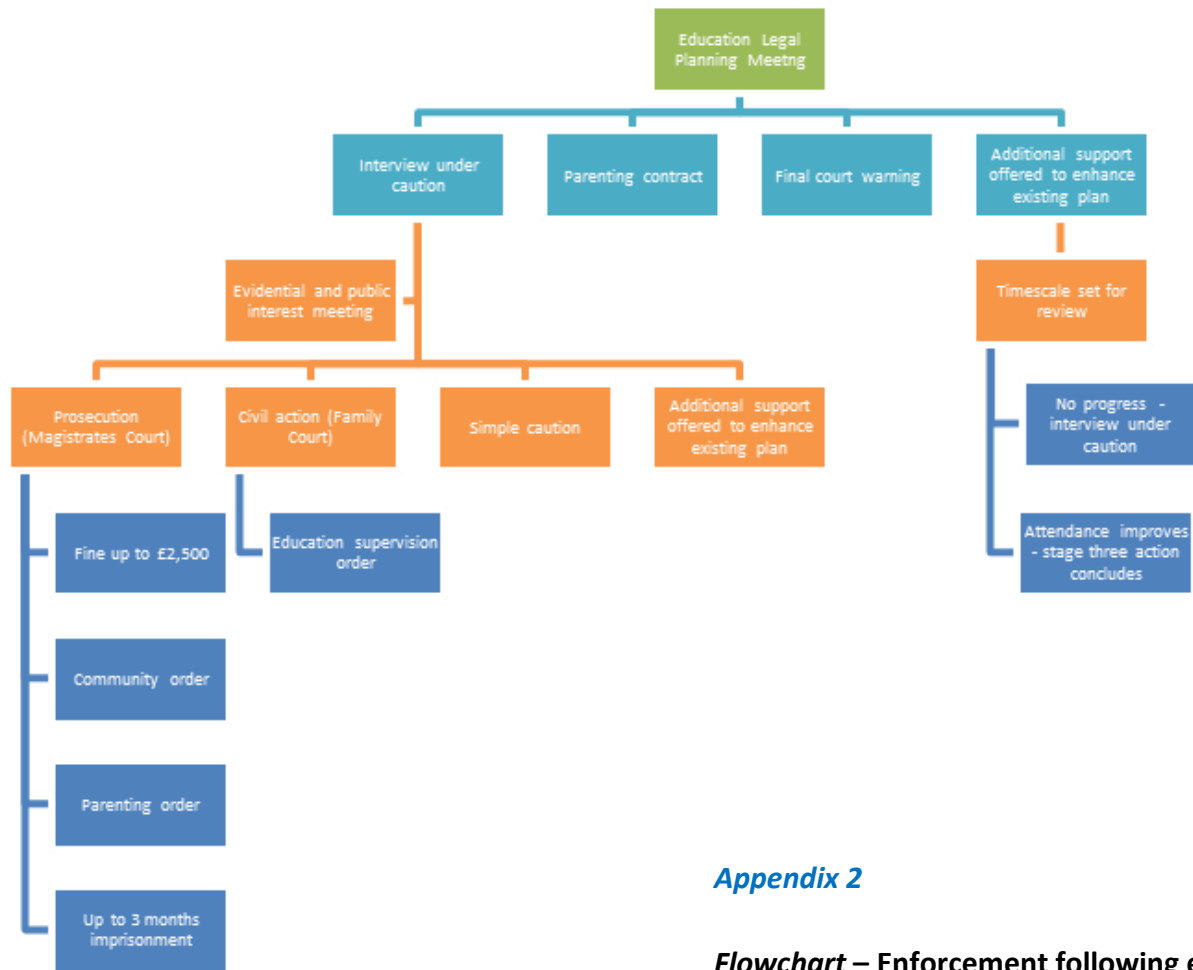
## PUBLICITY

21. All schools and alternative education provisions intending to use penalty notices must draw this to the attention of parents and carers on a regular basis and publish details of the scheme in their attendance policy.

## Appendix 1

### Flowchart – The three stage approach to managing attendance concerns





*Appendix 2*

**Flowchart – Enforcement following education legal planning**