



Pupil Attendance Policy and Procedures

Tees Valley Education Trust

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1. STATEMENT OF INTENT

For a child to take full advantage of the educational opportunities offered, it is vital that they attend school, on time, every day the school is open unless the reason for the absence is unavoidable. The routines children develop around attendance and punctuality at school are the same as the expectations of any future employer in the world of work.

Tees Valley Education Trust (TVED) is committed to providing an education of the highest quality and endeavors to provide an environment where all young people feel valued and welcome. Parents/carers, pupils and the wider community all play a part in making each academy within TVED successful. Every child has the right to access the full education to which they are entitled.

As a trust we strive to achieve a goal of 100% attendance for all pupils. Every opportunity is taken to convey to the children and their families, the importance of regular and punctual attendance. Under Section 7 of the Education Act 1996, parents/carers are responsible for making sure that young people of compulsory school age receive full-time education. Parents have a legal responsibility to ensure their child's regular attendance at the school where they are registered.

If a young person of compulsory school age who is registered at a school fails to attend regularly at the school, the parent is guilty of an offence under Section 444(1) of the Education Act 1996.

Parents / carers are primarily responsible for ensuring their school-registered child attends every day. Where attendance problems occur, appropriate and effective case management will take place. This will be bespoke to each case and may include a range of collaborative working between the pupil, parent/carer, academy, wider school community and Local Authority services.

Parents / carers are expected to follow the attendance policy within their child's academy. Parents are encouraged to work in partnership with the academy and are expected to notify the academy of the reason for any of their child's absences. Families are also encouraged to speak to academy staff with any areas of concern around attendance so that these can be addressed promptly.

2. EXPECTATIONS OF ATTENDANCE LEVELS

Following DfE best practice guidelines, TVED record pupil absence in number of days alongside end of year percentage attendance. TVED works to the following bands below.

GREEN Band	0 days (100%) to 4 days (97.9%) absence:	Good level of attendance
YELLOW Band	5 days (97.4%) to 7 days (96.3%) absence:	Good level of attendance
ORANGE Band	8 days (95.8%) to 10 days (94.7%) absence:	Requires improvement
RED Band	11 days (94.2%) to 14 days (92.6%) absence:	Cause for concern
BLACK Band	15 days (92.1%) to 19 days (90%) absence:	Serious cause for concern
	20 plus days (Less than 90%) absence:	Persistent Absentee

At TVED, we aspire to support our mainstream children to achieve 95%, in line with national. At TVED, we aspire to support our children who attend special/unit provision to achieve 90% which is line with

national.

Pupils are expected to:

- Attend their academy regularly and punctually.
- Pupils should be appropriately prepared for each day.
- Pupils, in line with both attendance and safeguarding policy, should be encouraged to talk to their teacher / member of academy staff about any problems that prevent them from attending the academy.

Good attendance is important because:

- Statistics show a direct link between under-achievement and absence below 95%
- Regular attenders make better progress, both socially and academically and find academy routines, work and friendships easier to cope with
- Regular attenders are more successful in transferring between primary school, secondary school, higher education, employment or training

Each individual Home/Academy attendance agreement contains further details of how academies manage attendance on a daily basis in relation to the specific local authority expectations (Middlesbrough or Redcar and Cleveland). They give clarity of what pupils and parents / carers are expected to do to ensure their child achieves good attendance.

If absence is frequent or continuous, except where a child is clearly unwell, and there is medical evidence to support this, staff will discuss with parents/carers the need and reasons for their child's absence and will encourage them to keep absences to a minimum.

A note or explanation from a pupil's home does not mean an absence becomes authorised. The decision whether or not to authorise an absence will always rest with the Head Teacher.

The impact absence has on attendance

Days off school add up to lost learning

175 NON SCHOOL DAYS A YEAR

175 days to spend on family time, visits, holidays, shopping, household jobs and other appointments

Attendance	Days Absent	Weeks Absent	Lessons Missed
100%	0 days	0 weeks	0 lessons
97%	5 days	1 week	30 lessons
95%	10 days	2 weeks	50 lessons
90%	20 days	4 weeks	100 lessons
85%	30 days	6 weeks	150 lessons
80%	40 days	8 weeks	200 lessons

3. RECORDING ATTENDANCE: LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES

From the start of the 2024-2025 academic year, it was mandatory for all Schools in England to share their

attendance with the DfE. This will be publicly available to anyone who wishes to view attendance data <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/pupil-attendance-in-schools>

Young people are expected to attend school every day for the entire duration of the academic year unless there is an **exceptional reason** for their absence.

Schools must legally take an attendance register twice a day. The first mark is taken at **morning registration** and again at **afternoon registration**. **There are two attendance sessions every day, AM and PM, therefore missing school for a whole day counts as two absences.**

Any absences will be recorded with a specific code depending on the type of absence. Absences fall into two main categories:

Authorised Absence: is when the school has accepted the explanation offered as satisfactory justification for the absence, or has given approval in advance for such an absence. If no explanation is received, absences **will not** be authorised.

Unauthorised Absence: is when the school has not received a reason for absence, or has not approved a child's leave of absence from school after a parent's request.

Absence and attendance codes are held by individual academies in line with national expectation. These national codes enable schools to record and monitor attendance and absence in a consistent way which complies with regulations.

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

4. PARENT/CARER RESPONSIBILITIES

Individual attendance agreements for a child's respective academy can be located on their academy website under Attendance.

4.1 Attending and reporting absence

Bring your child to school **every day on time.**

Contact school **by 9am every day** that your child will be absent.

4.2 Medical Appointments

Make dentist/optician/doctors appointments, where possible, outside of school hours. If during school hours, after 2pm. If this is not possible, children should only be out of school for the minimum amount of time necessary for the appointment then return, should time allow. **Taking a whole day off school for a dental or medical appointment is unacceptable.**

Provide **evidence for ALL medical appointments** taking place during the school day before your child attends the appointment. This could be appointment text, card or letter. This is so the academy can authorise the absence. Failure to provide evidence will result in the absence being recorded as unauthorised.

4.3 Request for Leave of Absence

Complete a Leave of Absence form (available from website and school office) for all planned days off school such as holidays, funerals, performances, sporting events etc, at least two weeks before the first day of absence.

The Head Teacher is allowed to authorise an absence only for exceptional circumstances. There is no legal entitlement for time off in school time to go on holiday.

For holidays that meet or exceed the number of sessions threshold set down in Middlesbrough Council or Redcar & Cleveland Councils' Code of Conduct, parents/carers are likely to be issued with a fixed penalty fine or face other legal action in accordance with the code.

Schools at both national level from the DfE and local level from Middlesbrough and R&C authorities have been directed to apply for penalty notices for all children of school age unless the leave of absence is evidenced as exceptional circumstances.

4.4 Punctuality/Lateness

Pupils are expected to be on time at the start of the morning and afternoon school sessions. If a child is late they can miss work and time with their class teacher getting vital information. Lateness can cause disruption to the lesson for others and can be embarrassing for the child, leading to possible further absence.

Parents / carers must ensure that pupils arrive on time in line with individual academy registration and daily timetable. Please see individual academy information for relevant expectations.

All lateness is recorded daily. This information will be required by the courts, should a prosecution for non-attendance or lateness be necessary.

If a child arrives after the close of registration with a genuine reason, this will be taken into consideration. Each case of lateness is treated on an individual basis.

For the first ten minutes after registration open, children will be recorded as present. Following this, children will be considered late and recorded as an L code. Children who arrive thirty minutes after the start of registration will be recorded as a U code. This counts as absent for the full morning/afternoon session.

During 2025-26 TVED Academies the following registration procedures will apply:

Brambles Primary 8:30 gate opening, 8:45 register opens and L code applies, 9:15 U code applies (3:15 close of day)

Dormanstown Primary - 8:30 gate opening, 8:40 register opens and L code applies, 9:10 U code applies (3:10 close of day) - this does not apply to late transport

Discovery Special - 8:40 transport arrives and register opening, 8:50 L code applies, 9:10 U code applies (3:10 all transport leaves site and end of day)

Pennyman Primary - 8:35 gate opening, 8:45 register opens and L code applied, 9:15 U code applies (3:15 close of day) - this does not apply to late transport

Wilton Primary - 8:30 gate opening, 8:40 register opens and L code applies, 9:10 U code applies (3:10 close of day)

If a child arrives after registration without a genuine reason or is consistently late, then a phone call home will

be made by a member of the Pastoral Team.

For health and safety reasons it is important that the school knows who is in the building. Pupils arriving late should therefore report to the main school office. **It is important that all pupils arriving late follow this procedure.**

Parents/carers of young people who have patterns of lateness will be contacted by the Pastoral Team to discuss the importance of good timekeeping and how this might be achieved.

5. ILLNESS: GUIDANCE FOR PARENTS/CARERS

When a child is unwell, it can be hard deciding whether to keep them off school. The home / academy agreement encourages parents to contact school for advice should they be unsure.

Where pupils are kept off inappropriately for illness, the academy pastoral team will request the pupil be brought in, in order to minimise lost learning time.

Guidelines from www.nhs.uk are used by the Trust and may also help parents/carers.

Vomiting: If your child has vomited due to illness, they can return to school 48 hours after the last episode of vomiting. If your child has vomited for a non-illness related reason, eg, over-eating, over tired or gag reflex etc, they do not need to stay off school.

Headlice: If your child has headlice, they should be in school following treatment out of school hours.

See Appendix 1 for NHS recommendations

6. ATTENDANCE SUPPORT GRADUATED RESPONSES

TVED holds the safeguarding of all pupils as the highest priority. A child not attending school is considered a safeguarding matter. Academies within the Trust retain the right to contact social care in line with safeguarding protocol at any point during the procedures below should there be concerns for a pupil's/ family's welfare.

At TVED we have two attendance graduated responses. The first is for compulsory school age children which includes details of the legal implications of absence. The second is for children in Nursery and Reception (up to the term after their fifth birthday when they will become compulsory school age) called the Pre-5 graduated response. We appreciate that pre-5 children, parents/carers and families can face the same challenges and barriers to attendance as school age children and as we want to support all to overcome these challenges and barriers regardless of the child's age.

School Age Attendance Graduated Response

Attendance Support Stage	Response to each period of absence	Days Absent /End of Year Attendance	Support Stages	Local Authority (LA) Involvement	Attendance report by text
Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st day call 2nd day home visit if no contact made 3rd day call 	0 days/100% 1 day/99.5% 2 days/99% 3 days/98.4% 4 days/97.9%	Green support telephone call from Pastoral Team to discuss possible help	None	Half termly
Yellow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st day call 2nd day home visit if no contact made 3rd day call 5th day call 7 day home visit 	5 days/97.4% 6 days/96.8% 7 days/96.3%	Yellow support visit to pupil's home by Pastoral Team, to discuss any issues or help needed	None	Fortnightly
Orange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st day call and home visit if no contact made 3rd day call 5th day home visit 	8 days/95.8% 9 days/95.3% 10 days/94.7%	Amber support meeting at academy with Pastoral Team to discuss help. Offer of School Nurse referral if not already accessed. (ACC Initial)	Fixed Penalty Notice/Court Action warning letter	Fortnightly
Red	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st day call and home visit if no contact made 3rd day home visit 	11 days/94.2% 12 days/93.7% 13 days/93.2% 14 days/92.6%	Red support meeting at academy with Pastoral Team to discuss help. Offer of Early Help referral if not already accessed. (ACC Review)	None but please note 5 days absence remaining until LA referral.	Weekly
Black	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily home visit 	15 days/92.1% 16 days/91.6% 17 days/91.1% 18 days/90.5% 19 days/90%	Referral to the Local Authority for consideration of next steps as child is now considered a persistent absentee.	LA will decide on next steps, which could be LA monitoring, fine or court action.	Weekly

*V = Pupils on the vulnerable list will receive a daily call or home visit depending on circumstances

*M = Pupils with significant medical needs will be given consideration according to need however still need to provide the same evidence.

Pre-5 Attendance Graduated Response

At the start of the next term after a child's 5th birthday, they will moved across to the same stage on the School Age Attendance Graduated Response

Attendance Support Stage	Response to each period of absence	Days Absent /End of Year Attendance	Support Stages	Local Authority involvement	Attendance report by text
Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st day call 2nd day home visit if no contact made 3rd day call 	0 days/100% 1 day/99.5% 2 days/99% 3 days/98.4% 4 days/97.9%	Green support telephone call from Pastoral Team to discuss possible help	None	Half termly
Yellow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st day call 2nd day home visit if no contact made 3rd day call 5th day call 7 day home visit 	5 days/97.4% 6 days/96.8% 7 days/96.3%	Yellow support visit to pupil's home by Pastoral Team to discuss any issues or help needed	None	Fortnightly
Orange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st day call and home visit if no contact made 3rd day call 5th day home visit 	8 days/95.8% 9 days/95.3% 10 days/94.7%	Amber support meeting at academy with Pastoral Team to discuss help. Offer of School Nurse referral if not already accessed. (ACC Initial)	None	Fortnightly
Red	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st day call and home visit if no contact made 3rd day home visit 	11 days/94.2% 12 days/93.7% 13 days/93.2% 14 days/92.6%	Red support meeting at academy with Pastoral Team to discuss help. Offer of Early Help referral if not already accessed. (ACC Review)	None	Weekly
Black	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily home visit 	15 days/92.1% 16 days/91.6% 17 days/91.1% 18 days/90.5% 19 days/90%	Your child is now considered a persistent absentee for the remainder of this academic year	None	Weekly

*V = Pupils on the vulnerable list will receive a daily call or home visit depending on circumstances

*M = Pupils with significant medical needs will be given consideration according to need however still need to provide the same evidence.

6.1 Bespoke Support:

In line with the attendance level table, bespoke support will be given to individual families regarding

attendance issues for the first four to nine days of absence within an academic year using a combination of communication methods. This support will be tailored to meet the need of families and individual pupils, and always with a clear focus on improved pupil engagement. Once children reach ten days absence within an academic year, the relevant local authority guidelines will be followed, which will begin with invitation for parents/carers to attend an Attendance Case Conference meeting (ACC).

6.2 Attendance Case Conference (ACC) and Attendance Action Plan:

Where pupil attendance is below expectation, or an improvement in pupil attendance does not take place, parents / carers will be invited to attend an ACC within the academy. This is a meeting held with the academy welfare officer and a designated member of staff within each setting. This meeting will address the academy concerns surrounding attendance / punctuation, discuss support in place, and allow families to raise any concerns. Further plans and expectations of attendance will be agreed at this meeting. A formal agreement called an Attendance Action Plan will be drawn up between the Academy and parents/carers. Clear expectations of the parents/carers and pupil will be set out in the plan, with a date for review agreed at the end of the meeting. Fixed Penalty notices may also be issued at this time. Failure in improvement will result in involvement with the Local Authority, with possible fine and/or court action.

7. PENALTY NOTICES FOR NON-ATTENDANCE AND OTHER LEGAL MEASURES

Legal Measures for tackling persistent absence or lateness

TVED and Middlesbrough Local Authority and Redcar & Cleveland Local Authority will use the full range of legal measures to secure good attendance.

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

Parenting contracts set at Education Planning Meetings:

Parenting orders

Penalty notices

Education Supervision Orders

Prosecution

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

See Appendix 2. Middlesbrough LA Code of Conduct

See Appendix 3. Redcar & Cleveland LA Code of Conduct

The Penalty Notice is a fine that is issued to each parent/carer who is responsible for the child during the period of unauthorised absence for which the fine has been issued. Parents/carers will be warned of the likelihood of a Penalty Notice being issued for unauthorised absence via a letter in line with the academy Attendance Case Conference meetings or academy procedures. For each case of unauthorised absence, the respective Local Authority will decide whether a Penalty Notice, and the level of such notice, is issued to one or more

parent/carers for each child.

Penalties can be used where the pupil's absence has not been authorised by the school. Penalties may also be issued where parents allow their child to be present in a public place during school hours without reasonable justification during the first five days of a fixed period or permanent exclusion.

8. LEAVERS

8.1 Transfer Request

When a child is leaving any TVED academy, parents/carers are asked to submit a transfer request to the Head Teacher with all required information detailed. The transfer request will then be submitted to the Local Authority.

If pupils leave and we do not have the above information, then the child is considered to be a 'Children Missing in Education'. The relevant safeguarding and absence procedures will be followed in line with protocol previously stated.

8.2 Gypsy, Roma, Traveller and Showmen families

The absence of a child from a Traveller family that has left the area may be authorised if the absence is for **work purposes only** and it is believed that the family intends to return. To ensure the continuity of learning for Traveller children, dual registration is allowed. That means that a school cannot remove a Traveller child from the school roll while they are travelling. When the Traveller is away, the home school holds the place open and records the absence as authorised through the 'T' code. Distance learning packs for Traveller children are not an alternative to attendance at school.

This policy has been informed by the following legislation and national guidance

DfE Working Together to improve school attendance [\(February 2024\)](#)

DfE Summary table of responsibilities for school attendance [\(February 2024\)](#)

DfE Keeping Children Safe in Education 2025



UK Health
Security
Agency

HPECS guidance: Exclusion table

Infection	Exclusion period	Comments
Athlete's foot	None	Children should not be barefoot at their setting (for example in changing areas) and should not share towels, socks or shoes with others.
Chickenpox	At least 5 days from onset of rash and until all blisters have crusted over.	Pregnant staff contacts should consult with their GP or midwife.
Cold sores (herpes simplex)	None	Avoid kissing and contact with the sores.
Conjunctivitis	None	If an outbreak or cluster occurs, consult your local health protection team (HPT) .
Respiratory infections including coronavirus (COVID-19)	Children and young people should not attend if they have a high temperature and are unwell. Children and young people who have a positive test result for COVID-19 should not attend the setting for 3 days after the day of the test.	Children with mild symptoms such as runny nose, and headache who are otherwise well can continue to attend their setting.
Diarrhoea and vomiting	Staff and students can return 48 hours after diarrhoea and vomiting have stopped.	If a particular cause of the diarrhoea and vomiting is identified, there may be additional exclusion advice, for example E. coli STEC and hep A. For more information, see Managing outbreaks and incidents .

Infection	Exclusion period	Comments
Diphtheria*	Exclusion is essential. Always consult with your UKHSA HPT .	Preventable by vaccination. Family contacts must be excluded until cleared to return by your local HPT .
Flu (influenza) or influenza like illness	Until recovered	Report outbreaks to your local HPT . For more information, see Managing outbreaks and incidents .
Glandular fever	None	
Hand foot and mouth	None	Contact your local HPT if a large number of children are affected. Exclusion may be considered in some circumstances.
Head lice	None	
Hepatitis A	Exclude until 7 days after onset of jaundice (or 7 days after symptom onset if no jaundice).	In an outbreak of hepatitis A, your local HPT will advise on control measures.
Hepatitis B, C, HIV	None	Hepatitis B and C and HIV are blood borne viruses that are not infectious through casual contact. Contact your UKHSA HPT for more advice.
Impetigo	Until lesions are crusted or healed, or 48 hours after starting antibiotic treatment.	Antibiotic treatment speeds healing and reduces the infectious period.
Measles	4 days from onset of rash and well enough.	Preventable by vaccination with 2 doses of MMR. Promote MMR for all pupils and staff. Pregnant staff contacts should seek prompt advice from their GP or midwife.
Meningococcal meningitis* or septicaemia*	Until recovered	Meningitis ACWY and B are preventable by vaccination. Your local HPT will advise on any action needed.

Infection	Exclusion period	Comments
Meningitis* due to other bacteria	Until recovered	Hib and pneumococcal meningitis are preventable by vaccination. Your UKHSA HPT will advise on any action needed.
Meningitis viral	None	Milder illness than bacterial meningitis. Siblings and other close contacts of a case need not be excluded.
MRSA	None	Good hygiene, in particular handwashing and environmental cleaning, are important to minimise spread. Contact your UKHSA HPT for more information.
Mumps*	5 days after onset of swelling	Preventable by vaccination with 2 doses of MMR. Promote MMR for all pupils and staff.
Ringworm	Not usually required	Treatment is needed.
Rubella* (German measles)	5 days from onset of rash	Preventable by vaccination with 2 doses of MMR. Promote MMR for all pupils and staff. Pregnant staff contacts should seek prompt advice from their GP or midwife.
Scabies	Can return after first treatment.	Household and close contacts require treatment at the same time.
Scarlet fever*	Exclude until 24 hours after starting antibiotic treatment.	Individuals who decline treatment with antibiotics should be excluded until resolution of symptoms. In the event of 2 or more suspected cases, please contact your UKHSA HPT .
Slapped cheek/Fifth disease/Parvovirus B19	None (once rash has developed)	Pregnant contacts of case should consult with their GP or midwife.
Threadworms	None	Treatment recommended for child and household.

Infection	Exclusion period	Comments
Tonsillitis	None	There are many causes, but most cases are due to viruses and do not need or respond to an antibiotic treatment.
Tuberculosis* (TB)	<p>Until at least 2 weeks after the start of effective antibiotic treatment (if pulmonary TB).</p> <p>Exclusion not required for non-pulmonary or latent TB infection.</p> <p>Always consult your local HPT before disseminating information to staff, parents and carers.</p>	<p>Only pulmonary (lung) TB is infectious to others, needs close, prolonged contact to spread.</p> <p>Your local HPT will organise any contact tracing.</p>
Warts and verrucae	None	Verrucae should be covered in swimming pools, gyms and changing rooms.
Whooping cough (pertussis)*	2 days from starting antibiotic treatment, or 21 days from onset of symptoms if no antibiotics	<p>Preventable by vaccination.</p> <p>After treatment, non-infectious coughing may continue for many weeks. Your local HPT will organise any contact tracing.</p>



Penalty Notices for Irregular School Attendance

Local Code of Conduct 2025-2026

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Local Code of Conduct

The purpose of this local code of conduct is to ensure that penalty notices for irregular attendance are issued in a manner that is fair and consistent.

The code sets out the arrangements for administering penalty notices in Middlesbrough and must be adhered to by those issuing notices in the area.

The code complies with the Department for Education's national framework for penalty notices as set out in ['Working Together to Improve School Attendance'](#) guidance.

Local consultation has taken place with local schools and police.

Attendance legal intervention

Where difficulties arise with school attendance, professionals should take a 'support first' approach in line with the DfE's 'Working together to improve school attendance' guidance, only resorting to legal enforcement when necessary. The aim is that the need for legal intervention is reduced by taking a supportive approach to tackle the barriers to attendance and intervening early before absence becomes entrenched.

Where attendance legal intervention is required, it applies only to pupils of compulsory school age and decisions on legal action are made on an individual case by case basis. Schools, trusts and Local Authorities (LA) make use of the full range of legal interventions which include:

- Attendance contracts
- Education supervision orders
- Attendance prosecution
- Parenting Orders
- Penalty Notices

Purpose and legal basis for Penalty Notices

Penalty notices are issued to parents as an alternative to prosecution for irregular school attendance under Section 444 of the Education Act 1996 where they have failed to ensure that their child of compulsory school age regularly attends the school where they are registered or, in certain cases, at a place where alternative provision is provided.

Penalty notices must be issued in line with the Education (Penalty Notices) (England) Regulations 2007 and in line with this local code of conduct.

The Education (Penalty Notices) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 makes several changes to the regime for issuing penalty notices for absence under section 444A of the Education Act 1996.

The national framework for penalty notices is published in statutory guidance 'Working together to improve school attendance'. The Education (Penalty Notices) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2024 came into force on 19th August 2024.

Parental responsibility

Section 576 of the Education Act 1996 defines "parent" as: All natural (biological) parents, whether they are married or not; Any person who, although not a natural parent, has parental responsibility for a child or young person; Any person who, although not a natural parent, has care of a child or young person.

Where this guidance refers to a parent, the school and/or LA will need to decide which adult is most appropriate to work with. Generally, parents include:

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

A penalty notice can be issued to each parent liable for the offence or offences.

National (absence) threshold

All state funded schools must consider whether a penalty notice is appropriate in each individual case where a pupil reaches the national threshold for considering a penalty notice. Schools are required to make judgements on each individual case to ensure fairness and consistency across the country.

The threshold is 10 sessions of unauthorised absence (5 school days) in a rolling period of 10 school weeks.

- A school week means any week in which there is at least one school session.
- The threshold can be met with any combination of unauthorised absence (e.g. 4 sessions of holiday taken in term time plus 6 sessions of arriving late after the register closes all within 10 school weeks).
- The sessions can be consecutive (e.g. 10 sessions of holiday in one week) or not (e.g. 6 sessions of unauthorised absence taken in 1 week and 1 per week for the next 4 weeks).
- The period of 10 school weeks can also span different terms or school years (e.g. 2 sessions of unauthorised absence in the Summer Term and a further 8 within the Autumn Term).

Penalty Notices where the national threshold is not met

If, in an individual case the LA believes a Penalty Notice would be appropriate, it retains the discretion to issue one before the threshold is met. Circumstances where this may apply include (not exhaustive):

- Where the police, anti-social behaviour teams, neighbourhood teams or similar:
 - have reason to believe that an offence has been committed under section 444(1) of the education act 1996 and this relates to a relevant school, and;
 - subsequent investigation of the circumstances by the LA concludes / confirms the absence(s) constitute an offence (there are no authorised circumstances).

The LA retains the discretion to consider going straight to prosecution.

Key considerations prior to issuing a Penalty Notice

Penalty notices can be used where a pupil's absence has been recorded with one or more of the unauthorised codes and that absence(s) constitutes an offence.

Penalty notices are intended to prevent the need for court action and should only be used where it is deemed likely to change parental behaviour and support to secure regular attendance has been provided and has not worked or been engaged with, or would not have been appropriate in the circumstances of the offence (e.g. an unauthorised leave of absence in term time).

Offering support (where support is appropriate)

On a case-by-case basis, the following should be considered before deciding on a course of action:

- Has sufficient support already been provided (**where support is appropriate**)? Sufficient support will usually include, but is not limited to:
 - a robust first-day response to absence, including appropriate and proportionate follow up actions,
 - communication with parents / carers and the child aiming to identify and understand strengths and barriers to school attendance,
 - working with parents / carers and the child to develop an action plan to improve attendance which aims to:
 - draw on the strengths identified,
 - address the barriers with targeted support / relevant interventions, and,
 - considers the child's holistic needs (as part of the wider family).

This may be drawn up via a meeting, home visit or other mechanism (not exhaustive).

- Is a penalty notice the best available tool to improve attendance and change parental behaviour for this particular family or would one of the other legal interventions be more appropriate?
- Is issuing a penalty notice in this case appropriate after considering any obligations under the Equality Act 2010?
- Public interest - It is for the LA to determine whether it is in the public interest to issue a penalty notice as the LA is responsible for any resulting prosecution if the notice is not paid (given a penalty notice is an alternative to prosecution for irregular attendance at school).

If the answer to the above questions is 'yes', then a penalty notice will usually be issued.

Notice to Improve

A Notice to Improve is a final opportunity for a parent to engage in support and improve attendance in some circumstances before a penalty notice is issued.

In most cases, notices to improve will not be issued where support is not appropriate (for example in circumstances relating to a holiday in term time).

If the national threshold has been met and support is appropriate but offers of support have not been engaged with by the parent or have not worked, a Notice to Improve should usually be sent to give parents a final chance to engage in support.

The length of the period of improvement will be **4/6 school weeks**. What sufficient improvement will look like will be decided on a case-by-case basis considering a child and family's circumstances.

Schools issue the Notice to Improve and monitor progress during the improvement period. On receipt of referral the LA will consider whether proportionate support has been offered, the impact of the support offered and therefore whether to issue the penalty notice.

The LA will inform the school referrer of the outcome and issue the penalty notice if this is the action decided.

Payment amount

- Only the first penalty notice issued to a parent in respect of a particular pupil will be charged at £160 if paid within 28 days. This will be reduced to £80 if paid within 21 days (in respect of an individual child in any 3-year period).
- A second penalty notice issued to the same parent in respect of the same pupil is charged at a flat rate of £160 if paid within 28 days.
- A third penalty notice cannot be issued to the same parent in respect of the same child within 3 years of the date of issue of the first. In a case where the national threshold is met for a third time (or subsequent times) within those 3 years, alternative action will include considering prosecution or other legal intervention.

Penalty Notices are out of court settlements intended to change behaviour without the need for criminal prosecution. Repeated penalty notices being issued indicates that they are not working to change behaviour.

For the purpose of the escalation process, previous penalty notices include those not paid (including where prosecution was taken forward if the parent pleaded or was found guilty) but not those which were withdrawn.

Making payments

The payment must be paid directly to the LA.

If the penalty is not paid by the end of the 28-day period, the LA must decide either to prosecute for the original offence to which the notice applies or withdraw the notice.

Parent(s) can only be prosecuted if 28 days have expired, and full payment has not been made.

There is no right of appeal by parents against a penalty notice. If the penalty is not paid in full by the end of the stated time period, the LA must decide either to prosecute for the original offence to which the notice applies or withdraw the notice.

The LA will inform the school about whether penalty notices are paid, withdrawn or prosecuted for non-payment.

Cross Border Arrangements

In cases where a pupil has moved school or LA area in the previous 3 years an additional check will be made to ascertain whether previous penalty notices have been issued to the parent in respect of the pupil.

If a pupil has moved between LAs in the previous 3 years, the LA is known they will be contacted to check whether a penalty notice has been issued to a parent for a pupil in the previous 3 years. Checks can be made by the school or LA.

Middlesbrough's email for such purposes is:

Crossborderpenaltynotice@middlesbrough.gov.uk

Where pupils attend school in Middlesbrough but live in a different LA area, Middlesbrough LA will liaise with the home LA in cases where a penalty notice is being considered and support is appropriate.

Withdrawing Penalty Notices

LAs may only withdraw a penalty notice where:

- it ought not to have been issued i.e., where it has been issued outside the terms of the local code of conduct or where no offence has been committed; or
- it has been issued to the wrong person; or
- it contains material errors.

Appendix 1: Leave of Absence

All headteachers are able to grant a leave of absence at their discretion. A leave of absence should not be granted unless there are exceptional circumstances.

Headteachers must judge each application individually considering the specific facts and circumstances and relevant background context behind each request. Where a leave of absence is granted, the school will determine the number of days a pupil can be absent from school.

A leave of absence is granted entirely at the headteacher's discretion.

Schools can only grant such a leave of absence where an application is made in advance by a parent the pupil normally lives with. A school cannot grant a leave of absence retrospectively.

Generally, a need or desire for a holiday or other absence for the purpose of leisure and recreation would not constitute an exceptional circumstance.

Lynn Mitchell
Attendance Manager

To be reviewed August 2026



Directorate of Children and Families

Penalty Notice Code of Conduct

(The Education Act 1996, The Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 and the Education (Penalty Notices) (England) Regulations 2007 as amended).

This Code applies to all maintained schools, Academies and Free Schools.

this is Redcar & Cleveland

Document Control

Ownership & Review

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2	July 2024	AWS	Updates from DFE Guidance Aug 2024

this is Redcar & Cleveland

1 Rationale

- 1.1* Regular and punctual attendance of pupils at school is both a legal requirement and essential in order for pupils to maximise the opportunities available to them. The Redcar & Cleveland Attendance & Welfare Service (AWS) will continue to investigate cases of non-attendance from school and, following appropriate casework, instigate legal action if applicable. A Penalty Notice is an alternative to prosecution which does not require an appearance in court whilst still ensuring an improvement in a student's attendance. Payment of a Penalty Notice enables parents to discharge potential liability for conviction. Following the implementation of Section 23 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 it is possible that certain cases of unauthorised absence can be dealt with way by of a Penalty Notice. Penalty Notices will require the parent of a child of compulsory school age, whose attendance has been unsatisfactory, to pay a fine, £160 if paid within 28 days, and £80 if paid within 21 days.
- 1.2* In order to comply with Human Rights' legislation, it is essential that Penalty Notices be issued in a consistent, fair and transparent manner and will be reviewed annually. In addition, the Education (Penalty Notice) (England) Regulations 2007 as amended requires a Local Authority to have in place a Code of Conduct which ensures that the power to use Penalty Notices is applied consistently and fairly and that suitable administrative arrangements are in place.
- 1.3* In line with Regulation 15 Governing Bodies, of the aforementioned regulations, Head Teachers and Chief Police Officer for the area have all been consulted with, with regards to the Code.

2 Legislation

Personnel authorised to operate this Code must have regard to the following legislation and guidance:

- ☐ The Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000
- ☐ Data Protection Act 2018
- ☐ Children Act 1989
- ☐ Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- ☐ Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Code of Practice 2015
- ☐ Education Act 1996
- ☐ The Education and Inspections Act 2006
- ☐ The Equality Act 2010
- ☐ The Education (Penalty Notice) (England) Regulations 2007 as amended
- ☐ The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 as amended

3 Framework for issuing Penalty Notices

3.1 National Threshold for the consideration of a Penalty Notice:

A Penalty Notice must be considered when the threshold is met; being 10 sessions of unauthorised absence in a rolling period of 10 school weeks.

The 10 sessions can either be as a result of unauthorised absence for a holiday taken in term time or any combination of unauthorised absences, such as a holiday in term time and sessions of arriving late after the register has closed.

The 10 sessions can be consecutive e.g. 10 sessions of a holiday in one week or non-consecutive e.g. 6 sessions of unauthorised absence taken in one week followed by 1 session of absence per week for the next 4 weeks.

The period of 10 school weeks can span different terms and different school years.

3.2 Is Support appropriate in the case?

When the threshold has been met to issue a Penalty Notice, schools must consider whether support is appropriate in the particular case and if so, school must continue with the support without issuing a Penalty Notice or

In cases where support being offered is not working or should the parent have failed to engage with the support offered, then a Notice to Improve should be issued.

Should support and/or a Notice to Improve failed to have worked, a Penalty Notice may be offered.

If support is not appropriate in the particular circumstances i.e. for unauthorised absences due to term time holiday a Penalty Notice should be issued subject to the following:

- Is a Penalty Notice the best available option to improve attendance and change parental behaviour or would another form of legal intervention be more suitable?
- Is the issuing of a penalty Notice in the case appropriate considering any obligations under the Equality Act 2010 and;
- Whether it is in the public interest to issue a Penalty Notice.

If the answer is yes to the above, then a Penalty Notice may be issued.

Schools and Academies are expected to use a multi-agency approach, taking the views of the parents and children into consideration where possible and appropriate.

In cases where support is appropriate, consider on a case-by-case basis.

Has sufficient support already been provided?

Sufficient support will include first day calling, meeting with the child, meetings with parents, attendance action plan/attendance contracts, school plans, reasonable adjustments, signposting to single agency support, consideration of child's special educational needs and a need for an EHCP, and to offer an Early Help Assessment where multi agency support is needed.

The following (non-exhaustive) methods would have been considered/used prior to the issue of a Notice to Improve:

- Home visits
- Meetings
- Referrals to other agencies for support

3.3 Notice to Improve:

A Notice to Improve is the final opportunity for a parent to engage with support before a Penalty Notice is considered.

If the national threshold has been met and support is appropriate, but offers of support have not been engaged with by the parent or have not worked, a Notice to Improve should be sent to the parents.

A Notice to Improve will not be issued where support is not appropriate, for example in the case of unauthorised absences a result of holiday.

An authorised officer can choose not to issue a Notice to Improve.

The Notice to Improve should include:

- a. The pupil's attendance record and details of the offence(s)
- b. The benefits of regular attendance and parents' duty under section 7 of the Education Act 1996
- c. Detail the support provided so far.
- d. Opportunities for further support and the option to access previously provided support that was not engaged with if appropriate
- e. A clear warning that a penalty notice may be issued, or prosecution considered if an improvement in attendance is not secured within the improvement period
- f. A clearly specified timeframe for the improvement period of between 3 and 6 weeks.
- g. Details of what sufficient improvement within that timeframe will look like in the case "e.g. no unauthorised absence within the specified period."
- h. The grounds on which a penalty notice may be issued before the end of the improvement period.

What sufficient improvement looks like will be determined on a 'case by case' basis and should be specified in the Notice to Improve.

If sufficient improvement is not made, then the Local Authority may issue a Penalty Notice.

Where it is apparent that sufficient improvement is not being made e.g. where a Notice to Improve states that there should be no authorised absences recorded during a 6-week period, but unauthorised absences are recorded at the start of the period, then a Penalty notice can be issued before the expiry of the improvement period.

If a penalty notice is to be issued before the end of the improvement period, the parent must be informed before it is issued.

If no Service Level Agreement is in place the school/ academy would be expected to issue the "Notice to Improve".

3.4 2.4 Procedure for issuing a Penalty Notice

- 3.4.1 It has been locally agreed that within Redcar and Cleveland, Penalty Notices will only be issued by the Attendance & Welfare Service following authorisation from the Senior Attendance Welfare Officer or the Lead for Inclusion. This will ensure that duplicate notices will not be issued or when proceedings for an offence under Section 444 Education Act 1996, have already been commenced. Requests to issue notices from other authorities will also only be considered and authorised by the Senior Attendance Welfare Officer or the Lead for Inclusion. In any case where the penalty is not paid within the appropriate period, the AWS reserves the right to instigate action through the courts as required by legislation.
- 3.4.2 Penalty Notices should be issued to the parent or parents who have allowed the absence (regardless of which parent has applied for a leave of absence).
- 3.4.3 The amount payable under the first Penalty Notice is £160 if paid within 28 days beginning on the date which the notice is received. This will be reduced to £80 if paid within 21 days, beginning on the date which the notice is received.
- 3.4.4 Any second penalty notice issued to the same parent for the same child within a rolling 3-year period will be charged at a higher rate of £160 with no option for this second offence to be discharged at the lower rate of £80.
- 3.4.5 No one parent will receive more than 2 penalty notices for the same child within a rolling 3-year period, so at the 3rd (or subsequent) offence(s) other options will be considered (such as prosecution or one of the other attendance legal interventions).

- 3.4.6 For the purposes of the 2.4.5 those penalty notices which were issued, but were subsequently withdrawn, will not be included.
- 3.4.7 Where a child has moved school and/or local authority area within the previous 3 years, an additional check will be made of the schools/local authorities to establish whether any previous penalty notices have been issued.
- 3.5 The Attendance & Welfare Service will consider requests to issue Penalty Notices from schools/colleges in Redcar & Cleveland and neighbouring local authorities. The Attendance & Welfare Service will action these requests providing:
- a. The circumstances of the case meet the criteria for the issue of a Penalty Notice which are specified in this Code of Conduct, and
 - b. All necessary information is provided to the Attendance & Welfare Service in order to establish that an offence, under Section 444(1) Education Act 1996, has been committed.

In cases requiring the issue of a Penalty Notice(s), each parent will receive a separate Penalty Notice for each child. Should a parent fail or refuse to pay any Penalty Notice issued for this reason, then the evidence provided by the school/college will be the only information laid before the court.

3.6 Penalty Notices will not be issued during Truancy Patrols if they are instigated as this could be a health and safety risk. Additionally, not all the information will be available to prove the offence at that time.

3.7 In cases requiring the issue of a Penalty Notice(s), each parent will receive a separate Penalty Notice for each child. Should a parent fail or refuse to pay any Penalty Notice issued for this reason, then the evidence provided by the school/college will be the only information laid before the court.

3.8 Penalty Notices will not be issued during Truancy Patrols if they are instigated as this could be a health and safety risk. Additionally, not all the information will be available to prove the offence at that time.

For further information on statutory duties see Annex 2

The local authority reserves the right to issue a Penalty Notice outside of the framework should the circumstances of a particular case warrant it, for example if several term time holidays are taken which hare below the threshold, or for repeated absences, such as birthdays.

4. General criteria for the issuing of a Penalty Notice

For issues of non-school attendance (contrary to Section 444(1) of the Education Act 1996):

4.1 Where concerns arise regarding the attendance of a child the Attendance and Welfare Service may consider issuing a parent (s) with a Notice to Improve in the following (non-exhaustive) circumstances:

- Where a child, during a rolling 10-week school period has had at least 10 unauthorised absence marks recorded on the attendance register. or;
- The parent has a previous conviction for an offence contrary to section 444 of the Education Act 1996 or;
- Where the parent of a child continually fails to provide a reasonable or acceptable explanation for a pupil's absence.

Before a decision is made regarding the issue of a penalty notice:

If the school have a service level agreement with our Attendance and Welfare Service, we will endeavour to support parents in ensuring the regular school attendance of their children. We will use a multi-agency approach, taking the views of the parents and children into consideration where possible and appropriate.

To do this the following (non-exhaustive) methods would have been considered/used prior to the issue of any Notice to Improve:

- Home visits
- Meetings
- Referrals to other agencies for support

If no Service Level Agreement is in place the school/ academy would be expected to issue the "Notice to Improve".

Schools and Academies are expected to use a multi-agency approach, taking the views of the parents and children into consideration where possible and appropriate.

In cases where support is appropriate, consider on a case-by-case basis.

Has sufficient support already been provided?

Sufficient support will include first day calling, meeting with the child, meetings with parents, attendance action plan/attendance contracts, school plans, reasonable adjustments, signposting to single agency support, consideration of child's special educational needs and a need for an EHCP, and to offer an Early Help Assessment where multi agency support is needed.

The following (non-exhaustive) methods would have been considered/used prior to the issue of a Notice to Improve:

- Home visits
- Meetings
- Referrals to other agencies for support

4.2 In the aforementioned circumstances, a Notice to Improve may be issued to parent(s), advising that in order to avoid a Penalty Notice being issued to them the student should record no unauthorised absences during a specific period. Parent(s) should receive the warning letter no later than three days before the monitoring period commences. This period will be monitored before a decision with regards to issuing a penalty notice or not to issue a penalty notice is made.

The Notice to Improve should include:

- a. The pupil's attendance record and details of the offence(s)
- b. The benefits of regular attendance and parents' duty under section 7 of the Education Act 1996
- c. Support/opportunities for support provided so far
- d. Opportunities for further support and the option to access previously provided support that was not engaged with if appropriate
- e. Risk of a penalty notice being issued, or prosecution considered if improvement is not secured within the improvement period
- f. A clear specified timeframe for the improvement period of between 3 and 6 weeks.
- g. Details of what sufficient improvement within that timeframe will look like in the case "e.g. no unauthorised absence within the specified period."
- h. The grounds on which a penalty notice may be issued before the end of the improvement period.

If sufficient improvement is not made and there are 10 sessions (usually equivalent to 5 school days) of unauthorised absence within a rolling 10 school week period, then the Local Authority may issue a Penalty Notice.

The local authority will also take into consideration any instance where it appears a parent deliberately or wilfully acted to circumvent the manner in which this policy operates.

4.3 For issues of unauthorised absence:

- A separate Leave of Absence Policy applies, and consideration is given for issuing Penalty Notices during the following:
- 10 sessions (usually equivalent to 5 school days) of unauthorised absence within a rolling 10 school week period

For further information on statutory duties see Annex 1

5 Procedure for withdrawing Penalty Notices

- 5.1 A Penalty Notice may be withdrawn by Redcar & Cleveland Local Authority in any case in which the authority determines that:
- (a) it should not have been issued, or
 - (b) it should not have been issued to the person named as the recipient, or
 - (c) it contains material errors or
 - (d) Where a notice is not paid, and the authority decides not to prosecute. In such circumstances the regulations require that the penalty notice is withdrawn.
- 5.2 Where a Penalty Notice has been withdrawn in accordance with the above, a notice of the withdrawal shall be given to the recipient and any amount paid by way of penalty in pursuance of that notice shall be repaid to the person who paid it. No proceedings shall be continued or instituted against the recipient for the offence in connection with which the withdrawn notice was issued or for an offence under Section 444(1) of the Education Act 1996 arising out of the same circumstances.

6. Payment of Penalty Notices

Methods of Payment:

- By Credit or Debit card
- Internet: Go to https://www.civicaepay.co.uk/Redcar/Webpay_Public/Webpay/Default.aspx and select “Education Fine” on the left hand side to make a card payment 24/7.
- Telephone the Contact Centre on 01642 774774 to make a card payment during office hours.

7. Appeal

There is no statutory right of appeal once a notice has been issued.

8. Administration of the Penalty Notice Scheme

All financial penalties are payable to Redcar and Cleveland Council. Regulation 23 of the aforementioned regulations prescribe that sums received through the payment of penalty notices should be used for the issuing and enforcing of the penalty notices and prosecuting recipients who fail to pay the notices.

Annex 1 Statutory Duties

1. Statutory Duties of Redcar and Cleveland Council

1.1 The Local Authority is a relevant enforcer for the purposes of the Education Act 1996. Enforcement can be affected through a number of formalised routes including Penalty Notices and prosecution of parents/carers for irregular attendance and School Attendance Orders.

1.2 Redcar and Cleveland Council employs a core group of personnel to ensure these statutory duties are met and quality assured.

1.3 The areas of legislation that Redcar and Cleveland Council has responsibility for include:

- School Attendance Order - Section 437 Education Act 1996. If it appears to Redcar and Cleveland Council that a child of compulsory school age in the area is not receiving suitable education, either by regular attendance at school or otherwise, a notice will be served in writing to the parent(s) requiring them to satisfy the Local Authority (LA) within a period specified in the notice that the child is receiving such education.

- Prosecution under Section 444(1) and 444(1A) Education Act 1996. If a child of compulsory school age who is a registered pupil at a school is failing to attend regularly at the school, parent(s) may be guilty of an offence.

*The term 'compulsory school age' is the period of time in a child or young person's life during which a parent or guardian has a duty to provide an **education**, for example, by sending them to **school** or by providing home schooling*

- Penalty Notices (inserted into sections 444A and 444B of the Education Act 1996 by section 23 Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003; and Section 105 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006). Empowers designated LA officers, head teachers (deputy and assistant headteachers authorised by them) and the police to issue Penalty Notices in cases of unauthorised absence from school, and for parental failure to ensure that their child is not present in a public place during school hours without reasonable justification during the first five days of exclusion. Redcar and Cleveland Council has written a Code of Conduct which specifies how Penalty Notices will be issued.

- Education Supervision Orders (ESO) pursuant to section 36 (The Children Act 1989). Before instituting proceedings for an offence of irregular attendance or failure to comply with a school attendance order, the Education Act requires that the LA consider whether it would be appropriate to apply for an ESO instead of, or as well as, prosecuting the child's parents.

2. Statutory Duties of Schools and Academies

2.1 Schools' responsibilities relating to attendance are detailed in the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 as amended. These responsibilities include:

- Advising Redcar and Cleveland Council of any pupil who fails to attend regularly or has had 10 or more days of continuous unauthorised absence;
- Taking a register twice each day (at the start of the morning session and once during the afternoon);
- Marking pupils for each session indicating, with the appropriate code, whether each was present, absent, engaged in an approved educational activity off-site or unable to attend due to exceptional circumstances (unavoidable school closure, lack of school/LA transport and not within walking distance or widespread travel disruption due to local/national emergency); and
- Complying with statutory registration & deletion procedures.

2.2 Where there are concerns about pupil absence, schools should seek to intervene early and maintain a chronology and record of all contacts regarding pupil absence with the pupil, parent and other agencies. This is of great importance, as schools will be required to produce this as evidence if legal intervention is subsequently used.

2.3 For the purposes of school attendance, the term 'parent' means all natural parents,

whether they are married or not and includes any person who, although not a natural parent, has parental responsibility (as defined in the Children Act 1989) and any person who, although not a natural parent, has care of a child or young person.

2.4 Registration is a key aspect of excellent practice. Registers are legal documents and school leaders should ensure systems for recording attendance and absence is always accurate. Schools should maintain an up-to-date knowledge of pupil registration regulations by accessing information from the Department for Education (DfE) website. The DfE provides guidance on the use of National Attendance Codes which are used when completing the school census.

2.5 Where a Headteacher/Externally employed Attendance Agency wishes to refer a matter to Redcar and Cleveland Council for legal proceedings to be considered under s444 (1) or (1A) Education Act 1996, they should complete the EW1 Single Agency Referral Form

(SARF) form which can be located here:



EW1 SARF.doc

Annex 2 Process for Requesting Penalty Notice(s) in Respect of Unauthorised Leave

- Headteacher receives request from parent to grant permission for leave during term time OR Headteacher is notified that a family has taken a family holiday without seeking prior permission.
- Headteacher considers whether the request could be considered to fall under the heading of 'exceptional circumstances'. The headteacher may request additional information to support this consideration. If the request is not being made as a result of 'exceptional circumstances' OR where no request for leave is sought, then the Headteacher must notify the parent, in writing, of their decision to refuse to grant permission for leave. The code for this absence must be unauthorised, and parents must be informed that any refusal to adhere to this decision places the parent(s) at risk of being issued with Penalty Notice(s), as per Redcar and Cleveland Council procedure/Code of Conduct.
- Headteacher to await the response of parent(s) and, if the family holiday goes ahead, during term time, then the period of absence must be clearly recorded as 'G' on the official attendance register (thus ensuring that it is recorded as an unauthorised family holiday);
- Once the student has returned to school, Headteacher to complete the EW1 Single Agency Assessment Form (SARF). Evidence to be included:

1. The letter sent to parent(s) notifying them that the absence would not be

authorised and warning them that the matter would now be passed to the Local Authority;

2. A copy of the student's registration certificate which clearly shows the period of absence which has been coded as G (unauthorised family holiday) or "0" (unauthorised absence).
3. A copy of the student's registration certificate to show 10 sessions (usually equivalent to 5 school days) of unauthorised absence within a rolling 10 school week period.
4. A copy of School/Academy Leave of Absence Policy .

Upon receipt of the relevant documentation, the Attendance and Welfare Team will check to determine whether the criteria to issue a Penalty Notice to each parent in respect of the unauthorised leave has been met. Penalty Notices will be sent by way of first-class post. Each Parent will be given 21 days to pay £80 for each child, should the fine(s) fail to be paid it will double to £160 and the parents will be given a further 7 days to make payment in full. Parents failing to pay within 28 days will face prosecution under section 444 Education Act 1996.

Any second penalty notice issued to the same parent for the same child within a rolling 3-year period will be charged at a higher rate of £160 with no option for this second offence to be discharged at the lower rate of £80.

Where court proceedings are instigated as a result of non-payment, the Attendance and Welfare Service will be responsible for providing a section 9 witness statement. The Headteacher of the relevant school will be required to provide a signed statement of attendance, a proforma of which will be provided to the Headteacher by our court file administrator. If you have any queries/questions in relation to this process, please do not hesitate to contact the Attendance and Welfare Team on AWS@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk.

The Attendance & Welfare Service will update schools and Academies regarding the outcome of a SARF and subsequent action taken.

Annex 3 Evidential and Public Interest Tests

1. Evidential Test

1.1 In each case the Council will consider whether there is a realistic prospect of conviction. This will involve considerations of whether evidence (e.g. copies of the registers, statements, letters reports) is admissible, reliable, and credible. If a case does not pass the evidential stage, it must not proceed, no matter what level of non-attendance is involved.

1.2 The Council officers will consider any information presented by the parent in order to ascertain whether any of the statutory evidence are likely to be available.

Annex 3 Evidential and Public Interest Tests

1. Evidential Test

1.1 In each case the Council will consider whether there is a realistic prospect of conviction. This will involve considerations of whether evidence (e.g. copies of the registers, statements, letters reports) is admissible, reliable, and credible. If a case does not pass the evidential stage, it must not proceed, no matter what level of non-attendance is involved.

1.2 The Council officers will consider any information presented by the parent in order to ascertain whether any of the statutory evidence are likely to be available.

2. Public Interest Test

2.1 Prior to undertaking any enforcement action, each individual case will be assessed to ensure that it is in the public interest to proceed. A prosecution will not usually take place if the prosecutor is satisfied that the public interest factors tending against prosecution outweigh those tending in favour of a prosecution.

2.2 Subject to receiving relevant information, the Council will consider whether there are any factors which tend to lower the culpability of the parents concerned or otherwise suggest that it may be disproportionate or unreasonable to proceed with a criminal case.

2.3 It should be understood that the presence of any public interest mentioned below (or a combination of them) is not determinative of whether a criminal prosecution should proceed be permitted to proceed. However, the following is a nonexclusive list of factors which if present and known to the LA Officer may be considered by the relevant officer considering the public interest test.

Sample factors which tend to suggest that a prosecution might not be in the public interest		
1.	Very high levels of attendance	It is settled law that attendance, otherwise than in accordance with the schools' rules, is not "regular attendance". However, it is acknowledged that if the overall percentage of attendance is particularly high (e.g. over 96% over a given school term) then it may not be in the public interest to pursue a prosecution.
2.	Temporary health issues with the concerned Parent	If a parent is temporarily ill and this was the cause of the child's absence it may suggest that repetition of the non-attendance is less likely. A low likelihood of a repetition is likely to suggest that the public interest is not served by a prosecution.
3.	Relevant health or psychological issues with the child	It is recognised that psychological factors the child may inhibit the child from attending school regularly:- • Stress and anxiety; • Socialisation problems; • Bullying whilst at school. If these factors are present it may suggest that other interventions rather than a criminal prosecution

		of the parent have a better prospect of assisting in achieving regular attendance.
4.	Temporary family difficulties:-	Relationship breakdown; Domestic abuse, Substance / alcohol abuse; Financial pressures; It is recognised that in temporary situations of exceptional hardship may suggest the Council may wish to consider a broader range of options rather than criminal prosecutions.
5.	The age of the child	If a child is almost 18 years of age, there may be limited benefit in prosecuting.
6.	Issues related to destabilisation of the family unit	It is recognised that certain parents in certain professions may face substantial prejudice as a result of receiving a criminal offence (particularly a recordable criminal offence).
Sample factors which tend to suggest that a prosecution may be the public interest		
1.	Very poor levels of attendance	If the level of attendance is particularly poor then a criminal prosecution may be entirely necessary and proportionate.
2.	Parental knowledge of a child's none-attendance.	Although the question of a parent's knowledge is strictly only a component of the aggravated offence under Section 444(1)(a), it would aggravate any offending if the parent knew of the non-attendance and failed to take any steps to curtail the none-attendance.
3.	A lack of engagement by the parent with relevant educational authorities	The Local Authority aims to work in partnership with those they seek to regulate. A lack of engagement by the parent may suggest that a more formal means of enforcement is necessary.
4.	Previous convictions for the same offence	Previous convictions may suggest that the parent has a clear understanding of their legal duties but has continued to permit none-attendance.

If Redcar and Cleveland determines it is not appropriate or in the public interest to proceed with a prosecution, it will inform the school setting out the reasons why.

APPENDIX 4: DfE ATTENDANCE CODES AND DESCRIPTORS 2024

DfE School Attendance Codes 2024

Present Codes	
/ \	present during registration
B	educated off site and taster days and do not fit K, V, P or W codes
K	attending provision arranged by the local authority
L	arrived after the register has started but before it has closed
P	Sporting activity with prior agreement from school
V	educational visit or trip
W	work experience
Absent Codes	
Authorised Absences	
C	exceptional circumstances
C1	in a regulated performance/undertaking regulated employment abroad
C2	absent due to part-time timetable
D	dual registered
E	suspended or permanently excluded
I	illness (not medical or dental appointments)
J1	job/school/college interview
M	medical or dental appointment
Q	unable to attend because of a lack of access arrangements
R	religious observance (only 1 day allowed, any more coded as C if agreed)
S	study leave
T	parent travelling for occupational purposes
X	non-compulsory school age pupil not required to attend school
Y1	unable to attend due to transport provided not being available
Y2	unable to attend due to widespread transport disruption
Y3	unable to attend due to part of the school premises being closed
Y4	unable to attend due to whole school closure
Y5	unable to attend as pupil is in criminal justice detention
Y6	unable to attend in accordance with public health guidance or law
Y7	unable to attend due to other avoidable cause (must affect the pupil NOT the parent)

Unauthorised Absence	
G	holiday (not agreed)
N	reason for absence not yet established (must be corrected within 5 days)
O	absent in other or unknown circumstances
U	late after register has closed
Z	pupil not yet on register
#	planned whole school closure (eg holidays, insets and polling station days)