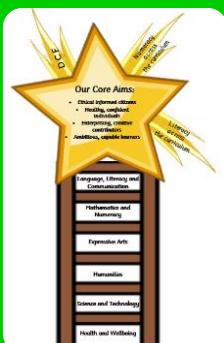


Promoting Good Attendance Policy 2025-26

V1



*Ysgol Gynradd
Garnteg
Primary School*

The governing body has reviewed this policy on.

Signed by chair of governors on behalf of the governing body:

September 2025

Date approved: September 2025

By full governing body) Date of review:September
2026.....

Introduction

Purpose:

To promote excellent attendance and consistent procedures to promote and encourage improved attendance.

Aim(s):

- To improve attendance to at least 95% for all pupils
- To reduce the difference between attendance of pupils affected by poverty and those that are not
- To develop a consistent rewards system to promote good attendance
- To develop a consistent approach to pupils and families who do not demonstrate positive attendance patterns.

Wider school aims/ethos:

Excellent attendance is an aspiration of the whole school community. It is underpinned by the schools vision, values and aims. Improving attendance is also part of the wide local and national improvement agenda.

Consultation:

This policy has been created from guidance from the LA and will be shared with pupils, parents, staff and governors.

Sources and references:

LA Promoting positive Attendance Policy

Principles/values:

Children and Young People must attend school full time to benefit from their education. This calls for the co-operation of the Local Authority, school governors, school staff, parents, carers, pupils and support from all of the bodies represented in the Children and Young People's Partnership and in the Community Safety Partnership.

Schools have a special responsibility to encourage full attendance – pupils who are not in school are not being educated and will not achieve their potential. This is both unsafe for the child or young person and is not acceptable legally and morally.

Staff Responsible for whole school attendance:

Mrs S E Roche (Headteacher)

Mrs L Mayley, (Office Manager)

Miss Ceryn Jones (School Support Officer)

Mrs H Huxley (School Support Officer)

Mrs C Jones (Attendance Governor)

Educational Welfare Officer – Katie Daniel

Procedures and practice

Section 1: The law

The law defines compulsory school age as between 5 and 16 years old.

Parents

Parents¹ must secure full-time education for children of compulsory school age. The education must be suited to the child's age, aptitude and ability, and to any special needs the child has. Parents can secure education for their child by registering the child with a school or in some other way. A child who is registered with a school must attend regularly and punctually.

The Local Authority

As a local authority (LA), Torfaen County Borough Council must ensure that:

- There are enough school places for the children in its area
- Parents secure full-time education for their children

Schools

Schools must:

- Record attendance at the start of the school day and during the afternoon on a paper or computer register
- Tell the LA if:
 - if a pupil fails to attend regularly
 - A pupil is absent for 10 or more school days in a row. The school should tell the LA why the pupil is absent if it knows.
- Record in the register whether absence is authorised or unauthorised
- Publish the percentage and number of authorised and unauthorised absences in the governor's annual report and prospectus
- Comment on any unauthorised absence in pupils' annual reports
- Allow the Local Authority to inspect the register during school hours.

¹ In this guide, we use 'parents' to mean 'parents, parent, carers or carer'

Legislation

Under **Section 7 of the Education Act 1996**, the parent is responsible for making sure that their child of compulsory school age (5-16) receives efficient full-time education that is suitable to the child's age, ability and aptitude and to any special educational needs the child may have. This can be by regular attendance at school or by education otherwise (the parent can choose to educate their child at home).

If it appears to the LA that a child of compulsory school age is not receiving a suitable education, either by regular attendance at school or otherwise, they must begin procedures for issuing a **School Attendance Order** under Section 437 of the Education Act 1996.

If a child of compulsory school age who is registered at a school fails to attend regularly at the school then the parent is guilty of an offence under **Section 444(1) of the Education Act 1996**. Since March 2001 there has been a further offence where a parent, knowing that their child is failing to attend regularly at school, fails without reasonable justification to cause him to attend (Education Act 1996, **Section 444(1A)** as amended by the Criminal Justice and Court Service Act 2000). This offence requires proof that the parent knew of their child's non-attendance and failed to act. Under this aggravated offence a warrant can be issued compelling a parent to attend court and conviction can lead to a custodial sentence.

Section 444(ZA) of the Education Act 1996 (as inserted by section 116 of the Education Act 2005) will extend the circumstances in which a parent can be prosecuted for failing to ensure that a child for whom he is responsible attends regularly to include alternative provision that has been made for the child. An LA must consider applying for an **Education Supervision Order (ESO)** before prosecuting a parent (Children Act 1989, Section 36). An LA may apply for an ESO instead of or as well as prosecuting the parent.

For further details please see the following documents:

- Education Act 1996
- Education Act 2002
- Education Act 2005
- Children Act 1989
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998

The special position of **Traveller families** is also recognised in law (section 444(6), Education Act 1996). Traveller parents are protected from conviction if the parent can demonstrate that:

- He or she is engaged in a trade or business of such a nature as requires travel from place to place;
- The child has attended at a school as a registered pupil as regularly as the nature of that trade or business permits;
- The child, where aged six or over, has attended school for at least 200 sessions (half days) during the preceding twelve months.

Section 2: Registers

The register is a legal document. It may be needed to use it as evidence in court. You must have clear procedures for completing the register. Teachers must fill it in, accurately and consistently for every school session. All attendance codes must be used accurately – improper use of codes can mask attendance and potential safeguarding issues while also potentially impeding prosecutions.

At Garnteg Primary we use an electronic register within SIMS. Each staff member has their own log on and it is the teacher's responsibility to ensure the register is marked. If they delegate the task to a Teaching Assistant, they still remain accountable for the register. The register must be complete at the start of every session.

Completing the electronic register

Teachers must:

- Complete the register immediately at the start of each session.
- Not mark a pupil present unless the pupil is in the room when they call the register
- Not leave any spaces in the register
- Make any changes to the register clearly, **distinguishing between the original entry and the correction**. Both the original entry and any correction **must be preserved by ensuring the register is saved within SIMS**.
- Not allow pupils to mark the register
- Mark pupils who are present / (am)and \ (pm)

- Mark pupils who are absent **O** if in school's view no satisfactory explanation is provided.
- Mark pupils who arrive late but before the register is closed **L**
- Mark pupils who arrive after the register is closed **U** (see Section 3 for more information).

You should display instructions for filling in the register near to the laptop being used to register the pupils, usually next to the interactive whiteboard. Use the codes within this document – **not those within SIMS as they are not the WG approved codes!**

Section 3: Authorised and unauthorised absence

This section covers the different types of absence. The Education Welfare Service (EWS) can provide further advice.

Authorised absence

Only the school can authorise an absence. **You should not automatically class an absence as authorised because it is covered by a note from the parent. All notes once dealt with by the teacher should be filed and sent to the school office for safe keeping.**

(CODE CATEGORISATION ADVICE FOR THE NEW STATUTORY CODES)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	STATISTICAL MEANING	PHYSICAL MEANING
A	Present at registration 9-9.10 am PM – FP 12.45-1255/ 1.00-1.10pm	Present	This code should be used for pupils who were present in school during registration
L	Late but arrived before the register closed 9.30 am	Present	This code should be used for pupils that arrive late but before registration has closed. Schools should actively discourage late arrival and be alert to patterns of late arrival.
B	Educated off-site (not dual registration)	Approved educational activity	This code should be used where a registered pupil on roll is currently being educated off-site at a

			supervised activity approved by the school. Examples such as attending taster day at other school, pupils attending alternative provision arranged and or agreed by the school, pupils undertaking work experience as part of an alternative curriculum. Schools should not use this code if a pupil has an agreed part-time timetable as part of reintegration or transition. These pupils should be marked as code C for those sessions.
D	Dual registered (i.e. present at another school or at a PRU)	Approved educational activity	The law allows for dual registration of pupils at more than one school and they are not required to attend your school. The school where the child is expected to attend is responsible for accurately recording the pupil's attendance and chasing up non-attendance.
P	Approved sporting activity	Approved educational activity	This code should be used when a pupil is participating in or attending an approved sporting activity.
V	Educational visit or trip	Approved educational activity	This code should be used for school organised trips or visits, including residential trips. Can also be used for other trips of a strictly educational nature, which are arranged by other organisations, provided they are supervised.
J	Interview	Approved educational activity	This code should be used for pupils undertaking interviews with prospective employers, or another educational establishment.
W	Work experience (not work based training)	Approved educational activity	This code should be used for work experience under section 560 of the Education Act 1996. Work experience undertaken

			as part of an alternative curriculum should not be recorded using this code.
C	Other authorised circumstances (not covered by another appropriate code / description)	Authorised absence	<p>This code should only be used in exceptional circumstances. Schools should consider the nature of the event, its frequency and the overall attendance pattern of the pupil.</p> <p>Examples might include special occasions such as weddings, family bereavement, young carer, maternity leave, public performance.</p>
F	Agreed extended family holiday (agreed)	Authorised absence	<p>Parents are not entitled to withdraw pupils for holidays during term time.</p> <p>School should only agree to absence for family holiday if they believe there are special circumstances which warrant it. School can only agree to absence of more than 10 days in a school year in exceptional circumstances.</p>
H	Agreed family holiday (agreed)	Authorised absence	<p>Parents are not entitled to withdraw pupils for holidays during term time.</p> <p>School should only agree to absence for family holiday if they believe there are special circumstances which warrant it. School can only agree to absence of more than 10 days in a school year in exceptional circumstances.</p>
I	Illness	Authorised absence	<p>This code should be used when a child is absent for a whole session due to illness, medical or treatment.</p> <p>If the authenticity of illness is in doubt, schools can record the absence as unauthorised absence (code O) but should</p>

			advise parents of the school's intention. Schools can request parents to provide medical evidence to support absence on the ground of illness.
M	Medical or dental appointments	Authorised absence	For health and safety reasons a system must be in place to record that pupil has either arrived at school or left the premises during a session for medical (GP), hospital or dental appointments
E	Excluded but no alternative provision made	Authorised absence	A pupil who is excluded for a fixed period remains on the school roll but cannot attend the school. A pupil who is permanently excluded remains on roll until the appeal process has been completed.
R	Day set aside exclusively for religious observance	Authorised absence	Absence to take part in a day set aside exclusively for religious observance by the religious body to which the parents belong. Parents should be encouraged to give advance notice.
T	Traveller absence	Authorised absence	Traveller child when the family is travelling. If the pupil's family are known to be travelling but it is not known whether the pupil is attending education provision, the absence should be authorised and recorded using this code. A school cannot remove a Traveller child from the school roll while they are travelling.

The main changes in the new codes and the associated WAG guidance are:

- A new 5th statistical category of 'not required to attend' to be used for a small number of specific infrequent circumstances. This category will cover absence due to the partial closure of a school e.g. where some of the pupils

cannot attend due to bad weather. They would no longer be recorded as an authorised absence.

- Where Traveller children are registered at more than one school and are present at one of those schools, the other school (s) at which they are registered can record them as receiving approved educational activity. They would no longer be recorded as an authorised absence.
- A young offender may now only be deleted from the register where his or her period of custody is for at least four months and where the school has reasonable grounds for believing that the pupil will not be returning to school at the end of that period. He or she will be recorded as an authorised absence until his or her name is deleted from the register. If an alternative approved educational activity is provided during the period of custody, the school may record the pupil as receiving approved educational activity. Previously, a pupil's name could be deleted from the register if he or she had been absent for 4 weeks and had been detained by court order.

Unauthorised absences (truancy)

N	No reason for the absence provided yet	Unauthorised absence	This code should be used when a pupil is absent from school and no reason has yet been provided for this absence. If no explanation is forthcoming after a reasonable amount of time the N code to be changed to O.
O	Unauthorised circumstances	Unauthorised absence	This code is used for all absences that the school considers to be unauthorised. A parent /carer may offer an explanation to the school. Examples such as shopping, 'couldn't get up', having hair cut, transfer to another school.
G	Family holiday (not agreed or sessions in excess of agreement)	Unauthorised absence	Each request for holiday absence should be considered individually, taking into account the age of the child, the overall attendance of the child, the child's stage of education and progress, its nature and parental wishes. Schools

			should invite parents in to school to discuss any proposed holiday in term time.
U	Late and arrived after the register closed after 9.30 am	Unauthorised absence	Schools should (a) actively discourage late arrival and be alert to patterns of late arrival and (b) have a policy on how long registers should be kept open. The WAG advises that schools should close the register to pupils 30 minutes after the start of the session.

Unauthorised absences can be defined as absence from school for any period as a result of a premeditated or spontaneous act by the pupil or parent or both. This includes parentally condoned absence.

Parentally condoned absences include absences when:

- a parent is ill
- a parent is using the child as a child-minder
- a pupil is supporting other members of the family
- work patterns, for example shift work, make it difficult for the family to ensure the child can attend school
- a parent wants company
- a parent gives in to the pupil who wants to stay at home
- it is the pupil's birthday
- a parent does not care whether the pupil attends school
- a parent has taken the pupil shopping
- a parent cannot control the pupil
- a parent has taken the pupil to the hairdresser
- a pupil is in paid work
- a parent is hostile towards the school or towards education in general
- a parent distrusts authority
- a parent is using the pupil as an interpreter

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Not required to attend codes

X	Non-timetabled sessions for non-compulsory school-age pupils	Not required to attend	This code should be used for pupils who have not attained the age of 5 years at the start of the term in which the session takes place or were 16 years before the start of the school year in which it takes place. Under the new regulations, schools cannot delete Year 11 pupils who intend to remain at the school and enter sixth form from the school registers.
Y	Partial and forced closure	Not required to attend	This code should be used where the school site, or part of it, is closed due to unavoidable causes such as no water or heating or flooding or the transport provided by the school or LA for pupils is not available.
Z	Pupil not on roll yet	Not required to attend	This code should be used for administration purposes for pupils expected to join the school roll. Under new regulations, schools must now put pupils on the admissions register on the first day that the school expects them to attend not, as previously, when they first attend. Schools should also remember that all pupils on the admissions register must also be entered on the attendance register and their attendance recorded.
#		Not required to attend	This code should be used for planned closures for the whole school.

Lateness

You must set a point at which you close the class register. The Welsh Assembly Government and Torfaen recommend this is set at **30 minutes after the start of school**. Garnteg Primary adopt this recommendation.

Operational Times – Morning

8.00am – 8.30am staff only
8:20am-8:50am Breakfast club pupils only
8:45am - 9:00am-pupils entry

Both school gates will be open at 8:45am for pupils to attend and this will ensure pupils are in class for their registration at 9:00am. The staff will meet pupils at the school gates.

Late Arrivals

If pupils arrive after 9am they will need to enter via the main office and for younger children, they will be brought in by parents or carers.

Parents and carers are required to walk children down to school site into the main school reception area. It is important that this procedure is complied with as the child will need their mark and lunch time choice of menu.

Both school gates will be open at 8:45am for pupils to attend and this will ensure pupils are in class for their registration at 9:00am.

If any child arrives after 9.30am, you must count it as an unauthorised absence.

If a child is frequently late, the parent may be failing to ensure that the child is receiving full-time education. We may prosecute the parent under the Education Act 1996, section 444.

Vulnerable groups

Travellers

Use the code T only when the child's family is travelling.

A number of different groups are covered by the generic term Traveller - Roma, English and Welsh Gypsies, Irish and Scottish Travellers, Showmen (Fairground people) and Circus people, Bargees (occupational boat dwellers) and New Travellers.

To help ensure continuity of learning for Traveller children, dual registration is allowed. A school cannot remove a Traveller child from the school roll while they are travelling if it is the base school. If the pupil's family are known to be travelling but it is not known whether the pupil is attending educational provision (at a school or other provider), the absence should be authorised and recorded using code T.

If the pupil is known to be dual registered and present at another school during the session in question, the attendance should be recorded using code D. If the pupil is known to be present (during the session in question) at other educational activity which meet the requirements of the regulation on approved educational activity, the attendance should be marked using codes B, J, P, V or W as appropriate.

If the pupil is known to be absent from other provision for reasons other than travelling (e.g. illness, unexplained absence) the appropriate code should be used. Children from "traveller" families are subject to the same rules as other children in terms of requirements to attend school. However, there is a defence available to traveller families if prosecuted for non attendance provided that the child has attended a school for at least 200 sessions in the 12 months ending when legal proceedings are started.

Looked After Children:

Each school has a designated teacher for children in public care. At Garnteg Primary this is the Headteacher. The LA intervenes where the student has 10 days (20 sessions) absence in one academic year. Schools may wish to intervene well before this point. The LA will monitor all LAC's attendance.

Children on the child protection register:

The Headteacher and Education Welfare Service will review each child's attendance that attends Garnteg Primary School and recommend appropriate action. The Headteacher (and where the EWS has involvement they) will attend Child Protection Case Conferences and contribute to the core group and care plan where necessary.

Children and young people with medical needs:

Children and young people who are absent from school because of physical or mental health issues need to be reviewed regularly and sensitively. They are entitled to educational provision and the school and EWS can give advice on dealing with medical absence as can the school nurse.

Missing children

Where pupils do not return to school and neither the school nor the EWS have been able to trace the whereabouts of the pupil, and no requests for the school file have been received, the pupil should be treated as a “missing child”. The school must notify the EWO and School Admissions who will place the pupil’s name on the national missing children database. This would also involve contact with and a referral made to Torfaen Social Care and Housing department.

Changes of address

If you suspect that a pupil's family has moved away from the area without giving you its new address, you must tell the EWS. The school and the EWS must make a reasonable attempt to find out where the pupil has gone. If you are unable to find out where the pupil has gone, you must take the pupil off the school roll after four weeks. You can then record the time since the pupil last attended school as authorised absence.

Pupils who are employed

The Local Authority will issue an employment license to the child if it is satisfied if the proposed employment is lawful, that the child's health, welfare or ability to take full advantage of their education would not be jeopardised and that the child is fit to undertake the work for which he or she is to be employed.

The Children (Performance) Regulations 1968 & Children & Young Persons Act 1963 covers licensing for children employed in entertainment and the licensing of **Matrons/Chaperones**. Any child from birth until they cease to be of compulsory school age who is employed in entertainment including modelling, filming, television work, sports or music, for example must be licensed to do so. The law states what hours children may work and when they may do this. The production company should apply for the licence for the child to perform at least 21 days in advance. Those wishing to become matrons or chaperones require a CRB check, references, passport photos, proof of identification and address and will need to complete an application form.

For more information please contact Vicki Clode, Senior Educational Welfare Officer on 01633 647373.

Pupils attending alternative education provision arranged by the school

Where a child remains on the roll of a school, that school must ensure the pupil's attendance and take appropriate steps where this attendance is unacceptable. There is no specific legislation covering the duty of a provider of alternative education to contact a school in the event of a pupil failing to attend. However, providers have a common law duty of care to play their part in ensuring the health, safety and welfare of a pupil. It is good practice to set up a partnership agreement with the provider to ensure effective communication of attendance and welfare

issues prior to using that provider. However, the primary duty to follow up attendance and welfare issues remains with the school.

Family holidays and extended holidays during term time

The Headteachers will not be able to authorise absences for family holidays during term time, based on advice by the Local Authority. Parents have no right to demand that absences are authorised.

Where a parent requests permission to take their child on holiday during school term and their child's attendance is below 90% over the last two terms, this request should be declined in all cases (unless there is clear medical evidence to support the child's absences).

If the parent takes their child, regardless of permission not being granted, then the pupil's attendance will be recorded as unauthorised.

- **NB** attendance below 90% in this case refers to total attendance rates inclusive of both authorised and unauthorised attendance rates.

Where a parent requests permission to take their child on holiday during school term in all other cases the Headteacher should use their judgement as to whether permission is granted. However to ensure consistency it is highly unlikely that any holidays will be authorised, unless the pupil is under the statutory school age. Where it is not granted and a parent still withdraws their child then these absences should also be recorded as unauthorised.

You should not allow an absence of more than 10 school days for a family holiday unless the situation is exceptional. The LA advises not to approve requests for holidays where the pupil's attendance is below 90%.

Appendix 1 - a model Family Holiday Application form.

Appendix 2 – Model Notes on Application for a Family Holiday.

Section 4: Recording, monitoring and setting targets

Recording attendance

Recording information about attendance accurately and effectively as a school will allow us to:

report to parents; report to governors; provide the LA with the information it needs to monitor your performance; provide the information required by WG; find out how you can improve attendance; set targets for individual pupils, teaching groups, year groups and the school as a whole.

Monitoring attendance

To allow us as a school to monitor attendance effectively, we will:

- Use first response system and absent text messages
- use the same registration procedures throughout your school
- use the codes prescribed by WAG
- keep track of pupils during the day, ensure that all classes have clearly visible the number of pupils present and on roll at start of each session.
- have a system, possibly spot checks, to tackle truancy after registration
- identify a SLT member to carry out this role : the Headteacher
- provide clear information to the EWS so that it can detect patterns of absence quickly and intervene early

Setting targets

As a school we set targets for improving attendance every year and for the forthcoming two years. Our current attendance targets are as follows.

The Education (School Performance and Unauthorised Absence Targets) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 require the governing bodies of every maintained school (other than a special school established in a hospital) to set targets no later than the 31 December in every school year, and must submit to the local education authority. These targets refer to the level to which the absence rate of the pupils at the school is to be reduced.

Where a governing body has previously set absence targets under these regulations the following will apply:

- A final target for the following school year, being the reviewed target set in the previous school year but revised if the governing body deem it necessary to do so.
- A reviewed target for the school year next but one, being the provisional target set in the previous school year but revised if the governing body deem it necessary to do so.
- A provisional target for the school year next but two.

Where the LA is not satisfied with any target submitted by a governing body as stated above, it must give notice to the governing body of that fact, and the governing body must submit a revised target within 21 days of receipt of such a notice.

Where the LA is not satisfied with the revised target submitted by the governing body it must set the target.

A final absence target set by a governing body must not be modified by the governing body without the agreement of the LA.

First Day Response (FDR) at Garnteg Primary School

Parents are politely reminded it is their responsibility to contact the school on the first day of an absence. If parents do not contact the school, or if they give an unacceptable reason for the absence, the school will follow up absences in a fair way that is clear to all teachers, pupils and parents through the FDR.

First Day Response is both critical for ensuring effective attendance; it also helps ensure that children are kept safe and that the school has discharged its duty of care. It is part of the school-wide attendance policy.

Most absences are short. Schools can greatly reduce these absences by following up all absences quickly. Research suggests that pupils are less likely to take time off for trivial reasons if they know the school will notice their absence and follow it up swiftly. Schools that contact pupils' homes on the first day of absence have cut short-term absences. This has led to lower rates of absence overall.

First Day Response (FDR) principles at Garnteg Primary School

- Parents are told about the FDR during induction to the school, in the prospectus and in newsletters. We believe parents need to know what the school procedures are to eliminate any confusion. We aim to promote the positive principles for FDR within the community by publicising it is: Safer for all; all staff should be vigilant – attendance is both an issue about raising attainment and a significant safeguarding issue. It is not something to “trap” parents with. Parents are our partners. If we are to be successful we need to be supportive. However FDR is not to be used as an alternative for parents in ringing the school, nor should it be used as an alarm clock. FDR is not to be used as a means to authorise absences; FDR is about challenging explanations and not authorising where there is doubt.

Implementing First Day Response at Garnteg Primary School

Procedures and guideline for staff supporting and implementing FDR

- Registration begins at 9am and lasts for approx. 10 mins. Registers close at 9.30 and any pupils arriving after 9.10 should be recorded as either late before closure of the register, or late after registration closes 9.30.
- Lateness procedures – all children who arrive late enter the school via the main door to be signed in the Late Book.
- There is a robust recording and reporting processes for First Day Response actions in school – this evidence might be needed for potential legal action. This will be done using the reporting function within SIMS.
- FDR staff should complete reasons for absence or no response within the child’s SIMS record.
- Should any concerns arise from FDR this information must to be passed onto the designated person(s) - Headteacher or Deputy Head. All records will form part of the attendance data recorded within SIMS.
- If significantly (approx. 1/3 of class) large numbers of children are absent from a class the Headteacher should be informed. For example, a widespread sickness bug, in case advice needs to be sought from the LA Health & Safety department.
- Identified staff must carry out 1st day CONTACT – an unanswered phone call should be followed up by a text message, email or a standard letter - requesting they contact school to inform us of a child’s whereabouts/ reason for absence.

- All pupils need to be followed up, with particular focus on vulnerable groups, such as those on the child protection register, or those who are LAC. The sooner the contact is made the more effective its impact in most cases. Office staff and teaching staff should identify those pupils on their absence sheet with a code of V – and check SIMS and the school's vulnerable pupils' list held by the HT, for details.
- Where there is no contact with a vulnerable child, the school should always send a text or letter home that day. **If there has been no contact before the end of the second school day the EWO should be informed and asked to visit the household.**
- The reason the parent gives for the absence should be recorded. However it is for the school to decide whether or not the absence is authorised and the following guidance should be referred to in all cases:
 - If a pupil has had more than 10 days off in any term due to medical reasons, the parent must attend a meeting in school to discuss their child's absence or provide a letter from a medical professional that offers some explanation. This could be a letter from the child's consultant paediatrician for example. Where there has been more than 10 days absence in a term and no evidence is available from the parent then the child's absences should be recorded as an unauthorised absence. School should also bring this child to the EWO's attention.
 - Where a parent requests permission to take their child on holiday during school term and their child's attendance is below 90% over the last two terms, this request should be declined in all cases (unless there is clear medical evidence to support the child's absences). If the parent takes their child, regardless of permission not being granted, then the pupil's attendance will be recorded as unauthorised.
 - **NB** attendance below 90% in this case refers to total attendance rates inclusive of both authorised and unauthorised attendance rates.
 - Where a parent requests permission to take their child on holiday during school term in all other cases the Headteacher should use their judgement as to whether permission is granted. Where it is not granted and a parent still withdraws their child then these absences should also be recorded as unauthorised.
- By ensuring first day response happens, schools are letting the parents and child know the school cares and the child will be missed.

Advice for staff implementing FDR in the event of abusive or threatening behaviour from parents and carers

- Staff should be encouraged to follow the guidance when carrying out their duties: communicate positively and clearly with a welcome greeting and a sensitive response; 'Assist and insist' - be happy to challenge; 'Firm but fair' response for consistent offenders who do not follow up with reasons for absence;

Threatening or Aggressive responses to FDR

- Remain calm, never respond in the same way; explain the nature of the call if you can, ask politely for reason of absence: if the caller is escalating behaviour such as shouting and swearing, politely thank them for their time and end the call.
- Immediately record nature of the call in writing and report it directly to the Headteacher.

Incentives for good attendance at Garnteg Primary School

We believe pupils should be rewarded for good attendance. We have the following incentives for good attendance.

- Fair procedures that are followed by all staff
- Consultation with pupils about the form of rewards
- Short-term targets that are easy to achieve
- A method for pupils to monitor their own attendance at KS 2
- A clear understanding among pupils and parents of the attendance needed to achieve a reward
- A clear timetable for presenting rewards, for example each month, or each half or full term
- Recognition of improved attendance
- Presentation of certificates or awards in assembly
- The appointment of a member of staff with responsibility for ensuring that awards and certificates are available.

Benefits and incentives for individual pupils

The benefits can be that:

- Pupils know that the school recognises and appreciates their efforts

- The school communicates better with parents
- Pupils of all abilities can gain awards
- Pupils have personal targets.

Rewards offered for good attendance include:

Rewards	Period of time	Reward
Good news assembly reward for best class attendance for the previous week.	Weekly	KS2 – Trophy Foundation Phase – Ellie Attendance elephant Squash and biscuits for both classes
100 %	Termly	Certificates and prizes
100% & 99% Attendance individuals 5% improvement on attendance on previous academic year	End of year	Certificates and gift or prizes

Supporting pupils when they return from absence

Supporting a pupil after a long period of absence requires careful planning. The school, the parents and the EWO may have spent much time persuading the pupil to return. Returning to school may also have required courage on the part of the pupil.

Procedures for dealing with pupils who return after an absence not only help the pupil but also reduce disruption for other pupils. Sensitivity is vital, as well-intentioned jokes can undo good work.

Steps to success

We will:

- Appoint a named person to co-ordinate support for the pupil. This will be either the class teacher or teaching assistant.
- Set the return date in advance and alerting all staff, particularly the class teacher and teaching assistants within the child's class.
- Consider a special timetable or a phased return with learning support.

- Ensure that staff can provide work or details of work to be done.

Section 6: Liaison between the Partner Primary Schools and Abersychan School

As a cluster of schools we are committed to improving the attendance of all our pupils to ensure that they attain the maximum benefit from their education. Together we have developed systems which will support us in our drive to raise standards.

In the Primary schools an attendance focus will take place with year 5 and 6 pupils each half term.

Punctuality

Every month a letter should be sent to parents/carers highlighting the number of times that their child has been late to school (see appendix).

Attendance Panels

Each half term an attendance panel should be held in each school. The aim is to provide a structure and staged approach (see table below) to managing pupils' attendance. The panel also provides a format in which to offer parents/carers and/or pupils the best advice, help and support available in order to help their children attend school regularly.

Fixed Penalty Notices

The school will use fixed penalty notices (FPNs), in accordance with the regional fixed penalty guidance. (see appendix 4)

Fixed Penalty Notices may be considered appropriate when:

- At least 10 sessions (5 school days) are lost due to unauthorised absence during the current academic year. These do not need to be consecutive;
- Unauthorised absences of at least 10 sessions (5 school days) due to holidays in term time or delayed return from extended holidays; or
- Persistent late arrival at school, i.e. after the register has closed, in the current term. "Persistent" means at least 10 sessions of late arrival;
- Truancy, where the child has come to the attention of the Police or public during school hours for being absent from school, without an acceptable reason.

Section 6: The Education Welfare Service

The main role of the Council's EWS is to ensure that children of compulsory school age attend school regularly. The EWS does so in partnership with school and parents.

The EWS can help you if you cannot find out why a pupil is absent, or if you cannot ensure that a pupil attends regularly. An educational welfare officer (EWO) can contact the child's family and can offer advice if a child is absent without good reason.

Initially, schools are responsible for identifying and dealing with absence. You must tell the EWS if a pupil is frequently absent (for example for more than one day a week) or if a pupil is absent for 10 or more school days in a row.

It is important to work in partnership with the EWS. School staff and the EWO should understand each other's roles and responsibilities. Staff, such as year heads, should set aside time to meet the EWO.

As well as advising staff on individual cases, the EWO may:

- Help to explain the importance of attendance to staff, pupils, parents and governors
- Take part in joint initiatives with the school, including personal and social education, group work with poor attenders and liaison between primary and secondary schools.

Referrals to the Education Welfare Service

All schools should follow the same procedures for involving the EWS. This section explains:

- When you should involve the EWS
- How the EWS deals with persistent absence.

Stage 1: referral to the Education Welfare Service

Before making a referral to the EWS, you must try to contact the parent to resolve the problem.

Typically these actions might be:

- Unexplained absence should be followed up by the school using the system they have in place for 'first day response'.
- Where the pupil's home cannot be contacted by telephone, after 3 days of unexplained absence a letter should be sent requesting an explanation.
- If the first letter elicits no response from the parents/carers, further contact should be made within a further 3 days, either by telephone, letter or home visit.
- Where specific problems are encountered (e.g. language), the school should consider involving appropriate services to assist.
- At this stage, the appropriate in-school person should address the attendance pattern of the pupil. Plans for dealing with the problem should be devised with the involvement of parents/carers and any support agencies available to the school.
- When successful contact has been made it is often possible to agree strategies which resolve the attendance pattern without recourse to the EWS. Parents/carers should be encouraged to be involved actively in dealing with attendance problems. They should be kept informed about the use of report systems, curriculum or timetable changes, pastoral counselling, and assessment of learning difficulties or other interventions.
- Referral to the EWS should be considered if a pupil's attendance has not significantly increased, despite school's endeavours as outlined above, i.e. is above 85% in secondary and 90% in primary.

You must make the referral on form EWS1 (see Appendix 3). You must attach records of your telephone contacts, letters to home and meeting minutes for the referral to be accepted.

Stage 2: Action Plan

On receiving a referral, an EWO will try to contact the pupil's parents within five working days. On contacting the parents, the EWO will normally arrange a meeting with the family and school staff in school, the purpose of which is to draw up an action plan to target improvements in attendance. The EWO will try to agree the action plan with the family, the school and any other agencies involved

and the plan will set out the roles and responsibilities of each. The EWS will produce the action plan within five working days of the meeting and will send a copy to the school, family and any other agencies involved as soon as possible.

The EWS records information about all referrals for non-attendance, including the pupil's attendance for the most recent 100 half days. This enables the Senior EWO to monitor the effectiveness of the service by comparing attendance before and after the EWS became involved. This information is also important should the LA be forced into considering taking legal action against the family due to non-engagement / continued non-attendance.

Stage 3: Internal Review of Attendance/First Warning

Once the meeting has taken place the EWO will monitor the pupil's attendance for the next 6 school weeks.

If the pupil's attendance has improved over this period (i.e. is now at 90% in secondary schools or 92% in primary schools), then the EWO will pass the monitoring of that pupil's attendance back to school.

If, at the end of the six week monitoring period since the plan was agreed with parent/carer, a pupil takes 10 or more half days of unauthorised absence², the EWO will automatically send a warning letter to the parent/carer giving a warning that legal action may be taken against them unless there is a significant and immediate improvement in their child's attendance.

The legal action that the EWS will consider will include:

- Applying for an education supervision order (the Children Act 1989, section 36)
- Prosecuting the parents (the Education act 1996, section 444).

The EWO will call a review meeting with the parents and school staff to happen four weeks later i.e. giving the pupil and parent/carer a further four weeks in which to work with school and the EWO to achieve improvement in attendance.

Stage 4: Second Warning

² Any medical absences during this period should be carefully considered by school before they are authorised – your EWO should be updated on the reasons and evidence given when schools authorise these medical absences.

The meeting described above will happen unless there has been improvement in the pupil's attendance. If there is no improvement, a second warning will be issued to the parent/ carer.

The EWO will also send a standard letter to both Social Care and the Educational Psychology Service asking them if they are involved and whether or not they are aware of any reasons why a prosecution should not be instigated.

At the review meeting, the plan will be reviewed and adjusted as necessary, and a new review date set for four weeks later. The EWO will clarify for the meeting that, if a significant improvement in attendance is not seen over this period, then the Final Warning Notice will be issued.

Stage 5: Final Warning

This planning meeting will normally involve the pupil, the pupil's family, the school and any other agencies involved. The meeting normally takes place at the pupil's school but it will be arranged and chaired by the EWO and, in some cases, the Senior EWO. At the meeting, the EWS will consider the case, consult social services about applying for an education supervision order, and decide whether to take legal action.

Stage 6: Prosecution

If the pupil takes fewer than 10 half days of unauthorised absence in the 100 half days after the final warning, the EWS may close the case. The school can refer the case back to the EWS at any time.

If the pupil takes 10 or more half days of unauthorised absence, the EWS will prepare the papers for a prosecution immediately. If a Parenting Order is recommended or given by the court the EWS will inform Social Services.

Roles and Responsibilities

Governors: are responsible for ratification of policy, setting targets and developing patterns of good attendance as a school.

Headteacher: is responsible for developing the policy based on LA guidance and will monitor and review its implementation.

Teachers: are responsible for implementing the policy.

Pupils: to attend school regularly, on time and tell school if there are barriers to developing excellent attendance patterns.

Parents: to ensure their child attends school regularly and punctually. Support the school policy for attendance; inform the school about absence of their child. Ensure they keep contact details up to date with school so we are able to contact them about pupil absence. Try to avoid taking their child out of school for holidays.

Equal Opportunities: see strategic equality plan.

Health and Safety: See policy. However, relevant safeguarding issues are also covered within the Child Protection policy.

Monitoring and evaluation: The policy will be monitored and evaluated by the HT, Staff member in school office and EWS.

Governor approval date: November 2022

Next review date: 14/02/2023

Author:

Other documents and appendices:

See LA guidance on achieving high attendance.

Flowchart: a framework for managing attendance referrals and persistent non-attendance

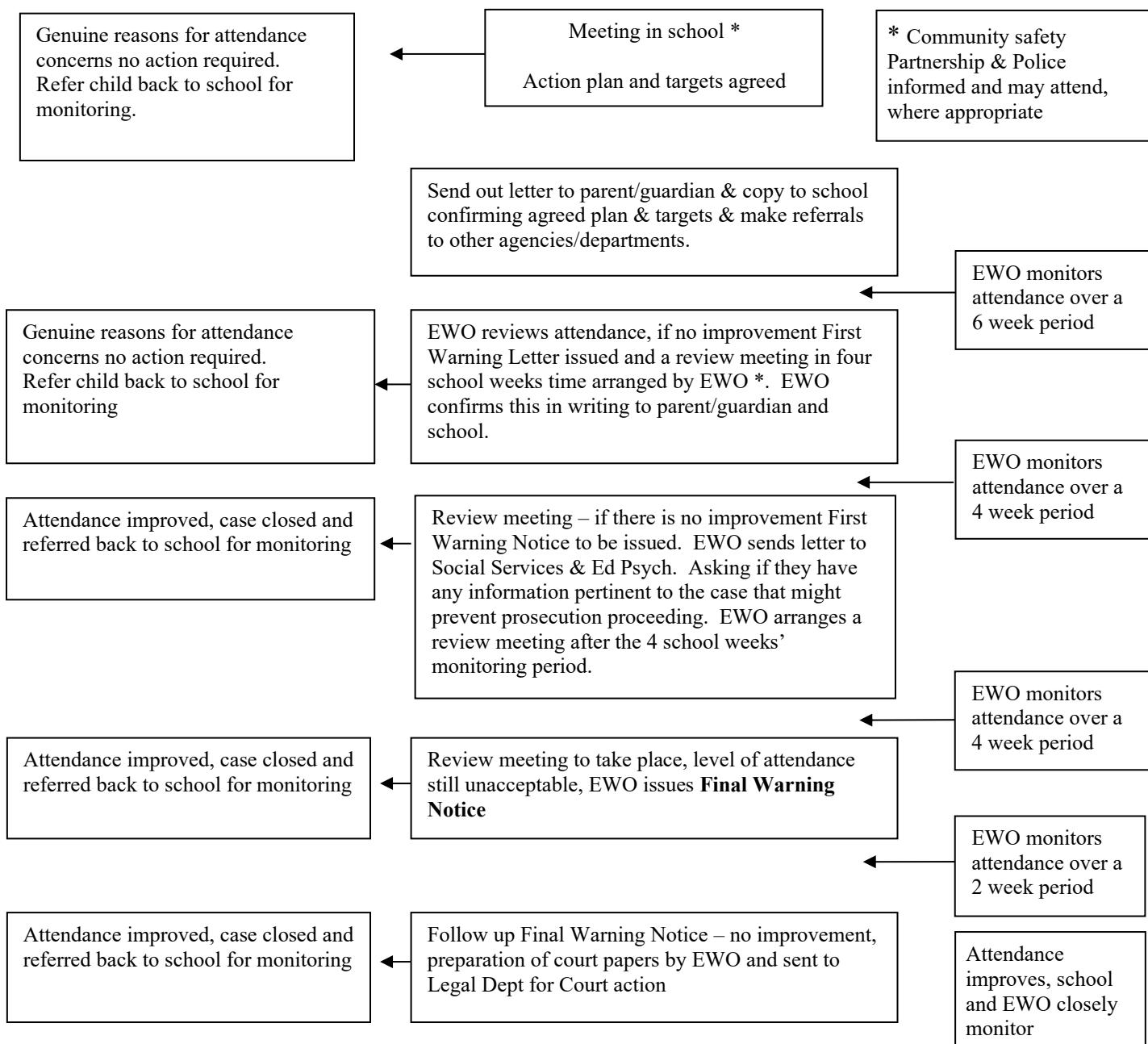
SCHOOL LEVEL ACTION

Identify children with attendance that gives cause for concern, then:

1. First day contact
2. Letter to parent/guardian
3. Meeting in school
4. Telephone conversation
5. Action plan and targets agreed with parents to improve child's attendance

REFERRAL TO EWS

EWO contacts parents via letter, telephone call, home visit to arrange a meeting in school



Recording and Monitoring Cases

The EWS will keep a record of each pupil who is referred for poor attendance.

The record will include:

- The pupil's personal details
- The pupil's year group
- The date of the referral
- The stage that the case has reached
- The number of unauthorised absences

The Headteacher can ask to see this information on a monthly basis.

If the case is active, the EWO will monitor attendance at least once every fortnight.

Referring a case back to the Education Welfare Service

If a school has to refer a closed case back to the EWS within 100 half days, the EWS will return to the stage at which the case was closed.

Termly register checks

At least once each term the EWO must check the registers and give the Senior EWO details of any pupils who have taken 20 or more unauthorised absences in any 10-week period.

Prosecution of parents of Year 11 pupils

The LA can take legal action against the parents of any child of compulsory school age who is not attending school regularly. But it does not have to take legal action.

If the attendance of a Year 11 pupil has not improved after a final warning, the EWS will look at the individual situation, taking advice from the school and the Council's Legal Department.

If a Year 11 pupil has less than one and a half terms of school left, the EWS is unlikely to start a prosecution.

Appendix 1: Model family holiday application form

Request for a child to go on a family holiday during term time

(Please read the notes on the back of this form before you fill it in.)

Section A

Child's name:

Class or tutor group:

First day of absence from school:

Last day of absence from school:

Total number of days absent:

Is this your only family holiday this year? Yes / No

Why are you planning your holiday during term time? Please include any information you would like us to consider.

Section B – please fill in this section if it is difficult for you to take time off work during the school holidays. Otherwise, go to Section C.

Name of parent or carer whose job is affected when you go on holiday:

Name and address of employer:

Job title:

Please explain why it is difficult for you to take time off work during school holidays or attach your conditions of employment.

Section C

I have read the attached notes. The information I have given on this form is correct:

Signature of parent/ carer:

Date:

Section D – for school use only
Request approved/not approved:

Date:

Headteacher's signature:

Date:

Appendix 2: Model notes on application for a family holiday

Notes on family holidays

Planning your holiday

We publish the dates of school terms well ahead. This is to help you plan your holidays. When you book your holiday, please check that it does not clash with the school term.

The value of regular attendance

Your child must attend school regularly, especially to gain qualifications for their future employment. Research shows that pupils perform better if their parents or carers emphasise the importance of attending school.

Your legal responsibilities

You have a legal duty to make sure your child attends school regularly and punctually. The school and the Local Authority monitor your child's attendance and will take action if it is poor.

Absence for a family holiday

The Government recommends that family holidays are taken outside school terms. Headteachers will sometimes give permission for a pupil to go on holiday during term time. The Headteacher will consider the reasons for the holiday, the pupil's past attendance, and the effects the absence will have on the pupil's learning. The Headteacher will not normally give permission simply because holidays cost less during term time.

The Headteacher will not normally give permission for more than 10 days' absence for a family holiday in any school year. Only in exceptional situations will the Headteacher give permission for a longer absence.

Applying for absence because of a family holiday

If you have to take your family holiday during school term, please fill in the form over the page. Please do not assume that you will automatically get permission for the absence because you have filled in the form. Please wait to hear if the Headteacher agrees to your request.

Warning

If you take your child out of school without permission you will be committing an offence under the Education Act 1996. We may refer the matter to the Education Welfare Service who may decide to prosecute. A conviction may result in a fine of up to £2,500, a prison sentence of up to three months or both.

Appendix 3: Form EWS1

EDUCATION WELFARE SERVICE
Request for Intervention for those Pupils whose Attendance is
Under 80% (Secondary) or 90% (Primary)

Name of pupil:	M/F:	DOB:	Year Group:		
Full name of parent / carer:		School:			
Address:		Home Tel No:	Work Tel No:		
Others with Parental Responsibility:					
Other agencies involved (Details attached):					
Is pupil 'looked after' by Local Authority (LAC): (please ✓)		Yes	No		
Is pupil a 'young carer' (YC): (please insert ✓)		Not known	Yes	No	
SEN Code of Stage / Statement of Special Educational Needs (SEN): (please insert ✓)		Yes	NO	SA	SA+
Current Attendance Rate		Authorised:		Unauthorised:	
Registration Certificate Attached (please insert ✓)					
ACTION TAKEN BY SCHOOL					
First Day Response	Date	Response / Outcome			
Letters to parent / guardian (copies attached)					
School Meetings (copies attached)					
Please confirm that the parents / guardians have been informed of this referral to the EWS: (please ✓)					
Are there any issues regarding worker safety that should be taken into account in planning a response?					
Reason for Referral and Any Other Relevant Information:					
Referred By:	Title:		Date:		

Appendix 4: Model Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) Letter to Parent

Name of pupil:

Date of birth:

Date:

Dear parent/carer

I have reviewed your child's attendance record and am concerned to note that he/she has incurred at least 10 sessions (5 school days) of unauthorised absence in the last 50 sessions (25 school days).

I enclose a copy of your child's attendance record and remind you that as a parent/carer of a child who is a registered pupil at this school, you have the legal responsibility for ensuring your child attends regularly.

All schools share the Welsh Government's determination to raise levels of pupil attendance and achievement in order to ensure the best possible start in life for our children.

Under the Antisocial Behaviour Act 2003, the Local Authority has the power to issue parents/carers with a Fixed Penalty Notice for each of their children, who fail to attend school regularly. A Fixed Penalty Notice is an early deterrent intended to prevent more extended periods of unauthorised absence developing and incur a fine of £120, reduced to £60 if paid within 28 days of the notice being served. Failure to pay a penalty notice will result in prosecution under the Education Act 1996.

I can therefore advise you that the school will be closely monitoring your child's attendance from the date of this letter and should any further unauthorised absence occur, consideration will be given to the issue of a Fixed Penalty Notice. Support and guidance regarding attendance is available from school or the Local Authority, however should you have any specific queries in relation to this letter, please contact me on the above telephone number.

Yours sincerely,

Torfaen Draft Protocol for Schools with lower than expected rates of Attendance

“...the higher the percentage of sessions missed across the key stage, the lower the likely level of attainment at the end of KS2. In particular, pupils with no absence are 1.6 times more likely to achieve level 4 or above, and 4.7 times more likely to achieve level 5 or above, than pupils that missed 15-20 per cent of all sessions.

...pupils with no absence are 1.5 times more likely to achieve 5+ GCSEs A*-C or equivalent and 2.8 times more likely to achieve 5+ GCSEs A*-C or equivalent including English and mathematics than pupils missing 15-20 per cent of KS4 lessons.”

The link between absence and attainment at KS2 and KS4
Department for Education, 2015

Health and Safety: See policy. However, relevant safeguarding issues are also covered within the Child Protection policy.

Monitoring and evaluation: The policy will be monitored and evaluated by the HT, Staff member in school office and EWS.

Governor approval date: /10/18

Next review date:

Other documents and appendices:

See LA guidance on achieving high attendance.

Equal Opportunities

Garnteg Primary School is committed to equality, including racial equality, for all members of the school community. The school promotes a positive and proactive approach to valuing and respecting diversity, and will not tolerate racial harassment of any kind.

Ratified by the Governing body on:

Chair: Mrs A Skyrme

Policy Review Date: November 2022

This policy was updated and taken to the Governing Body on again **February 2023**

Context and Rationale

There is a clear link between poor attendance and low educational attainment. It is recognised that schools can experience ‘chapters’ when attendance is lower than it ‘should’ be. Ongoing periods of lower than expected attendance are unacceptable and directly affect the collective performance of a school and individual pupil attainment.

Local authorities have statutory responsibility for monitoring and intervening where there are concerns about school standards. However local authorities should monitor schools’ progress systematically, identifying at an early stage schools where there may be challenges and act quickly to prevent these from escalating by providing effective targeted support to improve any shortcomings. Examples of this includes the Local Authority working with schools to review attendance processes within the school; co-devising attendance action plans and supporting their delivery.

Providing effective support and challenge around attendance therefore plays a key role in addressing low performance, raising standards and improving the quality of education. It is important that regional consortia and local authorities, working in partnership with schools put in place effective mechanisms for attendance monitoring.

Standard Practice for All Schools

Target Setting

From the academic year 2016/17 the Local Authority has introduced a new process of agreeing attendance targets with schools. This aligns with processes taking place in other Local Authorities within the South East Wales Consortium.

Each year, at the start of the Autumn term, individual school attendance targets will be suggested by the Local Authority and the head teacher and Governors required to state whether the target is accepted or not. If the suggested target is not accepted, in addition to informing the Local Authority the reason by email, the school Challenge Advisor will seek a clear explanation of why a different target has been set. Where possible the Head of Pupil Support, the Senior EWO or a nominated representative, will attend the target setting meeting with the school and EAS when the school does not accept the suggested target.

The basis of the suggested targets is that:

- Targets must not be less than attendance data for the previous two academic years

- Targets should demonstrate an increase each year, except for those schools performing at the top end of Quartile 1 in their benchmarking group. These schools should set a target that sustains performance and strive to increase their place within their family of schools
- Schools currently performing below quartile 1 should aim to move up a quartile group, or make substantial progress towards a quartile boundary, based on previous year quartile boundaries

Support and Challenge for Ongoing Periods of Lower than Expected Attendance

This process will be applied when a combination of the following are identified:

- Significant areas of concern are noted in the school attendance self-evaluation
- Attendance targets agreed with the local authority are not met;
- There is an established trend of a school being placed below the median benchmarking position;
- Key principles of monitoring and addressing poor attendance are not applied systematically within a school.

The protocol requires action involving all partners at school, local authority and EAS level, and should ensure that there is a clear understanding of the underlying causes of poor attendance. The implementation of the protocol will ensure that appropriate and effective remedial action is taken so that the circumstance does not continue.

Step 1: Informal Meeting between Senior School and Local Authority Staff Hosted by the School

The local authority will explore their initial concerns with an individual school via an ‘Attendance Meeting’, hosted by the school. This meeting will be attended by the Head Teacher, School Attendance Lead, Head of Pupil Support and Senior Education Welfare Officer. This meeting will consider the school’s position, the current context and look at delivering the improvement via a **School Attendance Action Plan**. The Senior EWO will fully brief the EWO and will monitor the position going forward.

Step 2: Attendance Summit Hosted by the Local Authority

If, following step 1, the school attendance data does not improve or significant concerns are still held by the Head of Education Services regarding attendance practices, the school will be invited to an Attendance Summit.

Those present at the meeting should include; a Senior Local Authority Leadership; the Cabinet Member for Education and Young People; the Head Teacher (and any school senior leaders who have a key role in managing attendance); the Chair of Governors and the Principal Challenge Advisor / Challenge Advisor.

During the summit, the school will present their historical and current year data and a forensic exploration of the systems used to manage attendance. Additionally, the school will share its plans for addressing the issues identified.

Where a school is already involved in an Education Improvement Board (EIB) or formal Intervention Plan Monitoring meeting, the local authority will aim to create a single meeting which focusses on all issues relating to performance. If the school is not involved in an EIB, and concerns remain following the summit, the school will enter an EIB specifically for attendance.

The local authority will determine if 'limited, satisfactory, very good or strong' progress has been made by a school after each EIB meeting has taken place.

Step 3: Issuing of a Statutory Warning Notice

Following an attendance summit, where the LA deems it appropriate, in line with the Schools Causing Concern guidance document 202/2016, a statutory Warning Notice may be issued to the school under one or more of the following grounds:

- **Ground 1:** The standards of performance of pupils at the school are unacceptably low.
- **Ground 2:** There has been a breakdown in the way the school is managed or governed.
- **Ground 3:** The behaviour of pupils at the school or any action taken by those pupils or their parents is severely prejudicing, or is likely to severely prejudice, the education of any pupils at the school.
- **Ground 4:** The safety of pupils or staff at the school is threatened (whether by a breakdown of discipline or otherwise).
- **Ground 5:** The governing body or head teacher has failed, or is likely to fail, to comply with a duty under the Education Acts.
- **Ground 6:** The governing body or head teacher has acted, or is proposing to act unreasonably in the exercise of any of its or his or her functions under the Education Acts.

Step 4: Statutory intervention by the Local Authority

Where a school is ‘eligible for intervention’ following the issue of a warning notice there are a number of powers the local authority or Welsh Ministers may use. Local authorities must give reasonable notice (the timing of the notice will be dependent on the particular issue that is to be addressed) in writing to the governing body that they propose to exercise their powers. Local authority powers include:

- Requirement to secure advice or collaborate
- Appointment of additional governors
- The suspension of delegated authority for the governing body to manage a school’s budget
- The appointment of an Interim Executive Board (IEB) to replace the school’s existing governing body

Appendix

The Local Authority

The Education Welfare Service in Torfaen is committed to promoting regular attendance and wellbeing of all pupils. Research shows that irregular and disrupted attendance can have a negative impact upon pupil attainment, future career and employment prospects. The Education Welfare Service promotes regular attendance by:

- Following the Local Authority's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policies where they have professional concerns;
- Ensuring that the Local Authority fulfills its statutory responsibilities relating to attendance;
- Providing schools with current monthly attendance data
- Monitoring the attendance of all registered pupils and analysing the attendance data of cohorts of vulnerable pupils such as LAC, Minority Ethnic and Gypsy Travellers;
- Providing Head teachers, schools and their governing bodies with advice, guidance, support and challenge to ensure that schools have appropriate attendance processes in place;
- Working proactively with other agencies to address underlying issues which may impact upon pupil attendance;
- Ensuring that appropriate regulations are followed where young people are engaged in employment/entertainment productions.

Torfaen Education Service will work with schools to improve attendance levels by:

- Promote the importance of good attendance
- Provide schools with an Attendance Improvement Pathway
- Provide schools with An Attendance Resource Toolkit
- Supply schools with up to date attendance figures monthly
- Provide and promote good attendance by the use of advertising

Promoting Excellent Attendance Policy

- Provide competitions and certificates and banners to improve attendance
- Provide schools with an Attendance Handbook
- Host regular school to school meetings with head teachers to co-construct a positive and successful approach to improving school attendance
- Provide training for schools and Governing Bodies if requested

Appendix

