

Local code of conduct for issuing penalty notices for school absence 2024

The purpose of this local code of conduct is to ensure that penalty notices for school absence are issued in a manner that is fair and consistent across Stoke-on-Trent City Council. The code sets out the arrangements for administering penalty notices in Stoke-on-Trent City Council and must be adhered to by anyone issuing a penalty notice for school absence in this area. The code complies with relevant regulations and the Department for Education's national framework for penalty notices as set out in the '[Working together to improve school attendance](#)' guidance.

Consultation

- 1 - This code has been drawn up in consultation with the headteachers and governing bodies of state-funded schools and the local police force.

Legal basis

- 2 - Penalty notices may be issued to a parent as an alternative to prosecution for irregular school attendance under s444 of the Education Act 1996. They can only be issued in relation to pupils of compulsory school age in maintained schools, pupil referral units, academy schools, AP academies, and certain off-site places as set out in section 444A(1)(b).
- 3 - The Education (Penalty Notices) (England) Regulations 2024 (and any subsequent amendments) set out how penalty notices for school absence must be used.
- 4 - A penalty notice can only be issued by an authorised officer: that is, a headteacher or a deputy or assistant head authorised by them, an authorised local authority officer or a police constable. However, in Stoke-on-Trent this will be an authorised officer from the Local Authority.
- 5 - The national framework for penalty notices is published in statutory guidance 'Working together to improve school attendance'. It provides further national guidance on the operation of penalty notice schemes for school absence in England.

- 6 - A parent includes any person who is not a parent but who has parental responsibility for the child or who has care of the child, as set out in section 576 of the Education Act 1996. Penalty notices will usually be issued to the parent or parents with day-to-day responsibility for the pupil's attendance or the parent or parents who have allowed the absence (regardless of which parent has applied for a leave of absence).

Rationale

- 7 - Research published by the Department for Education in May 2022 found pupils with higher attainment at KS2 and KS4 had lower levels of absence over the key stage compared to those with lower attainment:
- Pupils who did not achieve the expected standard in reading, writing and maths in 2019 had an overall absence rate of 4.7% over the key stage, compared with 3.5% among pupils who achieved the expected standard and 2.7% among those who achieved the higher standard.
 - Pupils who did not achieve grade 9 to 4 in English and Maths GCSEs in 2019 had an overall absence rate of 8.8% over the key stage, compared with 5.2% among pupils who achieved a grade 4 and 3.7% among pupils who achieved grade 9 to 5 in both English and Maths.
- 8 - For the most vulnerable pupils, regular attendance is also an important protective factor and often the best opportunity for needs to be identified and support provided.
- 9 - 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 enforcement is reduced by taking a supportive approach to tackle the barriers to attendance and intervening early before absence becomes entrenched.
- 10 - The national framework for penalty notices is based on the principles that penalty notices should only be used in cases where:
- support is not appropriate (e.g. a term time holiday) or where support has been provided and not engaged with or not worked, and

- they are the most appropriate tool to change parental behaviour and improve attendance for that particular family.

When may a penalty notice for absence be appropriate?

- 11 - When the national threshold has been met: when a school becomes aware that the national threshold has been met, they must consider whether a penalty notice can and should be issued or not. The national threshold has been met when a pupil has been recorded as absent for 10 sessions (usually equivalent to 5 school days) within 10 school weeks¹, with one of, or a combination of the following codes:
 - a. code G (the pupil is absent without leave for the purpose of a holiday),
 - b. code O (as long as no authorised codes are applicable)
 - c. code U (the pupil attended after the taking of the register ended but before the end of the session, where no other code applies)
- 12 - Where a pupil of compulsory school age is in a public place during school hours without reasonable justification during the first 5 school days of a suspension or permanent disciplinary exclusion, under section 105 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006.
- 13 - If in an individual case the local authority (or other authorised officer) believes a penalty notice would be appropriate, they retain the discretion to issue one before the threshold is met.
- 14 - If repeated penalty notices are being issued and they are not working to change behaviour they are unlikely to be most appropriate tool. The national framework for penalty notices sets out that a maximum of 2 penalty notices per child, per parent can be issued within a rolling 3-year period. If the national threshold is met for a third time (or subsequent times) within 3 years, another tool should be used. This might include prosecution or one of the other attendance legal interventions available to the Local Authority.
- 15 - 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.

¹ A school week means any week (Monday to Sunday) in which there is at least one school session. The 10 school-week period when the national threshold applies may 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).

Key considerations prior to the issue of a Penalty Notice for school absence

16 - The following considerations will be made before issuing (or requesting that another authorised officer issues) a penalty notice to ensure consistency of approach:

a. In cases where support is not appropriate (for example, for holidays in term time), these will need to be considered on a case-by-case basis:

1) 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?

- 2) Is issuing a penalty notice in this case appropriate after considering any obligations under the Equality Act 2010

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

- Has sufficient support already been provided? Sufficient support will usually include: pastoral interventions in school, access to toilet passes, class passes to be able to leave earlier, support via Form or Head of Year Teachers, referrals to other agencies and consideration of Early Help Intervention; as well as any other supportive measures that schools feel will be beneficial.

- 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

If the answer to the above questions is 'yes', then a penalty notice (or a notice to improve in cases where support is appropriate) 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 before a penalty notice is issued. 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.

- 17 - An authorised officer can choose not to use one in any case, including cases where support is appropriate, but they do not expect a notice to improve would have any impact on a parent's behaviour (e.g. because the parent has already received one for a similar offence).
- 18 - These notices to improve will be issued jointly by the Local Authority and the School.
- 19 - Schools will request for a notice to improve to be sent from the Local authority and will provide accurate and up to date attendance information to support the request.
- 20 - Where Schools have an SLA in place with the Local Authority this notice to improve can be signed by their traded officer; if they do not the requests for notices to improve will come into the Local Authority and be processed accordingly with the Manager of the EWS Team adding their signature.,
- 21 - The length of the improvement period to be cited in the notice to improve will be 20 school days.
- 22 - The LA can if it wishes to use a flexible improvement period so that it can be varied in individual cases.
- 23 - Sufficient improvement will be no further unauthorised absences in the improvement period.
- 24 - During the improvement period, monitoring will take place either by the school themselves or by their traded officer in line with their SLA agreement.
- 25 - Should no sufficient improvement be made during the notice to improve period then consideration will be given to the issuing of a Penalty Notice.

How authorised officers will work together

- 26 - Authorised officers should work together to ensure that penalty notices are used when likely to be effective and change behaviour.
- 27 - An authorised officer is a headteacher or someone authorised by them (a deputy or assistant head), a local authority officer or the police. The LA should set out which authorised officers will issue penalty notices in their area. In Stoke-on-Trent City Council this will be a Local Authority Officer.
- 28 - Where the school or police request that the LA issues the penalty notice, they need to:
- Have ascertained that either supportive measures are not appropriate (for example leave of absence in term time) or have not had the desired impact.
 - Have issued a notice to improve letter they do not expect a notice to improve would have any impact on a parent's behaviour (e.g. because the parent has already received one for a similar offence).
 - Have provided the LA with all appropriate documentation including evidence of any support offered and accurate attendance information.
- 29 - The authorised officer prior to issuing the penalty notice will consider whether proportionate support has been provided and whether that support has worked or not. Where there is dispute, authorised officers are expected to defer to the Local Authority's judgement about whether sufficient support has been provided before issuing a penalty notice.
- 30 - The LA will inform the school about whether penalty notices are paid, withdrawn or prosecuted for non-payment.
- 31 - Where pupils move between local authority areas, **Stoke-on-Trent City Council** can be contacted on crossborder.penaltynotice@stoke.gov.uk to find out if penalty notices have been issued previously.

- 32 - Where pupils attend school in **Stoke-on Trent City Council**, but live in a different LA, Stoke-on-Trent City Council will inform the home authority via the cross- border email address as detailed above.



City of
Stoke-on-Trent