

## Application for Leave of Absence during Term Time



<b>A. Pupil Details</b>			
Name:		DoB:	
Address:			
Class / Form:			

<b>B. Leave of Absence Request Details</b>			
Start date of requested leave:		End date:	
Return to school date:		No. of days:	
What are the <u>exceptional circumstances</u> for your leave of absence request that you wish the school to consider?			
Name of parent / carer (print):			
Signature:		Date:	
Name of parent / carer (print):			
Signature:		Date:	

<b>C. For School Use</b>			
Current attendance %:			
Previous LOA this academic year:			
Does the LOA request time coincide with SATS / other examination periods:			
Any mitigating / aggravating circumstances (Including any ongoing medical issues):			
Child's current / potential level of attainment?			
Is the LOA approved?:	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	
If <b>YES</b> - Number of days to be authorised for this LOA application:			
Signature of Head Teacher:		Date:	
*Register Code to be used for this LOA:			

## Absence Codes

<b>Code</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Application</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Holiday authorised by the school</b>	Head teachers should not grant leave of absence unless in exceptional circumstances. The application must be made in advance and the head teacher must be satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances which warrant the leave. Where a leave of absence is granted, the head teacher will determine the number of days a pupil can be away from school. A leave of absence is granted entirely at the head teacher's discretion
<b>G</b>	<b>Holiday not authorised by the school or in excess of the period determined by the head.</b>	If a school does not authorise a leave of absence for the purpose of a holiday but the parents still take the child out of school, or the child is kept away for longer than was agreed, the excess absence is unauthorised. The regulations do not allow schools to give retrospective approval. If the parents did not apply for leave of absence in advance, the absence must be recorded as unauthorised.
<b>C</b>	<b>Leave of absence authorised by the school</b>	Only exceptional circumstances warrant an authorised leave of absence. Schools should consider each request individually taking into account the circumstances, such as: the nature of the event for which leave is sought; the frequency of the request; whether the parent gave advance notice; and the pupil's attainment, attendance and ability to catch up on missed schooling.
<b>O</b>	<b>Absent without authorisation</b>	If the school is not satisfied with the reason given for absence they should record it as unauthorised.
<b>N</b>	<b>Reason for absence not yet provided</b>	Schools should follow up all unexplained and unexpected absences in a timely manner. Every effort should be made to establish the reason for a pupil's absence. When the reason for the pupil's absence has been established the register should be amended. This code should not be left on a pupil's attendance record indefinitely; if no reason for absence is provided after a reasonable amount of time it should be replaced with 'O.'
<b>U</b>	<b>Arrived in school after registration closed</b>	Schools should actively discourage late arrival, be alert to patterns of late arrival and seek an explanation from the parent.
<b>R</b>	<b>Religious observance</b>	Schools must treat absence as authorised when it is due to religious observance. The day must be exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which the parents belong. Where necessary, schools should seek advice from the parents' religious body about whether it has set the day apart for religious observance.
<b>S</b>	<b>Study leave</b>	Schools must record study leave as authorised absence. Study leave should be used sparingly and only granted to Year 11 pupils during public examinations. Provision should still be made available for those pupils who want to continue to come into school to revise.
<b>T</b>	<b>Gypsy, Roma and Traveller absence</b>	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. This code should be used when Traveller families are known to be travelling for occupational purposes and have agreed this with the school but it is not known whether the pupil is attending educational provision. It should not be used for any other types of absence by these groups. To help ensure continuity of education for Traveller children it is expected that the child should attend school elsewhere when their family is travelling and be dual registered at that school and the main school. Children from these groups whose families do not travel are expected to register at a school and attend as normal. They are subject to the same rules as other children in terms of the requirement to attend school regularly once registered at school.
<b>E</b>	<b>Excluded but no alternative provision made</b>	If no alternative provision is made for a pupil to continue their education whilst they are excluded but still on the admission register, they should be marked absent in the attendance register using Code E. Alternative provision must be arranged for each excluded pupil from the sixth day of any fixed period or permanent exclusion. Where alt. provision is made they should be marked using the appropriate attendance code.
<b>M</b>	<b>Medical or dental appointments</b>	Missing registration for a medical or dental appointment is counted as an authorised absence. Schools should, however, encourage parents to make appointments out of school hours. Where this is not possible, the pupil should only be out of school for the minimum amount of time necessary for the appointment.
<b>I</b>	<b>Illness</b>	Schools should advise parents to notify them on the first day the child is unable to attend due to illness. Schools should authorise absences due to illness unless they have genuine cause for concern about the legitimacy of an illness. If the authenticity of illness is in doubt, schools can request parents to provide medical evidence to support illness. Schools can record the absence as unauthorised if not satisfied of the authenticity of the illness but should advise parents of their intention. Schools are advised not to request medical evidence unnecessarily. Medical evidence can take the form of prescriptions, appointment cards, etc. rather than doctors' notes.