



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

# Elective home education guidance



## Guidance

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# Elective Home Education guidance

<b>Audience</b>	Local authorities, local health boards, independent schools and other interested parties.
<b>Overview</b>	This document provides statutory guidance for local authorities on arrangements for identifying children of compulsory school age who are resident in their area, who are not on any maintained school roll, not in education other than at school (EOTAS), not on any independent school roll, being educated at home by parents and also those not known to the local authority as receiving a suitable education.
<b>Action required</b>	Local authorities must have regard to this statutory guidance in carrying out their functions under section 436A of the Education Act 1996. This document contains both statutory guidance and non-statutory advice.
<b>Further information</b>	Enquiries about this document should be directed to:  Equity in Education Division The Education Directorate Welsh Government Cathays Park Cardiff CF10 3NQ Tel: 0300 060 4400 e-mail: <a href="mailto:ElectiveHomeEducation@gov.wales">ElectiveHomeEducation@gov.wales</a>   <a href="#">@WG_Education</a>   <a href="#">Facebook/EducationWales</a>
<b>Additional copies</b>	This document can be accessed from the Welsh Government's website at <a href="https://www.gov.wales/elective-home-education-guidance">https://www.gov.wales/elective-home-education-guidance</a>

Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg.  
This document is also available in Welsh.

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# Introduction

## About this guidance

- 1.1 This guidance has been developed to support local authorities in exercising their functions under section 436A of the Education Act 1996, which places a duty on local authorities to make arrangements to establish the identities of children in their area who are of compulsory school age who are not registered learners at a school and are not receiving suitable education otherwise than at a school. Local authorities **must** have regard<sup>1</sup> to this statutory guidance in exercising their functions under that section.
- 1.2 This guidance also sets out the roles and responsibilities of both local authorities and parents<sup>2</sup> under the current legislative framework.
- 1.3 This guidance is informed by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). It has been developed to ensure that all children in Wales, including those who are educated at home, receive their rights as accorded by the UNCRC.
- 1.4 The general principles of the UNCRC guide how the rights of the child are promoted and protected through this guidance. These principles are:
  - non-discrimination (Article 2)
  - best interests of the child (Article 3)
  - right to life, survival and development (Article 6) and
  - respect for the views of children (Article 12).

## The right to an education

- 1.5 Section 7 of the Education Act 1996 sets out the duty placed on parents to secure a full time, suitable and efficient education for children of compulsory school age, either by sending the child to school or through other means. One of these means is for a parent to decide to home educate. Balanced against this decision, is the expectation that local authorities can assess the suitability of the education parents provide. In order for a local authority to carry out that function, it is not unreasonable for local authorities to ask parents about their approach and the education being delivered. When arriving at a decision about the suitability of the education provided, local authorities should base this on the parents' approach and the education being delivered, and not on the requirements of the basic curriculum for Wales/the Curriculum for Wales<sup>3</sup>.
- 1.6 Article 28 of the UNCRC declares the right of all children to receive an education Article 29 of the UNCRC declares that education should develop each child's

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<sup>1</sup> 'Must have regard' means they must take this guidance into account and, if they decide to depart from it, give clear reasons for doing so (R (Khatun) v Newham LBC [2005] QB37).

<sup>2</sup> In this guidance, 'parent' has the same meaning as in section 576 of the Education Act 1996 and therefore includes a person who has parental responsibility for a child and a person who has care of a child.

<sup>3</sup> The Basic curriculum for Wales is comprised of a number of elements including the national curriculum. That Basic curriculum is being phased out and replaced with the new Curriculum for Wales. The legislative framework for the new Curriculum for Wales is set out in the Curriculum and Assessment (Wales) Act 2021 and the Regulations, Codes and guidance made under it. The new curriculum is being phased in over a number of years and will be fully rolled out for all school years in 2026.

personality and talents to the full. It should encourage children to respect their own and other cultures.

## Education in Wales

- 1.7 [Our National Mission: high standards and aspirations for all](#) sets out the Welsh Government and the education system's priorities to ensure the success, high standards and wellbeing of all learners. The principles set out in Our National Mission apply to all children, including those who are home educated.
- 1.8 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 promotes a more equal Wales by supporting an inclusive, equitable education system where all children are supported to overcome barriers to learning and participation.

## Home education

- 1.9 Home education is a term used to describe when parents educate their children at home instead of sending them to school.
- 1.10 The home educating community in Wales is a diverse population with families choosing to home educate for a variety of reasons. These may include:
- ideological or philosophical
  - health (including emotional health and well-being and bullying)
  - cultural
  - religious
  - additional educational provision
  - language choice
  - length of school journey
  - awaiting a place in the school of their choice
  - flexibility and tailoring of approach.
- 1.11 Home education will reflect a diversity of approaches and allows for an individualised approach for children tailored to the specific needs and interest of each child. One method is not necessarily more valid than another and there is no one size fits all approach. Many home educating parents feel that they are able to meet their children's individual needs and learning styles more effectively than in a classroom. Home education can be a continuous learning experience wherever the child is.
- 1.12 Children who are home educated are not required to follow the Basic curriculum for Wales/Curriculum for Wales or any other specified curriculum or meet criteria for the number of learning hours. The home education approach can be anywhere on a continuum from a formal, structured, schedule-based and mostly within the home environment, through to autonomous or child-led education. Moreover, it can vary over time and subject. For example, a child might move from a more autonomous approach when younger to one that is more structured for GCSEs (if the child chooses to sit them). Over the course of a year, home education may be more structured throughout the winter and more responsive to the weather or local opportunities during the summer. Some subjects like mathematics may be delivered with a structured approach, while others like history by an autonomous project.
- 1.13 Where local authority officers are asked to offer advice on the education provided, it is important they recognise that the customs, practices and standards in school-

based education are not necessarily relevant to home education. Any advice should be based on the individual circumstances of each child.

# Legal responsibilities and rights

## The right of parents to home educate their children

- 2.1 In Wales, education is compulsory but attending school is not. If a child is home educated, there is an obligation on parents to cause their child to receive an 'efficient' and 'suitable' full-time education – this obligation is found at section 7 of the Education Act 1996<sup>4</sup>. Parents who decide to home educate their children must be prepared to assume full responsibility and this may have financial implications.
- 2.2 Section 7 of the Education Act 1996 states:

'The parent of every child of compulsory school age shall cause him to receive efficient full-time education suitable

- a) to his age, ability and aptitude, and
- b) to any special educational needs (in the case of a child who is in the area of a local authority in England) or additional learning needs (in the case of a child who is in the area of a local authority in Wales) he may have,

either by regular attendance at school or otherwise.'

- 2.3 Article 2 of Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)<sup>5</sup> means that the wishes of parents are relevant, but this does not however mean they are the sole arbiters of what constitutes a suitable education Article 2 of the ECHR states:

'No person shall be denied the right to education. In the exercise of any functions which it assumes in relation to education and to teaching the State shall respect the right of parents to ensure such education and teaching in conformity with their own religious and philosophical convictions'

- 2.4 A guide on Article 2, part of the series of Case-Law Guides published by the ECHR<sup>6</sup> states:

'The right to education guaranteed by the first sentence of Article 2 of Protocol no. 1 by its very nature calls for regulation by the State, regulation which may vary in time and place according to the needs and resources of the community and of individuals. Such regulation must never injure the substance of the right to education nor conflict with other rights enshrined in the Convention. The Convention therefore implies a just balance between the protection of the general interest of the Community and the respect due to fundamental human rights'.

- 2.5 Parents may decide to home educate their child from a very early age and so the child may not have been previously enrolled at school. They may also decide to home educate at any stage up to the end of compulsory school age.
- 2.6 While parents must cause their children to receive a full-time education, they do not need to follow school hours or term times as contact time is almost continuous and opportunities for learning can arise at any time.
- 2.7 Parents do not need any qualifications to home educate. They can educate their child themselves, employ a tutor, enroll their child for educational sessions or educate in groups with other home educated children.

<sup>4</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/7](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/7)

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/convention\\_eng.pdf](https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/convention_eng.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> [www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Guide\\_Art\\_2\\_Protocol\\_1\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Guide_Art_2_Protocol_1_ENG.pdf)

- 2.8 Where five or more learners of compulsory school age, or one learner of that age who is looked after, has a statement of special educational needs (SEN), an individual development plan (IDP) or an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan, are provided with full time education at a single location other than at a maintained school, this arrangement may fall in the scope of an independent school. There is no legal definition of 'full-time' education. However, Welsh Government considers an establishment to be providing full-time education if it is providing education which is intended to provide all, or substantially all, of a child's education. All independent schools in Wales must be registered with the Welsh Government. Anyone who conducts such an independent school that is not registered is breaking the law and is liable to a fine and/or imprisonment.<sup>7</sup>
- 2.9 Individual parents educating their own children will not be considered to have established a school which would be required to be registered as an independent school.
- 2.10 When a parent gives notification in writing to the school of their intention to home educate their child, the name of the child must be removed from the admissions register (Regulation 8(1) (d) Education (Pupil Registration) (Wales) Regulations 2010). The school (including those in the independent sector) must make a return (giving the child's name and address) to the local authority within 10 school days following the date of removal (regulation 12(3)).
- 2.11 If a child is registered at a special school under arrangements made by a local authority and parents wish to home educate, they should write to the school stating that they wish to educate their child otherwise than at school. The school will inform the local authority of the parents' wishes but will not remove the child's name from the register until agreement is received from the local authority.

Regulation 8(2) of The Education (Pupil Registration) (Wales) Regulations 2010 states:

'The name of a child who has under arrangements made by the local authority become a registered pupil at a special school must not be removed from the admission register of that school without the consent of that authority, or if that authority refuse to give consent, without a direction of the Welsh Ministers.'

- 2.12 Parents can home educate a child who has a statement of SEN or an IDP<sup>8</sup>.
- 2.13 Where it is brought to its attention or otherwise appears to a local authority that a home educated child (other than a looked after child) for whom it is responsible, may have ALN, the local authority must decide whether or not the child has ALN and, if it decides that the child has ALN, prepare and maintain an IDP and secure the additional learning provision (ALP) described in that plan (section 18.21 of the Additional Learning Needs Code (ALN Code)<sup>9</sup>).
- 2.14 A local authority preparing or reviewing an IDP for a home educated child, should work with the child and child's parent to identify the appropriate ALP and then secure

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<sup>7</sup>Education Act 1996 (legislation.gov.uk)

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2018/2/section/10>

<sup>9</sup> 220622-the-additional-learning-needs-code-for-wales-2021.pdf (gov.wales)



it. This involves identifying the type of ALP called for by the child's needs and whether the parent will be able to deliver it (either directly or by arranging for someone else to deliver it). Subsequently, if the parent is to deliver it as part of the child's home education, in order to secure the ALP set out in the IDP, the local authority will need to satisfy itself that it is being delivered. Where parents are not able to provide all of the ALP called for by the child's needs, the local authority will need to consider how the ALP can be secured. There may be various ways of doing this. For example, in some instances, it could be through extra provision arranged by the local authority to supplement the education being provided by the parent at home, or it could be the provision of training to help the parent deliver the required ALP at home. In other cases, the local authority may need to exercise its education functions to secure education for the child at a particular school (section 18.23 of the Additional Learning Needs Code (ALN Code)).

- 2.15 The Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018<sup>10</sup> (ALN Act) and the ALN Code will be implemented over four school years – 2021/22 to 2024/2025. During implementation, the additional learning needs (ALN) system will operate in parallel to the SEN system, which will gradually be phased out during the implementation period.
- 2.16 Until the child moves to the ALN system, the SEN legislation (Part 4 of the Education Act 1996) remains in force in relation to the child and special educational provision (SEP) must continue to be provided.

The ALN system refers to the system for supporting children and young people in Wales with ALN. The statutory framework for the ALN system is set out in the ALN Act and subordinate legislation, including the ALN Code. The ALN Code places requirements on schools, pupil referral units (PRUs), further education institutions (FEIs), local authorities and NHS bodies and gives guidance to them and others on the ALN system. Further information about the implementation of the ALN system can be found in the practitioner guide to implementation<sup>11</sup>.

The ALN Act creates a new legislative framework for the planning and provision of support to children and young people with ALN.

Section 13 of the Act places a duty (subject to certain exceptions) on a local authority, where it is brought to its attention or otherwise appears to it that a child for whom it is responsible has ALN, to decide whether the child has ALN. The duty is not specific to particular groups of children and would include those who are home educated.

Under section 14 of the Act, if a local authority decides the child has ALN, an IDP must be prepared and maintained for the child.

Section 14 of the Act also sets out that where a local authority maintains an IDP for a child or a young person, the local authority must *secure* the additional learning provision (ALP) described in the plan. This does not mean the local authority has to directly provide the ALP. Where, for example, the IDP sets out the ALP as being one-to-one support, this could be provided by a parent home educating the child.

<sup>10</sup> Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018 (legislation.gov.uk)

<sup>11</sup> Implementing the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018: technical guide |

Where a child requires specialist provision, the local authority would need to decide whether it would be reasonable for the support to be provided in the child's home or whether, for example, the provision needs to be made in a school or a specialist educational setting. The local authority is responsible for ensuring the ALP is being delivered. This would be assessed as part of the IDP review undertaken by the local authority, which must be conducted annually or more frequently if appropriate.

It will be vital for home education officers and the local authority additional learning needs coordinators (ALNCOs) to develop close working relationships in order to ensure home educated children with ALN receive the support they need.

## Children's rights

- 2.17 The Welsh Government has adopted the UNCRC<sup>12</sup> as the basis for all its work for children and young people. The Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011<sup>13</sup> imposes a duty on the Welsh Ministers to have due regard to children's rights, as set out in the UNCRC. The Children's Rights Scheme 2014<sup>14</sup> sets out the arrangements for Welsh Ministers to comply with the duty to have due regard to children's rights when exercising any functions.
- 2.18 Article 12 of the UNCRC provides a right for children to express their views and for due weight to be given to those views, in accordance with the age and maturity of the child. This does not, however, give children authority over parents. Local authorities, through their services supporting the participation of children, should consider how the individual and collective voices of home educated children can be heard.
- 2.19 Article 28 of the UNCRC states that all children have a right to an education and that primary education should be compulsory and free. Article 29 states that education should develop each child's personality and talents to the full. However, one of the underlying principles of the UNCRC is the best interests of a child, and Article 3 of the UNCRC requires all adults to think about how their decisions will affect children and to do what is best for the child.
- 2.20 The Children's Rights Wales website [www.gov.wales/childrens-rights-in-wales](http://www.gov.wales/childrens-rights-in-wales) has been designed to help practitioners, policy makers and stakeholders develop their understanding of children's rights and how to adopt a children's rights perspective in their work.

## Local authority responsibilities

### Section 436A Education Act 1996

- 2.21 Under section 436A of the Education Act 1996, local authorities must make arrangements to identify children in their area who are of compulsory school age and not receiving a suitable education<sup>15</sup>. Section 436A of the Education Act 1996 states:

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<sup>12</sup> [www.unicef.org.uk/what-we-do/un-convention-child-rights/](http://www.unicef.org.uk/what-we-do/un-convention-child-rights/)

<sup>13</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/mwa/2011/2/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/mwa/2011/2/contents)

<sup>14</sup> Children's Rights Scheme 2014 | GOV.WALES

<sup>15</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/436A](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/436A)

(1) A local authority must make arrangements to enable them to establish (so far as it is possible to do so) the identities of children in their area who are of compulsory school age but (a) are not registered pupils at a school, and (b) are not receiving suitable education otherwise than at a school.

Section 436(A)(3) states that “ ‘suitable education’, in relation to a child, means efficient full-time education suitable to his age, ability and aptitude and to any special educational needs he may have (in the case of a local authority in England) or suitable to the child's age, ability and aptitude and to any additional learning needs the child may have (in the case of a local authority in Wales).”

2.22 Local authorities should note that the caveat in s.436A ‘so far as it is possible to do so’ should be interpreted as meaning the local authority should do all that is reasonable, practicable and appropriate to identify children. See section 5 for more information.

Legal precedent has established that local authorities can make informal enquiries of parents for details of the educational provision for their child. *Goodred v Portsmouth City Council* states

“There is nothing remotely problematic in the defendant approaching a home-schooling parent...to request evidence that, if satisfactory, would enable the defendant to discharge its duty under section 436A without the need to serve a [notice to satisfy under section 437(1) of the Education Act 1996]

R. (on the application of Goodred) v Portsmouth City Council 16 November 2021

## Home education policy and scrutiny

2.23 Scrutiny plays an important role in promoting continuous improvement in the way in which local authorities deliver their services to their communities. Local authorities should report to relevant scrutiny committees and elected members in relation to home education matters at least annually. Reports could include topics such as (but are not limited to):

- numbers of home educated children and any identified trends
- issues to consider
- good practice
- risk assessment
- forward-planning
- factors contributing to home education (SEN/ALN, perceived bullying, unmet need, avoiding prosecution for non-attendance, etc.).

2.24 Estyn’s local government education services inspection framework<sup>16</sup> states that inspectors may evaluate the local authority’s oversight of children educated at home by their parents, including children and young people with statutory plans for their education. Inspectors may consider whether the local authority provides useful guidance and signposts to support for parents educating their children at home.

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.estyn.gov.wales/system/files/2022-08/Guidance%20handbook%20for%20the%20inspection%20of%20LGES%202022.pdf>

- 2.25 Welsh Government expects that each local authority has a named senior officer with responsibility for home education policy and procedures, who will develop and maintain links with other work on issues such as children missing education, unregistered settings, vulnerable children, and welfare.
- 2.26 In addition, it is expected that home education officers work closely with other departments in the local authority, such as the education welfare service (EWS), additional learning needs (ALN) and EOTAS teams, to identify and support home educated children. The home education officer should work with relevant local authority officers to prevent de-registration where it is not a fully informed, voluntary choice. This will include acting as an intermediary between the school and the learner's family to help resolve any differences impacting the learner's education. Where a child has been de-registered, the local authority should meet with the family as soon as possible to determine the reasons for home education. Where appropriate, the local authority should assist the family in re-application for school places or EOTAS provision.
- 2.27 As a matter of good practice, local authorities are advised to regularly review all of their procedures and practices, including those in relation to home education. Home education organisations and home educating parents and children should be involved in the review process. Effective reviews, together with the sensitive handling of any complaints, will help to build and secure more effective partnership.

### **Using data to inform policy**

- 2.28 The Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA) together with the Association of Directors of Education Wales (ADEW) and Data Cymru have undertaken a data capture exercise to develop a robust and consistent dataset on home education over time in each local authority. This has established a baseline of data on home education, which provides a minimum level of information recorded at local authority level and enables local authorities to identify patterns and trends of home education in their area and compare their own cohort's demographic and educational characteristics to the larger cohort across Wales<sup>17</sup>.
- 2.29 Local authorities are expected to use this data to inform the development of their policies and practices on home education, to better understand the reasons why some families decide to home educate, and to put in place the support and advice that some families will need. The local authority should also consider trends in home education in a wider strategic context, for example in identifying shortcomings in local school provision and alternative provision settings, or failures by schools to manage attendance and behaviour properly and meet learner's ALN needs.

### **Off-rolling**

- 2.30 There is anecdotal evidence of instances where schools have put pressure on parents to take their children off the school roll to home educate. In some cases, the threat of exclusion has been used to encourage parents to remove their child from the school.
- 2.31 On no account should parents be encouraged to remove their child from the school register to avoid exclusion or prosecution for failing to ensure that their child has

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<sup>17</sup> All data is aggregated and subject to strict disclosure control before reporting.

attended school or to improve school performance results.

- 2.32 It is not acceptable for schools to engage in this practice. Decisions made by schools should uphold the rights of children to an education (Article 28 and 29 UNCRC) and should be in the best interests of the learner (Article 3). Schools can only lawfully exclude learners when it is necessary and appropriate to do so. Welsh Government guidance<sup>18</sup> makes it clear that the decision to exclude a learner should only be taken in response to serious breaches of the school's behaviour policy, and if allowing the learner to remain in school would seriously harm the education or welfare of the learner or others in the school. A permanent exclusion should only be used as a matter of last resort.
- 2.33 Local authorities have a responsibility to advocate on behalf of all children. Local authorities are strongly encouraged to use the data available to them to identify trends of de-registration for the purposes of improving school performance results. Where they can identify early signs of intention to de-register, local authorities should contact parents to discuss their reasons. It is important to ensure that parents make a fully informed, voluntary decision to home educate, and that the views of children are respected so they can participate in this decision making.
- 2.34 It is important that the parental decision to home educate is a positive choice and not considered as an option when children have disengaged from education prior to becoming home educated as there will be difficulties trying to engage with children who have already disengaged from education. The expectation in these instances would be that local authorities put in place support for these children, including EOTAS where appropriate.
- 2.35 Where there is evidence of schools pressuring parents to take their child off the school roll, local authorities should challenge schools and consider using their statutory powers of intervention.

### **School attendance orders (see section 5)**

- 2.36 If it appears to a local authority that a child of compulsory school age is not receiving a suitable education, they must serve a notice in writing on the parent requiring that parent to satisfy them within the period specified in the notice (no less than 15 days beginning with the day on which notice is served)<sup>19</sup>, that the child is receiving such education. If the parent fails to satisfy the local authority within the period specified in the notice and the local authority considers that it is expedient for the child to attend school then they must issue the parent with a school attendance order (SAO) in respect of that child, which details the school the child should attend<sup>20</sup>.

### **Education supervision orders (see section 5)**

- 2.37 Under section 447, Education Act 1996<sup>21</sup> if a parent fails to comply with an SAO a local authority must consider whether it would be appropriate (instead of or as well as instituting proceedings for the offence of failing to comply) to apply for an education

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<sup>18</sup> [www.gov.wales/exclusion-schools-and-pupil-referral-units-pru](http://www.gov.wales/exclusion-schools-and-pupil-referral-units-pru)

<sup>19</sup> Section 437(1) Education Act 1996.

<sup>20</sup> Section 437(3) Education Act 1996.

<sup>21</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/447](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/447)

supervision order (ESO) in respect of the child. Failure to comply with an SAO could lead to either a criminal conviction or the imposition of an ESO or both.

**Local authority safeguarding duties (see section 7)**

- 2.38 Local authorities should approach all cases where the suitability of home education is in doubt using their powers in the Education Act 1996. They should also be ready, if a lack of suitable education appears likely to impair a child's development, to fully exercise their safeguarding powers and duties to protect the child's wellbeing. The overriding objective in these cases is to ensure that the child's development is protected from significant harm. See section 7 for further guidance.

## Identifying children not known to local authorities

- 3.1 It is very likely there will be home educated children in a local authority area not known to the local authority. There will be a number of reasons for this, such as the child has never been enrolled in school, or a family will have moved to the local authority from another part of the country.
- 3.2 Under section 436A of the Education Act 1996 local authorities must make arrangements to enable the authority to establish, so far as it is possible to do so, the identities of children of compulsory school age in its area who are not registered pupils at a school and who are not receiving a suitable education otherwise than at a school. Local authorities should be proactive in looking for ways to identify children not known to them, doing all that is reasonable and appropriate.
- 3.3 It is essential that local authorities have robust measures in place to quickly identify when a child is missing or potentially missing education and to follow through with effective tracking and enquiry systems to locate them. Welsh Government statutory guidance on children missing education applies<sup>22</sup>. Children who are missing education are at risk of social exclusion and are unlikely to be able to achieve in the future.

## Information sharing with partner agencies

- 3.4 Local authority officers can share information in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act (DPA 2018). Local authorities should also consider sharing information wherever it is legal to do so.
- 3.5 Information sharing is vital to ensure that all children of compulsory school age are identified. Therefore, local authorities should seek to develop information sharing protocols<sup>23</sup> (ISPs) which clarify the circumstances under which information can and should be shared between agencies that support children. However, the absence of specific information sharing agreements or consent does not mean that information cannot be shared between agencies where a child's well-being is at risk. It is still appropriate to share personal information without breaching the DPA 2018 provided that it is necessary to do so to carry out statutory functions.
- 3.6 The Wales Accord on the Sharing of Personal Information (WASPI) is a framework to help all service providers share personal data lawfully, safely and effectively. The accord is a common set of principles and standards, which support the sharing of personal information to deliver services. Accepting and signing the Accord is voluntary, but all public service providers are encouraged to join. All 22 local authorities have signed the WASPI<sup>24</sup>. WASPI provides templates of data sharing agreements such as ISPs and Data Disclosure Agreements (DDAs) for local authorities to use.
- 3.7 In order to ensure that all children are receiving a suitable education, it is vital that local authorities engage with other local authorities across Wales and England. In

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<sup>22</sup> <http://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-09/statutory-guidance-help-prevent-children-young-people-missing-education.pdf>

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.waspi.org/home>

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.waspi.org/local%E2%80%93authorities>

addition to information sharing in Wales, Welsh local authorities are expected to develop ISPs with English local authorities to ensure children who move across borders do not miss education.

- 3.8 Article 8 of the ECHR sets out the right to private and family life. The ECHR also sets out the right not to be denied education (Article 2, Protocol 1).’ Information sharing must be necessary, proportionate and in accordance with the law<sup>25</sup>.

### **Joint working with partner agencies**

- 3.9 It is essential local authorities continuously work with partner agencies and have arrangements in place to identify children not known to the local authority. Children may be known to other agencies, and not be known to the local authority in which they reside.
- 3.10 A form is generated by the police following any incident where a child or young person comes to their attention and where there is reason to believe that they are at risk. Most of these are where the police have been called to a domestic incident and children or young people are implicated either as members of a household, as witnesses, or as persons involved in the incident. Where no school is identified on the form, social services should ensure that this matter is referred on to the EWS to be cross referenced against local authority records to determine if the child is on roll at school, or receiving education otherwise than at school, or registered as home educated. If none of the above can be determined, then the local authority will need to undertake further investigation to determine whether the child is missing education.

### **Truancy sweeps**

- 3.11 Those taking part in truancy sweeps should be aware that there may be valid reasons why school-age children may be out of school. Truancy sweeps are highly effective in locating children outside the education system, including those who go missing from education and children who are missing education. Professionals taking part in truancy sweeps may encounter children who are home educated and therefore not in school. No further action should be taken where children indicate they are home educated unless there is a reason to doubt this is the case. If professionals come across a home educated child, they will need to notify the relevant local authority. Home educating parents need to be made aware that professionals involved in truancy sweeps may need to verify any information given to them in these circumstances.
- 3.12 Truancy sweeps may identify children who are not on a school roll and who may be from families who are reluctant or refuse to engage with statutory services. Truancy sweeps, when arranged appropriately, can therefore be a useful way of making contact with this group.

### **Transition points**

- 3.13 Local authorities should be cross referencing school admissions data with the live birth register to identify reception aged children not registered at a school. It is important that local authorities try to reach as many potential first admission learners as possible, and have data sharing agreements to facilitate cross checking of

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<sup>25</sup> [http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Guide\\_Art\\_8\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Guide_Art_8_ENG.pdf)



children entering statutory provision against partner databases (such as early years, childcare teams and health). Where a school place has not been taken up, the EWS should be informed in order to make further enquiries. Some families may need help with the admission process; some families may have failed to follow up an application, or not secured a place at their preferred school and not accepted another school place offer. It is important local authorities have procedures and strategies in place to follow up in such circumstances and reduce the opportunity for children to go missing from education. Where it has been identified that a family are home educating, support and advice where appropriate can be made available should the family want it.

## **Children missing education**

- 3.14 The purpose of the section 436A duty is to make sure that children missing from education are identified quickly and that effective monitoring systems are put in place to ensure that the child gains access to the most appropriate provision as quickly as possible<sup>26</sup>.
- 3.15 These enquiries may not always lead to establishing the location of the child but will provide a steer on what action should be taken, for example, to contact the police, children's social care and, in cases where there may be concerns for the safety of a child who has travelled abroad, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

## **School to School**

- 3.16 School to school (s2s) is a secure data transfer website available to schools and local authorities in Wales and England. It was designed to enable common transfer format (CTF) files to be sent from, and to, any maintained school. All maintained schools in Wales have a statutory responsibility to use the common transfer system (CTS) for Wales and England to transfer specific information electronically, via the 'school2school – s2s' website when a pupil joins or leaves a school<sup>27</sup>.
- 3.17 When learners move from one school to another, s2s is the mechanism for keeping track of them, ensuring they are not lost from the system, and that any significant information, for example special educational needs (SEN)/additional learning needs (ALN) or details such as being a child who is 'looked after' are immediately available to the new school. A CTF must be created for every learner who leaves a school, even if the destination is not a maintained school in Wales or England or the destination is not known.
- 3.18 If the child or young person has left school without a known destination and both the school and the EWS have followed procedures and all 'reasonable efforts' to locate them have been unsuccessful, then, after four weeks, the school, in consultation with the local authority should remove the child or young person's name from its roll and create a 'lost pupil' CTF with XXXXXXXX as the destination. This CTF should then be uploaded onto the s2s secure site where it will be held in the 'Lost Pupil Database' which will make it possible for LAs to track future provision and so help to ensure that children do not remain 'lost'.
- 3.19 Local authorities should regularly check the 'Lost Pupil Database' for children who are potentially missing education and/or may be home educated.

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<sup>26</sup> Section 436A of the Education Act 1996.

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/common-transfer-system-cts-and-s2s-guidance-schools>

## Efficient and suitable education

4.1 The approach home educating parents take to ensure their child is receiving a suitable education is likely to be dictated by their own philosophy or views, and in many cases, the absence of formal assessment may be a feature of the education provision. Progress, over the long term, may take a variety of forms.

4.2 The duty of a parent to secure suitable and efficient education is set out in section 7 of the Education Act 1996 ‘the parent of every child of compulsory school age shall cause him to receive efficient full-time education suitable: (a) to his age, ability and aptitude, and (b) to any special educational needs (in the case of a child who is in the area of a local authority in England) or additional learning needs (in the case of a child who is in the area of a local authority in Wales) he may have, either by regular attendance at school or otherwise’.<sup>28</sup>

4.3 According to case law, the content of the provision must be suitable such that it:

‘equips a child for life within the community of which he is a member...as long as it does not foreclose the child’s options in later years to adopt some other form of life if he wishes to do so.’

(R v Secretary of State for Education, ex parte Talmud Torah Machzikei Hadass School Trust, The Times, 12th April 1985)

4.4 In Harrison & Harrison v Stevenson, the judge defined the outcomes of a suitable education as:

- To prepare the children for life in a modern civilised society; and
- To enable them to achieve their full potential.

‘in our judgement ‘education’ demands at least an element of supervision; merely to allow a child to follow its own devices in the hope that it will acquire knowledge by imitation, experiment or experience in its own way and in its own good time is neither systematic nor instructive ... such a course would not be education but, at best, child-minding. We should not, in the ordinary case, regard a system of education as suitable for any child capable of learning such skills, if it failed to instil in the child the ability to read, write or cope with arithmetical problems, leaving it to time, chance, and the inclination of the child to determine whether – if ever – the child eventually achieved even elementary proficiency in those skills’.

(Harrison & Harrison v Stevenson [1982] (QB (DC) 729/81)

4.5 An efficient education is one that achieves what it sets out to achieve. It is important that this concept is not confused with suitability. A wholly unsuitable education can be delivered efficiently but would still be unsuitable.

4.6 There is currently no legal definition of what ‘full-time’ education is. Children who attend school normally receive between 22 and 25 hours of tuition a week for 38 weeks of the year, but this measurement of ‘contact time’ is not always relevant to home educating families where there can be almost continuous one-to-one or small group contact and education may take place outside normal ‘school hours’. However, education, which is manifestly not occupying a significant proportion of a child’s life,

<sup>28</sup> Until a child with a statement of SEN has been transferred to the ALN system (see paragraph 2.16 of this Guidance) the education must be suitable to that child’s age, ability and aptitude and to any SEN the child may have.

will probably not meet the section 7 requirement.

- 4.7 Regardless of the approach taken to deliver a suitable education, it is important for local authorities to consider whether the approach is suited to the needs of the individual child which means efficient education suitable to the child's age, ability and aptitude and to any SEN/ALN the child may have.
- 4.8 Learning can take place in a range of locations, including the home. It can also be supplemented through other experiences such as visits to places of interest and facilities such as libraries, museums and galleries. A feature of home education is the ability to be flexible and adapt to events and circumstances on a daily basis.
- 4.9 It is to be expected that, in some circumstances, there will be less or no formal planning of learning, in contrast to structured planning in schools. Learning activities will be very different to those in schools. Written work may not feature in the learning as much as it does in school as one to one learning may reduce the need to use written work as a tool for measuring understanding. However, the value of writing skills should not be overlooked.
- 4.10 Whilst it would be unrealistic to make a judgement about the suitability of home education provision within a few days of commencement, families should be aiming to offer satisfactory home education from the outset and to have made preparations with that aim in view. Case law states that:

‘Essentially the duty of an education authority in carrying out that function is ... simply to give the applicant a fair and reasonable opportunity to satisfy it as to the matters set out in the Regulation’.

(R v Gwent County Council (1985))

- 4.11 Assessing the suitability of education should not be about measuring the child's attainment or testing the child. The customs and practices of school-based approaches may not be relevant for some home educating families, and home education provision can be unconventional. Local authorities need to be assured the parental provision of education will cause the child to receive a 'suitable' education. The evidence provided by parents should demonstrate that the education actually being provided is suitable and not simply a statement of intent.
- 4.12 Until the local authority is assured the home educated child is receiving a suitable education then the child is potentially within scope of the section 436A duty and Welsh Government statutory guidance on children missing education will apply<sup>29</sup>.
- 4.13 Local authorities should be mindful that home educators are **not** required to:
- teach the Basic curriculum for Wales/Curriculum for Wales
  - have a timetable
  - have premises equipped to a particular standard

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-09/statutory-guidance-help-prevent-children-young-people-missing-education.pdf>

- mark work done by their child
- set hours during which education will take place
- have any specific qualifications
- cover the same syllabus as any school
- make detailed plans in advance
- observe school hours, days or terms
- have formal lessons
- reproduce school type peer group socialisation
- match school age specific standards.

4.14 However, if the home education provided does consist of aspects of the Basic curriculum for Wales/Curriculum for Wales or [independent school standards](#), this could indicate that the education is suitable.

### **Suggested characteristics of a suitable and efficient education**

4.15 A suitable education would include provision in numeracy, literacy and language skills, suitable to the child's age, ability and aptitude and to any SEN/ALN the child may have. Suitable education is not simply a matter of academic learning but should also involve socialisation. These are essential in preparing the child to participate and function in society.

4.16 Literacy and language skills should correspond with the child's general ability (including any SEN/ALN they have) and enable the child to:

- Acquire listening and speaking skills
- Acquire reading skills which include vocabulary and comprehension
- Acquire writing skills which include grammar, punctuation and spelling.

4.17 Numeracy skills should correspond with the child's general ability (including any SEN/ALN they have) and reflect the stage of development the child is at.

4.18 In their consideration of parents' provision of home education, local authorities should reasonably expect it to include the following features:

- consistent involvement of parents or other significant carers
- respond to the needs and the best interest of the child, taking into account areas of learning that interest the child, and should enhance the child's potential
- ensure the child has opportunities to engage in a reasonably broad range of learning experiences
- provide opportunities to develop personal and social skills to help prepare them for later life and become engaged citizens
- ensure the child has opportunities to develop basic skills (taking into consideration any SEN/ALN they have)
- presence of a philosophy or ethos with parents showing commitment, enthusiasm, and recognition of the child's needs, attitudes and aspirations
- opportunities for the child to be stimulated by their learning experiences
- involvement in a broad spectrum of learning opportunities and activities appropriate to the child's stage of development
- access to appropriate resources and materials
- the opportunity to develop digital literacy

- the opportunity for an appropriate level of physical activity and play
- the opportunity to interact with other children and adults.

## Assessing suitability of education

- 4.19 It is important that local authorities understand parental motivations and how their circumstances and experiences have influenced their decision to home educate. Home educating parents will have different reasons for not sending their children to school. These reasons can change over time, and in some cases, these reasons will be complex and may have had a profound impact on the family.
- 4.20 Therefore, when making enquiries about provision of education local authorities should be sensitive to the family circumstances, seek to understand why the family chose to home educate and look at provision on a case-by-case basis. Home education is unique for each child and parents are able to offer their child an individually tailored experience, suitable to the child's age, ability and aptitude and to any SEN/ALN the child may have.
- 4.21 In order for a local authority to satisfy itself of the suitability of education provided by the parents, the local authority should<sup>30</sup> see and communicate with the child. It is for the local authority to decide in each individual set of circumstances whether it needs to meet with the child. In some instances, it may be possible that the local authority can satisfy itself of the suitability of the education on the material provided by the parent/guardian, at the request of the local authority. In the absence of seeing and communicating with the child, it will be questionable whether the local authority can reasonably assess suitability of education and to know if evidence of the suitability of the education provided by the parent relates to that child. For example, whether the evidence provided can reasonably be said to have been produced by that child or be about that child. Seeing and communicating with the child may provide an opportunity for the local authority to better understand how the child learns and what areas of learning they are interested in. Parents and Gillick<sup>31</sup> competent children are not, however, obliged to meet with the local authority and are free to decline a meeting if they so wish.
- 4.22 In that event, the local authority will need to decide whether it is satisfied of the suitability of the education provided by the parents / guardian on the information available. It may well be that having decided to request a meeting with a child on the basis it was necessary to make a decision about suitability, if that request is refused the local authority may not be in a position to be satisfied that the education being provided is suitable.
- 4.23 There may be occasions where it is not in the best interest of the child for the local authority to meet with them, or in some circumstances, the local authority can conclude without seeing and communicating with the child that they are receiving a suitable education. Where such a conclusion is reached an appropriate date for the decision to be reviewed should be set, taking into account the individual

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<sup>30</sup> Local authorities must have regard to this statutory guidance. This means that they must take it into account and, if they decide to depart from it, give clear reasons for doing so (R (Khatun) v Newham LBC [2005] QB37.

<sup>31</sup> A child can make their own decisions when they have sufficient understanding and intelligence to be capable of making up their own mind on the matter requiring decision (Gillick v West Norfolk and Wisbech Area Health Authority [1985] UKHL 7)

circumstances of the child.

- 4.24 All children have a right to participate in decision making that affects their lives and their views relating to the suitability of their education should be given due weight in accordance with their capacity as per Article 12 of the UNCRC<sup>32</sup>. This will help the local authority to meaningfully take into account the views of the child when making a judgement as to the suitability of education.
- 4.25 If information and views provided by the child cast doubt on whether the education provided is suitable, then that opinion might be part of the information leading to a conclusion by the authority that the education is not suitable. If it is clear that a child does not wish to be educated at home although the education provision is satisfactory, the local authority should discuss the reasons for this with the parents and encourage them to consider whether home education is in the best interests of the child when clearly it is not what the child wants. The local authority should attempt to help the family reach a common view on what is best, for example, by sign posting to or offering family mediation services.
- 4.26 Seeing the child to discuss their education provision and access to resources accords with a number of articles in the UNCRC such as a child's right to an education and to fulfil their potential, including their rights to express their views and to receive appropriate information in order to make informed choices, to support and provision, to play and leisure activities and to be kept safe.
- 4.27 Such a meeting does not have to take place in the home, it can take place in a mutually agreed location. These meetings are an opportunity for local authorities to discuss the education provided and any support the family may need. They will also provide an opportunity for the local authority to develop a positive relationship with families and provide an opportunity for home educated children to share their views on the education they are receiving.
- 4.28 The meeting should not be the only method for satisfying the local authority of the suitability of education. A local authority could – if it thought appropriate to do so – send a pre-meeting questionnaire before meeting home educating families for parents and, where appropriate, for children to fill out together. This will form part of a more holistic approach to assessing the suitability of education. The local authority can use the response to the questionnaire to inform their discussion with home educating parents and children.
- 4.29 As part of these meetings, the local authority should ask to see examples of learning, to determine the suitability of the education provided. A variety of work both complete and incomplete to varying standards can be sought and discussed with the parents and child to learn about the child's experience of learning. This all reflects learning and progress made by the child.
- 4.30 It would be difficult to determine the sufficiency of suitability of education from one or two examples of work. Local authorities will need to bear in mind that parents will have detailed knowledge of how their child is progressing, and their views and opinion on the progress of their child should be sought and given sufficient weight when assessing the suitability of education. The views of the child about their

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<sup>32</sup> 'States shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child'.

education should also be sought and given appropriate weight in local authorities' considerations.

4.31 Local authorities may want to discuss with parents:

- the main areas of learning for which the parents are making provision
- what principle or philosophy underpins the learning
- what thought has been given to the learning needs of the child, and how these needs will be met over time and
- the approach adopted, such as autonomous learning or structured or semi-structured

## **Children with special educational needs (SEN)/additional learning needs (ALN)**

4.32 Children with SEN/ALN, have significantly greater difficulty learning than the majority of others of the same age, and may face barriers to learning. They may, therefore, take longer to process information and develop new skills, and may find it difficult to interact with other people. The type and level of SEN/ALN can vary significantly. For example, some children may have specific learning difficulties, which affect only one or two areas of their learning such as reading, writing or understanding what is said to them. Others, however, may have profound and multiple learning difficulties which affect their level of personal independence. For these learners progress is likely to be made in very small steps and in very subtle ways.

4.33 Learners may require additional forms of support in progressing their education or in communicating their views, for example, referral or signposting to other services. Local authorities are expected to actively consider this in advance when planning to meet with a family to discuss a child's education. This will enable any necessary adjustments and support to be made to allow the child to participate in the discussions about their education. For more information or advice, refer to the SEN Code<sup>33</sup> and the ALN Code<sup>34</sup>.

### **What is a reasonable request for evidence of a suitable education?**

4.34 Legal precedent has established that local authorities can make informal enquiries of parents for details of the educational provision for their child. Case law has stated that:

" It is not in the interests of parents or of the local authority (discharging its public interest duty) to construe the legislation in such a way that the local authority becomes satisfied of relevant matters only after a [notice to satisfy under section 437(1) of the Education Act 1996] (NTS) has been served.....it is plain that a parent who receives an informal inquiry at this stage needs to respond to it in a meaningful way, if he or she is to avoid the necessity of responding to an NTS"

Goodred v Portsmouth City Council 16 November 2021 [2021] EWHC 3057 (Admin)

<sup>33</sup> [www.gov.wales/special-educational-needs-code-practice](http://www.gov.wales/special-educational-needs-code-practice)

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/additional-learning-needs-code>

## **Frequency of meetings with home educating families and local authorities**

- 4.35 The frequency of meetings with home educating families should be proportionate and based on the individual circumstances of each child. A meeting should take place at least once a year to ensure the suitability of education is maintained and that the child is considered to be making suitable progress.
- 4.36 If the local authority has concerns about the suitability of education, it will need to consider whether to see the family on a more frequent basis to assure itself that the child is receiving a suitable education. The local authority may need to liaise with other relevant partners of the local authority dependent upon the circumstances of the child when deciding on the frequency of meetings with the family.
- 4.37 Some parents may need some additional help or support to provide a suitable education. The local authority is expected to make all reasonable efforts to provide help and/or support to the family. This may include providing parents with information about preventative services and where appropriate gaining parental consent for a referral to those preventative services available locally. This is an offer of support, and the parents are under no obligation to accept it.
- 4.38 The local authority should be reasonable and accommodating when arranging these meetings. However, if the local authority is not assured that: (a) there are genuine reasons for refusing a meeting; or (b) if a family has repeatedly cancelled or not shown up for a meeting; or (c) a family has refused without giving a good reason to allow their child to take part in meetings, then it will need to consider whether it can conclude a child is receiving a suitable education (see section 4.21).
- 4.39 Where the local authority cannot conclude that the child is receiving a suitable education, it must act in accordance with the law<sup>35</sup> as outlined in section 5.

### **Written report following meeting with the home educating family**

- 4.40 The local authority should prepare a report no later than 10 days<sup>36</sup> after meeting with the family. The report should outline if the provision is suitable or unsuitable, and the reasons behind the assessment of that provision. The local authority may find it helpful to consider the following when determining if the child is receiving a suitable education:
- aspects of the provision that are successful
  - aspects of the provision that are or may be less successful
  - the extent to which the provision is meeting the needs of the child
  - the views of the child (where provided) on their education
  - the extent to which the provision is likely to fulfil the requirement of a 'suitable' education
  - is it possible to make a determination whether the provision being provided may be a 'suitable' education
  - whether there is sufficient evidence to support your views.

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<sup>35</sup> Section 437(1) of the Education Act 1996 provides that local authorities must act if it appears that a child is not receiving a suitable education.

<sup>36</sup> For more complicated circumstances, the local authority may need more time, for example, to ensure the involvement of other professionals such as educational psychologists/speech and language therapists.



4.41 Other features the report could include:

- any follow up actions for the local authority and or parent
- if the need for additional help and or support has been identified and what the local authority will do to help facilitate that and timescales for meeting additional help and or support
- indication as to when the next meeting should take place
- any concerns or issues raised by the family
- any requests for help or information made by the family
- if a referral is needed to other agencies or support services
- opportunities for additional support.

4.42 Parents should be given an opportunity to discuss the report with the local authority and to have any factual inaccuracies corrected quickly.

## School attendance orders and education supervision orders<sup>37</sup>

### School attendance orders (SAOs)

- 5.1 SAOs apply when a parent of a child of compulsory school age fails to satisfy the local authority that the child is receiving a suitable education and where the authority believes the child should attend school.
- 5.2 Where it is not clear that a child is receiving a suitable education (see section 4) (including situations where there is no information available at all), the authority should attempt to clarify the issue through informal contact and enquiries. An authority's duty under section 436A<sup>38</sup> of the Education Act 1996 (and that under section 437<sup>39</sup>) forms sufficient basis for informal enquiries. Furthermore, section 436A creates a duty to adopt a system for making such enquiries.
- 5.3 The most obvious course of action is for local authorities to meet with the parents and home educated child regarding the education they are providing for their child. In the absence of information that suggests that the child is being suitably educated and that the parents' refusal to answer is for some unrelated reason, the only conclusion that the local authority can reasonably come to is that the home education does not appear to be suitable.
- 5.4 Section 437(1) of the Education Act 1996 provides that local authorities must act if it appears that parents are not providing a suitable education:

'If it appears to a local authority that a child of compulsory school age in their area is not receiving suitable education, either by regular attendance at school or otherwise, they shall serve a notice in writing on the parent requiring him to satisfy them within the period specified in the notice that the child is receiving such education.'

- 5.5 If, following a period of no less than 15 days beginning with the date the notice has been served, a parent fails to satisfy the local authority that a child is receiving suitable education - and in the local authority's opinion it is expedient that the child should attend school then the local authority must, as directed in section 437(3), issue an SAO.
- 5.6 Section 437(3) refers to the serving of school attendance orders:

If (a) parent on whom a notice has been served under subsection (1) fails to satisfy the local authority, within the period specified in the notice, that the child is receiving suitable education, and  
(b) in the opinion of the authority it is expedient that the child should attend school, the authority shall serve on the parent an order (referred to in this Act as a 'school attendance order'), in such form as may be prescribed, requiring him to cause the child to become a registered pupil at a school named in the order.'

- 5.7 Where a maintained school is named in a school attendance order, the local authority must inform the governing body and the head teacher<sup>40</sup>.

<sup>37</sup> [www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-03/all-wales-attendance-framework.pdf](http://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-03/all-wales-attendance-framework.pdf)

<sup>38</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/436A](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/436A)

<sup>39</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/437/1999-08-31](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/437/1999-08-31)

<sup>40</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/437/1999-08-31](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/437/1999-08-31)

- 5.8 Where a maintained school is named in a school attendance order, the governing body and the local authority (in the case of a maintained school) must admit the child to the school<sup>41</sup>.
- 5.9 There would have to be exceptional circumstances for local authorities to justify not making an SAO, for example:
- if the child is within a few weeks of ceasing to be of compulsory school age
  - if the child has physical, medical or educational needs leading to extreme vulnerability in a school setting, the local authority should consider alternatives such as tuition provided by the authority itself
  - the parent is actively working with the authority to improve the home education and seems likely to achieve suitability within a very short time.

### **Special educational needs**

- 5.10 Where a child has a statement of SEN, then under - section 441 Education Act 1996<sup>42</sup>:
- If the statement specifies the name of a school, that school shall be named in the order
  - If the statement does not specify the name of a school, the local authority shall amend the statement so that it specifies the name of a school, and that school shall then be named in the order
  - If a school attendance order is in force in respect of a child for whom the local authority maintain a statement and the name of the school specified in the statement is changed the local authority shall amend the order accordingly.

### **Additional Learning Needs -**

- 5.11 Where a child has an IDP, then under section 441A Education Act 1996<sup>43</sup>

- If the IDP specifies the name of the school, that school must be named in the order
- If a school attendance order is in force for a child for whom an individual development plan is maintained in which a particular school is named, and the name of the school in the plan is changed, then the local authority must amend the order accordingly
- If a school attendance order is in force for a child for whom no individual development plan is maintained in which a particular school is named, and an individual development plan in which a particular school is named begins to be maintained for the child, then the local authority must amend the order accordingly.

### **After a school attendance order is served**

- 5.12 Following the issue of an SAO, parents may present evidence to the local authority that they have now made satisfactory arrangements for the child's education and apply to have the order revoked. The local authority should refer to paragraphs 4.21 - 4.30 (Assessing suitability of education) of this Guidance in considering the evidence.

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<sup>41</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/437/1999-08-31](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/437/1999-08-31)

<sup>42</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/441](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/441)

<sup>43</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/441A](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/441A)

If, having considered the evidence, the local authority is of the opinion that the parents have made satisfactory education arrangements, the order must be revoked.

- 5.13 Regardless of whether or not the parents have sought revocation if they do not cause the child to attend school, the authority should consider prosecution, and should proceed with this unless there is very good reason not to do so. Under section 447(1) of the 1996 Act, a local authority considering prosecuting a parent for non-compliance with an SAO must consider either as an alternative to prosecution or as well as prosecution, making an application for an education supervision order (see below).
- 5.14 If the local authority does prosecute the parents for not complying with the order, it will be for a court to decide whether or not the education provided is suitable, full-time and efficient. If satisfied that the parent is fulfilling their requirement to provide a suitable education, the court can direct that the order shall cease to be in force.
- 5.15 An SAO will remain in force whilst the child is of compulsory school age unless:
- it is revoked by the local authority
  - upon prosecution, the court directs the SAO to cease to be in force
  - a successful application has been made to the court to direct that it ceases to apply.
- 5.16 Where parents have not complied with an SAO, local authorities should be mindful of their public responsibilities as prosecutors. If local authorities are reluctant to prosecute for reasons connected with costs, they may wish to seek legal advice about the prospect of obtaining a cost order against a successful defendant on the basis that the prosecution would have been unnecessary if not for the defendants' unreasonable conduct.
- 5.17 It is important to note that the offence of not complying with a specific SAO is only committed once. Therefore, if parents are not compliant with the order after conviction, the process of serving a notice must be undertaken again. This means that a parent willing and able to be fined repeatedly can continue the unsatisfactory provision of home education provision indefinitely. The implication of this is that the local authority will need to consider using powers other than education law. See section 5.18 onwards on ESOs and section 7 on safeguarding.

## **Education supervision orders (ESO)**

- 5.18 Local authorities have a formal supervisory role in the education of children who are subject to an ESO under section 36 of the Children Act 1989. Applying for an ESO will often be the proportionate response when parents are not complying with an SAO.
- 5.19 A local authority must under section 447 of the Education Act 1996 consider applying for an ESO before a decision to prosecute parents for poor attendance or failure to comply with an SAO is made. A local authority can apply for an ESO instead of or as well as prosecuting the parents. If a local authority chooses not to apply for an ESO, it should record/provide evidence of its consideration and the reasons it was not considered appropriate.

- 5.20 An ESO makes the local authority responsible for advising, assisting and befriending and giving 'directions' to the supervised child and his/her parents in such a way as to ensure the child is properly educated.<sup>44</sup>
- 5.21 The local authority is under a duty, when settling the terms of any such directions, to give 'due consideration' to the 'wishes and feelings' of the child (having regard to the child's age and understanding) and the child's parents<sup>45</sup>. This might result in improved home education, however, an ESO imposes a duty on parents<sup>46</sup> to allow the local authority reasonable contact with the child. Where an ESO is in force, there are a number of implications for parents and the child. Parental duties under sections 7<sup>47</sup> and 444<sup>48</sup> Education Act 1996 are superseded by their duty to comply with any directions in force under the ESO.
- 5.22 Persistent failure to comply with directions given under an ESO is an offence unless the parent can show that they have taken all reasonable steps to comply, or that the direction is unreasonable. The offence carries a fine " not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale"<sup>49</sup> per parent for each child not receiving a suitable education.

### **Application**

- 5.23 An ESO can be used to ensure that a child receives full-time education suited to their age, ability, aptitude and to any SEN/ALN they may have, and that parent and child are given sufficient support and guidance.
- 5.24 An ESO will normally cease to be effective:
- after one year
  - when a child is over compulsory school age
  - when a care order is made in respect of the child and/or
  - when discharged by the court following an application from the child, a parent of the child or local authority.
- 5.25 On the application of the local authority a court can extend an ESO before it would otherwise expire for up to three years, if it is thought necessary to ensure that the child's education continues to progress. Such an application may not be made earlier than three months before the ESO is due to expire. Courts may not make an ESO when the child is already in the care of the local authority.

### **Process**

- 5.26 An 'ESO' is a 'family proceedings' matter as defined by the Children Act 1989, which regards the welfare of the child as the main concern.
- 5.27 When applying for an ESO, local authorities should provide the court with a report on the child, which should include the following information:

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<sup>44</sup> Part III, Schedule 3, para 12(1)(a) Children Act 1989.

<sup>45</sup> Part III, Schedule 3, para 12 (3) Children Act 1989.

<sup>46</sup> Part III, Schedule 3, para 16(2) Children Act 1989.

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/7>

<sup>48</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/section/444>

<sup>49</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2020/17/section/122/enacted>

- relevant details on the child's circumstances, including age, gender, background and any particular physical, emotional or educational needs (including any SEN/ALN the child may have)
- assessment of the causes of the child's poor attendance
- medical assessment, if relevant
- indication of the attitudes of the child, parent, school and other agencies towards the poor attendance
- short description of the effect of work already undertaken
- reasons why an ESO is being requested and assessment of how the child might be disadvantaged should an ESO not be made
- outline of the intended intervention, including targets for timing and monitoring, and
- programme of the intended work, indicating role of child, parents and school, with an indication of how the local authority believes this will help to resolve the problem and ensure that the child attends school regularly.

5.28 The court must also consider the child's welfare needs (a list of these is given in section 1(3) of the Children Act 1989<sup>50</sup>), and the wishes and feelings of the child need to be sought and taken into consideration.

5.29 An ESO should be reviewed at regular intervals, through discussion between supervising officers and their managers.

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<sup>50</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/41/section/1>

## Support for home educated children

- 6.1 Parents who choose to home-educate their children must be prepared to assume full financial responsibility, including bearing the cost of any public examinations. However local authorities are encouraged to provide support where resources permit.
- 6.2 Local authorities are expected to assist home educating parents, recognising that home educating parents can adopt a rich and diverse range of approaches to home education and use a variety of philosophies and methods. Local authorities should, where possible, promote access to learning opportunities available to all children in their area.
- 6.3 Welsh Government has worked with local authorities to agree a wider package of support, which will afford consistency of offer from local authorities to EHE families and their children.

### Clear information

- 6.4 Local authorities should provide clear and accurate written information on their home education policies on their website on a page specifically for home education, including contact details for home education support organisations where available.
- 6.5 Local authorities should provide parents who are, or who are considering, home educating with a named contact within the authority, familiar with home education policy and practice and having an understanding of a range of educational philosophies and a link to/copy of Welsh Government's Handbook for Home Educators.
- 6.6 Local authorities should, as far as practicable, ensure that staff who may be the first point of contact for a potential home educating parent, for example, answering telephone enquiries, understand the right of a parent to choose home education.

### Practical support and resources

- 6.7 Some of the ways in which local authorities might choose to support home educating families include:
- Developing a webpage on the local authority website specifically aimed at home education
  - Providing general advice
  - Facilitating access to any discounted rates for educational materials
  - Informing home educating families of any projects or programmes which might reasonably be accessed by home educated children
  - Providing access to local authority owned community and sports facilities on the same basis as for school children
  - Holding information and engagement events in collaboration with other services and organisations such as Careers Wales, Youth Services etc.
  - Agreeing to implement the wider package of support offer which is outlined below: -
    - opportunity to sit examinations in an identified examination centre
    - access to local authority counselling services
    - access to Careers Wales services
    - ALN advice in line with ALNET 2021

- Access to CADW
- Access to the local authority offer of support for home educated children developed using any funding allocated by Welsh Government in relation to Elective Home Education.
- Facilitating access to Hwb where possible.

## Youth services

- 6.8 Home educated children should have access to the wide range of support services available, such as careers advice and youth support services. In many cases such provision is freely available and offers children a range of informal and often accredited learning opportunities and access to support which can enhance their learning and well-being.
- 6.9 Local authorities in Wales are responsible for the provision of youth support services that offer learning opportunities to children and young people aged 11 to 25. This is as a result of a direction given by the Welsh Ministers to local authorities to ‘provide, secure the provision of or participate in the provision of youth support services’ through section 123(1) of the Learning and Skills Act 2000<sup>51</sup>. Youth support services are defined as the services which, in the opinion of the Welsh Ministers, will encourage, enable or assist young persons (directly or indirectly) to:
- to participate effectively in education or training
  - to take advantage of opportunities for employment, or
  - to participate effectively and responsibly in the life of their communities.
- 6.10 Some local authorities provide links to youth support services, through information packs to home educating families. Others promote access to specialist educational support services such as education psychologists and the school age nursing service (to which all school age children are entitled). It is recommended that local authority staff responsible for engaging with home educating families have up to date knowledge of the breadth of such services in their area. This will enable them to advise families on provision which may enhance the educational experience of home educated children. These should include local networks, for example, youth forums and other sources of advice and support available for children and young people.
- 6.11 Alongside these services, the Welsh Government provides grant funding to local authorities to support their youth work offer to young people. Youth work aims to enable young people to develop holistically, facilitating their personal, social and educational development. In this way, it aims to help them to develop their voice, influence and place in society and to reach their full potential.
- 6.12 Funding is also provided to support delivery of the Youth Engagement and Progression Framework<sup>52</sup>. The Framework plays an important role in implementing effective approaches to supporting young people not in education, employment or training (NEET), or those at risk of becoming NEET. It provides a systematic mechanism for identifying those in need of support, establishing the support available, and the tracking of progress of young people as they make the transition

<sup>51</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/21/section/123>

<sup>52</sup> <http://www.gov.wales/youth-engagement-and-progression-framework-early-identification>



from education into further education or employment. It requires a multiagency approach to avoid duplication and the risk of young people being passed unnecessarily from one organisation to another. Local authorities are responsible for the Framework's implementation.

- 6.13 Each local authority in Wales has a youth forum. Local authorities should make information on their forums available to home educators. The forums provide an opportunity for young people to get involved in their local community, and to tackle issues that affect children and young people where they live. Each forum in Wales works differently but the issues are always identified by young people who then campaign for change. Some areas also have children's forums.

### **Case Study1: Blaenau Gwent**

Within Blaenau Gwent the Inclusion Service works closely with the Youth Service to offer support to home educated young people, especially those of Year 11 age. Home Educated young people of the Year 7-10 age group are able to access more generic youth work support and counselling, which includes access to social group activities and learning opportunities. For learners in Year 11, there is the additional offer of support for transition from the youth workers. These workers are able to support young people with work experience opportunities, visits to college, training providers and help link with a range of other services, including Careers Wales. They also work with young people to develop their confidence, self-esteem and social skills, through group work and individual support, along with practical activities such as making sure they have bank accounts.

## **Examination Access**

- 6.14 Parents are responsible for the costs of any examinations. Examinations have to be taken at an approved examination centre, and Welsh Government has worked with local authorities to enable home educating families to access WJEC examinations at an identified examination centre. It will be the responsibility of the home educator to contact the local authority and enquire about the precise way in which they handle private candidates.
- 6.15 All local authorities have agreed to accept independent candidates from home educated families at an identified examination centre<sup>53</sup>. Further education colleges should also be encouraged to open up their facilities to home educated children for examinations.
- 6.16 Local authorities should, where possible, direct home educating families to schools and centres that will let external students sit exams. Home education officers are encouraged to work with identified examination centre providers in their local authority to accommodate home educated children where possible.

### **Case Study 2: Rhondda Cynon Taff**

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<sup>53</sup> As of February 2023.

“Home educating parents with 14–16-year-old children are consulted on the range of qualifications that they are interested in pursuing and what may be viable from an EOTAS administration perspective. Joint monthly coffee mornings are held with home educators and parents of EOTAS children. Professionals from a range of agencies, including Educational Psychology, Counselling, Careers Wales, College and Portal training, are also present at the coffee morning to offer advice.”

### **Case Study 3: Monmouthshire**

Monmouthshire identified the Pupil Referral Service as a centre which could host external examination candidates. Elective Home Education Officers engaged parents of year 11 learners within the home educating community to offer these learners the opportunity to sit examinations within the Pupil Referral Service. Non-examined assessment work was also marked by Pupil Referral Service teachers, The Pupil Referral Service Coordinator also registered the centre as an IGCSE examination centre which enabled a range of examination boards to be offered to learners and Elective Home Education Officers and Education Welfare Officers were also trained as examination invigilators as they had not taught the learners.

## **Flexi-schooling**

- 6.17 The best interests of the child should be at the heart of decision making by both local authorities and schools. When considering how best to support a child, it is important to recognise that school may not be suitable for every child. Instances where flexi-schooling would be beneficial to the child can include (but are not limited to):
- where the child is transitioning back into school
  - where the child is transitioning into school for the first time
  - the child has an autism spectrum condition (ASC) and finds school challenging
  - the child is suffering from school phobia or anxiety
  - the child has an illness.
- 6.18 It is important to note that flexi-schooling is distinct from home education. Flexi-schooling is an arrangement between parents of a child and the school where the learner is registered in the normal way, but only attends the school part time. The rest of the time the learner is educated at home but will continue to remain on the school roll.
- 6.19 Home education is a valid choice and can be the best option for both the family and the learner. However, this is not necessarily the case for all families. Flexi-schooling means children who may be home educated are still in mainstream school for some of the time and are therefore able to experience its benefits.
- 6.20 Flexi-schooling can in some circumstances be a valid way to offer educational support to learners and local authorities are encouraged to work with head teachers for them to consider whether they can facilitate flexi-schooling where it is in the best interests of the child.

6.21 Under the current [All Wales School Attendance Framework](#), flexi-school learners are recorded under attendance code 'C' which counts as an 'authorised absence' from school. Whilst this will impact the attendance figures of the school, the Welsh Government has taken a more holistic approach to school improvement by removing the calculation of school performance data (including attendance data) that formed Step 1 of the National Schools Categorisation System. This means the context of the school (including flexi-schooling arrangements) will be more prominent when coming to a judgement on the school's self-evaluation and capacity to improve.

## Safeguarding and home education

- 7.1 Whether in school or home educated, the safety and wellbeing of all children and young people should be of the utmost importance to all involved.
- 7.2 Improved outcomes for children and young people can only be delivered and sustained when key individuals and bodies work together to design and deliver more integrated services to meet the needs of children and young people.
- 7.3 Effective safeguarding arrangements in every local authority area should be underpinned by two key principles:
- safeguarding is everyone's responsibility: for services to be effective each practitioner and organisation must play their full part both individually and in collaboration, and
  - a child-centred approach: for services to be effective they should be based on a clear understanding of the personal outcomes for the child and what matters to them. The rights of the child should be central to the approach and their best interests should always be paramount.

## Safeguarding children at risk

- 7.4 Part 7 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (the 2014 Act) sets out what must and should be done to safeguard children and adults. This applies to all children regardless of where and how they receive their education.
- 7.5 Section 130 of the 2014 Act contains a duty on the relevant partners<sup>54</sup> of a local authority and the relevant youth offending team to inform the authority if they have reasonable cause to suspect that a child in its area is a child at risk (or if the child is in the area of another local authority, to inform that other authority).
- 7.6 Section 130(4) defines a 'child at risk' as a child who:
- is experiencing or is at risk of abuse, neglect or other kinds of harm, and
  - has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs).
- 7.7 When a child has been reported under section 130, the local authority must consider whether there are grounds for making enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989.
- 7.8 Part 9 of the 2014 Act requires co-operation and partnership between the local authority and its relevant partners and others. Section 164 provides that if the local authority requests the co-operation of, or information from its relevant partners and others mentioned in subsection 4 in exercising any of its social services functions, the person must comply with the request unless it considers that doing so would be incompatible with its own duties or would otherwise have an adverse effect on its own functions.
- 7.9 A person refusing to co-operate or provide information must give written reasons to the local authority explaining its decision to refuse. (Section 164(3)). Similarly,

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<sup>54</sup> 'Relevant partners' are defined by section 162(4) of the 2014 Act.

Section 164A enables a local authority to request the co-operation of local authorities in England.

- 7.10 Section 28(2) of the Children Act 2004 places a duty on certain persons<sup>55</sup> and bodies to make arrangements for ensuring that their functions are discharged having regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. The persons and bodies to whom this duty applies are listed in section 28(1).
- 7.11 Under section 135 of the 2014 Act, the Safeguarding Children Board's objectives are to protect children in its area who are experiencing or are at risk of abuse, neglect or other harm and to prevent children in its area from becoming at risk of abuse, neglect or other harm. Section 137 provides the Safeguarding Board with the power to request specified information from a qualifying person or body provided that the purpose of the request is to enable or assist the Board to perform its functions.
- 7.12 No single practitioner can have a full picture of a child or their family, therefore, support to families should be delivered as part of a co-ordinated multi-agency approach. The ability to work across and between agencies is essential to build a better understanding of the whole family's circumstances and their needs for care and support. Strong working relationships and a multi-agency approach can prevent needs escalating and identify when a child or family member is at risk.
- 7.13 Everyone in education services, whether employed by the local authority or otherwise, who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play in safeguarding children.

## Home education

- 7.14 There is no evidence to suggest that home educated children are at greater risk of neglect or abuse than children who are educated at school. Home education is a positive experience for many children. However, schools and education settings play an important role in safeguarding children. They are places where children can be routinely seen and heard. It is important, therefore, that all children enjoy the right to be safe, regardless of how and where they receive their education.
- 7.15 A parent's decision to home educate is not in itself a ground for concern about the safety and well-being of the child. However, as with any child regardless of where they are educated, there may be circumstances which, individually or combined, give practitioners cause to seek further information about a child.
- 7.16 Local authorities should approach all cases where the suitability of home education is in doubt using their powers in the Education Act 1996 (please refer to section 5), but they should also be prepared, if a lack of suitable education appears likely to impair a child's development, to fully exercise their safeguarding powers and duties to protect the child's well-being, which includes their suitable education.
- 7.17 In exercising safeguarding powers, a local authority would normally begin an investigation under section 47 of the Children Act 1989, on the basis that a lack of information about a child's educational provision is capable of satisfying the 'reasonable cause to suspect' significant harm test under that provision. Reasonable cause can include the lack of any substantive information about a child's education,

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<sup>55</sup> Certain persons is defined in section 28(1) Children Act 2004.

so if the 'if it appears' test in s.437 (1) is satisfied, then there will usually be reasonable cause in terms of s.47. These enquiries can include taking steps to gain access to the child. The outcome of enquiries following a section 47 investigation will therefore enable a local authority to decide whether action should be taken to protect the child's welfare.

- 7.18 If following the section 47 investigation a local authority concludes that the significant harm threshold is met, but parents fail to remedy the concerns identified, it may be necessary to apply for a care order. A failure to provide education is capable of satisfying the threshold criteria of 'significant harm' under section 31 of the Children Act 1989.
- 7.19 'Harm' can include the impairment of health or development, and development means physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development<sup>56</sup>, so the provision of unsuitable education clearly can amount to this. The causing of significant harm need not be intentional or deliberate, but case law<sup>57</sup> indicates that it must be 'considerable, noteworthy or important'. This is a key point for local authorities in considering whether the use of safeguarding powers is appropriate in a case relating to a child who is not receiving a suitable education. However, local authority staff should be clear that when the use of safeguarding powers is justified, they should be used.
- 7.20 Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility and agencies should ensure that practitioners coming into contact with children are aware of the arrangements set out in the Wales Safeguarding Procedures and in Welsh Government [working-together-to-safeguard-people-volume-5-handling-individual-cases-to-protect-children-at-risk.pdf \(gov.wales\)](https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-05/working-together-to-safeguard-people-volume-5-handling-individual-cases-to-protect-children-at-risk.pdf)<sup>58</sup> issued under the 2014 Act.
- 7.21 The All Wales Safeguarding Procedures, published in autumn 2019, is supported through a number of All Wales Practice Guides on safeguarding children in specific circumstances. These multi-agency Practice Guides provide information about responding to safeguarding issues. This includes an All Wales Practice Guide with a section on Safeguarding children who are home educated.<sup>59</sup>

## Information sharing

- 7.22 Information sharing is central to good safeguarding practice. Practitioners must share information in accordance with data protection legislation. Data protection legislation allows for the sharing of information and should not be automatically used as a reason for not doing so. One of the specific circumstances which provides for information sharing is to prevent abuse or serious harm to others. When information is not shared in a timely and effective way, decisions made may be ill informed and

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<sup>56</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/41/section/31](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/41/section/31)

<sup>57</sup> In re B (A Child)(Care proceedings: Threshold Criteria) [2013] 1 WLR 1911

<sup>58</sup> <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-05/working-together-to-safeguard-people-volume-5-handling-individual-cases-to-protect-children-at-risk.pdf>

<sup>59</sup> <https://www.safeguarding.wales/en/chi-i/chi-i-c6/c6-p8/>

lead to poor safeguarding practice and leave children at risk of harm. The Welsh Government has issued guidance on [www.gov.wales/working-together-safeguard-people-code-safeguarding-practice](http://www.gov.wales/working-together-safeguard-people-code-safeguarding-practice)<sup>60</sup> which provides further advice.

## **A child or young person not in contact with universal services**

7.23 There may be circumstances where a child has not had direct contact with public services for a significant period of time. This is not in itself evidence that a child is at risk of harm but should make practitioners think about what further action they may need to take in discussion with the senior officer responsible for home education. There have, however been a number of cases where children out of contact with public services have been significantly harmed. There may be cases where there are grounds to report a safeguarding concern to Social Services when there is evidence to suggest that there has been no direct contact between a child and public services for a prolonged period. An All Wales Practice Guide<sup>61</sup> has been made available to provide further advice and which is to be used in conjunction with the All Wales Safeguarding Procedures.<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>60</sup> [www.gov.wales/working-together-safeguard-people-code-safeguarding-practice](http://www.gov.wales/working-together-safeguard-people-code-safeguarding-practice)

<sup>61</sup> <http://www.gov.wales/working-together-safeguard-people-code-safeguarding-practice>

<sup>62</sup> Safeguarding Wales