Essex County Council

Elective Home Education

Education Compliance: Policy and Practice Guidance in respect of Elective Home Education (EHE)

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# Education Compliance – Elective Home Education (EHE)

All children, regardless of their circumstances, are entitled to an efficient, full-time education which is suitable to their age, ability, aptitude and any special educational needs they may have. Effective information sharing between parents, schools and local authorities is critical to ensuring that all children of compulsory school age are safe and receiving suitable education.

The Education Compliance team sits within the Specialist Education Services strand of the Education directorate within Essex. This team is responsible for responding to all referrals where it appears that a child, who is believed to be resident within Essex County Council jurisdiction, is not in receipt of a suitable education, either by attendance at school or otherwise than at a school (includes home education arrangements).

Local authorities have a duty under section 436A of the Education Act 1996 to make arrangements to establish the identities of children in their area who are not registered pupils at a school and are not receiving suitable education otherwise. This duty only relates to children of compulsory school age.

## Parental duty under section 7 Education Act 1996:

Parents have a duty, under section 7 Education Act 1996, to ensure that their children of compulsory school age are receiving suitable full-time education. Some parents may elect to educate their children at home and may withdraw them from school at any time to do so, **unless they are subject to a School Attendance Order**, in which case the local authority must first agree to revoke the Order which is in place.

Where a pupil is on roll at a Special School, parents/carers are not able to remove their child from the school roll until such time that the local authority (SEND Operations) have given permission for deregistration to be actioned. In order for permission to be granted in such cases, parents/carers will be required to share details and evidence as to how they will meet their child’s educational needs, as set out within their Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP).

Education Compliance staff will seek to consult the parents/carers of a child when establishing whether the child is receiving suitable education. Where children are identified as not receiving suitable education, the Education Compliance team will take action to return these children to full-time education. Prompt action and early intervention are crucial to discharging this duty effectively and in ensuring that children’s right to an education is protected. The Education Compliance team is committed to intervening early in the lives of vulnerable children to help prevent poor outcomes.

Referrals may be made to the Education Compliance team by schools/academies, other professionals, local authorities, members of the public, etc. and, where appropriate, will result in investigations being conducted to establish whether the child or young person concerned is in receipt of a suitable education.

This document seeks to set out the processes and protocols that are in place across Essex to safeguard our children and young people’s right to receive an efficient, suitable education. This document should be read in conjunction with the following DfE guidance documents in respect of EHE:

[Elective Home Education – Guidance for Local Authorities](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/791527/Elective_home_education_gudiance_for_LAv2.0.pdf) (April 2019)

[Elective Home Education – Guidance for Parents](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/791528/EHE_guidance_for_parentsafterconsultationv2.2.pdf) (April 2019)

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# Section 1: Elective Home Education (EHE)

A decision to home educate can only be made by those with parental responsibility. Schools must not seek to persuade parents to educate their children at home. Where a parent decides that they wish to remove their child from a school roll in favour of elective home education, they should be asked to confirm their decision to the school, in writing via letter/email, so that the school has the necessary evidence/audit trail to conduct a legitimate removal from roll.

N.B. If the letter / email does not expressly state the parent/carer’s intention to electively home educate, the pupil must remain on the school roll until this has been expressly stated in writing by a parent/carer with whom the child ordinarily resides.

It is good practice for the school to meet with the parent/carer to discuss the reasons for this decision, as sometimes the family may have a concern with the school, which the school is able to remedy.

If a pupil is to be deleted from a school roll, following a parent/carer’s decision to home educate, the school has a statutory responsibility to inform the local authority of this deletion from roll.

## 1.1 Notifying the local authority of a parental decision to electively home educate their child

In Essex, schools are required to notify the local authority via the Notification of Parental Decision to Electively Home Educate which may be accessed via the link below:

##### [Notification of Parental Decision to Electively Home Educate](https://essex-self.achieveservice.com/service/Notification_of_Parental_Decision_to_Electively_Home_Educate)

Schools are required to share any specific concerns that they hold in relation to the child being home educated and, where concerns are raised, the Education Compliance team will carry out investigations to determine whether or not the child is in receipt of a suitable education. Where schools hold concerns about parental commitment to educate their child at home, it is important that such concerns are logged clearly within the online notification form to enable us to investigate whether parents/carers have taken the necessary steps to provide a suitable education for their child.

**Please note that any concerns shared by schools must be based on evidence/intelligence held about the pupil/family in question. The Education Compliance team will not carry out EHE investigations where schools choose to share generic statements which do not highlight the specific concerns held about the family/pupil entering into a home education arrangement.**

Where school staff hold safeguarding concerns relating to the child’s welfare, these should be referred to the relevant team/agency via this [link](https://schools.essex.gov.uk/pupils/Safeguarding/Child_Protection_Referrals/Pages/Safeguarding-Key-Service-Contact-Infomation.aspx).

## 1.2 The Essex County Council website – Home Education Pages

Parents can access some useful information if they are considering elective home education for their child/ren. The relevant pages may be accessed via the following link and, whilst schools must not encourage parents to deregister their child in favour of EHE, we would ask that parents considering EHE are signposted to these pages so that they may make an informed decision:

[Essex Home Education Information](https://www.essex.gov.uk/education-outside-mainstream-schools/elective-home-education)

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## 1.3 Elective Home Education – Frequently Asked Questions

### Q: Why do parents elect to home educate?

There is no finite list which details all of the reasons for parents electing to home educate. Such decisions are often based on specific philosophical or cultural beliefs, or the individual needs of a child which indicate that home education may be of benefit to him/her. Parents may opt to home educate on a short term or long‑term basis, depending on the individual circumstances. The approaches to home education also vary from one family to another and often reflect the specific values of the home educating families. Some children are home educated from a very young age, others attend school and then engage in home education at a later stage within their compulsory education years.

### Q: Does the law allow parents to choose to educate their child at home?

Yes, it is perfectly lawful for a parent to elect to educate their child at home. This is made clear within section 7 of the Education Act 1996 which applies within England and Wales and states:

*The parent of every child of compulsory school age shall cause him (or her) to receive efficient full-time education suitable—
a: to his (or her) age, ability and aptitude, and
b: to any special educational needs he (or she) may have,

either by regular attendance at school or* ***otherwise.***

**N.B. ‘Otherwise’, within this context, is intended to include elective home education arrangements.**

### Q: How many hours of education should a home educated child receive?

There is no definition of ‘full-time’; however a child that receives an education within a school is expected to be engaged in educational activities for 23 to 25 hours per week – depending on their age. Parents who elect to home educate are not obliged to offer such education within ‘school hours’ or on ‘school days.’ The law and guidance relating to elective home education allows for a more flexible approach.

### Q: What is ‘suitable’ and ‘efficient’ education?

The courts have considered home education arrangements and have provided some guidance on what is considered to be ‘suitable’ and ‘efficient’ education. They have said that education is:

* **efficient** if it is “achieving that which it sets out to achieve” and
* **suitable** if it “prepares the child for life in a modern civilised society and enables the child to achieve his (or her) full potential”.

### Q: What does a parent need to do if they want to educate their child at home?

If a child is registered with a school, we suggest that parents arrange a meeting with the headteacher to discuss why they are considering deregistering their child. Parents have a duty to inform the headteacher, in writing, of their decision to electively home educate. Receipt of such written notification will allow the headteacher to lawfully de-register a child from their school registers. **Informing the headteacher verbally is not enough**. If parents fail to fulfil this duty and simply stop sending their child to school, they may face legal action for non-attendance under section 444 Education Act 1996.

Once the school has received notification, in writing, of a parental decision to home educate, the school has a duty to inform the local authority of their reasons for removing the pupil from their registers AND to share any concerns that they may have about the family/pupil entering into a home education arrangement. Essex County Council maintains a register of all home education arrangements that are either shared with the local authority by schools/academies, other local authorities (for families moving into Essex) or by parents who have registered with us directly.

### Q: Can a child with an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP) be home educated?

Yes. Section 7 Education Act 1996 does apply to parents of children with special educational needs and/or disabilities. Any child with an EHCP will have been assessed and a decision will have been taken about the most appropriate school/setting for the child, based on their individual needs. An EHCP is a legal document. Where a parent decides that they would like to elect to educate their child ‘otherwise’, in other words not by regular attendance at the school named on the EHCP, they must de-register their child from the school by writing to the headteacher and notifying them of the decision that has been taken to home educate.

Please note that, where a child is a pupil at a special school, a parent is unable to de-register their child from the school to electively home educate, without the prior consent of the Local authority (via SEND Operations).

Where a child has an EHCP, the Local authority will continue to fulfil its duties in respect of annual reviews and will hold an annual review for as long as the EHCP remains in place for the child/young person. It is important for parents to understand the need for them to engage with this annual review process as failure to do so may result in their child being reported as a child missing from education.

### Q: Will parents receive any funding from the local authority to support with the education of their child at home?

No. By electing to home educate, parents have chosen to accept full financial responsibility for the education of their child and will not receive any funding in this respect from the Local authority. Parents are advised to consider the full cost implications of elective home education when making a decision about the appropriateness of this for their child/ family. The cost of resources (e.g. exercise books, text books, educational visits/trips, writing equipment, computers/laptops, private tutors, online educational packages, etc.) should be factored in to such considerations, alongside any costs that may be incurred if they wish for their child to sit public examinations.

### Q: Will the local authority provide a tutor?

No. Elective home education is different to home tuition which is paid for and provided, on a temporary basis, by the local authority when a child is not able to attend school, for example due to medical reasons. However, parents can choose to employ a tutor to assist them in meeting their duty to ensure that their child receives an efficient, full-time education which is suitable to his/her age, ability and aptitude. The local authority would advise parents to ensure that any tutors that are employed hold a valid Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) certificate, formally known as a CRB clearance.

### Q: How can parents arrange for their child to sit public examinations?

There is no specified approach to elective home education, no set curriculum that parents are expected to follow or requirement on parents to arrange for their child to sit public examinations. Where parents are keen for their child to sit public examinations e.g. GCSEs, then it is advisable that they cover the relevant curriculum to enable their child to have the best possible chances of success in such examinations. Where parents are hoping for their child to engage in further education, e.g. at a sixth form college/college of further education, they should seek advice from their chosen college on the subjects that may need to be covered and any entry requirements that may be in place, in respect of their child’s preferred course. Details of GCSE examination boards can be found via the Essex County Council Home Education web pages.

There is no financial support available, via Essex County Council, for home educating parents who are seeking to have their child sit public examinations (e.g. GCSEs). Parents are advised to contact the various examination boards who will be able to advise on the availability of local examination centres where their child could sit their public examinations and also to seek advice about the potential cost implications.

### Q: Will parents be contacted by the local authority in the future about their child’s education?

Updated guidance, issued to local authorities by the Department for Education in April 2019, states that local authorities should make arrangements to contact home educating parents/carers, on at least an annual basis, to seek an update regarding the home education arrangements that they have in place for their child.

In addition to the above expectation, Section 437(1) Education Act 1996 stipulates that:

 *“if it appears to a local education 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 (or her) to satisfy them within the period specified in the notice that the child is receiving such education.”*

If concerns are shared with the local authority which indicate that a child may not be in receipt of a suitable education, the Education Compliance team will make informal enquiries to ascertain if these concerns are justified. Parents are under no duty to respond to such informal enquiries; however the Department for Education advise that it would be sensible for them to do so.

**N.B. Please note that Essex County Council will make contact with the parent/s with whom the child ordinarily resides to seek information/updates about EHE arrangements. If requested, we will share the outcome of our assessment with others who hold parental responsibility for the child, i.e. whether we have deemed the home education provision to be suitable or not.**

### Q: What will happen if the education that parents are providing is deemed unsuitable?

The local authority has a statutory duty to instigate formal School Attendance Order proceedings if a parent, after informal enquiries and warnings, is unable to satisfy the local authority that they are providing a suitable education for their child. This means that if it appears that the education is not suitable, we will work with parents to support them to find a suitable school that they may register their child with, without delay.

If a parent then fails to enroll their child at a school of their choice, the local authority will be forced to issue a School Attendance Order which will name a specific school at which parents must register their child. This Order will remain in place for the remainder of the child’s compulsory school age entitlement/until such time that they finish their current education phase (primary/secondary). If parents do not comply with the School Attendance Order, the case will be presented before the Magistrates Court and parent(s) may each face a fine of up to £1000.

### Q: Where can parents access more information about Elective Home Education?

By visiting the Essex County Council website (www.essex.gov.uk) and searching for ‘Home Education’. Here, parents/professionals will find advice and guidance relating to elective home education.

# Section 2: What will the local authority do on receipt of a notification that a pupil has been removed from roll in favour of elective home education?

The Education Compliance team will use all available information (received from the school and from our own local authority internal intelligence) to establish if there is cause for concern surrounding the parental decision to electively home educate the child/young person in question.

Where all available information does not highlight any cause for concern, the Education Compliance team will send a letter to the family to confirm that their child will be registered as home educated and relevant information, including some frequently asked questions, will be shared with parent/carers for their information/future reference. Parents should be prepared to share an annual update with the local authority which covers how their home education arrangement and child’s learning is progressing.

Where concerns have been shared via the online notification form (or where no concerns are raised by school-based colleagues, but local authority intelligence shows that home education arrangements may need to be investigated to ensure that parent/carers can meet their child’s needs) the Education Compliance team will contact the family and arrange to meet with them, virtually or within the family home, to discuss home education arrangements.

Where a child/family has been known/is known to social care, the Education Compliance team will arrange to meet with the family to ensure that their decision to home educate does not exacerbate or trigger the vulnerabilities which led to the historic/current involvement of key statutory services.

N.B. The first meeting with a family will aim to be informal in nature and will, ordinarily, take place six weeks after the pupil’s deregistration from the school roll. This practice is in line with Department for Education guidance and allows families a period of time to settle into their home education routine and to build up a bank of evidence/samples of work to share with Education Compliance officers at the first meeting. However, where intelligence suggests that home education poses a significant risk to the child/increases their known vulnerabilities, officers within the Education Compliance team, in the interests of safeguarding, may seek to arrange to meet with the family sooner (e.g. within two to three weeks).

We will only investigate cases where the address of the child falls within Essex County Council jurisdiction. Where a child does not reside within our jurisdiction, we will ensure that the relevant ‘home’ local authority is contacted so that they may use their own elective home education procedures to assess and safeguard the child’s right to a suitable education.

## Section 2.1 Moving from ‘informal’ EHE investigations to ‘formal’ EHE investigations

Where, during the first informal investigation meeting, a parent/carer fails to satisfy the Education Compliance team that a suitable education is in place for their child, advice will be provided to enable parents/carers to make the necessary adjustments/take the necessary steps to address any concerns which have been identified during the meeting. A further meeting will be arranged, usually four weeks after the initial meeting has taken place, to enable parents/carers the opportunity to share updates regarding their home education approach and how they have addressed the concerns that were previously discussed.

**For secondary age pupils within Essex:** Where, during either the first or second meeting, it becomes clear that parents/carers are unable to offer a suitable home education, the Education Compliance team will advise parent/carers that their child is to be returned to their previous secondary school roll, without delay. The Education Compliance team will also notify the relevant school that home education arrangements have been assessed and deemed unsuitable and that the pupil will need to be reinstated to the school roll, in line with long-standing, locally agreed protocols, without delay. Schools are encouraged to proactively seek to engage such families to secure a return to education to minimise any further disruption to the young person’s educational journey.

## Section 2.2 What will happen if parents fail to engage with the Education Compliance team?

Where parents choose not to engage with the Education Compliance team and fail to make themselves available for pre-arranged meetings OR where parents do not enrol their child onto a school roll, following a ‘failed’ home education assessment, the Education Compliance team will instigate the School Attendance Order process by serving a notice on parent(s)/carer(s) formally requiring them to satisfy the local authority that the child is receiving a suitable education – this notice is issued in line with section 437(1) Education Act 1996.

## Section 2.3 What about children/young people who need to return to school after months/years of being registered as home educated?

Where a child/young person has been electively home educated for some time and PARENTS DECIDE that they wish to return their child back to the roll of a mainstream school, parents may make applications/submit appeals to try to secure a school place at their preferred school.

However, where the local authority is asked to investigate the home education arrangements of a child/young person who has been registered as home educated for some time OR where, as part of our annual contact with families, we determine that home education arrangements are no longer suitable and the child concerned needs to be enrolled at a local school, the Education Compliance team will, in the first instance, advise parents how they may make applications to secure a school place. Where the child was previously on the roll of an Essex secondary school/academy, advice will ordinarily require the family to reenrol the child concerned at the last secondary school at which they were on roll, unless the following statement applies:

* the family have moved home and the distance from their new home to the last school at which the child was on roll is not considered to be within ‘reasonable travelling distance.’

Where parents fail to comply with the advice to apply for school places/reenrol their child at the last school at which he/she was on roll, the Education Compliance team will instigate the SAO process by serving a notice, as set out in [section 2.2](#_Section_2.2_What) above.

# Section 3: The School Attendance Order Process

The School Attendance Order (SAO) process, in cases where a parent chooses not to engage or comply, is a wholly administrative process which enables the local authority to evidence that it has utilised all available statutory powers to try to return a ‘missing’, therefore vulnerable, child to an efficient, full-time education. The definition of ‘missing’ within this context includes those children whose home education arrangements have been deemed ‘unsuitable.’

The process is carried out by the Education Compliance team and the onus, throughout the process, is on parent/carers to be proactive in securing a school place OR evidencing a suitable education for their child. Any school which is identified to be named within a SAO simply needs to await contact from the parent/carer on whom the SAO is to be served and, where a parent/carer complies, be prepared to admit the child in question to the school roll, **without undue delay**.

Where parent(s)/carer(s) fail to comply/engage, the Education Compliance team will progress the case in line with the process and timeframes that are outlined below. Where a school receives formal notification of the local authority’s intention to name the school within a SAO for a child, the school should consider this child as a possible admission when responding to requests for numbers on roll from colleagues in School Planning and Admissions.

The Education Compliance team will take the following approach when identifying a suitable school to name within a SAO for a child/young person:

* Where a pupil was previously on roll at an Essex secondary school and was subsequently deregistered in favour of elective home education, the Education Compliance team will seek to name the last secondary school at which the pupil was on roll in any SAO which becomes necessary as a result of home education arrangements being deemed unsuitable. It is important for secondary school colleagues to note that this approach is taken in the interests of fairness and consistency and is in line with the long-established, locally agreed Essex protocols.

*N.B. Only where the family have moved home and the last school at which the pupil was on roll cannot be considered to be within reasonable travelling distance, the Education Compliance team will seek to identify an alternative school to name within a SAO.*

* In cases where the child/young person in question was not on roll at a school within Essex previously, we will seek to name the school nearest to the home address that we believe is in a position to accommodate the child, should parent choose to comply with the SAO.

*N.B. Only where we believe that there are compelling reasons not to name the nearest school OR infant class size legislation applies OR where a parent has made applications to the nearest school but, due to a lack of spaces, has had their application formally declined, will the Education Compliance team seek to name the next nearest available school within any pending SAO*.

* Where a child/young person has been the subject of a permanent exclusion or is the subject of an active Education, Health and Care Plan, the Education Compliance team will liaise with colleagues within SEND Operations and/or Education Access to identify a suitable school to name within any SAO which is to be issued.

The SAO process provides parents with several opportunities to satisfy the local authority that their child is in receipt of a suitable home education. If the parent/carer submits an application for a school place after the SAO process has been instigated, the process will be placed on hold pending the outcome of any such application(s)/subsequent appeal(s).

3.1 The steps and timeframes that apply during the SAO process are as follows:

* Parent is issued with a warning letter under section 437(1) Education Act 1996, notifying them that the local authority believes that their child is not in receipt of a suitable education.
	+ **Parents have 15 school days within which to apply for a school place or evidence that a suitable home education is in place for their child.**
* The local authority, at the same time as issuing the above-mentioned warning letter to parent(s)/carer(s), will send a School Consultation Letter to the school which has been identified as suitable to name within any pending SAO. The factors listed within [Section 3](#_Section_3:_The) above will have been considered when determining which school should be in receipt of this consultation letter.
* Where parents fail to comply/engage upon receipt of the above-mentioned warning letter, a Formal Notice is sent to the school (addressed to the Head/Chair of Governors) notifying them of the local authority’s intention to name their school within a SAO for the child in question.
* At the same time, a further letter, known as the Notice of Intention to Issue a School Attendance Order, is issued to parent(s)/carer(s), notifying them that the local authority intends to issue a SAO naming a particular school.
	+ **Parents have 15 school days to apply for a school place or evidence that a suitable home education is in place for their child.**

***N.B. It is important to note that at this stage parent may apply for a place at ANY of their preferred schools.***

3.2 Right of appeal: All schools have a right to appeal against being named within a SAO for a child that has been identified as ‘missing from education.’ However, due to the fact that the local authority seeks to return such vulnerable children back into education without any undue delay, any such appeals should only be submitted where a parent chooses to comply and seeks to have their child admitted to the school that is named/is to be named within the SAO **and** where there are significant safeguarding concerns linked specifically to the child in question being placed on roll.

The appeal process differs depending on whether the school is a maintained school or whether the school has academy status. However, in all cases where an appeal is submitted, the Education Compliance team will liaise with colleagues who oversee the Fair Access Protocol across Essex so that they may consult with local schools to seek agreement on which school is best-placed to be named within an SAO and to admit the child in question, should the parent choose to comply/engage with the SAO process.

Right of appeal – maintained schools: where the Head/Governing Body of a maintained school believes that they have justified reasons to appeal against the local authority’s intention to name their school within a SAO, they should submit their formal appeal directly to the Education Compliance team, within 15 working days of receipt of the afore-mentioned Formal Notice.

Right of appeal - academies: Where the Head/Governing Body of a school with academy status wishes to appeal against being named within a SAO for a child who has been identified as ‘missing’ from education, they should submit their appeal directly to the Secretary of State, providing the Education Compliance team with a copy of their appeal. **The appeal should only be submitted if the parent to whom the SAO is issued/is to be issued, chooses to comply with the Order and seeks to have their child admitted to the school that has been identified as part of the SAO process.**

* In cases where parents fail to respond to the Notice of Intention to Issue a School Attendance Order, and where the local authority has not been satisfied that the parent is fulfilling their duty under section 7 Education Act 1996, the Education Compliance team will go ahead and issue a SAO, naming the identified school. The local authority may issue a SAO without being required to attend court.
* ***N.B. The issuing of a SAO effectively removes the parent/carer’s right to apply for any school and instructs the parent to make an application, within 15 school days, to the school which the local authority has named within the SAO****.*
	+ **Parents have 15 school days within which to apply for a place at the school named within the SAO or to evidence that a suitable home education is in place for their child.**
* Failure to comply with the SAO will lead to court action, under section 443 Education Act 1996, for Breach of the SAO. Parent/carers will be liable to a fine of up to £1000.

Upon completion of any court action following the Breach of a SAO, the child in question remains out of school and continues to be deemed a child missing from education. The Education Compliance team will therefore be required to begin the SAO process again in the hope that parent/carer will choose to comply/engage with the process and enrol their child at a school or put a suitable home education in place for the child in question.

## 3.3 What happens if the SAO process fails to resolve the child’s ‘missing from education’ status?

The local authority will follow the SAO process for as long as is necessary to secure engagement from the family which resolves the child’s ‘missing from education’ status.

# Section 4: Contact details for the Education Compliance team

If you would like to make contact with the Education Compliance team, please find relevant email contact details below (or alternatively you may wish to call our generic team line on **03330 322 962** oremail the team at homeeducation@essex.gov.uk)

Anita Patel-Lingam – Statutory Education Compliance Manager - anita.patel-lingam@essex.gov.uk

Debbie Heine – CME/EHE Investigator (Braintree and Tendring) – debbie.heine@essex.gov.uk

Deborah Swann – CME/EHE Investigator (Brentwood, Colchester and Harlow) – deborah.swann@essex.gov.uk

Manda Briggs – CME/EHE Investigator (Basildon, Billericay, Wickford, Castle Point and Rochford) – manda.briggs@essex.gov.uk

Rajshree Ravalia – CME/EHE Investigator (Chelmsford, Epping, Maldon and Uttlesford) – rajshree.ravalia@essex.gov.uk

Patsy Thorndyke/Jo Salter – CME/EHE Coordinators – childrenmissingeducation@essex.gov.uk