

Shropshire Council

Elective Home Education Policy

Contents

Section	Title	Page
1.	Introduction and reasons for choosing elective home education	2
2.	The law relating to elective home education	2
3.	Parental responsibilities	2
4.	Local authority responsibilities	4
5.	Procedures and De-registration from school	5
6.	Providing an “efficient and suitable” full-time education	7
7.	Support for children and families	9
8.	Safeguarding	9
9.	Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities	11
10.	Children Looked After	12
11.	Flexi-schooling	13
12.	Contacts	13
13.	Retention of Information	13
14.	Complaints procedure and comments/ feedback	14
15.	Review and development	14
16.	Appendix A and B	15



Section 1: Introduction and reasons for Elective Home Education

This policy has been developed in line with national guidance to local authorities issued by the DfE in April 2019. This document should be read in conjunction with other DfE guidance, which is not limited to, but includes:

[Elective home education: departmental guidance for local authorities \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/404222/Elective_home_education_departmental_guidance_for_local_authorities.pdf)
[SEND Code of Practice January 2015.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/404222/SEND_Code_of_Practice_January_2015.pdf)
[Working together to safeguard children 2023: statutory guidance](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/404222/Working_together_to_safeguard_children_2023_statutory_guidance.pdf)

All children of compulsory school age have a right to an education. However, this does not have to take place in a school.

Elective home education (EHE) is the term used by the Department for Education (DfE) when parents decide to provide education for their children at home instead of sending them to school. It is not home tuition provided by a local authority (LA), or where a LA provides education otherwise than at a school. Shropshire Council respects parents' choices and will routinely accept and support their decision to home educate their children, providing that a suitable education is taking place and that it is not detrimental to their safety or wellbeing. Further steps will be taken to explore the suitability of the request where there are safeguarding, or child protection concerns about the child or young person.

Section 2: The law relating to elective home education.

The responsibility for a child's education rests with their parents. In England, education is compulsory for children aged 5 to 16, but school is not. Article 2 of Protocol 1 of the European Convention on Human Rights states that:

"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 is in conformity with their own religious and philosophical convictions".

This right is enshrined in English law and parents have a duty to secure an appropriate full-time education for their children. Section 7 of the Education Act 1996 provides that:

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

- (a) his age, ability and aptitude, and
- (b) any special educational needs he may have, either by regular attendance at school or otherwise".

Whilst home education should be full-time, it does not have to follow school hours and terms.

Section 3: Parental responsibilities

Under section 576 of the Education Act 1996, a parent is defined in relation to a child or young person as also including any individual:

- (a) who is not a parent of his but who has parental responsibility for him, or
- (b) who has care of him.

There are varied approaches families may use to provide a suitable education. What may be suitable and successful for one child, may not be for another. The law requires that each child receives an education suitable to them as individuals (Section 7 of the Education Act 1996). This includes the option of electing to educate their children at home at any point during their children's compulsory education.

Home education can be enormously rewarding but it may make huge demands of a family. It requires financial resources, time, energy and commitment and is a significant undertaking for anyone. Parents are advised to thoroughly research what is involved before making a decision - and are encouraged to talk to the local authority Education Access Service when considering their options. It is often beneficial to talk to other home educators and national EHE organisations that can offer advice and support when parents first consider home education and throughout their journey.

Before making the decision to electively home educate, families are encouraged to seek advice and early support from the Early Help and Support Team. The contact details and information about the services they offer are available at: [E-HAST \(Early Help and Support Team\) | Shropshire Council](#)

Families who remain interested in electively home educating their child or young person are encouraged to access the resources provided by the Education Access Service available at: <https://www.shropshire.gov.uk/schools-and-education/school-attendance-or-exclusion/elective-home-education/>

Where a child has been registered at a mainstream (maintained or independent) school, **parents must notify the school's headteacher**, in writing, that their child is receiving education otherwise than at school and that their child should be removed from the school's roll. Please refer to our EHE Flowchart for Parents here - [Elective home education \(EHE\) | Shropshire Council](#), this is also in the Appendix.

Parents are not required to register or seek approval from their LA in order to educate their children at home **with the following exceptions:**

(a) consent to de-register a pupil must be obtained if a child is placed at a special school under arrangements made by the local authority.

(Regulation 8(2) of the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2002).

(b) when a child is registered at a school as a result of a school attendance order (SAO), parents must ask the local authority to revoke the order.

(Ensuring Regular School Attendance – DfES, 2003, paras 6 - 16).

(c) there are safeguarding considerations to explore to ensure a child is not placed at greater risk of harm by removing the protective factor of attending school.

The type of educational activity can be varied and flexible. There is no specific legal requirement as to the content, as long as parents are meeting their duty in Section 7 of the Education Act. Parents who educate their child at home may choose to, but are not required to:

- teach the National Curriculum or provide a broad and balanced curriculum.
- have a timetable or observe school hours, days or terms.
- have premises equipped to any particular standard or have set hours during which education will take place.
- have any specific qualifications or make detailed plans in advance or provide formal lessons.
- mark work done by their children or formally assess progress or set development objectives.
- enter their child for public examinations.
- reproduce school type peer group socialisation.

See this link for more information - [Educating your child at home - GOV.UK](#)

Parents who choose to educate their children at home must be prepared to assume full financial responsibility. Please also note that children who receive free school meals when enrolled in a school will not be entitled to free school meals when home educated. Although there is no obligation for parents to use any specific resources to support home education, costs incurred could include for example books/resources/stationery, tutoring, registration for e-learning courses/online schools, alternative provisions or public examinations/qualifications.

Section 4: Local Authority role and responsibilities

The LA will have a named officer who is responsible for Elective Home Education (EHE) and this is stated on the website [Elective home education \(EHE\) | Shropshire Council](#).

Guidance for parents and carers and their families will be provided by the LA. Regular updates and training will be provided for the LA practitioners who work with home-educated children and their families. Under Section 437(1) of the Education Act 1996, the Council can intervene if there is good reason to believe that parents are not providing a suitable education. The local authority also has a duty under Section 175(1) of the Education Act 2002. This section states:

“A local authority shall make arrangements for ensuring that the functions conferred upon them in their capacity as a local authority are exercised with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children”.

Section 175 (1) does not extend the LA's functions. It does not, for example, give the LA powers to enter the homes of, or otherwise see, children for the purpose of monitoring the provision of elective home education. EAS works closely with Early Help and other partners across the LA in alignment with their safeguarding role. The LA can insist on seeing children as a 'safe and well' check where there are grounds for concern.

Shropshire's approach is for our EAS practitioners to have a blended role so that this supports positive and productive working with families and enables the practitioner to follow the child or young person if their situation or status changes – for example from EHE to one of missing education or inclusion.

Schools must not persuade parents or influence their decision to educate their child at home as a way of avoiding: exclusion, poor attendance, challenging behaviour and/or potential poor academic success. In the case of exclusion, statutory guidance must be followed in relation to exclusions. If the child has a poor attendance record, the school and LA must seek to address the issues behind the absenteeism and use other interventions available to them. When a parent chooses to home educate due to dissatisfaction in the public education system, Shropshire Council may use this information to investigate and challenge the causes.

Section 5: Procedures and De-registration from School

De-registration of a child from a school is covered by paragraph 8(1)(d) of the Pupil Registration Regulations (England) 2006.

Schools/settings should make reference to EHE procedures in their own Safeguarding and Child Protection policy and how this operates with in line with DfE Elective Home Education guidance and Shropshire Council processes and protocols. This includes how their own setting works with the LA and other key professionals to coordinate a meeting with parents/carers to ensure that they have considered what is in the **best interests of each child**. This is particularly important where a child has special educational needs or disability, and/or has a social worker and/or otherwise vulnerable.

Where parents orally indicate that they intend to withdraw their child to be home educated, the **school should consider notifying the LA at the earliest opportunity**.

When a school is informed by parents of their intention to home-educate, the **school** should invite the parents and, if appropriate, the child, to discuss their decision. It is recommended they invite a member of the **Education Access Service (EAS)** to attend this meeting so that the LA can ensure parents are fully informed of what is involved when taking the decision to home educate. This is particularly important when a parent makes a decision to home educate in response to an incident at school or as a means of avoiding a particular issue, such as actions related to the child's attendance or behaviour. See flowchart for schools here - [Process and Policy | Shropshire Council](#)

Parents who wish to home educate their children who are registered at a maintained/ independent school **must** inform the school formally and in writing of their intention to de-register.

The LA will consider whether there is any indication, either in their own records or from other services/agencies, that there may be a cause for concern over the withdrawal of the child / young person. The LA will also consider the views expressed by the child / young person. Specific instances where there may be concerns include:

- *where a child has been referred to Children's Services or the police for child protection reasons and the matter is being investigated, including under Section 47*
- *where a child is subject to a Child Protection Plan*
- *where the child is the subject of a Supervision Order*
- *where there is a history of condoned absence, unmanaged truancy or other on-going, low-level concerns that may lead to child protection procedures.*

Where there are safeguarding or child protection concerns about a child or young person, the school must inform the LA of these before they remove the child's name from the admission register. This is to enable the LA to explore the concerns raised and identify whether removing the child from the school roll would cause additional risk factors to the child, placing them at increased risk of harm.

Otherwise, the **school** must delete the child's name from the admission register and **must inform the LA**. This is in accordance with the School Attendance (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2024, where a school must make a return to the LA when a pupil's name is deleted from the admission register.

Shropshire Council recognises that home-educating parents are under no legal duty to register their details with the LA. However, by doing so parents assist the LA in ensuring that all children in Shropshire are receiving the education they are entitled to.

Parents who elect to home educate are therefore requested to contact the local authority either by telephone, email or letter – see Section 13 for contact details

When notified that a child is being withdrawn from school EAS will:

- acknowledge receipt of this notification
- make contact with the parent where the child resides to provide information and documents pertaining to home education, including these <https://www.shropshire.gov.uk/schools-and-education/school-attendance-or-exclusion/elective-home-education/> and address any questions or concerns parents and children may have
- notify any other person with parental responsibility.
- be in touch within the first 3-6 months to offer to arrange a home visit
- and the Early Help and Support Team will make contact to offer wider support, including a whole family assessment - see Appendix A

In the case of separated parents, case law states that all those with parental responsibility must be consulted before important decisions are made, such as removing a child from their school, when they should leave the school or which new school they should attend.

Schools must still comply with the [Education \(Pupil Registration\) \(England\) Regulations 2006](#) when they receive a request to remove a child from the school register. However, there is no statutory obligation on a school to notify one parent if the other decides to remove their child – that responsibility rests solely with the separated parents. Nonetheless, the child's welfare is paramount, so, if a school is aware that parents are separated and one parent decides to remove their child, **staff may wish to ask that parent if the other has been informed and has agreed to this.**

The LA will not become involved in parental conflicts. If parents are unable to agree lines of communication between themselves on issues involving their child, they may wish to seek

independent legal advice and explore other options. These might include referring the matter to non-court dispute resolution, such as mediation, or to the family court for adjudication.

Schools may consider it appropriate to make an early help referral to seek support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life (in line with [Working together to safeguard children](#)) Schools can also signpost parents to this guidance and other sources of support, such as [Citizens Advice](#) and [Coram Children's Legal Centre](#). The DofE has guidance on separated parents and parental responsibility - [Understanding and dealing with issues relating to parental responsibility - GOV.UK](#)

Section 6: Providing an “efficient and suitable” full-time education.

There is no definition of a 'suitable' education in English statute law, although 'suitable' education has been described as one that 'primarily equips a child for life within the community of which he is a member, rather than the way of life in the country as a whole, 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'. The LA should otherwise assume that efficient educational provision is taking place, which is suitable for the child, unless there is evidence to the contrary.

The LA has a duty under section 436A to establish the identities of children in its area who are not receiving a suitable education – and are entitled to make informal enquiries of parents to establish what education is being provided. Shropshire Council's preferred approach is making informal enquiries through the offer of a visit to the home. The LA will also use meetings via Microsoft Teams when felt appropriate as a 'virtual' visit. Parents may choose to meet the officer at a mutually convenient/neutral location instead. Our preference is to see the child in their learning environment. When parents prefer not to have a visit, an alternative educational report will be requested.

With regards to the informal enquiry, the DfE Elective home education guidance for parents document advises:

“As parents you are under no legal obligation to respond, but if you do not, the local authority is entitled to conclude from the absence of any response that it appears that your child is not receiving a suitable education, with all the consequences which can follow”.

In the absence of a response, the LA will attempt a range of different methods of communication which may include a visit, telephone call, an email and a letter. When a visit is not conducted, a report is not received and no other method is provided to satisfy the local authority the EAS practitioner will most likely consider the Child as Missing Education (CME) and may then institute formal attendance procedures in accordance with the provisions of Section 437 of the Education Act 1996.

To support the LA to reach the decisions called for in section 437 of the Education Act 1996 as to the suitability of education, DfE guidance for local authorities (April 2019) has been issued.

EAS have a consistent approach to establish 'suitability' of education using the Guidance [Elective home education: departmental guidance for local authorities](#). Shropshire's Education Access Service have used the guidance to create a 'checklist' and in order for EHE to be assessed of a satisfactory standard the following statements should be met:

Compulsory

1. Work is appropriate to age and stage (9.4e)
2. Shows evidence of English (9.4d)
3. Shows evidence Maths (9.4d)
4. Shows evidence of other subjects, interests or skills (9.4b)
5. Opportunities for social development (9.4f)
6. Evidence of progress (6.12 & 9.4g)
7. Evidence of Preparation for Adulthood (if appropriate) (9.4a)
8. There is a suitable learning environment (9.4g)
9. Number of hours of education per week recorded (9.9)
10. Number of weeks per year of education recorded (9.9)
11. If the child has an EHCP an annual review has been held by the EHCP team within the last 12 months (8.12)

Even better if:

(these do not need to be evident but would be reflective of a high standard of EHE)

1. Opportunities for physical activities
2. The child's views have been shared (10.1)
3. If the child is working, child employment laws have been adhered to (10.20)
4. Support needs identified
5. Next steps

When EAS asks for information, parents can provide evidence that their children are receiving a full-time, efficient and suitable education in a number of ways. It may be presented in any form, as long as this demonstrates its appropriateness for the child's age, aptitude and ability. As outlined in the 2007 EHE guidelines parents may, for example, write a report, provide samples of work or have the educational provision endorsed by a recognised third party.

An efficient education within the meaning of section 7 is one which achieves what it sets out to achieve. It should be noted that this is not the same as the education being 'suitable'. It is possible to deliver an efficient education which is not suitable for the child; conversely it is possible to deliver a suitable education very inefficiently.

There is no legal definition of full-time in terms of education at home. Children attending school normally have about 5 hours' tuition for 190 days a year, spread over 38 weeks. Home education does not have to mirror this. Education which occupies a considerable proportion of a child's life will probably meet the section 7 requirement. The LA will use discretion in reaching a judgement, as home education is often more flexible than mainstream schooling and includes continual one-to-one contact and education outside of normal school times and during holiday periods.

EAS are required to demonstrate professional curiosity to meet the safeguarding requirements of the Shropshire Safeguarding Partnership. Therefore, questions may be asked about the home environment, family circumstances involvement of family members and any other visitors to the home or location where the child or young person is being educated.

Following a visit/meeting or on receipt of a written report, the LA will provide a response to parents stating whether there are any concerns or not about the education provision. Where there are concerns about the efficiency or suitability of the education being provided for the child, more frequent contact may be required and the LA will discuss these concerns with the child's parents, with a view to helping them improve the provision in the best interests of the children. Once parents have been given a reasonable opportunity to improve their provision and report back, but the LA continues to not be satisfied that efficient education is being provided, consideration will be given to the child being considered as a Child Missing Education (CME). They may institute formal attendance procedures in accordance with the provisions of Section 437 of the Education Act 1996.

In all but exceptional circumstances, if a child needs to return to school, they will be re-enrolled into the school from which they were originally de-registered.

Section 7: Support for children and families

Home education is a big commitment for a variety of reasons and sometimes families will need additional support. Often, pathways to support are made through signposting and referrals by a child's school. We want to ensure that families who home-educate can access the same services as children on a school roll. The EAS website has information that families may find helpful to refer to, including on Health matters - [Elective home education | Shropshire Council](#)

When a child is de-registered from school, the Early Help and Support Team (EHAST) will contact parents to make sure they are aware of all the help and support available to them, particularly when a child has experienced problems engaging with learning. Details are available at: [E-HAST \(Early Help and Support Team\) | Shropshire Council](#) Families are encouraged to make contact with the Early Help and Support Team (EHAST) before making the decision to home educate. EAS practitioners are also available to provide relevant advice and guidance at visits, meetings or on request.

Section 8: Safeguarding

Local Authorities have a duty under section 175(1) of the Education Act 2002 to safeguard and promote the welfare of children:

“A local education shall make arrangements for ensuring that the functions conferred upon them in their capacity as a local education authority are exercised with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.”

Parents may choose to employ other people to educate their child, though they themselves continue to be responsible for the education provided. They will also be responsible for ensuring that those they engage are suitable people to have access to children. Parents are strongly recommended to

take up appropriate references and/or request the tutor completes a DBS (Disclosure and Barring Service) check.

Keeping Children Safe in Education guidance (KCSIE September 2025) states that many home-educated children have a positive learning experience with their best interests at the heart of the decision. However, elective home education can mean that some children are not in receipt of suitable education and are less visible to the services that are there to keep them safe and supported in line with their needs.

The welfare and protection of all children, both those who attend school and those who are educated by other means, are of paramount concern and the collective responsibility of the whole community. As with school educated children, safeguarding or child protection issues may arise in relation to home educated children. EAS works closely with Early Help and other partners across the LA in alignment with their safeguarding role. The LA can insist on seeing children as a 'safe and well' check where there are grounds for concern.

On notification that a child or young person is going to be electively home educated, EAS triage the situation, gathering safeguarding information from the notification form which includes previous or current Social Worker involvement, plus any relevant information from our systems - including those related to Early Help and Children's Social Care, and taking into consideration knowledge of domestic abuse or coercive control. The practitioner in EAS will also contact the school's Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) for information if there is an indication of safeguarding concerns.

Where safeguarding issues or concerns for welfare are present at the point of de-registration from school, the LA will hold a multi-agency case discussion to determine the appropriate pathway or intervention for these children and young people.

The EAS practitioner will schedule a **home visit as a priority** for those children and young people who are electively home educated and are currently in need (CIN), those with a child protection plan (CP Plan) or where there is a current Section 47 investigation.

Where there are safeguarding or child protection concerns about a child or young person, the school must inform the local authority of these before they remove the child's name from the admission register. This is to enable the local authority to explore the concerns raised and identify whether removing the child from the school roll would cause additional risk factors to the child, placing them at increased risk of harm.

If any child protection concerns come to light in the course of engagement with children and families, or otherwise, these concerns must be immediately referred to the appropriate authorities using established protocols in line with [Keeping children safe in education 2024](#).

The contact for advice and support from Early Help and the First Point of Contact is 0345 6789021. In case of an emergency where a child is in immediate danger call 999. The Shropshire Safeguarding Partnership page can be found here - [Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership](#)

For electively home educated children and young people who **become supported under a Child Protection Plan**, the expectation is that the Child Protection Chair will strongly recommend a return to school (that being their previous school in most cases). If the child or young person is already supported with a Child Protection Plan the expectation is the Chair will not agree to a de-registration from school roll and Elective Home Education. Either way the decision will then be included in the Child Protection Plan.

However, each child and young person's personalised needs will be considered to ensure outcomes from the multi-agency decision-making process are in their best interests. It is the expectation that the Child Protection Chair will consider non-compliance from families on this matter as an additional risk factor and take this into account when reviewing the Plan. This includes working collaboratively with EAS practitioners around considering whether the child is identified as 'missing education', whether there is 'educational neglect' and potential use of an Attendance Order when relevant and appropriate.

As part of this decision-making process, Children's Social Care will consider individual situations which may, in exceptional circumstances, include short-term support around transport (including those readily and freely available in the community) to help the family make adjustment towards the child or young person accessing full time education. It is also acknowledged that some children and young people may have identified health or emotional needs that affect their attendance - and a period of reintegration may be required. Schools have a responsibility to make adjustments where there are recognised health needs and the Inclusion Pathway in Shropshire can be utilised for advice/support around integration into educational provision where this is relevant [Inclusion Pathway | Shropshire Council](#)

'**Working Together**' meetings in the LA will ensure priority action and oversight of suitable education for vulnerable groups including those who are Electively Home Educated and on CIN and CP Plans.

Section 9: Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

Parents' right to educate their children at home applies equally when their children have SEND. Where parents elect to home educate a child with an **EHCP** who is registered at a mainstream school, the child can be removed from roll on receipt of written notification from the parent to the headteacher. LA approval is not required, irrespective of whether or not the child / young person has an EHCP, unless they are registered at a **specialist school**.

If an **EHCNA process** is being followed for a child/young person, please refer to Section 5 of this Policy. If parents/carers intend to withdraw their child to be home educated where there is an ongoing

EHCNA process, the **school should consider notifying the LA at the earliest opportunity – and in this case also specifically notify the EHCP Team.**

Where there are safeguarding or child protection concerns about a child or young person, the school must inform the local authority of these before they remove the child's name from the admission register. This is to enable the local authority to explore the concerns raised and identify whether removing the child from the school roll would cause additional risk factors to the child, placing them at increased risk of harm.

Where a child has an EHCP and is home educated, it is the LA's duty to ensure that the educational provision specified in the plan is made available to the child / young person, unless the parents have made arrangements for suitable education in some other way.

If the home education is deemed suitable, the LA has no duty to arrange any special educational provision. In such circumstances, the EHC Plan should simply set out the type of special educational provision that the child / young person requires but state that parents have made their own arrangements under S7 of the Education Act 1996.

The LA will determine whether the home education is suitable and the EHCP Case Worker will conduct an Annual Review of the EHC Plan in line with the SEND Code of Practice – and inviting the relevant EAS practitioner.

The EHCP Case Worker will organise an interim Annual Review to be held within four weeks of receipt of notification that a child is to be home educated. Parents will always be invited to attend and fully participate in the review in their role as lead educators of their child / young person.

Parents of electively home educated children / young people who do not have an EHCP but who may have SEN are entitled to request an EHC Needs Assessment. Details of how to make a request and what to include are contained in Shropshire's Local Offer page: <https://www.shropshire.gov.uk/the-send-local-offer/>. The LA must consider the request within the same statutory timescales and in the same way as for all other requests.

Section 10: Looked After Children

In most cases if a child / young person is looked after, the LA would not normally expect the child to continue to be home-educated. It is the Corporate Parent's duty to secure an admission and appropriate education for them. The education and attendance of all children who are looked after will be monitored by the Virtual School Head Teacher and more information can be found here - [Shropshire Virtual School | Shropshire Council](#). If a Shropshire looked after child's carer, parent or social worker states their wish or intention to electively home educate a Shropshire looked after child a request must be put in writing to the Head Teacher of the Virtual School for consideration and consultation will take place with the Director.

Section 11: Flexi-schooling

Flexi-schooling is an arrangement of providing a full-time education to a child where the child attends school part of the time and is educated elsewhere, usually by the parent, for the rest of the time. It is an individual arrangement made between the school and the parent of the child.

Parents will need to prove to the head teacher that flexi-schooling is in the best interests of the child, for example by writing a proposal explaining the benefits for the child and practical examples of how the arrangement will work between the school and parent. However, the Headteacher will decide whether they are willing to enter into a flexi-school agreement. The governing body may be involved in agreeing and reviewing a general approach to requests for flexi-schooling, but this does not exempt the Headteacher from the need to consider each request individually.

Children who are flexi-schooled are treated by the law as being full-time pupils of the school, but a separate agreement is reached by parents with the school to allow the child to take part in 'approved educational activities' during school hours and away from the school. Legally the overall responsibility for the child receiving a suitable education and remaining safe sits with the school. Children who are flexi-schooled are not included on the local authority list of electively home educated children.

If it appears to the school that parents are not providing a suitable education as agreed, the school may ask the parent to take remedial action. If the parent declines to do so or the school continues to have concerns about the provision of education at home, the school may withdraw its agreement to the flexi-schooling arrangement. The child would then be required to return to school on a full-time basis whilst they remained registered, or the parent makes a decision to electively home educate on a full-time basis.

Section 12: Contacts

Responsibility for elective home education sits within Learning and Skills and within the Education Access Service (EAS). The EAS team's role is to liaise with parents regarding their children's education. They are DBS checked and undertake specific and relevant training as required.

Email address: eas@shropshire.gov.uk

Address: EHE Team, Education Access Service
The Guildhall
Shrewsbury SY3 8HQ

Phone number: 01743 254397.

Webpage: <https://www.shropshire.gov.uk/schools-and-education/school-attendance-or-exclusion/elective-home-education/>

Section 13. Retention of Information

The EAS will keep details on the EHE register for the duration of the child / young person's statutory schooling, or until the parent make a request that they no longer wish to remain registered with the LA as electively home educating their child – and at this point the child will be removed from the EHE

register. For further information please find the link to our website here [Shropshire Council's privacy notice | Shropshire Council](#)

Section 14: Complaints procedure and comments/feedback

If parents / carers wish to express positive feedback about their experience this can be made through the Shropshire website - [Complaints, comments and compliments | Shropshire Council](#)

If, however, there is dissatisfaction with any aspect of our policy or procedure in relation to EHE please make contact with the Education Access team so that we can work together to try and resolve your concern informally. However, if this is not successful parents/carers may wish to make a formal complaint to Shropshire Council and the process can be found on the website as listed above.

Section 15: Review and development

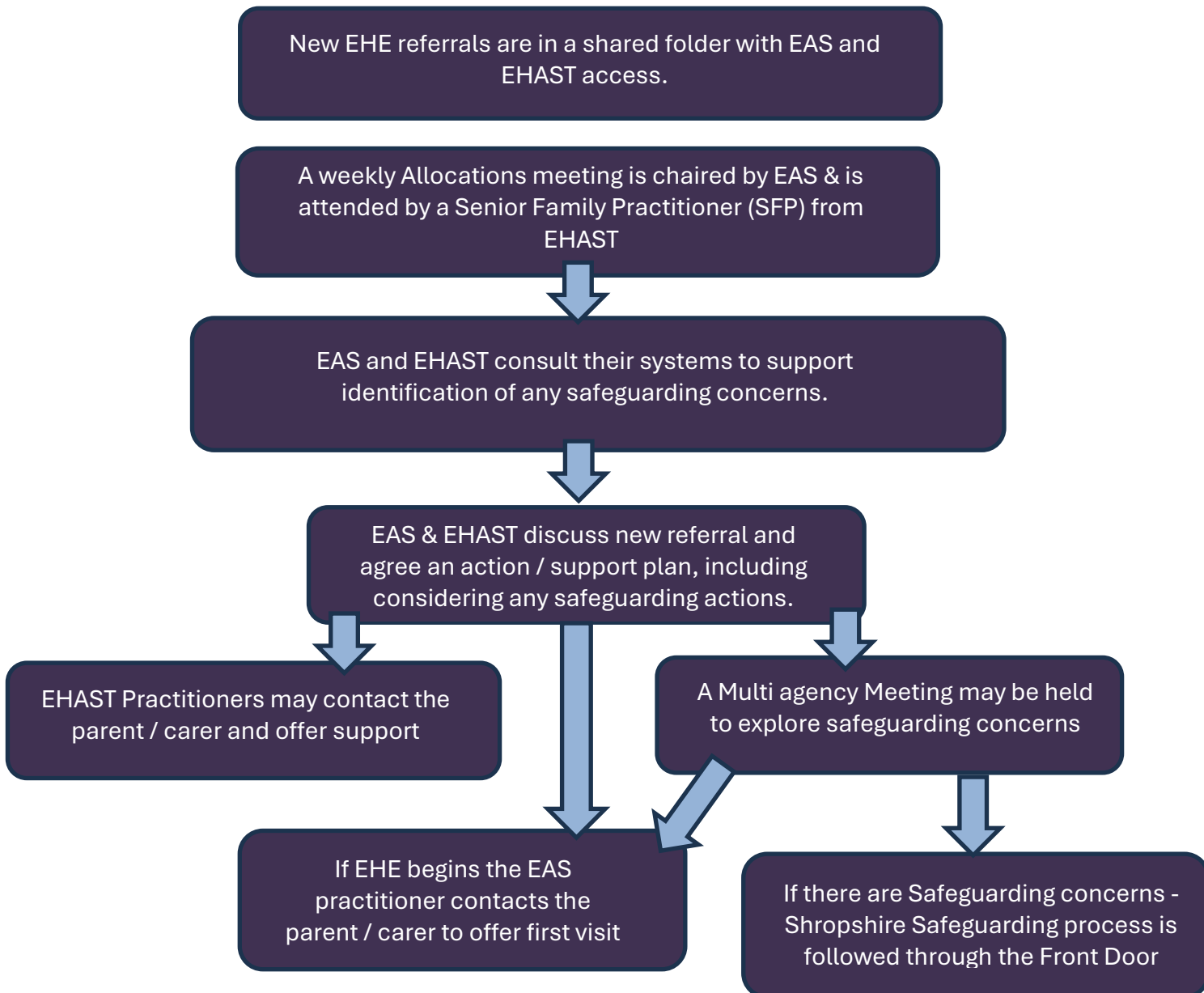
Shropshire Council will review its procedures and practices in relation to elective home education on a regular basis. Improvements will be made to further develop relationships with parents and children in order to meet their needs. Home education organisations and home educating parents are encouraged to share their views and feedback with the local authority.

This policy has been prepared in aligning with the changes expected in the Children's Bill. Local Authorities have been advised that this is not an immediate change, the reforms are not yet operational but that the Act provides the legal framework. Over the next few months Local Authorities are expected to align with further information from the DFE and it is likely that regulations coming into force will be staggered, possibly starting January 2027. Shropshire LA will undertake a full update of this policy as part of that process and on finalisation will provide training opportunities, as well as new publications of FAQs and processes.

Date reviewed	January 2026
Current version issued	May 2026
Next review date	In preparation for the Children's Bill

Appendix A

EAS working in partnership with EHA* Notification process for EHE



*Early Help and Support Team

February 2025

Appendix B

Protocol for the Child Protection Chair

(Children/young people who are electively home educated and on a Child Protection Plan)

Where there are safeguarding or child protection concerns about a child or young person, the school must inform the local authority of these before they remove the child's name from the admission register. This is to enable the local authority to explore the concerns raised and identify whether removing the child from the school roll would cause additional risk factors to the child, placing them at increased risk of harm.

