

Report No.  
ED16007

## London Borough of Bromley

### PART ONE - PUBLIC

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**Decision Maker:** **EDUCATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

**Date:** **Tuesday 8 March 2016**

**Decision Type:** Non-Urgent                      Non-Executive                      Non-Key

**Title:** **ELECTIVE HOME EDUCATION (INCLUDING CHILDREN'S SAFEGUARDING ISSUES AND MISSING CHILDREN)**

**Contact Officer:** Jane Bailey, Director: Education  
Tel: 020 8313 4146    E-mail: jane.bailey@bromley.gov.uk

**Chief Officer:** Director: Education (ECHS)

**Ward:** (All Wards);

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1. Reason for report

1.1 This report provides contextual information regarding Elective Home Education and Children Missing Education including data appertaining to students within the Local Authority who fall within those categories.

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2. **RECOMMENDATION(S)**

2.1 The Education PDS Committee is asked to note and comment on the information in this report

## Corporate Policy

1. Policy Status: Existing Policy
  2. BBB Priority: Children and Young People
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## Financial

1. Cost of proposal: Not Applicable:
  2. Ongoing costs: Not Applicable:
  3. Budget head/performance centre: Education Welfare Service
  4. Total current budget for this head: FY 15-16 : £277,480 ( 121031 ) and Cr 38,580 ( 121333)  
The above costings are based on Financial year as opposed to Academic year, which the body of report refers to. Normal generated income for an academic year via sold service is £133,640
  5. Source of funding: RSG
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## Staff

1. Number of staff (current and additional): Child Employment Officer @0.8FTE; Child Missing Education Officer@ 1FTE; Education Welfare Officers @5.4 FTE; Senior Education Welfare Officers @1.9FTE
  2. If from existing staff resources, number of staff hours:
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## Legal

1. Legal Requirement: Statutory Requirement The LA has a statutory duty to identify children that may be missing from education. The LA has a duty to safeguard children in Entertainment and Child Employment. This is undertaken by the issue of licences, where Child Performance Regulations and Children Young Person Act Apply The LA has a statutory duty to investigate cases where they believe an offence has been committed under S444 and 444 1 aA Education Act 1996. Instigate School Attendance Orders; Consider Education Supervision Orders and issue Penalty Notices.
  2. Call-in: Not Applicable:
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## Customer Impact

1. Estimated number of users/beneficiaries (current and projected):

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Referrals for Elective Home Education	115	111	179
Children Missing Education Referrals	105	124	199
Early Intervention/Attendance	403	684	792
Legal referrals from Academies			169
Penalty Notices Issued	66	105	337 of

Total			which 249 were for Holidays
Court Action	39	37	52

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Ward Councillor Views

1. Have Ward Councillors been asked for comments? Not Applicable
2. Summary of Ward Councillors comments:

### 3. COMMENTARY

3.1 The Education Welfare Service discharges the Local Authority's statutory duties in relation to children missing education and holds parents to account for ensuring the regular attendance of their children at school.

#### 3.2 Children Missing education (CME)

3.2.1 Children Missing Education is defined as all children of compulsory school age who are not on a school roll, nor being educated otherwise (elective home education) and who have been out of any educational provision for a substantial period of time.

3.2.2 Ofsted, when undertaking inspections of Local Authorities, have broadened the definition of CME to include those vulnerable young people who are:

- Attending alternative provision;
- Have been permanently excluded;
- In receipt of home tuition due to medical needs;
- Whose parents have declared elective home education;
- Are currently looked after by the Local Authority

3.2.3 There is an expectation that Local Authorities will have mechanisms to identify and monitor this cohort on a regular basis. Bromley has formed a multiagency panel called "Children Out of Mainstream Education" (COOME)

3.2.4 COOME Panel is made up of relevant senior officers from across The Council and meets every half term in order to discuss, plan and ensure actions occur for students identified as being in need of support.

3.2.5 The LA maintains a central database for this vulnerable group.

3.2.6 Bromley has a Children Missing Education Policy which has been cascaded to all schools and partner agencies.

3.2.7 Schools are expected to notify the Local Authority of any child that they intend to remove from their school roll prior to removal. Schools also pass on information on any child that has failed to attend school for 10 days and they have been unable to trace. They are able to do so using direct notification to Education Welfare via email or telephone and using Fronter. This is signposted on The Council website.

3.2.8 Partner agencies, health and voluntary organisations are able to refer to the LA any child they believe to be out of education.

3.2.9 There is one dedicated officer within The Education Welfare Service who receives CME referrals. On receipt of a referral the officer will undertake all relevant enquiries including making contact with the family and young person in order to support them to re-engage with education; liaising with supporting agencies as necessary.

3.2.10 Table 1 shows the number of referrals received as CME and outcomes. Table 2 details the 1 anonymised case that the LA was unable to trace and locate.

**Table 1 Breakdown of Referral Outcomes Academic year 2014-2015**

Number of referrals for Children Missing Education	199
Identified as being at a Bromley School	54
Identified as attending other LA Schools	48
Identified as being Electively Home Educated	6
In Borough	5
Out of Borough	1
Referred to In Year Admissions	8
Moved out of Borough – Location confirmed	38
Located and returned to school	8
Referrals to other LA	7
Moved overseas	21
New School identified	8
Unable to trace	1

**Table 2 Data related to the 1 child that was unable to be located**

<b>Child T</b>	<p><b>Referral from admissions who had received information via another LA, that Child T was believed to be in Bromley. Tenuous association with an In Year Application student, suggesting Child T was with family.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Address ( a private travellers site) of In Year Application Student visited</b></li> <li><b>2. Confirmation that In Year Application Student had vacated site and returned to home authority</b></li> <li><b>3. Enquiries made with remaining tenants on site and adjoining site with negative result.</b></li> <li><b>4. Subsequent visit made – No additional tenants found</b></li> <li><b>5. Referral made to home authority.</b></li> </ol>
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### **3.3 School 2 School National Data Base**

**3.3.1** Families and young people who have not been traced are placed on a national database called S2S. This operates on 2 levels; firstly as a resource for schools to upload a Common Transfer File

(CTF) of students who have left. It will record what the proposed destination of the child was and conversely if the destination is unknown. Secondly, it is a useful resource for Local Authorities.

The LA permissions allow access to the school section as well as sending alerts to all or specific LAs requesting they check databases held by them in order to trace and locate children deemed as missing. The LA checks this database on a regular basis as a safety measure, taking note of children that have been removed from roll, where schools have not previously notified the LA and undertaking enquiries as is necessary to discharge the LA's duty.

### 3.3.2 A case study detailing use of the S2S system

<b>Child JS</b>	<p><b>Referral received from B Primary School as child had failed to return to school. Parent had notified school they were moving to another authority however refused to give details</b></p> <p><b>Steps taken by CME Officer</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Telephone call to parent who stated that as yet they had not applied for new school given it the Easter Holidays and Schools had been closed. Disclosed that she had moved to another authority and terminated call.</b></li> <li><b>2. Officer telephoned parent 1 week later. Parent became hostile citing harassment by LA. Offer of assistance given in order to speed up and support application. Details of new address declined. Call terminated by parent</b></li> <li><b>3. Council Tax checks undertaken. Family in arrears. No forwarding address. Established Housing Stock</b></li> <li><b>4. Housing Association contacted. Forwarding address obtained. Address allegedly in a third authority.</b></li> <li><b>5. CME Officer in third authority contacted – address given is false</b></li> <li><b>6. Home visit to last known address with Caretaker. Locks had been changed by tenant – forced entry by Housing association made. No information regarding possible new address available. Enquiries with neighbours negative</b></li> <li><b>7. Circulated on S2S</b></li> <li><b>8. Through S2S, confirmation that application had been made to a school in Kent</b></li> <li><b>9. Confirmed with School that child had been seen and started.</b></li> </ol>
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### 3.4 Elective Home Education (EHE)

3.4.1 S.7 of The Education Act 1996 stipulates that parents of children who are of compulsory school age shall cause them to receive efficient full time education by regular attendance at school or otherwise. The “or otherwise” refers to elective home education.

3.4.2 The Legal background supporting EHE is reflected in the DfE guidance of 2007, although this remains open to interpretation. However it should be noted that the guidance is very clear that the LA and schools should not prevent or deter parents who have decided to “Electively Home Educate”. This is supported in part by the Pupil Registration Regulations. It stipulates that schools MUST

remove from their school roll any student whose parent has written in advising / notifying them that they will be home educated.

3.4.3 In conjunction with Admissions there is a clear process for students who wish to return to mainstream education, including the Fair Access Protocol for all students.

3.4.4 It is recognised that Elective Home Education, although very successful in some cases, does not allow children to access all the services and support that schools offer. . Bromley Education Services and Children's Social Care recognise this and work in partnership where there are concerns about the safety of a child.

3.4.5 On receipt of notification of a student whose parent has declared EHE, the Children Missing Education Officer will undertake checks with Children's Social Care prior to an initial home visit. The purpose of the visit is to establish that the family are fully aware of what they have undertaken and to ensure that no coercion from the mainstream school has occurred. If unmet needs of the child are identified during the visit the family are offered the opportunity of a CAF- Common Assessment Framework.

3.4.6 All EHE cases are then handed over to the Education Advisor via a multi-agency forum that meets on a fortnightly basis. This forum is made up of representatives from Health, Children's Social Services, Police and Education Services. This enables partner agencies to share information held on the family in order to provide a holistic overview of the child and any possible safeguarding concerns.

3.4.7 The LA is charged with a duty to ensure that the education provision will enable the child to develop the skills required to participate fully in contemporary society, as well as ensuring that general safeguarding requirements are met. This is achieved by reviewing the provision available, most frequently via a visit from the Education Advisor. This normally occurs within 10 weeks following the visit from the CME Officer. If the visit should be deemed satisfactory, a further visit will then be undertaken 6 months later.

3.4.8 Prior to any subsequent visits, checks will always be made with Children's and Adults Social Care to confirm whether or not the family is known to them and in what capacity.

3.4.9 The frequency of visits by the Education Advisor will be increased should the child be on a Child Protection Plan. The Advisor will be invited to attend the Initial Child Protection Plan meeting and any subsequent reviews.

3.4.10 The last 3 years has seen a consistent and widespread increase in the numbers of UK families declaring EHE and this is the case within Bromley.

3.4.11 The general information available from inter- authority meetings supports the view that Bromley's position regards EHE is reflective of our geographical and statistical neighbours and there appears to be no significant issues unique to this borough.

3.4.12 It should be noted that the EHE cohort is fluid, with students often returning to mainstream education at some point during their education career.

3.4.13 Should the family fail to engage with the Education Advisor and there is no evidence of a suitable education being provided the case is referred back to the CME Officer to instigate a School Attendance Order.

3.4.14 It should be noted that the law only allows for initial enquiries and does not empower the LA to enforce compliance.

### 3.4.15 Table of referrals received for EHE during Academic Year 2014-2015

Year Group	Total Number	Female	Male	Subsequently obtained new school /submitted In Year Application during academic year	Remains EHE
Reception	15	8	7	5	10
Yr1	6	2	4	3	3
Yr2	9	6	3	4	4
Yr3	7	2	5	4	3
Yr4	7	6	1	2	5
Yr5	8	6	2	5 1 student O of B	2
Yr6	8	3	5	5 1 student moved	2
Yr7	11	7	4	6	5
Yr8	8	4	4	1 1 student moved	6
Yr9	14	6	8	5 2 students moved	7
Yr10	12	6	6	3 2 students moved	7
Yr11	10	6	4	1 student O of B	10 Non compulsory school age
Totals	115	62	53	43 8 Students moved	64

3.4.16 The table above suggests that parents of 38% of children recorded as EHE may be using EHE as a mechanism to change schools or delay starting the offered school at transition points, waiting for a place at their preferred school to become available.

3.4.17 Table of Students recorded as EHE as of 31<sup>st</sup> July 2015 and year of entry as EHE

Year Group	Number	Female	Male	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007-2003
Reception	7	4	3	7								
Yr1	6	2	4	3	1	2						
Yr2	11 of which 3 SEN	6	5	4	5	1	1					
Yr3	10	2	8	2	0	5	2	1				
Yr4	10	5	5	4	2	1	0	2	1			
Yr5	10	4	6	1	1	5	0	2	1			
Yr6	4 of which 2 SEN	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	1			
Yr7	13	7	6	4	3	2	0	1	1	1	0	1
Yr8	6 of which 1 SEN	3	3	0	4	2						
Yr9	12	5	7	1	8	0	1	1			1	
Yr10	22 of which 4 SEN	11	11	6	3	5	3	0	1	0	2	2
Yr11	34 of which 1 SEN	20	14	7	11	8	2	2	0	1		3
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>

The above data is showing that 44% of children recorded as EHE have been doing so in excess of 2 years. It further indicates as listed in the table 3.4.18 below, that EHE as an ethos is greater than other reasons recorded.

### 3.4.18 Table indicating reasons for EHE taken from students recorded as EHE on 31.7.2015

<b>Bullying Issues and Anxieties linked to bullying and or school environment</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>Racial Incidents</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>Dissatisfaction with School</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>Family Issues</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
<b>Preference to EHE - Ethos</b>	<b>37.3%</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>External Factors</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Not ready for School</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

It should be noted that the data on reasons declaring elective home education is based on 67 cases during 2014-2015 where parents disclosed the reasons. Whilst Officers may enquire there is no statutory requirement for parents to give their reasons or justify their reasons. It is too early in data collection to see if there is a correlation between an increase in dissatisfaction with schools as a reason and the academy agenda.

### 3.4.19 Table showing origin of child prior to declaring EHE for students recorded as EHE on 31.7.2015

<b>Alexandra Infants</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Babbington House</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Bishop Challoner</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Bishop Justus</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Blenheim Primary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Bromley College 14-16</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Bromley Trust Academy – Hayes Campus</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Bromley High</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Bullers Wood</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Burnt Ash</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Cator Nursery</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Charles Darwin</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Chelsfield Primary</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Chislehurst Primary</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Chilsehurst School for Girls</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Churchfields Primary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Clare House</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Coopers Technology College</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Crofton Infants and Juniors</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Darrick Wood School</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>The Glebe</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Grays Farm Primary</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Green Street Green Primary</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Harris Academy Bromley</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Harris Academy Beckenham</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Hillside Primary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>James Dixon</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Kemnal Technology</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Keston Academy</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Langley Park School for Girls</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Leesons</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Manor Oak</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Not on a school roll prior to coming to LA attention</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Out of Borough Schools</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Pickhurst Inf and Junr</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Poverest</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Princes Plain now known as Trinity Cof E</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>The Priory</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Ravenswood</b>	<b>2</b>

<b>The Ravensbourne School</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Redhill Primary</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Scotts Park Primary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Southborough Primary</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Stewart Fleming now known as the Pioneer Academy</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>St Anthonys RC Primary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>St Georges Primary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>St Johns C of E</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>St Marks C of E</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>St Mary Cray Primary</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>St Olaves</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Tubbenden Primary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Wickham Court</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Worsley Bridge</b>	<b>1</b>

3.4.20 The above table indicates that within the Primary sector there is an even distribution of elective home educated students across the authority. However if taking into account the average amount of students that declare elective home education in a secondary school, there are above average declarations from The Priory, Charles Darwin School, Bromley College 14-16 , Harris Beckenham and Harris Bromley Academies. It is recognised that there is a high cohort of fixed travellers that attend The Priory and an embedded culture of home education. It should also be noted that students who elected to home educate from the college provision, had previously been home educating.

3.4.21 It should be noted that all data reflects those students that are known to the LA. There remain cohorts that are not known to the LA. This cohort would be children who have not entered the education system and or have moved into the LA. There is no current legislation that requires compulsory registration. Whilst Bromley's CME Policy can be viewed as a protective factor in supporting families that are identified as being without an education provision through multi agency work. It does not identify directly those that remain unknown to the LA.

### **3.5 Truancy**

3.5.1 Truancy in education is defined as absences from school that have not been authorised by school and can include parentally condoned absences.

3.5.2 As from September 2015 in line with Department of Education directions persistent absentees are defined as young people who have an absence rate of 10% or above. For this report and recording purposes, persistent absentees were at the time of data collection defined as having an

absence rate of 15% or above. The total number of absences includes both authorised and unauthorised absences.

3.5.3 It should be noted that only the head teacher of a school can make the decision whether the absences are authorised or not, based on the information they receive.

3.5.4 Overall absence within Bromley during 2014-2015 for state funded primary and secondary schools was 4.2%, which is below the national average of 4.5%, however when compared to last year's data it is showing an increase of 0.1%. This increase is compatible with the national average which also saw a rise in overall absence of 0.1%.

3.5.5 The percentage of persistent absentees in Bromley has dropped from 0.2% to 3.4%, which is below the national average of 3.9%.

3.5.6 When Bromley is compared to statistical neighbours and surrounding boroughs the picture is favourable but we cannot afford to be complacent. Illness continues to be the main reason for absence and EWS are asking schools to be more challenging when looking at illness. Whilst there has been an increase of penalty notices for unauthorised leave, the impact in terms of attendance cannot be effectively measured until compared with the attendance returns for this current academic year.

3.5.7 Data sourced from DfE statistical release

Pupil absence - State-funded primary and secondary schools								
Autumn term 2014 and spring term 2015								
Bromley and Statistical Neighbours (in order of closeness)								
	State-funded primary and secondary schools						%point change in PA from 2013/14	%point change in Overall Absence from 2013/14
	Number of pupil enrolments (1)	Percentage of sessions missed (2)			Number of persistent absentees (3)	Percentage of persistent absentees (4)		
		Overall absence	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence				
Bromley	38,875	4.2	3.4	0.8	1,340	3.4	-0.2	+0.1
Trafford	31,120	3.8	3.4	0.4	885	2.8	+0.2	+0.3
Hertfordshire	147,025	4.4	3.7	0.7	5,600	3.8	+0.3	+0.2
Sutton	27,610	4.4	3.6	0.8	895	3.2	-0.2	+0.3
Bracknell Forest	14,140	3.9	3.3	0.7	390	2.8	-0.1	0.0
Stockport	33,980	4.5	3.7	0.9	1,505	4.4	+0.2	+0.2
Bedford	21,950	4.5	3.7	0.8	805	3.7	-0.3	-0.1
Solihull	31,275	4.7	3.9	0.8	1,400	4.5	+0.1	+0.4
Oxfordshire	74,355	4.6	3.9	0.8	3,105	4.2	-0.1	+0.1
Hampshire	154,025	4.4	3.6	0.8	5,855	3.8	0.0	+0.2
Bath and North East Somerset	21,025	4.6	4.0	0.7	780	3.7	-0.1	+0.2
<b>ENGLAND (5)</b>	<b>6,503,840</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>256,440</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
Bromley and Surrounding Boroughs								
	State-funded primary and secondary schools						%point change in PA from 2013/14	%point change in Overall Absence from 2013/14
	Number of pupil enrolments (1)	Percentage of sessions missed (2)			Number of persistent absentees (3)	Percentage of persistent absentees (4)		
		Overall absence	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence				
Bromley	38,875	4.2	3.4	0.8	1,340	3.4	-0.2	+0.1
Bexley	35,125	4.2	3.4	0.8	1,000	2.8	-0.2	+0.3
Croydon	45,885	4.5	3.3	1.2	1,735	3.8	0.0	+0.2
Greenwich	31,405	4.3	2.9	1.4	1,130	3.6	+0.3	+0.3
Lambeth	29,170	4.2	3.1	1.1	1,080	3.7	0.0	+0.1
Lewisham	33,325	4.5	3.1	1.3	1,460	4.4	+0.5	+0.4
Sutton	27,610	4.4	3.6	0.8	895	3.2	-0.2	+0.3
<b>ENGLAND (5)</b>	<b>6,503,840</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>256,440</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+0.1</b>

### 3.6 Context

3.6.1 Historically The Education Welfare Service (EWS) visited all Bromley Schools and assisted the Schools in identifying poor attenders and delivered an early intervention service to prevent cases escalating to a legal arena.

3.6.2 The national academy agenda encouraged increased autonomy for schools, passing funding to academies that was previously held by the Local Authority. This, together with the reduction in Council funding both now and in future years, as a result of the national austerity agenda, meant that the local authority prioritised their services to focus on their statutory duties.

3.6.3 The service currently provides early intervention work to 28 schools as a sold service; this equates to a 33.5% of total officer time. Remaining schools have access to the service for referrals for legal intervention and child missing education enquires only.

3.6.7 Within the team, one officer is seconded to the Youth Offending Service (YOS) for 2 days a week and another officer is seconded to the Common Assessment Team (CAF) for 3 days a week.

### 3.7 Legal

3.7.1 The Education Act 1996 makes it an offence for any parent who fails to ensure the regular attendance of their child at school. This applies to all children of compulsory school age i.e. 5 – 16 yrs. of age.

3.7.2 The Local Authority discharges its statutory duty to investigate possible offences through the EWS. There are criteria for accepting referrals that extends to all schools and a policy that outlines the criteria and eligibility for referral acceptance. This has been cascaded to all schools and is available on the schools information sharing platform, Fronter. Schools can phone for advice and guidance prior to making a referral.

3.7.3 All referrals received that are accepted and investigated, adhere to the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 and Criminal Procedures and Investigation Act 1996. The outcomes (also known as disposals) available following an investigation are as follows:

- Referral returned to school as unmet needs identified – School directed on what course of action to take
- Simple Caution
- Penalty Notice (PN)
- Summons to Court
- School Attendance Order
- Education Supervision Order

#### 3.7.4 Table of outcomes for legal disposal

	2011 -2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
PN issued poor attendance	64	66	105	337
PN not paid resulting in	10	13	10	21

court action				
Summons issued for failing to secure regular attendance	23	22	27	31
Simple Cautions	0	0	4	5

3.7.5 It should be noted that Penalty Notices that are not paid automatically go to court unless they were found to be incorrectly issued or since the issue of the PN, attendance has improved and as such it is not in the public interest to proceed. The parent is summonsed for the failure to secure regular attendance and not for the failure to pay the fine.

3.7.6 The table shows an increase in the issue of PNs for 2014-2015. The main reasons for this increase include:

- Unauthorised leave of absence formally known as unauthorised holiday
- Requests from Schools as an early intervention use
- Tiered approach to disposals

#### 4. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

4.1 The LA has a statutory duty to investigate cases where they believe an offence has been committed under S444 and 444 1A Education Act 1996; Instigate School Attendance Orders and Issue Penalty Notices in accordance with the Local Code of Conduct.

4.2 The LA has a statutory duty to identify children that may be missing education and to safeguard children in Entertainment and Child Employment. This is undertaken by the issuing of licences and undertaking inspection visits. Children Performance regulations and Children and Young Person Act apply.

#### 5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

The London Borough of Bromley is the body charged with ensuring a pupil for whom it is responsible within the context of the Education Act 1996 attends school or receives an appropriate education at home. The London Borough of Bromley is the body tasked within education Legislation to take appropriate legal action to ensure a child receives an appropriate education

<b>Non-Applicable Sections:</b>	Financial and Personnel Implications
Background Documents: (Access via Contact Officer)	[Title of document and date]