

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL



EDUCATION & CHILDREN SERVICES

Home Education and Flexi Schooling Policy

January 2025



Purpose

- a. The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance on the legal position regarding parents who choose to educate their children at home; to clarify our responsibilities as an Education Authority; and to provide guidance and information for parents and staff.
- b. The legal framework for home education is covered in both the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 and Section 14 of Standards in Scotland's Schools Etc Act 2000. Relevant extracts from these Acts are attached as Appendix 1.

Corporate context

- a. This policy supports an aspect of the Council's values of being 'People Focussed' and 'Inclusive and fair'
- b. 'Fulfilling our potential is identified as a key priority in the Council Plans

Accessibility

- a. This policy can be made available in large print, on tape or in other languages. For advice, please call customer services on 01835 824000).

Background

- a. The Scottish Government updated guidance on home education under Section 14 of the Standards in Scotland's Schools etc Act 2000 in June 2021 with a further update due soon. This emphasises the right of every child to an education and that it is the duty of the parent of every school age child to provide that education, either by sending the child to school, or by other means. Home education is a key aspect of parental choice and is a valid choice alongside the option to send a child to school, subject to the parents providing an education suitable to the age, ability and aptitude of the child.

Key principles

- a. We acknowledge the rights of parents to home educate and will support this unless there are very specific concerns (see paragraph 7d) that home education would not be in the child's best interest.
- b. A parent's right to educate their child at home applies equally to children with additional support needs. The fact that a child has additional support needs will not in itself be a reason to refuse an application.
- c. Each individual contact (whether it is a general enquiry about home education; a request to withdraw a child from school or providing support for a home educating family) will be dealt with fairly, consistently and accurately.

- d. Unless there are exceptional circumstances, a decision on home education will be provided within **six weeks** from receiving a parent's request to home educate.
- e. We recognise that potential home educators come from all social, economic, racial and religious backgrounds, and that this will have no bearing on our decision.
- f. Parents are not required to have any qualifications or training to home educate their children, nor is there any obligation to seek or recruit tutors to support their child's learning at home.

Education Plan

There is no legal definition of the "efficient and suitable education" that must be provided when home educating, the characteristics we will be looking for in the education plan from parents seeking consent to withdraw their child from school include those shown below. This plan must be included in the initial request.

(Two examples of definitions from English case law are also included within Appendix 1)

- consistent involvement of parents, or other significant carers
- presence of a philosophy or ethos (not necessarily a recognised philosophy), with parents showing commitment, enthusiasm, and recognition of the child's needs, attitudes and aspirations
- ensuring the views of the child are heard, including the views of the child on the decision to home educate
- opportunity for the child to be stimulated by their learning experiences
- involvement in a broad spectrum of activities appropriate the child's stage of development
- details of educational objectives and access to appropriate resources and materials
- opportunity for an appropriate level of regular physical activity
- opportunity to interact with other children and adults
- recognition of any additional support needs the child may have
- proposals for catering for any additional support needs in the home.

These characteristics are consistent with changes to school education arising from the implementation of A Curriculum for Excellence (CfE) which moves away from a rigid approach and is focused on the outcomes that learning and teaching will achieve for young people.

In summary these principles are that every child

- has the opportunity to develop as a successful learner, effective contributor confident individual and responsible citizen
- knows they are valued and supported
- has the opportunity to develop a range of knowledge and skills that adds up to a general education
- finds learning relevant and meaningful, is challenged and engaged by their learning

Consent to home educate

- a. Consent **is not required** to home educate in the following circumstances
 - The child has never attended a public school.
 - The child has never attended a public school in that authority's area.
 - The child is being withdrawn from an independent school.
 - The child has finished primary education in one school but has not started secondary education in another.
 - The school the child has been attending has closed.
- b. Consent **is not required** but parents **should notify** us if they intend to home educate in the following circumstances
 - The child attended a local authority primary school up until P7 (completion of primary education) but does not intend to start at a local authority secondary school in the Borders
 - The school the child has been attending has closed and the parent decides to home educate, rather than sending their child to another local authority school
- c. Consent **is required** if parents wish to withdraw a child from a local authority school to home educate
- d. **A parent wanting to home educate their child must**
 - I. Check if consent is required and if consent is required, the parent should email HQoperations@scotborders.gov.uk to request permission to home educate
 - II. Prepare an initial education plan (to accompany the e mail requesting consent) as to how they intend to provide an efficient and suitable education plan for their child. These proposals should include the broad education objectives for their child and the resources they will use to deliver home education. In their consideration of parents' provision of home education, we may reasonably expect the provision to include characteristics set out in Section 6 above
 - III. There is no requirement to indicate the reasons for the parent's decision, but it may be helpful for the authority if this is included
 - IV. If the child has additional support needs, the parent should indicate how they intend to cater for their child's additional support needs at home.

e. On receipt of request from a parent to home educate, we will:

- I. acknowledge the request and take steps to respond to the parent within six weeks. If the child is suffering distress or experiencing some kind of problem as a result of continued attendance at school, steps will be taken to try and speed up a decision;
- II. seek evidence from our own records and check with schools, social work and other agencies, to see if there are any indications that suggest there may be a reason to refuse consent. Previous irregular attendance is not in itself a reason for refusing consent. Specific concerns would include:
 - a child has been referred to social work or the police for child protection reasons, and the matter is being investigated.
 - where a child is on the child protection register
 - where a child has been referred to the Reporter on care and protection grounds, and the referral is being considered
 - where the child is the subject of a supervision requirement
- iii. where the child has additional support needs, with the agreement of the parents, request the involvement of an education psychologist in assessing the proposed provision.
- iv. in all applications the parent's initial education plan will be reviewed by a senior officer to satisfy ourselves that there is an intention to provide an efficient and suitable education.
- v. if the intention is not evident in the parent's initial plan, further information will be sought from the parents, giving them the opportunity to address any specific concerns that we have.
- vi. the child will also be given the opportunity to express his or her views but until the child reaches 16 years of age, it is the parents who decide whether to proceed with a request for home education.
- vii. if there are no specific grounds to refuse consent and the parents have provided a satisfactory indication of their education objectives and proposed resources, etc, consent will be granted immediately.
- viii. if we have specific concerns and need to investigate further before making a decision, we will advise the parent of the reason for delay and the steps we are taking.
- ix. in reaching our decision we will understand that the initial education plan from the parent may not be detailed and may not demonstrate all the characteristics (see paragraph 5.f) of an efficient and suitable education but there must be a clear intention and evidence of a capacity to develop.
- x. A chart that illustrates the consent process is attached as Appendix 3.

Flexi schooling

- a. We will consider requests for flexi schooling which would enable a child to be withdrawn from school on a part time basis but attend for certain time/days or for certain subjects.
- b. The parent must meet and discuss about any flexi arrangement approach with the school and if this can be accommodated, prior to any application for flexi schooling. If the school agrees, then the request will follow the same procedures for requesting home education (see paragraph 7 above).
- c. Schools should consider if the request falls within the description within the [SBC Admission Policy](#) for definitions of Flexi Curriculum, Adaptive Curriculum and Build up timetables. (see section 4)
- d. The school and parents should review the flexi schooling arrangement every term to ascertain whether there is still a need to flexi schooling is still appropriate/required
- e. Parents will submit the completed Flexi School Agreement and the education plan for the days they are responsible for providing home education and a senior officer will sign off the approval.
- f. Flexi-schooling does **not** have any basis in Scottish education law but is an arrangement entered into between a local authority and a parent
- g. Flexi-schooling does **not** give an alternative means of opting out of an element of the curriculum with which a child, for whatever reason, is uncomfortable and is unlikely to be successful if the reasons for choosing it are negative and the choice is motivated by the desire to avoid difficulties around certain subjects, teachers, peers, aspects of school discipline or attendance itself.
- h. Flexi-schooling does **not** give an alternative means to avoid difficulties around additional support needs. These needs should be met within the school.
- i. If the child moves to a different school, there will be no guarantee that flexi schooling will be able to continue. This will be a decision for the Head teacher at the new school.
- j. A chart that illustrates the consent process is attached as Appendix 5.

Flexi schooling agreements

In all cases where flexi-schooling is agreed, the school should complete the template agreement (see Appendix 6) with the parents/carers so that expectations and arrangements are clear for both parties. Such an agreement may include:

- the normal expected pattern of attendance at school.
- the rationale for why the flexi-schooling arrangement is in the best interests of the pupil concerned.
- procedures for flexibility around special events which fall outside the normal arrangement.
- the school will follow up any authorised or unauthorised absence in the same way as it does for other children.

- arrangements at times of assessment.
- agreement that if the parent/carer chooses to employ other people to educate their child at home, they will be responsible for making sure that those whom they engage are suitable to have access to children and will be responsible for meeting all costs related to this decision.
- details of any special educational needs and associated provision.
- arrangements for regular planning and review meetings between parent/carer and school to ensure the child achieves his/her potential and to promote good home/school relationships.
- clarity about the circumstances under which and with what notice either party can withdraw from the arrangement.

Children moving between Local Authority areas

- a. Some families have lifestyle choices which mean they move or travel, perhaps seasonally, between local authority areas – for example gypsies or travellers. The Council's Attendance Policy makes provision for granting extended period of absence to these families. This policy allows for the child to remain on the roll of their 'home' school and to temporarily attend a school in another authority's area.
- b. Only where a child does not attend any school, and where the education is provided predominantly by the parent, is the arrangement considered as home education. If this is the case the normal arrangement for annual contact and support would apply (*see paragraph 10*).

Child Protection Issues for the Council and parent

- a. The welfare and protection of all children is of paramount concern and is the responsibility of the whole community. If any child protection concerns come to light in the course of engagement with home educated children and families, these concerns will immediately be referred to Scottish Borders Council Child Protection Team using established protocols.
- b. If a parent chooses to employ other people (perhaps as a specialist subject tutor) to educate their child, they are responsible for ensuring that the person is a suitable individual to have access to children. The parent should take up appropriate references or request that a Disclosure check is carried out. Information on Disclosure Scotland is contained within Appendix 2.

On – going contact with home educators

- a. While there is no statutory duty on the authority to monitor home education provision, there is a legal requirement for the authority to serve notice under Section 37 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 on any parent whom we believe is not providing efficient education suitable to their child's age, ability and aptitude, requiring them to provide information regarding the means adopted for providing education.
- b. If we believe that efficient education is not being provided for a child then we have a duty to intervene, even if the child has never attended a local authority school in the Borders.

- c. Contact will be made every year with each family in the Borders who is known to be home educating. See Appendix 4. The process will comprise:
- the Education Authority will contact each family in June to submit an evidence report on the child's progress. This could be recorded, written or electronic in format, with some examples of the child's work.
 - In exceptional circumstances and where acceptable to the home educating family, a meeting can be arranged which will be in the home, but the parent can if they prefer to nominate another location
 - The child does not need to be present at this meeting, but we would much prefer to meet with both parent and child
- d. If after the submission of a progress report, we are satisfied that the education meets the requirements of suitable and efficient progress, we will write to the family and confirm that the next contact will be in 12 months.
- e. If we have had no response to the annual review letter or have any concerns, we will write to the family again to request this information.
- f. If we become aware of concerns, at any time, relating to home education, from whatever source, we will write to the family, stating the exact nature of our concerns and seek further dialogue and opportunities for the family to satisfy our concerns. We will gather information from the family, and possibly the child, to form a view on whether the concerns are justified.
- g. As part of our commitment to respect a parent's wish to home educate their child, we will work to resolve issues through on-going dialogue. However, in extreme circumstances we may find no alternative but to serve notice under Section 37 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980. Extreme circumstances would include:
- where education is clearly not efficient and suited to the age, ability and aptitude of the child and this situation is unlikely to be resolved through further on-going dialogue, and
 - when we have made every effort to secure the information required from the parent to enable us to fulfil our duty and satisfy ourselves that the education is efficient and suited to the age, ability and aptitude of the child, but the parent has not provided this.
- h. The Section 37 notice will allow between 7 and 14 days for the parent to provide us with whatever information we require to be satisfied on the suitability of the child's education.
- i. the parent may choose to provide the information in person (with or without the child) or in writing.
- j. If we are still not satisfied that the parent is providing efficient education, suitable to the child's age, ability and aptitude, or that there is reasonable excuse for failure to do so, then we must make an attendance order requiring the child to attend school.
- k. If an attendance order is served the parent has 14 days from the date of service to appeal to the sheriff, who may confirm, vary or annul the order.

Appeal and complaints

- a. While there is no statutory right to appeal against a decision to refuse consent to home educate, we will always provide parents with the reasons for our refusal.
- b. If appropriate we will provide support to parents to enable them to develop their proposals and resubmit their proposals in the future.
- c. Parents can also use our [complaints services](#) to raise concerns on the way their request has been handled.
- d. The route of appeal for a parent would be to seek a judicial review through the Court of Sessions.

Information for parents

a. **Children with additional support needs**

Parents who home educate have the right to ask the Council to find out whether or not their child has additional support needs and to assess what level of support they need. There is, however, no legal duty on the Council to agree to this request, or to provide the support required.

b. **SQA Examinations**

There is no legal requirement for young people to sit a particular set of examinations. If parents want a child to take a particular qualification, they should investigate thoroughly whether, and how easily, their child will be able to access examination and assessment arrangements.

The internal assessment component of many qualifications such as National Qualifications, GCSEs and A Levels can restrict the certification of external candidates. For instance, most National Qualifications courses at National 5, Higher and Advanced Higher require candidates to pass internal unit assessments as well as an external assessment to achieve a course award. The internal evidence is required to be verified and quality assured by the presenting centre as per SQA course assessment guideline this school cannot take ownership of the validity of this evidence for home educated young people.

Schools can accommodate young people in certain qualifications under exam conditions where there is no internal assessment.

These are not, however, the only types of qualification available and parents may wish to investigate alternative options which may be better suited to home education. Some study options are set out below.

i. ***Enrolment at a Further Education College***

Home educated young people are eligible to be considered for further education college courses. As with school pupils, it is a matter for the college concerned whether to enrol a home educated young person. Courses are usually part-time, though colleges may in exceptional circumstances enrol young people under the age of 16 on to full-time programmes.

Enrolment at college has the advantage that all the work and entry for qualifications is organised by the college, but it does require at least some attendance at classes which will not appeal to all home educating families. If a student enrolls at a college, their parents will be liable to pay all of the course fees themselves. Colleges also have the discretion to waive fees, which they tend to do for low-income families in accordance with Scottish Funding Council's fee-waiver policy.

ii. *Self-Study*

Many home educating families choose to work independently towards qualifications. Because of compulsory internal assessment components, there are many subjects and qualifications which are not available to external candidates unless an appropriate arrangement can be made with an approved centre which meets with the examining board's requirements. Some centres and examining boards may be willing to accept coursework which has been marked and authenticated by a private tutor.

Families who study for qualifications from home will need to:

- Contact the relevant examination board to find out about their requirements.
- Register with an approved centre for their child to be presented for the qualification.
- Pay a registration fee for each subject their child will take.

It may also be possible for a group of home educators to consider seeking approved status in their own right. Further information on this can be obtained from the Scottish Qualifications Authority (contact details at end of guidance).

iii. *Correspondence Courses*

Correspondence courses can be an option for students who prefer to work independently, though they will be required in most cases to follow a structured curriculum and programme of work. Correspondence courses offer a wide range of qualifications at different levels and the organisations offering these courses will advise about arrangements which need to be made for registering with an examination centre and for marking and authenticating coursework. The cost of this option varies depending on the organisation and the qualification chosen but can prove expensive.

c. **Education Maintenance Allowances (EMAs)**

Home educated children are eligible for EMAs and subject to the same criteria as school educated children. Applications should be made through SBC customer services, but the child must have a documented history of home education prior to reaching their official school leaving age.

d. **Sources of information**

There are a number of bodies that provide support and information to home educators and a list of these, with contact details, is attached (Appendix 2)

Implementation of the policy

- a. The policy will be implemented by Scottish Borders Council with effect from December 2024.

Consultation on development of the policy

- a. In developing the policy, the following groups have been consulted:

- Cluster lead head teachers
- senior education officers
- Children's Services team within Social Work
- SBC Children Protection Officer

Policy Monitoring and Review

- a. The implementation of this policy by schools will be monitored by the Director of Education, or his delegate.
- b. The policy will be reviewed on a three yearly cycle by a senior education officer nominated by the Director and if appropriate a report will be submitted to the Education Executive to request changes. The first scheduled policy review will be in January 2027.

Assessment

- The policy has been impact assessed in line with Council policy to meet the six strands of equality.
- It also meets the Council's commitment to support rural communities.

Version Control

- a. This is the first version of this policy to be submitted for approval to the Education Executive April 2008.

Name of policy: Home Education	Version Number: 1
Date first approved: to be inserted after the Education Executive has considered this policy.	Approved by: (insert name of committee)
Date of Review (insert) June 2020	Name of officer undertaking the review:
	Version Number: 2
Date of Review (insert) Nov 2024	Name of officer undertaking the review: Catherine Thomson

Appendix 1

Legal Position

The right to school education

Standards in Scotland's Schools Etc Act 2000 • Sections 1 and 2

Section 1. - It shall be the right of every child of school age to be provided with school education by, or by virtue of arrangements made, or entered into, by, an education authority

Section 2(1) - Where school education is provided to a child or young person by, or by virtue of arrangements made, or entered into, by, an education authority it shall be the duty of the authority to secure that the education is directed to the development of the personality, talents and mental and physical abilities of the child or young person to their fullest potential.

Section 2(2) - In carrying out their duty under this section, an education authority shall have due regard, so far as is reasonably practicable, to the views (if there is a wish to express them) of the child or young person in decisions that significantly affect that child or young person, taking account of the child or young person's age and maturity

Parents are responsible for providing their child with an education

Education (Scotland) Act 1980- Section 30

Section 30(1) It shall be the duty of the parent of every child of school age to provide efficient education for him suitable to his age, ability and aptitude either by causing him to attend a public school regularly or by other means.

Section 30(2) **Section 1** of the Standards in Scotland's Schools etc. Act 2000) (right of child to be provided with school education by, or by virtue of arrangements made by an education authority) is without prejudice to the choice afforded a parent by subsection (1) above.

Education Scotland Act 1980- Section 135(1)

The definition of a parent 'includes guardian and any person who is liable to maintain or has parental responsibilities (within the meaning of section 1(3) of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995) in relation to or has care of a child or young person.'

Education authority powers in respect of parental failure to provide suitable and efficient education

Education (Scotland) Act 1980, Sections 37 and 38

Section 37 Power of education authority where not satisfied that parent is providing efficient education for his child.

- (1) Where a child of school age has not attended a public school in the area in which his parent is residing, or has attended such a school and has been withdrawn therefrom with the consent of, or excluded by, the education authority, then, if the authority are not satisfied that the parent is providing efficient education for him suitable to his age, ability and aptitude, it shall be the duty of the authority to serve a notice on the parent requiring him within such time as may be specified in the notice (not being less than seven or more than fourteen days from the service thereof) either--

- (a) to appear (with or without the child) before the authority and give such information as the authority may require regarding the means, if any, he has adopted for providing education, or
 - (b) in the option of the parent, to give such information to the authority in writing.
- (2) If a parent on whom a notice has been served in pursuance of subsection (1) above fails to satisfy the authority that he is providing efficient education for the child suitable to his age, ability and aptitude or that there is reasonable excuse for his failure to do so, the authority shall make an attendance order in respect of the child in accordance with the provisions of section 38 of this Act.

Section 38 Making of attendance orders.

- I. References in sections 36 and 37 of this Act, and in the following provisions of this Act, to an attendance order in respect of a child are references to an order in writing requiring the parent of the child to cause the child to attend a school named in the order, being either a public school, or a school (other than a public school) the managers of which are willing to receive the child.
 - II. In an attendance order in respect of a child--
 - (a) a school at which the parent will be required to pay fees shall not be named except at the request of the parent; and
 - (b) a special school shall not be named unless the child [has additional support needs requiring the education or special facilities normally provided at the school] [FN1].
 - III. Before making an attendance order under section 36 or 37 of this Act, the education authority shall consider any views expressed by the parent as to the school which he desires his child to attend.
 - IV. The authority shall cause a copy of any attendance order made by them under section 36 or 37 of this Act to be served upon the parent, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the parent, subject to an appeal to the sheriff under subsection (5) below, to cause the child to attend regularly at the school named in the order.
 - V. A parent aggrieved by the making of an attendance order by an education authority may within fourteen days after the date upon which a copy of the order was served upon him under subsection
- (4) above appeal against it to the sheriff, who may confirm, vary or annul the order and whose decision shall be final.

European Convention on Human Rights - Article 2 of Protocol 1

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.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child - Article 2

Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child - Article 3

In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration. Parties undertake to ensure the child such protection and care as is necessary for his or her well-being, taking into account the rights and duties of his or her parents, legal guardians, or other individuals legally responsible for him or her, and, to this end, shall take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child - Article 12

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

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child - Article 23

Parties recognize that a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child - Article 28

Parties recognise the right of the child to education.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child - Article 29

Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to:

- a) The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential.
- b) The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.
- c) The development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, for the national values of the country in which the child is living, the country from which he or she may originate, and for civilizations different from his or her own.
- d) The preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin.
- e) The development of respect for the natural environment.

The UNCRC encourages families to offer guidance to their child to develop the child's understanding of their own rights, and the right for every child to express their views and be involved in the decisions that affect them. Specifically, Article 12 of the UNCRC provides a right for children to express their views and for due weight to be given to those views, in accordance with the age and maturity of the child. Article 28 of the UNCRC states that all children have a right to an education and that primary education should be compulsory and free. Article 29 states that education should develop each child's personality and talents to the full. However, one of the underlying principles of the UNCRC is the best intentions of the child, and Article 3 of the UNCRC requires all adults to think about how their decisions will affect children and to do what is best for the child. Local Authorities should consider how the individual and collective voices of home educated children can be heard.

In relation to education, thus far there is very little national or international case law to provide guidance as to the balance that must be struck between the views of the parent and child in relation to the child's education. It remains the duty of the parent to provide for the efficient and suitable education of their child, as set out in section 30(1) of the Education (Scotland) Act.

English case law examples regarding “suitable education”

Harrison & Harrison v Stevenson. Appeal 1981 Worcester Crown Court unreported.

The Judge defined the outcomes of a suitable education as

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

R v Secretary of State for Education, ex parte Talmud Torah Machzikei
Hadass School Trust. Judicia. review 1986, The Times, 12 April 1985

Mr Justice Woolf said: 'Education is suitable if it primarily equips a child for life within the community of which he is a member, rather than the way of life in the wider 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.'

Appendix 2

Sources of Information

HOME EDUCATION ORGANISATIONS - SCOTLAND

Home education organisations also have local branches affiliated to them. Further information available from the individual organisations.

Scottish Home Education Forum

Email: via info@scothomeed.co.uk

Website: www.scothomeed.co.uk

Home Education Scotland

Email: contact@homeeducationscotland.org.uk

Website: www.homeeducation.gov.scot

North of Scotland Home Educators

Email: norscothe@hotmail.co.uk

Home Education Organisations - UK wide

Please note that some of the information relevant to other parts of the UK may not apply in Scotland.

Education Otherwise

Education Otherwise Association

61 Bridge Street,

Kington,

HR5 3DJ

Tel: 0300 1245690

Email: enquiries@educationotherwise.org

Website: www.educationotherwise.org

Home Education Advisory Service

PO Box 98,

Welwyn Garden City,

Herts

AL8 6AN

Tel: 01707 371 854

Email: enquiries@heas.org.uk

Website: www.heas.org.uk

FURTHER INFORMATION

Disclosure Scotland

Disclosure Scotland,

PO Box 250,

Glasgow

G51 1YU

Tel: 0300 020 0040

Email: info@disclosurescotland.co.uk

Website: www.disclosurescotland.co.uk

Education Scotland

The national body in Scotland providing advice and support for all matters on the curriculum, and providing a wide range of online services and resources.

Official Correspondence Unit

Education Scotland

Denholm House

Almondvale Business Park

Almondvale Way

Livingston

EH54 6GA

Tel: 0131 244 4330

Email: enquiries@education.scotland.gov.scot

Website: www.education.gov.scot

Enquire

The national advice and information service for parents on additional support for learning.

Email: info@enquire.org.uk

Website: www.enquire.org.uk

free confidential helpline: 0345 123 2303

Scottish Government Learning Directorate

Victoria Quay,

Edinburgh

EH6 6QQ

Tel: 0131 556 8400

Email: homeeducation@gov.scot

Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA)

The national body in Scotland responsible for the development, accreditation, assessment, and certification of qualifications other than degrees.

The Optima,

58 Robertson Street,

Glasgow

G2 8DQ

Telephone Helpdesk: 0345 279 1000

Email: Customer@sqa.org.uk

Website: www.sqa.org.uk

Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework

The SCQF is the national qualifications framework for Scotland.

201 W George Street

Glasgow

G2 2LW

Tel: 0141 225 2922

Email: info@scqf.org.uk

Website: www.scqf.org.uk

Skills Development Scotland (SDS)

Skills Development Scotland (SDS) is Scotland's national skills body.

Skills Development Scotland

Monteith House

11 George Square

Glasgow

G2 1DY

Tel: 0141 285 6000

Email: via www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/contact-us/

Website: www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk

ParentClub

Website: www.parentclub.scot

Scottish Council of Independent Schools (SCIS)

Website: www.scis.org.uk/

Colleges Scotland

For details of all colleges in Scotland

Argyll Court, Castle Business Park

Stirling, FK9 4TY

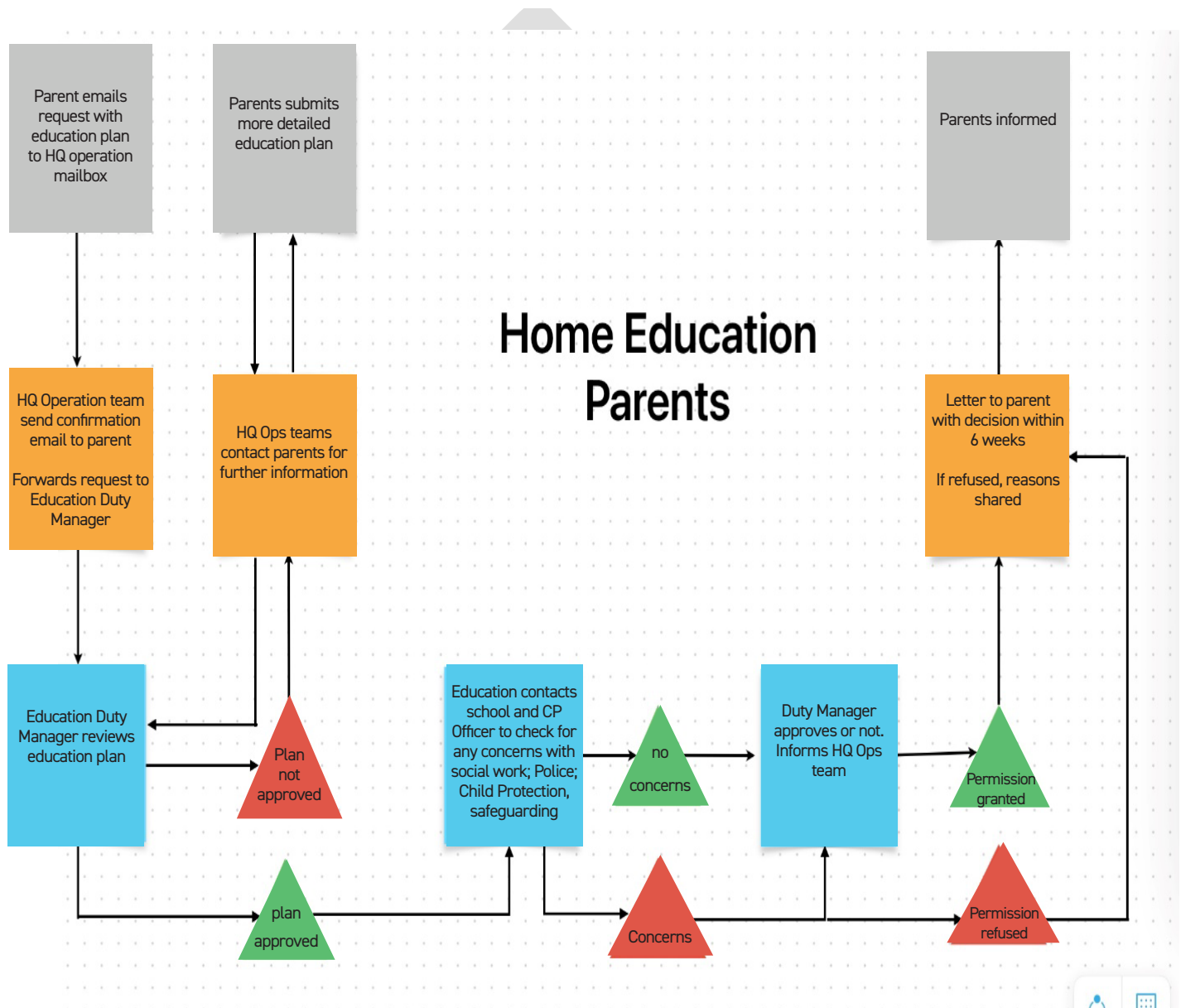
United Kingdom

Email: policy@collegesscotland.ac.uk

Website: www.collegesscotland.ac.uk

Appendix 3

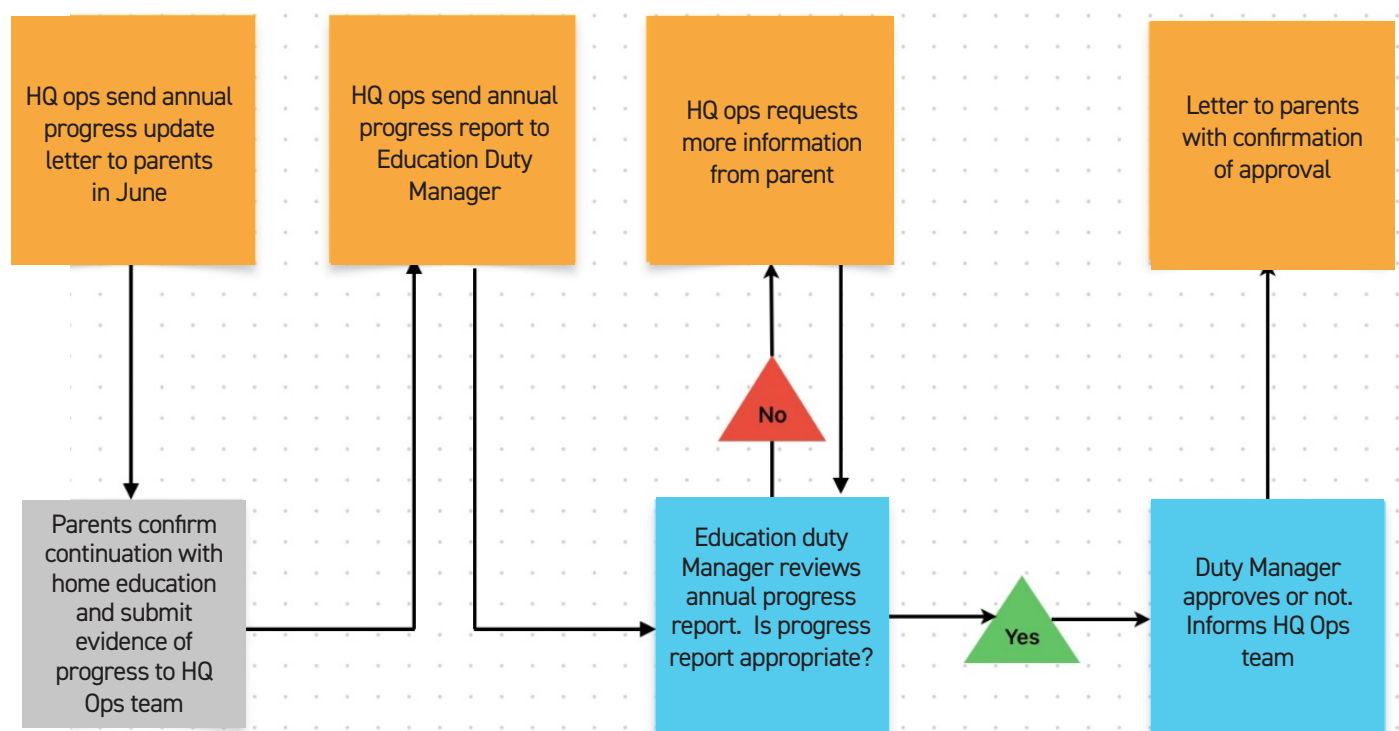
Home Education Parental Flow Chart



Appendix 4

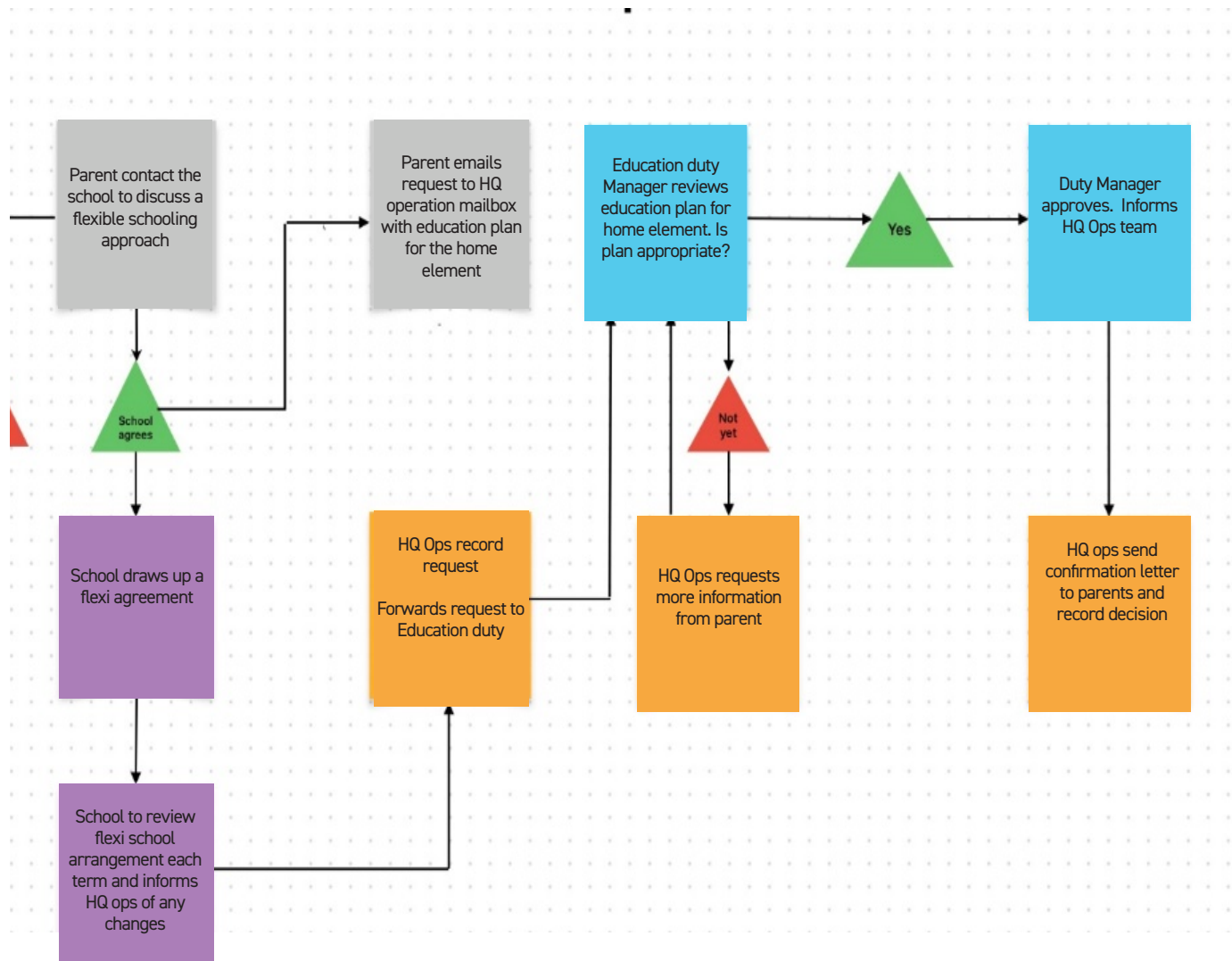
Annual Review Flow Chart

Home Education Annual Review



Appendix 5

Flexi Schooling Flow Chart



Appendix 6

Flexi Schooling Agreement Template

Flexi-schooling Agreement	
Childs name	
Parent/Carers name	
School	
Date of request	
Date of school meeting	
Reasons for requesting flexi schooling?	
Additional Needs (if applicable)	
There is an education plan for the home school provision?	Yes/No
Head Teacher Signature of approval	
Date of approval	

Please complete the follow timetable giving exact times for the schools and home provision. For secondary school is should include the names of the subjects

Day	Morning	Mid-Morning	Afternoon
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wed			
Thursday			
Friday			

Review	Date
1 st Review	
2 nd Review	
3 rd Review	

The school should store this agreement in their records and alert HQ Operations mailbox of any change to the Flexi School Agreement.

Parents should submit this agreement when applying for approval to HQOperations@scotborders.gov.uk or by phoning customer services on **0300 100 1800**