

Appendix 2:

Draft School Admissions Code

**NB Between the publication of the revised draft School Admissions Code on
2 November 2011 and the laying of the School Admissions Code before Parliament
later in the year there may be minor changes to the text.**

The School Admissions Code

<u>Contents:</u>	<u>Page</u>
Statutory basis for the Code	3
Introduction	6
Section 1: Determining Admission Arrangements	8
Published Admission numbers	
Oversubscription criteria	
Consultation	
Determination	
Section 2: Applications and Offers	18
Applications	
Co-ordination	
Offering places	
Section 3: Ensuring fairness and resolving issues	24
The Schools Adjudicator	
Fair Access Protocols	
Appendices	
Key Legislation	29
Sample Admission Arrangements	31
Admissions Timeline	32

The Statutory Basis for the School Admissions Code

1. The School Admissions Code ('the Code') has been issued under section 84 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 ('SSFA 1998')¹. The Code has been made following a consultation under section 85(2) of the SSFA 1998 and after being laid before Parliament for forty days.
2. This Code comes into force on **[date]** and, unless otherwise stated, applies with immediate effect. It will apply to admission arrangements determined in 2012 for admission in school year 2013/14. The Code applies to admissions to all maintained schools in England. It should be read alongside the School Admission Appeals Code and other guidance and law that affect admissions and admission appeals in England².
3. This Code imposes mandatory requirements and includes guidelines setting out aims, objectives and other matters in relation to the discharge of functions relating to admissions by the bodies listed below:
 - a) **Admission authorities of maintained schools** as defined in section 88(1) (a) and (b) of the SSFA 1998³
 - b) **Governing bodies and local authorities (when not admission authorities)**
 - c) **Schools Adjudicators**
 - d) **Admission Appeal Panels.**

These bodies have a statutory duty to act in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Code.

Application of the Code to Academies

4. Academies, by which we mean Academy Schools⁴, Free Schools, University Technical Colleges and Studio Schools, are state-funded, non fee-paying independent schools set up under a Funding Agreement between the Secretary of State and the proprietor of an Academy (most commonly, and hereafter, referred to as an Academy Trust). Academy Funding Agreements require them to comply with the Code and the law relating to admissions, though the Secretary of State has the power to vary this requirement where there is demonstrable need.

¹ Where statutory provisions have been amended, any references to them are references to them as amended.

² Throughout this draft version of the Code, references to regulations are to draft admissions regulations which will come into force at the same time as the Code. These references will be updated in the final version of the Code.

³ For community and voluntary controlled schools the admission authority is usually the local authority, but it may be the governing body if the local authority with the governing body's agreement has delegated responsibility to it for determining admission arrangements. Governing bodies are the admission authorities for foundation schools (including Trust schools) and voluntary aided schools.

⁴ Subject to the Education Bill receiving Royal Assent, Clause 53 introduces three types of Academies: Academy Schools, 16-19 Academies, and Alternative Provision Academies.

Compliance with the Code

5. It is the responsibility of admission authorities to ensure that admission arrangements⁵ are compliant with this Code. Where a school is the admission authority, this responsibility falls to the governing body or Academy Trust.
6. Section 88P of the SSFA 1998 requires local authorities to make reports to the adjudicator about such matters connected with relevant school admissions as required by the Code⁶. Minimum requirements for that report are set out at paragraph 3.23 of this Code and include an assessment of the effectiveness of Fair Access Protocols and co-ordination in their area, how admission arrangements affect the interests of looked after children and the number and percentage of lodged and upheld parental appeals⁷. The report must be published locally. The Schools Adjudicator will report annually to the Secretary of State on Fair Access.
7. Objections to the admission arrangements of both maintained schools and Academies⁸ can be made to the Schools Adjudicator whose decisions are binding and enforceable.
8. The Secretary of State may refer the admission arrangements of any school to the Schools Adjudicator at any time if the Secretary of State considers that they do not or may not comply with the mandatory requirements of this Code or the law.
9. The Schools Adjudicator may investigate the admission arrangements of any school that the Adjudicator considers do not or may not comply with the mandatory requirements of this Code or the law.
10. Any decision of the Adjudicator will be binding on the admission authority. It will be for the admission authority to implement those decisions without undue delay⁹. Where schools fail to implement decisions of the Adjudicator the Secretary of State may direct the admission authority (either the governing body, the local authority, or Academy Trust) to do so under section 496 or 497 of the Education Act 1996 or the Funding Agreement.
11. The table which follows sets out the appropriate admission authority for each type of school in England.

⁵ Admission arrangements means the overall procedure, practices, criteria and supplementary information to be used in deciding on the allocation of school places and refers to any device or means used to determine whether a school place is to be offered.

⁶ Subject to Education Bill receiving Royal Assent: clause 34 removes the need for regulations to set out the information local authority reports are required to contain.

⁷ Subject to the Education Bill receiving Royal Assent: clause 34 provides that the requirements for the report by local authorities will be set out in the Code.

⁸ Subject to the Education Bill receiving Royal Assent: clause 64. Currently objections in relation to Academies are dealt with by the Young People's Learning Agency on behalf of the Secretary of State.

⁹ Subject to the Education Bill receiving Royal Assent: clause 34 removes the power of the Adjudicator to modify admission arrangements of a school.

DRAFT DOCUMENT: COMMENCEMENT SUBJECT TO PARLIAMENTARY
SCRUTINY AND ROYAL ASSENT OF THE EDUCATION BILL 2010-11

Type of School	Who is the admission authority?	Who deals with complaints about arrangements?	Who is responsible for arranging/providing for an appeal against refusal of a place at a school?
Academies	Academy Trust	Schools Adjudicator ¹⁰	Academy Trust
Community Schools	Local Authority	Schools Adjudicator	Local Authority
Foundation Schools	Governing body	Schools Adjudicator	Governing body
Voluntary aided schools	Governing body	Schools Adjudicator	Governing body
Voluntary controlled schools	Local Authority	Schools Adjudicator	Local Authority

¹⁰ Subject to the Education Bill receiving Royal Assent: clause 64.

Introduction

Purpose of this Code

12. The purpose of the Code is to ensure that all school places for maintained schools (excluding maintained special schools¹¹) and Academies are allocated and offered in an open and fair way. The Code has the force of law, and where the words '**must**' or '**must not**' are used, these represent a mandatory requirement.

13. Admission authorities and local authorities **must** also comply with the regulations and legislation set out in the Appendix to this Code.

Overall principles behind setting arrangements

14. In drawing up their admission arrangements, admission authorities **must** ensure that the practices and the criteria used to decide the allocation of school places are fair, clear and objective. Parents should be able to look at a set of arrangements and understand easily how places for that school will be allocated.

How admissions work

15. In summary, the process operates as follows:

- a) All schools **must** have admission arrangements that clearly set out how children will be admitted, including the criteria that will be applied if there are more applications than places at the school. Admission arrangements are determined by admission authorities.
- b) Admission authorities **must** set ('determine') admission arrangements annually. Where changes are proposed to admission arrangements, the admission authority **must** first publicly consult on those arrangements¹². If no changes are made to admission arrangements, they **must** be consulted on at least every 7 years. Consultation **must** be for 8 weeks and must take place between **1 November** and **1 March** of the year before those arrangements are to apply. For example: for arrangements which are to apply to applications in 2012 (entry in September 2013), consultation **must** be completed by 1 March 2012. This consultation period allows parents, other schools, religious authorities and the local community to raise any concerns about proposed admission arrangements.
- c) Once all arrangements have been determined, arrangements can be objected to and referred to the Schools Adjudicator by **30 June**. Any decision of the Adjudicator **must** be acted on by the admission

¹¹ A maintained special school is a school maintained by the local authority, specially designed to make special educational provision for pupils with special educational needs.

¹² Except where the change is an increase to a school's published admission number (see 1.3)

authority and admission arrangements amended accordingly. The local authority will collate and publish all the admission arrangements in the area in a single composite prospectus.

- d) In the normal admissions round,¹³ parents apply to the local authority in which they live for places at their preferred schools. Parents are able to express a preference for at least three schools. The application can include schools outside the local authority where the child lives: a parent can apply for a place for their child at any state-funded school in any area. If a school is undersubscribed, any parent that applies **must** be offered a place. When oversubscribed, a school's admission authority **must** rank applications in order against its published oversubscription criteria and send that list back to the local authority.
- e) All preferences are collated and parents then receive an offer from the local authority at the highest preference school at which a place is available. For secondary schools, the offer is made on or about **1 March** (known as National Offer Day) in the year in which the child will be admitted. For primary schools, the offer is made on or about **16 April**, in the year in which the child will be admitted.
- f) Parents, and in some circumstances children, have the right to appeal against an admission authority's decision to refuse admission. The admission authority **must** set out the reasons for the decision, that there is a right of appeal and the process for hearing such appeals. The admission authority **must** establish an independent appeals panel to hear the appeal. The panel will decide whether to uphold or dismiss the appeal. Where a panel upholds the appeal the school is required to admit the child.

¹³ (i.e. application in October (secondary school) for following year and January (primary school) for same year admission).

Section 1: Determining Admission Arrangements:

1.1 Admission authorities are responsible for admissions and **must** act in accordance with this Code, the School Admission Appeals Code, other laws relating to admissions¹⁴, and relevant human rights and equalities legislation.

1.2 **Published Admission Number (PAN)** - As part of determining their admission arrangements¹⁵, all admission authorities **must** set an admission number for each 'relevant age group'¹⁶.

1.3 Own admission authorities are not required to consult on any proposed increase to the PAN in any consultation on their admission arrangements¹⁷. For community and voluntary-controlled schools, the local authority (as admission authority) **must** consult at least the governing bodies of these schools where it proposes either an increase or no change to the PAN¹⁸. Community and voluntary-controlled schools have the right to object to the Schools Adjudicator if the PAN set for them is lower than they would wish. There is a strong presumption in favour of an increase to the PAN to which the Schools Adjudicator **must** have regard when considering any such objection.

1.4 Admission authorities **must** notify their local authority of their intention to increase the school's PAN and reference to the change should be made on the school's website¹⁹. Following determination of the PAN, admission authorities may notify the local authority that they intend to admit above their PAN, but **must** do so in good time to allow the local authority to deliver its co-ordination responsibilities effectively. Admission authorities may also admit above their PAN in-year.

1.5 Any admissions above the PAN as set out in 1.4 will not constitute an increase to the PAN²⁰. Information on variations to the PAN in-year is set out in paragraph 3.6 of this Code.

1.6 **Oversubscription criteria** - The admission authority for the school **must** set out in their arrangements the criteria against which places will be allocated at the school when there are more applications than places and the order in which the criteria will be applied. All children whose statement of

¹⁴ The main provisions relating to admissions are in Chapter 1 of Part 3 of the SSFA 1998.

¹⁵ See sections 88C and 88D of the SSFA 1998.

¹⁶ This is the age group at which pupils are or will normally be admitted to the school e.g. reception or year 7 (section 142 SSFA 1998).

¹⁷ Draft Admissions Regulations 2012.

¹⁸ All admission authorities must consult in accordance with 1.42 where they propose a decrease to the PAN.

¹⁹ Where a school does not have website it will have to take suitable alternative action. This applies to all further requirements of this Code to publish information on websites.

²⁰ Where an enlargement of school premises is proposed the governing body of a maintained school must observe the requirements of any relevant regulations, currently the School Organisation (Prescribed Alteration Regulations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/1289). For Academies, such changes are agreed with the Secretary of State through the Funding Agreement.

special education needs (SEN)²¹ names the school **must** be admitted. If the school is not oversubscribed, all applicants **must** be offered a place (with the exception of designated grammar schools - see paragraph 2.8).

1.7 All schools **must** have oversubscription criteria for each 'relevant age group', and the highest priority **must** be given to looked after children²² and children who were looked after, but ceased to be so because they were adopted²³ (or became subject to a residence order²⁴ or special guardianship order²⁵). Further references to previously looked after children in this Code means children who were adopted (or subject to residence orders or special guardianship orders) immediately following having been looked after. Oversubscription criteria **must** then be applied to all other applicants in the order set out in the arrangements.

1.8 Oversubscription criteria **must** be reasonable, clear, objective, procedurally fair, and comply with all relevant legislation, including equalities legislation. Admission authorities **must** ensure that their arrangements will not disadvantage unfairly, either directly or indirectly, a child from a particular social or racial group, or a child with a disability or special educational needs, and that other policies around school uniform or school trips do not discourage parents from applying for a place for their child. Admission arrangements **must** include an effective, clear and fair tie-breaker to decide between two applications that cannot otherwise be separated.

1.9 It is for admission authorities to formulate their admission arrangements, but they **must not**:

- a) place any conditions on the consideration of any application other than those in the oversubscription criteria published in their admission arrangements;
- b) take into account any previous schools attended, unless it is a named feeder school;
- c) give extra priority to children whose parents rank preferred schools in a particular order, including 'first preference first' arrangements;
- d) introduce any new selection by ability²⁶;

²¹ A Statement of Special Educational Need is a statement made by the local authority under section 324 of the Education Act 1996 specifying the special educational provision required for that child.

²² A 'looked after child' is a child who is (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accommodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see the definition in section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989).

²³ Under the terms of the Adoption and Children Act 2002. See section 46 (adoption orders).

²⁴ Under the terms of the Children Act 1989. See section 8 which defines a 'residence order' as an order settling the arrangements to be made as to the person with whom the child is to live.

²⁵ See section 14A of the Children Act 1989 which defines a 'special guardianship order' as an order appointing one or more individuals to be a child's special guardian (or special guardians).

²⁶ There is a general restriction on selection by ability. Only designated grammar schools or schools with partially selective arrangements which already had such arrangements in place

- e) give priority to children on the basis of any practical or financial support parents may give to the school or any associated organisation, including any religious authority;
- f) give priority to children according to the occupational, marital, financial or educational status of parents applying²⁷ (though children of staff at the school may be prioritised in arrangements);
- g) take account of reports from previous schools about children's past behaviour, attendance, attitude or achievement, or that of any other children in the family;
- h) discriminate against or disadvantage disabled children or those with special educational needs;
- i) prioritise children on the basis of their own or parents' past or current hobbies or activities (designated faith schools may take account of religious activities, as laid out by the body or person representing the religion or religious denomination²⁸);
- j) in designated grammar schools that rank all children according to a pre-determined pass mark and then allocate places to those who score highest, give priority to siblings of current or former pupils;
- k) in the case of schools with boarding places, rank children on the basis of a child's suitability for boarding – more information on boarding schools is set out at paragraphs 1.40 - 1.41;
- l) name fee-paying independent schools as feeder schools;
- m) interview children or parents. In the case of sixth form applications, a meeting may be held to discuss options and academic entry requirements for particular courses, but this meeting cannot form part of the decision making process on whether to offer a place. Boarding schools may interview children to assess their suitability for boarding;
- n) request financial contributions (either in the form of voluntary contributions, donations or deposits (even if refundable)) as any part of the admissions process – including for tests; or
- o) request photographs of a child for any part of the admissions process, other than as proof of identity when sitting a selection test.

1.10 This Code does not give a definitive list of acceptable oversubscription criteria. It is for admission authorities to decide which criteria would be most suitable to the school according to the local circumstances, but the most common include:

during the 1997/98 school year are permitted to continue to use selection by ability. Grammar schools are designated as such by order made by the Secretary of State under section 104 of the SSFA 1998.

²⁷ Free Schools and Academies may, where their Funding Agreements permit, give priority in admission arrangements to children eligible for Free School Meals (in future, the Pupil Premium).

²⁸ Draft Admissions Regulations 2012

Siblings at the school

1.11 Admission authorities **must** state clearly in their arrangements what they mean by 'sibling' (e.g. whether this includes step siblings, foster siblings, adopted siblings and other children living permanently at the same address or siblings who are former pupils of the school). If an admission authority wishes to give some priority to siblings of former pupils, it **must** set out a clear and simple definition of such former pupils and how their siblings will be treated in the oversubscription criteria (bearing in mind the restrictions set out in paragraph 1.9).

1.12 Some schools give priority to siblings of pupils attending another state funded school with which they have close links (for example, schools on the same site, or close links between two single sex schools). Where this is the case, this priority **must** be set out clearly in the arrangements.

Distance from the school

1.13 Admission authorities **must** clearly set out how distance from home to the school will be measured, making clear how the 'home' address will be determined and the point in the school from which all distances are measured. This should include provision for cases where parents have shared responsibility for a child following the breakdown of their relationship and the child lives for part of the week with each parent.

Catchment Areas

1.14 Catchment areas **must** be designed so that they are reasonable and clearly defined²⁹. Catchment areas do not prevent parents who live outside the catchment of a particular school from expressing a preference for the school.

Feeder Schools

1.15 Admission authorities may wish to name a primary or middle school as a feeder school. The selection of a feeder school or schools as part of oversubscription criteria **must** be transparent and made on reasonable grounds.

Social and medical need

1.16 If admission authorities decide to use social and medical need as oversubscription criteria, they **must** set out in their arrangements how they will define this need and give clear details about what supporting evidence will be required (e.g. a letter from a doctor or social worker) and then make consistent decisions based on the evidence provided.

Selection by ability or aptitude

1.17 All selective schools **must** publish the entry requirements for a selective place and the process for such selection.

²⁹ R v Greenwich London Borough Council, ex parte John Ball Primary School (1989) 88 LGR 589 [1990] Fam Law 469 held that pupils should not be discriminated against in relation to admission to the school simply because they reside outside the local authority area in which the school is situated. Section 86(8) of the SSFA 1998 places an equal duty on local authorities to comply with parental preference in respect of parents living within and outside their boundary.

Grammar schools

1.18 Only designated Grammar schools³⁰ are permitted to select their entire intake on the basis of high academic ability³¹. They do not have to fill all of their places if applicants have not reached the required standard.

1.19 Where arrangements for pupils are wholly based on selection by reference to ability and provide for only those pupils who score highest in any selection test to be admitted, no priority needs to be given to looked after children or previously looked after children.

1.20 Where admission arrangements are not based on highest scores in a selection test, the admission authority **must** give priority in its over subscription criteria to all looked after children and previously looked after children who meet the pre-set standards of the ability test.

Pre-existing, partially selective schools

1.21 Partially selective schools select a proportion of their intake by ability. Where schools can partially select, they **must** publish the entry requirements for a selective place, and the process for such selection. They **must** offer places to other children if there are insufficient applicants who have satisfied the published entry requirements for a selective place.

1.22 Partially selective schools **must not** exceed the lowest proportion of selection that has been used since the 1997/98 school year³².

1.23 Where arrangements provide for only those pupils who score highest in any selection test to be admitted, no priority needs to be given to looked after children or previously looked after children. Where such arrangements are not based on highest scores in a selection test, the admission authority must give priority in its over subscription criteria to all looked after children and previously looked after children who meet the pre-set standards of the test. For the allocation of the remainder of places after selection, looked after children and previously looked after children must again be given first priority for admission.

Selection by aptitude

1.24 Schools that have arrangements to select by aptitude **must not** allow for more than 10 per cent of the total admissions intake to be allocated on the basis of such aptitude (even if the school has more than one specialism). The specialist subjects on which a school may select by aptitude are:

- a) physical education or sport, or one or more sports;
- b) the performing arts, or any one or more of those arts;

³⁰ As designated by the Education (Grammar School Designation) Order 1998 (SI 1998/2219). Where a designated grammar school converts to become an Academy, the Academy is permitted to continue selecting their entire intake: section 6(3) of the Academies Act 2010.

³¹ Section 104 of the SSFA 1998.

³² Section 100 of the SSFA 1998.

- c) the visual arts, or any one or more of those arts;
- d) modern foreign languages, or any such language; and
- e) design and technology and information technology. Only schools which selected on either of these specialist subjects in school year 2007/08 school year and every subsequent year may continue to do so.

Banding

1.25 Pupil ability banding is a permitted form of selection³³ used by some admission authorities to ensure that the intake for a school includes a proportionate spread of children of different abilities. Banding can be used to produce an intake that is representative of:

- a) the full range of ability of applicants for the school(s);
- b) the range of ability of children in the local area; or
- c) the national ability range.

1.26 Admission authorities' entry requirements for banding **must** be fair, clear and objective. Banding arrangements which favour high ability children that have been continuously used since the 1997/98 school year may continue, but **must not** be introduced by any other school.

1.27 The admission authority **must** publish the admission requirements and the process for such banding and decisions, including details of any tests that will be used to band children according to ability.

1.28 Where the school is oversubscribed:

- a) looked after children and previously looked after children **must** be given top priority in each band, and then any oversubscription criteria applied within each band, and
- b) priority **must not** be given within bands according to the applicant's performance in the test.

1.29 Schools that operate admission arrangements which include both banding and selection of up to 10% of pupils with reference to aptitude shall set out clearly in their admission arrangements how those two methods of selection will be applied.

1.30 Children with statements of SEN may be included in banding tests and allocated places in the appropriate bands but, regardless of any banding arrangements, they **must** be allocated a place if their statement names the school.

³³ Section 101 of the SSFA 1998.

Tests for selection

1.31 Tests for all forms of selection **must** be clear, objective, and give an accurate reflection of the child's ability or aptitude, irrespective of sex, race, or disability. It is for the admission authority to decide the content of the test, providing that the test is a true test of aptitude or ability.

1.32 Admission authorities **must**:

- a) ensure that tests for aptitude in a particular subject are designed to test only for aptitude in the subject concerned, and not for ability;
- b) ensure that tests are accessible to children with special educational needs and disabilities, having regard to the reasonable adjustments for disabled pupils required under equalities legislation, and
- c) inform parents of the outcome of selection tests before parents make applications for other schools – while making clear that this does not equate to a guarantee of a selective place.

1.33 Admission authorities **must not** adjust the score achieved by any child in a test to take account of oversubscription criteria, such as having a sibling at the school.

Random allocation

1.34 Local authorities **must not** use random allocation as the principal oversubscription criterion for allocating places at all the schools in the area for which they are the admission authority. Admission authorities that decide to use random allocation when schools are oversubscribed **must** set out clearly how this will operate, ensuring that arrangements are transparent, and that looked after children and previously looked after children are prioritised.

1.35 The random allocation process **must** be supervised by someone independent of the school, and a fresh round of random allocation **must** be used each time a child is to be offered a place from a waiting list.

Faith based oversubscription criteria in schools with a religious character

1.36 As with other maintained schools, faith schools are required to offer every child who applies, whether of the faith, another faith or no faith, a place at the school if there are places available. Schools designated by the Secretary of State as having a religious character (commonly known as faith schools) may use faith-based oversubscription criteria³⁴ and allocate places by reference to faith where the school is oversubscribed.

1.37 Admission authorities **must** ensure that parents can easily understand how any faith-based criteria will be reasonably satisfied. Admission authorities

³⁴ Funding Agreements for entirely new Academies (i.e. not convertors from the maintained or independent sectors, or those sponsored Academies with a predecessor school) and Free Schools with a religious character provide that where the school is oversubscribed at least 50% of places are to be allocated without reference to faith.

for faith schools may give priority to all looked after children and previously looked after children whether or not of the faith, but they **must** give priority to looked after children and previously looked after children of the faith before other children of the faith. Where any element of priority is given in relation to children not of the faith they **must** give priority to looked after children and previously looked after children not of the faith above other children not of the faith.

1.38 Admission authorities for schools designated as having a religious character **must** have regard to any guidance from the body or person representing³⁵ the religion or religious denomination when constructing faith-based oversubscription criteria, to the extent that the guidance complies with the mandatory provisions and guidelines of this Code. They **must** also consult with the body or person representing³⁶ the religion or religious denomination when deciding how membership or practice of the faith is to be demonstrated. Church of England schools **must**, as required by the Diocesan Boards of Education Measure 1991³⁷, consult with their diocese about proposed admission arrangements before any public consultation.

Children of staff at the school

1.39 Admission authorities may give priority in their oversubscription criteria to children of staff in either or both of the following circumstances:

- a) where the member of staff has been employed at the school for two or more years at the time at which the application for admission to the school is made, and/or
- b) the member of staff is recruited to fill a vacant post for which there is a demonstrable skill shortage.

Maintained boarding schools

1.40 Maintained boarding schools can set separate admission numbers for day places and boarding places. A maintained boarding school can interview applicants to assess suitability for boarding but such interviews **must** only consider whether a child presents a serious health and safety hazard to other boarders or whether they would be able to cope with and benefit from a boarding environment. To help with this assessment, they may also use a supplementary information form, and information provided by the previous school and by the child's home local authority (on safeguarding issues). These processes, and the timeline for them, **must** be clearly set out in the school's admission arrangements.

1.41 Boarding schools **must** give priority in their oversubscription criteria in the following order:

- a) looked after children and previously looked after children;
- b) children of members of the UK Armed Forces who qualify for Ministry

³⁵ Draft Admissions Regulations 2012

³⁶ Draft Admissions Regulations 2012

³⁷ 1991 No 2.

of Defence financial assistance with the cost of boarding school fees;

c) children with a 'boarding need', making it clear what they mean by this.

1.42 **Consultation** - When changes are proposed to admission arrangements, all admission authorities **must** consult by **1 March** on admission arrangements³⁸ (including any supplementary information form) that will apply for admission applications the following academic year, except any exempt arrangements³⁹. There is no requirement on own admission authorities to consult on a proposed increase to their PAN. Where the admission arrangements have not changed from the previous year there is no requirement to consult, subject to the requirement that admission authorities **must** consult on their admission arrangements at least once every 7 years, even if there have been no changes during that period⁴⁰.

1.43 Consultation **must** last for a minimum of 8 weeks and must take place between **1 November** and **1 March** in the determination year.

1.44 Admission authorities **must** consult with⁴¹:

- a) parents of children between the ages of two and eighteen;
- b) other persons in the relevant area who in the opinion of the admission authority have an interest in the proposed admissions;
- c) all other admission authorities within the relevant area (except that primary schools need not consult secondary schools);
- d) whichever of the governing body and the local authority who are not the admission authority;
- e) any adjoining neighbouring local authorities where the admission authority is the local authority; and
- f) in the case of faith schools⁴², the body or person representing the religion or religious denomination.

1.45 For the purposes of consultation, the admission authority **must** publish a copy of their proposed admission arrangements on their website together with details of the person within the admission authority to whom comments may be sent. Admission authorities **must** also send upon request a copy of the proposed admission arrangements to any of the persons or bodies listed above inviting comment. Failure to consult effectively may be grounds for subsequent complaints and appeals.

1.46 **Determination** - All admission authorities **must** determine

³⁸ Grammar school arrangements which relate to the retention of permitted selection or removal of selection following a ballot or decision by the governing body (s108 and 109 of the SSFA 1998) are exempt from consultation.

³⁹ Draft Admissions Regulations 2012. These will exempt from consultation selective arrangements for grammar schools or abandonment of such arrangements in accordance with section 103 of the SSFA.

⁴⁰ Draft Admissions Regulations 2012.

⁴¹ As above.

⁴² As above.

admission arrangements by **15 April** every year, even if they have not changed from previous years and a consultation has not been required.

1.47 Once admission authorities have determined their admission arrangements, they **must** notify the appropriate bodies⁴³ and **must** publish a copy of the determined arrangements on their website displaying them for the whole offer year (the academic year in which offers for places are made). They **must** send a copy of their full, determined arrangements to the local authority as soon as possible before **1 May**. Admission authorities for faith schools must also send a copy of their arrangements to the body or person representing their religion or religious denomination.

1.48 Where an admission authority has determined a published admission number (PAN) that is higher than in previous years, they **must** notify the local authority that they have done so, and make specific reference to the change on their website.

1.49 Local authorities **must**, by **1 May**, publish on their website details of where the determined arrangements for all schools can be viewed, and information on how to refer objections to the Schools Adjudicator.

1.50 Following determination of arrangements, any objections⁴⁴ to those arrangements **must** be made to the Schools Adjudicator by **30 June**⁴⁵. Admission authorities that are not the local authority **must** provide all the information that the local authority needs to compile the composite prospectus no later than **8 August**, unless agreed otherwise.

1.51 **Composite prospectuses** - Local authorities **must** publish online - with hard copies available for those who do not have access to the internet - a composite prospectus for parents by **12 September**⁴⁶ in the offer year, which contains the admissions arrangements and any supplementary information forms for each of the state-funded schools in the local authority area to which parents can apply (i.e. all schools including Academies). They **must** ensure that this information is kept up to date throughout the period in which it is possible for parents to apply for a place for their child, and that it is written in a way that makes it clear and accessible to parents.

⁴³ In addition to the bodies listed at 1.44 (c),(d) and (f) and so far as not covered by them, all governing bodies for community and voluntary controlled schools in the relevant area.

⁴⁴ To see also paragraphs 3.2-3.5 of this Code.

⁴⁵ Draft Admission Regulations 2012

⁴⁶ See regulations 5 and 6 and Schedule 2 of the School Information Regulations 2008 SI 2008/3093

Section 2: Applications and Offers

2.1 **Applying for places** - For applications in the normal admission round, local authorities **must** provide a common application form (CAF) that enables parents to express their preference for a place at any state funded school, with a minimum of 3 preferences in rank order, allowing them to give reasons for their preferences. While parents may express a preference for any state funded school – regardless of whether it is in the local authority area in which they live - admission authorities **must not** give any guarantees that a preference will be met.

2.2 The CAF **must** allow parents to provide their name, their address (including documentary evidence in support), and the name, address and date of birth of the child. The child **must not** be required to complete any part of the form. Local authorities **must** provide advice and assistance to parents when they are deciding which schools to apply for⁴⁷.

2.3 Regardless of which schools they express preferences for, the form is returned to the local authority in the area that they live (the 'home' authority). The home authority **must** then pass information on applications to other local ('maintaining') authorities about applications to schools in their area. The maintaining authority **must** determine the application and inform the home local authority if a place is available. The offer to parents **must** be made by the home local authority.

2.4 In some cases, admission authorities will need to ask for supplementary information forms in order to process applications. If they do so, they **must** only use supplementary forms that request additional information when it has a direct bearing on decisions about oversubscription criteria or for the purpose of selection by aptitude or ability. They **must not** use supplementary forms that ask for any of the information prohibited by paragraph 1.9 or for:

- a) any personal details about parents and families, such as maiden names, criminal convictions, marital, or financial status (including marriage certificates);
- b) the first language of parents or the child;
- c) details about parents' or a child's disabilities, special educational needs or medical conditions;
- d) parents to agree to support the ethos of the school in a practical way;
- e) both parents to sign the form, or for the child to complete the form.

2.5 Admission authorities may need to ask for proof of address where it is unclear whether a child meets the published oversubscription criteria. In these cases they **must not** ask for any evidence that would include any of the

⁴⁷ In accordance with section 86 (1A) of the SSFA 1998.

information detailed above. Once a place has been offered, admission authorities may ask for proof of birth date, but **must not** ask for a 'long' birth certificate or other documents which would include information about the child's parents. In the case of previously looked after children, admission authorities may request a copy of the adoption order, residence order or special guardianship order and a letter from the local authority that last looked after the child confirming that he or she was looked after immediately prior to that order being made.

2.6 Applying for places at Sixth Form - Children and their parents applying for sixth form places may use the CAF, although if they are already on the roll they are not required to do so in order to transfer into year 12. Admission authorities can, however, set academic entry criteria for their sixth forms, which **must** be the same for both external and internal places. As with other points of entry to schools, highest priority in oversubscription criteria for sixth form places **must** be given to looked after children and previously looked after children who meet the academic entry criteria. As stated in paragraph 1.9(m), any meetings held to discuss options and courses **must not** form part of the decision process on whether to offer a place.

2.7 Offering places - Admission authorities **must** allocate places on the basis of their determined admission arrangements only, and a decision to offer or refuse admission **must not** be made by one individual in an admission authority. Where the school is its own admission authority the whole governing body, or an admissions committee established by the governing body, **must** make such decisions.

2.8 With the exception of designated grammar schools, all maintained schools, including faith schools, that have enough places available **must** offer a place to every child who has applied for one, without condition or the use of any oversubscription criteria.

2.9 Admission authorities **must not** refuse to admit a child solely because:

- a) they have applied later than other applicants;
- b) they are not of the faith of the school in the case of a faith school;
- c) they followed a different curriculum at their previous school;
- d) information has not been received from their previous school; or
- e) they have missed entrance tests for selective places.

2.10 In the normal admissions round, offers of primary and secondary places **must** be sent by the home local authority and schools **must not** contact parents about the outcome of their applications until after these offers have been received (although they can notify parents of the result of selection tests or boarding suitability tests in advance of offers being made or even formal applications being submitted). Admission authorities **must not** provide any guarantees to applicants of the outcome of their application prior to the

formal notification of any offers of a place in a suitable school by the home local authority.

2.11 Where a place is available for a child at more than one school, the home local authority **must** ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the child is offered a place at whichever of these schools is their highest preference. If the local authority is unable to offer a place at one of the parents' preferred schools it **must**, if there are places available, offer a place at another school.

2.12 **Withdrawing an offer or a place** – An admission authority **must not** withdraw an offer unless it has been offered in error, a parent has not responded within a reasonable period of time, or it is established that the offer was obtained through a fraudulent or intentionally misleading application. Where the parent has not responded to the offer, the admission authority **must** give the parent a further opportunity to respond and explain that the offer may be withdrawn if they do not. Where an offer is withdrawn on the basis of misleading information, the application **must** be considered afresh, and a right of appeal offered if an offer is refused.

2.13 A school **must not** withdraw a place once a child has started at the school, except where that place was fraudulently obtained. In deciding whether to withdraw the place, the length of time that the child had been at the school **must** be taken into account. For example, it might be considered appropriate to withdraw the place if the child has been at the school for less than one term.

2.14 **Waiting lists** – Each admission authority **must** maintain a clear, fair and objective waiting list for at least the first term of the academic year of admission, stating in their arrangements that each added child will require the list to be ranked again in line with the published oversubscription criteria. Priority **must not** be given to children based on the date their application was received or their name was added to the list. Looked after children and previously looked after children, and those allocated a place at the school in accordance with a Fair Access Protocol, **must** take precedence over those on a waiting list.

2.15 **Infant class size** – Infant classes (those where the majority of children will reach the age of 5, 6 or 7 during the school year) **must not** contain more than 30 pupils with a single school teacher. Additional children may be admitted under very limited exceptional circumstances. These children will remain an 'excepted pupil' for the time they are in an infant class or until the class numbers fall back to the current infant class size limit. The excepted children are:

- a) children with statements of special educational needs admitted outside the normal admission round;
- b) looked after children and previously looked after children admitted outside the normal admission round;

- c) children admitted, after initial allocation of places, because of a procedural error made by the admission authority or local authority in the original application process;
- d) children admitted after an independent appeals panel upholds an appeal;
- e) children who move into the area outside the normal admission round for whom there is no other available school within reasonable distance;
- f) children of UK service personnel admitted outside the normal admission round;
- g) twins and children from multiple births when one of the siblings is the 30th child admitted;
- h) children with SEN who are normally taught in an SEN unit⁴⁸ attached to the school, or registered at a special school, who attend some infant classes within the mainstream school⁴⁹.

2.16 Admission of children below compulsory school age and deferred entry to school - Admission authorities **must** provide for the admission of all children in the September following their fourth birthday. The authority **must** make it clear in their arrangements that:

a) parents can request that the date their child is admitted to school is deferred until later in the year or until the term in which the child reaches compulsory school age, and

b) parents can request that their child takes up the place part-time until the child reaches compulsory school age.

2.17 Admission of children outside their normal age group - Parents of gifted and talented children, or those who have experienced problems or missed part of a year, for example due to ill health, can seek places outside their normal age group. Admission authorities **must** make decisions on the basis of the circumstances of each case, informing parents of their statutory right to appeal. This right does not apply if they are offered a place in another year group at the school.

2.18 Children of UK service personnel (UK Armed Forces) - For families of service personnel with a confirmed posting to their area, admission authorities **must**:

- a) allocate a place in advance, if accompanied by an official government letter which declares a relocation date and a Unit postal address or quartering area address for considering the application against their oversubscription criteria. This **must** include accepting a Unit postal address or quartering area address for a service child. Admission authorities **must not** refuse a service child a place because the family

⁴⁸ An SEN unit forms part of a maintained school and is specially organised to provide education for pupils with SEN.

⁴⁹ Draft Infant Class Size Regulations 2012. Previously looked after children are not excepted pupils for the purpose of these regulations until school year 2013/14.

does not currently live in the area, or reserve blocks of places for these children;

- b) ensure that arrangements in their area support the Government's commitment to removing disadvantage for service children. Arrangements **must** be appropriate for the area and be described in the local authority's composite prospectus.

2.19 **Children from overseas** - Admission authorities **must** treat applications for children coming from overseas in accordance with European Union law or Home Office rules for non-European Economic Area nationals. Non-statutory guidance on this is available on the website of the Department for Education.

2.20 **Co-ordination** - Each year all local authorities **must** formulate and publish on their website a scheme by **1 January**⁵⁰ to co-ordinate admission arrangements for all publicly funded schools within their area. All admission authorities⁵¹ **must** participate in co-ordination and provide the local authority with the information it needs to co-ordinate admissions by the dates agreed within the scheme. Local authorities **must** make application forms available to parents who wish to apply to a school in a neighbouring area which operates a different age of transfer (e.g. middle schools), and process these as it would in its normal admissions round.

2.21 There is no requirement for local authorities to co-ordinate in-year applications for the offer year 2013/14 and all subsequent years but they **must** provide in the composite prospectus how in-year applications can be made and will be dealt with. Local authorities **must**, on request, provide information to a parent about the places still available in all schools within its area, and a suitable form for parents to complete when applying for a place for their child at any school for which they are not the admission authority. Any parent can apply for a place for their child at any time to any school.

2.22 Own admission authority schools **must**, on receipt of an in-year application, notify the local authority of both the application, and its outcome, to allow the local authority to keep up to date figures on the availability of places in the area. The admission authority **must** also inform parents of their right to appeal against the refusal of a place.

2.23 **Offering a place** - Where schools are oversubscribed, admission authorities **must** rank applications in accordance with their determined arrangements. The qualifying scheme **must** ensure that:

- a) only one offer is made per child by the local authority;

⁵⁰ Draft Admissions Regulations 2012.

⁵¹ Academies are required under their Funding Agreements to participate in and comply with requirements in relation to local authority co-ordination of admission arrangements. For the first year of opening only, Funding Agreements for Free Schools, University Technical Colleges (UTCs) and Studio Schools will provide that they may choose whether they wish to participate in the local qualifying scheme.

- b) for secondary school applications, all offers **must** be made on the same secondary National Offer Day i.e. **1 March or the next working day**, and.
- c) for primary school applications, all offers **must** be made on the same primary National Offer Day - i.e. **16 April or the next working day**. The primary National Offer Day will apply to schemes for entry 2014/15 and all subsequent years.

2.24 **Right to appeal** - When an admission authority informs a parent of a decision to refuse their child a place at a school for which they have applied, it **must** include the reason why admission was refused; information about the right to appeal; the deadline for lodging an appeal and the contact details for making an appeal. Parents **must** be informed that, if they wish to appeal, they must set out their grounds for appeal in writing. Admission authorities **must not** limit the grounds on which appeals can be made.

2.25 **School closure** - Where a maintained school or Academy is to be closed, the local authority **must** collaborate with all schools in their area to consider the best way to secure provision for children in other local schools.

Section 3: Ensuring Fairness and Resolving Issues

3.1 **The Schools Adjudicator** - The Schools Adjudicator **must** consider whether admission arrangements referred to the Adjudicator comply with the Code and the law relating to admissions. The admission authority must where necessary revise their admission arrangements as quickly as possible and no later than **15 April** following the decisions (i.e. the deadline for determination of admission arrangements) to give effect to the Adjudicator's decision. An Adjudicator's determination is binding and enforceable.

3.2 Local authorities **must** refer an objection to the Schools Adjudicator if they are of the view or suspect that the admission arrangements that have been determined by other admission authorities are unlawful.

3.3 Anyone who considers that any maintained school or Academy's arrangements are unlawful, or not in compliance with the Code or relevant law relating to admissions, can make an objection to the Schools Adjudicator⁵². The following types of objections cannot be brought⁵³:

- a) objections that seek to remove selective arrangements at a maintained school (which are permitted under section 105 to 109 of the SSFA 1988) or a selective Academy;
- b) objections about own authority admission's decision to increase its PAN;
- c) objections in respect of an agreed variation from the Code in relation to admission arrangements for an Academy;
- d) objections to arrangements which raise the same or substantially the same matters as the adjudicator has decided on for that school in the last 2 years; and
- e) anonymous objections.

3.4 The Adjudicator may also consider arrangements that come to the Adjudicator's attention by other means which the Adjudicator considers may not comply with mandatory requirements.

3.5 Objections **must** be referred to the Adjudicator by **30th June** in the determination year. Further information on how to make an objection can be obtained from the Office of the Schools Adjudicator:

<http://www.schoolsadjudicator.gov.uk>

3.6 **Variations** - Once admission arrangements have been determined for

⁵² Subject to the Education Bill 2011 receiving royal assent: Clause 36, which allows anyone to object to admission arrangements, and clause 64.

⁵³ Draft Admissions Regulations 2012.

a particular academic year, they cannot be revised by the admission authority unless they are necessary to give effect to a mandatory requirement of this Code, admissions law, a determination of the Adjudicator or any misprint in the admission arrangements⁵⁴. Admission authorities may propose other variations where they consider such changes to be necessary in view of a major change in circumstances⁵⁵. Such proposals **must** be referred to the Schools Adjudicator for approval, and the appropriate bodies notified⁵⁶. A variation to increase a school's PAN is not required to be referred to the Schools Adjudicator.

3.7 Admission authorities **must** notify the appropriate bodies⁵⁷ of all variations and **must** display a copy of the varied admission arrangements on their website.

3.8 **Children with challenging behaviour and those who have been excluded twice** - Admission authorities **must not** refuse to admit children in the normal admission round on the basis of their poor behaviour elsewhere. Where a child has been permanently excluded from two or more schools there is no need for an admission authority to comply with parental preference for a period of two years from the last exclusion⁵⁸. The twice excluded rule does not apply to children who were below compulsory school age at the time of the exclusion, children who have been re-instated following a permanent exclusion (or would have been had it been practicable to do so)⁵⁹, and children with SEN statements.

3.9 **Fair Access Protocols** - Each local authority **must** have a Fair Access Protocol, agreed with the majority of schools in its area to ensure that - outside the normal admissions round - unplaced children, especially the most vulnerable, are offered a place at a suitable school as quickly as possible. In agreeing a protocol, the local authority **must** ensure that no school - including those with available places - is asked to take a disproportionate number of children who have been excluded from other schools, or who have challenging behaviour. The protocol **must** include how the local authority will use provision to ensure that the needs of pupils who are not ready for mainstream schooling are met.

3.10 The operation of Fair Access Protocols is outside the arrangements of co-ordination and is triggered when a parent of an eligible child has not secured a school place under in-year admission procedures.

⁵⁴ Draft Admissions Regulations 2012

⁵⁵ Section 88E SSFA 1998

⁵⁶ In addition to the bodies listed at 1.44 (c)(d) and (f) and so far as not covered by them, all governing bodies for community and voluntary controlled schools in the relevant area. Academies do not have to refer proposed variations to their admission arrangements, but instead seek agreement with the Secretary of State.

⁵⁷ As above

⁵⁸ Section 87 of the SSFA 1998.

⁵⁹ (This section is subject to change, pending clause 4 of the Education Bill)

3.11 All admission authorities **must** participate in the Fair Access Protocol in order to ensure that unplaced children are allocated a school place quickly. There is no duty for local authorities or admission authorities to comply with parental preference when allocating places through the Fair Access Protocol.

3.12 Where a governing body does not wish to admit a child with challenging behaviour outside the normal admissions round, even though places are available, it **must** refer the case to the local authority for action under the Fair Access Protocol⁶⁰. This will normally only be appropriate where a school has a particularly high proportion of children with challenging behaviour or previously excluded children. The use of this provision will depend on local circumstances and **must** be described in the local authority's Fair Access Protocol. This provision will not apply to a looked after child, a previously looked after child or a child with a statement of special educational needs naming the school in question, as these children **must** be admitted.

3.13 Admission authorities **must not** refuse to admit a child thought to be potentially disruptive, or likely to exhibit challenging behaviour, on the grounds that the child is first to be assessed for special educational needs.

3.14 A Fair Access Protocol **must not** require a school automatically to take another child with challenging behaviour in the place of a child excluded from the school.

3.15 The list of children to be included in a Fair Access Protocol is to be agreed with the majority of schools in the area but **must**, as a minimum, include the following children of compulsory school age who have difficulty securing a school place:

- a) children from the criminal justice system or Pupil Referral Units who need to be reintegrated into mainstream education;
- b) children who have been out of education for two months or more;
- c) children of Gypsies, Roma, Travellers, refugees and asylum seekers;
- d) children who are homeless;
- e) children with unsupportive family backgrounds for whom a place has not been sought;
- f) children who are carers; and
- g) children with special educational needs, disabilities or medical conditions (but without a statement).

3.16 **Local authority powers of direction (general)** - A local authority has the power⁶¹ to direct the admission authority for any maintained school in its area to admit a child even when the school is full. The local authority can only

⁶⁰ Where in the case of an Academy it cannot agree with the local authority over admitting a child, only the Secretary of State can direct the Academy to admit the child.

⁶¹ Sections 96 and 97 of the SSFA 1998.

make such a direction in respect of a child in the local authority's area who has been refused entry to, or has been permanently excluded from, every suitable school within a reasonable distance. The local authority **must** choose a school that is a reasonable distance from the child's home and from which the child is not permanently excluded. It **must not** choose a sixth-form that selects by ability unless the child meets the selection requirements, or a school that would have to take measures to avoid breaking the rules on infant class sizes if those measures would prejudice the provision of efficient education or the efficient use of resources.

3.17 Before deciding to give a direction, the local authority **must** consult the governing body of the school, the parent of the child and the child if they are over compulsory school age. If, following consultation, the local authority decides to direct, it **must** inform the governing body and head teacher of the school. The governing body can appeal by referring the case to the Schools Adjudicator within 15 days. If it does this, the governing body **must** tell the local authority. The local authority **must not** make a direction until the 15 days have passed and the case has not been referred.

3.18 If the case is referred to the Adjudicator, the Adjudicator may either uphold the direction or determine that another maintained school **must** admit the child. The Adjudicator's decision is binding. The Adjudicator **must not** direct a school to admit a child if this would require the school to take measures to avoid breaking the rules on infant class sizes and those measures would prejudice the provision of efficient education or the efficient use of resources.

3.19 **Local authority powers of direction (looked after children)** - A local authority also has the power⁶² to direct the admission authority for any maintained school in England to admit a child who is looked after by the local authority, even when the school is full. The local authority **must not** choose a school from which the child is permanently excluded but may choose a school whose infant classes are already at the maximum size⁶³.

3.20 Before deciding to give a direction, the local authority **must** consult the admission authority of the school it proposes to direct. The admission authority **must** tell the local authority within 7 days whether it is willing to admit the child. If, following consultation, the local authority decides to direct, it **must** inform the admission authority, the governing body (if the school is a voluntary controlled or community school), the local authority that maintains the school, and the head teacher. The admission authority can appeal by referring the case to the Schools Adjudicator within 7 days. If the child has been permanently excluded from two other schools and the most recent exclusion was within the previous two years, the governing body (if the school is a voluntary controlled or community school) may also refer the case to the Adjudicator. The admission authority or governing body **must not** refer the

⁶² Sections 97A-C of the SSFA 1998.

⁶³ Looked after children are excepted pupils outside of the normal admissions round under the draft Infant Class Size Regulations 2012.

case unless it considers that admitting the child would seriously prejudice the provision of efficient education or the efficient use of resources. If the admission authority or governing body does refer the case, it **must** tell the local authority that looks after the child. The local authority **must not** make a direction until the 7 days have passed and the case has not been referred.

3.21 If the case is referred to the Adjudicator, the Adjudicator may either uphold the direction or determine that another maintained school in England **must** admit the child. The Adjudicator's decision is binding. The Adjudicator **must not** direct an alternative school to admit a child unless the local authority that looks after the child agrees, nor if the child is permanently excluded from that school, nor if the admission of the child would seriously prejudice the provision of efficient education or the efficient use of resources.

3.22 **Secretary of State power of direction (Academies)** - Where a local authority considers that an Academy⁶⁴ will best meet the needs of any child, it can ask the Academy to admit that child but has no power to direct it to do so. The local authority and the Academy will usually come to an agreement, but if the Academy refuses to admit the child, the local authority can ask the Secretary of State to intervene. The Secretary of State has the power under an Academy's Funding Agreement to direct the Academy to admit a child, and can seek advice from the Adjudicator in reaching a decision⁶⁵.

3.23 **Local authority reports** - Local authorities **must** produce an annual report on admissions for all the schools in their area for which they co-ordinate admissions, to be published locally and sent to the Adjudicator by **30 June** following the admissions round. The report **must** cover as a minimum:

- a) information about how admission arrangements in the area of the local authority serve the interests of looked after children and previously looked after children, children with disabilities and children with special educational needs, including any details of where problems have arisen;
- b) an assessment of the effectiveness of Fair Access Protocols and co-ordination in their area, including how many children were admitted to each school under them;
- c) the number and percentage of lodged and upheld parental appeals;
and
- d) any other issues the local authority may wish to include.

⁶⁴ 'Academies' means Academy Schools for the purposes of s1 Academies Act 2010 and includes Free Schools.

⁶⁵ 39 Section 25(3A) of the SSFA 1998.

Appendix – Relevant Legislation

1. This appendix sets out the primary legislation and regulations most relevant to admissions decisions. Admission authorities, Schools Adjudicators, appeal panels, local authorities and maintained schools **must** comply with the relevant law as well as acting in accordance with the provisions of this Code. This Code and the School Admission Appeals Code (the Codes) are applied to Academies through their Funding Agreements. The information here aims to signpost the relevant law; it does not aim to provide definitive guidance on interpreting the law: that is for the courts.

Equality Act 2010

2. This Act consolidates the law prohibiting discrimination, harassment and victimisation and expands the list of protected characteristics. All schools must have due regard to their obligations under the Act and to review their policies and practices to make sure these meet the requirements of the Act, even if they believe that they are already operating in a non-discriminatory way.
3. An admission authority **must** not discriminate on the grounds of disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; or sexual orientation, against a person in the arrangements and decisions it makes as to who is offered admission as a pupil.
4. An admission authority **must** not harass a person who has applied for admission as a pupil, in relation to their disability; race; or sex.
5. An admission authority **must** not victimise a person in relation to a protected act either done, or believed to have been done by that person (e.g. bringing proceedings under the Equality Act 2010) in the arrangements and decisions it makes as to who is offered admission as a pupil.
6. The Act contains limited exceptions to the prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion or belief and sex. Schools designated by the Secretary of State as having a religious character (faith schools) are exempt from some aspects of the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief and this means they can make a decision about whether or not to admit a child as a pupil on the basis of religion or belief. Single-sex schools are lawfully permitted to discriminate on the grounds of sex in their admission arrangements.
7. Admission authorities are also subject to the Public Sector Equality Duty and therefore **must** have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations in relation to persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

8. The protected characteristics for these purposes are: disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.
9. Further guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty is available on the website of the Government Equalities Office and from the Equality and Human Rights Commission.

Human Rights Act 1998

10. The Human Rights Act 1998 confers a right of access to education. This right does not extend to securing a place at a particular school. Admission authorities, however, do need to consider parents' reasons for expressing a preference when they make admission decisions, though this may not necessarily result in the allocation of a place. These might include, for example, the parents' rights to ensure that their child's education conforms to their own religious or philosophical convictions (as far as is compatible with the provision of efficient instruction and the avoidance of unreasonable public expenditure).

School Standards and Framework Act 1998

11. Chapter 1 of Part 3 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 contains the key provisions regarding schools admissions, including the statutory basis for this Code.
12. Section 86 of the SSFA 1998 provides that the admission authority for a maintained school (with the exception of those that select wholly by ability) **must** comply with any preference expressed by a parent except where to do so would prejudice the provision of efficient education or the efficient use of resources.
13. Section 94 of the SSFA 1998 provides that parents (and in some circumstances children) may appeal against admissions decisions. Admission authorities are required to inform parents, through the local authority, of their right of appeal, and also to establish panels to which parents can appeal against decisions to refuse admission to preferred schools. Admission authorities **must** admit a child where an appeal has been upheld.
14. The Codes largely include the provisions relating to school admissions made in regulations⁶⁶.

⁶⁶ (Applicable regulations to be set out when Code is laid before Parliament).

Appendix - Sample Admission Arrangements - *These example arrangements are provided for illustrative purposes only – they are not “suggested” arrangements and should not be seen as such. Arrangements for individual schools must be set in the context of local circumstances.*

The school has an agreed admission number of 240 pupils for entry in year 7. The school will accordingly admit at least 240 pupils in the relevant age group each year if sufficient applications are received. All applicants will be admitted if 240 or fewer apply.

When the school is oversubscribed, after the admission of pupils with Statements of Special Educational Needs where the school is named in the Statement, priority for admission will be given to those children who meet the criteria set out below, in order:

- (1) A 'looked after child' or a child who was previously looked after but immediately after being looked after became subject to an adoption, residence, or special guardianship order⁶⁷. A looked after child is a child who is (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accommodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see the definition in section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989).
- (2) Children with a sibling attending the school at the time of application. Sibling is defined in these arrangements as children who live as brother or sister in the same house, including natural brothers or sisters, adopted siblings, stepbrothers or sisters and foster brothers and sisters.
- (3) Other children by distance from the school, with priority for admission given to children who live nearest to the school as the crow flies. Distances are measured from the main entrance of the child's home to the main entrance of the school.

Random allocation will be used as a tie-break in category '3' above to decide who has highest priority for admission if the distance between two children's homes and the school is the same.

⁶⁷ An adoption order is an order under section 46 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002. A 'residence order' is as an order settling the arrangements to be made as to the person with whom the child is to live under section 8 of the Children Act 1989. Section 14A of the Children Act 1989 defines a 'special guardianship order' as an order appointing one or more individuals to be a child's special guardian (or special guardians).

The Admissions Timeline

The timetable and procedures for admissions are set out in both the Code and regulations. The admissions timeline applies to all state funded schools including Academies and Free Schools (through their funding agreement).

Local Authorities will have a key role in providing information to parents on admission arrangements and schools in their area and in co-ordinating school admissions for parents and state funded schools. Local authorities will also have oversight of the outcome of in-year applications.

In the normal admissions round (i.e. October - end February), parents apply to the local authority in which they live for places at their preferred primary or secondary schools. For late applications outside the normal round of admissions (i.e. March - end August), parents apply to the local authority. For in-year applications (i.e. September onwards) there is no requirement for local authorities to co-ordinate in-year for the offer year 2013/14 and all subsequent years but they **must**, on request, provide information to a parent about the places still available in all schools within its area, and a suitable form for parents to complete when applying for a place for their child at any school for which they are not the admission authority. Any parent can apply for a place for their child at any time to any school.

Example

Determination Year (2011/12)

(The academic year in which admission authorities determine their admission arrangements)

1 November 2011	Earliest date to start consultation on proposed arrangements (Consultation must last a minimum of 8 weeks)
1 January 2012	Local authority must have formulated and adopted a co-ordinated scheme for state funded schools in their area.
1 March 2012	Consultation of proposed admission arrangements must be completed.
15 April 2012	Deadline for admission arrangements to be determined even if they have not changed from the previous year and a consultation has not been required.
15 April 2012	Secretary of State (SofS) may impose a co-ordinated scheme if local agreement has not been secured by this date.
1 May 2012	Local authorities must publish information about admission arrangements on their website: to include those arrangements that have been determined, parents'

rights of objection, how to object.

- 30 June 2012 Deadline for Local Authority report to the Schools Adjudicator on admission arrangements in their area.
- 30 June 2012 Deadline for objections to the Schools Adjudicator.
- 8 August 2012 Governing Bodies must provide admission arrangements information to the local authority to allow them to compile composite prospectus.

Offer Year (2012/13)

- 12 September 2012 Local authority must publish composite prospectus.
- 31 October 2012 National closing date for secondary school applications.
- 15 January 2013 National closing date for primary school applications.
- 28 February 2013 Admission authorities to publish their appeals timetable on their website.
- 1 March 2013 National offer day for secondary school places.
- (16 April - National offer day for primary school places - the first National Offer Day for primary school places will occur in 2014 for the 2014/15 intake).
- 30 June 2013 Local Authority report on effectiveness of admission arrangements.

Appeals

The timescales within which admission authorities must ensure that appeals are heard are detailed in section 2 of the School Admission Appeals Code; for example, for applications made in the normal admissions round, appeals must be heard within 40 days of the deadline for lodging appeals.

September 2013 New intake starts at school.