

# School Admissions Arrangements September 2019

For admission to all community and voluntary controlled schools



[www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/schooladmissions](http://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/schooladmissions)

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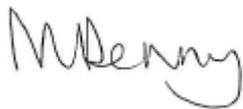
## 1 Introduction

Milton Keynes Council has the duty to consult upon and determine its admissions arrangements for 2019 for those schools for which it is the admissions authority. The council is the admissions authority for all community and voluntary controlled schools, but not for all other types of schools (voluntary aided, foundation, academy, free school).

**This means that the council is the admissions authority for the majority of primary schools but none of the secondary schools in Milton Keynes.**

This policy intends to clearly and transparently lay out the admissions arrangements for all community and voluntary controlled primary schools in Milton Keynes with effect from admissions in September 2019. It applies to all those wishing to secure a place in a community or voluntary controlled school in the area at any time.

Although not responsible for determining all schools' admissions arrangements, the council is responsible for coordinating the annual scheme for applications to all primary and secondary schools, regardless of type.



Marie Denny  
Head of Delivery, Education Sufficiency and Access

## 2 Background

There are two ways to apply for a place at one of our schools:

### 2.1 Normal entry

This is for children starting school for the first time in the September following a child's 4th birthday or starting junior school for the first time in September following a child's 7th birthday.

Applications to start a community or voluntary controlled school at the normal point of entry must be submitted to the council by the deadline date and will be processed in accordance with the 'Co-ordinated Scheme for Primary Schools' to ensure that across the country, children starting school for the first time or transferring from an infant or junior/primary school on to the next phase of their education are offered a school place on the same day, National Offer Day.

### 2.2 In-year admissions

This is for children joining a school at any other time. When applying in-year for a place at one of our schools, a primary in-year application must be completed for each child.

Parents/carers living in the UK can apply for a school place whether or not they are resident in Milton Keynes, although they should ensure the place can be accessed within six school weeks of making the application (see sections 'Reserved places' and 'Withdrawing offers of places').

Families that are moving from overseas should provide a copy of the child's passport, EEA residence card or evidence to show that they have a right of abode in the United Kingdom (i.e. visa, endorsed passport). Where documentation cannot be provided, applications will not be considered until the child is in the United Kingdom and it is confirmed that there is a legal right to attend a state school.

Applications will be processed in date receipt order. For Community and Voluntary controlled schools the local authority will aim to process applications within 15 school working days. For schools which are their Own Admission Authority it may take longer to process. Please note application processing times may be longer at peak service times, particularly at the start of each new school term. Where possible, correspondence will be sent by email to ensure timely receipt of information. Correspondence will be sent by second class mail where an email address has not been provided.

It is not always possible to secure a place at a preference school. Schools are required to admit up to their published admission number (PAN) if they receive sufficient applications, even if people are applying from outside of the catchment area. This means that popular schools often fill up at the beginning,

even if there were not that many people living in the catchment area at the time. National legislation does not allow for places to be reserved for people yet to move into an area.

Parents/carers declined a school of preference will be offered the right of appeal and asked if they wish their child's name to be added to the waiting list (see section 'Waiting Lists'). Proof of residency or documentary evidence of a house move will be required to determine the priority ranking on the school's waiting list.

It is anticipated that an online application portal to in year admissions will be available by 2019. Therefore it is likely that all in year applications will be made online. Further details will be made available in due course.

### **3 Admission Arrangements**

#### **3.1 Children starting school for the first time**

By law, a child must have started primary school at the beginning of the term after their fifth birthday, this is the start of compulsory school age.

The council's policy is to enable the admission of pupils at the beginning of the academic year in which their fifth birthday falls, meaning that children may be admitted below compulsory school age. Pupils who were born between 1 September 2014 and 31 August 2015 may start school in September 2019.

When applying for a school place for the first time the council's policy is that:

- Attendance at a school's nursery class does not guarantee admission to that school, nor give any preference over other applicants
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- Parents/carers can request that the date their child is admitted to the school is deferred until later in the school year or until the term after the child reaches compulsory school age in that school year (see below)
- Parents/carers can request that their child attends part-time until the child reaches compulsory school age.

If a child is starting school for the first time the application must be made via the council's co-ordinated scheme. The closing date for receipt of an application for children due to start school in September 2019 is **15 January 2019**. For further details about how this scheme operates and the timeline which applies please refer to the council's co-ordinated scheme for primary admissions.

## 3.2 Infant Class Sizes

Infant classes (i.e. 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, qualified school teacher. The council must therefore, refuse admission to a school if admission of an additional child to an infant class would result in the class being in breach of infant class size legislation and result in the school having to take 'qualifying' measures, e.g. employ another teacher.

The infant class size legislation makes allowance for the entry of an additional child in very limited circumstances. These pupils will remain an 'excepted pupil' for the time they are in an infant class or until the numbers fall back to the current infant class size limit. The 'excepted children' are:

- a) Children with Education Health Care Plans who are admitted to the school outside the normal admissions round
- b) Looked after children and previously looked after children admitted outside the normal admissions round
- c) Children admitted, after initial allocation of places on the offer date, because of a procedural error made by the admission authority or council 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 admissions round for whom there is no other available school within reasonable distance
- f) Children of UK service personnel admitted outside the normal admissions round
- g) Children whose twin or sibling from a multiple birth is admitted otherwise than as an excepted pupil
- h) Children with special educational needs who are normally taught in a special educational needs unit attached to the school, or registered at a special school, who attend some infant classes within the mainstream school.

## 3.3 Oversubscription for community and voluntary controlled schools

In the case where a community or voluntary controlled school is oversubscribed (more applications than places available), the Published Admission Number (PAN) for the school concerned will not normally be exceeded unless there are exceptional circumstances. The PAN for each school can be found at Annex A to this policy. In order to determine those applications that are successful, the council will use over-subscription criteria in order of priority.

For the purposes of these criteria the following definitions apply:

- *Looked after child* is a child in the care of the council.
- *Previously looked after child* is a child who has been looked after, but ceased to be so because they were adopted, or became subject to a residence order or special guardianship order.
- *Sibling* is a child of the family, sharing a parent by birth or adoption or living at the same address at the time of application and until and including the date of the offer letter. In the case of same age siblings, where there are insufficient places available to admit the children, the school will be authorised to exceed its Published Admission Number to allow admission of the subsequent child.
- *On roll at the school at the time of admission* means attending the school in national curriculum year groups (R to 6 inclusive) at the time the younger sibling is attending the school.
- The *catchment area* for each community and voluntary controlled school is defined at Annex B of this policy.
- *Place of residence* is determined to be the address of the parent or carer with whom the child spends the majority of time as a child of a family during term-time and proof of the home address, should be a council tax reference number. If clarification is required of a particular catchment area, applicants should contact the council for further details. If the child spends equal time with each parent/carers, the parents/carers must reach agreement as to which address will be classed as the child's place of residence for the application. If agreement cannot be reached, the application received from the parent/carers in receipt of child benefit would be the application to be processed. Proof of receipt of child benefit would need to be provided.
- *Distance* from the school to the place of residence is measured from the school's main entrance to the place of residence in a straight line. This will be measured using the council's geographical information system.

The oversubscription criteria are as follows:

1. A "looked after child" or "previously looked after child"
2. Siblings of children who are attending the school at the time allocations are made, and are expected to be on roll at the school at the time of the proposed admission and the place of residence is **within the catchment area** of the school.

3. The child's "place of residence" is within the "catchment area" of the school and there is no sibling
4. Siblings of children who are attending the school at the time allocations are made, and are expected to be on roll at the school at the time of the proposed admission and the place of residence is **outside of the catchment area** of the school.
5. "Distance" from the school to the place of residence.

It should be noted that where oversubscription results in the PAN being reached within one of the five priorities, then sub-prioritisation within priority will take place using distance between the child's home address and the school's main entrance, measured in a straight line with those living closest to the school receiving the higher priority. In the event of joint oversubscription, having exhausted distance, random allocation will be used as the ultimate tiebreaker. For applicants living in flats, the distance will be measured from the school's main entrance to the front door of the ground floor flat underneath the applicant's main residence. Where two or more pupils live at the same distance the tie breaker will be random allocation.

### 3.4 Admission of a child into a year group other than that normally associated with their age

By law, parents may seek a place for their child outside of their normal age group, for example, if the child has experienced problems such as ill health. The council will only admit children outside of their chronological (age) year group in exceptional circumstances.

Parents and carers should write to the council's Education Access Team if they wish to submit a request. Any such request will be discussed with the Headteacher of the school concerned.

The decision will be based on the individual circumstances of each case and in the best interests of the child concerned. This includes taking into account the parent's views; information about the child's academic, social and emotional development; where relevant their medical history and the views of a medical professional; whether they have been previously educated outside of their normal age group and whether they may naturally have fallen into a lower age group if it were not for being born prematurely. The views of the headteacher of the school concerned will also be taken into account.

### 3.5 Reserved places

The law does not allow admissions authorities to reserve places for children who may, or may not, apply for a place later (except for the children of service personnel, please see specific section below). The council will therefore not reserve places in any circumstance. The law also precludes admission authorities from offering places in advance of parents being able to access these places due to a purported move to the area. In order for a place to be

offered the place must therefore be accessible from the current address unless evidence has been received that a move is imminent (exchange of contracts or letting agreement will be accepted as evidence of imminence).

### 3.6 Children of service personnel (UK Armed Forces)

For families of service personnel with a confirmed posting to their area, or crown servants returning from overseas to live in that area, the council will:

- Ensure that the needs of the children of these families are taken into account
- Allocate a school place in advance of the family arriving in the area, if the application is accompanied by an official government letter (e.g. MOD, FCO or GCHQ) declaring a relocation date and intended area”, address, if the applicant would meet the criteria on relocation. For in year admissions, the place must be taken up no later than the beginning of the term following the offer.
- Accept a Unit postal address or, if appropriate, a “quartering area” address (the address of the closest house in the nearest “quartering area”), for applications from service personnel in the absence of a new home postal address.

The council will not reserve places for blocks of these children.

### 3.7 Children with challenging behaviour

The council will not refuse to admit children through the normal admissions round on the basis of their behaviour elsewhere (unless the child has been permanently excluded twice) or make subjective judgements as to the suitability of certain children for schools.

Outside of the normal admissions round (in-year), applications from children with ‘challenging behaviour’ may be referred for action under the locally agreed Fair Access Protocol, even if there are places available at the preferred school. Parental preference therefore may not apply in these instances, although parents / carers will be offered the right to appeal if they are declined a place at a preference school. This process is more clearly detailed in the published Fair Access Protocol. This process does not apply to Looked After Children, or children with an EHCP naming the school in question as these children must be admitted.

### 3.8 Children who have been permanently excluded twice

Where a child has been permanently excluded from two or more schools, a parent can still express a preference for a school place, but the law provides that the requirement to comply with that preference is removed for a period of two years from the date on which the latest exclusion took place. This does not apply to:

- Children with an Education Health Care Plan
- Children who were below the compulsory school age when excluded
- Children who were reinstated following a permanent exclusion or who would have been had it been practicable to do so.

A permanent exclusion is regarded as taking effect from the first school day the Headteacher has informed the parent/carer that the child should not attend school.

### 3.9 Children with an Education Health Care Plan

All admission authorities are required by section 324 of the Education Act 1996 to admit to a school a child with an Education, Health Care Plan that names that school. This is not an oversubscription criterion and the council will therefore admit such children whether the admission number has been reached or not.

### 3.10 Children with Special Educational Needs with no Education Health Care Plan

Children with special educational needs will be treated as fairly as any other applicant. The law does not permit refusal of admission because it is claimed that the school cannot cater for the child's special educational needs and the council will consider such applications on the basis of the published oversubscription criteria.

### 3.11 Declining the offer of a place

Following the offer of a place, the council will assume that the parent/carer has accepted the place unless they inform the council otherwise. A school place will not be withdrawn solely because the parent/carer is dissatisfied and declines the offer. The council must have notice from the parent/carer of how the child will receive a suitable full-time education either at a school or otherwise. This is because the council has a duty to ensure that all children are receiving their education entitlement.

### 3.12 Withdrawing offers of places

Once an offer of a school place has been made, the council will only withdraw that offer in the following circumstances:

- When a parent has failed to respond to an offer within a reasonable time. These arrangements define a reasonable time as 14 days from the date of the offer letter, inclusive. If a parent has not responded to the offer of a place within this time limit, the council will remind the parent of the need to respond within a further seven days

- When the place was offered on the basis of a fraudulent or intentionally misleading application from a parent which effectively denied a place to another child
- When a place was offered under co-ordination in error.

The council will 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 will 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. Where a place is withdrawn on the basis of misleading information, the application will be considered afresh and a right of appeal offered if a place is refused.

### 3.13 Waiting Lists

For normal admissions, if the council is not able to offer a place at a preferred community or voluntary controlled school, the parent/carer will be asked to confirm in writing if they would like their child to be placed on a waiting list for schools for which a place has been declined. The waiting list will be held until the end of academic year.

For in year admissions, if the council is not able to offer a place at a preferred community or voluntary controlled school, a decline letter will be issued and the parent/carer will be offered an alternative school place if one is not already held. Parents will be asked to confirm in writing if they would like their child to go onto a waiting list for the remainder of the academic year. The waiting lists will be held until the end of the academic year.

As is required by law, the waiting lists will be ordered in line with the oversubscription criteria and not in the order that the applications were received. Children may therefore move down the waiting list if a subsequent application meets a higher oversubscription criterion. If a vacancy occurs, the place will be offered to the child at the top of the waiting list. Proof of residency or documentary evidence of a house move will be required to determine the priority ranking on a school's waiting list.

### 3.14 Right of appeal

In the case where an application is declined due to oversubscription, parents will be informed, by the council, of their right of an appeal against the decision made. All appeals will be heard by an independent panel, operate within legislation and conform to the procedures laid down in the School Admission Appeals Code. Full details are available on the council's website.

#### **4 The role of the Headteacher and other school staff in school admissions**

These admission arrangements support the guidance given in paragraph 2.1 of the School Admissions Code 2014 which states:

“While parents may express a preference for any state funded school, regardless of whether it is in the council area in which they live, admission authorities **must not** give any guarantees that the preference will be met”.

Decisions 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, an admissions committee established by the governing body or the academy trust must make such decisions.

Such principles are applied equally to in-year admissions, in that Headteachers or other school officials must not give parents or carers an expectation that their application will be successful, or tell them that their child has been given a place at the school, before an offer of a place has been made formally by the council. Conversely a school should not seek to dissuade parents or carers from applying for a school place by telling them that there is not a place available

#### **5 Contact details – Education Access Team**

Telephone: 01908 253338

Email: [primaryadmissions@milton-keynes.gov.uk](mailto:primaryadmissions@milton-keynes.gov.uk)  
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