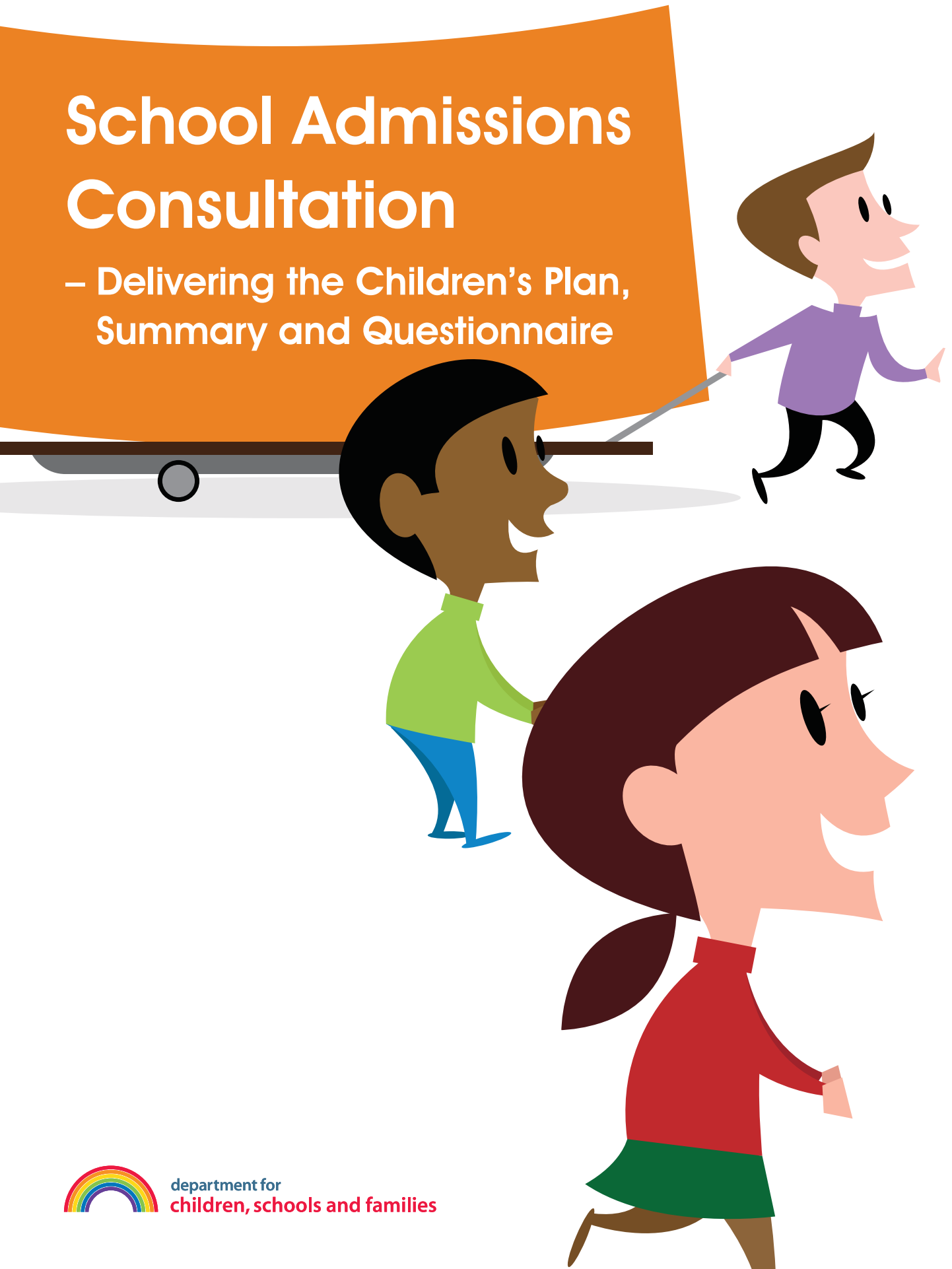
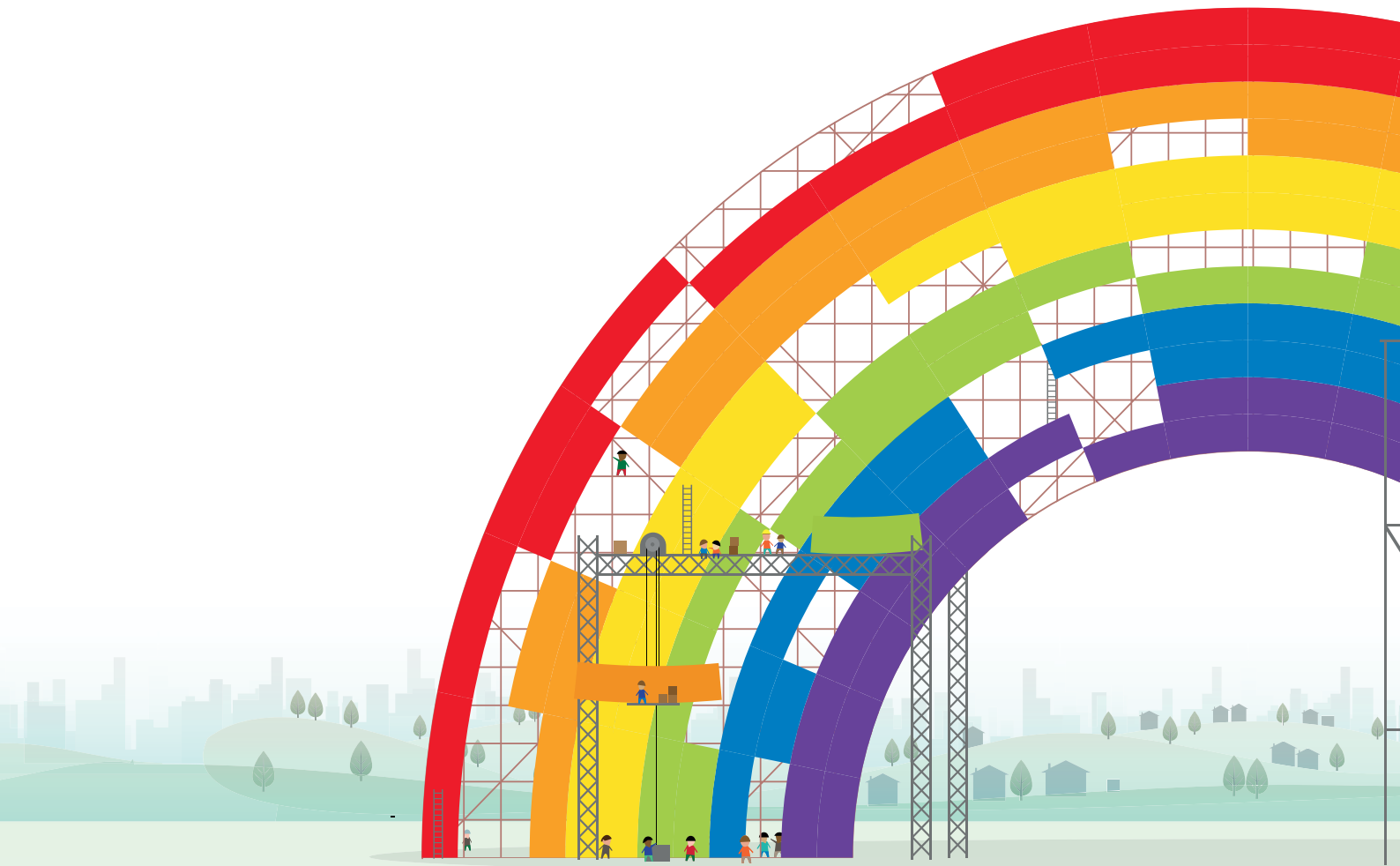


# School Admissions Consultation

– Delivering the Children's Plan,  
Summary and Questionnaire



A commitment from  
**The Children's Plan**

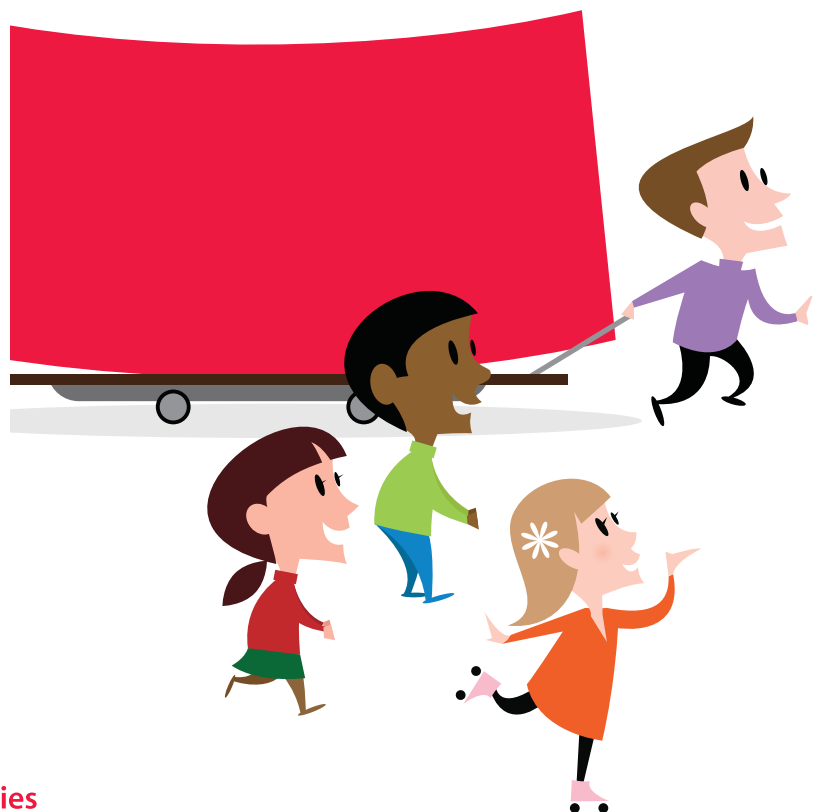


# School Admissions Consultation 2008

**Launch Date:** 12 June 2008

**Respond by:** 2 October 2008

The package of proposals contained within this consultation document take forward the Government's strong commitment in the Children's Plan to make the admissions process and the administration of the appeals process as fair, transparent and straightforward for parents as possible, and ensure that all schools comply fully with the law and the Admission Codes.



# School Admissions Consultation 2008

## A Consultation

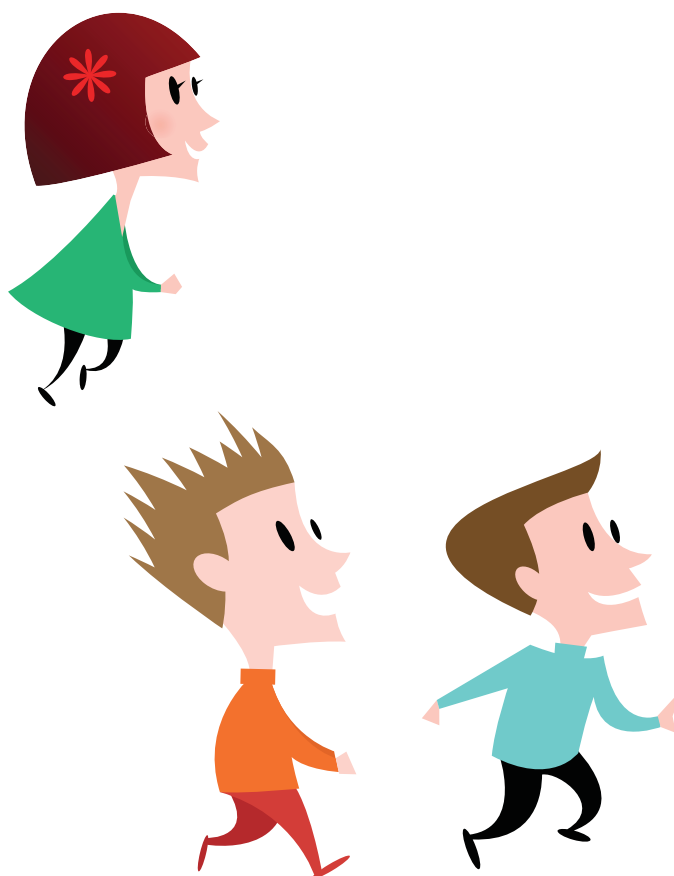
**To:** Governing bodies; local authorities;  
Admission Forums; Schools  
Adjudicators; appeal panels; schools  
and school representatives; parents  
and parental representation; unions;  
and faith groups.

**Issued:** 12 June 2008

**Enquiries to:** If you have an enquiry related to the  
policy content of the consultation you  
can contact the Fair Access Division:

**Telephone:** 020 7925 5277

**e-mail:** [review.admissions@dcf.gov.uk](mailto:review.admissions@dcf.gov.uk)



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1.

# Introduction: Fair admissions for all children and families

The Government announced in the Children's Plan its commitment to improve the system through which parents apply for school places for their children and the way in which places are allocated. This consultation document summarises our proposals for delivering on that commitment. The consultation runs from 12 June to 2 October 2008 and we welcome your views on the proposals. Please send comments to **[review.admissions@dcsgsi.gov.uk](mailto:review.admissions@dcsgsi.gov.uk)**.

Securing a school place for a child is one of the most important things parents do. The Government is committed to making the process as fair and straightforward as possible. The statutory admissions framework, including the School Admissions Code, ensures fairness and transparency. The Code came into force in February 2007 and first applied to school admissions in September 2008. It has had a positive impact on school admissions but more needs to be done to improve the system, both to ensure that families and children are at its centre and that all schools comply fully with the law and the Codes. We are also consulting on draft Regulations that will ensure all schools comply fully with the law and the Codes and all children have a fair chance of obtaining a place at their parents' preferred school.

The current law on school admissions is contained in the School Standards and Framework Act 1998. The Education and Skills Bill, which is currently progressing through Parliament, will make changes to the law, provided that it receives Royal Assent. Those changes relate to:

- New local consultation process for determining admission arrangements (see section 2.2 below),
- Local authority reports to the Schools Adjudicator (see section 2.6 below),
- The powers and duties of the Schools Adjudicator (see section 2.7 below), and
- School sixth forms (see section 4.2 below).

There are some proposals in this consultation which would require further changes to primary legislation and which are not covered by the Education and Skills Bill. These relate to:

- Admission Forums (see section 2.3 below); and
- School charging (see section 4.5 below).

Finally, there are proposals which would not require any changes to primary legislation. These relate to:

- Improving the application and allocation process for school places (see section 2.1 below);
- School admission appeals (see section 2.4 below);
- Information for parents (see section 2.5 below);
- Service families (see section 2.8 below);
- Fair Access Protocols (see section 3 below);
- School ethos (see section 4.1 below);
- New schools (see section 4.3 below);
- Published admission numbers (see section 4.4 below); and
- Banding arrangements (see section 4.6 below).

We have completed an impact assessment at the development and options stage of this consultation and have considered that the proposals are broadly cost neutral. The evidence of how we reached these considerations are set out in the draft impact assessment, currently available on the school admissions website **[www.dcsf.gov.uk/sacode](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/sacode)**

# 2.

## Putting parents and children at the centre of the system



## 2.1

## Improving the application and allocation process for school places

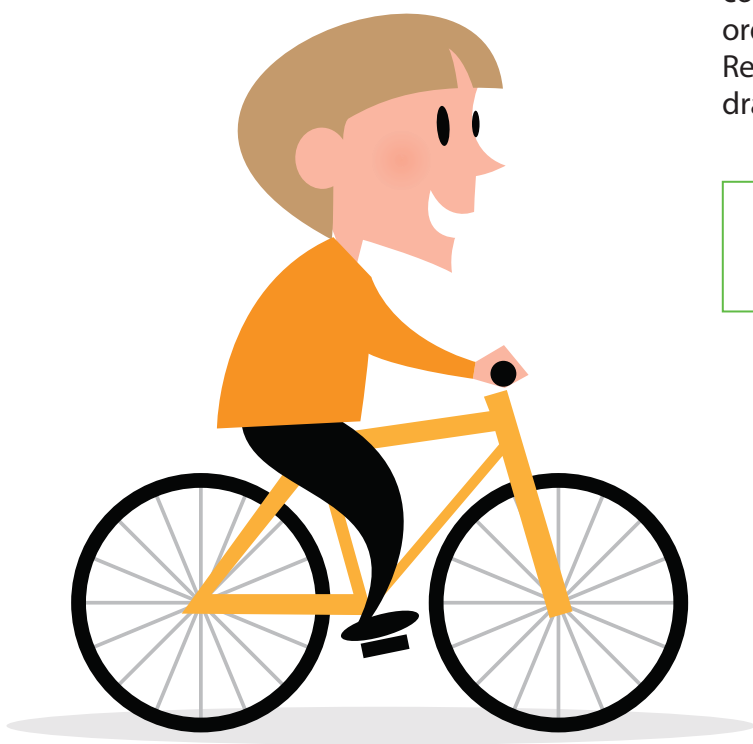
The application and allocation process for school places is complicated. Thousands of parents apply for places in different schools, stating different levels of preference. Local authorities are required to coordinate this activity each year so that each parent receives one offer for a primary or secondary school place. This is known as coordination of admissions. We are consulting on ideas to further improve this system, mainly by introducing more standardisation, so that the service for parents will not be affected by which local authority they live in, whether they are applying for schools in different areas, which phase of education (primary or secondary) they are applying for, or when in the year they are applying.

We want to bring the process for primary and secondary schools more into line and ensure that there is a straightforward system for parents applying for school places whenever they need to. For example, we are proposing that:

- parents apply for a school place to the local authority where they live (at the moment, for primary schools applications have to be made to the local authority in which the school is based, meaning some parents have to apply to more than one authority);
- parents can apply for at least three primary schools (in some areas parents are only allowed to apply for one primary school);
- there are more key dates set nationally, so that all have a clearer picture of what is going to happen when, and so that parents and schools have the same dates to work to;
- whenever parents need to apply for a school place, they need only go to the local authority to apply, not to individual schools; and
- all admission authorities will be required to maintain waiting lists when oversubscribed.

The details of the proposed changes are set out in draft Regulations accompanying this consultation, called “The School Admissions (Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2009” and in Chapters 1 and 3 of the draft revised School Admissions Code.

*See Q1, Q2 and Q3 of the Consultation Response Form.*



## 2.2

### New local consultation process for determining admission arrangements

There is currently a requirement for admission authorities to consult on their admission arrangements every year, by 1 March, whether or not those arrangements have changed. Not only can this be time consuming for schools and local authorities, but admission authorities do not have to consult local parents or community groups who may have an interest in the impact of admission arrangements on the take-up of school places in the area.

We are proposing to replace this requirement for annual consultation with a requirement to consult only every three years, unless changes have been made to the arrangements since the previous consultation, although all admission authorities will be required to consult on their proposed arrangements for 2010. The draft School Admissions (Admission Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2009, which form part of this school admissions consultation, also introduce a new requirement for 'relevant' parents and other groups with an interest in the proposed admission arrangements, for example community groups, to be consulted, and set out the minimum requirements for how this should be carried out. A 'relevant' parent is defined as a parent living in the local area with a child aged between two and sixteen, and who has been, is, or will be eligible to apply to the school in question. Finally, the draft Regulations require consultation to take place for a minimum of eight weeks between 1 December and 1 March to ensure that parents and community groups have the chance to respond and that consultation does not take place too early, when people are not expecting it.

*See Q4 and Q5 of the Consultation Response Form.*

## 2.3

### Admission Forums

Currently, the law requires all local authorities to establish an Admission Forum and for the Forum to meet twice a year. Admission Forums are intended to bring together local authorities, admission authorities and others to discuss admissions policies in the area and ensure both fairness and compliance with statutory requirements.

However, the new duty on local authorities to report on admission arrangements in their area, referred to in part 2.6 of this consultation document, will introduce some duplication of functions with the Admission Forum role. In some areas Admission Forums work well but we are also aware of a number of barriers to their effectiveness – their membership can be too large making them burdensome and difficult to manage; they can uphold vested interests; and are considered by some to be toothless and unrepresentative of the local area.

We therefore seek your views on four key options to improve the effectiveness of Admission Forums:

- **To change the membership of Admission Forums** – we could amend Regulations to make Forums into smaller advisory groups representing those with an interest in school admissions in the local area. This would include proportional representation to reflect the local area of types of schools (for example, schools where the local authority is the admission authority, own-admission authority schools, and Academies), faith groups, community groups and parents.

- **To change the focus of Admission Forums** – we could require Forums to consider the fairness rather than the legality of proposed admission arrangements and policies in the local context. The Forum would retain the majority of its statutory functions: to give advice to local authorities and other admission authorities; to be notified of admission arrangements and variations and to object to the Schools Adjudicator where it considers admission arrangements to be unfair; and the power to report on admission arrangements in the area.
- **To simplify Regulations for Admission Forum reports** – we could amend Regulations to ensure that reports do not duplicate the statutory report of the local authority. They could focus on how admission arrangements and policies work in the local context.
- **To make the establishment of Admission Forums voluntary** – local authorities could decide with schools and other key bodies in their areas whether they want to establish an Admission Forum or not. We could take the next opportunity to amend primary legislation to achieve this and consult on Regulations to prescribe who local authorities must consult with when making this decision, for example faith and parent groups.

It is important to note that the references to Admission Forums in the draft revised School Admissions Code still reflect their current role and set up. This is because we would need to amend primary legislation and consult on draft amending Regulations to take forward any of the above options, and will not have opportunity to do this before this draft revised School Admissions Code comes into force.

## 2.4

### School Admission Appeals

All parents have a right to appeal if their children do not get a place at a school they have applied for and we are committed to preserving that right.

We want to ensure that the admission appeals system is fair and transparent for parents; that they have the advice they need in deciding whether to appeal and in taking forward an appeal; and that the right to appeal does not place a burden on schools that have to manage a high number of appeals and who often have to use teachers to manage the process.

We think there are two key ways in which we can improve the process for parents, achieve greater transparency and reduce burdens on popular schools; we have set out these options below.

*See Q6 and Q7 of the Consultation Response Form.*

### 2.4.1 Infant class size appeals.

The law requires that infant classes (those for children aged between five and seven years) must be no larger than 30 children in size, to ensure that teachers are able to closely monitor children's progress and to maintain high standards of learning and behaviour in lessons. This restriction means that in some cases expansion of the school is not an option. In 2005/06, just 19% of such appeals were ruled in parents' favour, compared to 50% of other appeals in primary schools.

Currently where a place at a school has been refused because the school would have to employ another teacher in order to take the child and comply with the law, an appeal panel can only uphold the appeal where it is satisfied that either:

- the admission arrangements were incorrectly implemented, meaning the child lost a valid place; or
- given the circumstances, a reasonable admission authority would have admitted the child.

Both criteria are hard to satisfy and parents may get better advice, along with reducing the burden on schools, by admission authorities appointing a suitably independent and qualified reviewer who can assess whether an appeal is likely to be successful and provide advice to parents accordingly. Parents would still have the right to decide to pursue their appeal if they wish. We are considering making the necessary changes to legislation to permit this approach.

***See Q8 of the Consultation Response Form.***

### 2.4.2 Ensuring transparency and reducing burdens on popular schools.

Many popular schools that manage their own admissions are finding that the number of appeals they have to administer each year takes up a lot of staff time. There is also a strong argument that, in the interests of transparency and in order to reassure parents that the process is fair, admission appeals should not be managed by the same people who make the initial admission decisions. Most local authorities ensure that the appeals process for the schools for which they are the admission authority is managed by staff who do not work in their Children's Services Department. For some schools which are their own admission authorities, appeals are managed by other bodies, such as their local Diocese. We want to encourage such arrangements both because they improve transparency and separation of roles in the appeals process, and because they reduce administrative burdens on schools.

In many cases local authorities are well placed to coordinate and manage appeals on behalf of schools in their area, as they do for the schools for which they are the admission authority. Alternatively, local religious bodies or independent bodies might be contracted to administer appeals on behalf of groups of schools. School governing bodies would make the decision which body is most appropriate to administer their admission appeals. We are also giving thought to whether appeal panels can or should consider whether admission arrangements are lawful as part of the appeal process, and welcome your views on this.

***See Q9 and Q10 of the Consultation Response Form.***

## 2.5

**Information for parents**

Parents will start with information. To help parents make the best choices about which schools to choose for their children it is essential that they have the best, clearest information possible, at the right time.

We are proposing to make changes to the information parents have access to in order to make an informed choice about which schools to apply for. The details of these proposed changes are set out in the draft “Education (School Information) (England) Regulations 2009”. These draft Regulations set out what information local authorities must make available to parents. Revised guidance on these changes is also provided in Appendix 4 of the draft revised School Admissions Code. The composite prospectus details the admission arrangements for all schools within a local authority which provides information about how an admission authority will allocate places if there are more applications than places. We want all composite and school prospectuses to be published online as well as in hard copy. This will ensure that parents can access this information in a way that best suits them. We are considering prescribing a common date for local authorities to publish their composite prospectus. If a school has had an objection about their admission arrangements referred to the Schools Adjudicator it is possible that this publication date could fall before the Schools Adjudicator has given a ruling. The Schools Adjudicator decides on objections to published admission arrangements to ensure they are fair and consistent with the School Admissions Code. Where an objection has been made and decision not reached we would expect the prospectus to still be published, but for it to detail the admission arrangements that are still being considered.

The composite prospectus should be as clear as possible, giving a full and clear explanation of the admissions process and its different stages. Parents should be presented with a full copy of each school’s admission arrangements, giving clear definitions of terms and phrases used. The prospectus should also include details about how admissions outside of the normal admissions round will be handled, for example, applications received once the admissions process is over, perhaps because a family has just moved in to the area, and how to apply online. The new composite prospectus should also include a copy of the common application form, or details of where to obtain it, and details of how to get a copy of any supplementary information form that schools within the local authority area may need parents to complete. Schools should also provide details about the number of school places they had on offer last year and the number of applications they received. This will help parents in making realistic choices.

***See Q11 and Q12 of the Consultation Response Form.***



## 2.6

### Ensuring fair and lawful admission arrangements – new duty on local authorities to report on admission arrangements in their area

In order to achieve fairness and transparency it is vital that all schools and local authorities comply with the Code and admissions law. In order to achieve this, the Government is proposing in the Education and Skills Bill currently before Parliament, to place a new statutory duty on local authorities to report on the legality, fairness and effectiveness of admission policies in their areas. Local authorities will, from 2009, be under a duty to prepare a report about this for the Schools Adjudicator by 30 June each year.

Local authorities will seek to resolve any unlawful or unfair admission policies but where they cannot they will continue to be under a duty to refer an objection to the Schools Adjudicator who in turn will enforce the law.

The form and content of these reports will be prescribed in new Regulations – ‘The School Admissions (Local Authority Reports) Regulations 2009’ – which are included in this consultation. Chapter 4 of the draft revised School Admissions Code includes guidelines for local authorities on this important new duty. Local authorities will have to report both on how the past year’s admission arrangements have operated and on the lawfulness of admission arrangements determined for the following year. In particular, the reports will cover the extent to which admission arrangements meet the needs of vulnerable children, such as children in care and children with statements of special educational needs or those with behavioural problems. It will also include the number of admission appeals heard and upheld and how many children have been admitted under the *Fair Access Protocol*.

**See Q13 of the Consultation Response Form.**

## 2.7

### A wider role for the Schools Adjudicator

The Schools Adjudicator has an important role in ensuring fair access to schools for all children. He is independent of the Government, local authorities and schools **www.schoolsadjudicator.gov.uk**. At the moment he only has the power to consider certain admission arrangements of a school where a formal objection has been referred to him. The Schools Adjudicator should have a more proactive role in ensuring that admission arrangements comply fully with the law and the School Admissions Code in all schools across the country. Accordingly, changes proposed in the Education and Skills Bill currently before Parliament, will place a new duty on the Schools Adjudicator to consider the legality of admission arrangements referred to him by way of a report from a local authority or by the Secretary of State, and he will also be able to consider arrangements which he thinks may be unlawful and have come to his attention by any other means.

Aligned to these changes, we are consulting on new Regulations – the School Admissions (Admission Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2009. These will require admission authorities to provide information to the Schools Adjudicator, make provision for the publication of his reports, enable admission authorities to amend their arrangements following the Schools Adjudicator’s decision, and make provision about restricting the alteration of admission arrangements following such a decision.

**See Q14, Q15 and Q16 of the Consultation Response Form.**

2.8

## Service families

The Government is about to publish proposals in a Command Paper on how it can improve access to public services for Service personnel and their families so that they are not disadvantaged by being in the Armed Forces. This may include consideration of whether prioritisation in relation to a particular public service is necessary or desirable to address disadvantage. We would like to hear about the experience of service families in the school admissions process, especially in relation to the effects of high levels of mobility of service families.

*See Q17, Q18 and Q19 of the Consultation Response Form.*



# 3.

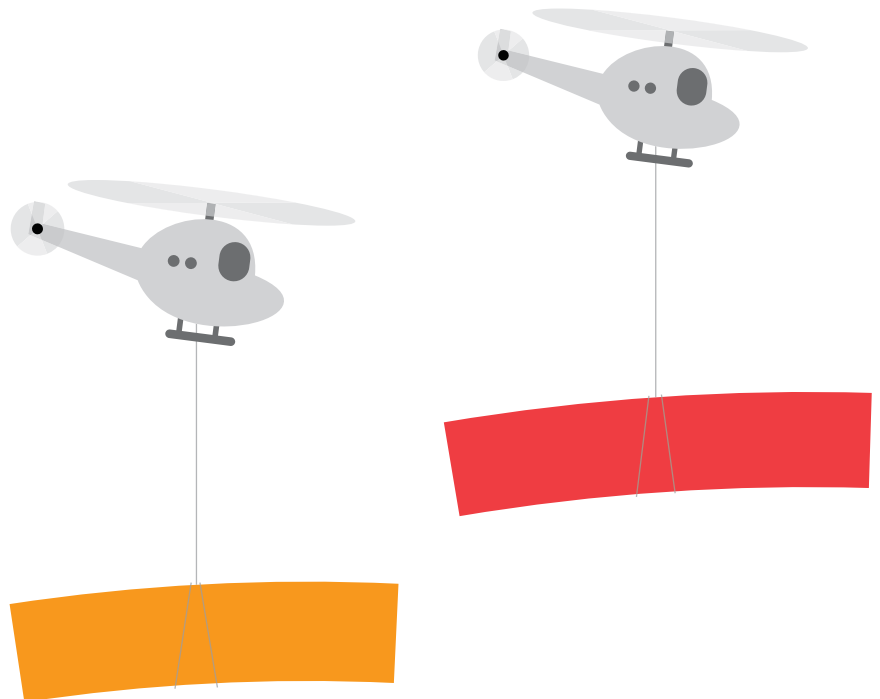
## **Fair access for all children: Improvements to Fair Access Protocols**



For children who are more difficult to find places for (for example, those affected by exclusion or behavioural difficulties) we want to make sure they are placed quickly in a school, or alternative provision, that meets their needs while not adversely affecting the provision of education for other children. The School Admissions Code requires each local authority to have a *Fair Access Protocol*. These cover three key factors: securing education quickly for those without a school place in-year; and ensuring that schools in an area admit their fair share of children with challenging behaviour, and ensuring that children with challenging behaviour are entitled to the appropriate provision.

We have included additional requirements and guidelines for local authorities and admission authorities in Chapter 3 of the draft revised School Admissions Code about what Protocols should say about the speed with which cases will be dealt with. New guidelines are also included in the draft revised School Admissions Code to make it clearer what should be done to assess the options for children who are out of school and hard to place; and what should happen when a local authority and a school do not agree on the course of action being proposed by the local authority.

***See Q20 and Q21 of the Consultation Response Form.***



# 4.

## Other changes

4.1

## Supporting the ethos of the school

The Government encourages schools to develop a distinct ethos in order to create a diverse school system which offers a wide choice of schools for parents to apply for. The current School Admissions Code prohibits admission authorities from giving priority to children according to their parents' willingness to give practical support to the ethos of the school, but we want to clarify what this means in practice and what is permitted when referring to a school's ethos in its admission arrangements.

We are proposing to make clear in the Code that a school may include a clear statement of its ethos in its published admission arrangements (providing in doing so the admission authority complies with the mandatory requirements of the Code and follows guidelines) and ask parents to indicate that they will support that ethos when applying for a place.

In the draft revised School Admissions Code published for consultation with this document we have therefore provided:

- clarification of what is meant by practical support for a school's ethos;
- guidelines for admission authorities in preparing a statement of a school's ethos that might be included in admission arrangements; and
- clarification that schools publishing such a statement can ask parents to accept that ethos when applying for a school place. This will effectively mean that priority can be given to those parents who accept and support the ethos of a school.

In making these changes, we want to strike a balance between making parents aware of a school's ethos and its importance to the school, so they can make informed decisions when deciding which schools to apply for, and ensuring that schools cannot deter parents from applying by asking for or alluding to the requirement of a practical commitment to the school which would involve parents having to give up their time or money.

***See Q22 and Q23 of the Consultation Response Form.***



## 4.2

### School sixth forms

The Government is increasing the age at which young people must stay in education from 16 to 18 by 2015. With this in mind we are changing the law to allow young people to apply for and appeal for a school sixth form place or for a school place other than a school sixth form. A parent will still be able to apply for a place at a school sixth form or appeal on behalf of their child if they wish. We have also added guidelines on these changes. Paragraphs 1.41 and 1.45 of the draft revised School Admissions Code provide guidance on applications made by parents and young people.

Provisions in the Education and Skills Bill currently before Parliament, will enable the Secretary of State to make regulations about the process for school sixth form appeals, and in particular about cases where a parent and a child both appeal separately against the same decision. The draft amending Regulations: 'The draft Education (Admissions Appeals Arrangements) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009' that accompany this consultation document set out that:

- A parent and young person may appeal jointly or separately in respect of the same decision, whether in response to an application made by the parent or young person.
- two appeals lodged by the parent and young person must be heard together.

We have amended the School Admission Appeals Code to reflect these changes set out in the draft Regulations. In addition, paragraphs 2.3 – 2.5 of the draft revised School Admission Appeals Code provide guidance on notifying parents and young people about their right to appeal and paragraph 2.35 details how they should be notified when a decision has been reached by the panel. Paragraph 3.16 outlines the process to be followed when a joint appeal is submitted by the parent and young person.

*See Q24 and Q25 of the Consultation Response Form.*

## 4.3

### New schools

The new schools Regulations – The New School (Admissions) (England) Regulations 2003 – have been superseded by section 89D of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 inserted by section 46 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 and are therefore being revoked. Under the 2006 Act, an indication of a new school's admission arrangements and over-subscription criteria are required to be given in the statutory proposals for the new school, and these will be fixed, for the school's first three years, unless the admission authority varies them to comply with the duty to give priority to looked after children, or because of a major change in circumstances refer any proposed change to the Schools Adjudicator.

*See Q26 of the Consultation Response Form.*

## 4.4

### Published Admission Numbers

The Government wants popular and successful schools to expand where it is appropriate for them to do so, in order that every parent can choose a good school for their child. It should be easier for successful and popular schools to grow to meet parental demand. We are therefore proposing to make it easier for schools to increase their published admission number, and propose to provide a presumption that where a school is successful and popular the change should be agreed. We are also proposing to relax requirements on schools wishing to admit above their published admission number in a particular year.

We are planning to withdraw sections in 'The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations) Regulations 2007' which require proposals to be published for an increase in a published admission number of 27 or more. Statutory

proposals will still be required for the physical expansion of schools. All provisions relating to increasing published admission numbers are now contained in 'The draft School Admissions (Admission Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2009' which accompany this consultation document and in paragraphs 1.20 to 1.28 of the draft revised School Admissions Code.

These changes mean that statutory proposals will no longer be required for schools that wish to increase their published admission number. Any admission authority that wants to amend their published admission number can do so during the consultation and determination of admission arrangements for all schools in the area. Legislation allows for community and voluntary controlled schools (where the admission authority is the local authority) to appeal to the Schools Adjudicator if they do not agree with the admission number set for them by the local authority. The local authority can also appeal to the Adjudicator if it does not agree with a proposal from a foundation or voluntary aided school to increase its published admission number. However, the draft revised School Admissions Code now requires local authorities and the Schools Adjudicator to have regard to the presumption that proposals to expand successful and popular schools should be accepted.

If an admission authority wants to increase the published admission number of a school after admission arrangements have been determined they will still be able to do this by referring a variation to the Schools Adjudicator in the way described in paragraphs 4.26 to 4.30 of the draft revised School Admissions Code.

Finally, we also propose to relax the requirement that schools should not admit children above their published admission number unless 'exceptional circumstances' apply. This should allow popular and successful schools to expand more easily and avoid the situation where cases go to appeal even when schools are content to accept children above their published admission number. However, we propose that if an admission authority allows a school to admit 27 or more children (in total)

above their published admission number over three consecutive years, they should consider determining a higher published admission number at the next available opportunity.

***See Q27 and Q28 of the Consultation Response Form.***

## 4.5

### School charging

The Government want to make it absolutely clear that schools cannot ask for voluntary financial contributions as part of the admissions process. Reference to such a contribution, which is often linked to school security, maintenance, and religious teaching, could prevent some parents from expressing a preference for the school.

We welcome your views on strengthened wording in the draft revised School Admissions Code that admission authorities must not ask for voluntary contributions as part of the admissions process, or make any reference to them in their admission arrangements (which includes in supplementary forms). This will not prevent schools referring to voluntary contributions to school funds in their prospectus. We plan to take the next opportunity to amend primary legislation to make clear that schools cannot ask for voluntary contributions as part of the admissions process, and to treat refundable deposits as a charge, and therefore, unlawful activity.

***See Q29 of the Consultation Response Form.***

## 4.6

### **Banding arrangements**

Banding is an increasingly popular method of achieve an intake that reflects the range of abilities of the children applying to a particular school or group of schools, or of children in the local authority or country. It is not a way to select children by high academic ability or aptitude for a particular subject. Banding is an oversubscription criterion that can only be used when there are ore applications than places available; it cannot be used to keep places open if, for example, some bands are oversubscribed and some are not.

Banding is permitted by Section 101 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 as amended by Section 54 of the Education and Skills Act 2006. Admission authorities may now adopt admission arrangements that band applications to produce an intake that is representative of any one of:

- a) The full range of ability of applicants for the school (or group of schools banded jointly);
- b) The range of ability of children in the local area; or
- c) The national ability range.

***See Q30 of the  
Consultation Response Form.***

## 4.7

### **General comments**

There is also opportunity to provide general comments on the draft revised School Admissions Code, the draft revised School Admission Appeals Code, the draft Regulations, and how the proposals impact on children from all backgrounds.

***See Q31, Q32 and Q33 of the  
Consultation Response Form.***

# 5.

## How to respond

Consultation responses can be made online at:  
**[www.dcsf.gov.uk/consultations](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/consultations);**

or you can return your response form to:  
**[review.admissions@dcsf.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:review.admissions@dcsf.gsi.gov.uk);**

or you can send your hard copy to:

Fair Access Division  
Department for Schools, Children and Families  
3 FL-FA  
Sanctuary Buildings  
Great Smith Street  
Westminster  
London  
SW1P 3BT



# 6.

## Additional copies

Hard copies of the **consultation document** can be obtained from the Department for Children, Schools and Families' publications distributor Prolog, quoting the publication title **School Admissions Consultation 2008 – Summary and Questionnaire** and the reference number 00449-2008BKT-EN.

Hard copies of the **draft revised School Admissions Code** can be obtained from Prolog, quoting the reference number 00450-2008DOM-EN.

Hard copies of the **draft revised School Admission Appeals Code** can be obtained from Prolog, quoting the reference number 00451-2008DOM-EN.

Hard copies of the **draft Regulations** can be obtained from Prolog, quoting the reference number 00452-2008DOM-EN.

Email: **[dcsf@prolog.uk.com](mailto:dcsf@prolog.uk.com)**

Tel: 0845 6022260

Fax: 0845 6033360

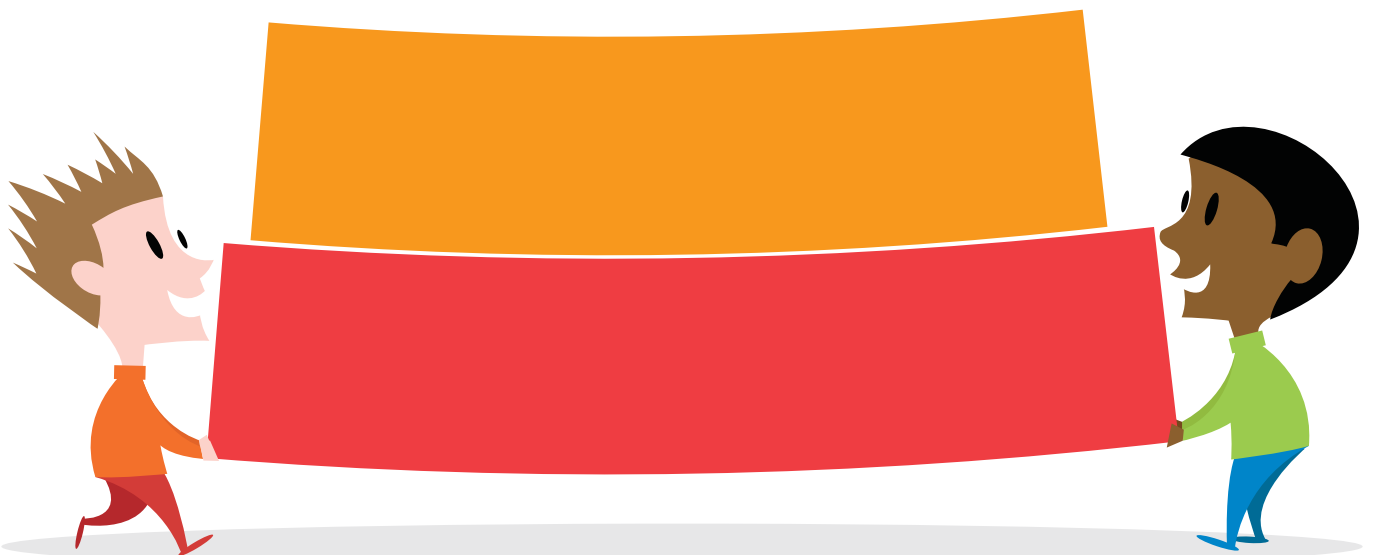
Address: DCSF Publications  
PO Box 5050  
Sherwood Park  
Annesley  
Nottingham  
NG15 0DJ



# 7.

## Plans for making results public

The outcome of the consultation will be published on the DCSF website in early 2009.



# 8.

## Summary of changes to the Draft Revised School Admissions Code

Section	Paragraph number	
	Changes	Minor changes
Introduction		
The Statutory Basis for the School Admissions Code	3 and 12	4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 14
Chapter 1		
Co-ordinated admission schemes	1.16, 1.19, 1.22 -1.26	1.8, 1.17, 1.18 1.20, 1.21
Consultation	1.30, 1.31, 1.33, 1.40, 1.44	1.38, 1.39, 1.43
Applications for Year 12 entry and transfer from Year 11	1.45	
Admission to new schools		1.49
Entry on school roll	1.52	
Withdrawing offers of places		1.53, 1.54
Interviews		1.55
Home-school agreements		1.58
Children from Overseas		1.61
Ensuring equity and fair access	1.78	1.76
Practices and policies that may undermine fair admission arrangements	1.79	
Applications and application forms – Prohibition of supplementary forms	1.80, 1.81(a) and (b)	1.81 (c) and 1.82
Contributions to school funds and contributions to participate in school trips	1.94 and 1.95	
School transport		1.100
Admission forums		1.105

Section	Paragraph number	
	Changes	Minor changes
Chapter 2		
Financial contributions to the school	2.58	
Children with statements of special educational needs		2.7
Children in care		2.8 and 2.9
Achieving good practice in oversubscription criteria	2.10	
Prohibition of unfair oversubscription criteria	2.14	
Guidelines on setting fair oversubscription criteria	2.19	
Social and medical need	2.28	
Supporting the ethos of the school	2.30 and 2.31	
Distance between home and school and ease of access by public transport	2.36	
Additional guidelines for faith schools		2.47-2.49 and 2.54
Additional guidelines for boarding schools		2.59
Additional guidelines for primary schools		2.60 and 2.62
Additional guidelines for secondary schools	2.70	2.75
Banding	2.87 and 2.88	2.83, 2.84, 2.92, 2.95
Chapter 3		
Applications for places outside the normal admissions round	3.3	3.2
Power to direct admission of children in care		3.7
Children who have been permanently excluded twice		3.10
Children with challenging behaviour	3.12 and 3.13	3.11, 3.13
Fair Access Protocols	3.14, 3.16 – 3.24	3.15

Section	Paragraph number	
	Changes	Minor changes
LA power to direct	3.19	
Admission of children of UK Service personnel and other Crown servants (including Diplomats) outside the normal admissions round		3.25
Waiting lists	3.29	3.30 and 3.31

#### Chapter 4

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Admission authorities		4.3
Local authorities	4.4 – 4.10	
Admission forums	4.14	4.13
Objections by parents		4.15 and 4.16
The Schools Adjudicator	4.19 – 4.21 and 4.23	4.18, 4.22, 4.24, 4.24
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