



<b>THE WHITE ROSE FEDERATION</b>
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<b>ADMISSIONS POLICY</b>
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<b>Document Status</b>
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<b>Date of adoption by the Governing Body</b>	<b>Date of next review</b>
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Autumn 2023	Autumn 2024
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<b>Responsible officer</b>		
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J. Marwood		
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<b>Signed:</b>
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<b>Headteacher</b>	<b>S. MacDonald</b>	<b>Co-Chair of Governors</b>	<b>A. Edwards &amp; A. Burr</b>
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<b>Links to Other Policies</b>
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# ADMISSIONS POLICY FOR COMMUNITY AND VOLUNTARY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 2023/24

## Starting Primary School

For admissions in the normal year of entry, the local authority is the admission authority for all community and voluntary controlled schools in North Yorkshire and makes decisions about the allocation of places for these schools.

Headteachers cannot offer your child a place or guarantee that a place at their school will be available.

## In-year transfers

For admissions outside the normal year of entry, all maintained schools, and academies - including schools designated with a religious character - that have places available must offer a place to every child who has applied for one, without condition or the use of any oversubscription criteria, unless admitting the child would prejudice the efficient provision of education or use of resources. This does not apply to designated grammar schools.

Where an admission authority is dealing with multiple in-year admissions and does not have sufficient places for every child who has applied for one, they must allocate places based on the oversubscription criteria in their determined admission arrangements.

## Oversubscription Criteria

All governing bodies are required by section 324 of the Education Act 1996 or the Children's and Families Act 2014 to admit to the school a child with an Educational Health and Care Plan (EHCP) which names the school. This is not an oversubscription criterion and relates only to children who have undergone statutory assessment and for whom an Educational Health and Care Plan has been issued.

## Priority Groups

Where possible, the Local Authority will allocate your child a place at a school you have listed on your application form. However, if any of the schools you have applied for are oversubscribed - meaning that there are more applicants than there are places available - the oversubscription criteria will be applied.

The admission authority will consider all preferences - first, second, third, fourth and fifth - that a particular school receives equally. Children in a higher priority group will be offered a place ahead of children in a lower priority group. Where more than one preference can be met, the local authority will offer the highest ranked preference.

This table shows the priority groups for community and voluntary controlled primary and secondary schools in North Yorkshire.

<b>ORDER OF PRIORITY:</b>	<b>Notes:</b>
<b>Priority Group 1</b> <b>Looked after children and all previously looked after children for whom the school has been expressed as a preference.</b>	This applies to all looked-after children, including those who are in the care of another local authority or being provided with accommodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social

<p><b>Children who appear to the admissions authority to have been in state care outside of England and cease to be in state care as a result of being adopted.</b></p>	<p>services function at the time of making an application.</p> <p>Previously looked after children are children who were looked after, but ceased to be so because they were adopted or became subject to a child arrangement order or special guardianship order. In the case of previously looked after children, a copy of the relevant documentation will be required in support of the application. This includes children who were adopted under the Adoption Act 1976 and children who were adopted under the Adopted &amp; Children's Act 2002. Child Arrangements Orders replace residence orders and any residence order in force prior to 22 April 2014 is deemed to be a Child Arrangements Order.</p> <p>A child is regarded as being in state care outside of England if they were accommodated by a public authority, a religious organisation or any another provider of care whose sole purpose is to benefit society.</p>
<p><b>Priority Group 2</b></p> <p><b>Children the authority considers have special social or medical reasons for admission.</b></p>	<p>We will only consider applications on social or medical grounds if they are supported by a professional recommendation from a doctor, social worker, or other appropriate professional. The supporting evidence should set out the particular social or medical reasons why the school in question is the only school and the difficulties that would be caused if the child had to attend another school. Panels of professionally qualified people will consider all applications made under priority group 2. Find more information in our <a href="#">application form guidance</a>.</p>
<p><b>Priority Group 3</b></p> <p><b>Children living within the catchment area of the school.</b></p>	<p>If there are not enough places for all the children in this priority group, we will give first priority to children with a sibling at the preferred school at the time of admission and then to children living nearest the school.</p> <p>In all cases, "sibling" refers to brother or sister, half-brother or half-sister, stepbrother or stepsister, or the child of a parent or carer's partner, where the child for the school places</p>

	sought is living at the same family unit and at the same address as the "sibling".
<p>Priority Group 4</p> <p><b>Children of staff at the school.</b></p>	<p>Priority in this oversubscription criteria is given in either or both of the following circumstances:</p> <p>a) Where a member of staff has been employed at the school for more than two years at the time when the admission to the school is made,</p> <p>and/or</p> <p>b) the member of staff has been recruited to fill a demonstrable skill shortage.</p>
<p>Priority Group 5</p> <p><b>Children living outside the normal area of the school.</b></p>	<p>If there are not enough places for all the children in this priority group, we will give first priority to children with a sibling at the preferred school at the time of admission and then to children living nearest the school.</p> <p>In all cases, "sibling" refers to brother or sister, half-brother or half-sister, stepbrother or stepsister, or the child of a parent / carer's partner, where the child for the school places sought is living at the same family unit and at the same address as the "sibling".</p>

#### Tie break

If there are not enough places for all the children in one of these priority groups, we will give priority first to those with a sibling at the school at the time of admission and then to those living nearest the school. In all cases sibling refers to brother or sister, half brother or sister, adopted brother or sister, step-brother or sister, or the child of the parent/carer's partner where the child for whom the school place is sought is living in the same family unit at the same address as that sibling.

If within a priority group there are not enough places for all those with a sibling at the school at the time of admission, we will give priority to those children with a sibling living nearest the school.

All distance measurements are based on the nearest route recognised by our electronic mapping system from a child's home address to school. The measurement is made from a fixed point within the dwelling, as identified by Ordnance Survey, to the nearest school entrance using footpaths and roads. The routes measured to determine the allocation of school places will be those recognised by the electronic mapping system used by the admissions team, and no other mapping system.

If the distance tie-break is not sufficient to distinguish between applicants in a particular priority group, a random allocation will be used.

### Random allocation procedure

Random allocations are necessary where:

There is more than one applicant ranked equally according to the published admission rules and there are insufficient places available to allocate all of the equally ranked applicants.

This occurs where applicants are equidistant from a school because the usual method of measuring distance to the school results in two unrelated applicants having the same distance measurement.

Each random allocation event only holds for the allocation of the currently available school place. On any waiting list the remaining applicants remain equally ranked and any further place is offered as the result of a further random exercise. In making a random allocation it is important that there is scrutiny from a person who is not involved in the allocation process.

This entire process is to be carried out in sight of, and under the scrutiny of, the independent scrutineer.

1. The admissions officer allocates each pupil to be included in the draw a number, and records it on the 'random allocation cross reference sheet'. This is placed in a sealed envelope.
2. The admissions officer prepares as many equal sized pieces of white paper as are necessary, which are numbered consecutively.
3. The admissions officer folds each numbered sheet and seals them in identical envelopes, that is, envelopes with no visibly identifiable differences.
4. The admissions officer shuffles the envelopes and hands them to the person who makes the draw, who shuffles the envelopes again, picks one envelope and opens it.
5. The admissions officer records the first number drawn on the 'random allocation record sheet'.
6. If more than one place can be offered they continue to draw envelopes and record numbers until all of the available places are allocated.
7. The admissions officer then opens the previously sealed envelope containing the 'random allocation cross reference sheet' and records the numbers drawn on the 'random allocation cross reference sheet', marking clearly which child(ren) has(have) been allocated a place and which have not.
8. Once the process has been completed, the admissions officer, independent scrutineer and person who makes the draw should sign and date both the 'random allocation record sheet' and the 'random allocation cross reference sheet' in order to certify that the procedure has been carried out correctly.

### Definition of roles

- Independent scrutineer - this is a person who ensures the process is carried out in a correct and transparent way - the independent scrutineer must be independent of the school for which the allocation is to be made and also must be independent of the council's admissions and transport team

- Admissions officer - this is an officer from the council's admissions and transport team who is responsible for carrying out the administration of the random allocation procedure and recording the results, under the scrutiny of the independent scrutineer
- Person who makes the draw - this must be a person independent of the school for which the allocation is to be made and must be a person who is not part of the council's admissions and transport team

We may be able to meet your preference for a place at a school that does not serve the local area you live in. In this case, you will normally be responsible for travel arrangements and the costs of your child's travel to and from school.

### Local arrangements

**Selby area** - Brayton Academy and Selby High School – For the purposes of admissions for priority group 4 children a distinction is drawn between those who live in Selby rural area and Selby town area. Each school, Brayton Academy and Selby High, has its own designated rural area and the two schools are jointly the normal schools for the Selby town area. Places will be offered, within priority group 4, to children from the individual rural area associated with each school before those in the town area, using the tie break elements of the Admissions policy for community and voluntary controlled schools for the school year 2022/23 where necessary.

### Deferred applications for infants

Admission authorities must provide for the admission of all children in the September following their fourth birthday.

Parents offered a place in reception for their child have a right to defer the date their child is admitted, or to take the place up part-time, until the child reaches compulsory school age. Places cannot be deferred beyond the beginning of the final term of the school year for which the offer was made.

Children reach compulsory school age on the prescribed day following their 5th birthday (or on their fifth birthday if it falls on a prescribed day). The prescribed days are 31 August, 31 December and 31 March.

### Summer born children

Children born in the summer term are not required to start school until a full year after the point at which they could first have been admitted – the point at which other children in their age range are beginning year 1. As noted above, school admission authorities are required to provide for the admission of all children in the September following their fourth birthday, but flexibilities exist for children whose parents do not feel they are ready to begin school at this point.

If you feel that your summer born child is not ready to start school in the September following his/her fourth birthday, you should still submit your application for your child's normal age group at the usual time and at the same time submit a request for admission out of the normal age group directly to the local authority. You will be advised of the outcome of your request for delayed entry prior to the primary national offer date of 19 April 2022.

The DfE has issued non-statutory guidance, "Advice on the Admission of summer born children", which can be accessed via the [summer born children school admissions page](#) on the GOV website.

The DfE guidance states that:

- 'It is reasonable for admission authorities to expect parents to provide them with information in support of their request – since without it they are unlikely to be able to make a decision on the basis of the circumstances of the case. This should demonstrate why it would be in the child's interests to be admitted to reception rather than year one.
- In some cases parents may have professional evidence that it would be appropriate for them to submit, for example, when a child receives support from a speech and language therapist. However, there should be no expectation that parents will obtain professional evidence that they do not already have. Admission authorities must still consider requests that are not accompanied by professional evidence. In such cases the supporting information might simply be the parent's statement as to why they have made their request.'

If your request is agreed, your application for the normal age group may be withdrawn before a place is offered. If your request is refused, you must decide whether to accept the offer of a place for the normal age group, or to refuse it and make an in-year application for admission to year one for the September following your child's fifth birthday.

Where your request is agreed, you must make a new application as part of the main admissions round the following year.

#### Admission of children outside their normal age group

The School Admission Code states that 'Parents may seek a place for their child outside of their normal age group, for example, if the child is gifted and talented or has experienced problems such as ill health. In addition, the parents of a summer born child may choose not to send that child to school until the September following their fifth birthday and may request that they are admitted out of their normal age group – to reception rather than year 1.'

When such a request is made, the local authority will make a decision on the basis of the circumstances of the case and in the best interests of the child concerned, taking into account the views of the headteacher and any supporting evidence provided by the parent. This will include taking account of 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 previously been educated out 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 local authority will notify parents in writing of the outcome of their request setting out the reasons for their decision. Parents have a statutory right to appeal against the refusal of a place at a school for which they have applied. This right does not apply if they are offered a place at the school but it is not in their preferred age group.

## Nursery Admissions Policy for The White Rose Federation

All governing bodies are required to admit to the school a child with a statement of special needs that names the school. This is not an oversubscription criterion. This relates only to children who have undergone statutory assessment and for whom a final statement of special educational needs (SEN) or Education Health & Care Plan (EHP) has been issued.

Where the number of applications exceeds the number of places the Governing Body will use the following oversubscription criteria to prioritise applications. **As Nursery Admissions are considered on a termly basis based on pupil's eligibility for a funded nursery place by date of birth, the priorities listed below are considered on a termly basis for new applications to nursery.**

<b>ORDER OF PRIORITY:</b>	<i>Notes</i>
<p><b>First priority</b></p> <p>Looked after children and all previously looked after children for whom the school has been expressed as a preference. Previously looked after children are children who were looked after, but ceased to be so because they were adopted<sup>1</sup> or became subject to a child arrangement order<sup>2</sup> or special guardianship order.</p>	<p><i>This applies to all looked-after children, including those who are in the care of another local authority or being provided with accommodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services function at the time of making an application.</i></p> <p><i>In the case of previously looked after children, a copy of the relevant documentation will be required in support of the application. <sup>1</sup>This includes children who were adopted under the Adoption Act 1976 and Children who were adopted under the Adopted &amp; Children's Act 2002. <sup>2</sup>Child Arrangement Orders replace residence orders and any residence order in force prior to 22 April 2014 is deemed to be a Child Arrangement Order.</i></p>
<p><b>Second priority:</b></p> <p>Children who appear to the Admissions Authority to have been in state care outside of England and cease to be in state care as a result of being adopted.</p>	<p>A child is regarded as having being in state care outside of England if they were accommodated by a public authority, a religious organisation or any other provider of care whose sole purpose is to benefit society.</p>
<p><b>Third priority</b></p> <p>Children who are recommended by the Director of Children and Young Peoples Service, including children in the care of a local authority, or by the appropriate designated medical officer.</p>	<p><i>Note: we will only consider applications in this category if they are supported by a recommendation from a doctor, social worker or other appropriate professional which sets out the particular reason(s) why the school in question is the most suitable school and the difficulties that would be caused if the child had to attend another school.</i></p>



<p><b>Fourth priority</b></p> <p>Children from homes with poor housing conditions or overcrowding, or from a background which could affect the child's normal educational development.</p>	<p><i>Note: this should be supported by the recommendation of a doctor, social worker or other appropriate professional.</i></p>
<p><b>Fifth priority</b></p> <p>Children within the normal area of the school, giving priority to the oldest children first.</p>	
<p><b>Sixth Priority</b></p> <p>Children from outside the school's normal area, giving priority to those whose home is nearest to school first</p>	