

EALING COMMUNITY SCHOOL ADMISSIONS ARRANGEMENTS 2020–21

CONTENTS:

- 1. Published Admission Number (PAN) for Ealing community high, primary, infant and junior schools 2020-21.**
- 2. Admissions Arrangements 2020-21 for Ealing community primary, infant and junior schools.**
- 3. Admissions Arrangements 2020-21 for Ealing community high schools.**

Admissions Arrangements for Ealing Community Primary, Infant and Junior schools 2020-21

The Admission criteria for nursery schools are the same as that for community primary schools.

IMPORTANT: Please note that admission to a nursery class does not guarantee admission to the main school on the nursery site.

Places in the normal (main) round are allocated according to the Pan London Coordinated Admissions Scheme for admission to reception / junior school. In-Year places are allocated according to the In-year coordinated scheme.

If there are fewer applicants than there are places available at the school everyone who applies will be offered a place.

Children who have an Education, Health and Care Plan which names the school will be allocated a place at the school.

If there are more applicants than there are places available after the admission of students with an Education, Health and Care Plan naming the school, the following criteria will be applied to determine who will be offered a place:

- 1. Children who are looked after or were previously looked after** Looked after children and children who were previously looked after but immediately after being looked after became subject to adoption, a child arrangements order, or special guardianship order. (See below for definitions of children who are looked after or were previously looked after).
- 2. Children who appear to have been in state care outside of England** Children who appear to the Local Authority to have been in state care outside of England and ceased to be in state care as a result of being adopted (See below for definition of state care outside of England)
- 3. Siblings** Children with a brother or sister who will be attending the main school (not the nursery class) at the time of admission. Children with a brother or sister who will be attending the main school (not the nursery class) on the same site (this refers only to Berrymede Infant and Junior schools) at the time of admission (see below for definition of sibling).
- 4. Distance from home to school** Other Children, with priority given to those living closest to the school. (See below for definition of distance).

Tie-breaker

If more applications are received in any one criterion than there are places available the tiebreaker of distance will be used to determine priority. In cases where applicants live equidistant from the preferred school the place(s) will be allocated using random allocation.

Children of multiple births

The local authority does not give priority under its admission criteria for twins, triplets or other children from multiple births, however, the Local Authority will admit twins and children from multiple births when one of the siblings is the thirtieth child admitted.

Children of newly appointed staff

After the published offer date, where there is a demonstrable skills shortage for a vacant post (independent evidence is required), the local authority will place the children of a new appointee for the post in question, at the top of the waiting list for places at the school.

Children of UK Service Personnel (UK Armed Forces) and Crown Servants Families of service personnel with a confirmed posting to the area, or crown servants returning from overseas to live in the local authority are allocated a place in advance of the family arriving in the area provided that the application is accompanied by an official letter that declares a relocation date to the area and/or a unit postal address or quartering area address.

Deferred entry

Parents are entitled to a full-time school place in the September following their child's fourth birthday, however parents do not have to ensure their child receives full time education until the start of the term following their fifth birthday.

Parents can defer the date their child is admitted to the school until later in the school year but not beyond the point at which they reach compulsory school age (the term after the child turns five) and not beyond the beginning of the final term of the school year.

Where the parents wish, children may attend part-time until later in the school year but not beyond the point at which they reach compulsory school age.

Parents wishing to defer entry need to apply by the closing date and when an offer is made inform the school that they want to defer entry or only attend part-time.

Delayed entry

Parents of a summer born child (born between 01 April and 31 August) 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.

An application and written request must be made to the Head of Admissions by the closing date 15 January, providing all of the reasons for the request with any supporting documentation that the parent wants taken into consideration.

The local authority must make decisions on the basis of the circumstances of each case and in the best interests of the child concerned. 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. They must also take into account the views of the head teacher of the school concerned.

If the parents case for delayed admission into reception is agreed the application for entry to reception in 2020 will be withdrawn. A new application must be made the following year for entry to reception in 2021 and would be considered along with all the other applicants for admission in that year. There would be no guarantee that a place would be offered in the preferred school.

If the parents request for delayed admission into reception is refused, the application for admission to reception to the child's normal age group will proceed. After the offer of a place has been made the parent could then inform the school that they want to defer entry as outlined above.

Admission of children outside their normal age group

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.

A written request must be made to the Head of Admissions at the time of application providing all of the reasons for the request with supporting evidence i.e. school reports, medical reports, professional recommendations or any other documents to be taken into consideration.

The local authority must make decisions on the basis of the circumstances of each case and in the best interests of the child concerned. 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. They must also take into account the views of the head teacher of the school concerned.

If the local authority agrees to a parent's request for their child to be admitted out of their normal age group the application will be considered alongside all other applications in the requested year group. There would be no guarantee that a place would be offered in the preferred school.

Parents who are refused a place at a school for which they have applied have the right of appeal to an independent admission appeal panel. They do not have a right of appeal if they have been offered a place and it is not in the year group they would like. However, if the parents are dissatisfied with the outcome of the request for delayed entry into reception or admission outside of their child's normal age group they would have the right to complain against the decision through the Council's complaints procedure for decisions made by council officers.

Waiting Lists

Children will automatically be placed on the waiting list for higher preferences than the school offered, lower preferences are automatically withdrawn.

When vacancies arise, places will be allocated according to the oversubscription criteria. Vacancies will be offered to the pupil with the highest priority on the waiting list. The position

of a pupil on the waiting list changes frequently and can move down as well as up if other pupils having higher priority have their names added to the waiting list. Length of time on a waiting list does not give any priority.

The community schools in Ealing will hold waiting lists for all year groups for one term, after which the waiting list will cease. If parents wish for their child to continue on the waiting list they will need to advise the admissions team before the start of the following term.

Definitions

Children who are looked after or were previously looked after - 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). 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 arrangements order or special guardianship order immediately following having been looked after. Adopted children are those who were adopted under the Adoption Act 1976 (see section 12 adoption orders) and children who were adopted under the Adoption and Children's Act 2002 (see section 46 adoption orders). Child arrangements orders are defined in s.8 of the Children Act 1989, as amended by s.12 of the Children and Families Act 2014. 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. A special guardianship order is defined by s. 14A of the Children Act 1989 as an order appointing one or more individuals to be a child's special guardian (or special guardians).

Children who appear to have been in state care outside of England - A child is regarded as having been in state care in a place 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.

Sibling - The words brother and sister refer to all blood, half, foster, step and adoptive brothers and sisters (not cousins) who live at the same home and in the same family unit as the child on a permanent basis or for the majority of time in any calendar year. A sibling relationship does not apply when the older child(ren) will leave before the younger one starts.

Distance - The distance from home to school is measured by straight-line, from a point in the property to a point in the school determined by the grid references for the centre of the school's postcode. The measuring system is an integral part of the admission software produced by Synergy. It uses Ordnance Survey maps and the LLPG (Local Land Property Gazetteer) and is accurate to 2 metres.

Home address - This must be the permanent home address where both parent and child are living on the closing date of 15 January for admission in the normal round or on the date at which an in-year offer is made. Temporary addresses used solely or mainly to obtain a place at a school (whilst still owning a property elsewhere) are not regarded as the permanent home address and will not be accepted. If a place is obtained by that means, the

place will be withdrawn. Ealing council will check internal council databases in order to verify the address. Where it is not possible to verify an address or if there has been a recent change of address proof will be required.

Where the parents have shared responsibility and the child is residing with one parent for the majority of the time or on a permanent basis, the address of this parent will be used for the purposes of the application.

Where parents have shared responsibility and the child lives with each parent for half of the calendar year, the parents must come to an agreement as to whose address will be used for the application. This address will be used to process the child's application and can only be changed after the beginning of the academic year unless the address of the chosen parent changes during the admissions process. Proof of residency may be required.

In all other cases of personal or family arrangements the address of the parent(s) will be taken as the main residence unless there is irrefutable evidence that the child lives elsewhere either full-time or for most of the year with an adult under arrangements which have been endorsed by a court.

Ealing Council takes very seriously any attempt to obtain a school place by deception. If a school place is obtained using a false or misleading address prior to a child starting at the school this place will be withdrawn. Serious consideration is also given to withdrawing the offer, even after the child has started school. In deciding whether to withdraw the place, the length of time that the child has been at the school will be taken into account.

Admissions Arrangements for Ealing Community High Schools 2020-21

Places in the normal (main) round are allocated according to the Pan London Coordinated Admissions Scheme for admission to Year 7. In-Year places are allocated according to the In-year coordinated scheme.

If there are fewer applicants than there are places available at the school everyone who applies will be offered a place.

Children who have an Education, Health and Care Plan which names the school will be allocated a place at the school.

If there are more applicants than there are places available after the admission of students with an Education, Health and Care Plan naming the school, the following criteria will be applied to determine who will be offered a place:

- 1. Children who are looked after or were previously looked after** Looked after children and children who were previously looked after but immediately after being looked after became subject to adoption, a child arrangements order, or special guardianship order. (See below for definitions of children who are looked after or were previously looked after).

- 2. Children who appear to have been in state care outside of England**
Children who appear to the Local Authority to have been in state care outside of England and ceased to be in state care as a result of being adopted (See below for definition of state care outside of England)
- 3. Siblings** Children with a brother or sister who will be attending the main school at the time of admission. A sibling connection does not apply for children whose older sibling will/may be attending the 6th form in years 12 & 13. (see below for definition of sibling).
- 4. Distance from home to school** Other Children, with priority given to those living closest to the school. (See below for definition of distance).

Tie-breaker

If more applications are received in any one criterion than there are places available the tiebreaker of distance will be used to determine priority. In cases where applicants live equidistant from the preferred school the place(s) will be allocated using random allocation.

Children of multiple births

The local authority does not give priority under its admission criteria for twins, triplets or other children from multiple births, however, the local authority will admit twins and children from multiple births when one of the siblings is the thirtieth child admitted.

Children of newly appointed staff

After the published offer date, where there is a demonstrable skills shortage for a vacant post (independent evidence is required), the admission authority will place the children of a new appointee for the post in question, at the top of the waiting list for places at the school.

Children of UK Service Personnel (UK Armed Forces) and Crown Servants Families of service personnel with a confirmed posting to the area, or crown servants returning from overseas to live in the local authority are allocated a place in advance of the family arriving in the area provided that the application is accompanied by an official letter that declares a relocation date to the area and/or a unit postal address or quartering area address.

Admission of children outside their normal age group

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.

A written request must be made to the Head of Admissions at the time of application providing all of the reasons for the request with supporting evidence i.e. school reports, medical reports, professional recommendations or any other documents to be taken into consideration.

The local authority must make decisions on the basis of the circumstances of each case and in the best interests of the child concerned. 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. They must also take into account the views of the head teacher of the school concerned.

If the local authority agrees to a parent's request for their child to be admitted out of their normal age group the application will be considered alongside all other applications in the requested year group. There would be no guarantee that a place would be offered in the preferred school.

Parents who are refused a place at a school for which they have applied have the right of appeal to an independent admission appeal panel. They do not have a right of appeal if they have been offered a place and it is not in the year group they would like. However, if the parents are dissatisfied with the outcome of the request for delayed entry into reception they would have the right to complain against the decision through the council's complaints procedure for decisions made by council officers.

Waiting Lists

Children will automatically be placed on the waiting list for higher preferences than the school offered, lower preferences are automatically withdrawn.

When vacancies arise, places will be allocated according to the oversubscription criteria. Vacancies will be offered to the pupil with the highest priority on the waiting list. The position of a pupil on the waiting list changes frequently and can move down as well as up if other pupils having higher priority have their names added to the waiting list. Length of time on a waiting list does not give any priority.

The community schools in Ealing will hold waiting lists for all year groups for one term, after which the waiting list will cease. If parents wish for their child to continue on the waiting list they will need to advise the admissions team before the start of the following term.

Definitions

Children who are looked after or were previously looked after - 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). 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 arrangements order or special guardianship order immediately following having been looked after. Adopted children are those who were adopted under the Adoption Act 1976 (see section 12 adoption orders) and children who were adopted under the Adoption and Children's Act 2002 (see section 46 adoption orders). Child arrangements orders are defined in s.8 of the Children Act 1989, as amended by s.12 of the Children and Families Act 2014. 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. A special

guardianship order is defined by s. 14A of the Children Act 1989 as an order appointing one or more individuals to be a child's special guardian (or special guardians).

Children who appear to have been in state care outside of England - A child is regarded as having been in state care in a place 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.

Sibling - The words brother and sister refer to all blood, half, foster, step and adoptive brothers and sisters (not cousins) who live at the same home and in the same family unit as the child on a permanent basis or for the majority of time in any calendar year.

Distance - The distance from home to school is measured by straight-line, from a point in the property to a point in the school determined by the grid references for the centre of the school's postcode. The measuring system is an integral part of the admission software produced by Synergy. It uses Ordnance Survey maps and the LLPG (Local Land Property Gazetteer) and is accurate to 2 metres.

Home address - This must be the permanent home address where both parent and child are living on the closing date of 15 January for admission in the normal round or on the date at which an in-year offer is made. Temporary addresses used solely or mainly to obtain a place at a school (whilst still owning a property elsewhere) are not regarded as the permanent home address and will not be accepted. If a place is obtained by that means, the place will be withdrawn. Ealing council will check internal council databases in order to verify the address. Where it is not possible to verify an address or if there has been a recent change of address proof will be required.

Where the parents have shared responsibility and the child is residing with one parent for the majority of the time or on a permanent basis, the address of this parent will be used for the purposes of the application.

Where parents have shared responsibility and the child lives with each parent for half of the calendar year, the parents must come to an agreement as to whose address will be used for the application. This address will be used to process the child's application and can only be changed after the beginning of the academic year unless the address of the chosen parent changes during the admissions process. Proof of residency may be required.

In all other cases of personal or family arrangements the address of the parent(s) will be taken as the main residence unless there is irrefutable evidence that the child lives elsewhere either full-time or for most of the year with an adult under arrangements which have been endorsed by a court.

Ealing Council takes very seriously any attempt to obtain a school place by deception. If a school place is obtained using a false or misleading address prior to a child starting at the school this place will be withdrawn. Serious consideration is also given to withdrawing the offer, even after the child has started school. In deciding

whether to withdraw the place, the length of time that the child has been at the school will be taken into account.