

# **Stockton-On-Tees Borough Council**

## **Fair Access Protocol**

Approved September 2014  
Revised July 2017

## Purpose of Protocol

The purpose of the Fair Access Protocol (the Protocol) is to ensure that – outside the normal admissions round - unplaced children, especially the most vulnerable, are found and offered a place quickly, so that the amount of time any child is out of school is kept to the absolute minimum.

The Protocol reflects the Department for Education (DfE) Guidance *Fair Access Protocols: Principles and Processes* (issued November 2012 and reviewed again in February 2014). The Protocol sets out some principles to clarify the expectations on all parties to ensure it can operate effectively. It is aimed at both admission authorities and schools and adheres fully to the School Admissions Code 2014 in particular paragraphs 3.9 to 3.23 that **requires** the Local Authority (LA) and **all** admission authorities within its administrative boundaries to adhere to a Fair Access Protocol (the Protocol).

See **Appendix 1**.

The process is usually triggered when a parent of an eligible child or young person has not secured a school place through in-year admission procedures, or where a child has been permanently excluded.

The Protocol sets out the expectations on the LA and **all** schools to work together to swiftly to identify a school place for those children where there is difficulty in finding one.

This updated version of the Protocol, developed in partnership with Heads and Principals to ensure that outside the normal admissions rounds, unplaced children and young people, especially the most vulnerable, are offered a place at a suitable local school as quickly as possible. This will be done in a fair and transparent manner and is a process agreed by schools in Stockton. **All schools** (including Academies) need to participate, as the Protocol is legally binding on all schools.

In most instances this protocol will be applied to children of secondary school age. It remains relevant for children of primary school age however the numbers of primary aged pupils who meet the requirements of this protocol are expected to be few. However schools will be expected to continue to admit pupils who apply for an available place, under normal admission arrangements

## Principles

The Protocol should **not** be used to circumvent the normal in-year admissions process. A parent can apply for a place as an in-year admission at any point and is still entitled to an appeal when a place is not offered even when placed through the Protocol.

Panels will be held regularly to ensure that eligible children and young people secure a school placement as swiftly as possible and at least within the timescales detailed in **Appendix 2**. Schools **must** respond immediately to Panel requests for admission so that the admission of the pupil is not delayed

The Protocol will ensure that no one school or Academy - including those with available places – is asked to take a disproportionate number of children or young people who have been excluded from other schools, or who have challenging behaviour.

Schools **must not** insist on an appeal hearing being heard before admitting a child or young person.

All Heads & Principals should abide by the decisions and are bound by the provisions of the Protocol, **with no exceptions**. The Panel decisions will be communicated by the Chair.

An application to direct an Academy from the Secretary of State should only be requested as a last resort.

### **Stage 1 Assessing Eligibility**

It is the expectation that **most** children and young people who are eligible will come to the attention of the Admissions & Transfers team through '*In-year application for a school place or a change of school place*' form. However, if at any time a school identifies **only** those children or young people that could be categorised as meeting the criteria below, they should notify the Admissions & Transfers team to enable the necessary procedures to be initiated.

### **The Scope of the Protocol**

In line with the School Admission Code 2014, the following categories of children and young people should be considered within the scope of this Protocol, who are of compulsory school age who have difficulty securing a school place:

- Children from the criminal justice system or Pupil Referral Units (PRU) and in particular were pupils exiting the PRU are struggling to secure a place at another school and who need to be reintegrated into mainstream education;
- Children who have been out of education for two months or more;
- Children of Gypsies, Roma, Travellers, refugees and asylum seekers;
- Children who are homeless;
- Children with unsupportive family backgrounds for whom a place has not been sought;
- Children who are carers; and
- Children with special educational needs, disabilities or medical conditions (but without a statement or EHCP).

In Stockton the following additional category has been agreed:

- Children moving into the authority unable to find a place within normal arrangements.

This provision will **not** apply to children and young people who:

- Are a Looked After Child, either in Stockton or other LA;
- Have previously been a Looked After, are adopted; or became subject to a child arrangements order or special guardianship order;
- Have a Statement of Special Educational (SEN) or Education Health & Care Plan (EHCP) naming the school in question.

As the law requires that children and young people in any or all of these categories **must** be admitted.

The LA has a duty to ensure sufficient school places for all children in its area. Where this is not the case and whilst the LA is actively engaged in correcting the situation, a small number of children and

young people who have been refused admission to all schools after moving to the area because the schools are up to their Published Admission Number may have to be referred to Panel.

## **Stage 2 Designating an appropriate school**

A decision must be made and a placement secured for any child or young person considered to meet Fair Access status by the relevant LA Officer, and whose case is presented to the Panel. Schools must work together to ensure a fair distribution of 'hard to place' children and young people in each school. Responsibility is shared equally amongst admission authorities to ensure a place is allocated. These children and young people should be given priority for admission over others on a waiting list or awaiting an appeal.

If a child or young person has previously been on a school roll, they will return to their school of origin and be placed on roll in the first instance, unless they left due to a permanent exclusion or the Panel deems it to not be in the best interests of the pupil and/or the school.

Where possible, parent(s) and carer(s) preferences will be considered and taken into account but will not override the protocol if the preferred school is unable to admit the child or young person.

Where possible schools best placed to support the child's or young person's educational and welfare needs will be considered first.

Schools **cannot** cite oversubscription as a reason for not admitting a child or young person unless placing would breach Infant Class Size legislation and they could not be classified as an excepted child. However, Panels will still have the authority to put schools into breach where no viable alternative is available. In this instance the child would receive excepted pupil status.

Every effort must be made to limit the time or distance a child or young person must travel to receive education.

The Panel will take account of any genuine concerns about the admission, for example a previous serious breakdown in the relationship between the school community and the family; issues affecting children's safety; or a strong aversion by the family to the religious ethos of the school. If there is the potential to make a choice between a pupil/young person who has a denominational affiliation or one who does not then we would offer the 'denominational pupil' to the denominational school.

The general rule should be that if a child moves into the area s/he attends a local school or the school named by the parents as their first preference. Head teachers **should not** refuse to admit a child if there is a place available, even if the child has behavioural issues or comes from a difficult family background. For schools which are their own admissions authorities, Head teachers and governing bodies are asked to agree a procedure whereby the Head in consultation with the Chair is empowered to make immediate decisions about the placement of a pupil so that there is not a further period of absence from school.

## **Stage 3 Pupil reintegration procedure**

Once the Panel has identified a school and decisions on a placement made, the Chair will notify the Admissions & Transfers team for formal notification to the school and parent / carer.

Schools accept Panel decision and **must** then contact the parent to arrange admission and notify the LA of the admissions date in each case confirming that the child is on roll.

## **Stage 4 Dispute Resolution**

In the event a Panel decision has been taken and the named school refuses access, all schools, including Academies and Free Schools, are expected to provide a written response to requests by the Panel to admit a child under the Protocol within **seven** calendar days. See **Appendix 2**.

For those schools still maintained by the LA we will inform the Governing Body of the school of its intention to direct – this will be by escalating to the Head of Schools & SEN. All schools **must** state reasons why they do not accept the Panel decision in writing to Head of Schools & SEN within **five days**.

If no agreement can be made with the school then the LA will inform school of its intention to direct by the Director of Children's Services.

The governing body of the school can appeal by referring the case to the Schools Adjudicator within **fifteen** calendar days of the LA's decision to direct.

Similarly, it is expected that an Academy will also agree a starting date for the child or set out its reasons for refusal in writing to the LA within **seven** calendar days. If an Academy has not agreed a start date for the child, the Panel will also refer to the Head of Schools & SEN to resolve in the first instance.

If no agreement can be made then the LA will inform the Academy Trust that it plans to apply for a direction from the Secretary of State via the Education Funding Agency who acts on their behalf.

## **Review of the Protocol**

The Protocol will be reviewed annually and if necessary, revised and redistributed to secure agreement from schools.

## **Managed Moves**

Managed Moves **do not** form part of the Protocol. How they operate will depend on the local arrangements and will be determined by collaborations of Head teachers. Whilst they are not enshrined in legislation in the same way as pupils with Fair Access Status, it is recognised best practice for panels to take account of managed moves and wider implications for schools when considering pupil placements under the Protocol.

## Appendix 1

The Schools Admissions Code (December 2014) gives details of responsibilities for Local Authorities in relation to agreeing a Fair Access Protocol with schools and academies.

The School Admissions Code specifies that:

- 3.9 *Each local authority must have a Fair Access Protocol, agreed with the majority of schools in its area to ensure that - outside the normal admissions round - unplaced children, especially the most vulnerable, are offered a place at a suitable school as quickly as possible. In agreeing a protocol, the local authority must ensure that no school - including those with available places - is asked to take a disproportionate number of children who have been excluded from other schools, or who have challenging behaviour. The protocol must include how the local authority will use provision to ensure that the needs of pupils who are not ready for mainstream schooling are met.*
- 3.10 *The operation of Fair Access Protocols is outside the arrangements of co-ordination and is triggered when a parent of an eligible child has not secured a school place under in-year admission procedures.*
- 3.11 *All admission authorities must participate in the Fair Access Protocol in order to ensure that unplaced children are allocated a school place quickly. There is no duty for local authorities or admission authorities to comply with parental preference when allocating places through the Fair Access Protocol.*
- 3.12 *Where a governing body does not wish to admit a child with challenging behaviour outside the normal admissions round, even though places are available, it must refer the case to the local authority for action under the Fair Access Protocol. This will normally only be appropriate where a school has a particularly high proportion of children with challenging behaviour or previously excluded children. The use of this provision will depend on local circumstances and must be described in the local authority's Fair Access Protocol. This provision will not apply to a looked after child, a previously looked after child or a child with a statement of special educational needs naming the school in question, as these children must be admitted.*
- 3.13 *Admission authorities must not refuse to admit a child thought to be potentially disruptive, or likely to exhibit challenging behaviour, on the grounds that the child is first to be assessed for special educational needs.*
- 3.14 *A Fair Access Protocol must not require a school automatically to take another child with challenging behaviour in the place of a child excluded from the school.*

Directions of flow chart (overview of process)



