



# Our Lady of Lourdes RC Primary School Appeal Procedure

When a child is refused admission a letter of refusal will state a deadline for appeals (at least 20 school days) but late appeals will be accepted, although applications for late appeals are subject to different timescales to on-time applications for appeals. The admission authority is responsible for making the arrangements for an independent appeal hearing. Appeals must be heard within the following timescales:

**Appeals for applications made in the normal admissions round (primary, infant, junior, middle and secondary)**

- within 40 school days of the deadline for lodging appeals;

**Appeals for late applications**

- within 40 school days from the deadline for lodging appeals where possible (at the same time as the on-time appeals), or within 30 school days of the appeal being lodged.

**Appeals for Sixth-form**

- where the offer of a place would have been conditional upon exam results, appeals must be within 30 school days of confirmation of those results
- where the offer of a place would not have been conditional upon exam results, appeals must be heard within 40 school days of the deadline for lodging appeals (indicated in the letter of refusal)

**In-year admissions**

- within 30 school days of the appeal being lodged.

**Appeals made after the deadline** – at the same time as on-time appeals or within 30 school days of the appeal being lodged.

**Arrangements for the appeal**

Written notice of the date of the appeal hearing must be sent to the appellant at least 10 school days in advance of the hearing unless the appellant agrees to waive that right. Appellants should submit information to support their case with their appeal. If anything is subsequently provided too close to the date of the hearing which the panel thinks may be significant, the panel may decide not to consider the information or may need to adjourn to allow all parties to consider it.

Documentation about the school's case must be sent to all parties a reasonable time before the hearing including information reasonably asked for by the appellants. Information about the names of the panel members and clerk will be provided, although these may be subject to change. Appellants will have the opportunity to inform the clerk if they have any doubts as to the impartiality of particular panel members. Appellants will be notified whether any witnesses have been invited to give evidence.

Appellants may appear in person, make oral representations and clarify or supplement their written appeal. Appellants may be accompanied or represented by a friend, adviser, interpreter or signer who may speak on their behalf at the hearing. The services of a translator or signer must be paid for by the admission authority. The friend or advisor can be a Choice Adviser, a locally elected politician, or an employee of the local education authority such as an educational social worker, SEN adviser or learning mentor, provided that this will not lead to a conflict of interest. If appellants intend to be represented or accompanied they should inform the clerk to the appeal panel in advance of the hearing.

**The appeal hearing**

The panel will normally consist of three people:

- At least **one governor member**
- At least **one person with experience of education**

Also attending will be:

- **presenting officer** from the governing body
- **clerk to the appeal panel**

On occasions there may be observers attending hearings (appellants will be asked whether they have an objection to them observing). These people take no part in the hearing. They may be:

- Appeal panel members or appeal panel clerks in training.

If the appellant or presenting officer fails to attend the appeal may go ahead and be decided on the written information submitted.

**Order of proceedings**

The panel chair (one of the panel members) will ensure that everyone present is introduced and that the appellant/s understand the procedure.

- The case for the governing body presented by the presenting officer;
- Questioning by the appellants and panel
- The case for the appellants;
- Questioning by the presenting officer and panel;
- Summing up by the presenting officer;
- Summing up by the appellants.

When there are multiple appeals, the case for the governing body can be heard in two ways:

The presenting officer's case in respect of the school is heard once for the first stage of the appeal in the presence of all appellants, including any representatives and the panel, who may question the case. The case(s) from the appellant(s) is heard individually afterwards.

The presenting officer presents the case at the first stage, followed immediately by the individual appellants' case. The panel will therefore hear the governing body's case repeatedly for each family.

The appeal panel will decide whether any information or evidence presented after the deadline for submitting evidence (normally 5 school days before the hearing) is to be considered, taking into account its significance and the effect of a possible need to adjourn the hearing.

### **The decision – primary, infant, junior, middle & secondary schools**

Except in the case of infant class size appeals the panel must follow a two stage process:

- (a) The first stage is for the panel to establish the facts. They must decide whether the published arrangements have been applied correctly and. Appeals can be upheld at this stage, except where there is a significant number of children are affected and admitting all would cause serious prejudice. If the panel identifies any unlawful admission arrangements, they must refer these to the Schools Adjudicator. The panel must also consider a number of factors to decide whether or not there would be prejudice and consider the impact of the locally agreed Fair Access Protocol.
- (b) The second stage is for the panel to decide whether the appellant's grounds for their child to be admitted outweighs any prejudice to the school.

**For Infant Appeals** - Legislation is in place to strictly limit infant classes to no more than 30 children in a class with one teacher.

Where a child has been refused admission to a school on infant class size prejudice grounds, a panel can only offer a place to a child where it is satisfied that either:

- (a) The child would have been offered a place if the admission arrangements had been properly implemented;
- (b) The child would have been offered a place if the arrangements had not been contrary to mandatory provisions in the School Admission Code and the SSFA 1998;
- (c) The decision was not one which a reasonable admission authority would make in the circumstances of the case.

As soon as possible after the decision, the **clerk to the appeals panel** will write to the appellant and governing body by first class post to inform them of the decision. Ideally, this will be within 5 working days, although this may not always be possible where there are multiple appeals for one school. Decisions are binding on the appellants and the governing body. There is no further right of appeal (unless there are significant changes in the child's circumstances e.g. change of residence).

### **Sources of Information**

Redbridge School Admissions	<a href="https://www.redbridge.gov.uk/schools/primary-school-admissions/">https://www.redbridge.gov.uk/schools/primary-school-admissions/</a>
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