

DIOCESAN EDUCATION SERVICE  
**BIRMINGHAM VOLUNTARY AIDED CATHOLIC SCHOOLS**

Determined (FINAL) admission arrangements for 2017/18

Name of School: St Wilfrid's Catholic Primary School

The admissions process is part of the Birmingham Local Authority co-ordinated admissions scheme.

The Admissions Policy of the Governing Body of St Wilfrid's Catholic Primary School I is as follows:

The ethos of this school is Catholic. The school was founded by the Catholic Church to provide education for children of Catholic families. The school is conducted by its governing body as part of the Catholic Church in accordance with its Trust Deed and Instrument of Government and seeks at all times to be a witness to Jesus Christ. We ask all parents applying for a place here to respect this ethos and its importance to the school community. This does not affect the right of parents who are not of the faith of this school to apply for and be considered for a place here.

The School's Admission Number for the school year 2017/18 is 60

If the number of applications exceeds the admission number, the Governing Body will give priority to applications in accordance with the criteria listed below, provided that the Governing Body is made aware of that application before decisions on admissions are made (see Note 1 below). If there is oversubscription within a category, the Governing Body will give priority to children living closest to the school determined by shortest distance (see Note 4).

A map of the parish boundary is available at the school and parish or by post on request.

1. Baptised Catholic children (see Note 2 below) who are in the care of a local authority (children in care) or provided with accommodation by them (e.g. children with foster parents) (Section 22 of the Children Act 1989), and children who were previously looked after but ceased to be so because they were adopted or became subject to a residence order, a child arrangements order or a special guardianship order.
2. Baptised Catholic children living within the Parish of St Wilfrid's who have a brother or sister (see Note 3 below) in the school at the time of admission
3. Baptised Catholic children living within the Parish of St Wilfrid's
4. Other Baptised Catholic children who have a brother or sister in the school at the time of admission
5. Other Baptised Catholic children
6. Non-Catholic children who are in the care of a local authority (children in care) or provided with accommodation by them (e.g. children with foster parents) (Section 22 of the Children Act 1989), and children who were previously looked after but ceased to be so because they were adopted or became subject to a residence order, a child arrangements order or a special guardianship order.
7. Non-Catholic children who have a brother or sister in the school at the time of admission
8. Non-Catholic children

**Note 1**

Children with a Statement of Special Educational Needs or and Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plan that names the school must be admitted. This will reduce the number of places available to applicants. This is not an oversubscription criterion.

**Note 2**

In all categories, for a child to be considered as a Catholic, evidence of Catholic Baptism or Reception into the Church will be required. For a definition of a Baptised Catholic, see the Appendix. Those who face difficulties in producing written evidence of Catholic Baptism/Reception should contact their Parish Priest.

Individuals with parental responsibility making an application for a Catholic child should also complete a supplementary information form (SIF). Failure to complete the SIF/provide evidence of Catholic Baptism/Reception may affect the criterion the child's name is placed in.

**Note 3**

For Catholic and non-Catholic children the definition of a brother or sister is:

- A brother or sister sharing the same parents;
- Half-brother or half-sister, where two children share one common parent;
- Step-brother or step-sister, where two children are related by a parent's marriage;
- Step-brother or step-sister;
- Adopted or fostered children

The children must be living permanently in the same household

**Note 4**

Distances are calculated on the basis of a straight-line measurement between the applicant's home address and the front gate of the school on Shawsdale Road, The local authority uses a computerised system, which measures all distances in metres. Ordnance Survey supplies the co-ordinates that are used to plot an applicant's home address within this system.

In a very small number of cases, it may not be possible to decide between the applications of those pupils who are the final qualifiers for a place, when applying the published admission criteria.

For example, this may occur when children in the same year group live at the same address, or if the distance between the home and school is exactly the same, for example, blocks of flats. If there is no other way of separating the application according to the admissions criteria and to admit both, or all, of the children would cause the statutory infant class size limit to be exceeded, the Local Authority, on behalf of the Governing Body, will use a computerised system to randomly select the child to be offered the final place. Where appropriate, the Governing Body will give careful consideration to offering places above the Admission Number to applications from individuals with parental responsibility for children whose twin or sibling from a multiple birth is admitted even when there are no other vacant places.

The home address of a pupil is considered to be the permanent residence of a child. The address must be the child's only or main residence for the majority of the school week. Documentary evidence may be required.

Where care is split equally between mother and father, parents must name which address is to be used for the purpose of allocating a school place and proof may be requested.

**SCHOOL ENTRY**

Parents must, by law, ensure that their child is receiving suitable full time education from the beginning of the term following the child's fifth birthday, when they will have begun to be of compulsory school age. Whilst a child may start school in the September following their fourth birthday, a parent may choose to defer their child's admission until the beginning of the term following their fifth birthday; however, the child's entry may not be

deferred beyond the academic year for which the parent's original application was accepted.

The parent of a child whose fifth birthday falls during the summer term who wishes to defer their child's admission to primary/infant school until the beginning of the following academic year (when the child will have begun to be of compulsory school age) will therefore need to make a separate application for a place in Year 1 at the school. Any reception class place offered following an application made for the 2017/2018 admission round will be withdrawn if the child does not take up that place during the 2017/2018 academic year.

Parents can request that their child attends part-time until the child reaches compulsory school age.

### **APPLICATIONS FOR CHILDREN TO BE ADMITTED INTO A CLASS OUTSIDE OF THEIR NORMAL AGE GROUP**

If parents wish for their child to be considered for admission to a class outside of their normal age group, they must make an application for the normal age group in the first instance. Parents must then submit a formal request to the Governing Body. This request should be in the form of a written letter of application outlining the reasons why you wish for your child to be considered to be admitted into a class outside of their normal age group and enclosing any supportive evidence and documentation that you wish to be taken into account as part of that request. The Governing Body will consider requests submitted and advise the parents of the outcome of that request before the national offer day, having taken into account the information provided by the parents, the child's best interests and the views of the head teacher.

If parents are considering submitting an application for their child to be admitted into a class outside of their normal age group, it is strongly recommended that they also read the DFE guidance which can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/summer-born-children-school-admission>

### **NURSERY**

Parents must apply on their home Local Authority's (i.e. the Local Authority to whom they pay Council Tax) Common Application Form for a place in Reception Class. Attendance at a particular school's nursery does not automatically guarantee that a place will be offered in the main school of that nursery.

### **APPEALS**

Parents who wish to appeal against the decision of the Governing Body to refuse their child a place in the school may apply in writing to Chair of Governors. Appeals will be heard by an independent panel.

### **REPEAT APPLICATIONS**

Any parent can apply for a place for their child at any time outside the admissions round. Parents do not have the right to a second appeal in respect of the same school for the same academic year unless, in exceptional circumstances, the admission authority has accepted a second application from the appellant because of a significant and material change in the circumstances of the parent, child or school but still refused admission.

### **LATE APPLICATIONS**

Late applications will be dealt with in accordance with the Local Authority's co-ordinated admissions scheme.

### **CHANGE IN PREFERENCE**

Once individuals with parental responsibility have submitted their preference, they will not be allowed to change them without an exceptional change in their circumstances, for example, if the family has recently moved address or an older sibling has changed schools. All requests to change preferences should be made in writing to the home Local Authority. Where a change of preference is submitted for an oversubscribed school, without an exceptional change in their circumstances, then the application will be refused.

### **WAITING LIST**

Parents whose children have not been offered their preferred school will be informed of their right of appeal and will be added to their preferred schools waiting list.

The Local Authority will send voluntary aided and foundation schools their waiting lists following the offer of school places.

Waiting lists for admission will remain open until the 31 December 2017 and will then be discarded. Parents may apply for their child's name to be reinstated until the end of the academic year when the list will be discarded.

Waiting lists will not be fixed following the offer of places. They are subject to change. When a new child joins the waiting list, all applicants on that list will be re-ranked to ensure that the list is always maintained in oversubscription criteria order. This means that a child's waiting list position during the year could go up or down. Any late applicants accepted will be added to the school's list in accordance with the school's oversubscription criteria.

Inclusion on a school's waiting list does not mean that a place will eventually become available. It may be that those already offered places may accept them, thereby filling all available places.

Children who are the subject of a direction by a local authority to admit or who are allocated to a school in accordance with a Fair Access Protocol take precedence over those on a waiting list.

### **IN YEAR FAIR ACCESS PROTOCOL**

The Governing Body is required to participate in the Local Authority's Fair Access Protocol for the admission of previously excluded or hard to place children.

### **APPLICATIONS OTHER THAN THE NORMAL INTAKE TO RECEPTION CLASS (In-year applications)**

An application should be made directly to the Governing Body at the school.

There is no charge or cost related to the admission of a child to this school.

## APPENDIX

### DEFINITION OF A “BAPTISED CATHOLIC”

A “Baptised Catholic” is one who:

- Has been baptised into full communion (Cf. *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, 837) with the Catholic Church by the Rites of Baptism of one of the various ritual Churches in communion with the See of Rome (i.e. Latin Rite, Byzantine Rite, Coptic, Syriac, etc, Cf. *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, 1203). Written evidence\* of this baptism can be obtained by recourse to the Baptismal Registers of the church in which the baptism took place (Cf. *Code of Canon Law*, 877 & 878).

Or

- Has been validly baptised in a separated ecclesial community and subsequently received into full communion with the Catholic Church by the *Rite of Reception of Baptised Christians into the Full Communion of the Catholic Church*. Written evidence of their baptism and reception into full communion with the Catholic Church can be obtained by recourse to the Register of Receptions, or in some cases, a sub-section of the Baptismal Registers of the church in which the *Rite of Reception* took place (Cf. *Rite of Christian Initiation*, 399).

### WRITTEN EVIDENCE OF BAPTISM

The Governing bodies of Catholic schools will require written evidence in the form of a Certificate of Baptism or Certificate of Reception before applications for school places can be considered for categories of “Baptised Catholics”. A Certificate of Baptism or Reception is to include: the full name, date of birth, date of Baptism or Reception, and parent(s) name(s). The certificate must also show that it is copied from the records kept by the place of Baptism or Reception.

Those who would have difficulty obtaining written evidence of Catholic Baptism/Reception for a good reason, may still be considered as Baptised Catholics but only after they have been referred to their parish priest who, after consulting the Vicar General, will decide how the question of Baptism/Reception is to be resolved and how written evidence is to be produced in accordance with the law of the Church.

Those who would be considered to have good reason for not obtaining written evidence would include those who cannot contact the place of Baptism/Reception due to persecution or fear, the destruction of the church and the original records, or where Baptism/Reception was administered validly but not in the Parish church where records are kept.

Governors may request extra supporting evidence when the written documents that are produced do not clarify the fact that a person was baptised or received into the Catholic Church, (i.e. where the name and address of the Church is not on the certificate or where the name of the Church does not state whether it is a Catholic Church or not.)