

my child in school



# Appealing for a School

a practical guide to  
parents' legal rights



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**If there is  
anything in this booklet  
you don't understand or if  
you would like more information,  
please call our free advice line  
on 0808 800 5793.**

## Important notes

- **The information in this booklet is based on the laws of England.**
- **If your child has a statement of special educational needs this appeals procedure does not apply. (see page 17)**

## Definitions and abbreviations

**Choice Advice** The Local Authority have a legal duty to provide advice and help to parents who are applying for a school place. They may employ Choice Advisers to carry out this role.

**In year applications** If you apply for a school place at any time other than when your child is starting in Reception or when your child is transferring to secondary school Year 7 this will be classed as an in-year application.

**Local Authority (LA)** The Local Authority deals with the administration of a local council.

**Local Authority Admissions Department** is responsible for co-ordinating school admissions in the local area.

**Primary admissions round** Applying for a school place when your child is due to start primary school for the first time.

**Secondary admissions round** Applying for a school place when your child is due to move from primary to secondary school.

**Sixth-form appeals** Young people (above compulsory school age) applying for a place in a school sixth form can appeal in their own right if they are refused a place. Their parents still also have a right to appeal.

**Unreasonable decision** An unreasonable decision by an admission authority is a decision which is not rational in terms of its legal responsibilities or is outrageous in its defiance of logic. It is extremely difficult to win an infant class size appeal on this ground.

# “My child did not get a place at the school I wanted. What can I do?”

This can be an upsetting time for you and your child. You may feel very frustrated and your child may be worried about their future. However, don't panic because there are a number of things you can do.

## Your options

### Waiting lists

Ask for your child's name to be added to the waiting list for any schools that you applied for but did not get offered a place. Admission authorities must keep a waiting list for at least one term. Ask the Admission Authority how the waiting list is ordered. Be aware that children can move down waiting lists if other people who have greater priority join the list.

### Other schools

If there are other schools that you did not previously apply for but you prefer to the school you have been given ask your Local Authority (LA) Admissions Department if there are vacancies. If not, you could still apply and go on the waiting list or appeal for a place at the school.

### Appeal for a school place

You have the right to explain to an appeal panel why your child should go to the school even though it is full. School admission appeals must be carried out in accordance with the School Admission Appeals Code (see Further help page 17).

#### ACE advises

If you have been given a place at a school that you do not want it is always a good idea to arrange a visit to the school. You may change your opinion of the school once you have spoken to staff, seen what the school does and addressed any specific concerns you may have about your child.

# The appeals system

## Your right to appeal

If your child has been refused a school place you must be told in writing why your application was unsuccessful and that you have the right to make an appeal.

The timing of your application for a school place does not affect your right to make an appeal. You can appeal even if you have already accepted another school place and you can appeal for more than one school.

### Exceptions

If your child has been **permanently excluded twice in the last two years** and is refused a school place you may not be able to appeal.

If your child has **challenging behaviour** a school may refuse your application in very limited circumstances, but you can still appeal. If your child's behaviour is related to a disability you may be able to claim disability discrimination.

In both these cases you should take further advice (see Further help page 17).

## What the appeal panel will look at

For most appeals the panel will check whether a mistake was made in applying the admission arrangements and if the school could take extra pupils. They will also consider whether the admission arrangements are lawful and must refer to the Schools Adjudicator any admission arrangements that do not comply with the law.

The panel will then go on to consider whether the problems faced by your child if they do not go to the school outweigh the problems the school will face if they have to take an extra child. If your case outweighs the school's case you will win the appeal and your child will be given a place at the school.

### ACE advises

Think twice before you turn down a place you have been offered. Accepting a place does not affect your right to appeal. Turning down a place will not give you priority for other schools and you may end up without a school place altogether.



## If you are appealing about a place in an infant class

There is a legal limit of 30 children per qualified teacher in infant classes (classes where the majority of children will become 5, 6 or 7 during the school year)

Infant class size appeals are when a school place has been refused on the grounds that the school cannot take more than the legal limit of 30 pupils in a class.

The appeal panel can only look at:

- the lawfulness of the admission arrangements
- if a mistake was made in not offering your child a place and/or
- if it was unreasonable to refuse your application.

In law “unreasonable” has a very narrow meaning (see inside cover definitions)

Not all appeals for infant classes are infant class size appeals. It only applies when the class has 30 children. Appeals for smaller infant classes would be treated as a normal appeal. Make sure you know what type of appeal you are making so you can prepare properly.

## Who is the Admission Authority for the school?

The Admission Authority (AA) is the official body which decides the rules on how children will apply for a place at a school and who is offered a place.

Different types of school have different admission authorities.

Type of school	Admission Authority
Community schools Voluntary controlled schools	The Local Authority is the admission authority
Voluntary aided schools Foundation schools Trust schools City technology colleges Academies Free schools	The school Governing Body is the admission authority

### ACE advises

Make sure you know who is the Admission Authority for the school that you are appealing for. Ask the LA Admissions Department if you are not sure.

# The appeals timetable

When your appeal is heard depends on when you applied for a school place.

Type/date of application	Time of hearing
Secondary admissions round	By 6th July or next working day
Primary admissions round	Within 40 school days of lodging the appeal or before the end of the summer term, whichever date is sooner
Late applications	With on-time applications if possible, or within 30 school days of lodging the appeal
In-year admissions	Within 30 school days of lodging the appeal
Sixth form admissions	Within 40 school days of lodging the appeal

You can expect to receive notification of your appeal and information related to the hearing according to the following timetable.

<b>10 school days</b> before the hearing	The Admission Authority must send you written notice of the date of your appeal hearing, unless you agree to a shorter time limit.
	If yours is an infant class size appeal this must be explained to you. If it is not clear ask the Admission Authority to explain.
	You must also be told to send in your information and that you can add extra information up to the date of the hearing. The panel may need to adjourn the meeting if any information is sent in too late.
<b>At least 7 working days</b> before the hearing	The Clerk will send you all the appeal papers. This will include the school's reasons for why they cannot admit an extra child.
<b>At least 3 working days</b> before the hearing	The Admission Authority must give you the names of the Clerk and Panel members and any information you have reasonably requested.

# Lodging your appeal

The letter telling you that your child has been turned down for a school place must tell you of your right of appeal, including details of how you make the appeal and where to get further information.

The letter may include an appeal form. If not, send a letter to the Admission Authority saying you want to appeal. This will start the formal appeals process.

To: Clerk to the Appeal Panel  
c/o The Local Authority or  
c/o The Chair of Governors

Date

Dear Sir

I wish to appeal against the decision not to give my child [name] a place at [name of school]. If you have an official form on which I should write my appeal, please send it to me as soon as possible.

My grounds for appeal are: [Outline as many of your reasons as possible]

Yours faithfully,

[Your name]

Send your letter to the Admission Authority for the school (see page 3)

- The Local Authority Admissions Department (for community and voluntary controlled schools)
- The School (all other types of school)

You must be given at least 10 school days to send in your written appeal. There is no legal time limit but if your form is late there may be a delay to your appeal being heard.

## ACE advises

Send the appeal form or a letter as quickly as possible, but:

- if you have missed the deadline, you can generally still appeal
- do not wait too long, you do not need to write out your whole case now, just say you want to appeal and outline as many reasons as you can. You can send further information later on.

# Preparing for your appeal case

## ACE advises

You will need to think carefully about the following factors when preparing your case. Make notes for each of the sections that are relevant to your case and your child. Careful planning will help you put together a well thought out case.

## Has the law been followed?

### Admission arrangements

There are rules about admission arrangements. In order to be lawful, the school's admission arrangements must comply with the School Admissions Code and relevant law.

The admission arrangements can change from year to year. They are usually called the oversubscription criteria. They must be published in the LA guide or prospectus to local schools. This must be available on the LA website or ask your LA Admissions Department for a printed copy.

Remember, for most schools, the oversubscription criteria are only used if there are more applications than the number of places available. So, if 100 children apply for a school with 60 places, the oversubscription criteria will be used to decide which 60 children get a place.

Schools which are fully selective on academic grounds may refuse your application if your child has not met the school's selection criteria, even if the school is not full.

Faith schools may give priority to children of the same faith as the school but may also have criteria which allow children of other faiths and denominations or just children in the local community to get places.

Whilst taking account of any selection and faith criteria, schools must give priority to Looked after Children (children in care).

Other common oversubscription criteria include the measurement of distance from the school, medical/social reasons or having a brother or sister at the school.

## ACE advises

Look at the admission arrangements carefully and ask yourself:

- Have the rules been followed properly?
- Has an error been made in applying the oversubscription criteria in your case?

## If you think a mistake has been made

In most cases the rules are followed, but there can be errors. If you think an error has been made and your child should have been given a place contact the Admission Authority immediately.

If the Admission Authority agree with you, usually your child will be able to go to the school even if it is full and you would not need to make an appeal.

If the Admission Authority don't agree with you or you don't agree with what is written in the appeal papers when you receive them – present your reasons as part of your appeal case.

### *Make notes*

**I do not think the admission rules have been followed because...**

**I think an error has been made in my case...**

## Unlawful discrimination

The Admission Authority must not discriminate in the arrangements made for deciding who is offered a place at the school. This includes all aspects of the admission arrangements, such as, information about the school, the application process, any tests or exams and the oversubscription criteria.

### **The Equality Act 2010**

The Admission Authority has obligations under the Equality Act 2010. Refusing to admit a child because of a protected characteristic such as disability or race is unlawful. There are exceptions for single-sex schools and faith schools. (See Further help page 17)

If your child has a disability and you feel the admission authority has discriminated against your child, for example by treating your application differently than for other children, or refusing to accept it, you may be able to claim disability discrimination. (see Further help page 17).

If you think your child has been treated less fairly than others your views should be part of your case.

### *Make notes*

**I think my child has been discriminated against because...**

# About the school

## Is it really full?

Schools have a set number of places to fill. This is called the published admission number (PAN). You can ask the Admission Authority for the PAN. You will also find this in the LA prospectus for schools. Unless the school is a fully selective school, all places must be filled before a child can be refused a place.

If your child has been refused a place because the school is full, the school will argue that another child will mean larger classes which stretches teachers, equipment and space. This is called **prejudice**.

**Prejudice to the efficient education or efficient use of resources** means there will be an adverse effect upon the education and resources provided by the school if they have to admit another child.

For infant classes another child would mean that the legal limit of 30 children per teacher would be broken, either this year or in the future, and the school would have to take **qualifying measures**.

**Qualifying measures** mean that in order to keep to the legal limit of 30 children per teacher, the school would have to take measures such as employing an additional teacher or setting up an extra classroom.

In the information sent to you before the appeal hearing, there will be school details such as the number of staff, number of pupils on roll, size of classrooms, layout of the school etc. If you do not have the details you need to prepare your case ask the Admission Authority for this information.

The school's case should also explain how admitting an extra child will have a negative effect on the quality of the education they can provide.

Think about the physical space and layout of the school. Find out if the school has any plans to create extra space by building an extension or using rooms in a different way. Does this show that the school can take an extra pupil or can meet the legal limit of 30 children per infant class?

You could ask the Admission Authority how many appeals were successful last year. This might mean that the school could cope with extra pupils if they have managed this in the past.

### ACE advises

Look closely at all the reasons given by the school for why they say they cannot take an extra pupil. Where is the evidence for the reasons they give? You can ask questions about any of the statements made in the school's case at the appeal hearing.



### *Make notes*

I believe that the school could take an extra pupil because...

I disagree with the school's claim that...

## About your child

### Describe your child

Think about your child, imagine you are describing them to a stranger. Think about how each point affects your child in school and at home.

**Remember, the panel do not know your child. Do not expect them to guess. You must explain and give examples.**

Points about your child that could fit with why this school is needed:

- What is your child good at?
- What does your child like to do?
- Any health problems now or previously?
- Any social problems – shyness, victim of bullying?
- Any family problems?
- Any emotional problems – anxiety, low self esteem?
- Any difficulties with learning, special educational needs or a disability?
- Any problems at school?
- Have any recent changes affected your child?

### *Make notes*

My child is...

### Why my child must go to this school

It is very important to think of all the issues that show how only the school you are appealing for can meet your child's needs.

It is best to split this into two parts:

1. Why this school would be good for your child and
2. Why it would be difficult for your child if they did not go to this school.

List all the positive points about the school that you can think of. Use information from visits and documents such as the School Prospectus, the most recent Ofsted report, school policies and the school website.

For example:

- it has a good anti-bullying policy
- it has good sports facilities or music facilities
- my child really liked the school
- most of my child's friends/our community go there
- it is very close to where we live/a very easy journey
- it is a mixed school or a single sex school
- it teaches three modern languages or single sciences, etc.

Explain in detail why each point you make is so important for your child.

### ***Make notes***

#### **This school would be good for my child because...**

Explain what may happen if your child cannot go to this school. Show how your child will be affected at home and in school. If there are strong family reasons for needing this school and no other, include them here. Again, do not expect the panel to guess, you must explain.

Remember, problems affect different children in different ways.

### ***Make notes***

#### **If my child does not go to this school I am very worried that...**

## **Why other schools are not suitable**

It is very important that you look carefully at the school you have been offered and other schools with places available. Visit them with your child. If you think that going to the other schools would cause your child problems you will need to be specific and explain why.

Would the journey be particularly difficult? Does the curriculum not offer the right subjects or specialised facilities? Think of all the problems your child is likely to face. Again, explain the effects on your child.

### ***Make notes***

#### **If my child had to go to another school I am worried that...**

## **ACE advises**

Do not just give general negative views of the school. Be aware that schools often get a bad name unfairly and different schools suit different children. ACE advises parents to find out for themselves and don't just take the word of others.

# Writing your appeal case

## Proving your points

Look at all the notes you have made and make sure all your points show why your child needs to go to this school and only this school.

Think about how you can prove all your points. You will need to come up with evidence. This is very important and will make your case much stronger. Draw the panel's attention to your evidence and explain why it supports the point you are making.

- Have you any reports that back up your case?
- Will anyone independent, like a doctor send a letter that agrees with you?
- Will anyone like a youth worker or mentor come as your witness or write a reference?
- A bus timetable or a map may be evidence that another school is hard to get to.
- Does the school prospectus, Ofsted report or any school policies help support your case? Quote from these documents.

Generally in infant class size appeals, new evidence that was not part of your original application is not allowed, unless it is used to show that the admission authority acted unreasonably or made a mistake.

## Writing out your case

If you can, it is best to type your appeal case. Use headings and bullet points to organize your information. This will make it as easy as possible for the appeal panel to read and digest your case. You could ask a friend or family member to read through your case to check it is easy to understand. If you have a lot of documents and evidence to support your case put them as numbered appendices to your main case with references in the text.

See page 12 for a sample appeal statement.

Send your case to the Clerk, along with all your evidence, and take copies of everything with you to the appeal hearing.

## Appeal statement

Appeal for admission to [give name of school] for [give name and date of birth of your child]  
I very much want my child to be a pupil at this school. I believe it will be best for my child's education and welfare.

[Now look at your notes and add all the points fit your case]

- I do not think the admission rules have been followed because ...
- I believe my child has been discriminated against because ...
- The school cannot claim it is full because...
- I disagree with the school's claim that...
- My child is... [describe your child]
- This school would be good for my child because...
- If my child does not go to this school I am worried that...
- If my child had to go to another school, I am worried that...

# The appeal hearing

## Support at the hearing

You can take someone with you to the appeal hearing. This person could be a friend, an adviser like a Choice Adviser, a locally elected politician, or someone who works for the LA like a social worker or a mentor. It is important that there is no conflict of interest.

You should inform the Clerk in advance of the meeting if you are taking someone with you or if you will be represented.

If you need a translator or signer contact the Clerk. The Admission Authority must make and fund the necessary arrangements.

You can decide whether your child attends the hearing with you as a witness. However, it is up to the panel to decide whether it is appropriate for a witness to remain after they have given their evidence.

## Procedure at the hearing

Generally, there will be three people on the appeal panel, plus a Clerk to explain procedures, take notes and to ensure that the hearing is conducted properly and fairly.

The appeal panel is a group of 3 or 5 people. They must receive training. There are strict legal rules about who can or can't be a member of an appeal panel. There will be at least one lay member (a person without experience in the management of education) and at least one member who has experience in education, or is the parent of a child at school.

The usual order of the hearing is as follows:

1. The Clerk will explain the procedure and answer any questions you have before the hearing starts.
2. The Chair will introduce everyone present.
3. The Admission Authority representative will put their case first and explain why your application was refused and why the school can't take a further child without causing prejudice. You will be able to ask questions.

Sometimes the headteacher or a governor from the school will also attend the hearing. They can only answer questions put to them about the school.

4. Next you present your case. The Admission Authority representative can then ask you questions. Panel members can ask questions at any time.
5. The admission authority representative sums up and then you sum up. This means bringing together the main points you have already made.

## Single and multiple appeals

For **single appeals** your whole appeal will be heard in private.

For **multiple appeals** the first stage (the Admission Authority's case and any questions from you, other parents or the panel) is presented to all parents appealing for the same year group in the school at the same time. This is followed by a private hearing for the second stage where you put forward your case for why your child must go to this school.

## ACE advises

You may feel tense and anxious at the hearing. If you read out your case you will not forget to include any of your points. Think about how you will sum up your case before you go to the hearing. Practice reading out your case at home.

## Natural justice

Appeal panels must follow the rules of natural justice. This means that the conduct of hearings should be based on fairness with each side given the chance to state their case without unreasonable interruption.

# The panel's decision

For all appeals, **BUT NOT infant class size appeals**, the panel must follow a two-stage process when reaching a decision.

**Stage 1 – establishing the facts**, where the panel considers:

- whether the school's published admission arrangements were correctly applied in your case (this means has an error been made) and complied with the requirements of the School Admissions Code and the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 (SSFA 1998)
- whether the school would be 'prejudiced' if your child were admitted. (see page 8)

If the panel are satisfied that the facts above have been proven, the panel must go on to the second stage.

**Stage 2 – balancing the arguments**, where the panel uses its discretion to balance the arguments and consider whether your reasons for why your child should go to the school outweigh the prejudice that would be caused to the school if they had to take an extra child.

## ACE advises

This means you will probably win your case if the panel decide:

- that the admission arrangements are unlawful, or
- that a mistake has been made and your child should have been offered a place, or
- that the school can cope with an extra pupil, or
- that the problems your child will face if they do not go to the school will be greater than the problems faced by the school if they have to admit an extra pupil.

## Infant class size appeals

For Infant class size appeals the panel is more limited and when reaching a decision and can only consider:

- if the admission arrangements comply with the requirements of the School Admissions Code and the SSFA 1998
- if the place was refused in error and/or,
- if the decision to refuse admission was unreasonable.

The panel are limited generally to only considering information that was available to the Admission Authority at the time it made its decision, unless you are submitting new information to show that the admission arrangements were not properly applied or that the admission authority acted unreasonably.

In reaching a decision, the panel must take into account all the relevant circumstances, including:

- the published admission arrangements
- your stated preference
- your family and your child's particular circumstances
- the practical consequences for the school if your appeal was successful.

## ACE advises

It is very difficult to win an infant class size appeal.

You will only be successful if the panel decides that your child was turned down wrongly because the admission arrangements were unlawful or a mistake was made and your child would have been given a place if a mistake was not made and/or it was unreasonable in the legal sense to refuse your application.

## Informing you of the decision

You will be told the panel's decision by letter. The letter should be sent as soon as possible and ideally within 5 working days, although this may not be possible when there are lots of appeals for the same school. The letter must give clear and detailed reasons for the panel's decision.

**If you win your appeal your child must be offered a place.**

# If your appeal is unsuccessful

## Can I appeal again?

You cannot normally appeal again because Admission Authorities will not accept further applications in the same school year. However, if there is a significant change in your circumstances you may be able to apply again. You would then have a further right of appeal if you are turned down.

## Complaining about the appeals process

### The Local Government Ombudsman

If you are unhappy about the way your appeal was carried out and you think there has been maladministration you can complain to the Local Government Ombudsman. Maladministration covers issues such as a failure to follow correct procedures or a failure to act independently and fairly. It does not cover complaints where you feel that the decision is wrong.

The LGO cannot overrule the panel's decision but can recommend a new appeal. This may not change the situation for your child.

### The Young People's Learning Agency

For Academies, the Young People's Learning Agency would consider these issues (see Further help page 17)

### Complaining to the Secretary of State for Education

The Secretary of State cannot overturn decisions of individual appeal panels. They can consider whether the panel was properly constituted or whether the Admission Authority has acted reasonably in carrying out their duties

### Judicial review

If you or anyone involved in the appeal feel that the decision may have been unlawful they could apply for a judicial review. Judicial review means the Court would look at the lawfulness of the panel's decision. It could overturn the decision or order a new appeal hearing.

#### ACE advises

Only about a third of parents win their appeal (less for infant class size appeals) so try not to be too negative about other schools when you talk to your child.

# Further help

## From ACE

**ACE freephone advice line: 0808 800 5793**

Information and free advice booklets can be downloaded from [www.ace-ed.org.uk](http://www.ace-ed.org.uk) or by contacting ACE (see back page).

Special Education Handbook covers appealing to SEND for a school for a child with a statement of SEN. Available to order from [www.ace-ed.org.uk](http://www.ace-ed.org.uk) or by contacting ACE (see back page).

## From the Department for Education

General information on admissions: [www.education.gov.uk](http://www.education.gov.uk) and search for admissions.

Schools Admission Appeals Code

Schools Admissions Code

Free to download from [www.dcsf.gov.uk/sacode](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/sacode)

Order printed copies from The Stationery Office: [www.tsoshop.co.uk](http://www.tsoshop.co.uk)

## From the Equality and Human Rights Commission

**Equality and Human Rights Commission Helpline: 0845 604 6610**

What equality law means for you as an education provider: schools:

[www.equalityhumanrights.com](http://www.equalityhumanrights.com)

## The Local Government Ombudsman

Telephone: 0300 061 0614

Website: [www.lgo.org.uk](http://www.lgo.org.uk)

## Young People's Learning Agency

Telephone: 0845 337 2000

Website: [www.ypla.gov.uk](http://www.ypla.gov.uk)

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Thank you.

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