



Fair Access Protocol

2023-24

Any queries please refer to Hayley Goodson, Fair Access Manager at hayley.goodson@norfolk.gov.uk

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Part one

Statutory framework

1. The School Admissions Code was revised in 2021 and the revised Code will come into force on 1 September 2021. Paragraph 3.14 of the revised Code sets out the statutory requirement for all local authorities to have a Fair Access Protocol “ to ensure that unplaced and vulnerable children, and those who are having difficulty in securing a school place in-year, are allocated a school place as quickly as possible”.
2. The School Admissions Code 2021 applies to admissions to all maintained schools in England and should be read alongside the School Admission Appeals Code 2012 and other guidance and law that affect admissions and admission appeals in England. Academies (including free schools), university technical colleges and studio schools are required by their funding agreements to comply with the School Admissions Code 2021 and the law relating to admissions, though the Secretary of State has the power to vary this requirement where there is demonstrable need.
3. It is a statutory duty under paragraph 3.15 of the Code that all admission authorities must participate in the Fair Access and it states that “participation includes making available a representative who is authorised to participate in discussions, make decisions on placing children via the Protocol, and admitting pupils when asked to do so in accordance with the Protocol, even when the school is full”.
4. The admission authority for community and voluntary controlled schools is the local authority, for foundation and voluntary aided schools it is the governing body and for academies (including free schools) it is the academy trust although the trust can delegate this responsibility to the governing body.
5. Paragraph 3.13 states that 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 assessed for special education needs.
6. There is no duty for local authorities or admission authorities to comply with parental preferences when allocating places through the Fair Access Protocol in line with paragraph 3.19 of the Code but parents’ views should be taken into account.
7. Paragraph 3.10 of the Code states that “where an admission authority receives an in-year application for a year group that is not the normal point of entry and it does not wish to admit the child because it has good reason to believe that the child may display challenging behaviour, it may refuse admission and refer the child to the Fair Access Protocol.” The local authority will only take action under the Fair Access Protocol where the refusal is in respect of a child who is CME at the time of the refusal.
8. Paragraph 3.11 states that “An admission authority should only rely on the provision in paragraph 3.10 if it has a particularly high proportion of either children with challenging behaviour or previously permanently excluded pupils on roll compared to other local schools and it considers that admitting another child with challenging behaviour would prejudice the provision of efficient education or the efficient use of resources”.

9. Challenging behaviour is defined in Code as “behaviour can be described as challenging where it would be unlikely to be responsive to the usual range of interventions to help prevent and address pupil misbehaviour or it is of such severity, frequency, or duration that it is beyond the normal range that schools can tolerate. We would expect this behaviour to significantly interfere with the pupil’s/other pupils’ education or jeopardise the right of staff and pupils to a safe and orderly environment”.
10. Paragraph 3.12 states that “The provision in paragraph 3.10 cannot be used to refuse admission to looked after children, previously looked after children; and children who have Education, Health and Care Plans naming the school in question”.
11. Paragraph 3.18 states that “eligibility for the Fair Access Protocol does not limit a parent’s right to make an in-year application to any school for their child. Admission authorities must process these applications in accordance with their usual in-year admission procedures. They must not refuse to admit such children on the basis that they may be eligible to be placed via the Fair Access Protocol. The parent will continue to have the right of appeal for any place they have been refused, even if the child has been offered a school place via the Fair Access Protocol”. It is the duty of the admission authority for the school to respond to any appeal request and comply with the provisions of the School Admission Appeals Code 2014.
12. Paragraph 3.21 states that “where it has been agreed that a child will be considered under the Fair Access Protocol, a school place must be allocated for that child within 20 school days. Once they have been allocated a school place via the Fair Access Protocol, arrangements should be made for the child to start at the school as soon as possible”.
13. Paragraph 3.22 states that “in the event that the majority of schools in an area can no longer support the principles and approach of their local Fair Access Protocol, they should initiate a review with the local authority. There should be a clear process for how such a review can be initiated within each Fair Access Protocol. The existing Fair Access Protocol will remain binding on all schools in the local area until the point at which a new one is adopted”.
14. The Protocol is also subject to the requirements of the Equality Act 2010, Human Rights Act 1998 and the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 as set out in Appendix 1 of the School Admissions Code.
15. This Protocol also takes account of Department for Education “Fair Access Protocols: Principals and Process” departmental advice issues in November 2012.

Scope of the fair access protocol

16. Fair Access Protocols may only be used to place the following groups of vulnerable and/or hard to place children, where they are having difficulty in securing a school place in-year, and it can be demonstrated that reasonable measures have been taken to secure a place through the usual in-year admission procedures:
 - a. children either subject to a Child in Need (CIN) Plan or a Child Protection (CP) Plan or having had a Child in Need Plan or a Child Protection Plan within 12 months at the point of being referred to the Protocol;
 - b. children living in a refuge or in other Relevant Accommodation at the point of being referred to the Protocol;

- c. children from the criminal justice system;
- d. children in alternative provision who need to be reintegrated into mainstream education or who have been permanently excluded but are deemed suitable for mainstream education;
- e. children with special educational needs (but without an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP)), disabilities or medical conditions;
- f. children who are carers;
- g. children who are homeless;
- h. children in formal kinship care arrangements;
- i. children of, or who are, Gypsies, Roma, Travellers, refugees, and asylum seekers;
- j. children who have been refused a school place on the grounds of their challenging behaviour and referred to the Protocol in accordance with paragraph 3.10 of this Code;
- k. children for whom a place has not been sought due to exceptional circumstances;
- l. children who have been out of education for four or more weeks where it can be demonstrated that there are no places available at any school within a reasonable distance of their home. This does not include circumstances where a suitable place has been offered to a child and this has not been accepted; and
- m. previously looked after children for whom the local authority has been unable to promptly secure a school place.

17. Examples of children who the local authority considers fall into the categories above and therefore will refer to Norfolk's Fair Access Panels include:

- a. children who are Children Missing Education for over 15 school day;
- b. children who move into the catchment area of a school which is full and their current school is over the statutory distance for school transport (2 miles for children up to the age of 8 and 3 miles for those who are 8 or over) or the next nearest school with spaces available is over the statutory distance for transport;
- c. children who have been withdrawn from school to home educate for whatever reason and home education has been disallowed or the parent no longer wishes to continue;
- d. children without a school place and with a history of serious persistent attendance problems including those for whom a School Attendance Order is required to secure attendance;
- e. children in Year 11 who move into Norfolk until the start of the Easter school holidays and who do have access to a school within a reasonable distance.

18. The Fair Access protocol applies only to Norfolk schools and therefore none of the provisions can be applied to schools in any other local authority area.

19. Looked after children or children with a statement of special educational needs or Education, Health and Care Plan do not fall within the remit of the Fair Access Protocol as they must be admitted in line with paragraph 3.12 of the School Admissions Code.

Fair access protocol – principles

20. Norfolk's Fair Access Protocol operates when the in-year admissions process has failed to secure a school place for a Norfolk pupil or when a governing body refers an application back to the local authority for further consideration in line with paragraph 7.

21. The protocol ensures that children are offered a place at a suitable school as quickly as possible.
22. The protocol ensures an equitable distribution of pupils between local schools.
23. The aim of the protocol is to ensure that a school is identified and required to admit any child not already on a local school roll.
24. A school cannot refuse a fair access placement on the basis that the class/es is/are already full or over-subscribed.
25. No primary phase school will be expected to admit more than 32 children in a class as a result of a Fair Access request.
26. Where necessary the Local Authority will be responsible for the provision of home to school transport to cover the normal school day to support a Fair Access placement where the allocated school is over the statutory distance for the provision of transport. Any transport will be provided for the total period that the pupil is in attendance at the allocated school.
27. Any child that has been removed to home educate shall in the first instance be offered a place back at the last Norfolk school attended if no other parental preference expressed. However, it is recognised that a placement at the original school may not be appropriate in all cases such as where for example the home school relationship has broken down and therefore in exceptional circumstances this will not apply. Any exception to this principle must be discussed with and agreed by the Fair Access Manager and can be referred to the appropriate Fair Access Panel for agreement.

Fair access protocol – process

28. The in-year application form includes a request for additional information to be used if the application needs to be considered under the Fair Access Protocol.
29. All admission requests from pupils who are already on roll at an alternative local school are considered as part of in-year admission arrangements and the placement under the Fair Access Protocol cannot be considered.
30. Any parent of a pupil who is refused one of their preferences is offered their statutory right of appeal even where a place has been offered at an alternative school through the Fair Access Protocol.
31. School admission appeal panels are independent of the Local Authority and therefore are not obliged to take account of Fair Access placements when making a decision on an appeal. Panels are however required by paragraph 3.12 of the School Appeals Code to take account of the impact of the operation of the Fair Access Protocol when making its decision on prejudice at Stage One of any appeal.
32. Where a Fair Access request will have the effect of breaching the infant class limit of 30 (applicable to Reception, Year One and Two classes) the Local Authority will grant an exception in line with paragraph 2.15 (e) of the School Admissions Code when the following apply:

- a. where there is no alternative local school with places in the appropriate year group/class group. "Local" will be considered as either a school within the statutory walking distance, (2 miles for under 8's and 3 miles for those over 8 years of age) or in other cases where there is existing school transport with spare seat(s) in place to an alternative school and in the same secondary school catchment area whenever possible.
 - b. no classes will be required to exceed 32 as a result of Infant Class exception decisions.
- 33.** In line with Department for Education guidance all schools, including academies, are expected to respond to requests by local authorities to admit a child under the Fair Access Protocol within seven calendar days.

Refusal on the grounds of challenging behaviour

- 34.** Any school that wishes to refuse an application in line with paragraph 3.11 of the Code as described in paragraph 8 must provide written evidence of:
- a. the challenging behaviour of the applicant demonstrating that it fulfills the definition set out in paragraph 9; and
 - b. the particularly high proportion of either children with challenging behaviour or previously permanently excluded pupils on roll compared to other local schools when notifying the local authority of the decision.

The Fair Access Manager will use this information to determine if the refusal was reasonable and compliant with the Code. No refusal on these grounds can be accepted unless information to support both the of the requirements of the Code is provided.

- 35.** The local authority will consider that a child with challenging behaviour may also be disabled as defined in the Equality Act 2010. When considering refusing admission on these grounds, admission authorities must consider their duties under that Act. Admission authorities should also consider the effect of the decision of the Upper Tribunal in *C & C v The Governing Body of a School, The Secretary of State for Education (First Interested Party) and The National Autistic Society (Second Interested Party) (SEN) [2018] UKUT 269 (AAC)* about the implications of the Equality Act 2010 when a pupil exhibits a tendency to physical abuse of other persons as a consequence of a disability.
- 36.** Any child refused admission on the basis of challenging behaviour will have the right to appeal against that decision to the Independent Appeal Panel and appeal panels will expect both requirements of the Code to be proved at Stage One of the appeal.

Fair access protocols – enforcement

- 37.** Whilst it is hoped that all schools will recognise their statutory duty to comply with the Protocol it is recognised that there may be situations where a school does not feel that it can comply with a Fair Access Request.
- 38.** It is expected that in the first instance any such disagreements should be resolved by discussion and negotiation between the school and the Local Authority, formal enforcement action will only be taken in the last resort.

- 39.** Where it is necessary for the Local Authority to request a direction it will follow the process set out in the Department for Education's guidance "Fair Access Protocols: Principles and Process November 2012" and the Direction Flow Chart attached to the guidance.
- 40.** As part of this process it is the responsibility of the local authority and the Academy to document the case for and against admission.

Part two

Norfolk fair access models

Fair access panels (FAPs) – secondary

1. Fair Access Panels (FAP) are regularly convened groups of secondary senior leaders who meet to decide placements of hard to place pupils as well as managed moves and reintegrations from the Short Stay School for Norfolk.
2. Five FAPs are convened to cover appropriate geographical areas and details of the current panels can be found in Appendix A.
3. Each Panel will adopt the standard Terms of Reference and documentation and a copy is attached in Appendix B.
4. Each school identified as part of a panel is a member of the panel and is bound by the decision of a majority of members regardless of whether a representative attends the meeting.
5. The FAPs are chaired by a representative of the Local Authority and supported by the Fair Access Team. A representative of the Short Stay School for Norfolk (SSSfN) will attend as will other colleagues from Children's Services as appropriate. The Local Authority will keep records of numbers placed through the panels to inform decision making and ensure equitable distribution.
6. Where a panel fails to identify a placement the Fair Access Manager will identify a school based on the needs of the pupil, local school information and previous placements. The Fair Access Manager will consult on the placement decision and then notify all parties as to which school should admit.
7. If a school refuses to comply with a Fair Access request in respect of a pupil as described in paragraphs 9 and 10 the Fair Access Manager will enforce the request through use of the direction process with the School Adjudicator for maintained schools and the Secretary of State through the Education Skills and Funding Agency for academies. The direction process cannot be used to enforce a Managed Move as such pupils are not covered by the statutory Fair Access Protocol.

Fair access panels – primary

8. Due the difficulties in holding regular panels for the large number of primary schools in Norfolk Fair Access panels at primary level will be held on an ad hoc basis when it has not been possible to agree a managed move or reintegration from the SSSfN as well as where the Admissions Team have been unable to obtain a place through the in-year admission process.
9. Ad hoc panels will be run along the same principles as the secondary Fair Access Panels in paragraphs 25 to 31.

Attendance trials

10. A pupil with very low attendance (less than 75%) who seeks an alternative school where a space is available will be offered a trial attendance (one term) at their

preferred school subject to the current school, receiving school and family accepting the standard conditions set out in the model agreement developed by the local authority.

11. If attendance is satisfactory during the trial period (the agreed outcomes achieved) the child transfers to the preferred school. If attendance is not satisfactory the child remains on roll at their original school.
12. If a trial fails and the parent still wants a place the trial school the parent would then be entitled to appeal as their preference to transfer to the trial school has effectively been refused.
13. A copy of the principles and the trial agreement can be seen in Appendix C and [all of the documentation for attendance trials including the trial agreement can be downloaded from the Norfolk schools website](#).

Managed moves

14. The aim of the Managed Move scheme is to facilitate a formal process leading to the transfer of a pupil to the roll of a new school in the following circumstances:
 - a. the school's behaviour management policy has been exhausted and a pastoral support plan meeting considers that a fresh start at a new school would be a positive intervention strategy to maintain the pupil in education;
 - b. the criteria for a permanent exclusion is likely to be met and the headteacher considers that a move to a new school would present a positive alternative to exclusion.
15. It will always be preferable to use a Managed Move as a positive intervention to prevent a situation escalating to the point where a children or young person is excluded, however, a managed move is always an option even if the criteria for a permanent exclusion has been met.
16. In all cases it is essential that the full agreement of parents/carers is obtained. The views of the pupil to voluntarily undertake a transfer to another school should also be obtained.
17. The principles and managed move agreement can be seen in Appendix D and [all of the documentation for managed moves including the trial agreement can be downloaded from the Norfolk schools website](#).

Re-integrations from the short stay school for Norfolk

18. Staff at the SSSfN will co-ordinate the transition of pupils to an alternative mainstream school and will maintain records of pupil transitions to ensure an equitable distribution between local schools.
19. Additionally staff at the SSSfN will arrange transitions for any pupil who has been permanently excluded (including exclusions from the independent sector and from other Local Authority schools) or who is currently on their roll where a mainstream school has been identified as providing an appropriate education. Staff will work with the identified local school to support re-integration and pupils will be dual registered during the transition to the new school. Staff at the SSSfN will also maintain records of these pupils to ensure an equitable distribution between local schools.

- 20.** Where the SSSfN is unable to identify a school to reintegrate a pupil who is ready to return to mainstream education the case will be referred the appropriate Fair Access Panel to identify a school. As such pupils are one of the statutory categories of pupils that must be placed using the Fair Access Protocol the Local Authority can enforce the panel's decisions where necessary.
- 21.** Reintegrations are subject to a 6 week trial period during which the pupil is dual registered with the SSSfN and the trial school. Upon the successful conclusion of the trial the pupil is removed from the roll of the SSSfN and is placed on the role of the trial / new school. Any extension of the trial period must be agreed by the SSSfN and the trial school and any disagreements must be referred to the Local Authority.
- 22.** All parties must sign the Reintegration agreement which sets out the terms of the reintegration prior to the pupil starting at the trial school.
- 23.** The Local Authority will provide transport to the trial school to cover the total period of the reintegration trial period and for the total period that that the pupil attends the school after a successful trial.

Appendices

Appendix A

Current fair access panel membership

East

- Caister Academy
- Great Yarmouth Charter Academy
- Ormiston Venture Academy
- Cliff Park Ormiston Academy
- Lynn Grove Academy

North

- Acle Academy
- Alderman Peel High School
- Aylsham High School
- Broadland High School
- Cromer Academy
- Fakenham Academy
- Flegg High Ormiston Academy
- Litcham School
- North Walsham High School
- Reepham High School
- Sheringham High School
- Stalham High School

West

- Downham Market Academy
- Icen Academy
- King Edward VII Academy
- King's Lynn Academy
- Marshland High School
- Smithdon High School
- Springwood High School
- St Clements High School
- The Nicholas Hammond Academy
- Thetford Academy
- Wayland Academy

Central

- City Academy Norwich
- City of Norwich School
- Framingham Earl High School
- Hellesdon High School
- Jane Austen College
- Notre Dame High School
- Open Academy

- Ormiston Victory Academy
- Sewell Park Academy
- Sprowston Community Academy
- Taverham High School
- The Hewett Academy
- Thorpe St Andrew School
- University Technical College Norfolk

South

- Archbishop Sancroft High School
- Attleborough Academy
- Dereham Neatherd High School
- Diss High School
- Hethersett Academy
- Hobart High School
- Long Stratton High School
- Northgate High School
- Old Buckenham High School
- Wymondham College
- Wymondham High School

Appendix B

General terms of reference

Purpose of the panel

- To discuss issues around admission and inclusion.
- To agree placements for hard to place pupils referred by the Fair Access Manager.
- To agree Managed Moves where schools have failed to obtain agreement from other schools.
- To agree reintegration's from the SSSfN where the SSSfN has failed to obtain agreement from local schools.

Principles

- The Fair Access Panel (FAP) is part of Norfolk's Fair Access Protocol and the decisions of the FAP will take account of the principles within the Protocol.
- The key principle of the Fair Access Protocol is to ensure an equitable distribution of pupils between local schools.
- Any child that has been removed to home educate shall in the first instance be offered a place back at the original school if no other parental preference expressed subject to the provisions of paragraph 26 of the Protocol.
- Where a Panel fails to identify a placement the Fair Access Manager will identify a school based on the needs of the pupil, local school information and previous placements. The Fair Access Manager will consult on the placement decision and then notify all parties as to which school should admit.

Membership

- The headteacher, principal or member of the senior leadership team from the schools on the list attached at Appendix A will make up the Panel.
- The Panel will be chaired by Norfolk County Council's Fair Access Manager and administration support will be provide by the Fair Access Team.
- The meeting will also be attended by a representative of the Short Stay School for Norfolk and such other representatives of the local authority as appropriate.
- All members of the Panel are bound by any decision of the Panel whether the member is in attendance or not.

Meetings

- At secondary level meetings will take place to comply with the statutory requirement to place pupils within 20 school days. Primary meeting will be called on an ad hoc basis where required.
- Meeting will generally take place using Teams with the one meeting each term be held in person.
- All members will submit details of any pupils they want to place to the Fair Access manager one week in advance of the meeting.
- The Fair Access Manager will keep a record of all pupils placed through the Panel to ensure that an equitable distribution is maintained.

Appendix C

Fair access panel – information request

A request for a school place has been received in respect of the following pupil:

Name:

Date of birth:

Year group:

Current/previous school:

Child protection file: Yes No

Risk assessment attached: Yes No

Please can you provide the following information to assist with:

% Attendance: (Please include date range)

Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND):

Current attainment across core subjects (KS1-3) and/or predicted GCSE grades, exam boards and subjects if available (KS4):

Social Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) or any other issues that the panel should be aware of:

Number of Fixed Term Exclusions (FEXs) and reason:

Please send this form along with the completed Risk Assessment to Hayley Goodson, Fair Access Manager at hayley.goodson@norfolk.gov.uk.

Appendix D

Attendance trial – principles and agreement

Attendance trials

1. Attendance trials are not part of Norfolk's Fair Access Protocol but are offered to schools to support the admission of challenging behaviour and schools are not permitted to refuse an admission on the grounds of concerns about attendance.
2. A pupil with very low attendance (less than 75%) who seeks an alternative school where a space is available can be offered trial attendance (one term) at their preferred school subject to agreement by all parties. If attendance is satisfactory during the trial period (the agreed outcome achieved) the child transfers to the preferred school.
3. Attendance trials can only be considered where the pupil wishes to transfer between schools which are within a reasonable distance of their home address (i.e. less than 3 miles statutory transport distance). An attendance trial cannot be used where a pupil would be unable to access the original school if the trial is unsuccessful nor can it be used for a pupil who is a Child Missing Education (CME), returning from home education or from an out of county school.
4. [The attendance trial document \(Appendix E\) should be used in all cases and can be found on the Norfolk schools website.](#)
5. It is the responsibility of the trial school to obtain agreement to an attendance trial from the parent and the current school.
6. The trial school should meet with the parent and child (if appropriate) to explain the terms of the trial and obtain parental signature to the trial document.
7. A trial document is not valid unless it is signed by all parties and the Fair Access Team.
8. An attendance trial should run for one term although this period can be extended where there is absence for medical reasons supported by a letter or evidence from an appropriate medical professional.
9. A trial is successful where the pupil achieves the agreed outcomes during the trial period.
10. A trial can be terminated if the pupil is involved in a serious breach of school discipline that would usually be grounds for a fixed term exclusion and would result in a fixed term exclusion. Any decision to terminate a trial is at the discretion of the headteacher or principal of the trial school.
11. If a trial is terminated the trial school should advise the parent and the current school in writing of the date of the termination and the reasons for it.
12. If a trial is terminated the pupil is expected to return to the current school immediately and will be marked as unauthorised absence if not.

- 13.** All original trial documents will be held by the Fair Access Team.
- 14.** A failed attendance trial does not remove the parents legal right to appeal for a place at the trial school.
- 15.** Any queries should be referred to the Fair Access Team at cs.fairaccessteam@norfolk.gov.uk.

Appendix E

Attendance trial agreement

Name of pupil:

Date of birth:

Year group:

Current school:

Trial school:

Terms of agreement

1. It is agreed that NAME will attend TRIAL SCHOOL on a trial basis and if he/she successfully completes the trial to the agreement of both schools, he/she will be removed from roll at CURRENT SCHOOL and be permanently transferred to the roll of TRIAL SCHOOL.
2. The trial period is to begin on DATE and last for one term.
3. If, during the trial period, NAME is unable to attend school for medical reasons, the trial will be extended until the period of attendance totals one term. Any absence for medical reasons must be supported by evidence from an appropriate medical professional.
4. If at the end of the trial period NAME does not successfully complete the trial he/she will return to CURRENT SCHOOL.
5. The trial will be deemed successful if achieves the agreed outcomes agreed by all parties prior to the start of the trial and recorded at the end of this document.
6. The trial can be terminated if NAME is involved in a serious breach of school discipline that would usually be grounds for a fixed term exclusion and would result in a fixed term exclusion. Any decision to terminate a trial is at the discretion of the headteacher or principal of the trial school.
7. In the event of termination a representative of TRIAL SCHOOL will contact parents by telephone and NAME will return to CURRENT SCHOOL.
8. During the trial period NAME will be marked on the current school register as "receiving education off-site" when he/she is actually in attendance at TRIAL SCHOOL. Any absences which are not approved must be recorded as "unauthorised". It is the responsibility of TRIAL SCHOOL to inform CURRENT SCHOOL of any absences.
9. All attendance trials must be signed by all parties and the Head of Admissions and are not binding unless signed. A copy of all attendance trial documents must be lodged with the Admissions Team.

I have read and agree to the terms outlined in this Agreement:

Signed:

Title:

Date:

For:

Signed:

Title:

Date:

For:

Signed:

Title:

Date:

For parent/carer of:

Signed:

Title:

Date:

For Fair Access Manager

Agreed outcomes

Appendix F

Managed moves (MMs)

Principles

- One of a range of strategies to prevent exclusion is to offer a fresh start where this is in the best interests of the child.
- Decision to explore an MM based on child's needs.
- A Managed Move is one strategy in a toolkit of potential school interventions/support.
- Managed Moves are only considered where school-based interventions/support have not improved the situation.
- They are most effective as a tool for early intervention.
- Managed Moves can be successful to avoid exclusion in response to 'one off' high level incidents.
- They are not an appropriate strategy for some children, depending upon need and the circumstances.
- The management of risks and sharing of full information between schools is essential.
- All parties (schools, child and parents/carers and Local Authority (LA)) must be in agreement to the Managed Move.
- There is an expectation that schools transfer balance of pupil funding when MM confirmed.
- The Local Authority will provide transport when the trial is over the statutory distance to any of 4 nearest schools.
- Managed Moves cannot override parents right to express preference(s) to transfer school.

Categories of pupils who are out of scope for a managed move

- Pupils with EHCP
- Children Looked After (CLA)

Process

- Headteacher/Head of School reviews evidence and determines whether a Managed Move is appropriate.
- Senior member of school staff meets with parents to explain why a Managed Move is being considered and the process if parent(s) agree.
- At secondary level a Managed Move request can be added to the Fair Access Panel Agenda.
- Headteacher/Head of School contacts preferred school (taking account of local issues, previous Managed Moves, parent views and transport implications) sharing all behavioural and other relevant information.
- Where Managed Moves are accepted Managed Moves is prepared – the agreement is signed by parent, current school, receiving school and Fair Access Team (NB including transport request where relevant).
- Managed Moves to operate for a minimum of 8 school weeks with extension of up to a further 6 school weeks with agreement of all parties.
- A joint meeting between the current and trial school takes place before trial starts to review full behavioural and all other relevant information to finalise formal risk assessment and to agree transition.
- It is good practice for a member of support staff from current school to directly support the student to ensure smooth transition.

- The pupil remains on roll at current school – educated off-site during trial with current school notified on a weekly basis of attendance at the trial school and any other issues.
- Managed Moves can be ended if there is a serious behaviour breach or repeated low level breaches or repeated failure to engage in lessons at the discretion of the headteacher or principal of the trial school.
- The pupil transfers to the roll of the trial school at the end of the Managed Move when this has been successful.
- The trial can be extended if low level behavioural concerns and/or significant illness/injury results in a significant period(s) of absence during the trial (with appropriate medical evidence) but otherwise fails if attendance below agreed absence threshold.
- The Fair Access Team maintains a record of all managed moves.