



WOKINGHAM
BOROUGH COUNCIL

**Wokingham Borough Council's Admission Arrangements for
Community and Voluntary Controlled
Infant, Primary and Junior Schools
2026/2027 entry**

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Admission Arrangements

Community and Voluntary Controlled Infant, Primary & Junior schools

1. Introduction

This document details the admission arrangements for applications and preferences for community and voluntary controlled schools for whom the Wokingham Borough Council is the admission authority. The admission authority is responsible for determining the school's admissions arrangements (including this document) and deciding who can be offered a place in accordance with it. All Admissions Authorities are required to act in accordance with the Department for Education's School Admissions Code and the relevant legislation and regulations.

Each year admission authorities must determine the criteria that will be used to prioritise applicants if a school is over-subscribed. The criteria for community and voluntary controlled infant, primary and junior schools are set out in this document along with the definitions of the terms used in the criteria.

This document complies with and operates within the Wokingham Borough Councils Co-Ordinated Admissions Schemes and related protocols, including the Wokingham Borough Council's Fair Access Protocol. It is recommended that this document is read alongside the [Coordinated Scheme for Infant, Primary and Junior Admissions](#).

This document details the oversubscription criteria and definitions for applications and preferences in the normal primary admissions round. The term '**normal admissions round**' refers to all applications for admission to the main year of entry of the school i.e., Reception for Infant and Primary Schools and Year 3 for Junior Schools.

Applications made during the normal admissions round will be made in advance of the academic year in which the child is due to start at the new school. Children are entitled to a full-time place, however, may attend part-time until later in the school year but not beyond the point at which they reach compulsory school age.

Advice and information for parent/carers on school admissions, including key information that applies to all applications as well as some frequently asked questions are available in the [Wokingham Borough Guide for Parents](#) which is available at [Starting infant, primary or Junior school - Wokingham Borough Council](#). It is recommended that all applicants consider the information in the Guide for Parents before making an application.

The admission of children with an Education, Health and Care plan are covered by different admission regulations. Following negotiation, if a community or voluntary controlled school has been named, a place will be allocated for these children before considering other applications.

2. Admissions into Reception

Children will normally be admitted into the year group relevant to the child's age and will start full-time in the school year when they turn five. All children will be offered the opportunity of a full-time place from September in the year of entry.

There is a legal requirement that all children attend school or receive suitable education once they reach compulsory school age. The actual points at which each child reaches this compulsory school age are set out in the table below.

For the 2026-27 school year, the table below sets out the position:

Date of Birth	Date of compulsory school age	Latest date child may start school full-time
1 September 2021– 31 December 2021 (Autumn born)	31 December 2026	The start of the 'Spring' term in January 2027 A school place will be available from the September but can be deferred until January – the school place will be held once parents have agreed this with the school.
1 January 2022 – 31 March 2022 (Spring born)	31 March 2027	The start of the 'Summer' term in April 2027 A school place will be available from the September before this but can be deferred until January or April — the school place will be held once parents have agreed this with the school.
1 April 2022 – 31 August 2022 (Summer born)	31 August 2027	The start of the 'Autumn' term in September 2027 A school place will be available from the September before this but can be deferred until January or April – the school place will be held once parents have agreed this with the school

Most children start school full-time in the September after their fourth birthday. There are other options for parents of four-year-olds who feel their child is not yet ready for school.

Parents have the opportunity to:

- Start their child in September on a full-time basis from their first day of attendance or
- Allow their child to attend on a part-time basis until the start of the term after the child's fifth birthday or
- Defer their child's entry to school until later in the school year. **This must not be beyond the start of the term after their fifth birthday or beyond the start of the final term of the school year**

Parents must discuss with the school how they would like their child to start school.

Parents of summer born children (those born between 1 April and 31 August only) can also:

- Request to delay their child's entry to school until the September after they turn five

All discussions around deferment should include any early years setting/s that the child attends in order that the arrangements made are in the best interest of the child's needs. It is important to note that deferred entry to Year R is likely to have implications for a child and these should be discussed fully with the school.

Children born between 01 April - 31 August are not of compulsory school age until the beginning of Year 1 but parents wishing to defer their child's entry to school until the following September cannot hold a place offered for Year R; a new application for a place in Year 1 would be required (which may or may not be successful).

3. Admission outside normal age group

Children are normally allocated to their chronological year group. Requests from parents for school places outside a normal age group will be considered only when supported by written recommendations from professionals working with the child and family. These would normally include the educational psychologist and specialist teacher and where relevant, health service professionals e.g. consultant paediatrician, speech and language therapist etc.

Each case will be considered on its own merits and circumstances and will only be agreed by a panel of officers from Wokingham Borough Council where there is consensus between the parents, schools concerned (both current and preferred) and any relevant professionals asked for their opinion by the panel, that to do so would be in the pupil's interests.

4. Summer Born Children and Delaying Admission to Reception

Most children start school in the September after their 4th birthday. However, children are not legally required to attend school until the term after their 5th birthday. If a parent is considering delaying when their child starts school, then different options are available to them depending on when their child was born.

- **Children born September-December (Autumn born)**
- **Children born January-March (Spring born)**
- **Children born April-August (Summer Born)**

5. Children born September-December

If a child is born between 1 September and 31 December, then parents must apply for a school place during the winter that they turn 4 years old.

A child would usually be expected to start school in the September following their 4th birthday, however their start can be postponed, or they can attend part-time during the Autumn term. This is called 'deferring' a child's admission to primary school. The latest parents can postpone their child's start is January.

If it is in the child's best interest to do this, parents/carers can:

1. Apply for a school place during the winter of their child's 4th birthday. The deadline for applications is 15 January after their 4th birthday.
2. Accept a school place offered.
3. Speak to the school about deferring their child's start to later in the year. Discuss both the possible benefits and disadvantages of your child starting later in the year.
4. If parents want their child to attend part-time then they should discuss with the school what might be the best schedule for their child.
5. The school will hold a child's place during the Autumn term of their reception year, depending on how long they decide to defer.
6. A child **MUST** start school at least by the beginning of the Spring Term in January.

6. Children born January-March

If a child was born between 1 January and 31 March, then parents must apply for a school place during the winter before their 4th birthday.

A child would usually be expected to start school in September following their 4th birthday, however parents can postpone their start or have them attend part-time during the Autumn and Spring terms. This is called 'deferring' a child's admission to primary school. The latest parents can postpone their start is April.

If it is in the child's best interest to do this, parents/carers can:

1. Apply for a school place during the winter before their child's 4th birthday. The deadline for applications is 15 January.
2. Accept a school place offered.
3. Speak to the school about wishing to defer a child's start to later in the year. Discuss both the possible benefits and disadvantages of a child starting later in the year.
4. If parents want their child to attend part-time then they should discuss with the school what might be the best schedule for their child.
5. The school will hold a place during the Autumn and Spring term of a child's Reception year, depending on how long they decide to defer.
6. A child **MUST** start school at least by the beginning of the Summer Term in April.

7. Summer Born Children (April-August)

If a child was born between 1 April and 31 August, then it is usual for them to start school in September following their 4th birthday. It is expected that most families will start sending their child to school at this time.

However, if parents are considering delaying their child's entry into reception, then they have several options available to them, and it is important that parents/carers consider these carefully before deciding whether to delay admission.

In all cases parents should first apply for a school place in their child's normal age group. After this, parents can decide whether to accept the place offered or whether to delay admission.

- **Option 1: Postpone your child's start to later in the year**
- **Option 2: Attending school part-time**

- **Option 3: Delaying admission by a year**

- I. **Summer Born Option 1: Postpone your child's start to later in the year**

Summer born children are allowed to accept an offer of a school place but then postpone their start in Reception until later in the year. This is called 'deferring' a child's admission to primary school. **The latest parents can postpone their start is April.**

If it is in the child's best interest to do this, parents/carers can:

1. Apply for a school place during the winter before their child's 4th birthday. The deadline for applications is 15 January before their 4th birthday.
2. Accept a school place offered.
3. Speak to the school about wishing to defer a child's start to later in the year. Discuss both the possible benefits and disadvantages of a child starting later in the year.
4. The school will hold a place during the Autumn and Spring terms of the child's Reception year, depending on how long they decide to defer.
5. A child **MUST** start school at least by the beginning of the Summer Term in April. They can then attend school either full-time or part-time for the rest of the year.

- II. **Summer Born Option 2: Attending school part-time**

Summer born children are allowed to attend school part-time during the whole of their first year. This means that a child can start attending gradually. As long as the child starts school by April in their Reception year then they are allowed to attend part-time, either for all of the year or for part of it.

If it is in the child's best interest to do this, parents/carers can:

1. Apply for a school place during the winter before their child's 4th birthday. The deadline for applications is 15 January before their 4th birthday.
2. Accept a school place offered.
3. Speak to the school about their child attending part-time. Discuss both the possible benefits and disadvantages, and what might be the best schedule for the child.
4. From the September after the child's 4th birthday, they can either attend school part-time, or they can postpone their start date until the start of the Summer Term of their Reception year.
5. A child **MUST** start school at least by the beginning of the Summer Term in April.
6. The child can attend part time during the summer term as well, but they must attend school.

III. Summer Born Option 3: Delaying admission by a year

If parents are considering delaying a child's admission by a full year, then they will need to request permission for them to start Reception a year later than their normal age group.

This is a big decision and is something parents should think about carefully as it usually means that the child will remain in a lower year group for the rest of their education. This may not apply for future applications to alternative settings or out-of-Borough schools.

It is important to remember that if parents do delay by a year, then they will not keep the school place originally offered to their child. This offer will be removed, and the following year parents will have to re-apply for a school place alongside all other applicants, and the oversubscription criteria will apply if there are more applications than places available at the school.

Each year a number of families who decide to delay admission discover that they no longer qualify for a place at their preferred school because the cut-off distance has changed, and they now live too far away. Parents should keep this in mind while making their decision about whether to delay admission.

If a Wokingham Borough resident or applying for a Wokingham Borough school, **if it is in the child's best interest to do this, parents/carers can:**

1. Apply for a school place in their child's normal age group, during the winter before their child's 4th birthday. The deadline for applications is 15 January before their 4th birthday.
2. Complete Wokingham borough Council's Summer Born Deferral Request Form
3. Meet with the headteacher of the school, and any others you plan to apply for, to discuss the options available. Discuss both the possible benefits and disadvantages of the child starting school a year late.

- If you plan to apply for Wokingham Borough community or voluntary controlled schools, the Wokingham borough Local Authority will consider your request
- If you plan to apply for academies, free schools or voluntary aided schools, the school will consider your request
- If you plan to apply for schools outside the Wokingham Borough, you will need to discuss their procedures with them directly.

If a request to delay admission is agreed;

1. The school admissions team will send an email/letter letting parents know which schools have agreed a request to delay admission.
2. After this, if parents still want to delay admission, inform the School Admissions Team at Wokingham Borough Council to withdraw the original application or withdraw any school place offered to your child.
3. The School Admissions Team at Wokingham Borough Council will withdraw the application/offered school place.
4. During the winter before your child's 5th birthday apply for a school place as part of the main admissions round. The deadline for applications is 15 January before their 5th birthday.
5. Clearly state on the application form that you are applying for a Summer-Born Reception place to start school in September.

8. Admission to Junior Schools

These arrangements will be managed centrally by Wokingham Borough Council. Parents of all Year 2 pupils, living in the Wokingham borough, will be able to apply online from 13th November 2025.

Consideration will only be given to any preference expressed for a junior school. Parents are required to submit an in-year application for primary school preferences six school weeks in advance of the place being required (after the May half-term 2026 for a place in September 2026) in accordance with the in-year co-ordinated scheme.

Parents of children living outside the borough may apply for a Wokingham borough school using the application provided by their home authority.

9. Tie Breaker

If there are more applicants within each criterion, radial (straight line) distance from home to school will be used as a tiebreaker and will be measured using the local authority's computerised geographical information system. The Council has a standard method of measuring home to school distance in a straight line using the LLPG (Land and Property Gazetteer) eastings and northings to measure the distance between the address point of the child's home address and the agreed point at the school.

For applicants who live the same distance from the school, random selection by the drawing

of lots supervised by at least two people are used as a final tiebreaker.

If a parent applies for entry into a year group for more than one child, (except for twins and children from multiple births who are an exception to Infant Class Size regulation) and there is more than one child that is measured at the same radial distance to the school, with only one place available, a random selection by the drawing of lots is used as a final tie-breaker to decide which child should have the place. The remaining applicants will be added to the wait list in accordance with the published oversubscription criterion.

Measuring home to school distance: We use the Capita ONE system to calculate the distance from your child's home (the start point) to the school (the end point). This system calculates the distance in miles to three decimal places.

Please note that you cannot compare distances produced on the local authority's Capita ONE system to those calculated using any personal or online geographical information system software you may have access to such as satellite navigation systems or Google maps.

10. Twins and Multiple Births

Where the parent has made the same preferences of school and, through the normal operation of the admission arrangements, the last available place has been allocated to one twin or child from a multiple birth, the other twin or children from the multiple birth will be offered a place at the school. In such circumstances, both the PAN and the infant class size limit would be exceeded. The other sibling(s) would remain as exceptions to the Infant Class Size Legislation for the time they are in an infant class or until the number in the year group falls back to the PAN.

11. Designated Area

The designated area for each community and voluntary controlled school is held electronically and can be viewed through the council's website at [Schools designated areas map](#). These electronic maps have been adopted as the definitive descriptions of primary school designated areas for the purposes of admission arrangements and oversubscription criteria.

Living in the designated area does not guarantee a school place, as there may be more applications from parents living in the designated area than places available.

Most schools have a designated or 'catchment' area which is an integral part of their over-

subscription criteria and is used when considering school place offers. However, parents can apply for places at any school suitable for their child even if they do not live in this designated area.

Parent/carers are advised to consider their 'catchment' school when making an application. If the place a child is allocated is at a school which parent/carers are not in the catchment area for, or if they move out of the catchment area they now reside in, then they may have less chance of being successful when applying for any younger siblings.

The following schools do not have designated areas

- Beechwood primary School
- Floreat Montague Park primary School
- Keep Hatch primary school
- St Teresa's Catholic primary School
- St Dominic Savio Catholic primary School
- Wheatfield Primary School
- Windmill Primary School

The Designated Area of the Farley Hill Primary School was increased in 2022 to include two additional areas:

- a. Sherman Avenue, Fox Close and Archer Grove
- b. Poperinghe Way and Highfield Park

12. Misleading Applications

Admission authorities have a duty to ensure that school place applications are genuine. Where a child moves into the home of a friend or relative during the application process, or an alternative address is provided with the intention of securing a higher priority for a school place, this may be considered a misleading application. Similarly, if any information provided on the application form is found to be false or misleading, the application may be invalidated.

If a school place has been offered based on false information, the offer may be withdrawn, even if the child has already started attending the school.

13. Home address

Applications are processed based on the child's single permanent home address living with parent(s) or a carer/legal guardian at the closing date for applications. An address will not be accepted where the child was resident other than with a parent or carer unless this was part of a private fostering or formal care arrangement.

Checks will be made to determine whether an address declared on the application form is that of a second home with the main home being elsewhere. Some residential arrangements will be considered temporary arrangements. The Council will consider the available evidence to determine if, on the balance of probability, the declared home address is the child's permanent home.

Where the applicant, or their partner or spouse reasonably considered to be living with them as a single-family unit own another property, have previously lived in it, and chose not to live in it (including where a home is rented out to a third party), the owned property will ordinarily be considered to be the permanent home.

Special circumstances that might lead to the declared address being considered as a permanent home despite another home being owned or otherwise available for occupation, will need to be declared at the point of application by parents. Without being exhaustive these might include:

- an owned property being a considerable distance from the preferred school, indicating that the family had permanently relocated to the new home, or
- that the owned property is uninhabitable and cannot reasonably be made habitable in the period leading up to admission to the school or
- that the owned property is in the process of being sold and the family live permanently in the declared property or
- that following divorce or separation the family home cannot be occupied by the applicant or otherwise treated as the child's permanent home.

Where the declared address is rented, and the applicant has no claim on any other property, the declared address may be considered to be a temporary address if there is evidence the applicant has chosen to rent the property solely for the period necessary for a child to be admitted to a particular school.

Applicants should note that should any evidence arise after a child has been offered a place or admitted to a school that indicates that the declared home was not a permanent home, the place may be withdrawn, even when a child has started school.

Reference to council tax records will be made to determine a single address for consideration of a place under criteria C or D. It is for the applicant to satisfy the local authority **or own admission authority** that they live at the address stated.

After allocation, if an applicant moves from the property, they have used in their

application to another property which is within or nearer to the designated area of the preferred school; the address of the property they originally owned and declared on application will be the address used for determining their designated area, until sufficient evidence has been received for the new address.

Applicants will be asked to declare that the address used is expected to be their place of residence beyond the date of the pupil starting school. Applicants are required to advise of any change of circumstance at any time prior to the child starting school. If you do not declare such arrangements, or a different address is used on the application where the child does not usually live; it will be considered that a false declaration has been made and it may be decided to decline to offer a place at a particular school, or to withdraw the offer of a place. In deciding whether a place was allocated based on a misleading or fraudulent application, an admissions panel will consider any supporting evidence giving reasons why the move was necessary prior to the child starting school.

It is important to declare if there is to be a change of address prior to the child starting school. If the applicant already owns a property which is in the process of being sold, we can accept the address of the new property only on submission of the appropriate evidence in support e.g., exchange of contracts letter on both the new property and, where possible, disposal of their current property. **The deadline for submission of evidence to support a move for primary school applications is 15th January 2026.** If the move takes place later or evidence is submitted later, the local authority will only be able to consider this information after the initial allocation of places has taken place and treat the new address for waiting list purposes.

14. Temporary Addresses

A temporary address cannot **ordinarily** be used to obtain a school place. Temporary addresses will only be considered where evidence is provided of a genuine reason for the move. **Without being exhaustive**, special circumstances that might lead to a temporary address being considered might include:

- A family's principal home is unoccupiable because of fire or flood
- A family does not have access to a permanent or principal home in the borough. This may be because;
 - The family are refugees;
 - They are looked after children;
 - Families have faced eviction

A temporary address will be used until a permanent address is confirmed at which point an

application/allocation would be revisited.

The local authority reserves its right to carry out further investigation and require additional evidence and to reject applications or withdraw offers of places, if it believes it has the grounds to do so. In such cases, the applicant will have recourse to putting their application through the independent appeals process.

15. Moving house

If a family moves house before the application deadline, the online application must be amended or a new paper application form submitted, and evidence of the new address sent to the school admissions team. **The deadline for submission of evidence to support a move for primary school applications is 15th January 2026.**

If the evidence is sufficient, a new address will be considered for an application. Schools named on an application may also be changed if they are no longer appropriate.

16. Address evidence

If moving to or within the Wokingham Borough, evidence **that the family are living in** the new address will be required. Please refer to the list below for the evidence required depending on the type of move.

If you are moving to another Local Authority, deadline dates for submission of this evidence may vary.

If moving to or within the Wokingham Borough address evidence received after 15th January cannot be considered for the initial offer of places. It will be used to communicate the outcome of the application and for waiting list purposes after national offer day where required.

Buying a new home

- A solicitor's letter confirming exchange of contracts
- If purchasing a new build, in addition to the above, provide evidence that the family will be living there before the child's expected start date, for example, a letter from the developer confirming a build completion date. Documents evidencing the ownership or purchase of a plot of land will not be accepted.
- We may ask to see a copy of the applicants' updated driving license, proof of registration

at the local Drs/Dental surgery; Letters addressed to the applicant at this address; utility bills; banks statements (financial details redacted), etc. **Please note supplying only utility bills is not sufficient, as maintaining a house is not proof of occupation.**

Renting a property

- Signed tenancy agreement, usually for a period of 12 months or more (the period of the tenancy must extend beyond the date of the child's admission)
- We may ask to see a copy of the applicants updated driving license, proof of registration at the local Drs/Dental surgery; Letters addressed to the applicant at this address; utility bills; banks statements (financial details redacted), etc. **Please note supplying only utility bills is not sufficient, as maintaining a house is not proof of occupation.**

Returning to owned property

- Evidence of ownership of the property, i.e., the current financial year's council tax letter or recent utility bills (gas, water, electric)
- Date of intended move and evidence that the property is available to move into, for example, a signed tenancy agreement showing the end date of the tenancy
- We may ask to see a copy of the applicants' updated driving license, proof of registration at the local Drs/Dental surgery; Letters addressed to the applicant at this address; utility bills; banks statements (financial details redacted), etc. **Please note supplying only utility bills is not sufficient, as maintaining a house is not proof of occupation.**

If the last place of residence falls within a 20-mile radius of the Wokingham Borough, additional evidence will be required to show an address has been fully disposed of. The evidence required will be proof contracts have been exchanged or a copy of the end of tenancy arrangements. If neither of these are applicable to your circumstances, please contact the Admissions team for advice.

17. Address of Convenience

An address of convenience refers to an address used on an application that is not the child's normal, permanent residence, and is used to gain advantage in the admissions process. The child's home address should reflect where they reside for the majority of the school week and where the person with parental responsibility normally lives.

Each school's admission arrangements include a definition of "home address," which is used to assess applications.

There are no fixed criteria for identifying an address of convenience. Admission authorities will determine, on

the balance of probability, whether the address provided is the child's genuine, permanent residence. Examples of situations that may be considered an address of convenience include:

- Use of a relative's address where the child does not permanently reside.
- Temporary residence in a rented property or with relatives while retaining ownership of another property. In such cases, the owned property may be considered the child's home address.
- Applications made from an address where the child does not spend the majority of the school week, in cases of split parental responsibility. A court order should be provided to confirm living arrangements. Where residency is equally split, the admission arrangements will specify how the home address will be determined.

18. Split living arrangements/Shared Care Arrangements

When a child lives with one parent for part of the week and another for the rest of the week only one address will be accepted for a school admission application. This will normally be the one where the child wakes up for the majority of school days (Monday to Friday).

Where shared care arrangements are in place and the child's time is split between two homes it may be necessary to establish the permanent home address for the child. In certain circumstances parents/carers will be asked to write to the LA stating the number of days each week the child spends with them. The LA may ask for evidence of which parent/carer was in receipt of child benefit at the point of application. If the parent/carer is not in receipt of child benefit, the LA will ask for proof of benefit award notices, such as Tax Credit Award Notices and will ask for evidence of the child's registered address with the GP at the point of application.

The Local Authority (LA) reserves the right to request further proof, to establish the home address, as fit the individual circumstances.

Only one application must be submitted. If more than one application is received, or we are made aware of a dispute between parents, we will place all applications on hold until:

- One joint application is made, signed by all parties; or
- Written agreement is provided from both parents; or
- A court order is obtained confirming which parent's application carries precedence

The information provided to determine the home address to be used will be considered by an admissions panel of at least two officers and their decision is final.

19. Applicants from abroad

Overseas nationals entering the UK who wish to apply for a state-funded school must check that they have a right of abode, or the conditions of their visa otherwise permit them to access a state-funded school before making their application.

It is the responsibility of parents to check that they and their children have a right of abode in the UK, or their children have a right, under their visa entry conditions, to study at a state-funded school.

If a child is entitled to access a state-funded school, evidence of the move to the area, with an application, must be provided. **Please refer to section 15 to find out what evidence is required.**

The address used will be the address where the child is living at the closing date for applications unless evidence is provided that the family is returning to a property that they own in the borough by **January 15th 2026**. Third party written evidence confirming the details and timing of the relocation will be required. Adjustments will be made to any waiting lists, if the family returns later, prior to the start of school. Further advice on the documentation required can be obtained from the School Admissions Team.

20. Returning Crown Servants and Armed Forces Personnel

Families of Crown servants returning from overseas to live in the Wokingham Borough or applicants relocating in the armed forces may apply for a place in advance of their move provided the application is accompanied by an official letter confirming the posting to the UK and the expected relocation date.

If you are applying for your child to start school for the first time, transfer from infant to junior school or to start secondary school in September 2026 and are relocating to the Wokingham Borough from **elsewhere in England** you must:

- complete the application form from the local authority where you live
- send a copy of the official MOD, FCO or GCHQ letter declaring your relocation date and future home address, unit postal address or quartering area address to your home authority by the relevant deadline. Your home authority will co-ordinate your application with the local authority for your future address

If you are applying for your child to start school for the first time, transfer from infant to

junior school or to start secondary school in September 2026 and are relocating to the Wokingham Borough from **overseas** you can:

- apply using Wokingham's online application form (paper forms are also available on request)
- send a copy of the official MOD, FCO or GCHQ letter declaring your relocation date and future home address, unit postal address or quartering area address to the Admissions Team by the relevant deadline.

If we receive your application **within** the agreed application dates, and you provide an official letter that declares a relocation date and a Unit Postal address or Quartering area address, then, when considering the application against the oversubscription criteria, we will, where possible allocate the child a place in advance of your family arriving.

If you are applying to move your child at any other time (in-year application) you must:

- complete the in-year application form
- send a copy of the official MOD, FCO or GCHQ letter declaring your relocation date and future home address, unit postal address or quartering area address to the Admissions Team

There is no guarantee that a place will be available at a preferred school. Each application will be considered in line with the school's admissions criteria.

21. Applications after the normal admissions rounds (In-Year applications)

A separate scheme has been proposed to co-ordinate admissions outside of the normal admissions rounds. Please refer to our website for further information on applying for a school place mid-year at [In-year admissions - moving to a different school](#)

22. Oversubscription Criteria

Some schools will be oversubscribed – that is where the number of applicants exceeds the relevant admission number or the number of places available. Where this is the case, priority is given to certain categories of children. The oversubscription criteria set out below will be used by the Council as the admission authority to prioritise all applicants who have applied for a place at a community or voluntary controlled school. All preferences will be treated on an equal basis.

Children with statements of special educational needs or an Education Health and Care Plan that name a school in the statement or plan are required to be admitted to the school that is named. The governing body does not have the right to refuse admission.

Within the admission arrangements for all community and voluntary controlled schools, looked after and previously looked after children will receive the top priority for a place.

The Oversubscription criteria for Community and Voluntary Controlled Infant, Primary & Junior schools are in the following priority order:

Criteria A: Looked after and previously looked after children

Criteria B: Families who have exceptional medical or social needs as the grounds for their child's admission to a particular school

Criteria C: For junior school applications to transfer to year 3

Criteria D: Children whose permanent home address is inside the school's designated area and who have a sibling at the school at the time of application; who is expected to be attending the school when the child starts at the school. [\(See notes 3 and 4\)](#)

Criteria E: Children whose permanent home address is inside the school's designated area.

Criteria F: Children whose permanent home address is outside the school's designated area and who has a sibling at the school at the time of application; who is expected to be attending the school when the child starts the school. [\(See notes 3 and 4\)](#)

Criteria G: Other children

Criteria A: Looked after and previously looked after children

Places will first be given to children who are looked after by a local authority and to children who were previously looked after, including children who were previously looked after outside England, but ceased to be so because they were adopted or became subject to a child arrangements order or special guardianship order.

Looked after children are;

- Children who are in the care of a local authority or provided with accommodation by a local authority in accordance with Section 22 of the Children Act 1989, e.g., fostered or living in a children's home, at the time an application for a school is made; and
- Children who have previously been in the care of a local authority or provided with accommodation by a local authority in accordance with Section 22 of the Children Act 1989 and who have left that care through adoption, a child arrangements order (in accordance with Section 8 of the Children Act 1989 and as amended by the Children and Families Act 2014) or special guardianship order (in accordance with Section 14A of the Children Act 1989).
- Children who appear (to the local authority) to have been in state care outside of England and ceased to be in state care because of being adopted. A child will be regarded as having been in state care outside of England if they were accommodated by a public authority, a religious organisation, or any other provider of care whose sole purpose is to benefit society. The parent/carer will need to provide evidence to demonstrate that the child was in state care outside of England and left that care because of being adopted

Places will be allocated under this criterion when places are first offered at a school and the local authority may also ask schools to admit over their published admission number at other times under this criterion. [\(See note 1\).](#)

Criteria B: Families who have exceptional medical or social needs as the grounds for their child's admission to a particular school [\(See note 2\).](#)

Criteria C: For junior school applications to transfer to year 3

children who are attending the infant school with close links with the junior school by the deadline for applications.

Linked Infant School	Linked Junior School
Emmbrook Infant School*	Emmbrook Junior School*
Gorse Ride Infant School	Gorse Ride Junior School
Oaklands Infant School*	Oaklands Junior School*
Polehampton CE Infant School*	Polehampton CE Junior School*
Robert Piggott CE Infant School	Robert Piggott CE Junior School
Shinfield Infant & Nursery School*	Shinfield St Mary's CE Aided Junior School*
Walter Infant School	St Paul's CE Junior School
Wescott Infant School*	Westende Junior School*
Willow Bank Infant School	Willow Bank Junior School

***Academy junior school included for completeness - the school's governing body's admissions policy will apply.**

Criteria D: Children whose permanent home address is inside the school's designated area and who has a sibling at the school at the time of application; who is expected to be attending the school when the child starts at the school. [\(See notes 3 and 4\)](#)

Criteria E: Children whose permanent home address is inside the school's designated area.

Criteria F: Children whose permanent home address is outside the school's designated area and who has a sibling at the school at the time of application; who is expected to be attending the school when the child starts at the school. [\(See notes 3 and 4\)](#)

Criteria G: Other children

Note 1

Looked after children are those who are in the care of a Local Authority or are being provided with accommodation by a local authority in England in the exercise of their social services functions.

Previously looked after children are those who immediately after being in care (as defined above) became subject to an adoption order, child arrangements order or special guardianship order. They are also those who appear (to the admission authority) to have been in state care outside of England and ceased to be in state care as a result of being adopted.

Applications for looked after children must be completed by the designated social worker. If you are making an application for a previously looked after child, who immediately after being in care became subject to an adoption order, child arrangements order or special guardianship order, you will need to attach to your application one of the following pieces of evidence:

- **Special guardianship order** – This order appoints one or more individuals to be a child's special guardian(s). Refer to [Section 14A of the Children Act 1989](#).
- **Child arrangements order** – This order settles the arrangements of the person the child is to live with. Refer to [Section 8 of the Children Act 1989, as amended by Section 12 of the Children and Families Act 2014](#). Child arrangements orders replace residence orders and any residence order in force prior to 22 April 2014 is deemed to be a child arrangements order.
- **Adoption order** – Refer to [Section 46 of the Adoption and Children act 2002 or Section 12 of the 1976 Adoption Act](#).

If you are making an application for a previously looked after child who was in state care outside of England and ceased to be so as a result of being adopted, you will need to include with your application, evidence of the following:

- that your child has been adopted and;
- that your child was previously in state care outside of England (in the care of or accommodated by a public authority, a religious organisation, or any other provider of care whose sole or main purpose is to benefit society) immediately before being adopted.

Evidence must be sent to the Admissions Team by the deadline for evidence. Send the whole document, as priority cannot be given without it. The applicant should note, that by applying under Criterion A they understand that Wokingham Borough council School

Admissions Team may obtain additional confirmation of the child's 'Looked After'/'Previously Looked After' status, either via the Local Authority where the child was taken into care, or the residential authorities' duty/triage/social care department

Note 2

When submitting an application under criterion B (exceptional medical or social needs as grounds for a child's admittance to a particular school), this must be supported by written evidence from an independent professional aware of the case relating to the child, parent/carer or other children living at the same address (e.g., doctor, hospital consultant or psychologist for medical grounds or registered social or care worker, housing officer, the police or probation officer for social needs). This evidence must be specific to the school in question; it must show why that school is the most suitable; what facilities will benefit the child, and why no other school can offer the same support.

Your application cannot be considered *under Oversubscription Criterion B* if you do not declare that you are applying under this criterion, and you do not provide written independent professional evidence. All supporting documentation must be received by 15 January 2025 for consideration prior to the main allocation of places. An admissions panel will consider the supporting evidence provided and will advise the applicant of its decision; the panel's decision is final. Any evidence received by the school admissions team after 15 January 2025 will not be considered in the main allocation of places but will if agreed by panel; affect the applicant's position on a school's waiting list after offer day.

It should be noted that all schools have the resources to work with special educational needs and common childhood complaints such as asthma or allergies.

Note 3

Your child will have higher priority if they have an older brother or sister at the school you are applying for. The older child must still be at the school when the younger child starts.

'Sibling' refers to brother or sister, half brother or sister, adopted brother or sister, stepbrother or sister, foster brother or sister or the child of the parent/carer's partner where the child for whom the place is sought, is living in the same family unit at the same address as the sibling. A sibling relation does not apply when the child currently on roll will leave the school before the sibling starts.

It includes children who at the time of application have a sibling for whom the offer of a place at the preferred school has been accepted, even if the sibling is not yet attending.

In the case of linked infant and junior schools, the application will be treated as meeting criteria D or F if the child's sibling is expected to be at either of the two schools at the time the child would enter the school. At the initial allocation, when a parent is applying for a reception place at an infant school that has both a feeder and a sibling link to a junior school and that child has a sibling currently attending Year 2 of the infant school but who will have left by the time the younger child starts, the reception applicant will be considered under the sibling criterion as part of the initial allocation. This is because, due to the feeder link, they will be expected to still have a sibling at the linked junior school at the time of admission and the parent would have made an application expressing their preference to do so.

Note 4

Occasionally a parent with more than one child can express a preference for their designated area school(s) for the older child, but the local authority is unable to meet this preference. The local authority will then allocate a place at a lower ranked preferred school or the closest Wokingham school with places available. In this case, the parents may then prefer to send younger sibling(s) to the same school as the older child attends. In such instances, the allocated school may be regarded as if it were the designated area school for subsequent siblings and would be treated as meeting criterion C (sibling resident inside the designated area). **This does not apply however if there is a change of preference after an offer of a school place has been made.**

Parents must notify the school admissions team at the time of application that they consider this exception applies. Where there is an application for the actual designated area school(s), designated area status would still be applied.

The authority has sought to make the above criteria as objective as possible. However, for category B and any other cases where judgement is needed as to which criteria the application meets, a panel of at least two officers will consider the application and supporting evidence. The panel's decision and reasons will be recorded, for the purpose of informing the parent and any subsequent appeal.

23. Published admission numbers (PAN)

Each school has an agreed maximum total number of pupils for each of its year groups. This number is based on building space availability or (for some first/primary schools) on legal class size limits and has been agreed by the school's governing body.

As a parent you may see that more children join a school which takes it over its PAN. This is often, however, due to circumstances outside the control of the school, and is often due to there being successful appeals or if the Local Authority needs to activate the Fair Access Protocol.

A school cannot just decide to admit over its PAN. Schools must consider the physical capacity of the school within the current class sizes/structure and overall net capacity, in order to accommodate any additional pupils. The school needs to consider whether it would require any additional resources to meet the pupil's need. The admission of the additional pupils may also require additional funding and could have an adverse financial impact on the school, which all needs to be considered. It is for these reasons, amongst others, that schools only admit over PAN in exceptional circumstances and where it will not negatively impact the school.

Some schools may consider to initially allocating above their admission number based on historical trends relating to the number of declines usually received following National Offer Day. In this circumstance the school will generally not allocate any additional places until numbers have fallen below the agreed admission number.

The Local Authority seeks to maintain a viable school system across the Borough. Whilst the Council remains supportive of meeting individual parental preference where this is reasonable, it also has a much wider remit of ensuring that no school can expand at the expense of another (reducing parental choice), that in-year admissions do not impair future access to a school for particular children or communities, and that the ability to effectively manage localised fluctuations in demand is maintained.

Admission Numbers for Community and Voluntary Controlled Infant, Primary & Junior schools for entry in 2026/2027

PRIMARY SCHOOLS	Published Admission Number
Aldryngton Primary School	45
Bearwood Primary School	30 (PAN reduced)
Colleton Primary School	30 (PAN reduced)
Farley Hill Primary School	60
Gorse Ride Infant & Nursery School	30 (PAN reduced)
Gorse Ride Junior School	32 (PAN reduced)
Hawthorns Primary School	60
Highwood Primary School	60
Hillside Primary School	60
Lamb's Lane Primary School	28
Loddon Primary School	60
Radstock Primary School	30 (PAN reduced)
Robert Piggott CofE Infant School	30 (PAN reduced)
Robert Piggott CofE Junior School	49
St Paul's CofE Junior School	96
Walter Infant School	60 (PAN reduced)
Willow Bank Infant School	60
Willow Bank Junior School	60
Winnersh Primary School	30 (PAN reduced)
Woodley CofE Primary School	45

There is no longer a requirement to consult on an increase in admission numbers for individual schools.

This table may be amended when admission arrangements are determined. In some cases, there may be proposals associated with schemes for school expansion which require separate statutory determination. These expansions are subject to separate consultation in parallel with consultation on school admission arrangements. If the school expansions are not approved prior to the determination of the local authority's admission arrangements; the original admission number as stated in this table will be determined, but this may be varied at a later stage (as a permitted variation) to implement the school expansion proposals, if

approved. Admission numbers may also be increased by the admission authority after determination where there is due to an unforeseen major change in circumstances.

Own admission authority schools are determined by the school's governing body.

Resource places are allocated by the SEND Team in accordance with the pupil review of their Education, Health, and Care Plan.