



Department
for Education

Guidance for decision-makers

**Statutory guidance for decision-makers
deciding prescribed alteration and
establishment and discontinuance
proposals**

April 2016

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1: Summary

About this guidance

This is statutory guidance from the Department for Education. This means that recipients must have regard to it when carrying out duties relating to making decisions about prescribed alteration proposals and establishment (opening) and discontinuance (closure) proposals.

This guidance should be read in conjunction with; the Education and Inspections Act (EIA) 2006 as amended by the Education Act (EA) 2011; the School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013; the School Organisation (Establishment and Discontinuance of Schools) Regulations 2013 and the School Organisation (Removal of Foundation, Reduction in the Number of Foundation Governors and Ability of Foundation to Pay Debts) (England) Regulations (2007).

Review date

This guidance will be reviewed in April 2017.

Who is this guidance for?

This guidance is for those making decisions about prescribed alteration proposals (LAs, the Schools Adjudicator and governing bodies), and opening and closing maintained schools (LAs, the Schools Adjudicator) and for information purposes for those affected by such proposals (dioceses, trustees, parents etc.)

It is the responsibility of LAs and governing bodies to ensure that they act in accordance with the relevant legislation when making changes to or opening or closing a maintained school and they are advised to seek independent legal advice where appropriate.

Main points

- The decision-maker will need to be satisfied that the appropriate fair and open local consultation and/or representation period has been carried out and that the proposer has given full consideration to all the responses received. The decision-maker must consider the views of those affected by a proposal or who have an interest in it, including cross-LA border interests. The decision-maker should not simply take account of the numbers of people expressing a particular view. Instead, they should give the greatest weight to responses from those stakeholders likely to be most directly affected by a proposal – especially parents of children at the affected school(s).

- If the proposer has failed to meet the statutory requirements, a proposal may be deemed invalid and therefore should be rejected. The decision-maker must consider **ALL** the views submitted, including all support for, objections to and comments on the proposal.
- When deciding on a proposal, decision-makers will need to consider whether the new provision is genuinely a change to an existing school or is in effect a new school which should have triggered the free school presumption.
- The 2016 White Paper [Education Excellence Everywhere](#), sets out the department's aim that by the end of 2020, all schools will be academies or in the process of becoming academies. The decision-maker should, therefore, take into account the extent to which the proposal is consistent with this policy.
- In determining proposals decision-makers must ensure that the guidance on [schools causing concern](#) (Intervening in falling, underperforming and coasting schools) has been followed where necessary.
- All decisions in relation to the opening and closing of a maintained school should be copied to the Secretary of State, within one week of the decision being made. The notification must be sent to schoolorganisation.notifications@education.gsi.gov.uk. The necessary amendments will then be made to the EduBase system.

2: Factors relevant to all types of proposals

Related proposals

Any proposal that is 'related' to another proposal must be considered together. A proposal should be regarded as 'related' if its implementation (or non-implementation) would prevent or undermine the effective implementation of another proposal. Decisions for 'related' proposals should be compatible.

Where a proposal is 'related' to another proposal to be decided by the [Regional Schools Commissioner](#) (RSC) (e.g. for the [establishment of a new free school established under the presumption route](#)) the decision-maker should defer taking a decision until the RSC has taken a decision on the proposal, or where appropriate, grant a conditional approval for the proposal.

Conditional approval

Decision-makers may give conditional approval for a proposal subject to certain prescribed events¹. The decision-maker must set a date by which the condition should be met but can modify the date if the proposer confirms, before the date expires, that the condition will be met later than originally thought.

The proposer should inform the decision-maker (and the Secretary of State via schoolorganisation.notifications@education.gsi.gov.uk for school opening or closure cases) when a condition is modified or met. If a condition is not met by the date specified, the proposal should be referred back to the decision-maker for fresh consideration.

Publishing decisions

All decisions (rejected and approved – with or without modifications) must give reasons for such a decision being made. **Within one week** of making a decision the decision-maker should arrange (via the proposer as necessary) for the decision and the reasons behind it to be published on the website where the original proposal was published. The decision-maker must also arrange for the organisations below to be notified of the decision and reasons²:

- the LA (where the [Schools Adjudicator](#) or governing body is the decision-maker);
- the governing body/proposers (as appropriate);

¹ under paragraph 8 of Schedule 3 to the Prescribed Alterations Regulations (for prescribed alterations), regulation 16 of the Establishment and Discontinuance Regulations (for closures and new schools) and paragraph 16 of Schedule 1 to the Prescribed Alterations Regulations (for foundation and trust proposals).

² In the case of proposals to change category to foundation, acquire / remove a Trust and / or acquire / remove a Foundation majority the only bodies the decision-maker must notify are the LA and the governing body (where the Schools Adjudicator is the decision-maker).

- the trustees of the school (if any);
- the local Church of England diocese;
- the local Roman Catholic diocese;
- for a special school, the parents of every registered pupil at the school;
- any other organisation that they think is appropriate; and
- the Secretary of State via schoolorganisation.notifications@education.gsi.gov.uk (in school opening and closure cases only).

Consideration of consultation and representation period

The decision-maker will need to be satisfied that the appropriate fair and open local consultation and/or representation period has been carried out and that the proposer has given full consideration to all the responses received. If the proposer has failed to meet the statutory requirements, a proposal may be deemed invalid and therefore should be rejected. The decision-maker must consider **ALL** the views submitted, including all support for, objections to and comments on the proposal.

Education standards and diversity of provision

Decision-makers should consider the quality and diversity of schools in the relevant area and whether the proposal will meet or affect the needs of parents; raise local standards and narrow attainment gaps.

A school-led system with every school an academy,

The 2016 White Paper [Education Excellence Everywhere](#), sets out the department's aim that by the end of 2020, all schools will be academies or in the process of becoming academies. The decision-maker should, therefore, take into account the extent to which the proposal is consistent with this policy.

Demand v need

Where a LA identifies the need for a new school, to meet basic need, section 6A of EIA 2006 places the LA under a duty to seek proposals to establish a free school via the '[free school presumption](#)'. However it is still possible to publish proposals for new maintained school outside of the competitive arrangements, at any time, in order to meet demand for a specific type of place e.g. places to meet demand from those of a particular faith.

In assessing the demand for new school places the decision-maker should consider the evidence presented for any projected increase in pupil population (such as planned

housing developments) and any new provision opening in the area (including free schools).

The decision-maker should take into account the quality and popularity of the schools in which spare capacity exists and evidence of parents' aspirations for a new school or for places in a school proposed for expansion. The existence of surplus capacity in neighbouring less popular schools should not in itself prevent the addition of new places.

Reducing surplus places is not a priority (unless running at very high levels). For parental choice to work effectively there may be some surplus capacity in the system as a whole. Competition from additional schools and places in the system will lead to pressure on existing schools to improve standards.

School size

Decision-makers should not make blanket assumptions that schools should be of a certain size to be good schools, although the viability and cost-effectiveness of a proposal is an important factor for consideration. The decision-maker should also consider the impact on the LA's budget of the need to provide additional funding to a small school to compensate for its size.

Proposed admission arrangements

In assessing demand the decision-maker should consider all expected admission applications, not only those from the area of the LA in which the school is situated.

Before approving a proposal that is likely to affect admissions to the school the decision-maker should confirm that the admission arrangements of the school are compliant with the [School Admissions Code](#). Although the decision-maker cannot modify proposed admission arrangements, the decision-maker should inform the proposer where arrangements seem unsatisfactory and the admission authority should be given the opportunity to revise them.

National Curriculum

All maintained schools must follow the [National Curriculum](#) unless they have secured an exemption for groups of pupils or the school community³.

Equal opportunity issues

The decision-maker must have regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) of LAs/governing bodies, which requires them to have 'due regard' to the need to:

³ Under sections: 90, 91,92 and 93 of the of the Education Act 2002.

- eliminate discrimination;
- advance equality of opportunity; and
- foster good relations.

The decision-maker should consider whether there are any sex, race or disability discrimination issues that arise from the changes being proposed, for example that where there is a proposed change to single sex provision in an area, there is equal access to single sex provision for the other sex to meet parental demand. Similarly there should be a commitment to provide access to a range of opportunities which reflect the ethnic and cultural mix of the area, while ensuring that such opportunities are open to all.

Community cohesion

Schools have a key part to play in providing opportunities for young people from different backgrounds to learn with, from and about each other; by encouraging, through their teaching, an understanding of, and respect for, other cultures, faiths and communities. When considering a proposal, the decision-maker must consider its impact on community cohesion. This will need to be considered on a case-by-case basis, taking account of the community served by the school and the views of different sections within the community.

Travel and accessibility

Decision-makers should satisfy themselves that accessibility planning has been properly taken into account and the proposed changes should not adversely impact on disadvantaged groups.

The decision-maker should bear in mind that a proposal should not unreasonably extend journey times or increase transport costs, or result in too many children being prevented from travelling sustainably due to unsuitable walking or cycling routes.

A proposal should also be considered on the basis of how it will support and contribute to the LA's duty to promote the use of sustainable travel and transport to school.

Further information is available in the statutory [Home to school travel and transport guidance](#) for LAs.

Funding

The decision-maker should be satisfied that any land, premises or necessary funding required to implement the proposal will be available and that all relevant local parties (e.g. trustees or religious authority) have given their agreement. A proposal **cannot** be approved conditionally upon funding being made available.

Where proposers are relying on the department as the source of capital funding, there can be no assumption that the approval of a proposal will trigger the release of capital

funds from the department, unless the department has previously confirmed in writing that such resources will be available; nor can any allocation 'in principle' be increased. In such circumstances the proposal should be rejected, or consideration deferred until it is clear that the capital necessary to implement the proposal will be provided.

School premises and playing fields

Under the School Premises Regulations all schools are required to provide suitable outdoor space in order to enable physical education to be provided to pupils in accordance with the school curriculum; and for pupils to play outside safely.

[Guidelines](#) setting out suggested areas for pitches and games courts are in place although the department has been clear that these are non-statutory.

3: Factors relevant to prescribed alteration proposals:

Enlargement of premises

When deciding on a proposal for an expansion on to an additional site (a ‘satellite school’), decision-makers will need to consider whether the new provision is genuinely a change to an existing school or is in effect a new school (which would trigger the free school presumption in circumstances where there is a need for a new school in the area⁴).

Decisions will need to be taken on a case-by-case basis, but decision-makers will need to consider the following non-exhaustive list of factors which are intended to expose the extent to which the new site is integrated with the existing site, and to ensure that it will serve the same community as the existing site:

- **The reasons for the expansion**
 - What is the rationale for this approach and this particular site?
- **Admission and curriculum arrangements**
 - How will the new site be used (e.g. which age groups/pupils will it serve)?
 - What will the admission arrangements be?
 - Will there be movement of pupils between sites?
- **Governance and administration**
 - How will whole school activities be managed?
 - Will staff be employed on contracts to work on both sites? How frequently will they do so?
 - What governance, leadership and management arrangements will be put in place to oversee the new site (e.g. will the new site be governed by the same governing body and the same school leadership team)?
- **Physical characteristics of the school**
 - How will facilities across the two sites be used (e.g. sharing of the facilities and resources available at the two sites, such as playing fields)?
 - Is the new site in an area that is easily accessible to the community that the current school serves?

⁴Or require an proposal under section 11 of the EIA 2006 for a new maintained school.

Expansion of existing grammar schools

Legislation prohibits the establishment of new grammar schools⁵. Expansion of any existing grammar school onto a satellite site can only happen if it is a genuine continuance of the same school. Decision-makers must consider the factors listed above when deciding if an expansion is a legitimate enlargement of an existing school.

Changes to boarding provision

In making a decision on a proposal to close a school that has boarding provision, or to remove boarding provision from a school that is not closing, the decision-maker should consider whether there is a state maintained boarding school within reasonable distance from the school. The decision-maker should consider whether there are satisfactory alternative boarding arrangements for those currently in the school and those who may need boarding places in the foreseeable future, including the children of service families.

Addition of post-16 provision

The department expects that only schools that are rated as 'good' or 'outstanding' will seek to add a sixth form.

In assessing a proposal to add post-16 provision, decision-makers should look for evidence that the proposal will improve, extend the range, and increase participation in high quality educational or training opportunities for post-16 pupils within the LA or local area.

The decision-maker should look for evidence on how new places will fit within the 16-19 organisation in an area and that schools have collaborated with other local providers in drawing up a proposal.

The decision-maker may turn down a proposal to add post-16 provision if there is compelling and objective evidence that the expansion would undermine the viability, given the lagged funding arrangements, of an existing high quality post-16 provider.

Decision-makers should consider the viability of a proposal bearing in mind the formulaic approach to funding; that the school will have to bear any potential diseconomies of scale; and the impact of future demographic trends.

A proposal should take account of the timeline for agreeing 16-19 funding which will be available in the most recent guidance on the department's website. Decision-makers should note that post-16 funding runs on an August – July academic year cycle.

In deciding whether new sixth-form provision would be appropriate, proposers and decision makers should also consider the following guidelines:

⁵ Except where a grammar school is replacing one of more existing grammar schools.

- the quality of pre-16 education must be good or outstanding;
- the proposed sixth-form will provide places for a minimum of 200 students;
- the proposed sixth-form will, either directly or through partnership, offer a minimum of 15 A level subjects:
- there is a clear demand for the new sixth-form (including evidence of a shortage of post-16 places and a consideration of the quality of L3 provision in the area);
- the proposed sixth-form is financially viable (there is evidence of financial resilience should student numbers fall and the proposal will not impact negatively on 11-16 education or cross subsidisation of funding).

Changes of category to voluntary-aided

For a proposal to change the category of a school to voluntary-aided, the decision-maker must be satisfied that the governing body and/or the foundation are able and willing to meet their financial responsibilities for building work. The decision-maker may wish to consider whether the governing body has access to sufficient funds to enable it to meet 10% of its capital expenditure for at least five years from the date of implementation, taking into account anticipated building projects.

Changes to special educational need provision

In planning and commissioning SEN provision or considering a proposal for change, LAs should aim for a flexible range of provision and support that can respond to the needs of individual pupils and parental preferences. This is favourable to establishing broad categories of provision according to special educational need or disability. Decision-makers should ensure that proposals:

- take account of parental preferences for particular styles of provision or education settings;
- take account of any relevant local offer for children and young people with SEN and disabilities and the views expressed on it;
- offer a range of provision to respond to the needs of individual children and young people, taking account of collaborative arrangements (including between special and mainstream), extended school and Children's Centre provision; regional centres (of expertise) and regional and sub-regional provision; out of LA day and residential special provision;

- take full account of educational considerations, in particular the need to ensure a broad and balanced curriculum, within a learning environment where children can be healthy and stay safe;
- support the LA's strategy for making schools and settings more accessible to disabled children and young people and their scheme for promoting equality of opportunity for disabled people;
- provide access to appropriately trained staff and access to specialist support and advice, so that individual pupils can have the fullest possible opportunities to make progress in their learning and participate in their school and community;
- ensure appropriate provision for 14-19 year-olds; and
- ensure that appropriate full-time education will be available to all displaced pupils. Their statements of special educational needs must be amended and all parental rights must be ensured. Other interested partners, such as the Health Authority should be involved. Pupils should not be placed long-term or permanently in a Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) if a special school place is what they need.

When considering any reorganisation of provision that the LA considers to be reserved for pupils with special educational needs, including that which might lead to children being displaced, proposers will need to demonstrate how the proposed alternative arrangements are likely to lead to improvements in the standard, quality and/or range of educational provision for those children. Decision-makers should make clear how they are satisfied that this SEN improvement test has been met, including how they have taken account of parental or independent representations which question the proposer's assessment.

4: Factors relevant to establishment proposals

Suitability

When considering a proposal for a new maintained school, the decision-maker should consider each proposal on its merits, and take into account all matters relevant to the proposal. Any proposals put forward by organisations which advocate violence or other illegal activity must be rejected. In order to be approved, a proposal should demonstrate that, as part of a broad and balanced curriculum, they would promote the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils at the school and of society, as set out in the department's guidance on [Promoting fundamental British values through SMSC](#).

The free school presumption

Where a LA considers that there is a need for a new school in its area, to address basic need, it must first seek proposals to [establish a free school](#) under section 6A of EIA 2006. In such cases the Regional Schools Commissioner (RSC) is the decision-maker.

New schools through a competition

Where no academy/free school proposals are received (or are received but are deemed unsuitable) a statutory competition under section 7 of EIA 2006 may be held.

Where two or more proposals are complementary, and together meet the requirements for the new school, the decision-maker may approve all the proposals.

The specification for the new school is only the minimum requirement; a proposal may go beyond this. Where a proposal is not in line with the specification, the decision-maker must consider the potential impact of the difference to the specification.

Where additional provision is proposed (e.g. early years or a sixth-form) the decision-maker should first judge the merits of the main proposal against the others. If the proposal is judged to be superior, the decision-maker should consider the additional elements and whether they should be approved. If the decision-maker considers they cannot be approved, they may consider a modification to the proposal, but will need to first consult the proposers and - if the proposal includes provision for 14-19 year olds - the Education Funding Agency (EFA).

For competitions, the LA will be expected to provide premises and meet the capital costs of implementing the winning proposal, and must include a statement to this effect in the notice inviting proposals. Where the estimated premises requirements and/or capital costs of a proposal submitted in response to a competition exceed the initial cost estimate made by the LA, the decision-maker should consider the reasons for the

additional requirements and/or costs, as set out in the proposal and whether there is agreement to their provision.

New schools outside competition

Section's 10 and 11 of the EIA 2006 permits proposals to establish new schools under certain conditions either with the Secretary of States consent (section 10 cases) or without (section 11 cases).

In all cases proposals must have followed the required statutory process and may be for a school with or without a designated religious character.

Independent faith schools joining the maintained sector

The department expects that independent schools wishing to join the maintained sector will do so through the new free schools route.

However if a proposal is made, through the statutory process to establish a new voluntary school, , decision-makers must ensure that the decision to proceed with such a proposal is clearly based on value for money and that the school is able to meet the high standards expected of state-funded educational provision. The department would expect the decision-maker to consider the following points:

- that there is genuine demand/need for this type of school place in the local community;
- that the current and projected financial health of the proposer is strong;
- that the proposal represents long term value for money for the taxpayer;
- that the school will be able to deliver the whole of the national curriculum to the expected high standard;
- that all aspects of due diligence have been considered and undertaken; and
- that the school building is appropriate for the delivery of a high standard of education and in good condition throughout, or can easily be improved to meet such standards.
- In the case of a new VC school the independent school must have existed for at least two years and must close before the new maintained school opens.

If the proposal is approved a separate [application for religious designation](#) would need to be made to the department.

5: Factors relevant to discontinuance (closure) proposals

Closure proposals (under s15 EIA 2006)

The decision-maker should be satisfied that there is sufficient capacity to accommodate displaced pupils in the area, taking into account the overall quality of provision, the likely supply and future demand for places. The decision-maker should consider the popularity with parents of the schools in which spare capacity exists and evidence of parents' aspirations for those schools.

Schools to be replaced by a more successful/popular school

Such proposals should normally be approved, subject to evidence provided.

Schools causing concern

In determining proposals decision-makers must ensure that the guidance on [schools causing concern](#) (Intervening in falling, underperforming and coasting schools) has been followed where necessary.

Rural schools and the presumption against closure

There is a [presumption against the closure of rural schools](#). This does not mean that a rural school will never close, but the case for closure should be strong and the proposal clearly in the best interests of educational provision in the area⁶. Those proposing closure should provide evidence to show that they have carefully considered the following:

- alternatives to closure including the potential for federation with another local school or conversion to academy status and joining a multi-academy trust or umbrella trust to increase the school's viability;
- the scope for an extended school to provide local community services; and facilities e.g. child care facilities, family and adult learning, healthcare, community internet access etc.;
- the transport implications; and
- the overall and long term impact on local people and the community of closure of the village school and of the loss of the building as a community facility.

⁶ Not applicable where a rural infant and junior school on the same site are closing to establish a new primary school on the same site(s).

When deciding a proposal for the closure of a rural primary school the decision-maker must refer to the [Designation of Rural Primary Schools Order](#) to confirm that the school is a rural school.

For *secondary schools*, the decision-maker must decide whether a school is to be regarded as rural for the purpose of considering a proposal. In doing so the decision-maker should have regard to the department's register of schools – EduBase⁷ which includes a rural/urban indicator for each school in England. Where a school is not recorded as rural on Edubase, the decision-maker can consider evidence provided by interested parties, that a particular school should be regarded as rural.

Early years provision

In considering a proposal to close a school which currently includes early years provision, the decision-maker should consider whether the alternative provision will integrate pre-school education with childcare services and/or with other services for young children and their families; and should have particular regard to the views of the Early Years Development and Childcare Partnership.

The decision-maker should also consider whether the new, alternative/extended early year's provision will maintain or enhance the standard of educational provision for early years and flexibility of access for parents. Alternative provision could be with providers in the private, voluntary or independent sector.

Nursery schools and the presumption against closure

There is a presumption against the closure of nursery schools. This does not mean that a nursery school will never close, but the case for closure should be strong and the proposal must demonstrate that:

- plans to develop alternative provision clearly demonstrate that it will be at least as equal in terms of the quantity as the provision provided by the nursery school with no loss of expertise and specialism; and
- replacement provision is more accessible and more convenient for local parents.

Balance of denominational provision

In deciding a proposal to close a school that has been designated with a religious character, decision-makers should consider the effect that this will have on the balance of denominational provision in the area.

⁷ Any school classed as urban will have a rural/urban indicator of either 'Urban>10K – less sparse' or 'Urban>10K – sparse' – all other descriptions refer to rural schools.

The decision-maker should not normally approve the closure of a school with a religious character where the proposal would result in a reduction in the proportion of relevant denominational places in the area. However, this guidance does not apply in cases where the school concerned is severely under-subscribed, standards have been consistently low or where an infant and junior school (at least one of which has a religious character) are to be replaced by a new all-through primary school with the same religious character on the site of one or both of the predecessor schools.

Community Services

Some schools may be a focal point for family and community activity, providing extended services for a range of users, and its closure may have wider social consequences. The effect on families and the community should be considered when considering proposals about the closure of such schools. Where the school is providing access to extended services, provision should be made for the pupils and their families to access similar services through their new schools or other means.

6: Factors relevant to proposals to change category to foundation

This section includes proposals to change category to foundation, acquire/remove a Trust and acquire/remove a foundation majority governing body.

It is the department's view that governing bodies should convert to academy status rather than change category to a foundation. Governing bodies wishing to discuss this issue should email schoolorganisation.notifications@education.gsi.gov.uk and a member of the school organisation team will contact them to discuss the proposed change of category.

Standards

Decision Makers should consider the impact of changing category to foundation and acquiring or removing a Trust on educational standards at the school. Factors to consider include:

- the impact of the proposals on the quality, range and diversity of educational provision in the school;
- the impact of the proposals on the curriculum offered by the school, including, if appropriate, the development of the school's specialism;
- the experience and track record of the Trust members, including any educational experience and expertise of the proposed trustees;
- how the Trust might raise / has raised pupils' aspirations and contributes to the ethos and culture of the school;
- whether and how the proposals advance / have advanced national and local transformation strategies;
- the particular expertise and background of Trust members. For example, a school seeking to better prepare its pupils for higher education might have a higher education institution as a partner.

In assessing standards at the school, the decision-maker should take account of recent reports from Ofsted or other inspectorates and a range of performance data. Recent trends in applications for places at the school (as a measure of popularity) and the local reputation of the school may also be relevant context for a decision.

if a proposal is not considered strong enough to significantly improve standards at a school that requires it, the decision maker should consider rejecting the proposal.

Community Cohesion

Trusts have a duty⁸ to promote [community cohesion](#), and decision-maker should carefully consider the Trust's plans for partnership working with other schools, agencies or voluntary bodies.

New Trust schools Acquiring a Trust

For new Trust schools (foundation schools with a charitable foundation) the decision-maker must be satisfied that the following criteria are met for the proposal to be approved:

- the proposal is not seeking for a school to alter, acquire or lose a designated religious character. These alterations cannot be made simply by acquiring a Trust;
- the necessary work is underway to establish the Trust as a charity and as a corporate body; and
- that none of the trustees are disqualified from exercising the function of trustee, either by virtue of:
 - disqualifications under company or charity law;
 - disqualifications from working with children or young people;
 - not having obtained a criminal record check certificate⁹; or
 - the Requirements Regulations which disqualify certain persons from acting as charity trustees.

Adding or removing a Trust

Decision-makers should consider the following factors for proposals to add or remove a Trust:

- whether the Trust acts as the Trust for any other schools and / or any of the members are already part of an existing Trust;
- if the proposed Trust partners already have a relationship with the school or other schools, how those schools perform (although the absence of a track record should not in itself be grounds for regarding proposals less favourably);
- how the partners propose to identify and appoint governors. What, if any, support would the Trust/foundation give to governors?

⁸ Under section 23(A)6 of the EIA 2006

⁹ Under section 113A of the Police Act 1997

- to what extent the proposed Trust partners have knowledge of the local community and the specific needs of the school/area and to what extent the proposal addresses these; and
- the particular expertise and background of Trust members.

If a proposal is for the removal of a Trust, the governing body should consider the proposal in the context of the original proposal to acquire the Trust, and consider whether the Trust has fulfilled its expectations. Where new information has come to light regarding the suitability of Trust partners, this should be considered.

Suitability of partners

Decision-makers will need to be satisfied of the suitability of Trust partners and members. They should use their own discretion and judgement in determining on a case-by-case basis what circumstances might prevent the reputation of a Trust partner being in keeping with the charitable objectives of a Trust, or could bring the school into disrepute. However, the decision-maker should seek to come to a balanced judgement, considering the suitability and reputation of the current/potential Trust. Decision-makers should seek to assure themselves that:

- the Trust members and proposed trustees (where the trustees are specified in the proposals) are not involved in illegal activities and/or activities which could bring the school into disrepute;
- the Trust partners are not involved in activities that may be considered inappropriate for children and young people (e.g. tobacco, gambling, adult entertainment, alcohol).

The following sources may provide information on the history of potential Trust partners:

- [The Health and Safety Executive Public Register of Convictions](#)¹⁰;
- [The Charity Commission's Register of Charities](#); and
- [The Companies House web check service](#).

Removing a Trust / foundation majority

Land and Assets

When removing a Trust, the governing body is required to resolve all issues relating to land and assets before the publication of proposals, including any consideration or

¹⁰ Appearance on this database should not automatically disqualify a potential Trust member; decision-makers will wish to consider each case on its merits

compensation that may be due to any of the parties. Where the parties cannot agree, the issues may be referred to the Schools Adjudicator to determine.

The Schools Adjudicator will take account of a governing body's ability to pay when determining any compensation. Therefore, all of these issues must be resolved by the point at which the decision is made and the amount of compensation due to either party may be a factor in deciding proposals to remove a Trust.

Finance

Trusts are under no obligation to provide financial assistance to a school, but there may be instances where the Trust does provide investment. The well-being and educational opportunities of pupils at the school should be paramount, and no governing body should feel financial obligations prevent the removal of a Trust where this is in the best interests of pupils and parents.

Other services provided by the Trust

Trusts may offer a variety of services to the school, such as careers advice, work experience placements, strategic partnerships with other schools, access to higher education resources and so on. The damage to relationships and/or loss of any of these advantages should be weighed up against the improvements envisaged by a change in governance or the removal of the Trust.

Annex A: Further Information

- [The Education and Inspections Act 2006](#), as amended by the [Education Act 2011](#)
- [The School Standards and Framework Act 1998](#), as amended by the [Education Act 2002](#)
- [The School Organisation \(Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools\) \(England\) Regulations 2013](#)
- [The School Organisation \(Removal of Foundation, Reduction in Number of Foundation Governors and Ability of Foundation to Pay Debts\) \(England\) Regulations 2007](#)
- [The School Organisation \(Requirements as to Foundations\) \(England\) Regulations 2007](#)
- [Academy/Free School Presumption – departmental advice \(2013\)](#)
- [Establishing New Maintained Schools – departmental advice for local authorities and new school proposers \(2013\)](#).
- [The Schools Admissions Code](#)
- [Education Excellence Everywhere](#)
- [White paper - Education Excellence Everywhere](#)
- [Schools Adjudicator](#)
- [Free school presumption](#)
- [School Admissions Code](#)
- [National Curriculum](#)
- [Home to school travel and transport guidance](#)
- [School land and property: protection, transfer and disposal](#)
- [Promoting fundamental British values through SMSC.](#)
- [Religious designation](#)
- [Schools causing concern](#)
- [Presumption against the closure of rural schools.](#)
- [The Health and Safety Executive Public Register of Convictions:](#)
- [The Charity Commission's Register of Charities;](#) and
- [The Companies House web check service.](#)



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