

Determined Sixth Form Admission Arrangements for 2018-19

School name	St Paul's Catholic School for Girls		
School address	Vernon Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B16 9SL		
Headteacher	Dr D E Casserly	Tel No.	0121 454 0895
Admission Number:	2 External Candidates		

Admissions policy statement	<p>St Paul's is a non-selective Catholic Girls' School. The ethos of the school is Catholic. The school was founded by the Sisters of Charity of St. Paul the Apostle to provide education for girls of Catholic families. The school is conducted by its governing body as part of the Catholic Church in accordance with its Trust Deed and Instrument of Government and seeks at all times to be a witness to Jesus Christ. We ask all parents applying for a place here to respect this ethos and its importance to the school community. This does not affect the right of parents who are not of the faith of this school to apply for and be considered for a place here.</p> <p>Governors require that parents approach Parish Priests to support their application and confirm evidence of Baptism (see Note 4). A Supplementary Information Form for this evidence is available from St. Paul's Catholic School for Girls and is to be returned to St. Paul's Catholic School for Girls along with your application form, to assist the governors in applying the criteria stipulated below.</p> <p>Every year a high proportion of St. Paul's Catholic School for Girls pupils from Year 11 enter the Sixth Form to continue their studies. The school operates a sixth form for a total of 180 pupils. 90 places overall will be available in Year 12. Whilst the admission number is 2, if fewer than 88 of the school's existing pupils transfer into Year 12, additional external pupils will be admitted until Year 12 meets its capacity of 90.</p> <p>Applications for the Sixth Form should be made directly to the school using the application form available from St. Paul's School for Girls. Completed applications must be returned to the school by 15 December 2017.</p> <p>Both internal and external pupils wishing to enter the Sixth Form will be expected to have met the same minimum academic entry requirements for the Sixth Form. These are 5 grade B (or equivalent), in GCSEs/BTECs/Diplomas in 5 separate subjects (not including Citizenship).</p> <p>In addition to the sixth form's minimum academic entry requirements pupils will need to satisfy minimum entrance requirements to the courses for which they are applying. If either internal or external applicants fail to meet the minimum course requirements they will be given the opportunity of pursuing any alternative courses for which they do meet the minimum academic requirements. Course requirements are published annually in the school's prospectus which is available from school or the school website.</p> <p>When Year 12 is undersubscribed all applicants meeting the minimum entry requirements will be admitted or permitted to progress.</p> <p>When there are more external applicants that satisfy any academic requirements priority will be given in accordance with the oversubscription criteria set out below.</p> <p>Where there is space in Year 13, i.e. where there are fewer than 90 pupils in the Year Group, the school will admit additional pupils up to this number using the oversubscription criteria set out below.</p> <p>Where there are more applications for places than the number of places available, places will be offered according to the following order of priority. If there is oversubscription within a category, The Governing Body will give priority to children living closest to the school determined by shortest distance. (See Note 1)</p>
Criteria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baptised Catholic girls (see Note 2 below) who are looked after or previously looked after (See Note 3 below). 2. Baptised Catholic girls from other schools and colleges. 3. Non-Catholic girls who are looked after or previously looked after (See Note 3 below). 4. Other non-Catholic girls.

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	<p>Note 1 Distances are calculated on the basis of a straight-line measurement between the applicant's home address and a point decided by the school (the front gate). The local authority uses a computerised system, which measures all distances in metres. Ordnance Survey supply the co-ordinates that are used to plot an applicant's home address within this system.</p> <p>In a very small number of cases it may not be able to decide between the applicants of those girls who are qualifiers for a place, when applying the published admission criteria.</p> <p>For example, this may occur when girls in the same year group live at the same address, or if the distance between the home and school is exactly the same, for example, blocks of flats. If there is no other way of separating the application according to the admissions criteria and to admit both or all of the girls would cause the legal limit to be exceeded, the local authority will use a computerised system to randomly select the girl to be offered the final place.</p> <p>As an exception, the governing body will give careful consideration to offering places above the Admission Number to applications from children whose twin or sibling from a multiple birth is admitted even when there are no other vacant places.</p> <p>The home address of a pupil is considered to be the permanent residence of a girl. The address must be the girl's only or main residence for the majority of the school week. Documentary evidence may be required.</p> <p>Where care is split equally between mother and father, parents must name which address is to be used for the purpose of allocating a school place and proof may be requested.</p> <p>Note 2 In all categories, for a girl to be considered as a Catholic, evidence of Catholic Baptism or Reception into the Church will be required. For a definition of a Baptised Catholic see the Appendix. Those who face difficulties in producing written evidence of Catholic Baptism/Reception should contact their Parish Priest.</p> <p>Note 3 A "looked after child" has the same meaning as in section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989, and means any child who is (a) in the care of the local authority or (b) being provided with accommodation by them in the exercise of their social services functions (eg children with foster parents) at the time of making the application to the school. A "previously looked after child" is a child who immediately moved on from that status after becoming subject to an adoption, child arrangement order or special guardianship order.</p> <p>Note 4 Catholic applicants should also complete a Supplementary Information Form (SIF). Failure to complete the SIF/provide evidence of Catholic Baptism/Reception may affect the criterion the student's name is placed in.</p>
	<p>APPEALS Parents who wish to appeal against the decision of the Governors to refuse their daughter a place in the school must apply in writing to Chair of Governors. Appeals will be heard by an independent panel.</p>
	<p>There is no charge or cost related to the admission of a girl to this school.</p>

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Appendix	<p style="text-align: center;">DEFINITION OF A “BAPTISED CATHOLIC”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(For use in the Criteria of Admission to Catholic Schools in the Archdiocese of Birmingham)</p> <p><i>To establish clarity, consistency and fairness in the application of Criteria of Admission in Catholic Schools in accordance with the Trust Deed of the Archdiocese of Birmingham, it is necessary to define the description of a “Baptised Catholic” for the benefit of parents who are making applications and for governors who formulate and apply the criteria for admissions.</i></p> <p>A “Baptised Catholic” is one who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Has been baptised into full communion (Cf. <i>Catechism of the Catholic Church, 837</i>) with the Catholic Church by the Rites of Baptism of one of the various ritual Churches in communion with the See of Rome (i.e. Latin Rite, Byzantine Rite, Coptic, Syriac, etc, Cf. <i>Catechism of the Catholic Church, 1203</i>). Written evidence* of this baptism can be obtained by recourse to the Baptismal Registers of the church in which the baptism took place (Cf. <i>Code of Canon Law, 877 & 878</i>). <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Has been validly baptised in a separated ecclesial community and subsequently received into full communion with the Catholic Church by the <i>Right of Reception of Baptised Christians into the Full Communion of the Catholic Church</i>. Written evidence of their baptism and reception into full communion with the Catholic Church can be obtained by recourse to the Register of Receptions, or in some cases, a sub-section of the Baptismal Registers of the church in which the <i>Rite of Reception</i> took place (Cf. <i>Rite of Christian Initiation, 399</i>). <p>WRITTEN EVIDENCE OF BAPTISM</p> <p>The Governing bodies of Catholic schools will require written evidence in the form of a Certificate of Baptism or Certificate of Reception before applications for school places can be considered for categories of “Baptised Catholics”. A Certificate of Baptism or Reception is to include: the full name, date of birth, date of baptism or reception, and parent(s) name(s). The certificate must also show that it is copied from the records kept by the place of baptism or reception.</p> <p>Those who would have difficulty obtaining written evidence of Catholic Baptism/Reception for a good reason, may still be considered as baptised Catholics but only after they have been referred to their parish priest who, after consulting the Vicar General, will decide how the question of Catholic Baptism/Reception is to be resolved and how written evidence is to be produced in accordance with the law of the Church.</p> <p>Those who would be considered to have good reason for not obtaining written evidence would include those who cannot contact the place of Baptism/Reception due to persecution or fear, the destruction of the church and the original records, or where Baptism/Reception was administered validly but not in the Parish church where records are kept.</p> <p>Governors may request extra supporting evidence when the written documents that are produced do not clarify the fact that a person was baptised or received into the Catholic Church, (i.e. where the name and address of the Church is not on the certificate or where the name of the Church does not state whether it is a Catholic Church or not).</p>
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