

Admission arrangements for Valley Park Academy for the 2027-2028 school year

Introductory statement

Valley Park Academy is a brand-new school situated in West Didcot. The school is planned to open in September 2027 and in the first year (2027/28) will accommodate 30 children in Reception

The school has high expectations of everyone in the school community and we challenge all our children to succeed, whilst supporting them every step of the way. We believe that early mastery of the core basics is essential and teach phonics, reading, writing, and mathematics on a daily basis.

We believe in teaching children to be creative, independent, problem-solvers and immerse them in music, sports and arts to stimulate their love of learning. Our ultimate goal is to ensure children are happy and achieve their full, academic potential. We do not do this alone so we fully expect parents to be part of their children's school life.

Published Admission number (PAN)

The school has an admission number of 30 for entry in year Reception.

The school will accordingly admit this number of pupils if there are sufficient applications. Where fewer applicants than the published admission number(s) for the relevant year group are received, the Academy Trust will offer places at the school to all those who have applied.

Application process

The local authority will process applications outside the normal local authority process for co-ordinating school offers. This means you will need to complete your LA common application form for your other choices of school in addition to a separate application for this school.

There is an online application form at www.valleyparkacademy.org. Paper copies can be requested by emailing the Omnia Learning Trust at admin@omnialearningtrust.org.

The closing date for applications is 15/01/2027.

Offers will be made on 19/04/2027. If we have not entered into a funding agreement with the Secretary of State opening the school by that date, they will be conditional offers and will be confirmed once we have a signed funding agreement.

Parents will also need to complete the local authority's common application form for their other choices of school.

Oversubscription criteria

When the school is oversubscribed, after the admission of pupils with an Education, Health and Care plan naming the school, priority for admission will be given to those children who meet the criteria set out below, in priority order:

1. Children who are “looked after” (LAC) by a Local Authority (LA) within the meaning of Section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989 at the time of their application, and all “previously looked after” children (PLAC) [see ‘Previously Looked After Children’ footnote below] including those who appear to Omnia Learning Trust to have been in state care outside England (IAPLAC) and ceased to be in state care having been adopted. Evidence of the previously looked after status and/or the adoption will be requested.
2. Children of members of staff. In accordance with the Admissions Code of Practice, 2014, 1.39, the school defines ‘staff’ as full or part-time teaching members of staff with a minimum of 2 consecutive years working at the school, or a teacher recruited to fulfil a vacancy with a demonstrable skill shortage.
3. Priority will next be given to the siblings of pupils attending the school at the time the application is received [where an older sibling is in year 6 siblings will not be prioritised under this criterion].
4. Any other children

Tie-break

If in categories 2-4 above a tie-break is necessary to determine which child is admitted, the child living closest to the school will be given priority for admission. Distance is measured from the child’s home to the front gates of the school in a straight line.

Random allocation undertaken by the Local Authority will be used as a tie-break in categories 2-4 above to decide who has highest priority for admission if the distance between a child’s home and the academy/free school is equidistant in any two or more cases.

Random allocation will not be applied to multiple birth siblings (twins and triplets etc.) from the same family tied for the final place. We will admit them all, as permitted by the infant class size rules, and exceed our PAN.

Late applications

All applications received by the LA after the deadline will be considered to be late applications. Late applications will be considered after those received on time. If,

following consideration of all applicants the school is oversubscribed, parents may request that their child is placed on the school's waiting list.

Delayed admission to reception

Parents who are offered a place for their child in the reception class may defer the date they are admitted, or arrange for them to attend part-time, until they reach compulsory school age. Places cannot be deferred beyond the beginning of the final term of the school year for which the offer was made.

Children reach compulsory school age on the prescribed day following their fifth birthday, or on their fifth birthday if it falls on a prescribed day. The prescribed days are 31 August, 31 December and 31 March.

Admission of children outside their normal age group

Parents may request their child is admitted outside their normal age group. Parents who wish to do so should include a request with their application, specifying the year group to which they wish their child to be admitted and why they believe it would be in their best interests. The academy trust will make a decision on the basis of the circumstances of the case and in the child's best interests, taking into account the views of the headteacher and any information provided by the parent.

Waiting list

The school will maintain a waiting list for all year groups. A parent whose application was unsuccessful may ask for their child's name to be added to the waiting list. Where places become available, they will be allocated to children on the waiting list in accordance with the oversubscription criteria.

Children's position on the waiting list will be determined solely in accordance with the oversubscription criteria. Where places become vacant they will be allocated to children on the waiting list in accordance with the oversubscription criteria. The waiting list will be reordered in accordance with the oversubscription criteria whenever anyone is added to or leaves the waiting list.

Appeals

Parents whose applications for places are unsuccessful may appeal to an Independent Appeal Panel set up in accordance with section 85(3) of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998. Appeals must be made in writing. Parents/Carers have the right to make oral representations to the Appeal Panel.

Infant classes [YR to Y2] are restricted by the legislation to 30 children. Parents should be aware that an appeal against refusal of a place in an infant class may only succeed if it can be demonstrated that:

- the admission of additional children would not breach the infant class size limits, or
- the admission arrangements did not comply with admissions law or had not been correctly and impartially applied and the child would have been offered a place if the arrangements had complied or had been correctly and impartially applied; or
- the panel decides that the decision to refuse admission was not one which a reasonable admission authority would have made in the circumstances of the case.

Appeals will be heard by an Independent Appeals Service.

Appeals for admission in September 2027 will be heard during June/July 2027. Appeals must be made by May 31st 2027 to Oxfordshire County Council.

Notes

Sibling:

'Sibling' means a natural brother or sister, a half brother or sister, a legally adopted brother or sister or half-brother or sister, a step-brother or sister or other child living in the same household as part of the same family who, in any of these cases, will be living at the same address at the date of their application for a place.

In-Year Admissions

Applications outside of the normal admissions round must be made to Oxfordshire County Council and will be dealt with in accordance with the In-Year scheme. Any applications will be considered by the County Council using the school's published admission criteria. Please contact the academy for further details about In-Year admissions.

False Information

Where the Governing Body has made an offer of a place at this school on the basis of a fraudulent or intentionally misleading application from a parent the offer of a place will be withdrawn.

Fair Access Protocol

The Fair Access Protocol is part of the admission arrangements for all schools in Oxfordshire and Valley Park Academy will operate as a part of the Protocols.

Data Handling/Sharing

When children leave or join Valley Park Academy (including in-year transfers), all files (including child protection files) will be transferred in accordance with best practice guidance stipulated in KCSIE 2025.

Safeguarding

The Local Authority will share information with the school when children being admitted to the pupil roll have a social worker and this information will also be requested by the school on the pupil information form. This information will be used to ensure that decisions will be made in the best interest of the child's safety, welfare and educational outcomes.

“Looked After” children

A 'looked after child' is a child who is either (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accommodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see the definition in Section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989 at the time of making an application to a school.

Previously “Looked After” children

The School Admissions Code 2012 introduced a requirement for all admission authorities to broaden the existing priority for 'looked after' children or children in care (defined in Section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989) to also include 'previously looked after' children.

Children who were 'previously looked after' were defined for admissions purposes as those who, immediately after being in care, became subject to an adoption¹, residence, or special guardianship order².

A revised School Admissions Code came into force on 19 December 2014 and this states that 'previously looked after' children included those who were adopted under the Adoption Act 1976 (see Section 12 - Adoption Orders) and not simply those children who were adopted under the Adoption and Children Act 2002 (see Section 46 - Adoption Orders).

In addition, residence orders have now been replaced by child arrangements orders. Those who previously received a residence order are now deemed to have a child arrangement order³.

If applying on behalf of a "previously looked after" child, who was previously in state care in England, the parent will need to provide the following evidence:

- an Adoption Order under Section 46 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002; or
- an Adoption Order under the Adoption Act 1976; or
- a Child Arrangements Order; or
- a Residence Order settling the arrangements to be made as to the person with whom the child is to live under Section 8 of the Children Act 1989; or
- a Special Guardianship Order appointing one or more individuals to be a child's special guardian(s), under section 14A of the Children Act 1989.

Children who appear to this Admission Authority to have been in state care outside England and ceased to be in state care after being adopted ("internationally adopted previously looked after children") (IAPLAC)

A further revised School Admissions Code was agreed in July 2021 and this comes into force from 1 September 2021. The new Code further broadens the existing priority for 'looked after' children and 'previously looked after' children to include those children who appear to an Admission Authority to have been in state care outside England (in the School Admissions Code 2021 they are referred to as "internationally adopted previously looked after children" (IAPLAC), and ceased to be in state care as a result of being adopted. The Code regards a child as having been in state care outside England if they were in the care of or were accommodated by a public authority, a religious organisation, or any other provider of care whose sole or main purpose is to benefit society.

Responsibility for determining whether a child is eligible to be considered as an IAPLAC rests with the Admission Authority. Subject to ministerial approval, the Department for Education plans

¹ An adoption order is an order under the Adoption Act 1976 (see Section 12 adoption orders) or an order under the Adoption and Children Act 2002 (see Section 46 adoption orders).

² Section 14A of the Children Act 1989 defines a 'special guardianship order' as an order appointing one or more individuals to be a child's special guardian/s.

³ A 'child arrangements order' is an order settling the arrangements to be made as to the person with whom the child is to live under Section 8 of the Children Act 1989 as amended by Section 14 of the Children and Families Act 2014.

to publish non-statutory guidance on the admission of IAPLAC. This guidance will aim to assist and support admission authorities in assessing evidence provided by parents. If there is doubt about the acceptability of evidence provided by the parent advice will be sought from the Head of Oxfordshire's Virtual School. This Admissions Authority will take a pragmatic approach to the decision-making process where evidence is lacking.

Home address – Starting Primary School (Reception year group)

The address on the application **should be the child's address at the time of application**. This is the address at which the child spends the majority of term-time school nights (Sunday night to Thursday night).

The **time of application** is the entire time period from the point when applications can start to be made in the November of the year in which the child has his/her 4th birthday until National Offer Day on 16 April (or next working day) the following calendar year.

Sometimes an application is made based on an address at the time of application and the address then changes after the application has been submitted. It is important to tell the Admissions Authority (and/or Local Authority) about changes of address so that places can be offered fairly and so notification can be sent by post to the correct home address.

If the application address is found to have subsequently changed after the application was submitted and this information could have been provided when the application was first made or before places were offered, the Admissions Authority (or Local Authority) will consider the application to have been made on the basis of a fraudulent or intentionally misleading address. This may result in the offer of a school place being withdrawn.

If an application is made on the basis of a new address or intention to move to an area, information about the new address will need to be provided in order for it to be taken into account.

Oxfordshire County Council will act as the agent for the academy to establish the home address.

Multiple Addresses

Where children spend time with parents at more than one address then the address given on the form should be the one that they live at (i.e. sleep at) for the majority of term-time school nights (Sunday night to Thursday night).

If children spend time equally at different addresses, then the address which will be used for admissions purposes will be the one registered for child benefit. The Admissions Authority (and/or Local Authority) will request proof of the registered address, which must pre-date the application.

Oxfordshire County Council will act as the agent for the academy to establish the address which will be used.

Multiple Applications (Applicants unable to agree on the schools to be listed on the application)

If parents cannot agree on the schools to list on the application and submit separate applications, the Admissions Authority (and/or Local Authority) will only consider the application made by the parent who receives Child Benefit for that child.

If a parent is unhappy with this decision their recourse would be to seek an order from the Court.

“shortest safe route” for home to school travel assistance assessments

This is measured from the same start point defined in the straight line distance measuring rules (see above). From the start point the route firstly connects to the nearest point of the digitised network.

The digitised network is constructed from road data supplied by Ordnance Survey called the Integrated Transport Network (ITN). The ITN has been accurately digitised to measure along the centre of roads and takes corners at right angles. This is the same underlying information used by internet-based mapping solutions (e.g. Google Maps). However, the Council has a more accurate start point than internet-based mapping solutions and the ITN has been augmented by the LA to take into account other available public routes (e.g. alleyways, public footpaths, bridleways, etc.). The augmented ITN used by the Council is accurate to at least 1 metre.

All 548,000 kilometres of roads in Great Britain are accurately mapped in a consistent and logical network. The network does not include routes that are not defined as public; these include crossing parks with no paths where the park is not open and available all the time, “short-cuts” across patches of open land without paths, or footpaths across private land which are not defined by Ordnance Survey as public routes.

The end point of the route is the nearest open gate of the academy first arrived at from the direction of travel that is officially available for use by students for entry and exit to the academy site at the start and end of the school day. The location of these gates has been set by the Admissions Authority. The Council consults with the Admissions Authority annually to ensure accurate placement of gate(s) and their availability for use.

The shortest safe route is established using an algorithm within the bespoke software used by the Council. This software is called RouteFinder and is produced by Higher Mapping Solutions (www.highermappingsolutions.com). This programme integrates with the Council’s database (ONE) which is supplied by Capita Children’s Services (www.capita-cs.co.uk).

RouteFinder measures in kilometres and the measurement is converted into miles accurate to three decimal places, which gives an accurate reading up to 1.609344 metres.

The shortest safe route is not necessarily a driving route because it may use, in whole or in part, a non-driveable route (e.g. footpaths). The shortest safe route is also not necessarily a walking route because, for example, where the measurement uses a road, the route is along the centre of the road not along the edge (pavement or equivalent) of the road. In calculating the shortest safe route, certain parts of the network of roads and/or paths have been specified as unsafe and the route will use an alternative which will be longer. This longer distance will be used to determine whether a child is eligible for free home to school travel assistance.

Other measuring systems may give a different measurement but the Council cannot take a measurement from another measuring system into account because this would lead to inconsistency in the method used to measure the shortest safe route and determine a child’s eligibility for free home to school travel assistance.

Home to School Travel Assistance

Some children qualify for free travel assistance from home to school.

The Council does not accept responsibility for the provision or cost of free travel assistance to the designated area school if it is not the closest or nearest available school and is over the statutory walking distance or where the route is assessed to be unsafe for a child to walk accompanied by a responsible adult as appropriate.

Where a child is eligible for free travel assistance, but spends time with different parents at different addresses, Oxfordshire County Council will only accept responsibility for the provision and/or cost of free travel from the registered home address.

[The home to school transport policy is available online.](#)

Annex

Section B: Oversubscription criteria

1. Siblings

[Refer to paragraphs 1.11 and 1.12 of the [Admissions Code](#). Schools may not prioritise siblings of children attending a fee-paying independent school. Choose one of the options below to include in your admission arrangements.]

Either: Siblings of pupils attending the school at the time the application is received. *[Siblings will not be prioritised if their sibling is in [insert year group e.g. year 6 or 13]].*

Or: Siblings of pupils attending the school at the time the application is received or who are attending *[insert name of school with close links]*. *[Siblings will not be prioritised if their sibling is in [insert year group e.g. year 6 or 13]].*

2. Distance from the school

[Refer to paragraph 1.13 of the [Admissions Code](#). You will need to set out:

- the points that you will measure to and from, for example from the child's home to the front gates of the school
- how the distance will be measured, for example in a straight line
- any electronic mapping system that will be used to measure the distance, and

who will be doing the measuring, for example, the trust or the local authority.]

Children living closest to the school.

Catchment area

[Refer to paragraph 1.14 of the [Admissions Code](#). Catchment areas should be clearly defined and reasonable e.g. not drawn to exclude particular groups of children. Schools should talk to their local authority to make sure their catchment area will not have any unintended consequences (for example create an area where children do not have priority for admission at any local school).

Schools will need to include a map in their admission arrangements which clearly shows the boundary of the catchment area, street names and the location of the school. They will need to make clear whether children who live on the boundary line are inside or outside the catchment area.]

Option 1: Children who live in the catchment area shown in the map at the end of this policy. Children who live on the boundary line will be considered to live in the catchment area.

Option 2: Children who live in the school's catchment area, in the order set out below:

- a) [*oversubscription criterion*]
- b) [*oversubscription criterion*]
- c) [*other children living in the catchment area*]

Children living on the boundary line will be considered to live in the catchment area. The catchment area is shown in the map at the end of this policy.

Option 3: Children who live in the school's inner and outer catchment areas as follows:

- a) [*insert number*] places will first be allocated to children who live in the inner catchment area
- b) places will then be allocated to children who live in the outer catchment area
- c) any places that remain will be allocated to children who live outside both catchment areas

The catchment areas are shown in the map at the end of this policy. Children who live on the boundary line of the inner catchment area will be considered to live in the inner catchment area. Those who live on the outer boundary line of the outer catchment area will be considered to live in the outer catchment area.

Option 4: Children who live within [*insert number*] miles of [*insert location e.g. school gate*]. See the map at the end of this policy for the area covered. Children who live on the boundary line will be considered to live within [*repeat number*] miles of [*repeat location*].

3. Feeder schools

[Refer to paragraph 1.15 of the [Admissions Code](#). Feeder schools should be listed by name e.g. it would not be acceptable to say 'all schools in [*area*]'. Fee-paying independent schools cannot be feeder schools. Feeder schools must be selected on reasonable grounds and the majority of places should be allocated to children who live in the area of the school.]

Children who attend one of the following schools [*insert name of feeder schools*].

4. Social and medical need

[Refer to paragraph 1.16 of the [Admissions Code](#). Schools may prioritise children with an exceptional medical or social need that means there is a significant need for them to attend that school rather than another e.g. if it is their nearest school and they have an illness which means it would be extremely difficult for them to travel to a further school.

Schools should consider whether to give priority solely on the basis of the child's needs, or whether to include the parent's needs too – particularly in a primary school where the parent will normally take their child to school.]

Children who have an exceptional social or medical need which means they should attend this school rather than any other [Delete if not required: *or whose parents have such a need*]. Your application must be supported by evidence, for example from a medical specialist or social worker, of the [*child's/parent's*] need and why it means the child needs to attend this school. Applications that are submitted without supporting evidence cannot be considered under this criterion.

5. Selection by aptitude

[Refer to paragraphs 1.17 and 1.24 of the [Admissions Code](#). Aptitude is different to ability. Ability assesses prior attainment whereas aptitude assesses potential to learn. A school that expected applicants to have passed a Grade 1 piano exam would be selecting by ability in music, but a school that tested for pitch, rhythm and melody would be testing for aptitude. A sports aptitude test might test agility, co-ordination and speed. Being a good football player would be a measure of ability. A modern foreign language test will be in a synthetic language and might test a child's aptitude in associating words with their sounds, identifying grammatical structure and finding rhymes. Testing whether a child can speak French is a test of ability.

Children who are assessed for aptitude and do not demonstrate it must be considered alongside other children under the remainder of the oversubscription criteria. They should not be refused a place simply because they have failed to demonstrate an aptitude.]

[*Insert number*] places will be allocated to children who have demonstrated an aptitude in [*specialist subject(s)*]. Parents should indicate on the application form that they wish their child to be considered for one of these places. Tests will be held on [*insert dates*] and parents will be informed of the result of the test before the closing date for applications which is [*insert date*]. Details of the test are set out at the end of this policy.

6. Faith-based oversubscription criteria

[Refer to paragraphs 1.36 to 1.38 of the [Admissions Code](#). Free schools designated by the Secretary of State as having a religious character may allocate a maximum of 50% of their places by reference to faith.

They must have regard to any guidance issued by the appropriate body or person for their religion. They must also consult that body or person when deciding how membership or practice of the faith is to be demonstrated. Things such as 'service to the church' are prohibited by the Admissions Code. See paragraphs 1.9 e) and i) of the [Admissions Code](#).

Schools may need to ask parents to complete a supplementary information form to enable them to process applications against the faith-based criteria. See paragraph 2.4 of the [Admissions Code](#).]

[*Insert number*] places will be allocated to children who are [*practising*] members of [*the Church of England/Catholic/Jewish/Muslim faith etc.*] in the order set out below:

- a) [*oversubscription criterion*]
- b) [*oversubscription criterion*]
- c) [*other children of the faith*].

7. Children of staff

[Refer to paragraphs 1.39 and 1.40 of the [Admissions Code](#). In their first two years, new schools are only able to prioritise the children of staff who have been recruited to fill a vacant post for which there is a skill shortage (since it will not be possible for a member of staff to have been employed at the school for two or more years).]

Children of staff who have been recruited to fill a skill shortage.

8. Children eligible for the pupil premium, service premium or free school meals

[Refer to paragraphs 1.41 and 1.42 of the [Admissions Code](#). We recommend free schools prioritise pupils eligible for the pupil premium, service premium or free school meals. This criterion should be placed high up in the oversubscription criteria, otherwise numbers admitted will be low. Schools may limit the number of pupils they admit under this criterion e.g. to correspond with the percentage of children in the local authority area that are eligible for free school meals.

Information on pupil premium is available here: [Pupil premium overview](#). Information on free school meals is available here: [Free school meals guidance for schools and local authorities](#).

Select from the options below.]

Option 1: [*insert number*] children eligible for free school meals You should submit evidence of eligibility with your application.

Option 2: [*insert number*] children eligible for the pupil premium. You should submit evidence of eligibility with your application.

Option 3: [*insert number*] children eligible for the pupil premium or service premium. You should submit evidence of eligibility with your application.

Section C: Arrangements for admission to the sixth form

[Children in the school's year 11 cannot be required to apply for admission to year 12. They will automatically move up to year 12 if they meet any academic entry criteria set by the school.]

Academic entry criteria: refer to paragraph 2.6 of the [Admissions Code](#).]

Option 1: There are no academic entry criteria for the sixth form. Students without at least a **GCSE** grade 4 in English and Maths will be required to continue studying those subjects until they achieve at least a grade 4 in each. The academy trust will apply the oversubscription criteria to determine who is admitted.

Option 2: Students must meet the following academic entry criteria to be offered a place:

- [*number and grade of GCSEs*].

[Delete if not required: Students will also be expected to have at least a [*insert grade*] in any subject they wish to study. Students without a [*insert grade*] in their chosen subject will be offered alternative subjects (if available) for which they have met the required standard. Any student without at least a grade 4 in English and Maths will be required to continue studying those subjects until they achieve at least a grade 4 in each.]

Where there are more students who meet the above criteria than there are places available, the academy trust will apply the oversubscription criteria to determine who is admitted.

[Waiting list: Insert the following wording if the school makes conditional offers for its sixth form based on predicted grades.]

The school will also keep a list, ranked against the oversubscription criteria, of applicants for year 12 who are not made a conditional offer on [*date*]. They will be considered for a place if:

- they meet the academic entry criteria on [*date offers are confirmed*] and
- applicants who were made conditional offers do meet the academic entry criteria.

Section D: Notes

Looked after children

Children in the care of a local authority as set out in Section 22 of the Children Act 1989.

Previously looked after children

Children who were in the care of a local authority as set out in Section 22 of the Children Act 1989 but ceased to be so as a result of adoption, a child arrangements order or special guardianship order. Also children who appear to the academy trust to have been in state care outside England and ceased to be so because they were adopted.

Siblings

A sibling is:

- a natural brother or sister, or half brother or sister
- a legally adopted brother or sister, or half-brother or sister
- a stepbrother or sister
- other child living in the same household as part of the same family

where they are living at the same address as the applicant on the date of the application.

Home address

A child's home is the place where they normally live. Where a child's parents do not live together and the child spends part of the week with each parent, their home address will be the address at which they spend most nights from Sunday to Thursday during term time.

Free school meals

[Further information is available in the [guidance for schools and local authorities about free school meals](#).]

Children are eligible for consideration under this criterion if they are eligible for free school meals on the grounds of low-income. They are eligible if they or their parents are in receipt of one or more of the following benefits:

- Universal Credit – if their income is less than £7,400 a year after tax and not including any benefits they get
- Income Support
- income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
- income-related Employment and Support Allowance
- support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
- the guaranteed element of Pension Credit
- Child Tax Credit (provided they are not entitled to Working Tax Credit and have an annual gross income of no more than £16,190)
- Working Tax Credit run-on (the payment someone receives for a further four weeks after they stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit)

In addition, children will not lose their eligibility for free school meals whilst Universal Credit is rolled out.

Pupil premium

[Further information is available in [Pupil Premium; Overview.](#)]

Children are eligible for consideration under this criterion if any of the following apply:

- they are looked after by a local authority, or have been looked after by an English or Welsh local authority for at least 24 hours but left local authority care as a result of adoption, a special guardianship order or a child arrangements order
- they are registered for free school meals, or have been registered at any point in the last six years
- their parents are unable to provide evidence that they are registered for free school meals but they or their parents receive any of the following:
 - Income Support
 - income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
 - income-related Employment and Support Allowance
 - support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
 - the guaranteed element of Pension Credit
 - Child Tax Credit (provided they are not entitled to Working Tax Credit and have an annual gross income of no more than £16,190)
 - Working Tax Credit run-on (the payment someone receives for a further four weeks after they stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit)
 - Universal Credit – if the parents' income is less than £7,400 a year after tax and not including any benefits they get.

Service Premium

[[Further information on the service premium](#) is available.]

Children are eligible for consideration under this criterion if:

- at least one their parents is serving in the regular armed forces, or is on full commitment as part of the full-time reserve service
- they have been registered as a 'service child' in the school census at any point since 2016
- at least one of their parents died while serving in the armed forces and they (the child) are in receipt of a pension under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme and the War Pensions Scheme.