EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO

THE SCHOOL ADMISSIONS (CO-ORDINATION OF ADMISSION ARRANGEMENTS) (ENGLAND) REGULATIONS 2008
2008 No. 3090

THE SCHOOL ADMISSIONS (LOCAL AUTHORITY REPORTS AND ADMISSION FORUMS) (ENGLAND) REGULATIONS 2008
2008 No. 3091

THE EDUCATION (ADMISSIONS APPEALS ARRANGEMENTS) (ENGLAND) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 2008
2008 No. 3092

THE SCHOOL INFORMATION (ENGLAND) REGULATIONS 2008
2008 No. 3093

1. 1.1 This explanatory memorandum has been prepared by the Department for Children, Schools and Families and is laid before Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

1.2 This memorandum contains information for the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments.

2. Purpose of the instruments

2.1 This explanatory memorandum relates to a group of four linked instruments which prescribe matters relevant to the arrangements by which children are admitted to maintained schools in England.

2.2 The School Admissions (Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2008 ('the Co-ordination Regulations') make provision about the schemes that every local authority must have in place to co-ordinate the admission of pupils to primary and secondary schools in their area.

2.3 The School Admissions (Local Authority Reports and Admission Forums) (England) Regulations 2008 ('the Local Authority Reports Regulations') make provision about the reports every local authority must make annually to the schools adjudicator about admission arrangements for schools in their area, and make provision about the constitution, purpose and functions of admission forums set up by every local authority.

2.4 The Education (Admissions Appeals Arrangements) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 ('the Appeals Regulations') make provision about appeals from decisions by admission authorities about the schools at which education is to be provided for children.

2.5 The School Information (England) Regulations 2008 ('the School Information Regulations') make provision about the information to be published by schools and local authorities about matters including school admissions.

2.6 A fifth linked instrument – the School Admissions (Admission Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2008 (S.I. 2008/3089) ("the Admission Arrangement Regulations") – is the subject of a separate explanatory memorandum.

3. Matters of special interest to the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments

3.1 The provisions of the Education and Skills Act 2008 ('ESA 2008') set out in paragraph 4.1 are commenced by The Education and Skills Act 2008 (Commencement No. 1 and Savings) Order

2008 (S.I.2008/3077) c.133 . The ESA 2008 inserts sections 88B to 88I, 88K and 88L into the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 ('the SSFA 1998') on 2nd December 2008. It inserts sections 86A, 86B, 88J, 88O, 88P and 98A, and makes related amendments, on 26th January 2009. Sections 88M and 88N are inserted two months after the Act is passed by virtue of section 173(2)(b) of ESA 2008.

3.2 Three of these instruments, all of which come into force on 10th February 2009, are made under provisions of the SSFA 1998 which are not yet commenced, but will have been commenced at the time the instruments come into force: -

- The Local Authority Reports Regulations 2008 - sections 88P and 88Q;
- The Co-ordination Regulations 2008 - sections 88M, 88N and 88O; and
- The Appeals Regulations 2008 – amended sections 94 and 95.

3.3 The Department relies on section 13 of the Interpretation Act 1978 in making these instruments as we consider it is necessary and expedient to make the regulations for the purpose of giving full effect to the new provisions in respect of the admission arrangements for 2010.

3.4 The process for determining the arrangements for admission to maintained schools is regulated by primary and secondary legislation and also by a School Admissions Code, issued under section 84 of the SSFA 1998. The process is a lengthy one. Admission authorities determine their arrangements more than 18 months before the date on which children are admitted to schools under those arrangements. There is then a process of local consultation, and a period during which parents and other interested parties can object to the determined admission arrangements. The Admission Arrangements Regulations contain new requirements about consultation, which must have taken place by 1st March 2009. The law as contained in the Admission Arrangements Regulations must be reflected in the new School Admissions Code, which will be laid before Parliament on 4th December. Any other changes to the law on school admissions which are relevant would also have to be reflected in that Code. These instruments contain provisions which must be referred to in the Code, and therefore must be made at the same time.

4. Legislative Context

4.1 The ESA 2008, which received Royal Assent on 26 November, makes changes to the provisions relating to school admissions in the SSFA 1998. In particular: sections 150 and 151 of the ESA 2008 insert, respectively, sections 86A and 86B, and sections 88B - 88Q into the SSFA 1998; section 152 of the ESA 2008 amends section 94 of the SSFA 1998; and section 153 of the ESA 2008 inserts new section 98A into the SSFA 1998.

4.2 Sections 86A and 86B give new rights to children above compulsory school age to express a preference as to the school at which they wish to receive education, including sixth form education (which is defined in section 98A). The amendments to section 94 place a corresponding duty on local authorities to make arrangements for those children to appeal decisions made about their admission to schools.

4.3 Most of sections 88B – 88Q broadly mirror sections 89, 89A, 89B, 89C, 89D, 90 and 90A of SSFA 1998, but include a number of significant changes, some of which are relevant to these instruments (see below). New sections 88B-88Q apply in relation to England only, and sections 89 – 90A of SSFA 1998 are amended so that they continue to apply in relation to Wales only.

4.4 A new Admissions Appeals Code will be laid in draft before each House of Parliament under section 85 of SSFA 1998, together with the new School Admissions Code referred to above

and, unless a debate is held and they are voted against will be brought into force by an appointed day order at the same time as these instruments.

4.5 The Co-ordination Regulations amend (in respect of admissions in 2010), then revoke and replace (in respect of admissions from 2011 onwards) the School Admissions (Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2007. They make changes to the requirements for co-ordination schemes, so that those schemes apply generally to all applications for maintained schools, whether made in the course of a normal admission round, or during the school year. They also make changes to the application process for parents.

4.6 The Local Authority Reports Regulations are made, in part, in consequence of changes made by the ESA 2008. Part 2 of the Regulations is made under sections 88P and 88Q of SSFA 1998 which impose a new duty on local authorities in England to submit annual reports to the schools adjudicator in relation to admission arrangements in their area. Parts 3 and 4 of the Regulations replace two earlier instruments relating to admission forums, with some changes.

4.7 The Appeals Regulations amend the Education (Admissions Appeals Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2002 (S.I.2002/2899) in light of the new right of children to appeal admission decisions, referred to above.

4.8 The School Information Regulations are consolidating Regulations which revoke and replace three other instruments (detailed in Schedule 1 to the Regulations) with some changes. They prescribe the information that local authorities and schools must provide to parents and others to assist them in the school admission process, and include changes to make information more accessible to parents.

5. Territorial Extent and Application

5.1 These instruments apply to England only.

6. European Convention on Human Rights

6.1 As the instruments are subject to negative resolution procedure and do not amend primary legislation, no statement is required.

7. Policy background

- ***What is being done and why***

7.1 The Co-ordination Regulations: Co-ordinated admission schemes simplify the admission process for parents and establish mechanisms for ensuring that every parent receives one offer of a school place for their child. Currently, regulations only require local authorities to co-ordinate admissions made during the normal admissions round (i.e. the period of time during which parents apply for a school place in a normal year of entry and during which those applications are processed by the local authority and local admission authorities). Local authorities are not required to co-ordinate in-year applications i.e. applications for admission that are made during the school year, or for admission to a school year that is not a normal point of entry. In respect of the 2010/2011 school year, the Co-ordination Regulations amend existing regulations, so that local authorities have to co-ordinate in-year applications (i.e. an application which is made for any year other than a normal year of entry or which is made on or after the first day of the school year in the normal year of entry). Parents will apply to the local authority in whose area they live for any school that they would like their child to attend, instead of applying to schools individually. This will simplify the process for parents and will make it easier for local authorities to ensure that children are not out of education for prolonged periods of time.

7.2 The Co-ordination Regulations will also enable parents applying for a primary school for admission in the 2011/2012 school year onwards to apply for a minimum of three schools, whereas in some areas they may currently only apply to one, and to apply to the local authority in whose area they live, rather than to the local authority where the school is located, as currently. For 2011/2012 admissions onwards, the Coordination Regulations also set more key dates in the admissions process at a national level than currently exist and allow local authorities to consult on their co-ordination arrangements once every three years, rather than every year, providing they have not changed significantly since the previous year.

7.3 The Local Authority Reports Regulations: Local authorities now have a statutory duty to report to the Schools Adjudicator each year on the legality, fairness and effectiveness of the admission policies in their area. These Regulations set out the form and content of those annual reports, in order that local authorities provide such information on a consistent basis for the Schools Adjudicator to ensure their accountability each year and in comparison with the best local practice. Admission Forums are intended to bring together the local authority and other admission authorities to discuss and monitor the overall impact of admissions policies in the area and ensure both fairness and compliance with statutory requirements - to make sure they promote social equity, do not disadvantage one child compared to another, and are straightforward and easy for parents to understand. We know that in many areas, they are not functioning as intended. Therefore these Regulations also change the role and constitution of Admission Forums to improve their effectiveness making them into smaller, advisory groups that concentrate on the fairness - rather than legality - of admissions arrangements within the local area, and ensure that they have an ongoing role as consultees in local admission arrangements. Under these Regulations Forums will no longer be expected to produce complex reports that duplicate the local authority report on admission arrangements.

7.4 The Appeals Regulations: The ESA 2008 (once implemented) will increase from 16 to 18 the age to which children must continue to undertake education or training. It also gives certain children a right, alongside that of their parents, to apply for a school place, and to appeal against admission decisions. Children who are over compulsory school age will be able to apply for a school place generally, and children of any age will be able to apply to a school sixth form. The Appeals Regulations amend the 2002 Regulations to make provision about the arrangements in respect of appeals brought by children. The Appeals Regulations substitute a new Schedule 2 into the 2002 Regulations, which sets out how appeals by children should be managed and heard. In cases where the child and their parent appeals in respect of the same school, the appeals must be heard together.

7.5 The Appeals Regulations also make a change to regulation 6 of the 2002 Regulations, which sets out the matters which appeal panels can take into account when considering an appeal. The new regulation 6 allows all panels to take into account the lawfulness of admission arrangements. And where, in an appeal about admission to an infant class, the panel consider that the admission arrangements do not comply with the law or any code on admissions, they will be able to uphold the appeal.

7.6 The School Information Regulations: The intention of these Regulations is to help parents make the best choices about which schools to choose for their children and to highlight that it is essential they have the best, concise information possible, at the right time. The effect of these Regulations means that every local authority will be required to produce and publish their composite prospectus no later than 12th September each year. To ensure that local authorities can meet this deadline governing bodies of every maintained school will have to provide them with full details of their determined admission arrangements no later than 8th August each year. The Regulations also require that a copy of the common application form is included in the composite prospectus and that any supplementary forms are made available as a minimum on the local authority's website and the school's website (where they have one). The effect of these requirements will ensure that all parents have clear, timely information that will help them make better, more realistic choices regarding school places for their children.

- ***Consolidation***

7.7 The Appeals Regulations amend the Education (Admission Appeals Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2002 for the second time. The Department will consider consolidation of those instruments at the next opportunity.

8. Consultation outcome

8.1 The Department consulted on a number of proposals to improve the school admissions system, including these draft Regulations, between 12 June and 2 October 2008. 635 people responded to the consultation, including parents (189), local authorities (153), schools (27, with a further 102 heads/teachers and 64 governors), faith groups (29), and various representative bodies (53).

Respondents mostly supported the proposals in respect of standardising and easing the process for parents. The key points of disagreement were on more practical issues, such as process (e.g. on general timing and consequent workloads; for local consultation on arrangements; for Admission Forums becoming voluntary; for sixth-form admissions) and knowledge (e.g. for appeal panels in considering lawfulness of arrangements; for independent reviewers advising parents on infant appeals).

8.2 The Co-ordination Regulations - 69% of respondents agreed that all parents should apply to their residential (home) authority, including for schools outside that area, while 24% disagreed, mostly made up of parents and schools. 93% of responding local authorities agreed with the proposal. 71% of respondents agreed to more standardisation across the country for primary admissions, while 19% disagreed, again mostly made up of schools and parents. 53% of respondents agreed with year-round coordination of admissions by local authorities (both in-year and for other year groups), while 39% disagreed (mostly from schools or headteachers). There was strong support from local authorities, who welcomed the help this would give them in keeping track of children. In view of the generally strong support, the Department has gone ahead with the proposal to require schemes to make provision for in-year and late applications.

8.3 The Local Authority Report Regulations - There were 422 responses to the question on local authority reports and 70% agreed that the draft Regulations asked the correct information for inclusion in local authority reports and suggested more information to be included in the report. 21% disagreed with the proposals and felt that it was bureaucratic amongst other reasons. In view of the generally strong support the Department has gone ahead with the proposal.

8.4 53% of responses disagreed with the proposal to make the establishment of Admission Forums voluntary, 27% agreed and 20% neither agreed nor disagreed. Although there is a shared feeling amongst stakeholders that something needs to be done to improve the status quo, faith groups, local authorities and other admission authorities would prefer a revised focus and constitution for Admission Forums rather than abolition as they see Forums as a local body through which they can express their views and debate admission policies in a local context. There was general agreement by consultation respondents to our proposals to make Forums small advisory groups representing those with an interest in school admissions in the local area. Given this support, we have therefore gone ahead with the proposals to improve the effectiveness of admission arrangements in this way.

8.5 The Appeals Regulations - Of the 403 responses received to proposals allowing young people to appeal about a decision made by an admission authority and the procedure admission authorities must follow, 49% strongly agreed or agreed, 21% neither agreed nor disagreed, and 30% disagreed or strongly disagreed. Respondents were concerned that it could lead to a lot of confusion and unnecessary duplication of tasks and waste of resources if there are two appellants who both required information and both entitled to appeal. Of the 484 responses received to

proposals allowing independent appeal panels to consider whether admission arrangements are lawful as part of the appeal process, 35% strongly agreed or agreed, 6% neither agreed nor disagreed, and 59% disagreed or strongly disagreed. Most respondents took the view that panel members did not know the law, so any question of lawfulness should be established before going to appeal. The revised School Admission Appeals Code will restrict the panel to the case at hand, rather than wider questions of legality, referring to the Schools Adjudicator any doubts as to the legality of arrangements which panels encounter.

8.6 The School Information Regulations - 52% of respondents agreed that the new requirements were clear, while 25% disagreed. 41% agreed these new measures would improve the information provided to parents, while 34% were undecided; and 24% disagreed, believing that more information would disengage parents. It is worth nothing that these proposals represent part of our communications strategy for all parents that will include a revised Guide for Parents on primary and secondary admissions and appeals. The draft revised Code also stresses the importance of parents attending school open days, using achievement and attainment tables, and local Choice Advisers who provide advice on navigating secondary admissions.

9. Guidance

9.1 The revised School Admissions Code and School Admission Appeals Code, which have been laid before Parliament in draft, provide statutory guidance on these policies to all involved in admissions. In addition, we have made guidance available to admission authorities on our website to provide early warning on some of the proposed changes and to enable them to fulfil the new requirements for the local consultation process.

10. Impact

10.1 The impact on business, charities or voluntary bodies is none.

10.2 The impact on the public sector is that school governing bodies, and local education authorities will have a clear framework in which to determine their admission arrangements. The Regulations will also ensure that admission arrangements are transparent and easier to understand.

10.3 An Impact Assessment has been prepared and is attached as an annex to this Memorandum.

11. Regulating small business

11.1 The legislation does not apply to small business.

12. Monitoring & review

12.1 The changes will improve engagement with parents and their communities with the setting of admission arrangements, to ensure that they are fair, represent the local area and any unlawful or unfair arrangements are objected to. Other related changes to widen the role of the Schools Adjudicator to enforce fair and lawful admission arrangements and to be more proactive in this role should lead to full compliance with the School Admissions Code and admissions legislation.

12.2 We will continue to keep all our admissions policies under review and monitor their impact. A crucial part of this will be the Schools Adjudicator's annual report to the Secretary of State on the compliance of a sample of admission arrangements and how fair access if being achieved locally. The report will also be made available to Parliament.

13. Contact

13.1 Questions regarding this instrument should be directed to Mrs Fola Agwu at the Department for Children, Schools and Families, Tel: 020 7925 5277 or e-mail: fair.access@dcsf.gsi.gov.uk.

Summary: Intervention & Options

Department /Agency:	Title:	
DCSF	Impact Assessment of the proposals within the School Admissions Consultation 2008	
Stage: Implementation	**Version:** Two	**Date:** 4 December 2008
Related Publications: Draft revised School Admissions Code, draft revised School Admission Appeals Code, draft Regulations.		

Available to view or download at:

http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/sacode or www.dcsf.gov.uk/consultations

Contact for enquiries: Khalid Arshad **Telephone:** 020 7925 5277

What is the problem under consideration? Why is government intervention necessary?

Recent exercises to monitor the admissions system have found that some schools do not comply with the school admissions framework, including the statutory guidance in the Schools Admissions Code. The 2008 consultation included proposals that will deliver the Children's Plan commitment to improve the school application and allocation process, and increase parental satisfaction.

What are the policy objectives and the intended effects?

- to ensure fair admission arrangements are set in every school;
- unlawful and unfair elements being challenged;
- parents are more engaged in the process;
- to improve the system through which parents apply for and are allocated places at schools;
- to support the most vulnerable and disadvantaged; and
- to ensure that parents have the information they need to make realistic choices.

What policy options have been considered? Please justify any preferred option.

Improving the application and allocation process for school admissions - a new local consultation process for determining admission arrangements; Admission Forums; School Admission Appeals; Information for parents; Improvements to Fair Access Protocols; Supporting the ethos of a school; Proposals on New Schools; Proposals on Published Admissions Number (PAN); School charging for admission.

When will the policy be reviewed to establish the actual costs and benefits and the achievement of the desired effects?

We will be reviewing periodically the effectiveness of our policies to achieving fair admission arrangements, focussing especially on the need for clarity and simplification.

Ministerial Sign-off For consultation stage Impact Assessments:

I have read the Impact Assessment and I am satisfied that, given the available evidence, it represents a reasonable view of the likely costs, benefits and impact of the leading options.

Signed by the responsible Minister:

Sarah McCarthy-Fry .....Date: 4.12.08

Summary: Analysis & Evidence

Policy Option:	Description: **Proposed changes in the School Admissions and Appeals Codes and related Regulations**

COSTS

ANNUAL COSTS	Description and scale of **key monetised costs** by 'main affected groups'
One-off (Transition) **Yrs**	
£	
Average Annual Cost (excluding one-off)	
£ Cost neutral	**Total Cost** (PV) **£ Cost neutral**

Other **key non-monetised costs** by 'main affected groups' Although proposals on the new local consultation process will have a marginal impact on LAs, most other proposals suggest a reduction in workload and resources which make the overall assesment cost neutral for LAs and Schools.

BENEFITS

ANNUAL BENEFITS	Description and scale of **key monetised benefits** by 'main affected groups'
One-off **Yrs**	
£	
Average Annual Benefit (excluding one-off)	
£ Not estimated	**Total Benefit** (PV) **£ Not estimated**

Other **key non-monetised benefits** by 'main affected groups' The aim of the admissions review is to simplify and minimise burdens, and we expect most local authorities to see reductions as changes like three-year admissions arrangements start to fully embed

Key Assumptions/Sensitivities/Risks We assume full compliance with the revised Codes and with regulations once in force

Price Base Year	Time Period Years	**Net Benefit Range** (NPV) **£**	**NET BENEFIT** (NPV Best estimate) **£**

What is the geographic coverage of the policy/option?				England	
On what date will the policy be implemented?				February 2009	
Which organisation(s) will enforce the policy?				DCSF/OSA	
What is the total annual cost of enforcement for these organisations?				£ NA	
Does enforcement comply with Hampton principles?				Yes	
Will implementation go beyond minimum EU requirements?				N/A	
What is the value of the proposed offsetting measure per year?				£ NA	
What is the value of changes in greenhouse gas emissions?				£ NA	
Will the proposal have a significant impact on competition?				No	
Annual cost (£-£) per organisation (excluding one-off)		Micro	Small	Medium	Large
Are any of these organisations exempt?		Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A

Impact on Admin Burdens Baseline (2005 Prices) (Increase - Decrease)

Increase of £ Decrease of £ **Net Impact** **£** Cost neutral

Key: **Annual costs and benefits: Constant Prices** **(Net) Present Value**

[Use this space (with a recommended maximum of 30 pages) to set out the evidence, analysis and detailed narrative from which you have generated your policy options or proposal. Ensure that the information is organised in such a way as to explain clearly the summary information on the preceding pages of this form.]

The proposals within the School Admissions Consultation 2008 required consequential amendments to the School Admissions Code, the School Admission Appeals Codes, and the following related draft Regulations:

1. The School Admissions (Admission Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2009;
2. The School Admissions (Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2009;
3. The Education (School Information) (England) Regulations 2009;
4. The School Admissions (Local Authority Reports) Regulations 2009; and
5. The Education (Admissions Appeals Arrangements) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009.

Each of the consultation proposals and the draft Regulations have been assessed to identify the impact on target groups. We consulted on all proposals and consequential amendments to the Codes and Regulations from 12 June 2008 to 2 October 2008.

None of the new draft Regulations will exceed the £5,000,000 threshold on the impact to the public sector, and separate impact assessments have therefore not been completed for each new Regulation.

Coordinated admissions - improving the application and allocation process

- Some local authorities are concerned that there will be additional costs involved in co-ordinating admissions made outside the admissions round. However, this is balanced by benefits to other areas of the local authority in terms of being able to track children more easily. Some local authorities already co-ordinate these admissions effectively.
- Consulting on co-ordination arrangements only once every three years, instead of every year, as is currently the case, will reduce the workload of local authorities.
- There will also be steady reduction in local authority processing of applications over time in line with increases in parents applying on-line.

The local consultation process

- Consulting parents and those with a local interest in the community will require additional work from admission authorities. However, the additional requirements for how this should be carried out have been kept to a minimum (i.e. to place detail of the consultation on their website and to place a notice about the consultation in a local newspaper).
- Overall we anticipate a reduction in workload for local authorities and other admission authorities because, although we are introducing additional requirements for the consultation process, the whole process will only need to be carried out once every three years (if no changes are made in the meantime) instead of annually. In addition, consulting with parents before admission arrangements are determined should increase the likelihood of determined arrangements being lawful and fair, leading to a reduction in objections to the Schools Adjudicator from parents and others and therefore a reduction in admission authorities having to amend their arrangements at a later date.

Admission Forums

- There would be no extra burdens and no increased financial costs to Local Authorities by taking up any of the proposed options, as currently all Local Authorities are required to operate an Admission Forum. The new duty on Local Authorities to report on their admission arrangements reduces the need for an Admission Forum, and therefore some Local Authorities may choose not to have a Forum at all. Were they to do this, it would further reduce burdens on them, as well as reducing financial outgoings.

Information for parents

- There may be a small additional cost for LAs to publish all of their information online, if they do not do so already. However, this would be minimal. A small increase in administration level work to ensure publications are online.
- A slightly earlier publication time for the composite prospectus may be seen as an additional burden. But as schools would provide this information to LAs earlier this would be small/negligible. Again, any additional burden would be for administration level staff.
- Giving a fuller description of the whole admissions process may well reduce the number of parents contacting schools and LAs seeking explanations or definitions.

Improvements to fair access protocols

- The impact of the new requirements will be negligible in terms of new local authority activity. The best are following them already.
- Some existing activity undertaken in relation to hard to place pupils will be cancelled out by more effective admissions coordination all year.
- The overall effect on local authorities in relation to protocols is therefore broadly neutral.

Published Admissions Number

- Less time spent considering statutory proposals
- Less time spent administering appeals when schools are content to admit above PAN
- More time spent considering representations from community and VC schools to increase their PANs during the determination of admissions.
- Overall, likely to be cost/time neutral.

School sixth forms

- There will not be any additional costs to schools or local authorities as, in the vast majority of cases, only one application will be made in respect of that young person; either by the young person themselves, or their parents on their behalf. Consequently, the admission authorities are likely to be dealing with the same number of applications and appeals as they presently do.

Service children

- The impact of these changes is negligible.

There will not be any additional cost to local authorities for the proposals on **school charging**, **appeal panels** and the **Schools Adjudicator**.

Specific Impact Tests: Checklist

Use the table below to demonstrate how broadly you have considered the potential impacts of your policy options.

Ensure that the results of any tests that impact on the cost-benefit analysis are contained within the main evidence base; other results may be annexed.

Type of testing undertaken	*Results in Evidence Base?*	*Results annexed?*
Competition Assessment	No	No
Small Firms Impact Test	No	No
Legal Aid	No	No
Sustainable Development	No	No
Carbon Assessment	No	No
Other Environment	No	No
Health Impact Assessment	No	No
Race Equality	No	No
Disability Equality	No	No
Gender Equality	No	No
Human Rights	No	No
Rural Proofing	No	No

Annexes