

Mr R Thompson
Campaigns Officer
British Humanist Association
1 Gower Street
London
WC1E 6HD

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- 5 JUL 2012

4 July 2012

Dear Mr Thompson

Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA)
Department for Education FS50415927

Please find enclosed a decision notice relating to your complaint about a request for information that you submitted to the Department for Education on 21 June 2011.

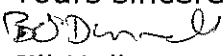
Your complaint has been considered by the Commissioner and the decision notice sets out the reasons for the decision. If you disagree with the decision notice, you have the right to appeal to the First-tier Tribunal (Information Rights).

The Commissioner will publish this decision on the ICO website, but will remove all names and addresses of complainants. If the public authority also chooses to reproduce this decision notice, then the Commissioner expects similar steps to be taken.

You should write to us if the public authority fails to comply with any steps specified by the Commissioner in the decision notice. It is important to note that our power to commence legal proceedings in this situation is discretionary and although we will look into the matter, formal action will not be appropriate in all cases.

I hope the above information is helpful.

Yours sincerely


Jill Hulley
Senior Case Officer

Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA)

Decision notice

Date: 4 July 2012

Public Authority: Department for Education
Address: Sanctuary Buildings
Great Smith Street
London
SW1P 3BT

Complainant: Richy Thompson
Address: British Humanist Association
1 Gower Street
London
WC1E 6HD

Decision (including any steps ordered)

1. The complainant has requested a list of all free school proposals received by the Department for Education ("DfE") including the 323 received during the first wave and the 281 received during the second wave. The DfE refused the request on the basis that the information related to the formulation and development of government policy (section 35(1)(a)). The DfE also applied the section 21 and section 22 exemptions.
2. The Commissioner's decision is that the section 35(1)(a) exemption is engaged but after considering the public interest arguments he has concluded that the public interest favours disclosure of the requested information.
3. The Commissioner also found that the section 21 and section 22 exemptions were not engaged.
4. The Commissioner requires the public authority to take the following steps to ensure compliance with the legislation.
 - Disclose the requested information.

5. The public authority must take these steps within 35 calendar days of the date of this decision notice. Failure to comply may result in the Commissioner making written certification of this fact to the High Court pursuant to section 54 of the FOIA and may be dealt with as a contempt of court.

Request and response

6. On 21 June 2011, the complainant wrote to the DfE and requested information in the following terms:

"A list of free school proposals received by the Department for Education, including the 323 received during the first wave and the 281 received during the second wave, giving for each:

- *The name of the project*
- *The local authority/area of the proposed school*
- *The previous name (if applicable) of the proposed school*
- *The faith (if any) of the proposed school*
- *Whether the proposal was received in the first wave or the second wave"*

7. The DfE responded on 22 July 2011. It stated that the list of approved schools with their areas had been published¹ as well as a breakdown of second wave applications including information on faith groups². The DfE stated it did hold information on unsuccessful applications but was withholding this under section 36(2)(c) of the FOIA; that disclosure, in the reasonable opinion of a qualified person, would be likely to prejudice the effective conduct of public affairs.
8. Following an internal review the DfE wrote to the complainant on 8 September 2011. It stated that it was relying on three exemptions as a basis for refusing the request. Firstly, the DfE explained that some of

¹

http://media.education.gov.uk/assets/files/list_of_approved_free_school_proposals_4_july_2011.xls

² <http://www.education.gov.uk/inthenews/inthenews/a0077950/michael-gove-announces-2012-free-school-applications>

the information was reasonably accessible by other means (section 21) as links had been provided to some breakdowns from the first wave. Secondly, the DfE considered that the information on successful applicants in the second wave was information intended for future publication (section 22) as the DfE planned to publish this in the autumn.

9. After reviewing the request, the DfE withdrew its application of section 36(2)(c) and instead explained it was relying on section 35(1)(a) – information relating to the formulation and development of government policy – to withhold the full list of applicants as this would include the names of unsuccessful applicants.

Scope of the case

10. The complainant contacted the Commissioner to complain about the way his request for information had been handled. The Commissioner wrote to the complainant to establish the scope of his investigation, particularly as the DfE had provided the complainant with some further information on the breakdown of applications in the first wave by faith groupings in the internal review response. The Commissioner also wrote to the complainant to clarify what information the complainant still required from the DfE in light of the information and explanations already provided by the DfE.
11. Following this the Commissioner confirmed the scope of his investigation would be to determine whether the DfE correctly refused to provide the full list of proposals including the names of unsuccessful proposals and their local area under sections 21, 22 and 35(1)(a) of the FOIA.

Reasons for decision

Section 21 – information readily accessible by other means

12. Section 21(1) of the FOIA states that:

"Information which is reasonably accessible to the applicant otherwise than under section 1 is exempt information".

13. This means that where a complainant is reasonably able to obtain the information from another source then the information is exempt from disclosure under the FOIA.
14. The DfE has argued that some of the requested information is available via its website and provided a link to a list of Free School proposals

received in the first wave that had been approved with their local authority area. This list was for information as of the 4 July 2011³.

15. The Commissioner notes that this list did provide some of the requested information although only contained information on successful applicants. In any event, this list was published after the complainant requested information from the DfE. The Commissioner is therefore not satisfied that any of the requested information was reasonably accessible to the complainant at the time of the request. The DfE was therefore wrong to apply section 21 of the FOIA.

Section 22 – information intended for future publication

16. The DfE has applied section 22(1) of the FOIA as a basis for withholding the information relating to successful applications in the second wave. Section 22(1) is a qualified exemption and is therefore subject to a public interest test.
17. Section 22(1) states that information is exempt if it is held by a public authority with a view to publication at some future date and it is reasonable in all the circumstances that the information should be withheld from disclosure until the date specified for publication. In order to determine whether section 22 is engaged the Commissioner therefore needs to consider the following questions:
- Was the information requested held by the DfE?
 - Did the DfE have an intention to publish the information at some date in the future when the request was submitted?
 - In all the circumstances of the case, was it 'reasonable' that information should be withheld from disclosure until some future date (whether determined or not)?

Was the information requested held by the DfE?

18. The DfE has applied this exemption to specifically withhold the names and local areas of successful applicants. The request was made on 21 June 2011 and a list of successful applicants for schools opening in 2012 was published on 10 October 2011⁴. However, at the time the request

³ Link no longer available as this has been superseded by more up to date lists

⁴ <http://www.education.gov.uk/inthenews/inthenews/a00199061/79-new-schools-now-approved-to-open-from-2012-onwards>

was made, applications had been received for the second wave of free schools but decisions on which applications would be successful had not been made. Therefore the list of successful applications that the DfE has applied this exemption to was not held at the time of the request. For this reason, the Commissioner does not accept that this exemption is engaged.

Section 35 – the formulation or development of government policy

19. Section 35(1)(a) of the FOIA provides that information is exempt from disclosure if it relates to the formulation or development of government policy. This is a qualified exemption and is therefore subject to the public interest test.
20. The Commissioner has first considered whether the information in question relates to the formulation or development of government policy.
21. The Commissioner takes the view that the formulation of government policy comprises the early stages of the policy process where options are generated, risks are identified and consultation occurs. Development may go beyond this stage to the processes involved in improving or altering already existing policy such as monitoring, reviewing or analysing the effects of existing policy.
22. The Commissioner, following the approach of the Tribunal, has looked at whether the overall purpose and nature of the information supports the characterisation of relating to formulation or development of government policy.
23. Free School policy was introduced in June 2010 and the DfE has explained it is still in its early stages with evaluations and experiences being incorporated into the 2013 round of applications and assessments. At the time of the request the first round of applications was mostly complete and the second round was underway with applicants due to be interviewed in the summer.
24. The DfE has argued that Free School policy and the approval process is still in an active stage of development and the evaluation of the experience of the first and second waves has affected future rounds. The DfE further explained that following the first wave, changes were made to the application form and process.
25. In addition to this the DfE has explained that the application process is still being reviewed and evaluated. The DfE analyses ratios of successful and unsuccessful applications and uses its analysis in its evaluations which may be fed to organisations supporting the development of

applications, such as the New Schools Network, to help applicants improve their proposals and reapply.

26. The timing of the process is important, falling just after the completion of the first wave and before decisions had been made in the second wave, in a period when the DfE was still evaluating and analysing proposals to feed back into improving the process. The Commissioner's view is that whilst the policy is still being reviewed and improved the policy development is still ongoing and he therefore considers that the withheld information relates to the formulation or development of government policy and the exemption is engaged.
27. This exemption is subject to a public interest test. As such the information can only be withheld if the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosure. The Commissioner has gone on to consider these arguments.

Public interest arguments in favour of disclosure

28. The Commissioner considers that the introduction of the Free School policy is an area of considerable public debate. This policy represents a change in national educational policy and also entails the expenditure of considerable sums of public money. The introduction of the Free Schools programme attracted a considerable amount of public, political and media attention and subsequent debate. The Commissioner therefore considers that there is a public interest in increasing the transparency of the programme and enabling the public to take part in the debate about the merit of the Free School policy.
29. The DfE has recognised that there is a public interest in openness, transparency and accountability, and in understanding how decisions which could affect people's lives are taken. The Commissioner accepts that there are strong arguments about the importance of public oversight of education spending and its distribution. The disclosure of the requested information would enable the public to take part in this process and debate the extent of the spending and its geographical distribution.
30. The Commissioner also considers that any successful Free School application would have the potential to impact on the provision of education in the area in which that school would be based. Bearing this in mind, he also considers that there is a public interest in allowing people who would be potentially affected by such a school to be able to have an informed debate on any application that would affect them, or to be able to make informed representations to their local council or MP. The Commissioner considers that the disclosure of the withheld information, even when no decision had been made whether to approve

the proposals (as was the situation when the request was made in this case) would contribute to this.

31. The DfE recognises the public interest in transparency in relation to the new policy area and specific parental interest in new local opportunities. It believes this is met by disclosing the details of approved proposals.

Public interest arguments in favour of maintaining the exemption

32. While the request was for a list of all applications and did not specify that the DfE provide separate lists of successful and unsuccessful proposals, the Commissioner accepts that this could be ascertained from a complete list once announcements have been made as to which applications have been approved.
33. The DfE has pointed out that any unsuccessful Free School proposals can be improved and resubmitted and has given examples of unsuccessful proposals in the first wave of applications being improved and successful in the second wave of the application process. The DfE considers that if earlier failed proposals were put into the public domain this could attract negative publicity. It argues that this would likely result in proposers being less likely to resubmit their application in the future and the resultant loss of potentially valid proposals would not be in the public interest.
34. The DfE argues that a new Free School represents increased choice for local parents, wider educational opportunities for pupils. Disclosure of unsuccessful proposals could reduce viable opportunities for pupils and parents because it would adversely impact on the DfE's ability to support projects meeting a gap in existing provision. The DfE states that this would *"impact on the quality of education available to children in those schools, and their future life chances"*.
35. Following on from this the DfE has concerns that disclosure of the requested information could lead to speculation as to why proposals were unsuccessful, for example whether the proposed area or religious character of the school was a factor. This could increase local tensions and deter other proposals.
36. The DfE has also explained that with regards to the Free Schools policy, Ministers and officials need to be able to think through implications of particular options by undertaking candid assessments of the risks of particular programmes that involve a new model of education. Part of this involves evaluating the reasons for the success of proposals. The Commissioner has considered this argument but does not consider it carries any weight in light of the fact that the information requested is of a very high level. Releasing a list of applications and their geographical

area will not prevent Ministers from still evaluating proposals in more detail by looking at the full proposal forms and subsequent business plans.

Balance of the public interest arguments

37. In a previous decision notice (FS50412840) the Commissioner dealt with a related request made to the DfE. This request was for the proposal form for a proposed Free School. In this case, the Commissioner concluded that the public interest was in favour of maintaining the exemption for the proposal form. His decision was based on a number of factors but one of the key differences between the two cases is the level of detail requested. In the previous case, the request was for the proposal form which contained a significant level of detail of the Free School proposal in question. In this case the request is for the name and geographical area of proposed Free Schools. The Commissioner considers this information to be of a much higher level than the proposal form itself.
38. The Commissioner has also dealt with an almost identical request (FS50427672) to the DfE for the list of all applications to open a Free School or University Technical College in September 2012 with their geographical areas. In this case the Commissioner concluded that section 35(1)(a) was engaged but the public interest favoured disclosure due to the high level nature of the information requested.
39. In balancing the public interest arguments the Commissioner has therefore been mindful of his previous decisions and the high level of information requested and considers that the negative impacts of disclosure, as argued by the DfE, do not carry as much weight as they would if the withheld information was more detailed, such as proposal forms or business plans.
40. However, he does consider there is weight to the argument that disclosure could draw undue attention to applicants. He recognises that releasing the full list of applications before a decision has been made may lead to attention being drawn to proposers at an earlier stage than has previously been the case. Successful proposers would expect scrutiny of their proposals but it would not be expected before a decision has been made. The Commissioner accepts that disclosure of the requested information could potentially lead to that proposal, and the individuals involved in that proposal, attracting public or media attention. The Commissioner accepts that this increased attention may create a greater burden on applicants as they are likely to face scrutiny from local residents and interested parties.

41. One of the key features of any proposed new Free School should be that the proposal can demonstrate there is a gap in the local area and there is demand from the local community for the Free School. To establish this it is likely that applicants will have spoken to people in the community to gauge their views and opinions. The Commissioner considers therefore that the fact that a Free School has been proposed may already be known by the local community. Therefore, whilst he accepts that the disclosure of the information may be a deterrent from reapplying for some applicants if they are unsuccessful, the high level nature of the information and the likelihood that local communities may already be aware of proposed Free Schools in their area, weakens the strength of the argument in favour of maintaining the exemption.
42. The Commissioner considers the public interest factors in favour of disclosure are very strong in this case. The withheld information relates to the practical application of a new national educational policy and the expenditure of public money. There is a very strong public interest in providing the public with information about Free School applications, both on a national and local level. The disclosure of this information would help to increase the transparency of the programme, help public understanding and enable participation.
43. The Commissioner accepts that there are valid public interest arguments for maintaining the exemption but given the high level nature of the information, that it does not reveal the detail of the applications and the strong public interest arguments in favour of disclosure, particularly with regard to the scope of the Free Schools programme and its impact on national education policy, he considers that the public interest in disclosure outweighs the public interest in maintaining the exemption.

Right of appeal

44. Either party has the right to appeal against this decision notice to the First-tier Tribunal (Information Rights). Information about the appeals process may be obtained from:

First-tier Tribunal (Information Rights)
GRC & GRP Tribunals,
PO Box 9300,
LEICESTER,
LE1 8DJ

Tel: 0300 1234504

Fax: 0116 249 4253

Email: informationtribunal@hmcts.gsi.gov.uk

Website: www.justice.gov.uk/guidance/courts-and-tribunals/tribunals/information-rights/index.htm

45. If you wish to appeal against a decision notice, you can obtain information on how to appeal along with the relevant forms from the Information Tribunal website.
46. Any Notice of Appeal should be served on the Tribunal within 28 (calendar) days of the date on which this decision notice is sent.

Signed 

Steve Wood
Head of Policy Delivery
Information Commissioner's Office
Wycliffe House
Water Lane
Wilmslow
Cheshire
SK9 5AF