



THE SNAITH SCHOOL

Alternative Provision Policy

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Implementation Date	September 2025
Target Audience	Students, Staff, Parents and Carers
Version	1.0
Next review	September 2026

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This document is based on statutory guidance and provides a set of guiding principles that the school will follow to ensure that children and young people benefit from high quality provision which is safe, secure and appropriate to their individual needs.

Planning and commissioning alternative provision

1. What is alternative provision?

- Alternative provision (AP) can be defined as something in which a student participates as part of their regular timetable and not led by school staff.
- The school will use such provision to try to prevent exclusions, or to re-engage students in their education.

2. Commissioning of Alternative Provision

- The school will carefully consider what providers are available that can meet the needs of our students, including the quality and safety of the provision, costs and value for money.
- A personalised plan for intervention will be prepared by the school setting clear objectives for improvement and attainment, timeframes, arrangements for assessment and monitoring progress, and a baseline of the current position against which to measure progress. Plans will be linked to other relevant information or activities such as EHCPs for children with SEND.
- The school will maintain on-going contact with the provider and student via the safeguarding officer, Director of Pastoral and the Deputy Headteacher.
- Clear procedures will be in place to exchange information, monitor progress and provide pastoral support. This may vary depending on the nature and length of time a student attends the provision.
- The school will maintain a full record of all placements they make, including a student's progress, achievements and destination following the placement.

3. What is good alternative provision?

- Good alternative provision is that which appropriately meets the needs of students and enables them to achieve good educational attainment on par with their mainstream peers.

Provision will differ from student to student, but the DfE say provision should:

- Have a clear purpose with a focus on education and achievement as well as meeting the students' needs and rigorous assessment of progress
- Offer appropriate and challenging teaching on par with mainstream education - unless this is being provided elsewhere within a package of provision
- Be suited to the student's capabilities, give students the opportunity to take appropriate qualifications and involve suitably qualified staff who can help students make excellent progress; and have good arrangements for working with other relevant services such as social care, education psychology, child and adolescent mental health services, youth offending teams, and drug support services, etc.

The school will also ensure that:

- The specific personal, social and academic needs of students are properly identified and met in order to help them to overcome any barriers to attainment;
- Provision leads to improved student motivation and self-confidence, attendance and engagement with education; and provision has clearly defined objectives, including the next steps following the placement such as reintegration into mainstream education, further education, training or employment.

4. Key points for consideration before commissioning a place at AP.

- Have the student, parents/carers and relevant teacher been spoken to before a decision about alternative provision has been made?
- Are the nature of the intervention, objectives and timeline clearly defined?
- What other considerations are there, such as transport arrangements?
- What does the student want, or need, to get from of the provision?
- How long should the provision be for?
- Is it part time or full time? If part-time, the student should attend school as usual on the days they are not in the alternative provision
- How will it fit with the student's mainstream curriculum? If part-time or temporary, it should complement and keep up with the student's current curriculum, timetable and qualification route.
- What will success look like at the end of the provision?
- What are the intended outcomes – particularly in the areas of attendance, attitude, attainment, behaviour and positive destination?

5. DfE registration requirements for alternative providers

The school will only commission places at AP if they meet the criteria for AP as set out by the DfE. This is outlined below:

'Every provider of education that is not a maintained school or school must be registered as an 'independent school' if it provides full-time education to:

- *five or more students of compulsory school age, or*
- *one such student who is looked-after, or*
- *one such student with an Education Health & Care Plan (EHCP).*

It is an offence to operate an unregistered independent school. Applications for registration by new schools must be submitted and approved before a school begins to operate and admit students.

Ofsted may decide to make an unannounced visit to an institution on the basis of information they have received about it operating as an unregistered independent school. If Ofsted consider in the course of such a visit that an institution is operating unlawfully and should cease to operate as a school, they will inform the operator it is an offence to operate without registration and take any appropriate steps with the LA to ensure the premises are closed and the children provided for.'

6. Definition of full-time provision

"Full-time education" is not defined in law but DfE say it should equate to what the student would normally have in

school – for example, for students in Key Stage 4 full-time education in a school would usually be 25 hours a week.

DfE also say they will consider any institution that is operating during the day for more than 18 hours per week to be providing full time education. This is because the education being provided is taking up the substantial part of the week in which it can be reasonably expected a child can be educated, and therefore indicates that the education provided is the main source of education for that child.

Relevant factors in determining whether education is full-time include, the number of hours per week including breaks and independent study time, the number of weeks in the academic term/year the education is provided, the time of day, and whether the education provision in practice precludes the possibility that full-time education could be provided elsewhere.

All students must receive full-time provision in total, whether in one setting or more, unless a student's medical condition makes full-time provision inappropriate.

7. Commissioning checklist

The school will:

Check the registration status of each provider and whether they should be registered.

Check the provider's policies and procedures:

- A written behaviour policy setting out amongst other matters the sanctions to be adopted in the event of student misbehaviour
- Detailed curriculum plans and schemes of work, and student assessment procedures
- particulars of arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of students and how those arrangements have regard to DfE guidance: Keeping Children Safe in Education and Working Together
- Anti-bullyingPolicy
- Health and Safety policy
- Complaints procedure
- Quality of accommodation
- Qualifications and experience of staff
- Arrangements for administering First Aid
- Fire risk assessment and procedures
- Recruitment and vetting checks for staff and management
- Give providers information in writing about social networking, the use of social media and e-safety, making the school's expectations clear.
- Give providers information in writing about the school's expectations for child protection and procedures they should follow if they have a concern about a student
- Support providers to access appropriate safeguarding training and information
- Give providers information in writing about how the school should be informed of attendance and agree the subsequent follow up of absence.

8. Health and safety

The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 places a duty on employers, including alternative education providers to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of its employees, and others who are affected by their activities such as young people on educational placements.

Under the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, employers have a responsibility to ensure that young people at work (including those attending alternative education

provision) are not exposed to risk due to lack of experience, being unaware of existing or potential risks and/or lack of maturity, physical capability etc.

The school follows the current guidance on the Health and Safety set out in the Education Alliance Health and Safety Policy.

Key points:

- The alternative education provider has primary responsibility for health and safety of the student and should be managing any significant risks. The school will take reasonable steps to satisfy themselves that providers are doing this.
- The school will ensure that AP is competent and ensure it is appropriate for students concerned. Provision must be age appropriate and take into consideration any students who might be at greater risk, for example due to health conditions or learning difficulties, so this can be considered when planning the placement. This should include details of any medical or behavioural conditions as well.
- The school will discuss with the provider what the student will be doing during the placement, noting any relevant precautions. The alternative education provider (employer) can include specific factors for young people into their existing risk assessment as appropriate.
- Providers will inform the school of any significant health and safety risks to students on placement and how they are being controlled. The school will inform parents/carers.
- When commissioning alternative education provision, relevant health and safety information will be obtained to assess the suitability of the provider.
- The school will decide the extent of checks that are carried out when commissioning provision. This will be based on the type of environment and potential risks involved within the placement. Checks should be kept in proportion to the risks involved. In lower risk environments, information gained may be relatively straight forward and limited, whilst in environments with less familiar risks or for those in higher risk environments, such as construction, agriculture, manufacturing or motor vehicle repairs, as well as workshop/machinery environments etc.; the checks will need to be more robust.
- The school will ensure that adequate health and safety arrangements are in place and the work the student will be doing is being effectively managed to ensure their health and safety. This will need to consider induction, training, supervision, site familiarisation and any protective equipment that might be needed etc. In addition, students should know how and who to raise health and safety concerns.
- The school will check that the provider understands about the specific factors relevant to young people at work, including certain industry specific prohibitions and limitations.
- The school will conduct a physical check of the provider and placement is carried out by a competent person. A competent person is somebody who has suitable training, skills, experience and knowledge. Physical checks should look at the general suitability of workplace conditions, housekeeping, toilets and washing facilities, fire precautions, guarding of machines, provision of any necessary protective equipment etc. This list is not exhaustive and there may be other important aspects to consider dependent upon the type of environment and risks involved.
- Any serious incidents should be reported immediately to the school.
- The school will carry out appropriate monitoring throughout the placement to satisfy them that providers are continuing to manage the health and safety of students on placement. This could be undertaken as part of a general quality assurance visit to assess the overall

effectiveness of the provision. Health and safety checks should be undertaken by a competent person and be kept in proportion to the environment and risks involved. Checks should be recorded.

9. **Safeguarding**

- All providers must be compliant with the statutory guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021. A key part of this process should be school staff ensuring that staff at the registered alternative provision had appropriate checks, for example Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) Checks.
- Providers must have a designated Safeguarding Lead and deputy and have undertaken the relevant and appropriate training.
- The school will retain responsibility for the process of making referrals to children's social care and for statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989 and any role they might be expected to play in such assessments (KCSIE).

10. **The Placement**

The school maintains responsibility for:

- Student welfare: safeguarding, child protection; health and safety
- Sharing all relevant information with the provider including any information on SEND, literacy, safeguarding or other issues.
- Ensuring that parents/carers (and the LA where the student has an EHCP) have clear information about the placement - why, when, where, and how it will be reviewed, setting out in writing the agreed objectives and plans for the placement, and monitoring progress against the objectives of the placement, including carrying out frequent visits to the provider.
- Where reintegration to school is an objective, planning for and providing an appropriate package of support to assist the student's reintegration
- Involving parents/carers (and LA if child has EHCP) in regular reviews of the placement.
- Attendance monitoring and follow-up of absences
- Meeting the needs identified within a child's EHC plan or statement of Special Educational Need;
- Transport arrangements; Where a student is eligible for free school meals, this will need communicating to the provider and suitable arrangements made;
- Sanctioning a fixed term or permanent exclusion;
- Ongoing contact with the student and provider to exchange information, monitor progress and provide pastoral support
- Ensuring the child remains a member of the school community, such as involvement with extra-curricular activities, social events, parents' evenings, letters to parents/carers or child, and rewards;
- Careers guidance, the school will ensure students receive their full entitlement to careers information, advice and guidance;
- Student outcomes – obtaining a final report on the student's achievements during the placement including attainment and progress, attendance records and evidence of change in behaviour.
- Seeking student's views on success of the placement.
- For Year 11s, working with the provider to prevent young people becoming NEET and ensuring that they can move on to suitable education, training or employment alongside

part-time study. The school will collect and record information about the student's next destination, as an indicator of alternative provision quality.

11. Recording and Monitoring Attendance

- Each student attending alternative provision will remain on roll and the school retains the ultimate duty of care for pre-16 students, wherever they are being educated. Whilst a student is attending an alternative provider, they are 'on loan' from the school and providers are obliged to support the school in their duty of care.
- The provider is responsible for enrolling pre-16 students onto their course(s) and for recording, monitoring and reporting attendance and absences. This MUST be completed twice a day, am and pm. This is a legal requirement for any pre-16 group in the same way as it is for post-16 groups (The Education Student Registration (England) Regulations 2006).
- The provider will inform the school immediately of any absences. The school will record the student's absence using the relevant code.

12. Attendance Register Codes

All sessions when a student is not expected to physically present on the school site will be marked appropriately using the DfE registration:

- Code B (off-site educational activity). This code should be used when students are present at an off-site educational activity that has been approved by the school. Ultimately, the school is responsible for the safeguarding and welfare of students educated off-site. Therefore, by using code B, schools are certifying that the education is supervised and measures have been taken to safeguard students.
- Code D (dual Registered – at another educational establishment). This code is used to indicate that the student was not expected to attend the session in question because they were scheduled to attend another school at which they were registered. The main examples of dual registration are students who are attending a student referral unit, a hospital school or a special school on a temporary basis. It can also be used when the student is known to be registered at another school during the session in question.
- Code C (leave of absence authorised by the school).
- For unexplained absences, the school attendance policy will be used to follow up unexplained absences in a timely manner.
- If the school has agreed to a student being absent for part of the week or day as part of a reintegration timetable, this will be recorded as authorised absence.

13. Quality Assurance and Evaluating the Impact of the Provision

- The school will consider the following when commissioning and reviewing provisions:
- The quality of teaching and learning at the alternative provision
- Academic progress, ensuring targets are suitably challenging
- Accreditation including English and maths
- Safeguarding and health and safety (including quality of accommodation)
- Personal development and well-being
- Students' views
- Employability and skills for life – progression to post-16 destinations

The role of governors - understanding the progress made by students who attend alternative provision so they can ensure decisions about value for money are well informed

The school will ensure a minimum of one visit per half term to each provider. The scope and detail of regular reports from providers will be agreed locally at the point of commissioning.

14. What are providers responsible for?

- Ensuring they are compliant with the most recent DfE guidance around legislation and the definition of an independent school.
- Maintain contact with the school and the student's parent/carer, with regular updates on the student's progress;
- Carry out an initial assessment of educational needs for the student within one week of referral to confirm what level of course and support is appropriate;
- Notify the school of attendance and absence; good practice would determine this is twice daily;
- Provide relevant policies and procedures that relate to the child's welfare, education and safety for example; Safeguarding policy including the use of social media and E-safety, Health and Safety Policy and Behaviour Policy;
- Attend relevant multi-agency meetings around the student when required, for example: Personal Education
- Plan (PEP) for children looked after, EHCP meetings, SEND review meetings and Social Care meetings;
- Have clear monitoring criteria to judge the quality of the teaching and learning, and report this to the school at agreed intervals;
- Provide a named contact for all matters pertaining to the students;
- Be aware of and comply with school and East Riding policies, standards and procedures, such as East Riding Children Safeguarding Board, Children Missing Education;
- Maintain Individual Learning Plans, these set out the targets that the student will achieve on programme (e.g., L1 Functional Skills English, Pass grade) as well as the wider targets (e.g., 95% attendance, behaviour). All targets must be agreed by the student, the provider and the school.

15. Monitoring

This policy will be reviewed annually.

- Annual checks will be conducted by a competent person from the school.
- Half termly monitoring visits will be conducted by either a Senior Leader of the school or the Safeguarding officer.

Student progress will be monitored at least on a half termly basis (depending upon the length of the provision).

- Students who fail to comply with the requirements of the Risk Assessment may be removed from the provision.