



Venture
Learning

SEN & Disabilities Policy

Venture Learning

Document Owner

Rhys Griffiths

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Key Staff and Contacts

Provision Based Contacts

Name	Role
Rhys Griffiths	Chair Of The Proprietary Body SENDCo
Rich Hill	Headteacher
Gemma Waddington	Deputy Head of Provision Deputy SENDCo
Contact details:	Venture Learning 19A Forester Street Netherfield Nottingham NG4 2LJ
	www.venturelearning.co.uk
	0115 987 6621



Policy Overview and Purpose

The purpose of the Policy is to outline how the school identifies and addresses the needs of all pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) and/or Disabilities (D).

It outlines the principle aims in addressing the needs of all pupils (2-19) identified with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND).

In making provision for children with SEN and/or Disabilities this policy and the Information Report aim to:

- ensure that all stakeholders, including staff, pupils, parents and commissioners, have a clear understanding of our approach to SEND support; what is expected of them and what they can expect in terms of provision.
- ensure the duties set out in the SEND Code of Practice (2015) and the Equality Act 2010 are fully met, enabling those with special educational needs or disabilities full access to the normal activities of the school and the appropriate aspects of the Local Offer
- develop a culture of high aspiration supported by high quality provision to meet individual needs
- promote early identification of need and appropriate intervention
- focus on outcomes that ensure successful preparation for adulthood • involve children, young people and their parents in decision-making, communicating with them so that they can participate as fully as possible
- ensure that training provided to staff aligns with the specific expertise and knowledge needed within the school to support its children with SEN
- facilitate collaboration between education, health and social services.

Key Definitions

Special Educational Needs (SEN) – Definition

Under the Children & Families Act 2014, a child or young person has special educational needs if he or she has a Learning Difficulty or Disability (LDD) which calls for special educational provision to be made for him or her.

A child of compulsory school age or a young person has a learning difficulty or disability if he or she;

i) has a significantly greater difficulty in learning than the majority of children of a similar age; or

ii) has a disability which prevents or hinders him or her from making use of educational facilities of a kind generally provided for children of the same age in mainstream schools or mainstream post-16 institutions.

For children aged two or more, special educational provision is educational or training provision that is additional to or different from that made generally for other children or young people of the same age by mainstream schools, maintained nursery schools, mainstream



post-16 institutions or by relevant early years providers. For a child under two years of age, special educational provision means educational provision of any kind.

A child under compulsory school age has special educational needs if he or she is likely to fall within the definition (i or ii) above when they reach compulsory school age or would do so if special educational provision was not made for them (Section 20 Children and Families Act 2014). The term SEN includes Learning Difficulties & Disabilities.

Disability – Definition

Equality Act 2010 defines a disability as:

“a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on (a person’s) ability to carry out normal day to day activities”.

Activities are defined as: mobility; manual dexterity; physical coordination; continence; ability to lift; speech, hearing, eyesight; memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand; understanding of risk of physical danger.

For the purpose of this Act, these words have the following meanings:

- *‘substantial’ means more than trivial or minor*
- *‘long-term’ means that the effect of the impairment has lasted or is likely to last for at least twelve (12) months (there are special rules covering recurring or fluctuating conditions).*

This definition includes sensory impairments such as those affecting sight or hearing, and long-term health conditions such as asthma, diabetes, epilepsy, and cancer. Children and young people with such conditions do not necessarily have SEN, but there is a significant overlap between disabled children and young people and those with SEN. Where a disabled child or young person requires special educational provision, they will also be covered by the SEN definition.

Progressive conditions; people with HIV, cancer or multiple sclerosis are protected by the Act from the point of diagnosis. The extension of the Disability definition to include issues of mental health and facial disfigurements highlights the importance of recognising that ‘impairment’ can only be viewed within the context of its impact.

Taken from the SEN and Disability Code of Practice - January 2015

Roles & Responsibilities

The proprietor has the overall responsibility of ensuring the school has systems to effectively discharge its statutory responsibilities in relation to SEND, as outlined in the SEN and Disability Code of Practice 2015. The proprietor is responsible for approving the SEND policy. The Proprietor and Head teacher will take all reasonable steps, within the limitations of resources available, to fulfil the requirements outlined in this policy document. They will monitor the school SEN and Disability Policy and practices, working closely with the relevant staff, including class teachers, the designated Senior Leader for Inclusion and SENCo.



Class teachers are responsible for the progress and development of every pupil in their class and will work with the SENCO to ensure the 'assess plan do review' cycle is appropriately implemented to support any pupil with SEND.

The school SENCO will co-ordinate the approach to SEND provision and will undertake those duties set out in Chapter 6 of the SEND Code of Practice. Specifically, the SENCO will be responsible for:

- the day to day operation of this policy
- co-ordinating the provision for children with SEN and/or Disabilities by working closely with other staff
- liaising with parents and other professionals in respect of SEN and/or Disability needs
- providing related professional guidance to other colleagues with the aim of securing high quality teaching
- supporting teachers to monitor the standards of pupil achievement
- reviewing targets for improvement
- collaborating with curriculum heads and co-ordinators to ensure that learning for all children is given equal priority
- ensuring that appropriate records are kept
- contributing to the in-service training of staff
- using available resources to maximum effect
- managing support staff who work with SEN and disabled children
- maintaining records of work done by external agencies in support of children with SEN and/or Disabilities
- ensuring that the published SEN Information Report is accessible and remains current, along with the relevant links to the Local Offer and Accessibility Plan on the school website.

Information Report

The School will publish their SEND Information Report on the website and regularly reviews and updates this. This is also available, on request, in paper form. The Information Report provides the important details of how SEND needs are assessed; provided for and reviewed in consultation with parents* and other appropriate agencies. The following information is published:

* Here, and throughout this policy, the term 'parents' is to be construed in accordance with the Education Act 1996 and therefore includes anyone who:

- i) is the child's natural parent;
 - ii) has parental responsibility for the child;
 - iii) has care for the child.
- The kinds of SEN that are provided for at the school



- Processes for identifying children and young people with SEN and assessing their needs, including the name and contact details of the Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator (SENCO) (mainstream schools) ‘
- Arrangements for consulting parents of children with SEN and involving them in their child’s education
- Arrangements for consulting young people with SEN and involving them in their education
- Arrangements for assessing and reviewing children and young people’s progress towards outcomes. This should include the opportunities available to work with parents and young people as part of this assessment and review
- Arrangements for supporting children and young people in moving between phases of education and in preparing for adulthood. As young people prepare for adulthood, outcomes should reflect their ambitions, which could include higher education, employment, independent living and participation in society
- The approach to teaching children and young people with SEN
- How adaptations are made to the curriculum and the learning environment of children and young people with SEN
- Additional support for learning that is available to children with SEN
- The expertise and training of staff to support children and young people with SEN, including how specialist expertise will be secured
- How equipment and facilities to support children and young people with SEN will be secured
- Evaluating the effectiveness of the provision made for children and young people with SEN
- How children and young people with SEN are enabled to engage in activities available with children and young people in the school who do not have SEN
- Support for improving emotional, mental and social development. This should include extra pastoral support arrangements for listening to the views of children and young people with SEN and measures to prevent bullying
- How the school involves other bodies, including health and social care bodies, local authority support services and voluntary sector organisations, in meeting children and young people’s SEN and supporting their families
- Contact details of support services for parents of children with SEN
- Where the Local Authority’s Local Offer is published
- Arrangements for handling complaints from parents of children with SEN about the provision made at the Academy.

Equality Duty

The **SEN and Disability Code of Practice: 0 to 25 years (January 2015)** emphasises the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 which places a duty to promote equality on all public bodies.



Venture Learning has due regard to the need to:

- eliminate direct or indirect discrimination
- eliminate harassment or victimisation related to a disability
- make reasonable adjustments, including the provision of auxiliary aids and services, to ensure that disabled children and young people are not at a substantial disadvantage compared with their peers.

This duty is anticipatory – it requires thought to be given in advance to what disabled children and young people might require and what adjustments might need to be made to prevent that disadvantage

- promote equality of opportunity between disabled people and non-disabled people
- promote good relationships between disabled and non-disabled children and young people
- encourage participation by disabled people in public life
- take steps to take account of disabled people's disabilities even when that involves treating disabled people more favourably than non-disabled people.

These duties combine to ensure access to education and the inclusion of disabled pupils in every area of school life. The disability discrimination duties provide protection from discrimination, the planning duties provide for improvements in access and the SEN framework provides auxiliary aids and services.

Supporting Learning and the Curriculum

The SENDCo is responsible for co-ordinating the provision for children with SEND.

The Proprietor, Senior Leadership Team and SENCO support all colleagues to ensure that the school:

- provides good quality teaching in all classes, setting suitable learning challenges and giving every pupil the opportunity to experience success in learning and achieve as high a standard as possible
- promotes an ethos of high aspirations for all children regardless of ability where every teacher is accountable for the progress of all children in their classes
- allows differentiation according to individual needs, i.e. teaching strategies used will wherever possible reflect the needs of children with disabilities, for example children with visual problems, information normally provided in writing will be made available in alternative formats that are clear and user friendly e.g., large print, audio. The SENCO will convene appropriate training for staff
- responds to children's diverse learning needs – taking into account the different backgrounds, experiences, interests and strengths which influence the way in which they learn, when planning teaching and learning
- offers children and young people equality of opportunity and access, i.e. the curriculum and assemblies.



- encourages staff and children to respond positively to the diversity and richness that persons with disabilities bring and positive images will be shown
- staff maintain current good practice in relation to the education of pupils with disabilities
- has inclusive careers and employability provision in place with aims to break down traditional barriers and areas of discrimination – particular emphasis is to be placed on raising aspirations, broadening horizons, developing confidence and employability skills and helping children believe they are capable of succeeding in the world of work
- communicates well with parents and careers, particularly where pupils have additional SEND
- staff are updated on a regular basis with regards to the changing needs of pupils' SEN and disabilities and the training provided.

Inclusion

Venture Learning takes inclusion extremely seriously; the vision for the school around inclusion is:

'Venture Learning strives to meet the needs of all its children and young people, taking into account their varied backgrounds, learning styles and abilities. The school also wants to ensure children and young people feel a sense of belonging and are equally valued, allowing them to fully participate and contribute in all aspects of school life. Inclusion at its simplest is about being 'included'. The school ensures equal access and opportunities to all and will endeavour to remove any barriers to ensure everyone is successful and able to reach their potential.' In some cases, it may be appropriate to withdraw a pupil from mainstream activities, for example when:

- the child will benefit from some intensive individual work;
- medical advice indicates that it is unsafe for the child to participate and some alternative is provided

However, where this is necessary, the general principle that all children will be able to participate in a broad and balanced curriculum will not be compromised and the school will act in accordance with its duties under the Equality Act.

Where disability but no SEN is identified, the SENCO will keep an accurate record of the nature of the disability and the additional support needed and provided for the child. Prior to a child joining the school, the SENCO will liaise with the previous school (where applicable) and outside agencies to assess the needs of the child. Once the child has joined the school, a teacher who is aware of the child's needs and attainment and has a good understanding of their SEN (usually the child's class teacher or form tutor), supported by the SENCo, will liaise with parents regarding concerns and reporting progress in accordance with the SEN Code of Practice.

Processes for Identification, Provision and Review of SEN

The school implements the 4-stage approach, Assess, Plan, Do, Review as outlined in the SEN Code of Practice (2015). This ensures that parents, children and teaching staff are clear about how they will help the child reach the expected outcomes. The over-riding purpose of early action is to help the child achieve the identified outcomes and remove any barriers to learning. Where it is decided that a child does have SEN, the decision is recorded



in the school records and the child's parents are formally informed that special educational provision is being made. All pupils regardless of needs are set targets and data collated during the school reporting process is analysed and strategies put in place to support pupils that are not achieving as expected. All SEN interventions will have Specific, Measurable, Achievable targets (SMART) set to ensure that progress is made. If expected progress is not made, then the SENCO may refer to specialist services. Venture Learning will work in partnership with parents and external agencies to support students with special educational needs and will use its best endeavours to ensure that appropriate provision is secured for any student with special educational needs in order to achieve agreed outcomes.

Arrangements for appropriate support is made through the school's graduated approach to SEN support. Where a child continues not to make expected progress, the class teacher, working with SENDCo will ensure the parents are informed about the issue and there will be consultation and discussion around the proposed additional support for the pupil. With appropriate support and interventions having been put in place by the school, the school will consider requesting specialist support from external agencies and/or making a referral to the local authority for an Education, Health and Care needs assessment in consultation with commissioners. It is the responsibility of the local authority to take decisions relating to the assessment, issuing and content of an Education Health and Care Plan (EHC Plan) but the school will contribute to this process in accordance with the SEN Code of Practice and statutory framework. Details of the process and maintenance of an EHC plan can be found on the SEN section of the Local Authority website. If a pupil has an EHC Plan, an annual review will be held in accordance with the legal requirements.

Identification of Disability

Venture Learning liaises with commissioners, parents and health professionals to collect and act upon disability information for every pupil. This information is accessible to staff on a 'need to know' basis.

The existence of an impairment which meets the legal definition of 'disability', whether formally diagnosed or not, is considered to be a disability.

To be classed as a disability, the child's impairment must satisfy the full legal definition of "disability" (as set out in the Equality Act 2010), whether or not it has a particular label.

The school should consider whether the child has difficulty with any of the following 'normal day-to-day activities':

- mobility; getting to/from the school, moving about the school and/or going on school visits
- manual dexterity; holding a pen, pencil or book, using tools in design and technology, playing a musical instrument, throwing and catching a ball
- physical co-ordination; washing or dressing, taking part in games and PE
- ability to lift, carry or otherwise move everyday objects; carrying a full school bag or other heavy objects
- continence; going to the toilet or controlling the need to go to the toilet
- speech; communicating with others or understanding what others are saying; how they express themselves orally or in writing
- hearing



- eyesight
- perception of the risk of physical danger; inability to recognise danger.

For the purpose of the definition, all treatments, except the use of spectacles, are ignored. The effect of the impairment has to be considered as it would be without any medication or other treatment.

So, a young person whose epilepsy is well controlled by drugs has to be considered as s/he would be if s/he were not having regular treatment. Children and young people are not regarded as having a learning difficulty solely because the home language or form of language is different from the language in which they are taught. The needs of such children are addressed by language immersion and by specialist English as Additional Language (EAL) teachers in those academies where there is a high proportion of non-English speaking pupils.

Medical Needs

We recognise that some children at Venture Learning with medical conditions need support for full access to the curriculum, including off site visits and physical education. Children with medical conditions may have special educational needs and or a disability.

Accessibility

The school website publishes a copy of the Accessibility Plan which shows how the school currently provide support (reasonable adjustments) and intend to improve accessibility for disabled pupils in the following areas:

- Improving the physical environment e.g. lifts and ramps to help physically impaired children
- Making improvements in the provision of written information e.g. providing items that are usually provided in writing (hand-outs, timetables etc.) in Braille, large print etc. for visually impaired children
- Increasing access to the curriculum e.g. by classroom organisation, assistive technology, (interactive whiteboards), easy to use keyboards.

In addition, the commissioning schools will make suitable arrangements for transport to and from Venture Learning for eligible disabled children or the commissioner will give guidance around transport if it has outsourced this service.

School Transfers

The SENCO or another person delegated by the SENDCo/SENCO representative will arrange planning meetings with parents and other agencies when a pupil is moving on.

In the case of pupils joining the school, the SENCO or their representative will attend meetings with the current education setting to gather information; plan provision with parents and arrange any necessary transition activities. New admissions that have SEN and/or Disability should have, on transfer, information which includes; detailed background information, copies of written plans and information about external agency involvement. The SENCO may wish to assess the child to supplement transfer information.

Planning for SEND children starting school for the first time will take place with parents and other agencies already working with the family. The SENCo will ensure that all necessary



information is recorded and shared with parents and Academy staff. When a pupil transfers to another school, the SENCO will forward all relevant information regarding the child's needs within fifteen (15) days of the pupil ceasing to be registered with Venture Learning.

Other Agencies

Venture Learning will engage with outside agencies to work with individual pupils when it is deemed appropriate, following discussion with parents. In order to ensure good quality provision for children's needs, SENCOs will liaise regularly with specialist agencies who offer support and guidance.

The following are examples of such specialist agencies:

- School Nurses
- Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS)
- Community Educational Psychology Services (CEPs)
- Educational Welfare Officer (EWO)/Attendance Officer
- Local Common Assessment Framework (CAF) Co-ordinator
- Local Inclusion Services for Communication and Interaction; Cognition and Learning; Behaviour, Emotional and Social Development; Sensory and/or Physical needs
- Paediatricians
- Careers Advisers
- Appropriate local voluntary agencies (often for an identified, individual pupil).

Complaints

If a parent has a concern regarding their child's SEN, they should discuss this with the SENDCO in the first instance. If the matter is not resolved and the parent wishes to make a formal complaint, then the parent should follow the process set out in the school's Complaint Policy. There is a formal Complaints Policy on our website.

