



Skegness Academy's Access Arrangements Policy

Access Arrangements are examination arrangements for pupils with special educational needs, disabilities or temporary injuries. The intention behind an access arrangement is to meet the particular needs of an individual candidate without affecting the integrity of the assessment. Access arrangements are the principal way in which awarding bodies comply with the duty under the Equality Act 2010 to make 'reasonable adjustments'.

'Reasonable adjustments' are made where a candidate, who is disabled within the meaning of the Act, would be at a substantial disadvantage in comparison to someone who is not disabled. Schools and examination boards are required to take reasonable steps to overcome that disadvantage. An example might be providing an enlarged paper for a visually impaired pupil. Whether an adjustment will be considered reasonable will depend on a number of factors, which will include:

- the individual needs of the pupil;
- the effectiveness of the adjustment;
- the cost of the adjustment and
- the likely impact of the adjustment upon the candidate and other candidates.

An adjustment will not be approved if it:

- involves unreasonable costs
- involves unreasonable timeframes or
- affects the security and integrity of the assessment.

This is because the adjustment is not "reasonable".

Public Examinations

For all public examinations, the school follows the Joint Council for Qualifications (JCQ) Access Arrangement and Reasonable Adjustments regulations. These are accessible via the following link: <https://www.jcq.org.uk/exams-office/access-arrangements-and-special-consideration>. Failure to comply with these regulations may constitute malpractice, which could in turn affect a candidate's result(s).

Decisions to apply for access arrangements will always be made by the school acting for and on behalf of the awarding bodies. The school will be guided by a thorough understanding of a pupil's learning needs over time and in a range of circumstances, assessments by the SENCO conducted from Year 9, recommendations from external reports (where the private assessor has consulted with the school prior to the assessment taking place), and the school teachers' own knowledge of the pupil's needs and their normal way of working both in school and at home. A portfolio of 'evidence of need' will be put together by the SENCO to support any application for access arrangements; this will include teacher feedback and evidence of a pupil's work.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Head Teacher as Head of Centre is responsible for ensuring that all public examinations held at the school are administered according to the JCQ regulations, and must therefore be familiar with the JCQ *Access Arrangements and Reasonable Adjustments* document. The Head is also responsible for the appointment of assessors and ensuring that they have the required level of competence and training.

SENCO

The SENCO is responsible for leading on the access arrangements process within the centre. This includes:

- Liaising with parents and external assessors (in cases where assessment is not carried out in school). If an assessor is used, the SENCO must provide background information on the pupil before the assessment takes place, and work with the assessor to ensure a joined up and consistent process
- Managing the application procedure, ensuring that full supporting evidence is available before starting the application
- Maintaining a portfolio of all the required documentation, including evidence of need, updating this as required (e.g. transfer into the sixth form). This evidence must be available for JCQ inspection
- Keeping evidence of the qualifications of any assessor used by the centre: this must be available for JCQ inspection. Assessors not directly employed within the centre must also be entered on *Access Arrangements Online* to confirm their status
- Liaising with the Examinations Officer to ensure access arrangements are applied correctly for all relevant examinations
- Liaising with Heads of Department and teaching staff to ensure that they know which pupils are entitled to access arrangements, that these should correspond to the pupil's normal way of working, and that access arrangements should also be made for internal school texts, examinations and mock examinations.

Examinations Officer

The examinations officer is responsible for the practical application of access arrangements in public examinations. This will involve:

- Being aware of which pupils are eligible for access arrangements and any particular conditions (e.g. arrangements being appropriate in some examinations and not others)
- Putting access arrangements in place according to the regulations
- Making practical arrangements, e.g. for extra rooms, extra invigilation etc.

Heads of Department/Teaching Staff

Heads of Department and teaching staff support the SENCO in determining and implementing appropriate access arrangements. This involves:

- Being aware of which pupils are eligible for access arrangement
- Ensuring that access arrangements are made for these pupils in internal tests, examinations and mock examinations
- Collaborating with the SENCO to provide evidence of pupils' normal way of working.

Parents

Parents of pupils from Year 9 who feel that their child should be assessed for access arrangements due to learning difficulties should contact the school SENCO as early as possible, bearing in mind that access arrangements are only made for pupils who have difficulties which amount to a substantial impairment. Parents wishing to commission a private assessment **must** contact the school in advance – an assessment carried out without prior consultation cannot be used to award access arrangements. Private assessors must be fully conversant with the JCQ regulations.

Types of Access Arrangement

A number of access arrangements are available. Their use depends upon the pupil's needs, their normal way of working, the type of examination and the current JCQ regulations. This means that different arrangements might be allowed in different examinations, and SENCOs are required to consider the need for access arrangements on a subject-by-subject basis.

The access arrangements most commonly used at the school include:

- Supervised rest breaks;
- Use of a word processor (with spelling and grammar check disabled);
- 25% extra time;
- Reader
- Bilingual translation dictionary.

Other types of access arrangement are available and may be considered depending on the exact nature of a pupil's needs. Details of such possible arrangements can be found in the JCQ regulations.

Supervised Rest Breaks

Supervised rest breaks (SRB) must always be considered before making an application for extra time. The SENCO is allowed to provide a supervised rest break if it is the candidate's normal way of working. The SENCO must be satisfied there is a genuine need for the arrangement due to a candidate's disability.

Supervised rest breaks may be given to pupils to take account of:

- cognition and learning needs;
- communication and interaction needs;
- a medical condition;
- sensory and physical needs;
- social, mental and emotional needs.

At the start of the SRB, the timing of the examination will be paused and then restarted when the candidate is ready to continue. The pupil will not have access to the examination for the duration of the SRB.

Use of a Word Processor

In some instances, a pupil may be advised to consider the use of a word processor for their examinations. A word processor cannot simply be granted to a pupil because they now want to type rather than handwrite in examinations or can work faster on a keyboard, or because they use a laptop at home. The use of a word processor must reflect the candidate's normal way of working within the centre and the school must hold evidence demonstrating the reasons why the use of a word processor has been awarded. Although not an exhaustive list, the reasons may include:

- a learning difficulty which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on a pupil's ability to write legibly;
- a physical disability;
- a sensory impairment;
- illegible handwriting;
- planning and organisational problems when writing by hand;

- slow handwriting speed but no other below average scores;
- the quality of language significantly improves as a result of using a word processor due to problems with planning and organisation when writing by hand;
- a medical condition with evidence supplied by a medical professional;
- traits of ASD or ADHD where the pupils is able to concentrate much better with the use of a screen;
- slow handwriting speed alongside slow processing and reading speeds would require use of a word processor in addition to extra time.

If a pupil uses a word processor, they must do so with the spelling and grammar check facility/predictive text disabled (switched off) and this must be the pupil's normal way of working within school.

It is permissible for a pupil using a word processor in an examination to type certain questions, i.e. those requiring extended writing, and handwrite shorter answers. Examinations that have a significant amount of writing, as well as those that place a greater demand on the need to organise thought and plan extended answers, are those where pupils will frequently need to type. Examinations that require more simplistic answers are often easier to handwrite within the answer booklet. The pupil avoids the difficulty of visually tracking between the question paper and screen.

25% Extra time

25% extra time may be granted to candidates with learning difficulties, or for other difficulties such as sensory, physical or mental and emotional needs. The documentation supporting an application for 25% extra time must make a compelling case and present a clear and detailed picture of current need (see section on evidence of need below).

When a candidate progresses from GCSE to A level qualifications, whilst an assessment conducted no earlier than the start of Year 9 recommending 25% extra time for GCSE examinations will be valid for A level examinations, an application for extra time must be re-submitted in relation to A level examinations, and the school must have available detailed evidence that 25% extra time is still needed and continues to be the candidate's normal way or working.

Reader/Reader pen

A reader/reader pen may be granted to candidates with learning difficulties, or where they have presented a history of a low reading age and struggle to access reading material in everyday lessons. The documentation supporting an application for a reader must make a compelling case and present a clear and detailed picture of current need.

Bilingual Translation Dictionaries

Bilingual translation dictionaries may be used by candidates whose first language is not English, Irish or Welsh as long as this reflects their normal way of working in the centre. There are certain examinations in which the dictionary may not be used, e.g. English Language examinations or Modern Foreign Language examinations testing one of the languages of the dictionary. The dictionary may be paper or electronic but must be a standard dictionary, i.e. not contain supplementary information such as pictures or explanations of words. Dictionaries to be used in examinations must be held in the centre and checked thoroughly before use.

In addition, 10% extra time may be awarded to a candidate for use of the dictionary where the candidate entered the UK within 3 years of the examination with no prior knowledge of the English Language. In such cases the SENCO or EAL Co-ordinator must compile evidence to demonstrate the candidate's eligibility for this arrangement.

Temporary Access Arrangements and applications for **special consideration** can also be made in certain situations. These arrangements can be processed as the need arises. An example could be, a Year 11 pupil has fallen off bike and broken the wrist of their writing hand. In such a case, the school would look at the most appropriate and reasonable adjustment to make to ensure that the pupil can access the exam but is not given an unfair advantage. As with all applications, the school is required to ensure that the appropriate documentation is held on file to support any arrangement made.

Evidence Required

The Equality Act 2010 definition of disability is very important in helping us make a judgement about whether to consider applying for access arrangements or before making reasonable adjustments for girls. To quote the Act, disability means, **‘limitations going beyond the normal differences in ability which may exist among people.’** Any arrangement or reasonable adjustment we consider has to be evidenced, with the extent and type of evidence required depending on the nature of the access arrangement. The most complex, but most common request we make to the exam boards is for extra time.

In order to award extra time of up to 25% **for learning difficulties** the school must assess the needs of the pupil based on one of the following documents:

- **A Statement of Special Educational Needs or Education, Health and Care Plan**
relating to secondary education which confirms the candidate's disability; or
- **An assessment carried out from the start of Year 9 by a specialist assessor**
confirming a learning difficulty relating to secondary education.

So as not to give an unfair advantage, the specialist assessor's report must confirm that the candidate has **at least one below average standardised score of 89 or less** which relates to an assessment of:

- Speed of reading; or
- Speed of reading comprehension; or
- Speed of writing; or
- Cognitive processing measures which have a substantial and long term adverse effect on speed of working

The assessor's report must be presented in the prescribed format (Form 8) and section C must be hand signed and dated by the assessor.

In addition to this core evidence, **the school is required to collate a portfolio of evidence of the normal way of working** for the candidate, clearly demonstrating the need for extra time. This may include, but is not limited to: unfinished mock examinations or other timed assessments or comments from teaching staff; a significant improvement in legibility or quality of language when extra time is applied. Extra time may not be appropriate in practical examinations where the impairment has a minimal effect on the assessment (e.g. Art, Drama).

For extra time **for difficulties such as sensory, physical or mental and emotional needs, so as not to give an unfair advantage**, the SENCO is required to produce a letter or file note, written on centre headed paper, signed by hand and dated, which:

- Confirms that the candidate has **persistent and significant difficulties** when accessing and processing information, and **is disabled within the definition of the**

Equality Act 2010;

- Includes evidence of the candidate's current difficulties and how they impact substantially on teaching and learning in the classroom;
- Shows the **involvement of teaching staff** in determining the need for extra time of up to 25%;
- Confirms that without the application of extra time of up to 25% the candidate would be at a **substantial disadvantage**;
- Confirms that extra time of up to 25% is the candidate's **normal way of working** within the centre **as a direct consequence of their disability**.

This detailed information will be supported with, for example:

- a letter from CAMHS, a clinical psychologist, a hospital consultant; or
- a Speech and Language Therapist; or
- a letter from a Local Authority Psychology Service or Local Authority Sensory Impairment Service; or
- a **Statement of Special Educational Needs (EHCP)** relating to the candidate's secondary education which confirms the candidate's disability.

A doctor's letter is not regarded as sufficient evidence.

Identification of pupils who may require exam arrangements, and the application process

Pupils on the school's SEN register in Year 9 will automatically be considered for assessment for access arrangements by the SENCO, who will have established a picture of need and normal way of working in Years 7-9. Otherwise a pupil may self-refer or be referred by a parent or teacher. In normal circumstances the application will be made at the start of a GCSE or A level course.

In all cases, the following steps will be followed to ensure that the required evidence is collated and the correct application procedure followed:

- 1) Teachers will complete a 'Normal way of working' questionnaire
- 2) The SENCO will meet with the pupil to discuss their needs
- 3) The SENCO will collate the information and decide whether or not to assess and which areas of assessment are required
- 4) The SENCO will complete Section A of the JCQ Form 8
- 5) Assessments will take place
- 6) The assessor will assess the pupil and complete, hand sign and date Section of Form 8
- 7) Section B of Form 8, making recommendations for access arrangements, must be completed by the SENCO following the assessment
- 8) The pupil must sign the Data Protection Notice
- 9) The SENCO will make an application for access arrangements to the JCQ through *AccessArrangements Online*. Applications must be processed and approved no later than the JCQ published deadline. Late applications are only permitted in very specific circumstances and may be subject to scrutiny
- 10) The pupil, parents, teachers and the Examinations Officer will be notified of the outcome and implications for school work and internal tests (see below)
- 11) Evidence will be kept on file for inspection by the JCQ inspector, including the original copy of Form 8, the signed Data Protection Notice, confirmation of approval of the access arrangement and the portfolio of evidence of need/normal way of working. Evidence must be kept in hard copy format and be available on request.

Use of externally commissioned reports

Parents have the right to seek further diagnostic assessments for their children. However, the organisation or individual performing the assessment **must have prior contact** with the school to gather background information on the pupil before going ahead with the assessment. A privately commissioned assessment carried out without prior consultation with the centre cannot be used to award access arrangements, and external assessors must have a thorough and up to date understanding of the JCQ regulations. In order for the report to be used for an application for access arrangements, it must evidence the pupil's disability as being 'limitations going beyond the normal differences in ability which may exist among people'. The report must state that the pupil's disability must be 'substantial' and 'long term'.

It is always at the discretion of the SENCO as to whether the recommendations contained within the report are followed. The decision will be made based on whether the recommendations fit with the picture of need already established within the centre and the pupil's normal way of working.

Assessment, Internal Exams and Tests

For those pupils requiring access arrangements, the following steps will be followed in relation to internal examinations and assessments:

- 1) From Year 9, departments will be informed of which pupils are eligible for access arrangements, and individual departments will then coordinate this with guidance from the SENCO as necessary.
- 2) Access arrangements **must** be put in place for relevant pupils for formal internal school tests, examinations and mock examinations. For less formal assessments, the teaching staff will use their discretion as to how to allow for a pupil's needs in the classroom – either by allowing some form of access arrangement or accounting for the conditions of the test when marking.
- 3) For formal internal assessments, pupils with extra time are to write in their normal way and to participate within normal exam conditions. However they should change pen colour when their 25% becomes available. Pupils use coloured pen until the 25% is finished, or when they have finished – this contributes to providing essential evidence of need.
- 4) Teachers should mark exam scripts or other assessments with and without the 25% extra time and comment on the qualitative differences with 25% extra time, e.g. Has a pupil's work moved into an A grade from a B grade or vice versa?
- 5) Teachers should supply the SENCO with copies of exams scripts where 25% extra time has been used; scripts should be accompanied by teachers' comments, i.e.: the qualitative differences AND comment on how extra time affected exam performance.
- 6) Pupils may use a laptop for internal assessments if this has been their normal way of working. If a laptop is used, this will be used with the internet, spelling and grammar check disabled.

Separate Invigilation Policy

A decision where an exam candidate may be approved for separate invigilation within the centre will be made by the SENCO and SLT.

The decision will be based on:

- “whether the candidate has a substantial and long term impairment which has an adverse effect; and
- the candidate’s normal way of working within the centre.” AA 5.16

The SENCo will gather evidence and compile a portfolio for any candidate who may require separate invigilation, and then liaise with the exams officer to determine an appropriate venue within the centre, likely to be an empty classroom. The exams officer is then responsible for ensuring that the venue is appropriately prepared for separate invigilation, in accordance with JCQ regulations on the matter. The SENCo and the exams officer will liaise to appoint an appropriately qualified member of the SEND team or an invigilator for the separate invigilation. Both the SENCo and the exams officer will train the invigilator both to usual invigilation standard and to the individualized needs of the candidate, with the details recorded in the invigilator training log.

Reviewed by	Lorna Coates Metherringham (SENCO)
Staff signature	
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