

The process and guidance for inspecting childminders and childcare settings with no children on roll or no children present at the time of the inspection

About this guidance

The aim of this guidance is to assist inspectors when carrying out an inspection of providers registered on the Early Years Register and Childcare Register, if applicable, when there are no children on roll or no children present at the time of the inspection visit. This guidance applies to both childminders and childcare providers. The childcare providers it applies to will be mainly out of school provision.

This guidance supplements *Using the early years evaluation schedule* (www.ofsted.gov.uk/publications/080124) and *Conducting early years inspections* (www.ofsted.gov.uk/publications/080164), which are the main inspection guidance documents for registered early years provision.

Introduction

When there are no children on roll

If an inspection is scheduled and there are no children on roll at the time of the inspection it should be deferred and the no children on roll letter EYL 409 sent to the provider. This letter explains to the provider that the inspection is being deferred as there are no children on roll. The provider must inform Ofsted when they start to care for children. The only exceptions to this are:

- it is towards the end of a provider's prescribed period for inspection and an inspection needs to be carried out for Ofsted to fulfil its regulatory role¹

¹ Legislation requires all providers registered at 1 September 2008 on the Early Years Register to be inspected by 31 July 2012. Providers registered after 1 September 2008 must be inspected within the period of three years beginning with the 1 August following the date of the provider's registration on the Early Years Register.

- it is a re-inspection of those judged as inadequate at their last inspection and it has reached the trigger point for the inspection
- if the provider is scheduled for inspection as part of the 10% Childcare Register inspections because they are only registered on that register.² In these cases the inspection is not carried out unless the inspection is scheduled as a result of a complaint. In these cases, the Compliance, Investigation and Enforcement (CIE) team will decide if an inspection must go ahead.

Childminders with no children on roll

The Childcare Act 2006 grants Ofsted the power to cancel the registration of a childminder who has not provided a childminding service for a **continuous period of more than three years during which they were registered**.³

This power applies to the registration of childminders on the Early Years and/or Childcare Registers.

On 1 September 2008, we did not transfer providers where we had secure evidence that they had no children on roll since August 2005 or before.⁴ We wrote to them in July 2008 to tell them about the action that we intended to take. Providers had the opportunity to respond before September and if they informed us that they had cared for children, we transferred them to the new registers. We transferred to the new registers childminders who had no children on roll for less than three years.

For the decision about eligibility for transfer, we counted a registered childminder as having children on roll if they had cared for any child under the age of eight who was not a member of their own family for reward for a period or total of periods of more than two hours in any one day. We did not count care for children who were aged eight or over or children who were a close relative, for example a grandchild, as the person was not acting as a registered childminder when caring for these children.

If a childminder was not eligible to transfer but wished to be on the voluntary part of the Childcare Register, as they cared for children aged eight and over, we asked them to submit a new Childcare Register application and pay the fee. Childminders cannot join the voluntary part of the Childcare Register only to look after close relatives.

If we cancel a childminder's registration because they have not cared for children for a continuous period of more than three years on any of the registers, this makes

² We intend to inspect 10% of providers on the Childcare Register each year and this figure should proportionately represent the types of providers registered; see the Childcare Register section on page 14.

³ The Childcare Act 2006, section 68(3–5);

www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2006/ukpga_20060021_en_5#pt3-ch5-pb1-l1g68.

⁴ There were instances of childminders that had registered with us, but subsequently never did any childminding.

them a disqualified person.⁵ If they should decide to apply to register in the future they will need to apply for a waiver.

Providers that were registered prior to 31 August 2008 but were not transferred to the new registers are not disqualified. They would not need to apply for a waiver should they decide to apply to register in the future.

Some childminders will have no children on roll when their early years inspection is scheduled. This may be because childminders can choose to dip in and out of childminding to suit their domestic arrangements or those of the parents whose children they care for. In some situations we may not have sufficient evidence of childminders not caring for children over a three-year period to cancel the registration.

Wherever we can, we must defer early years inspections of childminding when there are no children on roll until towards the end of the inspection cycle. We should only carry out an inspection before the end of the cycle where there are no children on roll where we have good reason to do so, for example because a childminder was judged as inadequate at the last inspection. We need to defer inspections so that we can gather sufficient evidence through the 'no children on roll' letter audit trail to cancel a childminder's registration where applicable, rather than inspect them.

Where we must complete an inspection where there are no children on roll, inspectors must carry out a 'no children on roll' inspection.⁶ These inspections do not have a four-point quality grading scale. The circumstances for such inspections are if:

- the childminder has reached or almost reached the prescribed limit for the next inspection, but there is insufficient recorded evidence to support cancellation for no children on roll; or
- the prescribed limit is reached or almost reached and the childminder has had no children on roll for less than three years and wishes to keep their registration active; or
- the childminder was judged as inadequate category 1 at the last inspection, has no children on roll when you make contact and the 12-month timescale for us to inspect has been reached.

The purpose of the 'no children on roll' inspection is to confirm and report on the childminder's continued suitability for registration.

The National Business Unit (NBU) in Ofsted is starting to cancel the registration of childminders who have had no children on roll since 1 September 2008 from 2

⁵ The Children Act 2006, section 75(3)(f); www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2006/ukpga_20060021_en_6#pt3-ch5-pb4-l1g75.

⁶ An inspection can be due for three reasons: it is nearly the end of the inspection cycle as explained in footnote 1; the previous inspection judged the provider to be inadequate; or the childminder has let us know that they have started minding again.

September 2011 on an ongoing basis. Those who object to or appeal against this decision because they have had children on roll, as well as those who have not yet reached the end of the three-year period, must all be inspected by 31 July 2012: the end of the current cycle.

Childcare on domestic or non-domestic premises

The power to cancel the registration of childminders who have had no children on roll for a period of more than three years does not apply to childcare providers. We do not have the power to cancel childcare on domestic or non-domestic premises if the provider has had no children on roll for a continuous period of three years. It may be necessary to complete a 'no children on roll' inspection for childcare provision, but we should not do so until notified by a senior manager within Ofsted towards the end of the prescribed cycle for that provider.

No children present on the day of the inspection

On occasions the inspector may arrive to do an inspection when children are on roll, but none are present on the day. In these circumstances inspectors must carry out a full Early Years Foundation Stage inspection and apply the four-point grading scale.

Those childminders and childcare providers only on the Childcare Register

Childminders and childcare providers only on the Childcare Register may be selected for inspection because they are part of the 10% random sample for inspection. Where there are no children on roll the childminder or childcare provider should not become part of the 'no children on roll' process and the inspection should not go ahead. This is because although we have powers to cancel the registration of childminders who are only on this register and have not cared for children for more than three years, we will not choose to exercise this. As a full cost recovery scheme there is no savings to Ofsted by cancelling the registration of childminders only on this register.

Where there are no children on roll and the inspection is scheduled as a result of a complaint relating to the requirements for registration, the compliance, investigation and enforcement team will decide whether it is the best interests of children for the inspection to go ahead with no children on roll or whether the inspection should be rescheduled at a later date. The compliance, investigation and enforcement team will decide on the interval for rescheduling if this is the case.

No children on roll inspection

Before the inspection

The inspection service provider will receive information from Ofsted about the last recorded date the setting cared for children and/or will administer the 'no children on roll' process (see Annex A).

Inspectors should telephone the childminder or childcare provider of settings that only operate for short periods of time, such as part of the school holidays, to check whether there are children on roll.

If the provider is caring for children, or will be in the very near future, inspectors should carry out a full inspection in the usual way, preferably when children are present. If the provider says they are not caring for children, the inspector should:

- ask if they have received a letter from Ofsted explaining the position regarding no children on roll; if they confirm that they have received it, the inspector should ask whether they are considering resigning their registration
- if they are considering resigning, check the stage that the resignation has reached; inspectors should not proceed with the inspection if the National Business Unit has received the resignation reply slip or a telephone call or email to resign the registration
- if the provider is not considering resigning, ask whether they intend to look after children in the near future and the date that they last cared for children
- if the provider has definite plans to admit children in the near future, defer the inspection and arrange for a full inspection to be carried out when there are children on roll and present
- if the provider has no plans to admit children, and it is near the end of the inspection cycle, explain why Ofsted needs to carry out an inspection
- check when it is convenient to visit
- explain to the provider that it will not be a full inspection using the four-point grading scale, but to check that they continue to be suitable to remain registered.

If the inspector contacts a childminder who informs the inspector that there are no children on roll, the inspector must make sure the inspection service provider knows the inspection is not taking place so that the correct 'no children on roll' letters are sent. It is important to make sure that there is a secure audit trail created so that Ofsted can cancel the registration of childminders when they have not cared for children for a continuous period of three years. We can only use information collected since 1 September 2008 to support cancellation.

If the visit is to go ahead

Before the visit, check:

- the **description of the setting/childminding** section and update it, so that it is ready to share and agree with the provider
- that the correct inspection takes place – either a 'no children on roll' inspection or a full inspection

- whether there are any complaints or compliance action since the last inspection/registration visit
- the last inspection report
- whether there are any actions and or recommendations from the last visit and any action the provider has taken in response.

The inspector should take a copy of our *The next steps* factsheet to give to the provider if the setting is judged inadequate overall.⁷ If the provider decides to resign before or during the inspection, the inspector should make a note of this in the evidence and make sure the National Business Unit is notified through the data exchange so that they can send out the confirmation of resignation letter.⁸

Carrying out the no children on roll inspection

The majority of inspections will be of childminders; a very small number will be childcare. The main purpose of the inspection is to ensure continuing suitability to remain registered on the Early Years Register (and the Childcare Register if applicable).

For 'no children on roll' inspections, the inspector must assess whether the provider is able to demonstrate satisfactory understanding of the Early Years Foundation Stage and how they will meet the needs of each child cared for. Providers must also confirm that they meet the requirements of the Childcare Register if applicable.

Inspectors must make sure that if the provider decides to resign their Early Years Registration and only remain registered on the Childcare Register, they check whether that registration can continue by using the information listed in the factsheet entitled *Requirements for the Childcare Register: childminders and home childcarers*⁹ to collect sufficient evidence of compliance with the Childcare Register. After the inspection, inspectors should notify the National Business Unit through the data exchange so that they can take the appropriate steps to change the registration and issue a new certificate.

The main focus for 'no children on roll' inspections will be the suitability of the provider and/or staff/assistants, the premises, and the intended care and education. The inspector will discuss the quality of care and learning and assess any documentation and resources available. However, inspectors cannot evaluate the impact as they will not be able to observe the quality of interactions with children. The inspector will not make a range of judgements at the inspection. The outcome of the inspection will be one of the below:

⁷ *The next steps* (080028), Ofsted, 2008; www.ofsted.gov.uk/publications/080028.

⁸ Providers no longer have to request resignation in writing. This can be done over the telephone or by informing the inspector who must pass the information to the national business unit.

⁹ *Requirements for the Childcare Register: childminders and home childcarers* (080161), Ofsted, 2010; www.ofsted.gov.uk/publications/080161.

- met
- not met – actions
- not met – enforcement action.

Where this is the first inspection, inspectors should check that the provider is knowledgeable about the documentation requirements and that the required policies and procedures are in place. It is not necessary for the provider to produce the full range of documentation for inspection. However, providers must be able to demonstrate through discussion that they are aware of the required records that they need to have in place when caring for children. As with full inspections, inspectors must check that the safeguarding policy and procedures are in place and that the relevant enhanced checks with the Criminal Records Bureau have been made.

The inspector should check that all parts of the premises intended to be used for childminding/childcare are safe, secure and suitable for their purpose.

- The inspector should see any toys, play materials and equipment that the provider intends to use with the children. They should be of suitable design and condition and help to provide a stimulating environment for children. It is not necessary for a full range of equipment to be present at the time of the visit. However, the provider must be able to demonstrate how they will obtain sufficient equipment and toys to meet the needs of the children who they may care for.
- Childminders must have a current first aid certificate and childcare providers must be able to demonstrate how they will ensure that a person holding a current first aid certificate will be on the premises at all times when children are present.

When assessing the provision for care and learning, the inspector will not be able to base judgements on the observation of the provider interacting with children. Evidence will mainly be gathered through discussion and documentation. The inspector must record and evaluate what is seen and discussed, rather than what the inspector thinks might happen when children are present. The inspector will therefore need to assess through discussion the provider's enthusiasm, commitment and understanding of the Early Years Foundation Stage and how children develop, given their starting points. The inspector should do this through rigorous questioning.

The provider must demonstrate how they will:

- meet the learning and development requirements
- safeguard children
- work in partnership with parents and others
- offer an inclusive service

- meet the needs of each child who attends, given their starting points, through effective planning, observation and assessment
- evaluate their service and strive for continuous improvement.

The provider should tell the inspector how they have addressed any actions and/or recommendations from the last inspection and how this will improve the outcomes for children.

Documents that inspectors may find helpful are:

- *Early Years Register: preparing for your registration visit*¹⁰
- Principle into Practice cards from the Early Years Foundation Stage pack.¹¹

Where the provider has attended recent and relevant training, the inspector should consider how this contributes to the provider's knowledge and understanding of the Early Years Foundation Stage and outcomes for children. If the childminder does not have a current first aid certificate then the inspector has to judge the provider as not meeting the requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage and set an action.

Where the inspector raises an action or imposes a condition, the evidence must show what the weakness or concern is, or why the registration needs to be restricted in the way proposed. The inspector should evaluate its significance by giving examples of discussions with the provider showing their understanding of what needs to be done and including notes of any actions that they agree to take. It is particularly important for the inspector to have sufficient, secure evidence if judging that the provider cannot demonstrate how they will meet the general legal requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage.

Making judgements, setting recommendations and actions

There are three possible outcomes when inspecting a provider who has no children on roll:

- met
- not met – actions
- not met – enforcement action.

There are **no recommendations** as children were not on roll at the time of inspection. If the provider is not meeting any of the requirements then one or more actions must be raised.

¹⁰ *Early Years Register: preparing for your registration visit* (080021), Ofsted, 2008; www.ofsted.gov.uk/publications/080021.

¹¹ The cards are available from the EYFS website's publications page; www.standards.dcsf.gov.uk/eyfs/site/resource/pdfs.htm.

If the outcome of the inspection is 'not met – enforcement action', the inspector should contact the compliance, investigation and enforcement team who will decide on the relevant course of action.

Where the overall judgement is 'not met – actions' the inspector should raise actions in the usual way. Where any general legal requirement is not met, at least one action must be raised to ensure compliance with requirements of the Early Years Register. This includes where learning and development requirements are not met: then at least one action must be raised to improve the quality of the planned educational programme.

The inspector should word actions clearly to explain what the weakness is. The inspector should refer to what they discussed and saw, rather than the direct impact on children as the inspector did not observe this. Examples of what may be in the report to explain actions include the following.

'The childminder has a limited understanding of how children's good health is promoted. She has not considered the need to gather information from parents regarding medical needs, dietary requirements and allergies.'

'The childminder has insufficient knowledge of child protection procedures approved by the Local Safeguarding Children Board. She does not fully understand her responsibility to protect the welfare of the child.'

'The childminder has little knowledge of the learning and development requirements. She has not considered how to plan for individual children's needs and does not understand why she should complete observational assessments or work in partnership with others.'

Where the provider's knowledge of learning and development requirements is so poor the inspector considers enforcement action is necessary, they should have clear evidence to support this as cancellation is the only option open to us. Where possible inspectors should use the guidance in Annex F of *Conducting early years inspections* to see if any failures can be linked to welfare requirements.

Recording evidence

Inspectors should record brief notes to show that the provider has an adequate understanding of requirements for both welfare and learning and development. Where the provision is judged to be not meeting any requirement, the evidence will need to be more detailed. The evidence should clearly explain where there is a breach of conditions or requirements, and why any actions have been raised.

Writing the report

Annex B has more information.

Description of the childminder or setting

This section needs to include information that there were no children on roll at the time of the inspection.

Overall effectiveness of the early years provision

This section should contain a brief summary of the main strengths of the setting and, if 'not met – actions' is the outcome, the areas for improvement. This section should also detail what the provider had done to tackle any actions or recommendations set at the last inspection.

Compliance with the registration requirement

This section should include any actions the provider must take to ensure compliance with the Early Years Register and the date by which actions must be completed.

Annex C The Childcare Register (if applicable)

The provider should be asked to confirm that they are complying with the requirements of the compulsory and voluntary parts of the Childcare Register (both or whichever is applicable). Inspectors should complete the appropriate boxes and raise actions if the provider is non-compliant.

No children present on the day of inspection

If there are no children present on the day of the inspection, for example the children are ill or on holiday, the inspector must complete a full Early Years Foundation Stage inspection with quality grades. The inspector cannot evaluate the impact for the children as they will not be able to observe the quality of interactions between the adults and children, so it is very unlikely that the overall judgement would be outstanding. If all the required records to support assessment and progress are in place, have been recently completed and show how the provider meets the needs of the individual children, given their starting points, and all other judgements are at least satisfactory with most being good, then inspectors may consider a judgement of good overall.

The description of the setting should state that no children were present at the time of the inspection.

Other issues for no children on roll inspections

The provider is on both registers but only later years children are attending

If this is the situation and the provider is one where inspectors telephone before the inspection, the inspector should ask the provider if they intend to care for young children. If they intend to care for young children in the near future – within the

following four weeks – the inspector should defer the inspection and contact the provider when they have indicated they will have children present. If at this point there are still no young children on roll, a 'no children on roll' letter should be sent and the provider should go into the 'no children on roll' process.

If the provider does not intend to care for young children in the near future, the inspector should ask if they wish to resign from the Early Years Register. If the provider does not want to resign from this register then they should go into the 'no children on roll' process.

Providers judged inadequate at their last inspection but have no children on roll when contacted for reinspection

If the provider was judged inadequate category one at their last inspection, they have met all actions and their reinspection is due, the inspection should take place even if no children are on roll. This is because we need to assess whether they can continue to meet requirements. It is possible they will be 'not met – actions/enforcement action' if we do a 'no children on roll' inspection. This gives the provider a second chance to put things right but it also gives us an opportunity to collect further evidence about non-compliance and/or to make sure the provider is put into the 'no children on roll' process. For childminders this gives us the opportunity to cancel their registration at the three-year point. It may lead to the provider deciding to resign their registration.

It is important that inspectors are confident that the provider understands the Early Years Foundation Stage and is able to demonstrate how they will meet individual children's needs. The inspector will need to clearly evidence what the provider has or has not done in relation to the actions from the last inspection, even if children are not present.

If the provider is found inadequate/not met in the reinspection of the Early Years Foundation Stage the inspector must consider 'not met – enforcement action', especially if the judgement relates to the actions raised at the last inspection.

An inspector makes an unannounced visit to an out-of-school setting and finds that the setting currently does not have any children in the early years age group

If the inspector arrives at the out-of-school club and there are no young children, the inspector must decide if it is a 'no children on roll' or a 'no children present' inspection. If the setting will be taking young children in the future the inspector should carry out a full Early Years Foundation Stage inspection, but record in the description of the setting that no young children were present at the inspection.

If the provider decides to resign from the Early Years Register the inspector should ask the provider to complete the resignation letter or record the information as part of their evidence. The inspector should then complete a Childcare Register inspection. After the inspection the inspector must notify the National Business Unit

who will make arrangements for the registration to be changed and a new certificate to be issued.

Do the same rules apply to post-registration inspections, deferred post-registration inspections and 'established providers'?

All inspections should be treated the same, but it is important that post-registration inspections are not carried out until at least six months from the date of registration. To complete a post-registration inspection before the six-month time frame can cause difficulties, if the provider has not completed any requirement that the Early Years and Childcare Registers give them this timeframe to complete, such as training.

It is important that all 'no children on roll' childminder post-registration inspections that are deferred are sent the 'no children on roll' letter so that the audit trail for cancellation of registration is established at the first and subsequent opportunities.

If no children on roll inspections are generally not to be carried out can there be exceptions on a risk assessment basis?

This is possible. If there is any information or local intelligence that indicated that this provision is caring, or has cared, for children and there is cause for concern then the inspection should go ahead.

Childcare Register

We inspect 10% of providers who are only on the Childcare Register each year. Some of these arise from complaints about the requirements for registration and the remainder are a random sample.

Where inspections of those only on the Childcare Register arise from a complaint, the compliance investigation and enforcement team will advise the inspector on whether the inspection should go ahead or not, depending on the seriousness of the concerns. Where it does not, the compliance, investigation and enforcement team will advise on the time of any rescheduling, usually after the time for the payment of the next annual fee.

Where the inspection of those only on the Childcare Register is part of the random sample, the inspection should not go ahead and these providers should not be placed in the 'no children on roll' process. This is because the Childcare Register is a full cost recovery scheme. If providers choose to stay on it even if they do not care for children it is at no cost to us

Putting providers in the 'no children on roll' process and cancelling the registration of childminders who have had no children on roll for three years who are known to us is unfair where we operate inspection on a random sample. This means we may be disadvantaging those providers selected for inspection against the rest who may have no children on roll but are not selected.

Annex A No children on roll process – Early Years Register

It is important that we record a full and complete audit trail of contact with the provider, letters sent and inspections undertaken or deferred where there were no children on roll. In particular for childminders this will help us take action to cancel registration when they have not cared for children for a period of three years. For other childcare providers it enables us to monitor their provision and inspect only where there are children on roll if at all possible.

We must not schedule an inspection if a provider has not paid the fee for continued registration, charged annually, and we have issued a notice of intention to cancel the registration.

Childminding

Where a childminder informs Ofsted or the inspector that they have no children on roll, the inspection service provider must send EYL410 at the first notification and EYL411 following each subsequent notification at six-month intervals.

The inspection service provider must send EYL412 at the end of the three-year period in which the childminder has not provided care. This three-year period is one that commenced on or after 1 September 2008. The inspection service provider must submit a copy of this letter including the date it was sent to Ofsted through the data transfer process so that Ofsted can commence proceedings to cancel registration.

Inspection of childminders during the no children on roll process

Inspectors should not carry out an inspection where there are no children on roll except where:

- the previous inspection was inadequate
- it is the last six months of the inspection cycle; the childminder has not had an inspection in the cycle and was registered at the start of the cycle; and is only part way through the 'no children on roll' process (the childminder has not cared for children for less than three years).

In these cases an inspection should go ahead but the inspector must not make judgements about the quality of the provision. The inspection will only assess whether the childminder is complying with the statutory requirements of registration.

The inspection service provider must still continue to record that there are no children on roll and issue the appropriate letters until the three-year period is reached. This is to ensure that we have a full audit trail and sufficient evidence to support cancellation of registration at a later date.

Childcare on domestic and non-domestic premises

Communicating with a childcare provider with NCOR

Where a childcare provider informs Ofsted or the inspector that they have no children on roll, the inspection service provider must send letter EYL410 at the first notification and EYL411 following each subsequent notification at six-month intervals until the last six months of the inspection cycle.

Once the last six months of the inspection cycle is reached the inspection must go ahead. We have no powers to cancel the registration of childcare providers on domestic and non-domestic premises. The purpose of sending the letters to these providers is so that we do not waste resources inspecting them unless it is absolutely necessary. We must still inspect all childcare providers within the inspection cycle.

Carrying out an inspection of a childcare provider

Where we must carry out an inspection with no children on roll, the inspector must at the start of the inspection make it clear that they will undertake an inspection but will not make judgements about the quality of the provision. The inspection will only assess whether the childcare provider is complying with the statutory requirements of registration.

Annex B Content of the inspection report

Introduction

This section has the following standard text.

This inspection was carried out by Ofsted under sections 49 and 50 of the Childcare Act 2006 on the quality and standards of the registered early years provision.¹² 'Early years provision' refers to provision regulated by Ofsted for children from birth to 31 August following their fifth birthday (the early years age group). The registered person must ensure that this provision complies with the statutory framework for children's learning, development and welfare, known as the Early Years Foundation Stage.

The report includes information on any complaints about the childcare provision which Ofsted has received since the last inspection or registration, whichever is the later, which require Ofsted or the provider to take action in Annex C (Annex C will not be present from spring 2009).

The provider must provide a copy of this report to all parents with children at the setting where reasonably practicable. The provider must provide a copy of the report to any other person who asks for one, but may charge a fee for this service.¹³

The setting also makes provision for children older than the early years age group which is registered on the voluntary and/or compulsory parts of the Childcare Register. This report does not include an evaluation of that provision, but a comment about compliance with the requirements of the Childcare Register is included in Annex B.

There were no children on roll when this inspection took place. The findings in this report are based on evidence gathered from discussions with those who care for the children and an inspection of the premises, equipment and relevant documentation. Where there are no children on roll, no judgement is made on the quality of the early years provision as there is no reliable evidence on which to assess its impact on children. The report states if the provider continues to meet the requirements of registration.

¹² The Children Act 2006 (www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2006/ukpga_20060021_en_1).

¹³ The Childcare (Inspection) Regulations 2008 regulations 9 and 10 (www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/uksi_20080975_en_2#pt3-l1g8).

Description of the setting/childminding

This section should include the distinctive features of the provider's setting that influence the way it operates. It must include a brief description of any provision registered on the Childcare Register. In case of childcare on domestic premises, this section must state whether any of the individuals are also registered to provide childcare elsewhere.

Overall effectiveness of the early years provision

When there are no children on roll this is the only reporting section. It will be a summary of the inspection findings. It should be no more than a page in length and usually less than a page. It is a summary of the most significant reasons why the judgement of 'met' or 'not met – actions/enforcement action' has been reached. Inspectors should include comments relating to any evidence to support inclusive practice and the setting's capacity for continuous improvement.

This section should not include an evaluation of any provision registered on the Childcare Register.

Compliance with registration requirements

The registered person continues to meet the requirements of registration.

or

In order to continue to meet the requirements of registration, the registered person must take the following action by the specified date:

- [describe action/s] by [specify date]

or

- the registered person does not meet the requirements of registration, and Ofsted will take enforcement action.

Annex C The Childcare Register

	Met	Not met – actions	Not met – enforcement action
The provider confirms that the requirements of the compulsory part of the Childcare Register are:			
and/or (delete as appropriate)			
The provider confirms that the requirements of the voluntary part of the Childcare Register are:			
<p>The registered provider does not meet the requirements of the compulsory and/or voluntary parts of the Childcare Register.</p> <p>(One or both of the following options to be selected if provision is non-compliant)</p> <p>To comply with the requirements of the compulsory part of the Childcare Register, the registered person must take the following action/s by the specified date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ [describe action/s] by [specify date] <p>and/or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ to comply with the requirements of the voluntary part of the Childcare Register, the registered person must take the following action/s by the specified date: [specify date]. 			

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Piccadilly Gate
Store Street
Manchester
M1 2WD

T: 0300 123 1231
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E: enquiries@ofsted.gov.uk
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