

Stanford Junior and Infants



SEND Policy

Adopted by Governors – July 2016
Review due – July 2019

Stanford Junior and Infant School
Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) policy

Definition of Special Educational Needs or Disability (SEND)

A child or young person has SEND if they have a learning difficulty or disability which calls for special educational provision to be made for him or her.

A child has a learning difficulty or disability if he or she:

- Has a significantly greater difficulty in learning than the majority of others of the same age, or
- Has a disability which prevents or hinders him or her from making use of facilities of a kind generally provided for others of the same age in mainstream schools (SEND Code of Practice 0-25; July 2014; paragraph xiii. Xiv. & xvi.)

A pupil has SEN where their learning difficulty or disability calls for special educational provision, namely provision different or additional to that normally available to pupils of the same age. (SEND Code of Practice 0-25; July 2014; paragraph 6.15)

Introduction

Stanford Junior and Infant School aims to be a fully inclusive school in which the teaching and learning and well-being of every pupil matters. Initially this is through the consistent delivery of quality first teaching, which ensures that the necessary provision is made for any pupil who has SEND and, where appropriate, through additional support and intervention. We firmly believe in a person centred approach and place pupils and parents/carers at the heart of the process to ensure best outcomes for the pupil.

The purpose of this document is to ensure that all pupils at Stanford Junior and Infant School have access to a broad and balanced education that will equip them for their future life. Our school will carry out its duties towards all pupils with special educational needs and disabilities in accordance with the Special Educational Needs and Disability Code of Practice 0:25 years. We work collaboratively with parents and pupils once a need has been identified. We recognise that both parents and pupils hold key information and have knowledge and experience which is valued. They are encouraged to participate in all decision-making processes and contribute to the assessment of their needs, planning, action and review of the desired outcome and aspirations.

This SEND policy is written to comply with the 2014 Children and Families Act and its SEN Code of Practice together with the Equality Act 2010.

Identification, Assessment and Provision

Provision for children with special educational needs is the responsibility of the Governing Body, the Head teacher, the SENCO and all other members of staff. All teachers are teachers of children with special educational needs. Teachers are

responsible and accountable for the progress and development of the pupils in their class, even where pupils access support from teaching assistants or specialist staff.

Identification

At the heart of the work of the school is a continuous cycle of Assess, Plan, Do and Review which takes account of the wide range of abilities, aptitudes and interests of our children. High quality teaching which is differentiated is available for all pupils. The majority of children will learn and progress within these arrangements.

At Stanford Junior and Infant School we assess each pupil's current level of attainment and progress with high quality formative assessment, effective tracking and target setting. Where a need is identified the school will consult with pupil and parents regarding their wishes and desired outcomes.

Class teachers are continually aware of children's learning. If they observe that a child, as recommended by the 2014 Code of Practice, is making less than expected progress, given their age and individual circumstances, they will seek to identify a cause. This can be characterised by progress which:

- is significantly slower than that of their peers starting from the same baseline
- fails to match or better the child's previous rate of progress
- fails to close the attainment gap between the child and their peers

Parents sometimes ask us to look more closely at their child's learning. We take all parental requests seriously and investigate them all. Frequently, the concern can be addressed by Quality First Teaching or some parental support. Otherwise, the child is placed at SEN on our SEN register.

The progress of every child is monitored at half-termly pupil progress meetings. Where children that are identified as making inadequate progress or there are concerns about a specific area of their learning these are discussed with SLT and a plan of action is agreed. Specific interventions will be undertaken, arranged by teachers in order to address areas of concern. Teachers will engage pupils and parents in a person Centred Conversation. Which will be included on an expression of concern form will alert the SENCO to concerns. Where it is determined that different or additional support is required the class teacher will be supported by the SENCO to plan interventions and support. All teachers and support staff will be made aware of their needs, the support provided and the teaching strategies required. Effectiveness and impact will be reviewed at the agreed date and the views of the pupil and parents sought.

Monitoring:

The school adopts the "Assess, Plan, Do, Review" cycle where pupils are assessed regularly and this assessment is monitored through pupil progress meetings. Additional provision is identified and reviewed regularly with parents and pupils.

SEND Support:

The school adopts a graduated approach that recognises there is a continuum of Special educational needs and brings increasing specialist expertise to support the difficulties that a child may be experiencing.

Where more specialist advice is required, referrals to the appropriate agency will be completed with consultation and agreement by parents. School, led by the SENCO, will liaise with specialist support agencies to provide appropriate intervention strategies.

Where necessary, school will submit an Education, Health and Care plan referral following the legal assessment procedures outlined in the Local Offer by North East Lincolnshire Local Authority.

The child's class teacher will remain responsible for the child and will work closely with any teaching assistants or specialist staff to plan and assess the impact of the interventions. The SENCO will support the class teacher.

Although the school can identify special educational needs, and make provision to meet those needs, we do not offer diagnoses.

Education Health Care plan

The majority of children and young people with SEN or disabilities will have their Needs met within local mainstream early years settings, schools or colleges. Some children and young people may require an Education Health Care needs assessment in order for the local authority to decide whether it is necessary for it to make provision in accordance with an EHC plan. The purpose of an EHC plan is to make special educational provision to meet the special educational needs of the child or young person, to secure the best possible outcomes for them across education, health and social care and, as they get older, prepare them for adulthood. One of the significant changes arising from the New Code of Practice is the replacement of the current Statement of Special Educational Needs, for those children with the most complex needs, with a new Education, Health and Care Plan. This will be supported by an Education, Health and care Plan pathway. Children with existing statements will be transferred onto an Education, Health and Care Plan. A timetable for this change has been provided by the LEA. The change is planned to be completed through the annual review process at the next transition eg KS1 to KS2 or KS2 to KS3. The new plan will provide the same statutory protection and rights as the Statement.

Reporting Arrangements

SENS (SEN support)

Individual pupil progress is monitored half termly by the school tracking system and by the Headteacher in conjunction with Teachers and the SLT including SENCO. Where a child is identified as having SENS (Special Educational Needs support) they will have an individual SEN PLP(personalised learning Plan). The PLP will highlight the additional provision made for

the child and record the views of parents and the child. This provision will be reviewed at least half yearly. The review will be recorded on the SEN PLP.

Governors

A report on the progress of children and current provision will be presented to the Governing Body termly and the identified SEN Governor is encouraged to take a full challenging role regarding the progress of these children with both the SENCO and Head-teacher.

The Role of the Special Educational Needs and Disability Coordinator (SENDCo)

The SENCO has day-to-day responsibility for the operation of SEN policy and co-ordination of specific provision made to support individual pupils with SEN, including those who have EHC plans.

The SENCO provides professional guidance to colleagues and will work closely with staff, parents and other agencies. The SENCO should be aware of the provision in the Local Offer and be able to work with professionals providing a support role to families to ensure that pupils with SEN receive appropriate support and high quality teaching.

The key responsibilities of the SENCO may include:

- Overseeing the day-to-day operation of the school's SEN policy.
- Co-ordinating provision for children with SEN.
- Liaising with the relevant Designated Teacher where a looked after pupil has SEN.
- Advising on the graduated approach to providing SEN support.
- Advising on the deployment of the school's delegated budget and other resources to meet pupils' needs effectively.
- Liaising with parents of pupils with SEN.
- Liaising with early years providers, other schools, educational psychologists, health and social care professionals, and independent or voluntary bodies.
- Being a key point of contact with external agencies, especially the local authority and its support services.
- Liaising with potential next providers of education to ensure a pupil and their parents are informed about options and a smooth transition is planned.
- Working with the head teacher and school governors to ensure that the school meets its responsibilities under the Equality Act (2010) with regard to reasonable adjustments and access arrangements.
- Ensuring that the school keeps the records of all pupils with SEN up to date.

Our approach is based on the principles set out in the Code of Practice 2014 and they are designed to support:

- The participation of children, their parents and young people in decision- making.
- The early identification of children and young people's needs and early intervention to support them

- Greater choice and control for young people and parents over support.
- Collaboration between education, health and social care services to provide support.
- High quality provision to meet the needs of children and young people with SEN.
- A focus on inclusive practice and removing barriers to learning.

Complaints Procedure:

We are always very happy to talk to parents and listen to any concerns they may have. If you have any worries or concerns about school or how we are providing for your child, please talk to your child's class teacher or to the SENCO. We will always do our best to respond to concerns raised with us. If you feel that your concerns are not being responded to, school has a formal complaints procedure. A copy of this is in your Parents Handbook on the school website.

Safeguarding:

We take safeguarding very seriously and all of our policies are developed with a high priority on children's safety and in the light of our safeguarding policy. All of our school policies are interlinked and should be read and informed by all other policies. In particular, the SEND policy is linked to care control and restraint policy behaviour, anti-bullying, medical and curriculum policies.

Prevent Duty Statement:

On 1 July 2015 the Prevent duty (section 26) of The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 came into force. This duty places the responsibility on local authorities and schools to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

Stanford Junior and Infants School is fully committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all its pupils. As a school we recognise that safeguarding against radicalisation is as important as safeguarding against any other vulnerability.

All staff are expected to uphold and promote the fundamental principles of British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect, and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs. We believe that children should be given the opportunity to explore diversity and understand Britain as a multi-cultural society; everyone should be treated with respect whatever their race, gender, sexuality, religious belief, special need, or disability.

As part of our commitment to safeguarding and child protection we fully support the government's Prevent Strategy and endeavour to uphold its principles.

FGM - FEMALE CIRCUMCISION & CUTTING

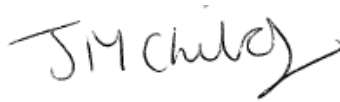
It has been estimated that over 20,000 girls under the age of 15 are at risk of FGM in the UK each year, and that 66,000 women in the UK are living with the consequences of FGM. Female genital mutilation (FGM) is a growing cause of concern in schools.

FGM is child abuse and a form of violence against women and girls, and therefore it is dealt with as part of existing child and adult safeguarding/protection structures, policies and procedures. It is illegal in the UK to subject a child to female genital mutilation (FGM) or to take a child abroad to undergo the procedure - Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003. Despite the harm it causes, FGM practicing communities consider it normal to protect their cultural identity. The age at which girls are subject to FGM varies greatly from shortly after birth to any time up to adulthood. The average age is 10 to 12 years.

Any female child born to a woman or has a sister who has been subjected to FGM will be considered to be at risk, as much as other female children in the extended family. Any information or concern that a child is at risk of FGM will result in a child protection referral to Multi Agency Support Hub.

Signed By

Chair of Governors:



Date: July 2016

Headteacher:



Date: July 2016