

Local Offer: Buile Hill Visual Arts College

The SEN Reforms place a statutory requirement on schools from 1 September 2014 to make information available to young people and parents about how the school supports children and young people with SEN. This information will form the main basis for the school's Local Offer, which has to be published on the school's website.

The purpose of this document is to pull together information so that children and young people with Special Educational Needs (SEN) or disabilities and their parents/carers know what support they can expect if they attend our school.

Our pupils, parents, carers, staff and governors were consulted in the writing of this offer. A group of pupils, parents, staff and governors were established and provided a useful consultation group for the school when developing this SEN Offer.

School/Academy Name	Buile Hill Visual Arts College		
Name and contact details of your school's SENCO	Miss Kirsty Carvell Buile Hill Visual Arts College, Eccles Old Road, Salford, M6 8RD Tel: 0161 736 1773 e mail: kirsty.carvell@salford.gov.uk		

The name and contact details of the person/role responsible for maintaining details of the Local Offer for the school

Name of Person/Job Title	Miss Kirsty Carvell/SENCo		
Contact telephone number	0161 736 1773	Email	Kirsty.carvell@salford.gov.uk

I confirm that our Local Offer has now been published on the school website.

Please give the URL for the direct link to your school's Local Offer	105974		
Name	Bev Piotrowski	Date	May 2014

Local Offer for Buile Hill Visual Arts College

Teaching and Learning	
1. What additional support can be provided in the classroom?	Teaching assistant to support students with EHCP/Statement Small class sizes for lower sets in some subjects/curriculum areas Differentiated resources. Extra teacher support in small classes in some subjects/curriculum areas. Quality first teaching to meet pupils' specific needs
2. What provision do you offer to facilitate access to the curriculum and to develop independent learning? (This may include support from external agencies and equipment/facilities)	Advice from the Educational Psychologist and other external services i.e Learning Support Services. Laptops /ICT/Ipads Coloured overlays and writing/reading books with coloured paper for students with dyslexic tendencies Some ELKLAN Trained TAs (for Speech and Language and Communication support) Support from teaching assistants Alternative curriculum/bespoke timetables
3. Staff specialisms/expertise around SEN or disability	TA trained in Phonics and Catch up Literacy TA trained in EAL and Autistic Spectrum disorders LA staff support from trained VI and HI personnel

	<p>Some TAs ELKLAN trained</p> <p>Some TAs qualified to HLTA Level</p> <p>Some TAs trained in Nurture</p> <p>Some TAs trained in Attachment</p> <p>SENCo has National SENCO qualification</p>
4. What ongoing support and development is in place for staff regards supporting children and young people with SEN?	<p>CPD training offered regularly covering:</p> <p>Current developments in SEN</p> <p>Support and training from EMTAS on support for specified EAL pupils</p> <p>Support from EP and LSS</p> <p>Training from LSS</p> <p>Opportunities to attend external training</p>
5. What arrangements are made for reasonable adjustments in the curriculum and support to the pupil during exams?	<p>Access arrangements – which includes Readers, Scribes, extra time, small classroom for anxious students</p> <p>Coloured overlays and resources for pupils with dyslexic tendencies</p> <p>Differentiated worksheets and resources.</p> <p>Support from staff in the Learning Support Unit</p> <p>Teachers informed of all pupils having special needs and their needs</p> <p>Training for Rraders and scribes before exams.</p>
6. How do you share educational progress and outcomes with parents?	<p>Parents Evenings</p> <p>Progress checks – sent home 3 times yearly</p> <p>School reports – once yearly</p> <p>Meetings with parents</p> <p>Reviews of statements</p> <p>Reviews of IEPs for statemented/EHCP students</p> <p>Communication with parents – phone calls, emails, letters, etc.</p>
7. What external teaching and learning do you offer?	N/A
8. What arrangements are in place to ensure that support is maintained in "off site provision"?	Regular meetings (progress/reviews) are held to review impact and arrangements for provision.
9. What work experience opportunities do you offer?	None - Health and Safety assessments were too complicated and more and more companies are no longer giving WE placements. All needed to be risk assessed and no one qualified to carry out this procedure.

Annual Reviews	
1. What arrangements are in place for review meetings for children with Statements or Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plans?	<p>Meeting before the review to explain how the review procedure operates</p> <p>Invites to all parties involved</p> <p>Review meeting held at a convenient location</p> <p>Review meeting held at a convenient time for parents who work/have commitments during the day</p> <p>Transport provided if needed</p> <p>Translator provided if needed</p> <p>Consultation with staff prior to the meeting</p> <p>Making parents aware of Parent Partnership support</p>
2. What arrangements are in place for children with other SEN support needs	<p>Plan – Do – Access – Review process is implemented:</p> <p>All pupils are tracked (progress, attendance and behaviour)</p> <p>Regular progress meetings are held in school – underachieving pupils/pupils causing concerns are identified and needs discussed.</p> <p>Various interventions appropriate to needs discussed and selected. Pupils informed and kept updated about their child’s progress through emails, meetings, phone calls and letters.</p> <p>Progress continually monitored and discussed.</p>
Keeping Children Safe	
1. What handover arrangements will be made at the start and end of the school day? Do you have parking areas for pick up and drop offs?	<p>Parking facilities available with 7 bays for the disabled</p> <p>Staff entrance where parents can wait for pupils</p>
2. What support is offered during breaks and lunchtimes?	<p>Staffed Nurture room access; this is open pre school, at break, at lunch and after school.</p> <p>Staffed LSU access; this is open pre school, at break, at lunch and after school.</p> <p>Lunch can be eaten in the LSU or Nurture Room, even if purchased from the canteen.</p> <p>Pupils who are upset, lonely or worried can access staff during the above times.</p>
3. How do you ensure my son/daughter stays safe outside the	At all lesson changeovers pastoral staff and senior leaders are on duty,

classroom? (e.g. during PE lessons and school trips)	<p>teachers meet and greet pupils at the start of the lesson and dismiss them at the end, hence staff on corridors at all change overs.</p> <p>Risk assessments are undertaken for all school trips and individual risk assessments are taken out for pupils in conjunction with the parent, School Nurse or any outside agency, i.e. YOTs, Youth Service, etc.</p> <p>PE lessons are always supervised and risk assessments for individuals are undertaken if and when necessary.</p> <p>Any pupil who 'cannot' do PE for medical reasons can access the LSU or the Nurture room, but this is done on an individual basis, in conjunction with the parents'/carers' or medic's advice</p>
4. What are the school's arrangements for undertaking risk assessments?	All in line with Salford LA
5. Where can parents find details of policies on bullying?	Policies can be found on the school Website, however if parents/carers ring school and request a policy school will send out a hard copy or email them a copy.
Health (including Emotional Health and Wellbeing)	
1. What is the school's policy on administering medication?	School has a policy on medication administration, ratified and agreed by governors. Available on request.
2. How do you work with the family to draw up a care plan and ensure that all relevant staff are aware of the plan?	A meeting is held with the parent/carer, SENCo, School Nurse and any other professional who is involved with the pupil. The Care Plan is then shared with all staff and monitored by the SENCo every half term or sooner if needed. Parents are consulted should there be any adjustments made to the plan. Equally, parents can come into school and meet with the SENCo if they feel the plan needs to be amended.
3. What would the school do in the case of a medical emergency?	<p>Call 999</p> <p>Contact a qualified first aider</p> <p>Contact parent/carer, to collect pupil or pay for a taxi if required</p> <p>In absence of parent/carer a first aider would accompany the pupil to the hospital</p> <p>If language is an issue the member of staff would stay at the hospital and explain to the medical staff what had happened, if possible a translator would be brought in.</p>

<p>4. How do you ensure that staff are trained/qualified to deal with a child's particular needs?</p>	<p>All staff are trained every 3 years on Safeguarding/Child protection Relevant staff undertake external courses provided by the LA and private companies Asthma training is given in school to staff Relevant staff trained on how to use an epi pen Relevant staff all trained on CAF completion and other relevant documents, i.e. RIATs, EWO referrals, etc. Training by outside professionals for them to meet the various needs of the students. Regular CPD for staff Staff informed about the needs of the students</p>
<p>5. Which health or therapy services can children access on school premises?</p>	<p>School Nurse 'drop in' sessions. School are in the process of developing therapeutic intervention programme.</p>
<p>Communication with Parents</p>	
<p>1. How do you ensure that parents know "who's who" and who they can contact if they have concerns about their child/young person?</p>	<p>Information is distributed at parents' evenings and if parents' don't attend a letter is sent to them Home visits are made if requested by parent Information is also available on the school website SENCo gives her contact number to all parents who express a need to speak to her regularly and parents are told that they are welcome to ring regarding any concerns they may have. Termly newsletter</p>
<p>2. Do parents have to make an appointment to meet with staff or do you have an Open Door policy?</p>	<p>Open Door policy to speak to some members of staff but an appointment will be made if they request to speak to a teacher, due to their teaching commitment. All parents are dealt with as swiftly as possible; usually on the day of initial contact or at the latest, the day after.</p>
<p>3. How do you keep parents updated with their child/young person's progress?</p>	<p>Intervention evenings Parents' evenings Home visits if requested School reports Progress checks sent home 3 times a year.</p>

	<p>emails</p> <p>Telephone calls</p> <p>Notes in planner, house points and letters home.</p>
4. Do you offer Open Days?	<p>Open Day takes place in September/October each year</p> <p>Parents can make an appointment to tour the school if unable to make open evening.</p>
5. How can parents give feedback to the school?	<p>Via the Website</p> <p>Via questionnaires (Survey Monkey) at parents evenings</p> <p>Parental meetings</p> <p>Telephone calls</p> <p>Arrange to see staff at a mutually convenient time.</p>
Working Together	
1. Do you have home/school contracts?	Yes – for some students
2. What opportunities do you offer for pupils to have their say? e.g. school council?	<p>Student Council- one per term</p> <p>Departmental questionnaires/student voice meetings</p> <p>Listen to pupils on an informal basis when they come to the LSU</p>
3. What opportunities are there for parents to have their say about their son/daughter's education?	<p>Parents' Evenings</p> <p>Review meetings</p> <p>Open Door policy</p> <p>Arranging a meeting with teachers/members of staff.</p>
4. What opportunities are there for parents to get involved in the school or become school governors?	<p>Invitation to be a governor given at new pupils' parents evenings.</p> <p>Invitation via the newsletter</p> <p>Invitation via the website.</p>
5. How does the Governing Body involve other agencies in meeting the needs of pupils with SEN and supporting their families? (e.g. health, social care, voluntary groups?)	<p>Governor link to SEN</p> <p>Governor link to Pupil Welfare</p> <p>Governors attend attendance and behaviour panels</p> <p>Governor linked to SEN or vice chair comes into school once every half term, parents notified and can come in to meet her.</p>
What Help and Support is available for the Family?	
1. Do you offer help with completing forms and paperwork? If yes, who	The SENCo or a pastoral staff member would arrange to meet with parent/s

<p>normally provides this help and how would parents access this?</p>	<p>and help complete all the necessary paper work. Parents are offered this service at a parental meeting or by phone. Home visits are undertaken if parent/carer cannot get into school. Close links with Parent Partnership who also support our parents with completion of forms. Heads of House will also support parents to complete CAFs, etc.</p>
<p>2. What information, advice and guidance can parents and young people access through the school? Who normally provides this help and how would they access this?</p>	<p>A Connexions adviser will meet with pupil and parent in school , make a home visit or in a neutral place, in regards to career/college/post 16 provision and transition. School pays extra for Connexions, hence, they are available in school equivalent to 3 days a week. SENCo or House Co-ordinator would provide the information and arrange a meeting with school’s Connexions adviser. School Nurse – health advice contact. Information shared with parents/carers and young people.</p>
<p>3. How does the school help parents with Travel plans to get their son/daughter to and from school ?</p>	<p>This is not really been an issue, for the school, but the school would offer a taxi or arrange for them to be collected by the Attendance Co-ordinator if necessary.</p>
<p>Transition from Primary School and School Leavers</p>	
<p>1. What support does the school offer for Year 6 pupils coming to the school? (e.g. visits to the school, buddying)</p>	<p>SENCo and Pastoral leader visits primary schools to speak to pupils in Year 6 and the primary schools’ SENCOs, Y6 teachers, head teachers, etc. to obtain information about the children. Year 6 pupils visit on 3 occasions during the final term of Year 6. Year 5 pupils visit at a similar time. Pupils who need buddying are put in the same form to support each other. Head of House/SEN staff are available around school if there are any initial difficulties. Form tutors, Heads of House can be telephoned by parents with any concerns.</p>
<p>2. What support is offered for young people leaving the school? (e.g. careers guidance, visits to colleges, apprenticeships, supported employment etc)</p>	<p>Taster days at local colleges in Year 11 and Year 10 Connexions support during Years 9, 10 and 11 for statemented pupils and in Year 10 and 11 for all other pupils on the SEN Register. College staff conduct interviews for places at Buile Hill for those pupils who</p>

	are vulnerable or lacking in confidence. Apprenticeships arranged in Year 11. Connexions Advisor attends review meetings in Y9, 10 and 11
3. What advice/support do you offer young people and their parents about preparing for adulthood	Constant reminders about the importance of good attendance and punctuality, good literacy and numeracy, good behaviour and attitude for the world of work and to be happy in personal life. Provide good role models of behaviour to pupils by the way staff treat each other and the pupils. Special arrangements made for pupils struggling with transition to post 16 education i.e. extra college visits, travel training, etc.
Extra Curricular Activities	
1. Do you offer school holiday and/or before and after school provision? If yes, please give details.	Before school – Breakfast Club/Nurture room After school - Clubs for the more vulnerable students to encourage friendships. Various afterschool clubs open to all students After school – Homework Club Summer school (2 weeks) for Y6/new Y7 pupils in the summer holidays.
2. What lunchtime or after school activities do you offer? Do parents have to pay for these and if so, how much?	There are numerous after school activities that pupils are warmly invited to and we actively encourage pupils to participate in these. All activities are free. There are no lunch time activities because the lunch break is too short to facilitate these. All clubs are mentioned in newsletters, on the website and form tutors inform students about them during form time.
3. How do you make sure clubs, activities and residential trips are inclusive?	Risk assessments are carried out and parents are consulted. All pupils have the opportunity to attend clubs, activities, trips, etc. unless there is an issue i.e. poor behaviour, poor attendance, etc. Experienced, trained TAs accompany most trips out.
4. How do you help children and young people to make friends?	Small form groups. Interventions through the Nurture room and LSU provision.

Glossary for Local Offer

	Annual Review	All statements and Education, Health and Care Plans must be reviewed annually. The Annual Review ensures that that once a year the parents, the pupil, the Local Authority, the school and all professionals involved consider the progress
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		the pupil has made over the last 12 months, and whether amendments need to be made to the Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan.
ADHD/AD D	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder/Attention Deficit Disorder	<p>ADHD/ADD is a disorder that appears in early childhood. ADHD/ADD makes it difficult for students to hold back their spontaneous responses (responses can involve everything from movement, to speech, to attentiveness). Students with ADD are not diagnosed as having excessive hyperactive behaviour but display all other symptoms. Children with ADD/ADHD may be:</p> <p>Inattentive, hyperactive, and impulsive (the most common form)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inattentive, but not hyperactive or impulsive. • Hyperactive and impulsive, but able to pay attention
	Assessment	<p>This involves building a picture of your child's abilities, difficulties, behaviour, his/her special educational needs and the support required to meet those needs. Assessment is an important part of deciding whether your child's progress rate is as good as is expected. Teachers carry out routine assessments regularly.</p> <p>More specialised assessments may be required if progress is not at an expected rate. This may be carried out by the SENCo, an Educational Psychologist or an Advisory Teacher.</p> <p>A statutory assessment is a formal procedure which involves the collection of information from as many people as possible who have detailed knowledge about your child. This may lead to the issue of a Statement of Special Educational Needs/Education, Health and Care Plan.</p>
	Asperger Syndrome	An autistic Spectrum Disorder characterised by difficulties with social interaction, social communication and inflexible thought patterns in an otherwise intelligent and able child.
ASD	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	<p>Autistic Spectrum Disorders are characterised by difficulties interacting and communicating. The characteristics of autism can be described as the 'triad of impairment':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socialisation - poor social skills; Communication - difficulties with speech language and communication; Imagination - rigid thought and resistance to change. <p>The commonly used terms 'autism' and 'asperger syndrome' are autistic spectrum disorders.</p>

CAF		Common Assessment Framework – a form which is filled in by parents and professionals in order to arrange extra support for youngsters and their families when they need it.
C up L	Catch up Literacy	Pupils with a reading age below 9 years 6 months attend extra literacy sessions to boost their reading scores and improve their access to the curriculum and their ability to be successful in GCSE exams.
	Clinical Psychologist	Clinical Psychologists help parents and children who are experiencing emotional and/or behavioural difficulties in their home environment.
	Code of Practice	The SEN Code of Practice (often referred to as ‘The Code’) gives practical guidance on how to identify, assess and support children with special educational needs. All early education settings, state schools and Local Education Authorities must take account of this Code when they are dealing with children who have special educational needs.
	Connexions	Connexions provide a targeted service to anyone aged between 13 and 25 who has a Statement of SEN or an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) where it is deemed that the special educational provision in it, is still needed. They support in the transition from school to further education opportunities, work or training.
	Differentiation	Differentiation is the adjustment of teaching methods and/or resources according to the learning needs of the pupils. It can be aimed at the groups within the class or individuals. See also personalised learning.
	Differentiated Curriculum	A curriculum that is specially adapted to meet the special educational needs of individual children.
	Dysarthria	Dysarthria is a motor speech disorder. The muscles of the mouth, face and respiratory system may become weak, move slowly or not move at all following a stroke or other brain injury. Dysarthria can also be caused by Cerebral Palsy and Muscular Dystrophy. It can cause slurred speech, a very softly spoken voice, a barely audible whisper, a slow rate of speech, a rapid rate of speech, drooling or poor control of saliva and chewing and swallowing difficulty.
	Dyscalculia	Children with dyscalculia have difficulty in acquiring mathematical skills. Children may have difficulty understanding simple number concepts, lack an intuitive grasp of numbers and have problems learning number facts and procedures. Dyscalculia is a type of Specific Learning Difficulty (SpLD). See under SpLD below.
	Dysgraphia	Dysgraphia makes the act of writing difficult. It can lead to problems with spelling, poor handwriting and difficulty putting thoughts down on paper. People with dysgraphia can have trouble organising letters, numbers and words on a

		line or a page. This can result partly from trouble processing what the eye sees (visual-spatial difficulties) or trouble processing and making sense of what the ear hears (language processing difficulties).
	Dyslexia	Children with dyslexia have a marked and persistent difficulty in learning to read, write and spell, despite making good progress in other areas. Areas of difficulty include: working memory, organisation, reading comprehension, handwriting, punctuation, concentration, sequencing words and numbers. Students with dyslexia may also mispronounce common words or reverse letters and sounds in words. Dyslexia is a type of Specific Learning Difficulty (SpLD). See under SpLD below
	Dyspraxia	A disorder that affects the co-ordination of movement. This can affect co-ordination of the speech organs (oral dyspraxia) or other actions e.g. eating, dressing or writing. Dyspraxia is a type of Specific Learning Difficulty (SpLD). See under SpLD below.
EAL	English as a second language	Pupils classed as EAL do not have English as their first known language.
EHCP	Education, Health and Care Plan	From 1 st September 2014, Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) will be issued instead of statements of SEN. Existing statements will be converted to EHCPs over the next three years. An EHCP has the same statutory protection as a statement but it can be issued at and maintained to any point from birth to the age of 25. The criteria and procedure for securing an EHCP for your child is detailed as part of Salford's Local Offer.
ELKLAN		Specialist speech, language and communication needs training for education staff working with youngsters with difficulties caused by speech, language or communication difficulties.
EMTAS	Ethnic Minority and Traveller Achievement Service	Service to provide support for the education of pupils from an ethnic minority or traveller background.
EWO	Educational Welfare Officer	Person who deals with attendance issues for schools within his/her designated area.
EP	Educational Psychologist	Most, but not all, Educational Psychologists are employed by local authorities (LAs). Their main work is with schools and pre-school settings to provide advice, support and staff training for children with SEN. They may perform assessments of children with SEN and produce a report as part of the statutory assessment.
	Exam Special Arrangements	Special arrangements can be made for pupils who are disadvantaged during exams because of certain difficulties such as dyslexic tendencies. Readers, scribes and or extra time can be arranged, for pupils who meet the exam board

		criteria, in order that the disadvantage they have can be redressed.
	Exam Special Concessions	Special concessions can be arranged for pupils who qualify for these e.g. the exam paper can be enlarged or written in Braille for pupils with visual difficulties or a scribe can be used if a pupil breaks an arm before the exam etc.
	Governors	Each school has a board of Governors that is responsible to parents, funders and the community for making sure the school provides a good quality education. In Academy schools the governors are often called 'directors'.
HI	Hearing Impairment	Children with a hearing impairment range from those with a mild hearing loss to those who are profoundly deaf. They cover the whole ability range. For educational purposes, children are regarded as having a hearing impairment if they require hearing aids, adaptations to their environment and/or particular teaching strategies in order to access the concepts and language of the curriculum
	Inclusion	Inclusion is the process by which schools and other establishments change their principles, policies, practices and environments to increase the presence, participation and achievement levels of children with special educational needs and/or a disability.
IAG	Information and Guidance	Service where young people can get information and support regarding next step education/career choice.
IEP	Individual Education Plan	An IEP sets out the special help that a child will receive at school or early years setting to meet his or her special educational needs (SEN). It is not a legal requirement for your child to have an IEP but it is good practice for parents and the child to be involved in drawing it up and reviewing it if there is one. An IEP should be reviewed regularly and at least twice a year. If there is no IEP the school should have another method of recording how it is meeting your child's SEN
LD	Learning Difficulties	A child has learning difficulties if he or she finds it much harder to learn than most children of the same age.
	Learning Mentors	Learning Mentors work with school pupils and college students to help them address barriers to learning and improve achievement. The work they do depends on the priorities of the school they work in but can include running after-school clubs, anti-bullying programmes or helping young people to revise.
LEA	Local Education	Each council has an LEA. The LEA is responsible for the education of all children living within the council's area and it has some responsibility for all state schools in the area. In Salford, the LEA is combined with the children's social

	Authority	services departments and is known as Children’s Services. Children’s Services have the same responsibilities for educational provision for children with special educational needs as LEAs.
LSU	Learning Support Unit	A room where small numbers of pupils with severe emotional and behavioural difficulties can work together, with support, to achieve at least 5 A*-C grades (including maths and English) at GCSE level.
MLD	Moderate Learning Difficulties	Children with moderate learning difficulties have much greater difficulty than their peers in acquiring basic literacy and numeracy skills and in understanding concepts. They may also have associated speech and language delay, low self-esteem, low levels of concentration and under-developed social skills.
	National Curriculum	This sets out a clear, full and statutory entitlement to learning for all children, setting out what should be taught and setting attainment targets for learning. It also determines how performance will be assessed and reported. The National Curriculum is taught in a way that meets the needs of individual children, e.g. setting goals that are achievable.
	National Curriculum Inclusion Statement	A detailed statement within the national curriculum, setting out the principles that schools must follow, to make sure that all children have the chance to succeed.
	Nurture Room	Room where vulnerable pupils can work in small groups, with support, in a nurturing atmosphere to achieve at least 5 A*-C grades at GCSE level.
	OFSTED	OFSTED stands for the Office for Standards in Education. OFSTED is the inspectorate for children and learners in England and they oversee the quality of the provision of education and care through inspection and regulation. They inspect childcare providers, schools, colleges, children’s services, teacher training and youth work.
PPO	Parent Partnership Officer	Provides impartial advice and information to parents whose children have special educational needs. The service offers neutral and factual support on all aspects of the SEN Framework to help parents play an active and informed role in their child’s education.
	Personalised Learning	Personalised learning is about tailoring education to meet individual needs, interests and aptitudes to ensure that every pupil achieves and reaches the highest standards possible, no matter what their background or circumstances or level of ability

	Phonics	A system of teaching reading and spelling that stresses basic symbol-sound relationships and how this works in decoding words.
	Phonological Difficulties	A child with phonological difficulties finds it hard to select and use the correct sounds necessary for speech.
PD	Physical Difficulty	There is a wide range of physical disabilities which can be across the whole ability range. Some children are able to access the curriculum and learn effectively without additional educational provision. They have a disability but do not have a special educational need; for others the impact on their education may be severe. In the same way, a medical diagnosis does not necessarily mean that a child has SEN the impact of a child's condition upon their ability to access education is what needs to be addressed. There are a number of medical conditions associated with physical disability which can impact on mobility. These include Cerebral Palsy, heart disease, Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus, Muscular Dystrophy. Children with physical disabilities may also have sensory impairments, neurological problems or learning difficulties. Some children are mobile but have significant fine motor difficulties which require support.
	Physiotherapists	Physiotherapists see children who have difficulties with movement (e.g.: walking, kicking a ball). The therapist will assess the child's movements and identify what the physical problems are and then devise a treatment plan.
	Pyramid Club	Club set up in liaison with the Schools' Psychology Service. This is an after school club for very quiet, vulnerable Year 7/8 pupils who need support to grow in confidence, make friends and build trusting relationships with nurturing staff who can support them in school and help them to become more independent.
	Responsible Person	The person (either the headteacher/deputy headteacher, chair of the governing body or SEN Governor), who has responsibility for making sure that staff know about a child's special educational needs.
RIAT	Referral and Initial Assessment Team	Local Authority Child Protection Team that must be contacted if there is concern for the safety of a child
SENCO	Special Educational Needs Co-Ordinator	A Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator or SENCo is a teacher who has the responsibility for overseeing the day-to-day SEN provision within his or her school. The SENCo and your child's teacher/s should work together to plan how his/her needs should be met.
SEN	Special Educational Needs	The special help given to children with special educational needs which is additional to or different from the provision generally made for other children of the same age.

	Special Educational Provision	The special help given to children with special educational needs which is additional to or different from the provision generally made for other children of the same age.
SpLD	Specific Learning Difficulties	See Dyslexia, Dyscalculia and Dyspraxia above.
SEN	Special Educational Needs	Children with special educational needs have significantly greater difficulty in learning than most children of the same age or have a disability. These children may need extra or different help from that given to other children of the same age. Approximately one fifth of all children may have an SEN at some point in their school career.
	Special Educational Needs (SEN) Code of Practice	See 'Code of Practice' above.
	Statement of Special Educational Needs	The Statement of Special Educational Needs, or 'Statement' describes the special educational needs of a child and the help that she or he will get to meet those needs. It is a legal document that is produced at the end of a process known as 'statutory assessment'. Only those children with the most severe, complex and persistent SEN will need a Statement. From September 1 st 2014, no new statements will be written. Instead a new document – an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) with the same legal protection as a Statement will be produced.
	Statutory Assessment	This is the legal process for producing an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP). Parents, a young person over the age of 16 who is deemed capable and a variety of professionals can request a statutory assessment. Parents and/or the young person themselves if they are deemed capable, must give their permission for this to go ahead. Not all Statutory Assessments result in the issuing of an Education, Health and Care Plan. From September 2014, Statutory Assessment can be carried out at any time between a child's birth and the age of 25, although there will be very few young people undergoing the process for the first time beyond the age of 16.
TAs	Teaching Assistants	Almost all schools now employ teaching assistants to support whole classes, small groups or individual pupils. Teaching assistants may be called other things, such as learning support assistant (LSA) or special support assistant (SSA) particularly if they support a child with special needs.
	Transition	Transition is when a child moves from one setting to another, such as from home to a childminder, to nursery, to primary school, to secondary school, or from education into adult life. Planning for transition is important if your child has a significant level of need where advance preparations may need to be made in the new setting to ensure it is

		successful.
	Transition Plan	<p>If your child has a statement of SEN that has not yet been converted in to an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP), the annual review in Year 9 (and any subsequent annual reviews until the young person leaves school) must include the drawing up and subsequent review of a Transition Plan. The Transition Plan should draw together information from a range of professionals within and beyond the school in order to plan for the young person's transition to adult life.</p> <p>If your child has an EHCP, the Transition Plan is replaced by a 'Preparing for adulthood' review (see above).</p>
VI	Visual Impairment	<p>Vision loss to such a degree that additional support is required. Refers to people with irretrievable sight loss and does not include those whose sight problems can be corrected by spectacles or contact lenses, though it does include those whose sight might be improved by medical intervention. This simple definition covers a wide spectrum of different impairments.</p>