

# SEN Priorities, Issues and Challenges

# The National Framework and Local Position

A conversation with Head Teachers – December 2013

# **Today's Focus:**

# High Needs Funding

# The Children and Families Bill

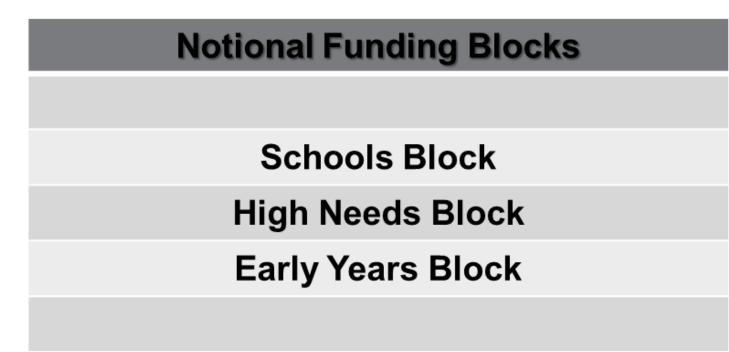
## Meeting Future Needs

# Any other SEN issues

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### **DSG FUNDING BLOCKS**

# The DSG is allocated in funding blocks as follows:



#### 2013-2014 DSG Allocation

### FEATURES OF HN FUNDING APPROACH

- Uncomplicated, transparent, and straightforward to administer and apply
- Compatible with the statutory SEN process, funding individuals and schools
- Compatible with Ofsted and other research on effective use of school workforce
- Enables flexibility and continuity at school and setting level
- Avoids resource drift & unfair pulls on budget
- Enables accountability to Elected Members, & the community of schools, settings, colleges

### **HN Funding within The Local Strategic Context**

- Increase the capacity, confidence and competence in mainstream schools
- Reduce reliance on statements
- Reduce the number of new statutory assessments
- Reduce reliance on out of borough independent and non-maintained schools
- Develop a coherent Local Offer that informs the continuing improvement of educational outcomes for children and young adults with SEN

	leeds Fun	-			E4	7
Con PLACE PLUS	u U	E1	E2	E3		<b>BANDS</b> (Element 3)
PLACE						delegated SEN (Element 2)H L NAWPU (Element 1)
Mainstream - Normally available - Predictable SEN	Unpredictable Levels of SEN	Exceptional 1	Exceptional 2	Exceptional 3	Exceptional 4	Descriptors of PROVISION
Mainstream 16+ / FE EY Nursery / PVI	Mainstream 16+ / FE PRU EY Nursery / PVI	Mainstream 16+ / FE PRU EY Nursery / PVI ARP	Mainstream 16+ / FE PRU EY Nursery / PVI ARP	Mainstream 16+ / FE PRU EY Nursery / PVI ARP	Mainstrea m 16+ / FE PRU ARP Special	Type of Setting
		Special		Special	NMISS / ISP+ Bespoke programme	

### A more "intelligent" approach to managing the link between funding & the statutory SEN process

- "ordinarily available" provision fundamental to Local Offer and HN funding scheme
- How decisions not to assess and not to make a statement are issued: approach - more consistent with SEN Code and SEN Toolkit
- "Trading in TA hours" where this has arisen from / how we incorporate into new funding scheme Bands / provision descriptors at different levels and in statements
- Better and more transparent approach to decision making on the distribution of SEN funding
- Managing the tier of mainstream resource & special school provision so that there is a better match between need and places, & a greater clarity about the provision required and commissioned by the Local Authority

### NEXT STEPS ....

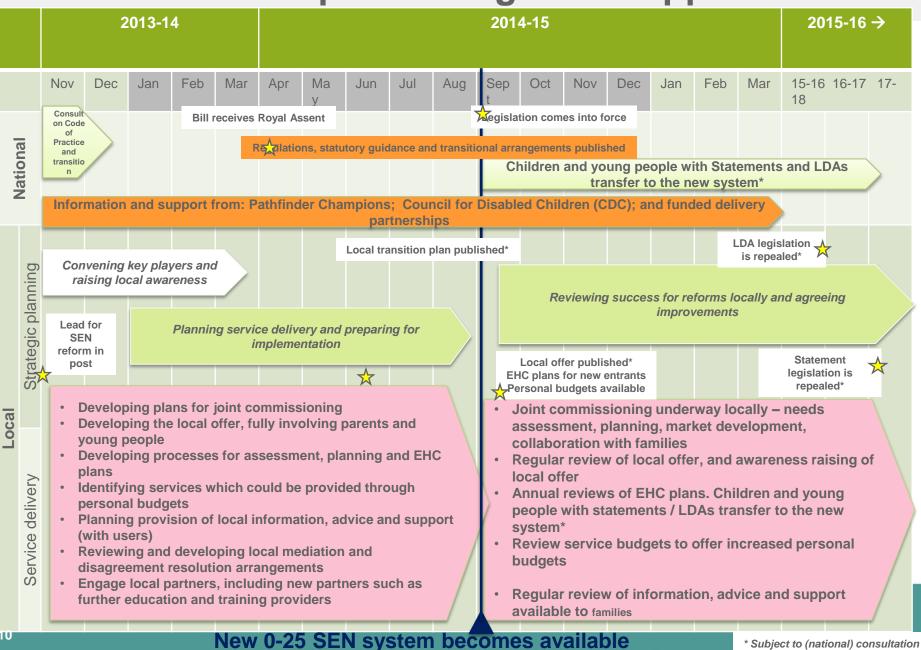
- Secure maximum stability in SEN funding for 2014 / 15
- Continuing dialogue: consultative and briefing, with heads, governors and SENCOs re provision descriptors
- Ensure compatibility with new SEN legislation, linking with development work to introduce SEN reform agenda
- Technical modelling
- Provide update reports to the Schools Forum



### **Children and Families Bill**

### **Implementation from September 2014**

### 2. Timeline for implementing a new approach



### **Children and Families Bill – Key Highlights**

- Involvement of children, young people and parents
- More streamlined assessment process
- New required strategic framework for planning & commissioning
- Clear and transparent Local Offer
- 16-25 provision for some young adults
- Offer of Personal Budgets
- SEN duties apply to all Free Schools and Academies

# Our approach to preparation:

- Using Project Management to co-ordinate planning & implementation
- 3 core work-streams
  - -Local Offer
  - -Education, Health and Care Plan and integrated assessment process
  - -Personal Budgets

• Working with parents, schools, settings and across services to develop

### THE LOCAL OFFER

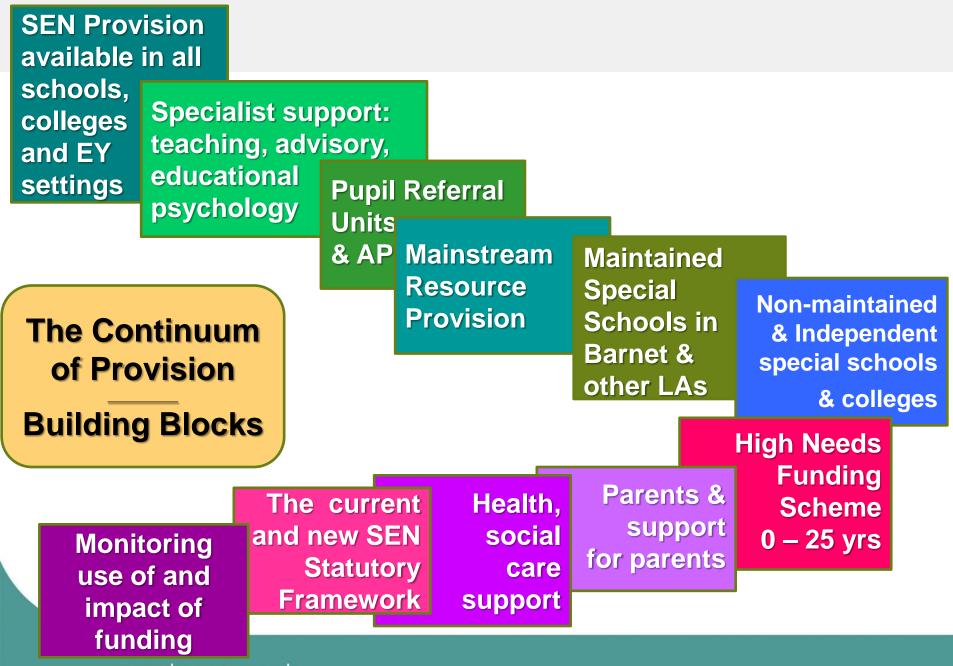
- The purpose to enable parents and young people to see more clearly what services are available in their area and how to access them.
- It will include provision from birth to 25, across education, health and social care.
- It should be developed in conjunction with children and young people, parents and carers, and local services, including schools, colleges, health and social care agencies.

### • Will inform commissioning priorities

### The Local Offer – to include

- The provision schools and colleges will deliver from their delegated funding
- The provision Local Authorities will make available from centrally retained budgets
- Social care services including Short Breaks, and leisure activities for young people with LD
- information for parents of disabled children on childcare that is suitable for them
- information about parent partnership services and dispute resolution services

**Incorporating these services into a local offer starts to provide a substantial core. (CDC 2013)** 



### **The Local Offer – Schools & Academies**

- Schools, Academies and local authorities should agree the 'additional and different' arrangements that schools are expected to make for pupils with SEN.
- These could relate to all aspects of school life: in the classroom, during the school day and in activities beyond the school day.
- what parents and carers can expect schools to do.
- What is additional to or different from what you do for all pupils

### Example: Essex (Brian Lamb and Jean Gross)

#### Example 1: Autism

- Alternative ways of communicating
- Social skills training
- Circle of friends and other forms of peer support
- Social stories

#### **Example 2: Social, Emotional or Behavioural needs**

- Circle of Friends
- Nurture approaches
- Small group work managing anger, friendship skills
- Parent Groups
- Mentoring
- School based counselling

#### **Education, Health and Care Plans**

### Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (understanding of local needs)

### Joint commissioning of provision (LAs with CCGs and others)

### **Joint Planning**

#### (Deciding on outcomes and resource priorities)

### Joint Delivery (Delivering Support)

### **Integrated Assessment and EHC Plans**

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### **Education Health and Care Plans**

- Style and structure of the Plan agreed locally
- Constructed between professionals & with the child & family
- It will have key elements:
  - Views and aspirations of child / YP / Parents
  - The child's SENs
  - Outcomes short and longer term
  - SE provision
  - Related Health and social care provision
  - Name and type of School
  - Personal Budget Information, and related outcomes
  - List of advice and Information gathered in Assessment

### 2012 - "Parents will have a new right to buy in specialist special educational needs (SEN) and disabled care for children from 2014, the biggest change to SEN for 30 years." <u>www.gov.uk</u>

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# **Personal Budgets**

- Direct Payments to Parents for Part 3 provision, and/or transport
- An extension many LAs provide parents with a personal budget for respite care
- LA to set out the type of provision that can be purchased
- The Direct Payment Order is at
  <u>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/206/co</u>
  <u>ntents/made</u>
- LA retains duty to arrange Part 3 provision, and can claw back payments if mis-spent

### **Meeting Future Needs**

- Demographic pressures
- Changing profile of needs
- Changing demands for specialist provision
- Impact of RPA
- Impact of providing and securing education for some young adults until they are 25
- Inter-authority dependencies
- Independent Specialist sector
- Local Independent Schools
- Local Free School developments

### **Meeting Future Needs**

- Non-maintained and Independent special schools:
  - £6.5m (12/13)
  - £7.6m (13/14) est
- 11/12 16-25 LLDD £2m
- OOB BESD 11/12 £155k; 13/14 £509k
- OOB High Functioning ASD / BESD 12 /13 £400k, 13/14 est £766k
- Place Plus / Top Ups to avoid resource drift
- Number of specialist places manage the overall number – potential to erode schools budget
- Planning places & provision engaged with capital programmes



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