



IMMANUEL COLLEGE

Safeguarding Suite of Policies Immanuel Inclusion (SEND) Policy (DRAFT)

Purpose of this statement	To outline the SEND provision in line with the statutory guidance of the SEND Code of Practice
Dated	June 2020
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Contact	The Headteacher

The Christian ethos of Immanuel College

Immanuel means 'God with us'. At Immanuel we believe that we are 'All God's Children' and that as such, each student has a right to learn about God's world and how they fit into it. We believe that we should encourage and support all children to access this education, so they may become the people God created them to be.

At Immanuel:

- We encourage everyone – to think and talk about God
- We encourage everyone – to treat others with equal respect
- We encourage everyone – to fulfil their God-given potential
- We encourage everyone – to take seriously Christ's life-style and teaching
- We encourage everyone – to be open to God's spirit.

Immanuel College aims to ensure that all students, including those with special educational needs, are properly supported so that they can play a full and active role in school life, achieve their academic potential and make a successful transition into adulthood.

Aims of Policy

To outline College policy towards students who have Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND). We are "All God's Children" at Immanuel.

Students, including those who require special educational needs provision. We will make for these students, as we do for all students, a welcoming environment that results in them achieving their full potential.

This policy is written to show how we seek to enable our pupils with Special Educational Needs or Disabilities (SEND) to be as independent, confident and high achieving as they possibly can be while being supported in a caring environment of mutual respect.

This policy was created by the school's SENCO with the SEN Governor in liaison with the SLT and parents of pupils with SEND - co-producing the policy in the spirit of current reform.

Policy Statement

Immanuel aims to ensure all students secure outstanding progress and achieve their potential: personally, socially, emotionally and academically. Most students access and make progress within an inclusive curriculum without difficulty. The wide range of strategies and skills employed by the IMMANUEL COLLEGE Safeguarding Suite of Policies Immanuel Inclusion (SEND).

To outline SEND provision in line with the statutory guidance of the Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Code of Practice (DfE, 2015) with reference to the following guidance and documents:

- Equality Act 2010: advice for schools, DfE Feb 2013
- Children and Families Act, (2014)
- SEND Code of Practice 0-25 (2015)
- Schools SEN Information Report Regulations (2014)
- Statutory Guidance on “Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions” April 2014
- Safeguarding Policy
- Accessibility Plan

Our SEN Policy and SEND information report (available on the college website) both comply with The SEND Code of Practice 2015. This explains the duties of local authorities, health bodies, schools and colleges to provide for those with special educational needs under part 3 of the Children and Families Act 2014.

Policy Aims:

- To ensure that every student has equal access to participation in all aspects of academy life.
- The Children and Families Act 2014, states that a child has ‘special educational needs’ if she/he has ‘learning difficulties’ which call for ‘special educational provisions’ to be made for him/her.

Objectives of SEN Support

We enable all students to achieve potential through the following objectives:

1. To identify and provide for pupils who have Special Educational Needs and additional needs
2. To work within the guidance provide in the SEND Code of Practice, 2015
3. To operate a “*whole pupil, whole school*” approach to the management and provision of support for Special Educational Needs
4. To provide a Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator (SENCO) who will work with the SEN Inclusion Policy
5. To provide information, support and advice for all staff working with SEN students

Identification of SEND

Every school is required to identify and address the SEN of the students that they support.

Mainstream schools **must**:

- use their best endeavours to make sure that a child with SEN gets the support they need – this means doing everything they can to meet children and young people’s SEN
- ensure that children and young people with SEN engage in the activities of the school alongside students who do not have SEN
- designate a teacher to be responsible for co-ordinating SEN provision – the SEN co-ordinator, or SENCO
- liaise and work in partnership with parents when they are making special educational provision for a child.

The four main categories of SEN

The four main categories of SEN give an overview of the range of needs that are planned for in SEN provision. The purpose of identification is to work out what action the school needs to take, not to fit a pupil into a category. When identifying the needs of pupils the needs of the whole child are considered, not just the special educational needs of the child or young person.

It is recognised that for many children with SEN, no one category will adequately describe the difficulties which they may experience. In all cases the school will seek to identify the primary need which presents as a potential barrier to learning in school.

1. **Social and Communication:** Pupils with speech, language and communication needs (SLCN) have difficulty in communicating with others. Pupils with Autistic Spectrum Conditions (ASC) often have particular difficulties with social interaction.
2. **Cognition and Learning:** This includes Moderate Learning Difficulties and Severe Learning Difficulties. Specific Learning Difficulties are included in this category, including dyslexia, dyspraxia and dyscalculia.
3. **Social Emotional and Mental Health:** May include underlying mental health difficulties such as anxiety or depression, self-harming, substance misuse, eating disorders or physical symptoms that are medically unexplained. Other children and young people may have difficulties such as attention deficit disorder (ADD), attention deficit hyperactive disorder (ADHD) or attachment disorder. Disruptive behaviour alone does not necessarily indicate SEN.
4. **Sensory and/or physical needs:** Some children and young people require special educational provision because they have a disability which prevents or hinders them from making use of the educational facilities generally provided. These difficulties include vision impairment (VI), Hearing impairment (HI) or a multi-sensory impairment (MSI) and will require specialist support and/or equipment to access their learning.

Some children and young people with a physical disability (PD) require additional ongoing support and equipment to ensure access to similar opportunities available to their peers. (Please refer to our Accessibility Policy).

There are other needs, which are not SEN but which may impact on student progress and attainment. These include:

Disability (the Code of Practice outlines the “reasonable adjustment” duty for all settings and schools provided under current Disability Equality legislation – these alone do not constitute SEN).

- Attendance and Punctuality
- Health and Welfare
- EAL (English as an Additional Language.)
- Being in receipt of a Pupil Premium Grant
- Being a looked after child (LAC)
- Being a child of a serviceman/woman
- Being a Young Carer, either of siblings or parents

According to The Code of Practice 2015 (6.15), *“A pupil has SEN where their learning difficulty or disability calls for special educational provision, namely provision different from or additional to that normally available to pupils of the same age”*.

We assess each student’s current skills and levels of attainment on entry, building on information from previous settings and key stages where appropriate. At the same time, we consider evidence that a student may have a disability under the Equality Act 2010 and, if so, what reasonable adjustments may need to be made for them.

Class and subject teachers, supported by the Pastoral and Senior Leadership Team, make regular assessments of progress for all students. These seek to identify those making less than expected progress given their age and individual circumstances, 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
- Widens the attainment gap

It can include progress in areas other than attainment – for instance where a student needs to make additional progress with wider development or social needs in order to make a successful transition to adult life. The first response to such progress is ‘High Quality Teaching’ targeted at their areas of weakness.

Where progress continues to be less than expected the subject teacher, working with the SENCO, assesses whether the child has SEN. While informally gathering evidence (including the views of student and parents) the academy puts in place extra teaching or other rigorous interventions designed to secure better progress, where required. The student’s response to such support can help identify their particular needs.

The Academy recognises that slow progress and low attainment do not necessarily mean that a child has SEN and should not automatically lead to a pupil being recorded as having SEN. However, they may be an indicator of a range of learning difficulties or disabilities. In accordance with the Rose Review (2009), how a child responds to intervention can be an effective measure of any possible SEN, including establishing that there is not an SEN need.

“Equally, it should not be assumed that attainment in line with chronological age means that there is no learning difficulty or disability. Many learning difficulties and disabilities occur across the range of cognitive ability and left unaddressed may lead to frustration, which may manifest itself as disaffection, emotional or behavioural difficulties”. (**Code of Practice 2015 p.96**)

Identifying and assessing SEN for children or young people whose first language is not English requires particular care. Difficulties related solely to limitations in English as an additional language are not SEN.

The Graduated Approach

Immanuel College works within the guidance of the SEND Code of Practice (2015), that ‘All settings should adopt a graduated approach with four stages of action: assess, plan, do and review’. (5.38)

This is an evidence based approach to identifying and then supporting SEN within the classroom and also assessing whether additional support outside the classroom is needed to help a young person succeed. By adopting this four stage approach teachers are able to continually assess a student’s progress, areas of strength, and areas which need support, and implement this in to lesson planning. Depending on the level of need, a student can be supported at Wave 1, 2 or 3 of the Graduated Response.

Wave 1:

It is expected that the majority of SEN should be supported by teachers in the classroom through Quality First Teaching. Examples of this include:

- Differentiated work
- Assessment for Learning
- Multi-sensory teaching
- Additional time if required
- Alternatives to written recording and academic tutoring
- If a Learning Support Assistant is available in the lesson, the teacher is expected to direct the LSA to support students as they feel is necessary and appropriate.

If any teacher, having adopted the four stage approach in lessons, feels that a child is not responding to Quality First Teaching, there is a referral process which enables colleagues to refer to the SENCO.

Wave 2:

The SENCO can respond to a referral in several ways, depending on the needs of the child and the concerns raised by teachers:

In all cases:

- Parents will be consulted and informed that a referral has been made and ask to share their expertise and knowledge of their child. This also allows for the school to be made aware of any 'out-of-school' factors which may be having an impact on the child's well-being.
- A 'Round Robin' of all class teachers who work with that student will be carried out, to collect more information about lessons and progress.
- Once this information has been collated the SENCO may respond with some of the following interventions:

Further diagnostic assessment could be carried out to identify specific needs. This would allow for any specific intervention to be targeted to areas in which the student needs support.

Small group, or 1 to 1, interventions may be planned for a 12 week cycle. At the end of each cycle, the student's progress will be assessed again and a decision about whether to introduce a new intervention, continue the existing intervention, or ending the intervention, will be made in consultation with the student, parents and teachers. Specific interventions include:

- Key Worker Support
- Learning Mentor
- Small group Literacy intervention
- Social skills (Zones of Regulation)
- Speech and Language Therapy

It is expected that in most cases where a student takes part in an additional intervention they will be placed on the SEN Register. It may be decided, in consultation with the student, parents and teaching staff, that the child should be placed on the SEN Register. This allows for information about specific needs, differentiation and teaching strategies to be shared with teaching staff, so that they can be incorporated in to Quality First Teaching.

Where adjustments are being made which establish a students 'normal way of working' it may be considered appropriate to make reasonable adjustments in their exams. This can include, but is not limited to, extra time, the use of a word processor, or higher level support such as a reader or scribe.

All students on the SEN Register will receive a personalised differentiation approach and parents are asked to contribute to this. Teachers have access to the SEN register and are expected to be aware of the information within this when planning their lessons.

Wave 3

If a student continues to make less than expected progress, the SENCO, with the consent of parents, may choose to involve external agencies to further assess needs. Depending on the type of need, these agencies can include:

- Educational Psychology Service (EP)
- Speech and Language or Occupational Therapy
- Specialist Teachers from the High Incidents Team (0-25 inclusive education service)
- Other specific agencies if required

Any recommendations made by these services will be discussed with the student and parents, and a plan of how to implement them within the curriculum will be agreed.

It may also be decided that, in addition to specific small group or 1 to 1 interventions, a level of specific LSA support is necessary to remove barriers to learning in the classroom.

Students being supported by Wave 3 are always placed on the SEN Register. They will therefore receive a personalisation and differentiation plan which outlines needs and strategies in the classroom.

Some students are always identified on the SEN Register, such as those with an Education, Health and Care Plan.

Additionally, certain medical conditions or sensory needs (such as Hearing or Visual Impairments) will always be recorded on the SEN Register to ensure that teaching staff are aware of these needs and make reasonable adjustments within their teaching. Students with Education, Health and Care Plans, will have an Annual Review to review provision and plan for outcomes each year. Other students may also have an SEN Review, either annually or as a pre-cursor to making a request for statutory assessment, depending on the level of need and support which they are receiving.

Education Health Care Plans

If a student presents with a level of need which is beyond that which the school is able to provide without additional support, it may be considered whether a request for statutory assessment (EHC needs assessment) be made. If the school are going to make a request for an EHC needs assessment they will consult with the parents/carers first to seek their permission.

An EHC needs assessment request is sent to the local authority for consideration and The Local Authority will consider:

- Whether the child or young person **has or may have** special educational needs (SEN); and
- Whether they **may** need special educational provision to be made through an EHC Plan.

If it is decided that a statutory assessment is necessary, then a process which involves the student, parents, and all agencies is carried out to gather information about the child's needs and abilities. Once this information is collated by the local authority they will consider

whether to issue an Education Health and Care Plan (Section 36(8) of the Children and Families Act, 2014).

An Education Health Care Plan (EHCP) will outline the needs of the individual, the intended short and long term outcomes, and the steps necessary to ensure a successful transition to adulthood. An EHCP can be continued until the age of 25 as long as it is enabling access to necessary education.

The EHCP will identify a named school for the student and provide any additional information with regards to transport and/or medical need. Parents have the right to make their own school preference known as part of the process.

The EHCP must be reviewed annually and also at the point of transition between schools. Any agencies working with the young person will be required to attend the annual reviews.

Further details concerning how to apply for an assessment can be found through SENDIAS (SEND information, Advice and Support). This organisation offers free, impartial information and advice on matters relating to special educational needs and disability:

Telephone: 01274 513300

Website: <https://b.barnardos.org.uk/bradford-sendiass/contact-us-bradford.htm>

If The Local Authority decline and EHC needs assessment, parents have the right to appeal and SENDIAS can also provide support with this.

Parents, or a young person above the age of 16, are also allowed to make a request for statutory assessment themselves. SENDIAS are able to provide guidance and support in how to carry out this process.

Provision

Most support for SEN pupils is classroom based and dependent on 'Quality First Teaching'. Teachers are responsible for identifying whether students may have an educational need and will intervene through their teaching practice. Teachers are expected to differentiate within the classroom through personalisation and differentiated tasks.

There is also an additional established learning environment for students with special educational needs and other students who may benefit from an additional supported environment. These consist of the Learning Oasis which is a focused literacy intervention environment, AXIS and the LDC which both provide intervention which take place outside of lessons which aim to accelerate the progress of students through small group or individual specialised teaching. The AXIS and the LDC both provide behaviour intervention to support students who have social, emotional or mental health difficulties. The aim of these interventions is to provide support in removing the barriers that prevent these students from attending lessons or accessing the curriculum appropriately alongside their peers.

Quality of Provision

The SENCO, with support from the School Leadership Team (SLT), will observe lessons in school.

These observations will be used to evaluate the following:

- Use of differentiation to support specific pupils with SEN.
- Staff awareness of SEN and how it informs their teaching.
- Impact of LSAs in promoting learning and independence of pupils with SEN.
- Good practice which can be shared with other teachers.
- CPD and training needs for teaching staff.
- Consistency of approach to Inclusion across the whole school.

This SEN policy will be reviewed every year by the SENCO, SLT and Governing body.

Roles and Responsibilities

Provision for students with special educational needs is a matter for the college as a whole. The governing body, the head teacher, the SENCO and all other members of staff have important responsibilities. The SENCO is responsible for the day-to-day running of the college's SEN policy but all members of staff need to know about the requirements of the Code and have responsibility for its implementation at all stages. It is the duty of the governing body to appoint a named person (that person may be the headteacher) who is responsible for ensuring that the college's SEN policy is being implemented effectively.

The Governing Body

The Governing Body must:

- do their best to ensure the necessary provisions are made for any student who has special educational needs.
- ensure that, where the head teacher or the appropriate governor has been informed by the LEA that a student has special educational needs, these needs are made known to all who are likely to teach them.
- ensure that teachers in the College are made aware of the importance of identifying and providing for students who have SEN.
- ensure that the students with special needs engage in activities alongside children who do not have special educational needs, so far as reasonably practical and compatible with the efficient education of the students with whom they are educated, and with efficient use of resources.

The Headteacher

The Headteacher has responsibility to meet, through management, resources and programmes any special needs within the whole college organisation.

The Headteacher is responsible for:

- ensuring that there is appropriate day to day management of provision for children with special educational needs.
- keeping the governing body fully informed.
- working closely with the college's SEN co-ordinator.
- attending review meetings as appropriate.

Views of parents/carers, students and other stakeholders

Parental Involvement

Immanuel College aims to work in partnership with parents of students with SEND. If there is requirement for special educational needs provision to be made for a child the school will discuss with parents and all parties in a co-productive environment what special education provision is required. Parents also have the opportunity to raise concerns and have meet with the SENCO through parents' evenings, meeting requests. Those parents with children on the SEN register have the opportunity to meet with the SENCO every term at any year group parents evening. The aim is to ensure that parents can request for comments or adjustments and to ensure that parents are consulted, involved and contributing to the support being offered to the student.

Annual reviews are held for all students who have an Educational Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and parents/carers will be invited to attend these.

Immanuel College encourages regular contact with parents or carers, the level of this contact may vary according to the individual needs of learners and their parents or carers. This contact may include use of the home/school planner, data reports, face to face, email or phone contact.

Student Involvement

Immanuel College adopts a person centred planning approach (PCP) and student voice is a key element of the SEND provision within the school. All students are invited to attend annual reviews, parents' evenings and additional review meetings to discuss their progress and provision with key members of staff and their parents or carers.

Students are an active participant in reviewing their SEN personalisation and differentiation requirements. Students are encouraged to provide their own description of their strengths and things they find difficult, and also to agree with staff what targets they should work towards.

Governors

A member of the Governing body is named as a link to SEND. This Governor meets with the SENCO at least every term to review provision and progress through the SEN action plan. The named Governor is involved in writing the SEN policy and agreeing job descriptions.

External agencies

The local authority team including an SEN Officer, educational psychologist and specialist services for children with physical, SEMH, medical and/or sensory needs all liaise regularly with the school through the SENCO.

The school accesses services for child health care. This team also provides the services of a school nurse and parents can make an appointment with the school nurse by requesting the number via the schools main reception.

There is a youth worker, school counsellor and a mental health champion on site and a referral system in place for their involvement with a student. In addition to this the safe schools officer attend the school on a weekly basis.

External agencies who are relevant and able to provide support, advice or guidance to students are invited to annual reviews and review meetings.

Transition

Where possible additional arrangements are made for all students admitted to Immanuel College with Special Educational Needs to ensure their transition is successful. The school establishes transition plans and works closely with the primary school SENCOs, feeder schools, colleges and parents. Information about students' needs is shared with all staff prior to entry, where possible, and updated every year and as often as necessary through the year in order to keep all staff as up to date as possible.

Transition from Primary to Secondary is supported by meetings between the SENCO and Primary Schools to identify vulnerable pupils and share support strategies. Additional transition visits are also arranged by the primary school for vulnerable pupils in Year 6 to visit the school during the summer term, which includes opportunities to meet key members of support and pastoral staff.

Parents and Carers of students with SEND are welcome to arrange an appointment with the SENCO on the transition evenings during the summer term through contacting Christine Tran (SEN Administrator) on the main school number. The dates of the transition evenings are available on the college website and by contacting the school office.

Mid-Year Admissions

If a pupil joins the school either part-way through a year or after Year 7, any SEN and/or Medical information will be requested from their prior educational provision. Parents/carers are encouraged to request a meeting ahead of application to discuss possible support needs. Meetings with SENCO and heads of house can be arranged by contacting the school office to ensure key information is shared with relevant staff.

Post 16 Transition

If a student is transitioning into Immanuel's Post 16 the SENCO will meet with the head of post 16 to share relevant information. The post 16 pastoral team will also arrange a 1:1 meeting with each student and parents/carers are welcome to attend.

If a student with an EHCP has an Annual Review during Year 11 then their preferred college will be invited to attend the annual review. The SENCO will contact schools colleges regarding pupils with SEN and transfer all SEN files to their new school or college.

Complaints

Initially any concerns about the provision of SEN should be discussed with the class teacher and if necessary with the SENCO to further resolve any issues or worries about your child's progress.

For more formal complaints the procedures of the academy's Complaint Policy should be followed. This is found on the Academy website and through contacting the Head Teachers PA.

Further information

SENCO: Mrs Andrea Whittle

Telephone: 01274 425900

Email: office@immanuelcollege.net

To make an appointment with the SENCO please contact Christine Tran (SEN Administrative Assistant). Please note that you will need to give at least working days' notice for a meeting request.

Please also allow at least 3 working days for a response to telephone calls, emails or other correspondence.

Bradford's Local Offer can be found on <https://localoffer.bradford.gov.uk/> and this provides information about additional services and support through the local authority which may be appropriate.

Named Governor:	John Watts
Monitoring of the Policy:	The Headteacher
Next Review Date:	June 2021