

BELLAGHY PRIMARY SCHOOL



**SPECIAL
EDUCATIONAL
NEEDS
POLICY**

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SCHOOL ETHOS AND MISSION STATEMENT

Bellaghy Primary School strives to provide, in partnership with parents, a broad quality education so that all the pupils can reach their full potential within a caring, secure environment promoting self-discipline, motivation and individuality.

RATIONALE

Bellaghy Primary School staff are committed to providing equal access for all our pupils to the Northern Ireland Curriculum. We recognise that some pupils during their school career may have special educational needs and/or a disability. In the interests of these children, we will endeavour to make every reasonable arrangement to provide for their individual needs.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

For the purposes of this document, the term SEN refers to those pupils in our school who have Special Educational Needs and/or a disability which affects their learning. This policy has been developed as the result of a consultation process between all stakeholders, including governors, parents, staff and children.

The SEN Co-ordinator is referred to as the SENCo.

The policy takes account of the following documentation:

Code of Practice 1998 (DENI)

http://www.deni.gov.uk/the_code_of_practice.pdf

Supplement to the Code of Practice 2005 (DENI)

<http://www.deni.gov.uk/supplement.pdf>

Disability Discrimination Code of Practice (2005)

http://www.deni.gov.uk/disability_discrimination.pdf

Every School A Good School 2009 (DENI)

http://www.deni.gov.uk/index/85-schools/03-schools_imprt_prog_pg/03-every-school-a-good-school-a-policy-for-school-improvement.htm

Good Practice Guidelines 2009 (Inter-Board)

<http://www.neelb.org.uk/parents/special-education/publications/>

Special Educational needs and Disability Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 (SEND Act)

In light of the Freedom of Information Act, copies of our school's policy are available to all relevant stakeholders.

Definitions

Learning Difficulty

"Learning difficulty" means that the child has significantly greater difficulty in learning than the majority of children his or her age, and/or has a disability which hinders his or her use of educational facilities. 'Special education provision' means educational provision which is different from, or additional to, the provision made generally for children of comparable age." Code of Practice 1998 (paragraph:1.4)

Disability

"Someone who has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long term effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day to day activities."

Disability Discrimination Act (1995)

SEN Provisions of SENDO

'The new law will strengthen the right to an ordinary school place for children with a Statement, unless it is against the wishes of parents or it is incompatible with the efficient education of others.' 'Children who have Special Educational needs but do not have a statement, must, except in specific circumstances, be educated in an ordinary school.' Article 3(1) SENDO 2005

Key Principles of Inclusion

'Inclusion is about the quality of children's experience; how they are helped to learn, achieve and participate fully in the life of the school'.
Removing Barriers to Achievement
(2004)

In order to make sure that we meet our pupils' needs and include them in all aspects of school life, this SEN policy links closely with all our other policies in supporting pupils; Positive Behaviour, Child Protection, Health and Safety and Administering Medicine.

It also links with our policies for pupils with Additional Needs such as Gifted and Talented or English as a Second Language.

- A pupil may be Gifted or Talented in one area yet have communication difficulties/ASD
- A pupil may have English as an Additional Language but also have a Specific Literacy Difficulty.
- A pupil may have a medical need which has an impact on their learning.

The following areas encompass all aspects of SEN/Disability:

1. Cognitive and Learning

- Dyslexia/Specific Learning Difficulty (DYL)
- Dyscalculia (DYC)
- Dyspraxia/Developmental Coordination Difficulties (DCD)
- Mild Learning Difficulties (MILD)
- Moderate Learning Difficulties (MLD)
- Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD)
- Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD)
- Unspecified learning difficulties (U)

2. Social, Emotional and Behavioural

- Social, Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties (SEBD)
- Attention Deficit Disorder / Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADD)

3. Communication and Interaction

- Speech and Language Difficulties (SL)
- Autism (AUT)
- Asperger's Syndrome (ASP)

4. Sensory Difficulties

- Severe/profound hearing loss (SPHL)
- Mild/moderate hearing loss (MMHL)
- Blind (BL)
- Partially sighted (PS)
- Multi-sensory impairment (MSI)

5. Physical

- Cerebral Palsy (CP)
- Spina Bifida and/or Hydrocephalus (SBH)
- Muscular Dystrophy (MD)
- Significant Accidental Injury (SAI)
- Other (OPN)

6. Medical Conditions/Syndromes

- a) Epilepsy (EPIL)
- b) Asthma (ASTH)
- c) Diabetes (DIAB)
- d) Anaphylaxis (ANXS)
- e) Down's Syndrome (DOWN)
- f) Other medical conditions/syndromes (OMCS)
- g) Interaction of Complex Medical Needs (ICMN)
- h) Mental Health Issues (MHI)

7. Other

- a) Other (OTH)

Guidance for Schools: Recording Children with Special Educational Needs – SEN Categories (Department of Education)

Policy Aims

1. To identify pupils with SEN/Disability as early and thoroughly as possible using a variety of means and in consultation with appropriate personnel.
2. To ensure full entitlement and access for pupils with SEN/Disability to high quality education within a broad, balanced, relevant and differentiated curriculum.
3. To ensure that all pupils with SEN/Disability feel valued. To offer curricular, pastoral and extra-curricular opportunities that allow pupils to develop their knowledge, understanding and skills so ensuring progress, promoting success and self-confidence.
4. To offer a broad curriculum which will promote intellectual, emotional, social and physical progress in order that pupils can develop as valuable members of society both now and in the future.
5. The support of parents and pupils is crucial if an Individual Education Plan (IEP) is to be effectively implemented.
6. To encourage parental involvement in all aspects of SEN provision.
7. To consider the wishes of the child when planning and implementing SEN provision. When considering the wishes of the child, his/her age and powers of understanding must be taken into account.
8. To strive for close co-operation between all services and agencies concerned in order to achieve an effective multi-disciplinary approach to meeting SENs.
9. To educate pupils with SEN/Disability, wherever possible, alongside their peers.

10. To develop a recording system so that each pupil's performance can be monitored and reviewed appropriately.
11. To encourage a range of teaching strategies that accommodate different learning styles and promote effective learning.
12. To create a caring and supportive environment in which pupils can contribute to the planned provision in relation to their individual learning needs.
13. To meet the needs of all pupils who have SEN/Disability by offering appropriate forms of educational provision and the most efficient use of available resources.
14. To promote collaboration amongst teachers in the implementation of the SEN policy.
15. To work closely with the local Education Authority and other outside agencies in order to improve the quality of support available for each pupil with SEN.

Arrangements for Co-ordinating SEN Provision

Roles and Responsibilities

SEN provision will be the overall responsibility of the Board of Governors and Principal of the school. However in order to facilitate the day-to-day running of the provision the Board of Governors has delegated responsibility for pupils with special educational needs to Mrs Richmond. (SENCo)

Board of Governors

In 'Every School a Good School' (DE) – The Governor Role (2010) Chapter 12 of the document relates specifically to the Governor role for pupils with special educational needs.

The role of the Board of Governors of a mainstream school is to exercise its functions in relation to the school with a view to ensuring that provision is made for registered pupils with special educational needs.

The Board of Governors has a statutory duty to:

- Take account of the provisions in the DE Code of Practice on identifying and assessing special educational needs;
- Use their best endeavours to provide for pupils identified with SEN and that parents are notified of their child's special needs;
- Maintain and operate a policy on SEN;
- Ensure that where a registered pupil has special educational needs, those needs are made known to all who are likely to teach them;

- Ensure that the teachers in the school know the importance of identifying those registered pupils with SEN and of providing appropriate teaching;
- Allocate funding for special educational needs and disability; and prepare and take forward a written accessibility plan.

Principal (Code of Practice 1998)

The Principal should:

- Keep the Board of Governors informed about SEN issues
- Work in close partnership with the SENCo (in our case Principal is SENCO)
- Liaise with parents and external agencies as required
- Delegate and monitor the SEN budget
- Provide a secure facility for the storage of records relating to Special Educational Needs

SENCo

In all mainstream schools, a designated teacher should be responsible for:

- The day to day operation of the school's special educational needs policy
- Responding to requests for advice from other teachers
- Co-ordinating provision for pupils with Special Educational Needs
- Maintaining the school's SEN register and oversee all the records on pupils with SEN
- Liaison with parents of children with special educational needs
- Establishing the SEN in-service training requirements of the staff, and contribute to their training
- Liaison with external agencies
- Action Planning within the School Development Plan
- Meeting with designated Governor

Class Teacher

The class teacher should

- Be aware of current legislation
- Keep up to date with information on the SEN Register
- Gather information through observation and assessment
- Develop an inclusive classroom
- Work closely with other staff to plan for learning and teaching
- Contribute to, manage and review IEPs in consultation with the SENCo
- Involve support staff as part of the learning team

SEN Support Staff

Support Staff should

- Work under the direction of the class teacher
- Be involved in planning
- Look for positives by talking to the child about his/her strengths
- Provide practical support

- Listen to the child/speak to staff on the child's behalf
- Explain boundaries and operate these consistently and fairly
- Keep records and attend meetings
- Share good practice

Refer to document 'Guidance on the Management, Deployment and Development of Assistants in School' (DE)

Pupil

'The child should, where possible, according to age maturity and capability, participate in all the decision making processes which occur in education.'

(Supplement to the Code of Practice – para 1.19)

Key decisions for a particular pupil might include:

- Contributing to the assessment
- Contributing to IEP through setting targets
- Working towards achieving agreed targets and
- Contributing to the writing of and review of IEPs, Annual Reviews and the Transition process in P7.

Parent/Carer

'The relationship between the parents of a child with SEN and their child's school has a crucial bearing on the child's educational progress and effectiveness of any school based action..... Professional help can seldom be wholly effective unless it builds upon parental involvement and provides reassurance that account is taken of what parents say and that their views and anxieties are treated as intrinsically important.'(Code of Practice 2.21)

It is essential that parents inform the relevant school staff of any significant needs their child may possess. They should do this as early as possible. For example, important information may need to be made available by a parent upon a child's entry to the school. To this end when parents receive their offer of a place to Bellaghy Primary School, they are invited to complete a questionnaire requesting information on what agencies have already been involved with their child eg Speech and Language Therapy. This questionnaire is returned to school before Intake day in June.

It is the school's responsibility to inform parents when staff are considering placing the pupil's name on the SEN register or moving the child to a higher or lesser stage of need. Parents should be invited as necessary to:

- Meet with staff to discuss their child's needs
- Attend review meetings
- Inform staff of changes in circumstances
- Support targets on IEPs

In Bellaghy Primary School parents of SEN children meet with parents in September, January, April and June. In addition they also meet at regular Parent Interviews in October and March.

Admissions

The admission arrangements with respect to the majority of pupils with SEN is consistent with the school's general arrangements for all other pupils.

Children with Statements of SEN are placed in schools at the request of the local Education Authority.

When seeking to place a pupil with a Statement, EA will take into account the wishes of the child's parents and the provision of efficient education for other children in the class or school and the efficient use of resources to determine the suitability of the placement.

This arrangement is in line with SENDO legislation.

Accessibility

- Access to a broad and balanced curriculum can be facilitated appropriate to age, ability, aptitude and attainments.
- Presently, the school is not equipped to suit a child in a wheel chair or a child who has intimate care needs.

Annual Report

The BOG reports each year on SEN provision in school.

Identification and Assessment of Special Educational Needs

'It is vitally important that children with SEN are identified as early as possible and that an awareness of their possible difficulties is clearly communicated between all the professionals involved with their development.' *(Code of Practice 1998 paragraph 2.14)*

'Children with SEN should be identified as early as possible and assessed as quickly as is consistent with thoroughness'

(Supplementary Guide of the Code of Practice paragraph 5.12 - page 44)

In Bellaghy Primary School, the following may be used to identify a pupil's needs:

- Parental information
- Information from Nursery School, pre school setting or other transferring school
- Information from parents on entering P1
- Cognitive ability tests
- Attainment tests
- Summative and formative assessment
- Key Stage Assessments

- Teacher observation
- Professional Reports
- Statements of Special Educational Need
- Care Plans
- Personal Education Plans for looked after children and
- IEP Reviews
- Annual Reviews etc

The Management of SENs

In Bellaghy Primary School, when a child is identified as having a SEN, the SENCo completes a Registration Form. This is frequently updated by the SENCo or class teacher. A profile of the SEN child is also drawn up in consultation with the SENCo and class teacher.

We then follow the five stage approach as set out in The Code of Practice (1998).

This approach recognises that there is a continuum of SEN and that the requirements of the majority of pupils with SEN lie at Stages 1, 2 or 3. This means that their needs are met by the school with the help of outside agencies and/or specialists as required.

Stage 1

Stage 1 begins with a concern that a child may have special educational needs. Normally such a view is expressed either to or by the class teacher. The class teacher maintains day-to-day responsibility for meeting the pupil's SEN and should inform the SENCo and consult with the child's parents. In addition, the class teacher should:

- Collect and record information about the child and make an initial assessment of SEN
- Provide or arrange special help within the normal curriculum framework, such as - increased differentiation of class work, alternative teaching and learning strategies to help meet the child's needs. The nature and aims of such provision should be recorded, together with the targets on an IEP.
- Monitor and review progress and report back to SENCo.

The SENCo should:

- Ensure that parents are consulted and together agree that the child's name is included in the school's SEN register.
- Help the class teacher gather information and assess the child's needs.

- Advise and support the class teacher.

Stage 1 Review

Parents should always be informed of proposed action and any review date. Having considered review outcomes the SENCo will decide whether to remove pupil's name from the register, keep the pupil at Stage 1 or move the child to Stage 2.

Stage 2

Stage 2 begins with a decision either at the Stage 1 Review, or following discussions between teachers and parents, to proceed with early and more intensive action.

The SENCo:

- Takes the lead in assessing and identifying the child's learning difficulty. This includes planning, monitoring and reviewing the special educational provision working with the child's teacher. The class teacher remains responsible for working with the child in the classroom.
- Again, working with the class teacher, the SENCo should ensure that an IEP is drawn up for the pupil.
- All these operations should take into account, as far as possible, the child's own views and the parents' views.

Stage 2 Review

Normally the Stage 2 review should be conducted by the SENCo, in consultation with the class teacher and, where possible, child and parents. It should focus on the child's progress.

- If progress has been satisfactory the SENCo may decide that the child should continue at Stage 2 in order to consolidate gains. If the progress continues to be satisfactory, the SENCo may decide that the child no longer needs special educational provision at Stage 2 and may decide to move the child to Stage 1.
- The child's name should be kept on the SEN register until there is no longer any significant concern about progress.
- If the relevant and purposeful measures at Stages 1 and 2 do not result in adequate progress, the SENCo should move the child forward to Stage 3 and referral may be made to specialist support services/agencies outside the school.

Stage 3

Stage 3 begins with a decision either at Stage 2 review or following discussions between the SENCo, Principal, teachers and parents, that early intervention with external support is necessary.

At this Stage the SENCo takes a lead role, working closely with the child's teacher and drawing on the expertise of relevant external support services.

The SENCo, working with the class teacher, and with the help of the external support services, should ensure that a Stage 3 IEP is drawn up. Together they should consider a range of teaching approaches and appropriate support materials, including the use of ICT. The IEP should set out revised strategies for supporting the child's progress and arrangements for monitoring and review. It should be implemented, as far as possible, within the everyday classroom setting. The SENCo should ensure close liaison with the child's teacher. Parents should always be kept informed and the child should be involved as far as possible.

At Stages 2 and 3 of the Code of Practice the SENCo and class teacher should consider potential benefits of:

- The Good Practice Guidelines.
- SEN Resource File
- Encouraging inclusive activities to ensure integration of the pupil.
- Differentiated teaching.
- Withdrawal for more intensive support.
- SEN resources available within school; support programmes, ICT, etc.
- Available staff skills which support pupils with SEN.
- Implementation of any provision/strategies as a result of external advice, support and training provided by Education Authority (EA)/other services.

Review of the Stage 3 Individual Education Plan

The review of the Stage 3 IEP should normally be conducted by the SENCo, in consultation with the class teacher and where possible, parents and child. Relevant external support services may also be present, particularly if the child's progress has not been satisfactory. The review should focus on the child's progress and whether this has been adequate.

- If intervention remains appropriate the child will remain at Stage 3 for a further period of time.
- If the progress has been satisfactory and intervention is no longer required, the SENCo, following consultation, may agree that the child no longer needs external support at Stage 3 and may decide to move the child back to Stage 2 and action appropriate to that stage will be taken.
- If the relevant and purposeful measures at Stage 3 have not resulted in adequate progress, following consultation with the SENCo, teacher, external support services and parents, the Principal may request a Statutory Assessment.

Stage 4

'In some cases schools will conclude that the pupil's needs remain so substantial that they cannot be effectively met within the resources normally available to the school.' (Supplement to the Code of Practice – 4.64)

Following an application to the EA from the principal or the parent, the Board will consider the need for transition to Stage 4. It should be noted that a request of this kind will not always result in Statutory Assessment nor will Statutory Assessment always lead to a Statement of SEN.

In reaching a suitable decision, the EA will consider:

- The degree of the child's difficulty
- The nature of the provision required
- Whether the child's needs can reasonably be met by the resources normally available to the school
- Use the 5 Board Provisional Criteria for Statutory Assessment.

Following Statutory Assessment

The EA will either:

Make and maintain a Statement of Special Educational Needs and arrange, monitor and review provision.

or

Provide a Note in Lieu of a Statement.

A Statement of Special Educational Needs sets out the child's educational and non-educational needs, the objectives to be secured, the provision to be made and the arrangements for monitoring and review.

A Note in Lieu of a Statement sets out the reasons for the Board's decision not to make a Statement of Special Educational Needs and includes supporting evidence from the Statutory Assessment.

Stage 5

Once the statement has been made final:

- Provision and /or support will be arranged to meet the child's needs.
- The SENCo ensures that a Stage 5 IEP is drawn up, implemented, monitored and reviewed
- The Annual Review and Transition processes will take place.

The Annual Review

Article 19 of the Education (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 requires that any child or young person who is the subject of a Statement of Special Educational Needs, whether attending a special or mainstream school, must be reviewed annually, to make sure that the needs of the child or young person are still being

met and to consider the appropriateness of the placement. Annual Reviews should be seen as part of the process of continuous monitoring of the child's progress.

The Annual Review will

- Gauge the child's progress towards meeting the objectives specified in the statement.
 - Review the special provision made for the child, including placement.
 - Consider the appropriateness of maintaining the Statement of SENs.
- Relevant school staff will undertake the Review on behalf of the EA.
- The Review will take place in school, chaired by the Principal (or other person as delegated).
- Relevant forms and EA guidance for this process are available from Special Education

Exceptional Cases

In most cases transition through the five staged assessment process occurs in sequence. However, in exceptional circumstances, pupils may demonstrate such significant or unforeseen difficulties that with multi-professional and parental agreement a move to a higher stage of need is necessary immediately.

Record Keeping

The following are the records that the SENCo keeps:

- SEN Register
- Records of Concern
- Individual Education Plans/Reviews
- Statements/Annual Reviews
- Assessment results/data
- Individual Pupil Files
- Record of liaison/meetings with EA/Health Services
- Minutes of meetings with parents
- Staff Support, Advice and Training Records

Monitoring the Progress of Pupils with SENs

It is the responsibility of the SENCo to ensure that the progress of pupils on the SEN register is monitored.

- IEPs monitored for quality, progression and appropriateness through meeting with teachers on a regular basis.
- Evidence that the pupil is making progress.
- Quality reviews of IEPs and other relevant and purposeful measures that focus on educational outcomes to inform future planning and inform movement either up or down through the Code of Practice Stages.

Professional Development

The Principal oversees the professional development of all staff.

The SENCo keeps a record of all training relating to SEN.

All staff keep up-to-date with developments in the whole area of SEN in order to provide effectively for pupils.

Any staff attending INSET disseminates the training with colleagues.

Intervention Programmes

In Bellaghy Primary School, we offer the following Intervention programmes for children with an SEN or children who are under achieving within a particular area:

- Reading Partnership P3 / P4 children – delivered by trained support staff
- Individual Phonics Support using ‘Sounds Write’ Programme – delivered by support staff
- Individual Numeracy support (very specific eg number recognition) – delivered by support staff
- Small group Numeracy support (very specific eg Place Value)– delivered by Numeracy Co-Ordinator (when resources allow)

Gifted and Talented Children

We recognise that occasionally we have pupils at our school who have a gift or talent within a particular area. In most cases, and in consultation with parents, these children are placed on the SEN register at Stage 1 and an IEP is written. A child demonstrating an exceptional ability in eg Literacy and Numeracy will receive a differentiated curriculum to meet their needs and in some cases, the child may receive part of their learning within another year group. This process will be kept in constant review as with any other child on SEN Register.

Newcomer Children / Children with English as an additional language

Children who enrol at Bellaghy Primary School and do not speak English as a first language may be placed on the SEN Register at Stage 1 with an IEP written to meet their language needs. This process will be completed in consultation with parents. An interpreter may be required depending on the parents' use of English. This process will be kept in constant review as we recognise that young children can pick up a new language very quickly and the need to remain on the SEN Register may not be required.

Partnerships

At Bellaghy Primary School we can initiate partnerships with any of the following:

- EA Support Services
- Audiology
- Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)
- Behaviour Support
- Language & Communication
- Specific Literacy Difficulties (SPLD)
- Visual Impairment
- Interdisciplinary Services - eg: Multi Agency Support Teams for Schools (MASTS)

Other Support Services

- Child & Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS)
- Child Development Clinic (CDC)
- Barnardos
- Counselling Services

Complaints

All complaints regarding SENs in our school will be dealt with in line with school's existing complaints procedures.

SEN Advice and Information Service

The EA has set up an SEN Advice and Information Service to provide support in relation to children with Special Educational Needs.

Details of this service can be found on EA website.

Dispute Avoidance and Resolution Service (DARS)

DARS was established in September 2005 as part of the implementation of the Special Needs and Disability Order (SEND). It aims to provide an independent, confidential forum to resolve or reduce the areas of disagreement between parents and schools/Boards of Governors or EA for pupils who are on the Code of Practice, in relation to special educational provision. Where interested parties have made an attempt to resolve a disagreement and this has been unsuccessful, a referral may be made to DARS.

Members of the DARS team will facilitate the possible resolution of disagreements (in a separate venue from home or school) but do not have the authority to resolve a dispute. DARS is separate and independent from Special Education Section.

Involvement with DARS will not affect the right of appeal to the Special Educational Needs and Disability Tribunal (SENDIST). Parents/Guardians may contact this service directly.

Special Educational Needs and Disability Tribunal (SENDIST)

Where agreement cannot be reached between a parent and the EA with regard to a child's special educational needs, legislation gives the right of appeal to the Special Educational Needs and Disability Tribunal (SENDIST). This body considers parents' appeals against decisions of EA and also deals with claims of disability discrimination in schools.

Special Educational Needs and Disability Act (NI) 2016 (SEND Act)

The SEND Act is the first building block in the new SEN framework. NB Draft SEN Regulations are currently going through the NI Assembly Affirmation Resolution Process. DE is planning to have all aspects of the new framework in place to allow full implementation during the 2018-19 academic year.

This Act places new duties on the EA, Boards of Governors and health and social services authorities and provides new rights for parents and children over compulsory school age.

The Board of Governors will be required to ensure a Learning Support Co-Ordinator is appointed to co-ordinate provision for children with SEN. The school will be required to complete and review a personal learning plan for each pupil with SEN and ensure that this plan is transferred when a child moves from one grant aided school to another. The Act also provides for increased co-operation between the EA and health and social services authorities to provide services identified to be of benefit in addressing a child's SEN. The new SEN Code of Practice will be key in providing clear guidance to schools, the EA and others in the identification and assessment of children who have, or may have SEN. The CoP will support them in ensuring the right SEN provision is given to help each child fulfil their potential. SEN capacity building training will be provided to learning support co-ordinators, principals, teachers, other school staff and governors.

Monitoring and Evaluating the Policy

This policy will be reviewed regularly and in light of changes in legislation or practice, following consultation with all staff members, parents and external agencies. The SENCo will monitor the policy and it will be presented to the Board of Governors annually.

Policy reviewed - March 18 (MLR)