

SEND ACRONYMS

AA	Access Arrangements
ADD	Attention Deficit Disorder
ADHD	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
APDR	Assess, Plan, Do, Review
AR	Annual Review
ASD	Autistic Spectrum Disorder
ATT	Access Through Technology
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service
CI	Communication and Interaction
CL	Cognition and Learning
COMPASS	Creating Opportunities to Maximise Personal and Social Skills
CoP	Code of Practice
CPD	Continued Professional Development
DLA	Disability Living Allowance
ECCH	East Coast Community Healthcare
EHCP	Education, Health and Care Plan
EP	Educational Psychologist
EPSS	Educational Psychology and Specialist Support
GDD	Global Developmental Delay
HCP	Health Care Plan
LA	Local Authority
LAC	Looked After Child
NHS	National Health Service
NQT	Newly Qualified Teacher
OT	Occupational Therapy/Therapist
QFT	Quality First Teaching
SALT	Speech and Language Therapy/Therapist
SDQ	Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire
SEMH	Social, Emotional and Mental Health
SEN	Special Educational Needs
SEND	Special Educational Needs and Disabilities
SENDCo	Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Coordinator
SENDIASS	Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Information and Advice Support Service
SET	Sapientia Education Trust
SIR	SEN Information Report
SLCN	Speech, Language and Communication Needs
SLST	Specialist Learning Support Teacher
S/P	Sensory and/or Physical
SRB	Specialist Resource Base
SSP	SEND Support Plan
TA	Teaching Assistant
VA	Vulnerability Analysis
VSSS	Virtual School for Sensory Support

Please let us know of any other SEND acronyms you come across and we will add them to our list!



Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)



How will I know if my child has SEND?

Your child's class teacher or the SENDCo will talk to you if they have concerns about your child and you will be part of any discussions in identifying SEND. You will always be informed in writing when your child is placed on the School's SEND Support Register or removed from it.

What is SEND?

If a child has a SEND it means they have a learning difficulty or disability which calls for special educational provision to be made for them, above that normally available to pupils of the same age. See: www.gov.uk/government/publications/send-code-of-practice-0-to-25

What is the difference between SEN and SEND?

SEND encompasses special educational needs and disabilities. Children with SEN do not necessarily have a disability. Some disabled children do not have special educational needs, however there is a lot of overlap between the two groups.

Does having SEND mean that a child is low-ability?

Absolutely not!! Children have different strengths and areas of difficulty. SEND Support covers a broad range of needs and pupils of all attainment levels can be identified as having SEND.

Will a child always have SEND?

Not necessarily – hopefully with targeted support and the right intervention, children will learn to overcome their difficulties and barriers to learning can be removed. However, there are no 'quick fixes' and this may take several years. There are many great role models of highly successful adults who have SEND including: Greta Thunberg, Daniel Radcliffe, Bill Gates, Richard Branson, Jamie Oliver, Keira Knightley, Chris Packham, Michael Phelps, Steven Spielberg, Justin Timberlake and so on...

Are children with SEND taught out of class?

No - Children with SEND are taught in the classroom alongside their peers. The class teacher will use quality first teaching and differentiation to ensure that all children can access learning opportunities. Sometimes children will work away from the classroom, individually or as part of a small group, for short periods with an adult, to receive targeted intervention and support.

Does the school get extra funding for pupils with SEND? Does a school get more funding if they identify more pupils with SEND?

Schools are delegated some money to provide support for all children with SEND, this is called the SEN Notional budget. However, this is not calculated on the number of pupils with SEND. Schools can apply to the LA for top-up funding for specific pupils, to help meet the needs of those with a very high level of need or under exceptional circumstances, once the SEN Notional has been fully allocated. However, the amount of funding given is unlikely to cover the full cost of additional support and the school must always fund the first £6,000 per pupil. See: www.norfolk.gov.uk/children-and-families/send-local-offer/education-and-training-0-25/schools/sen-funding-for-schools/

Am I entitled to funding if my child has SEND?

You may be entitled to claim Disability Living Allowance (DLA) if your child is disabled and eligible. See www.gov.uk/disability-living-allowance-children for more information. If your child has an EHCP you may be able to apply for a Personal Budget to request use of existing resources differently but it should be noted that there is no additional funding for this and it would impact on any support that was currently being provided. See: www.norfolk.gov.uk/children-and-families/send-local-offer/support-for-learning/education-health-and-care-ehc-plans/ehc-needs-assessment-and-plans/personal-budgets

Can a school refuse a child with SEND?

As a general rule, no. School admissions are covered by the Equality Act. Going through the normal admissions system, a school cannot refuse to take a child because they have a disability or SEN, if they would otherwise have qualified for a place under the general admission criteria. However, it would always be useful to talk to a school about how they feel they can / cannot meet a child's SEND before making your decisions about the best school for them. With more complex SEND, the school may also need time to prepare reasonable adjustments such as training for staff and purchasing specialist equipment.

What is an SRB?

A SRB is a Specialist Resource Base, usually attached to a school, offering long-term (ASD and Deaf bases) and short-term (C&L, SEMH and SLCN) specialist school placements and outreach support. See: www.norfolk.gov.uk/children-and-families/send-local-offer/education-and-training-0-25/schools/specialist-education/specialist-resource-bases-srbs

Does my child need an EHCP?

An EHCP is only necessary for children with very complex SEND, who have not made progress despite a high level of SEND Support and may need to consider more specialist school placement / provision in the long-term. The Local Authority will carry out a EHC needs assessment to identify the provision needed across education, health and social care. See www.norfolk.gov.uk/children-and-families/send-local-offer/support-for-learning/education-health-and-care-ehc-plans/ehc-needs-assessment-and-plans/ehc-needs-assessment-requests

Does having an EHCP mean my child will get 1:1 adult support?

No - It is unlikely that an EHCP will state 1:1 support, as research has shown it is not beneficial for children to become dependent on 1:1 support and can hinder progress in the long term.

Does having an EHCP mean my child will be entitled to a place at a Complex Needs School?

No – The majority of children with EHCPs attend mainstream schools. In Norfolk, complex needs school places are highly sought after with approximately 1 place for every 20 applications as a conservative estimate! With the right level of top-up funding and support, pupils can flourish and experience success in the right mainstream school, however an ECH needs assessment and regular annual reviews will be able to help identify the best school placement for them.