

EHC plan

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BRENT KNOLL
SCHOOL

CREATING EXCELLENCE IN SPECIAL EDUCATION

Presentation outline

- What is an EHC plan
- What was the rationale for the change
- How might this affect the support my child gets?
- Does an Education Health and Care Plan last until the age of 25?
- What the EHC plan should look like?
- Creating an EHC plan
- What does the AR process look like
- Q&A

What is an EHCP?

The Education Health and Care Plan (E.H.C.P.) or E.H.C plan, is a new system that puts you and your child at the very centre of the assessment and planning process. It is designed to make sure that your views are not only heard but also understood.

- EHC plans identify educational, health and social needs and set out the additional support to meet those needs.
- The EHC plan is a legal document which will describe the child/young person's SEND and the support they should receive to help them achieve their aspirations and life outcomes.
- They are focused on:
 - Achieving outcomes
 - Helping children and young people into school, through school, and preparing for adulthood.
- This new process focuses on what is important for children and young people. That's because you know what you and your child want to achieve now and in the future.
- The E.H.C.P. is designed to create a real change in the way that education, health and social care professionals work with families and young people.
- The government's plan is to ensure that all children have an EHC plan by summer 2018.

What was the rationale for the change?

- The Education Health and Care Plan will be prepared in partnership with the child or young person, parents, carers and relevant professionals working across education, health and social care specialist services.
- Better collaboration with education, health and social care professionals
- Help to understand young person's needs better, deliver more suitable services and help young people to achieve their outcomes.
- Takes into account the views of parent's/carers and most importantly the views of the young person

How might this affect the support my child gets?

- The EHCP assessment and planning is designed to focus on agreeing individual outcomes and the support needed to achieve these.
- The plan will be tailored to each child's needs.
- This could include helping families to make best use of support available.
- These might include services available:
 - in the local offer
 - from the local community
 - or provided by statutory services.

Does an Education Health and Care Plan last until the age of 25?

- An Education Health and Care Plan can last until a young person is 25 years of age, but for most young people the plan will finish earlier than that, because the Education Health and Care Plan becomes irrelevant once the young person leaves school or college.
- Unlike Statements of SEN which were only available to children and young people between the ages of 0 to 19, EHC plans will be available to children and young people from the ages of 0 to 25.
- The EHC plan can continue over the age of 19 if the young person remains in education or training and where more time is needed to help them achieve their learning outcomes or make a successful transition into adulthood

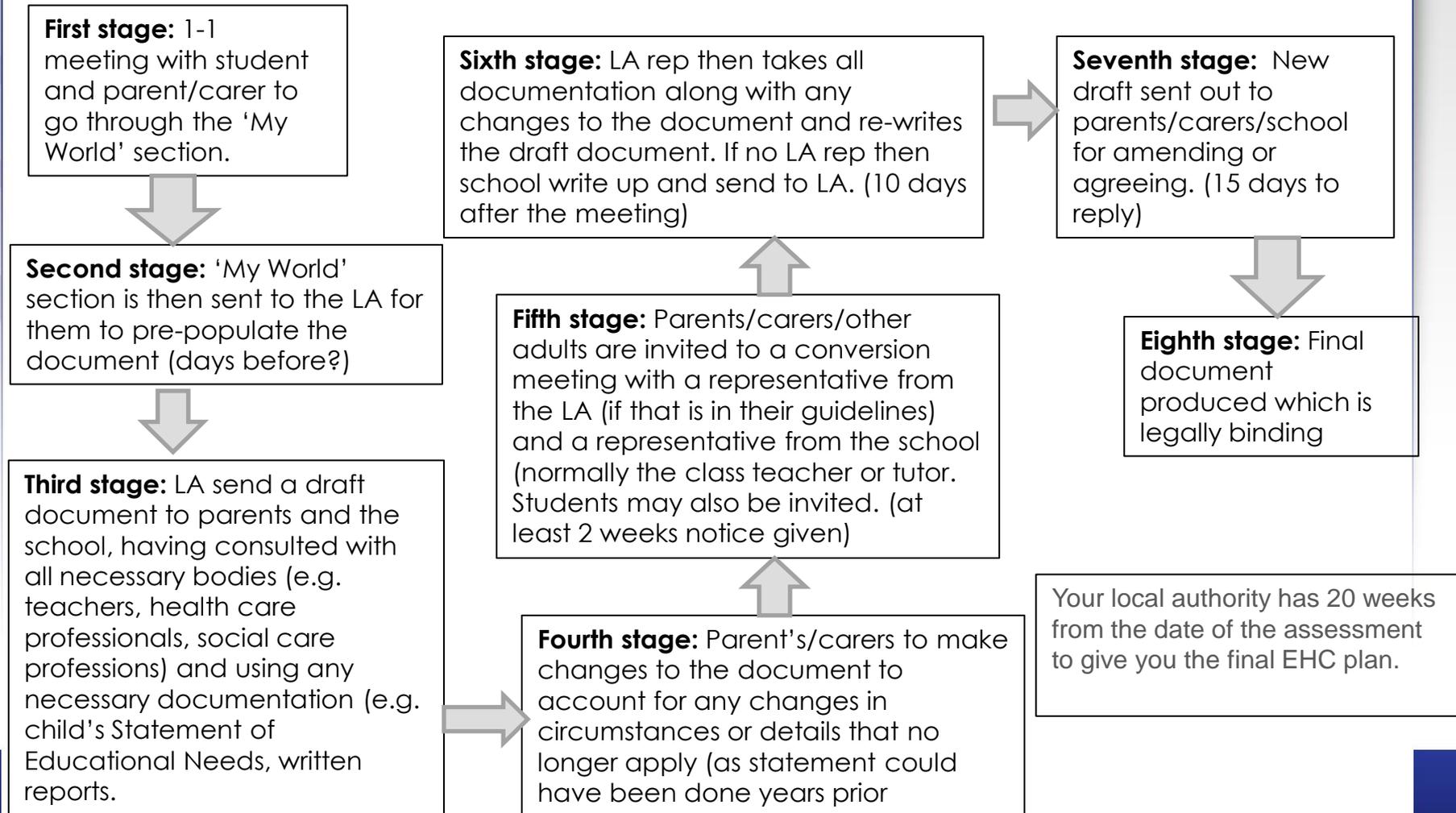
What the EHC plan should look like

- The local authority will write up and issue a young person's EHC plan
- Local authorities may have different rules about which professional should be responsible for writing the plan and who will attend
- Under the new legislation, local authorities must consult with children, young people and families when deciding the contents of the plan.
- The exact format of EHC plans will be agreed locally and plans from different local authority areas may look different. Despite the differences in formats, all EHC plans will need to include the following information to comply with the law:

All EHC plans will need to include the following information to comply with the law:

- The views, interests and aspirations of the young person and those of his or her parents.
- The young person's special educational needs.
- The young person's health care needs which are related to their SEN.
- The child or young person's social care needs which are related to their SEN.
- The outcomes sought for the young person.
- The special educational provision required by the young person.
- Any health provision that will be reasonably required by the learning difficulties or disabilities which result in the young person having SEN.
- Any social care required by the young person.
- The name and type of the school, maintained nursery school, post-16 institution or other institution to be attended by the young person.
- Where there is a Personal Budget, the details of how it will be used – and the arrangements for direct payments for education, health and social care.

Creating an EHC plan in Brent Knoll School



Will I have Annual Reviews?

- EHCP's must be reviewed by the Local Authority as a minimum every 12 months. The purpose of the review is to make sure that young people are making progress towards their outcomes and longer term aspirations – and to decide whether the outcomes and targets remain appropriate.
- For guidance on the review process for young people in Years 9, 10 and 11 please also see the 'Preparing for Adulthood Review Guidance' attached below.

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Annual Review process

- The views of the young person and their parents must be considered as part of the review process and the review meeting must be called by the educational institution that is attended by the child/young person.
- The following people must be invited and should be given at least two weeks' notice of the meeting:
 - The child's parents or representative
 - A representative of the school or other institution
 - A local authority SEN officer
 - A health service representative
 - A social care representative
 - Any other relevant individuals

Important points to consider during the review

- EHC plans must be reviewed and amended when a child or young person moves between the different stages of their education:
- If the child/young person is moving between schools, any reviews and amendments to the EHC plan must be completed by 15 February in the calendar year where the transfer will take place
- If the young person is moving into a post 16 institution or apprenticeship, the review and amendments to the EHC plan must be made by 31 March in the year of the transfer
- If the young person is moving between post 16 institutions, the EHC plan should normally be reviewed by 31 March when the young person is expected to transfer to a different institution in the new academic year (this should always take place at least 5 months before the transfer takes place)

- All annual reviews taking place from year 9 (at least) onwards should include a focus on planning for adulthood
- The educational institution must then seek advice and information from all those attending about whether the child/young person is making progress and getting the support they need.
- The educational institution will circulate the reports they receive to all the professionals who will attend the meeting, at least two weeks before it takes place. Good practice would also be to invite the young person to attend and contribute to the review (See Section 7: Hearing the young person's voice).

- to everyone invited within two weeks. The report should detail any recommended changes needed to the plan and it should also detail any differences in opinion about how/whether the EHC plan should be amended.
- Within four weeks of the review meeting, the local authority must communicate to the parents,
- young person and educational institution attended, stating whether they intend to keep the plan as it is or amend it.

- If the plan needs to be amended, the local authority should start the process of amendment without delay. If they decide not to amend the plan they must notify the child's parents, or the young person of their right to appeal against that decision and the time limits for this.
- Young people over the age of 18 will not have an automatic entitlement to an EHC plan, even if they already have a LDA (unlike those under the age of 18). However a local authority should continue to maintain an EHC plan for a 19-25 year old if they need longer in education or training to achieve their outcomes and make an effective transition into adulthood.