

SEND Reforms Glossary:

A parent's guide to language and terms used in the Special Educational Needs and Disability Reforms

Below we have listed many of the terms used in the SEND world, along with explanations of their meaning and their common abbreviations. If you would like any more terms to appear here, email us at localoffer@peterborough.gov.uk

A	
AAC	Augmentative and Alternative Communication. The term AAC covers a range of techniques which support or replace spoken communication. These include gestures, signing, symbols, word boards, communication boards and books as well as Voice Output Communication Aids (VOCAs).
Academy	An academy is a mainstream school which receives funding directly from the Government and is independent of local authority control.
ADD	Attention Deficit Disorder
ADHD	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder is a group of behavioural symptoms that include inattentiveness, hyperactivity and impulsiveness.
Advocacy	Support for people to express their views
Advocate	Someone who helps another person (e.g. a child or their carer) to make decisions and have a voice.
Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU)	The AWPU is the amount of money that every maintained school receives for each pupil that is on the school roll, whether or not they have SEN. The value of the AWPU varies from one local authority to another and according to the age of the pupils. For primary age pupils the minimum is £2000 per year. For pupils in Key Stages 3 and 4 the minimum is £3000 per year.
Annual Review	A review of a statement of Special Educational Needs (now replaced by an Education Health Care (EHC) plan), which an education authority must undertake at least every 12 months.
ART	The Access to Resources Team co-ordinates and manages all requests for resources via the panel processes. All requests are brokered through this team.
ASC	Adult Social Care
ASD	Autistic Spectrum Disorder is a developmental disability that affects how a person communicates with, and relates to other people. It also affects how they make sense of the world around them.
Assessment	The involves building a picture of your child's abilities, difficulties, behaviours, his/her special educational needs and the support required to meet those needs. It may be called an ECH Assessment or a Statutory Assessment.
Audiologist	A health professional who specialises in identifying and treating hearing and balance disorders.

Audiometrician	A health professional who specialises in measuring hearing ability.
B	
Blue Badge	The Blue Badge Scheme helps you park closer to your destination if you have a disability.
BSL	British Sign Language is a visual means of communicating using gestures, facial expression, and body language. BSL is used mainly by people who are Deaf or have hearing impairments.
C	
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services: These services assess and treat children and young people with emotional, behavioural or mental health difficulties.
CAR	Contract Award Report is a report produced by Peterborough City Council after securing a contract of education placement.
Care Plan	A record of the health and/or social care services that are being provided to a child or young person to help them manage a disability or health condition.
Care Quality Commission (CQC)	The independent regulator of health and adult social care in England.
Caseworker	A named officer of the local authority who will deal with your child's case and who will talk to you if you have an enquiry or concern.
Children and Families Act 2014	This law came into force on 1 st September 2014. Part 3 of the Act sets out the new law on special educational needs and disability. The Act is supported by the SEND Regulations 2014 and the SEND Code of Practice: 0-25 Years. You can download a copy at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/6/contents/enacted
Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)	CCGs are groups of professionals that work together to commission health services, ensuring there is sufficient capacity contracted to deliver the necessary services to people.
CCP	City College Peterborough is one of the education colleges in Peterborough providing further and adult education.
Code of Practice (CoP)	A guide to schools and local education authorities about the help to be given to children with special educational needs. Schools and local authorities must have regard to the Code when working with a child with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities.
Cognitive ability	Thinking and reasoning abilities. A term often used by psychologists instead of 'intelligence'.
Comprehension	Understanding of spoken or written material or practical situations.

Compulsory school age	Broadly speaking, a child from 5-16 years old. A child is of compulsory school age from the beginning of the term following their 5th birthday until the last Friday of June in the year in which they become 16, provided that their 16th birthday falls before the start of the next school year.
CPFT	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Foundation Trust is a local NHS provider in Peterborough, specifically including the community paediatric service.
CSC	Children’s Social Care
Curriculum	The curriculum is all of the learning opportunities that a school offers. The National Curriculum is described later in the glossary.
CYP	Children and young people OR Child and/or Young Person
D	
DfE	Department for Education is a UK government department overseeing the public education services.
Developmental Delay	A delay in reaching the normal stages of development, for example sitting up or talking.
Differentiated Curriculum	Children make progress at different rates and have different ways in which they learn best. Teachers take account of this when planning their lessons, organising the classroom and choosing books and materials. They are then able to choose from the range of available approaches and resources to make a selection which best fits the learning styles of a particular child or group of children. This is what is meant by a differentiated curriculum.
Direct Payment	A payment made directly to a parent or young person to purchase specific services. Under the Children and Families Act 2014 a Direct Payment may be made as part of a Personal Budget so that the parent or young person can buy certain services that are specified in their EHC plan. Direct payments can only be used for provision provided on the school or college premises if the school or college agree.
Disabled Students Allowance	Financial support for undergraduate or post-graduate students who have a disability or long-term health condition, mental health condition or specific learning difficulty which affects their ability to study. It can be used to pay for things such as special equipment, a note-taker or transport costs.
Disagreement Resolution	Local authorities must provide independent disagreement resolution to help parents and young people resolve disputes with local authorities, schools and other settings about SEND duties and provision. You can find more information on disagreement resolution in the SEND Code of Practice 11.6 to 11.10.
DoH	Department of Health is a government department overseeing the public health services.



DoLS	Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards are the ways of protecting the rights of liberties of vulnerable children, young people and adults. Being deprived of liberty means that you are kept on a locked ward or in a locked room, or you are not free to go anywhere without permission or close supervision, and you are usually under continuous control and supervision. This is against the law unless it is done under the rules set out in the Mental Capacity Act.
DMO	Designated Medical Officer
DWP	A UK government department overseeing the governance and development of welfare, pensions and work support.
E	
Early Years setting	All pre-school education provision such as nursery classes and schools, day nurseries and play groups.
EAL	English as a second language
EBD	Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties
Education Funding Agency (EFA)	<p>The EFA is the government agency that funds education for learners between the ages of 3 and 19, and those with learning difficulties and disabilities between the ages of 3 and 25.</p> <p>The EFA allocates funds to local authorities, which then provide the funding for maintained schools. The EFA directly funds academies and free schools.</p>
EHC Needs Assessment	Local authorities must carry out an EHC needs assessment if a child or young person may need an EHC plan. The assessment is a detailed look at the special educational needs that the child or young person has and what help he or she may need in order to learn. It is sometimes called a statutory assessment. You can find out more in the SEND Code of Practice sections 9.45 – 9.52.
Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plan	An EHC plan describes the special educational needs that a child or young person has and the help that they will be given to meet them. It also includes the health and care provision that is needed. It is a legal document written by the local authority and is used for children and young people who have high support needs.
Educational Psychologist	Helps in assessing your child's special educational needs and giving advice to schools.
Educational Welfare Service	This service works closely with schools, pupils and parents in promoting regular school attendance and helping to resolve difficulties that may lead to a child not attending school regularly.
Equality Act 2010	The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in school, the workplace and in wider society. It replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single Act, making the law easier to understand and strengthening protection in some situations. It sets out the different ways in which it's unlawful to treat someone.



Expressive Language	How a child or young person expresses ideas, thoughts and feelings, through speech.
F	
Family Voice	A representative local group of parents and carers of disabled children who work with the council, health and other providers to make sure the services they plan and deliver meet the needs of disabled children and families.
FE	Further Education college: A college offering continuing education to young people over the compulsory school age of 16.
Fine Motor Skills	Small movements of the body for example, using fingers to pick up small items, holding a pencil or doing up zips and buttons.
First Tier Tribunal (SEN and disability)	The First-tier Tribunal (Special Educational Needs and Disability) is a legal body. The Tribunal hears appeals from parents of children with SEN, and young people with SEN, about EHC needs assessments and EHC plans.
G	
Gait	The way in which a child walks.
Gastrostomy	An artificial opening in the stomach to aid feeding and nutritional support.
Global Delay	A general delay in acquiring normal developmental milestones.
Governors	A school's governing body that oversees the workings of the school. It includes an SEN Governor and a Parent Governor.
Graduated Approach	A model of action and intervention in schools and early education settings to help children who have special educational needs. The approach recognises that there is a continuum of special educational needs and that, where necessary, increasing specialist expertise should be brought to bear on the difficulties that a child may be experiencing. You can find out more about the graduated approach in the SEND code of Practice sections 6.44 to 6.56.
GP	General Practitioner
Gross Motor Skills	Use of the large muscles in the body that aid sitting, standing, walking, etc. Whole body actions for example, playing games, swimming or riding a bicycle.
H	
Hearing Impairment	A degree of hearing loss.
Healthwatch	An independent consumer champion, gathering and representing the views of the public about health and social care services in Peterborough.
HLTA	Higher Level Teaching Assistant(s) are teaching support staff who have met a series of additional standards that enable them to take responsibility to teach classes on their own, cover planned absence, etc.

Hyperactivity	Difficulty in concentrating or sitting still for any length of time. Restless, fidgety behaviour, also a child may have sleeping problems.
Hypertonia	A medical term to describe increased muscle tone.
Hypotonia	Medical term to describe decreased muscle tone.
I	
IAS	Independent Advice and Support. Have a duty to provide information, advice and support to disabled children and young people, and those with SEN, and their parents. They are statutory services which means there has to be one in every local authority. In Peterborough this is the SEND Partnership Service.
IMCA (Independent Mental Capacity Advocate)	When someone is assessed by a doctor or social worker as lacking mental capacity to make key decisions in their lives - perhaps because of mental illness, dementia, learning difficulties, a stroke or brain injury - they can have the help of a specialist Independent Mental Capacity Advocate (IMCA). This is a legal right for people over 16 who lack mental capacity and who do not have an appropriate family member or friend to represent their views.
IMHA (Independent Mental Health Advocate)	Independent Mental Health Advocacy was introduced under the Mental Health Act 2007. From April 2009 there has been a legal duty to provide Independent Mental Health Advocates (IMHAs) for all eligible people. An IMHA is an independent advocate who is specially trained to work within the framework of the Mental Health Act 1983 to support people to understand their rights under the Act and participate in decisions about their care and treatment.
Inclusion	Educating children with special educational needs, together with children who do not have special educational needs, in mainstream schools, wherever possible. Ensuring that children with special educational needs engage in the activities of the school together with the other children.
Independent Living	Support for adults to live in the community rather than in a care home.
Independent School	A school that is not maintained by a local authority and is registered under the Education Act 1996. Independent schools will be approved by the Secretary of State as being suitable for the admission of children with EHC plans.
Independent Supporter	A person recruited by a voluntary or community sector organisation to help families going through an EHC needs assessment and the process of developing an EHC plan. This person is independent of the local authority and will receive training, including legal training, to enable him or her to provide this support.
Individual Education Plan	Short term targets for achievements set, reviewed and evaluated by the school with parents/child with copies made available to parents.

J/K	
JASP	This panel considers the most appropriate and cost effective resources to meet identified need. This will include consideration of what may be available through the Community, Voluntary and Independent Sectors, as well as directly provided and commissioned services and/or direct payments.
Key Stages	The different stages of education that a child passes through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Years Foundation Stage – age 0-5 (Early years setting, Nursery and Reception); • Key Stage one – age 5-7 (Years 1 and 2); • Key Stage two – age 7-11 (Years 3, 4, 5 and 6); • Key Stage three – age 11-14 (Years 7, 8 and 9); • Key Stage four – age 14-16 (Years 10 and 11); • Key Stage five – age 16+ (Sixth form or college)
Keyworker	Someone who provides children, young people and parents with a single point of contact to help make sure the support they receive is co-ordinated. A keyworker could be provided directly by a local authority or local health organisation, a school or college, or from a voluntary or private sector body.
Learning Difficulty Assessment (LDA)	Learning Difficulty Assessments set out what additional learning support a young person needed when continuing their education into some form of post-16 education or training. From 1 September 2014 Learning Difficulty Assessments will be replaced by EHC plans. Local authorities must transfer young people who already have provision as a result of an LDA to the new SEND system by 1 September 2016 if they are staying in further education or training after that date
L	
LA	Local authorities are organisations responsible for services in the local area including education, social care and public transport. In this case, Peterborough City Council is the Local Authority for our city.
LAC	Looked After Children
LD	Learning Disability
Learning Difficulties	Children will have levels of educational abilities which are significantly lower than children of a similar age. Basic reading and number skills are well below average.
LDA	Learning Difficulty Assessments were in place under the Education Act 1996. These assessments could identify the special educational needs of young people over school age, in order to identify how best to support them in Further or Adult Education.
LSA	Learning Support Assistant. A member of education staff who works with children/young people to help them learn. Similar to a Teaching Assistant.
Local Authority	Locally, this is Peterborough City Council. Local authorities are administrative offices that provide services within their local areas. There are 152 across England which are education authorities.



Local Offer	The Local Offer, published by every local authority, tells you what support is available for children and young people with special educational needs and/or disabilities, and their families. It includes information about education, health and care provision. It also gives information about training, employment and independent living for young people with special educational needs and/or disabilities.
Local Transition Plan	Every local authority must publish a plan that explains when and how Statements of Special Educational Need will be transferred to the new system, as well as information for young people in further education and training who receive support as a result of a Learning Difficulties Assessment.
M	
Makaton	Makaton is a language programme designed to provide a means of communication to children and young people who cannot communicate efficiently by speaking.
Mainstream school	This is a school that provides education for all children, whether or not they have special educational needs or disabilities.
MDT	Multi-Disciplinary Team. A group of professionals who assess, support and treat an individual.
Mediation	<p>Mediation is a type of disagreement resolution. Every local authority must provide independent mediation to help parents and young people resolve disputes with local authorities about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a decision not to carry out an EHC needs assessment • a decision not to draw up an EHC plan • the content of a final EHC plan or amended plan • a decision not to amend an EHC plan • a decision to cease to maintain an EHC plan. • Mediation must also be provided on the health and social care elements of an EHC plan. <p>You can find more information on mediation in the SEND Code of Practice 11.13 to 11.38.</p>
Mediation Advice	<p>The purpose of mediation advice is to give information about what mediation involves. Parents or young people who wish to register an appeal with the First Tier Tribunal (SEN and Disability) must first seek mediation advice. The advice must be factual and unbiased. After mediation advice has been given the parent or young person can choose whether they wish to go to mediation. However it is <u>not</u> necessary to seek mediation advice if the appeal is only about the name of the school, or college named on the plan, the type of provision specified in the plan or the fact that no school or other institution is named.</p> <p>You can find more information on mediation advice in the SEND Code of Practice 11.21 to 11.25.</p>



MCA	Mental Capacity Assessment – under the Mental Capacity Act 2005, these assessments can be used to determine whether or not a young person with a learning disability is able to make independent decisions about their life.
Mild Learning Difficulties	A student with mild learning difficulties is usually able to hold a conversation, and communicate most of their needs and wishes.
MLD: Moderate Learning Difficulties	A student with moderate learning difficulties is understood to display significant delay in reaching developmental milestones and may have much greater difficulty than their peers in acquiring basic literacy and numeracy skills. They may also have associated speech and language delay, low levels of concentration and under-developed social, emotional and personal skills.
Modified Curriculum	Changing the curriculum in some way to meet a child or young person's individual needs. Examples include increasing/decreasing the difficulty level, length, or pace, alternating easy and difficult tasks, alternating preferred and less preferred tasks, teaching the skill within daily routines, using materials that are interesting to the child or young person, etc.
Motability	Scheme to rent a vehicle using DLA or PIP payments to cover the costs. You must be in receipt of Higher Rate mobility component of DLA or PIP.
Muscle Tone	Refers to the amount of tension or resistance in a muscle which enables movement.
My Plan	A document which sets out a child or young person's areas of need and the targeted support they require. The plan will be monitored to make sure progress is being made.
My Story	A child or young person's report to an Education, Health & Care Needs assessment. This report can be completed by the child or young person independently or with support from an adult.
N	
Named Local Authority Officer	The LA Casework Officer who liaises with parents and co-ordinates an education, health and care assessment and final plan.
National Curriculum	This sets out a clear, full and statutory entitlement to learning for all pupils, setting out what should be taught and setting attainment targets for learning. It also determines how performance will be assessed and reported. The national curriculum is taught in a way that meets the needs of individual pupils, eg setting goals that are achievable.
NG Tube	Nasogastric tube inserted into the stomach via the nose to aid feeding.
NHS Continuing Care	Support provided for children and young people under 18 who need a tailored package of care because of their disability, an accident or illness.
NHS Continuing Healthcare	A package of care that is arranged and funded solely by the NHS for individuals aged 18 and over who are not in hospital but have complex ongoing healthcare needs.

Non-maintained special school	Schools in England approved by the Secretary of State as special schools which are not maintained by the state but charge fees on a non-profit-making basis. Most non-maintained special schools are run by major charities or charitable trusts.
Non Verbal Skills	Skills which do not require spoken or written language, but use other ways to communicate, e.g. gesture, facial expression.
O	
OCD	Obsessive Compulsive Disorder. Mental health condition characterised by obsessive thoughts that causes heightened anxiety and compulsive behaviour the person the person thinks is necessary to relieve their obsession.
Ofsted	Office for Standard in Education. Inspection team that visit and inspect schools and local authorities.
OT	Occupational Therapists assess how to maximise and maintain individual independence in everyday living skills. They can advise on aids, equipment or home/school adaptations.
Ophthalmologist	Medically trained doctor with specialist skills in the diagnoses and treatment of diseases of the eye.
Orthotist	Healthcare professional who assesses individuals for and designs specialist braces, splints and footwear.
Orthoptist	Healthcare professional who investigates, diagnoses and treats sight related problems and abnormalities of eye movement and eye position.
Our Story	The family report or story for an Education, Health & Care Needs assessment. This report can be completed by the family independently or with support.
Outcome	Section 9.66 of the SEND Code of Practice says:An outcome can be defined as the benefit or difference made to an individual as a result of an intervention. It should be personal and not expressed from a service perspective; it should be something that those involved have control and influence over, and while it does not always have to be formal or accredited, it should be specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound (SMART). When an outcome is focused on education or training, it will describe what the expected benefit will be to the individual as a result of the educational or training intervention provided.
P	
Paediatrician	Doctor specialising in the needs of babies and children.
Paraplegia	Impairments in sensory or motor functions of the lower half of the body.

Parent Carer Forum	A Parent Carer Forum is a representative local group of parents and carers of disabled children who work with local authorities, education, health and other providers to make sure the services they plan and deliver meet the needs of disabled children and families.
PECS (Picture Exchange Communication System)	The Picture Exchange Communication System, also known as PECS, is a form of alternative and augmentative communication in which a child is taught to communicate with an adult by giving them a card with a picture on it. PECS is based on the idea that children who can't talk or write can be taught to communicate using pictures.
Personal Budget	A Personal Budget is money set aside to fund support as part of an Education, Health and Care plan (EHC plan) for a child or young person with special educational needs. It can include funds from Education, Health and Social Care. Parents of children with an EHC plan and young people with an EHC plan can choose whether or not they wish to have a Personal Budget.
Personalisation	The provision of tailored care and support to individuals based on their needs and choices they make about how they live their lives.
Person Centred Approach	A way of working with a person to find out what is important and meaningful to them.
PIP (Personal Independence Payment)	This is a new benefit replacing DLA for those over 16. Personal Independence Payment helps with some of the extra costs caused by long-term ill-health or a disability.
Physiotherapist	A health professional who can help people who have physical disabilities. They can help your child with exercises and provide specialist equipment.
Play Therapy	The use of play to help children act out and understand difficult life experiences and anxiety in order to reduce anxiety, improve self esteem and better manage their emotions.
Portage	Home based pre-school education for children with developmental delay, disabilities or any other special educational needs. Portage home visitors work in partnership with parents, helping parents to help their child through learning activities within the home.
Preparing for Adulthood	Preparing for Adulthood is a National programme providing knowledge and support to local authorities and their partners, including families and young people, so they can ensure disabled young people achieve paid work, independent living, good health and community inclusion as they move into adulthood.
PMLD (Profound and Multiple Learning Disability)	Profound and multiple learning disability: This diagnosis is used when a child has more than one disability, with the most significant being a learning disability. Many children diagnosed with PMLD will also have a sensory or physical disability, complex health needs, or mental health difficulties.
PRC	Peterborough Regional College is one of the education colleges in Peterborough specialising in further education.



PSHFT	The NHS Trust that governs the local hospitals, such as Peterborough City Hospital.
Psychiatrist	Medically qualified doctor who specialises in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of mental health conditions
Pupil Referral Unit	A specially organised school which provides education for pupils who would otherwise not receive suitable education because of illness, exclusion or any other reason.
Q/R	
Reasonable Adjustments	Reasonable adjustments are changes schools and other settings are required to make which could include: changes to physical features – for example, creating a ramp so that students can enter a classroom or providing extra support and aids (such as specialist teachers or equipment)
Receptive Language	The ability to understand what is being said.
Respite Care (also known as Short Breaks)	Identified package of support to give parent/carers a break from caring. Short breaks can be overnight care for the child/young person with disabilities, activities or a carer. Families may also be receiving support from the Children with Disabilities Service.
S	
S139a	Learning Difficulty Assessments conducted under section 139A of the Learning and Skills Act 2000. If a young person (16-25) has a statement of need and leaves school at 16 and moves into a Further Education establishment a “moving on plan” is created by the LA this can also be called an S139A Learning and Difficulty Assessment.
SALT	Speech and language therapy is a health care profession, the role and aim of which is to enable children, young people and adults with speech, language and communications difficulties to reach their maximum communication potential.
School Action/Action Plus	This describes the additional or different support for children with SEN given by schools under the previous (2001) SEN Code of Practice. This support was for children with SEN who did not have a Statement of Special Educational Need.
Schools Forum	Every local authority has a Schools Forum. It made up of representatives from schools and academies, and some representation from other bodies, such as nursery and 14-19 education providers. The role of the Schools Forum includes looking at the local formula used to fund schools and SEN provision.
School Medical Officer	A doctor who monitors your child’s health to ensure that it does not stop him or her from learning. The medical officer may do regular check-ups on your child if he or she has a physical, sensory or medical problem.



SEN	Special Educational Needs: A child or young person has SEN if they have a learning difficulty or disability which calls for special educational provision to be made.
SEND	Special Educational Needs and Disabilities.
SEND Code of Practice	This is the statutory guidance that supports Part 3 of the Children and Families Act 2014. It tells local authorities, early years settings, schools, colleges, health and social care providers and others what they must and should do to identify, assess and provide for children and young people with SEN or disabilities.
SEN Support	SEN support includes any help for children and young people with SEN that is additional to or different from the support generally made for other children of the same age. The purpose of SEN support is to help children achieve the outcomes or learning objectives that have been set for them by the school. Schools should involve parents in this process. SEN support replaces Early Years Action/Action Plus and School Action/Action Plus.
SEND Tribunal	See First Tier Tribunal (SEN and disability)
Sensory Impairment	The term sensory impairment encompasses visual loss (including blindness and partial sight), hearing loss (including the whole range) and multisensory impairment (which means having a diagnosed visual and hearing impairment with at least a mild loss in each modality or deafblindness).
Short Breaks	A range of for children and young people with disabilities and/or additional needs and their families to access throughout the duration of the year.
Signposting	Sometimes a service that provides information, advice and support may be asked for help that it is not able to give directly. When this happens the person seeking information, advice or support may signposted to other service providers. This means that they will be given information, including contact details, about other sources of help.
SMART	This acronym of Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound. It is a helpful reminder when setting goals or outcomes that can help to ensure they can be effectively met.
SW	Social worker.
Special Educational Needs Co-Ordinator (SENCO)	A SENCO is a qualified teacher in a school or maintained nursery school who has responsibility for co-ordinating SEN provision. Early years settings that are part of group provision arrangements are expected to identify an individual to perform the role of SENCO.
Special School	A school which is resourced and organised to provide for the education of pupils with an Education, Health & Care Plan who need a high degree of support in the learning situation and in some cases specialist facilities, equipment and teaching.



Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD)	General learning abilities in the average range but difficulties in one or more particular areas of learning. Can include Dyslexia, Dyscalculia.
STA	Specialist Teacher Advisors who are employed by the local authority to provide specialist advice to schools for children with physical disabilities, visual impairment, hearing impairment and specific learning difficulties.
Statement of Special Educational Need	Under the Education Act 1996 local authorities issued Statements of Special Educational Need for children whose needs could not be met through the provision normally made by schools. The Children and Families Act 2014 replaces Statements with EHC plans. Children and young people who already have a Statement will gradually transfer to the new system. Each council publishes a local transition plan to explain how this will happen.
Statutory	Required, permitted or enacted by statute.
Statutory Assessment	A detailed assessment of a child's special educational needs, which informs the EHC plan.
Statutory Guidance	Statutory guidance is guidance that local authorities and other local bodies have a legal duty to follow.
Statute	A written law passed by a legislative body.
Supported Living	Supported living is defined as persons with disabilities living where and with whom they want, for as long as they want, with the ongoing support needed to sustain that choice.
T	
TA	Teaching Assistant(s) are members of education staff who work with learners to help them engage and achieve in their learning. Similar to a Learning Support Assistant.
Transfer Review	A transfer review replaces the annual review in the academic year that the child or young person transfers to the new SEND system. A transfer review involves an EHC needs assessment to decide what outcomes and provision need to be included in the EHC plan. This should include education, health and social care needs.
Transition	Movement between different environments, rooms or settings. All transition involves change and it is vital to prepare children, no matter how young they are, for this. When children are prepared for transition they adapt more easily to changes.
Transition Plan	A plan drawn up at the annual review of the statement held when a child reaches Year 9 (13 or 14 years old). It sets out the steps and support needed for him or her to move from school to adult life.

U	
Universal Credit	Universal Credit is a single monthly payment for people in or out of work, which merges together some of the previous benefits and tax credits.
V	
Visual Impairment	Partial or complete sight loss.
W/X/Y/Z	
Young Person	Young people are legally defined in the SEND legislation (but not in social care law) as those who are over compulsory school age – i.e. those who have finished the school year in which they turn 16 years old.



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