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Norfolk House School

NORFOLK HOUSE SCHOOL Special Educational Needs Policy

This policy applies to all pupils, including those in the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS).

Date Reviewed
Annual review
Bellevue Safeguarding Governor
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Every teacher is a teacher of every child or young person, including those with SEN.

School Setting

Norfolk House School and Nursery is a co-educational non-selective independent school for pupils of the age of 2 to 11 years.

School beliefs

Norfolk House School believes that all pupils are entitled to high quality, well-planned and well-organised teaching, which will enable them to participate in a broad and balanced curriculum and to be part of the social life of the school.

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Special Educational Needs Policy

Compliance

This policy complies with the statutory requirement laid out in the SEND Code of Practice 0 – 25 (2015) and has been written with reference to the following guidance and documents:

- Equality Act 2010: advice for schools DfE Feb 2013
- 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
- The National Curriculum in England Key Stage 1 and 2 framework document Sept 2013
- Safeguarding Policy
- Accessibility Plan
- Teachers Standards 2012
- RSE Guidance (2025)

The Equality Act (2010) sets out the legal obligations that schools and early years providers have towards disabled children. In line with this act, we are committed to not directly, or indirectly discriminate against, harass or victimise disabled children. We will make reasonable adjustments to ensure that disabled children are not at a substantial disadvantage compared with peers.

We are aware of the non-statutory documents Mental health and behaviour in schools (March 2015) and Counselling in schools: a blueprint for the future (March 2015) and are considering guidance found in these in order to support children who suffer from, or are at risk of developing mental health problems.

This policy was developed by our SENCo in consultation with, SLT and staff, as well as other schools within the Bellevue Education group and advice from our Education Director. It takes into account parent views of pupils with SEND and is co-produced in the spirit of current reform. It is available on the school's website for all parents and carers to view and all staff work within this policy guidance. The policy reflects the current SEND Code of Practice, 0-25 guidance (2015).

Special Educational Provision

The Equality Act 2010 retains the previous definition of disability:

‘A physical or mental impairment which has substantial and long term adverse impact on a person’s ability to carry out normal everyday activities’.

This has some overlap with the definition of ‘special educational needs’ in the Children and Families Act 2014 (which includes pupils with significantly greater difficulty in learning than the majority of children of his/her age, or a disability which means that a pupil cannot make full use of the general educational facilities provided for pupils of their age in mainstream state schools) but not all pupils are disabled by their SEN and vice versa.

At Norfolk House School, we endeavour to secure special educational provision for pupils for whom this is required, that is **‘additional to and different from’** that provided within the differentiated curriculum to better respond to the four areas of need identified in the new Code of Practice:

- Communication and interaction
 - Cognition and learning
 - Social, mental and emotional health
 - Sensory/physical
- (New Code of Practice September 2014) (See Appendices for definitions)

At Norfolk House School, we believe that a pupil has special educational needs if:

- He or she has a learning difficulty or disability which calls for special educational provision to be made
- A learning difficulty or disability is a significantly greater difficulty in learning than the majority of others of the same age

Norfolk House School recognises that high achieving children are recognised as having a 'special educational need' and provision will be made to meet these needs. (See Gifted and Talented Policy).

Aims and Objectives

At Norfolk House School, we aim:

- To identify and provide for pupils who have SEN and additional needs
- To work within the guidance provided in the SEND Code of Practice, 2024
- To operate a 'whole pupil, whole school' approach to the management and provision of support for special educational needs
- To provide a Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator (SENCo) who will work with the SEN Inclusion Policy
- To provide support and advice for all staff working with special educational needs pupils
- To create an environment that meets the special educational needs of each child to engage in activities alongside pupils who do not have SEN
- To request, monitor and respond to parents/carers and pupil's views in order to evidence high levels of confidence and partnership
- To make clear the expectations of all partners in the process
- To ensure a high level of staff expertise to meet pupil need, through well targeted continuing professional development
- To ensure support for pupils with medical conditions full inclusion in all school activities by ensuring consultation with health and social care professionals
- To identify the roles and responsibilities of all staff in providing for children's special educational needs through reasonable adjustments to enable all children to have full access to all elements of the school curriculum
- To work in cooperation and productive partnerships with the Local Education Authority and other outside agencies, to ensure there is a multi-professional approach to meeting the needs of all vulnerable learners

Whole School Graduated Approach to SEN Support

Norfolk House School takes a whole school approach to the provision for pupils with SEN through assessing, planning, delivering, reviewing and recording of information, to ensure that all children achieve their potential.

1. Identification of Needs

At Norfolk House School, it is the role of the class teacher in the first instance, to identify any pupil who may have SEN.

'Slow progress and low attainment do not necessarily mean the child has SEN. The class teacher working with the SENCo should assess whether the child has SEN'.

SEN CODE 0-25(2024).

Before identifying a child as needing SEN support the class teacher with the SENCo support will establish a clear analysis of the pupils needs.

2. Analysis of Needs

Ongoing processes of **formative and summative assessment** is an integral part of the teaching and learning process at Norfolk House School and Nursery providing information useful to the pupil, the teacher and the parents. It demonstrates what has been learned, identifies successes and gaps in learning and should identify what the next learning stage should be. It also provides valuable information about

how the curriculum could be suitably adapted and which methodologies should be adopted to meet individual needs. Where current rates of progress for individual pupils are inadequate (see appendices for definition), arrangements for appropriate screening and support will be made through the school's graduated approach to SEN.

Raising a Concern - Procedure

- **Assess:** The class or subject teacher, working with the SENCO, will carry out a clear analysis of the pupil's needs
- **Plan:** In consultation with the parent/ carer and pupil, agree the adjustments, interventions and support to be put in place as well as the expected impact on progress, development or behaviour, along with a review date.
- **Do:** The class or subject teacher remains responsible for working with the pupil. The SENCo will support the main class/subject teacher in the further assessment of the pupil's particular strengths and weaknesses, in problem solving and advising on the implementation of support
- **Review:** The effectiveness of the support and interventions and their impact on the pupil's progress is reviewed termly; the impact and quality of the support and interventions is evaluated through half-termly meetings with the SENCO and along with the views of the pupil and their parents/ carers; the support is revised in light of the pupil's progress and development in consultation with the pupil and parents/ carers.

The above process will assist the SENCo in determining whether a child should be entered on the SEN Register.

Identifying behaviour as a need is not an acceptable way of describing SEN. Any concerns relating to a pupil's behaviour will be described as an underlying response to a need which we will be able to recognise and identify clearly. (See Bullying Policy).

Storage and Managing Information

The school will continue to use the system of PSP's (Personal Support Plans) to record the steps taken to meet the needs of individual pupils. The SENCO, Deputy SENCO, and Director of Studies, are responsible for ensuring that records are kept and available when needed. These are all available on our school drive and are available to share with parents/ carers at the termly PSP meetings.

PSPs may be completed for pupils whose difficulties affect their day to day performance in the classroom. The aim of these is to target specific areas of learning or behaviour.

Targets should be in addition to the normal learning targets and should be:

- CSMART – challenging; specific; measurable; achievable; realistic; time-bound.
- Only up to four in number
- Relate to the area of need for the child: communication, English, Maths, behaviour and social skills.

All staff members have access to individual information via the school system. Paper or electronic copies of completed PSPs are collated by the SENCo and the school office.

SEN Register and Educational Reports

The SEN register is managed by the SENCo and is available for reference from the school drive.

Reports written by other professionals are kept securely on the school drive.

The SENCo will ensure that all staff are familiar with the SEN Register and the identified strategies for learning in relation to the pupils they teach.

The Role of The SENCo at Norfolk House School

Responsibilities include:

- Compiling and managing the SEN Register
- Overseeing the day-to-day operation of the school's SEN policy.
- Co-ordinating provision for pupils with SEN, (including those with an EHC plan or statement, as detailed in the section below)
- Overseeing the records of all pupils with SEN

- Developing effective ways of overcoming barriers to learning
- Ensuring that IEPs, where necessary, are produced, completed and reviewed each term
- Reading / summarising / disseminating information regarding educational reports
- Liaising with teaching staff, as well as the named co-ordinator for Early Years
- Liaising with secondary educational establishments to discuss transition
- Advising / liaising /managing the deployment of LSAs
- Screening visiting pupils, reviewing the identification procedure, monitoring progress and record keeping
- Organising / attending review meetings
- Liaising with external agencies
- Managing and developing the effective use of the school's resources
- Identifying, order and utilise the resources available from other agencies
- Contributing to the development of curriculum policies to ensure that the provision for pupils with SEN is considered
- Ensuring that the PSHE and RSE curriculum are reviewed with requirements of SEN pupils in mind
- Supporting and advising teachers in planning appropriate programmes of work
- Analysing data, monitoring progress and providing additional support to SEN pupils working in class
- Continuing C.P.D.
- Liaising, advising and supporting parents/ carers of pupils with SEN.
- In consultation with the S.M.T. review the quality of teaching including contributing to, and supporting teachers' understanding of strategies to identify and support pupils with SEN, through appropriate training.

Training and Resources

Funding is identified and delegated to SEN annually at Norfolk House School and Nursery for resources, intervention and support. The SENCo is responsible for identifying the training needs of staff and providing support or training where necessary. In order to maintain and develop the quality of teaching and provision to respond to the strengths and needs of all pupils, all staff are encouraged to undertake training and development.

All teachers and support staff undertake induction on taking up a post and this includes a meeting with the SENCo to explain the systems and structures in place around the school's provision and practice and to discuss the needs of individual pupils.

The school's SENCo regularly attends Bellevue SENCo (and Haringey) network meetings in order to keep up to date with local and national updates in SEND. The SEND is also a member of Nasen: <http://www.nasen.org.uk/membership/>

Support Services

Support Services are welcomed to support a child with SEN, if the child:

- continues to make little or no progress in specific areas over a long period
- continues working at national curriculum levels substantially below that expected of children of a similar age
- continues to have difficulty in developing literacy and mathematical skills
- has emotional or behavioural difficulties which regularly and substantially interfere with the child's own learning or that of the class group.
- has sensory or physical needs and requires additional specialist equipment or regular advice or visits by a specialist service
- has ongoing communication or interaction difficulties that impede the development of social relationships and cause substantial barriers to learning
- despite having received intervention, the child continues to fall behind the level of the peer group

Valuing parents/ Carers

Norfolk House School welcomes the involvement of parents and carers, and seeks to gain as much information as possible about the child from the parents/carers; all staff read any paperwork submitted. All discussions are dealt with confidentially and in a sensitive manner. In partnership with parents/ carers,

pupils with special educational needs will be encouraged to contribute to the assessment of their needs, the review and the transition process.

At all stages of the SEN process, the school keeps parents/ carers fully informed and involved at all stages. We encourage parents/ carers to make an active contribution to their pupil's education and hold regular meetings to share progress in addition to regular parent/pupil achievement meetings - two parent meetings are held in the Autumn and Summer Terms as well as termly PSP meetings for parents of SEN pupils.

A record is kept of any communication with parents/ carers, and all notes and action plans arising from these meetings are kept in a secure place in order to maintain confidentiality.

Arrangements for learning support and SEN pupils changing schools or leaving school

In consultation with parents/ carers, the SENCO will notify the receiving school about a pupil's learning support or SEND records, including the provision that has been made and targets met.

Considering the Pupil's Views and Opinions

At Norfolk House School, the pupil's views will be sought whenever possible, by asking, listening and observing the pupil's reaction to activities and resources. A judgement is made and discussed with colleagues and parents/ carers. Though we accept that a pupil's perceptions and experiences can be invaluable, as a school, we recognise that this may not always be easy and may need to consult parents/ carers and other colleagues for further information.

Provision for pupils with EHC Plans or statements

From 1 September 2014, there have been no new statements of SEN. Education, Health and Care Plans (EHC plans) have been introduced instead.

In accordance with the school's admissions policy, Norfolk House School admits children who will benefit from the education offered and who will contribute to and benefit from the ethos and activities of our school community. In respect of an application for a place for a pupil with SEND, including a pupil with an EHC plan or statement, the school will have regard to these criteria and also to whether, given its limited facilities for pupils with SEND, the school can make reasonable adjustments to cater adequately for such a pupil. Similarly, the school will not refuse admission for a child with SEND on the grounds that he or she does not have an EHC plan, but will make a judgement with regard to the criteria above and whether appropriate reasonable adjustments can be made. This may include supporting parents/ carers in the application for a statutory assessment for an EHC plan.

The school acknowledges its responsibility, within the bounds of reasonable adjustment, to identify, assess and make appropriate provision for children with SEND, whether or not they have an EHC plan. Accordingly, where assessment determines that a pupil's individual needs may be best served by a statutory assessment for an EHC plan, the SENCO will inform parents/ carers and will assist them in the necessary preparations and application for such an assessment. The school will meet its duty to respond to any request from the local authority for information relating to a statutory assessment, within 6 weeks of receipt.

Where a pupil at the school has an EHC plan or statement, the school will ensure:

- Co-operation with the local authority in undertaking the annual review of the plan, including the presentation of relevant information on the evaluation of learning and progress. Any advice and information gathered will be sent to all those invited to an annual review meeting at least two weeks prior to the meeting. The school will prepare and send a report of the meeting to everyone invited within two weeks of the meeting and will enable the local authority to undertake a review of a pupil's EHC plan at least 7 months before transfer to another phase of education.
- Co-ordination by the SENCO of the specific provision made to support individual children who have EHC plans, together with the monitoring and review of its efficacy.

- Facilitation by the SENCO of additional staff training if required to meet the terms of the plan
- Provision of information by the SENCO to ensure that all those teaching or working with a child named in an EHC plan, are aware of the pupil's needs and the arrangements in place to meet them.
- Co-operation, as appropriate, with health and social care providers to meet the terms of the plan.
- Preparation, where a pupil wholly or partly funded by a local authority is registered at the school, of an annual account of income received and expenditure incurred by the school in respect of that pupil, for the local authority and, on request, the Secretary of State.

Through its evaluation procedures, the school will seek to identify improvements in outcomes. This will include, as appropriate, consultation with pupils and their parents/ carers, taking into account:

- Prevention.
- Early identification/recognition.
- How pupils and their families will be able to access services.
- How transitions between life stages and settings will be managed, including from Early Years to primary education.
- How provision and support services will enable pupils to prepare for their future adult life.

Confidentiality

The school will not disclose any EHC plan without the consent of the pupil's parents/ carers with the exception of disclosure:

- To the SEN and Disability Tribunal when parents/ carers appeal and to the Secretary of State if a complaint is made under the Education Act 1996.
- On the order of any court for the purpose of any criminal proceedings.
- For the purposes of investigations of maladministration under the Local Government Act 1974.
- To enable any authority to perform duties arising from the Disabled Persons (Services, Consultation and Representation) Act 1986 or from the Children Act relating to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.
- To ISI or Ofsted inspection teams as part of their inspections of schools and local authorities.
- To any person in connection with the pupil's application for disabled students' allowance in advance of taking up a place in higher education. (NB This bullet point is for secondary education only)
- To the Headteacher (or equivalent position) of the institution at which the pupil is intending to start secondary/higher education.

Pupils with English as an Additional Language

Children who are learning English as an additional language have skills and knowledge about language similar to monolingual English speaking children. Their ability to participate in the full curriculum may be in advance of their communication skills in English. The school will work to achieve the following for EAL pupils

- To give all pupils the opportunity to overcome any barriers to learning and assessment.
- to welcome and value the cultural, linguist and educational experiences that pupils with EAL bring to the school
- Enable them to develop an understanding of and respect for British culture.
- To implement school-wide strategies to ensure that EAL pupils are supported in taking part in all activities.
- To help EAL pupils to become confident and fluent in speaking and listening, reading and writing in English in order to be able to fulfil their academic potential.
- To encourage and enable parental support in improving children's attainment.
- All rooms to be socially and intellectually inclusive, valuing cultural differences and fostering a range of individual identities as appropriate.
- Identify the child's strengths and acknowledge the time it takes to become fluent in an additional language.
- to ensure that, in conducting broader assessments of children's ability and progress, any limited proficiency in English will not be a barrier to understanding their wider abilities

Teaching and Learning

For the majority of their time at school, our EAL pupils will be integrated in all the same classes as our native speaking English pupils. Everyone in the school is, therefore, responsible for helping our EAL children become more fluent in English. During lessons teachers will:

- Show differentiated work in their planning.
- Have high expectations, expect pupils to contribute and give more than single word answers.
- Recognise that EAL children are as able as any other children and so they should be set appropriate and challenging learning objectives, with their progress being monitored carefully.
- Recognise that EAL pupils need more time to process answers.
- Allow children to use their mother tongue to explore concepts.
- Give newly arrived children time to absorb English (there is a recognised 'silent period' when children understand more English than they use. This passes if their self-confidence is maintained).
- Use groups to ensure that EAL children hear good models of English.
- Use collaborative group activities.
- Provide a range of reading books that highlight the different ways in which English is used, and in which both language and content are suitably matched to the age and maturity of the child.
- Provide phonic software and audio books as appropriate.
- Ensure that there are many opportunities for talking to both adults and peers.

Other Considerations

When organising trips and carrying out disciplinary procedures the specific needs of pupils are always considered so that individual pupils can participate fully in the event. All risk assessments, including risk assessments for specific children, can be found on the secure school drive. Where parents/ carers alert the school to SEN prior to entry, this is accounted for during familiarisation procedures.

RSHE

The RSHE guidance makes specific reference to the teaching of RSHE to children with SEN as they may be particularly vulnerable to exploitation, abuse or discrimination. The school has considered how to deliver RSHE for children with SEN.

Pupils with Medical Conditions

Norfolk House School and Nursery recognises that pupils at school with medical conditions are properly supported so that they have full access to education, including school trips and physical education. All staff are aware of pupils with specific medical needs and how to manage these as set out in the Appendix of our First Aid Policy. Where a child has a temporary or long term medical need, an individual care plan will be put in place coordinated by the school's Welfare, Paediatric first aider and the Head Teacher.

Admissions

Our inclusive approach is reflected in our Equal Opportunities and Admissions Policy, available on the school website.

Monitoring progress and Evaluating Success

The SLT at Norfolk House School will establish the extent to which standards (measured by PTE, PTM, CATS, NGRT, NGMT, writing assessments and ongoing formative assessments such as through 1:1 reading) have improved across groups of pupils with identified SEN by:

- comparing baseline data with the data collected at the assessment point
- reviewing pupils' progress in relation to the targets set
- taking account of other factors that may have affected progress
- analysing the effectiveness of educational professionals and parents/ carers working in partnership
- noticing a reduction in the total number of pupils requiring SEN provision
- noting how well pupils with SEN have access to the whole curriculum of the school
- observing an increase in independence of individual pupils with SEN
- ensuring provision for each pupil is planned for, reviewed and evaluated regularly
- ensuring the most effective deployment of resources is designed to ensure the needs of all pupils are met

Accessibility including the Physical Environment

At Norfolk House School, high quality teaching using differentiation for individual pupils, is the first step in responding to pupils who have or may have SEN. Details of differentiation are provided in schemes of work, termly and weekly planning. Planning is monitored (on a termly basis by the Director of Studies, Rachael Byrne, in conjunction with the SLT). Feedback is provided after each monitoring period.

Individual teachers respond to children's needs by creating a Personal Support Plan or a provision map to record individual needs. Teachers use these to inform teaching by:

- providing appropriate support for children who need help with communication, language and literacy e.g. through grouping and use of appropriate learning materials
- planning suitable experiences to develop children's understanding through the use of all available senses
- planning for children's full participation in learning, and in physical and practical activities
- helping children to manage and own their behaviour and to take part in learning effectively and safely
- helping individuals to manage their emotions, particularly trauma or stress and to take an active part in their learning
- using different learning materials or specialist equipment
- deployment of L.S.A to work with individuals or small groups of children when appropriate
- requesting support from the SENCo both in and outside the classroom
- using specific intervention materials (see appendix)

Physical Environment

Norfolk House School and Nursery has a commitment to providing specialist equipment should it be needed. If it is clear that particular resources pose a threat to a pupil, these are removed. Currently, there is disabled toilet and access to it in the Early Years Unit. There is also disabled access to the EYU. There is a shower available for use (top floor of MA site).

Procedures for Resolving Complaints about SEN Provision

This follows the school complaints procedure, as published on the school's website.

Bullying

At Norfolk House School, steps are taken to ensure and mitigate the risk of bullying of vulnerable learners. Children with special educational needs, with parental consent, are given opportunities to share what they find difficult with their peers. Staff carefully monitor children and look for any changes in behaviour. Parents will be contacted by the class teacher or SENCo to discuss any concerns. Monitoring arrangements include fortnightly discussions during department meetings and termly pupil progress meetings. Any records are kept within children's class pastoral folders. (Refer to the school website for the school's Anti-Bullying Policy).

Criteria for Exiting the SEN Register/Record

Children will be removed from the SEN register when they no longer require specialist teaching in order to make satisfactory progress, or do not receive any specialist, external support from other agencies, such as speech and language therapy.

Appendix 1

A) Broad areas of need as set out in the SEND Code of Practice 2014:

Communication and interaction

Pupils and young people with speech, language and communication needs (SLCN) have difficulty in communicating with others. This may be because they have difficulty saying what they want to, understanding what is being said to them or they do not understand or use social rules of communication. The profile for every pupil with SLCN is different and their needs may change over time. They may have difficulty with one, some or all of the different aspects of speech, language or social communication at different times of their lives.

Pupils and young people with **Autism** are likely to have particular difficulties with social interaction. They may also experience difficulties with language, communication and imagination, which can impact on how they relate to others.

Cognition and learning

Support for learning difficulties may be required when pupils and young people learn at a slower pace than their peers, even with appropriate differentiation. Learning difficulties cover a wide range of needs, including moderate learning difficulties (MLD), severe learning difficulties (SLD), where pupils are likely to need support in all areas of the curriculum and associated difficulties with mobility and communication, to profound and multiple learning difficulties (PMLD), where pupils are likely to have severe and complex learning difficulties as well as a physical disability or sensory impairment.

Specific learning difficulties (SpLD), affect one or more specific aspects of learning. This encompasses a range of conditions such as dyslexia, dyscalculia and dyspraxia.

Social, emotional and mental health difficulties

Pupils and young people may experience a wide range of social and emotional difficulties which manifest themselves in many ways. These may include becoming withdrawn or isolated, as well as displaying challenging, disruptive or disturbing behaviour. These behaviours may reflect underlying mental health difficulties such as anxiety or depression, self-harming, substance misuse, eating disorders or physical symptoms that are medically unexplained. Other pupils and young people may have disorders such as attention deficit disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder or attachment disorder.

Sensory and/or physical needs

Some pupils 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 can be age related and may fluctuate over time. Many pupils and young people with vision impairment (VI), hearing impairment (HI) or a multi-sensory impairment (MSI) will require specialist support and/or equipment to access their learning, or habilitation support. Pupils and young people with an MSI have a combination of vision and hearing difficulties.

Some pupils and young people with a physical disability (PD) require additional ongoing support and equipment to access all the opportunities available to their peers.

B) Other considerations

Other considerations need to be taken into account as these may also impact on the progress and attainment of our pupils;

- 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
- Being in receipt of Pupil Premium Grant
- Being a Looked After Pupil
- Being a pupil of Serviceman/woman

C) Adequate progress

The key test of the need for action is that current rates of progress are inadequate.

Adequate progress can be identified as that which:

- Prevents the attainment gap between the pupil and his peers from widening
- Closes the attainment gap between the pupil and his peers
- Shows an increased rate of progress than previously
- Ensures access to the full curriculum
- Demonstrates an improvement in self-help, social or personal skills
- Demonstrates improvements in the pupil's behaviour

Appendix 2

Further Advice:

Advice, information and training (extracted from Annex 2 of the SEND Code 2024)

The following organisations provide advice, information and training on specific impairments:

- The Autism Education Trust for children and young people with **Autism** (www.autismeducationtrust.org.uk)
- The Communications Trust for speech, language and communication difficulties (www.thecommunicationtrust.org.uk)
- The Dyslexia SpLD Trust on dyslexia and literacy difficulties (www.the-dyslexia-spld-trust.org.uk)
- The National Sensory Impairment Partnership for vision impairment, hearing impairment and multi-sensory impairment (www.natsip.org.uk)
- Each of these organisations is working with funding from the Department for Education to support the reforms to the SEN system.
- MindEd (www.minded.org.uk) is an e-learning portal aimed at supporting all adults working with children and young people. It provides simple, clear guidance on children and young people's mental health, wellbeing and development.
- The SEN Gateway (www.sendgateway.org.uk) enables access to a broad range of materials and support services across the range of SEN.
- Early Support provides a range of information materials to families and professionals (www.ncb.org.uk/earlysupport).

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