



**Sutton**

**London Borough of Sutton Children and Young**

**People's Learning Directorate & Sutton Clinical Commissioning  
Group**

# **Support and Resourcing for Special Educational Needs in Schools and Colleges in Sutton**

**This document should be read in conjunction with the Sutton Education,  
Health and Care Plan Process**

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## **Supporting Children and Young People with SEN (Special Educational Needs) in Sutton**

The new code of practice explains that most children with SEN will achieve their outcomes through the arrangements that can be made available to them in schools and colleges without the need for an education, health and care plan (EHCP). Schools and colleges are provided with resources in their delegated budget which they can use to support children and young people with additional and special needs. More information about how they might provide this support is described in their SEN information.

If a child or young person is identified as having SEN, the support should take the form of a cycle of assessing, planning, doing and reviewing. There may need to be more frequent reviews and more specialist expertise in successive cycles to match interventions to the SEN of the child or young person. If the child or young person is still making inadequate progress given their age, starting point and particular circumstances, it may be appropriate to consider whether an EHCP is needed.

This approach is known as a graduated response, and is captured in a pathway plan, which helps the education setting record the child or young person's progress and, if necessary, forms the basis for an EHCP request.

## **Schools**

In preparation for the changes in SEN legislation, a more consistent approach to SEN funding was put in place. This funding is made up of three elements, as follows:

1. Mainstream schools receive funding for all their pupils of around £4,000 per child per year.
2. Mainstream schools also receive a SEN budget each year to enable them to provide additional support for any pupil that needs it, up to a level of around £6,000 per year (School Funding Reform: Arrangements for 2013/14). The school's SEN information should explain the type of support it is able to provide.
3. If it is evidence based that a child requires more than £6,000 support per year, the local authority can provide 'top up' funding or resourcing through an EHCP or an Additional Support Contract. The amount of top-up funding is determined through reference to the level of need involved and is determined

by a multi-agency panel. Generally, schools will need to demonstrate how they have used delegated funding and evaluated their graduated approach to an individual's special educational needs across at least two terms, before making a request for top up funding or an EHC needs assessment.

### **Post 16 Further Education**

Colleges receive an allocation based on a national funding formula for their core provision. They also have additional funding for students with additional needs, including those with SEN in their budget. Colleges are expected to provide appropriate, high quality SEN support using all available resources, and to be able to meet the identified needs of most of their students.

If a college identifies that a young person aged 19-25 with an EHCP, or aged 16-19 without an EHCP, receiving education at their institution is in need of additional support, they must first explore the local offer and have been through an early help assessment (EHA).

If, having exhausted these options, the college can evidence that the young person's additional support needs exceed £6,000 then high needs student (HNS) funding or an EHC needs assessment will be considered by the LA.