PRIMARY TO SECONDARY TRANSITIONS FOR NE ESSEX FAMILIES **HOWEVER MOST INFORMATION**

IS RELEVANT COUNTYWIDE



In Partnership With



Multi Schools Council

Essex Child and Family Wellbeing Service









WELCOME!

Families InFocus Essex is an independent charity, working with families who have a child (or children), or a young person, with any special educational need or disability (SEND) up to the age of 25.

We provide advice and support on how to navigate education, including how to apply for Education Health Care Plans and appeals to the SEND tribunal, as well as providing support with disability benefits, and social care issues and signposting to other supports. We do this one to one, via workshops, presentations and factsheets.

We also run weekend activity clubs in Colchester and Chelmsford for SEND children and their siblings, and we have just started a peer-to-peer family support service for families with young people over 18 with SEND.

> In North East Essex we have been given funding to provide workshops such as this. This workshop has children with Neurodiverse conditions in mind.

- Families InFocus Essex
- www.familiesinfocusessex.org.uk
- 01245 353575
- helpline@fifessex.org.uk



STARTING SECONDARY SCHOOL IS A BIG DEAL!

For any young person and their family, moving up to 'big' school is a huge milestone.

For those who have additional needs there are extra challenges.

But with preparation, knowledge and the right support families can feel empowered.

Throughout this workshop there are lots of resources you can use to build your young person's and your own confidence prior to and when they move up at school.



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WHAT IS SEND?

A child or young person has a Special Educational Need if they have a Disability (or learning difficulty) that creates a barrier to learning, and which requires special educational provision to be put into place by their school or educational setting.

Many factors can make it difficult for a child to learn; this could be the ability to interact with others, academic progress, behaviour, a physical disability, learning difficulties, sensory needs or the ability to understand, concentrate and focus.

All these can impact on learning but all can be supported to enable a young person to thrive.





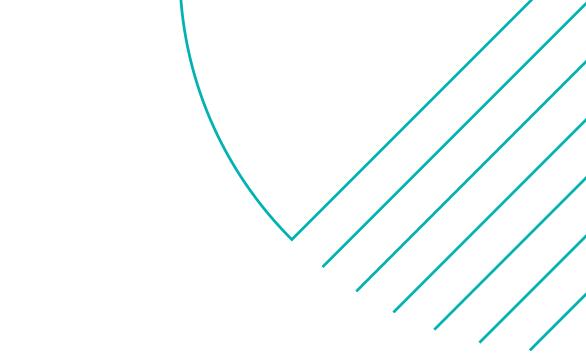
THE AIM OF THIS WORKSHOP

In this session we will be sharing information to empower you to confidently understand...

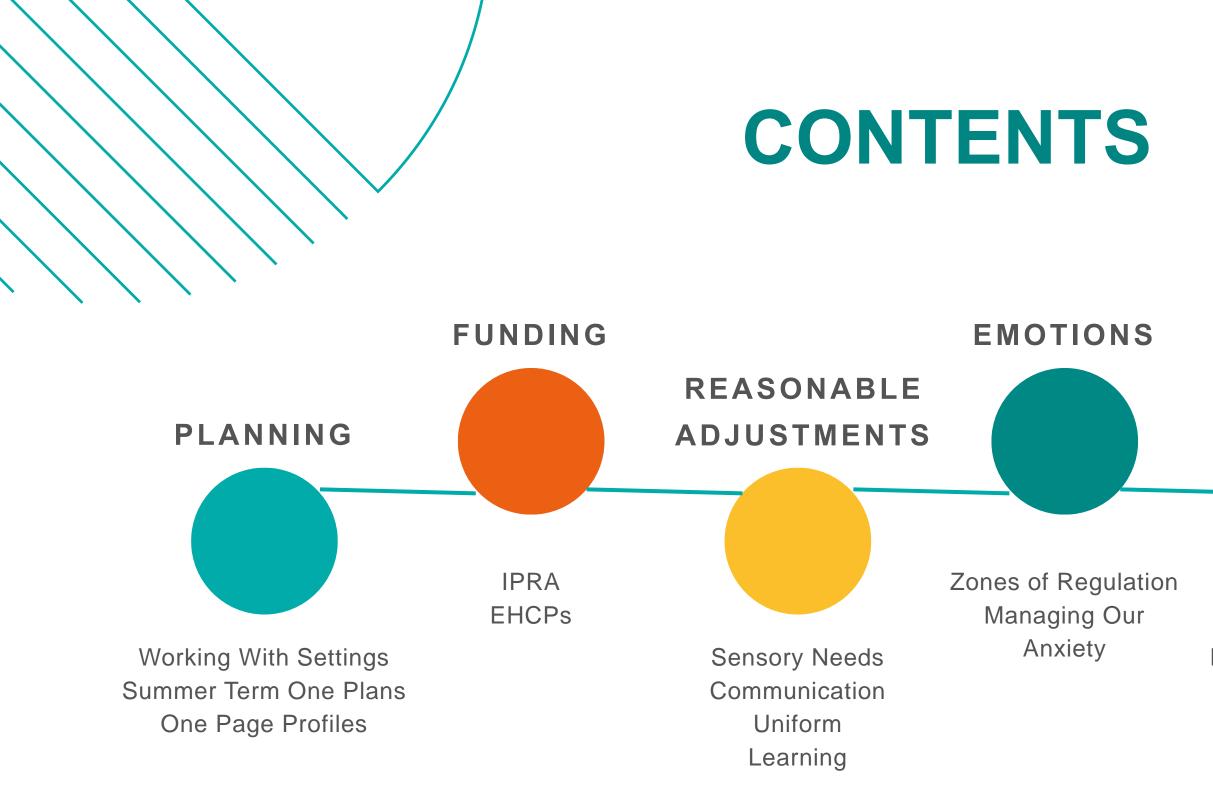
What you can expect from settings

What support is available

What you can do yourself









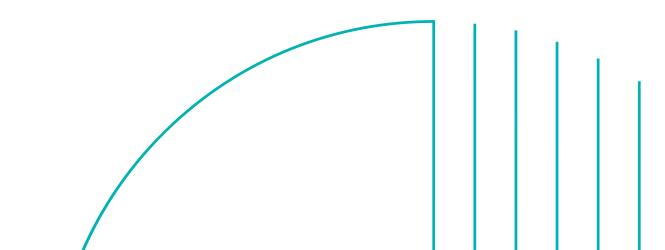


SUPPORT

SOCIAL



Building relationships Building confidence ECC SEND Education Early Support Offer Essex Family & Child Wellbeing Service Multi Schools Council Essex Family Forum



Working together with your young person's primary and secondary school to plan for transition is the key.



- It's never too early to sta thinking and talking about the transition to secondary school - many young people say this needs to happen at early in year 6 if not sooner.
- All primary schools should prepare their learners for this transition.
- There are lots of supports available should you need them.
- There are lots of strategies you can use at home to help your young person too.
- Working collaboratively with your primary and new secondary school will help.



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• Every school and setting has a designated **Special Educational Needs Coordinator (SENCO)**

- The SENCO is responsible for identifying and making sure young people with additional needs receive the extra the help they need.
- They will coordinate the additional supports for your young person, liaise closely with you and lead the planning for transition to secondary school.



Working together with your young person's primary and secondary school to plan for transition is the key.



- For young people who have been identified as having additional needs, supports should have been put in place so they are not disadvantaged.
- The supports needed should be discussed by the primary school, parents and young person together at every stage (we'll come back to this.)
- These supports and their effectiveness should be clearly recorded so what is working can be shared with the new school (we'll come back to this too.)



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 Transitions should be seen as a process not an event, and should be planned for and discussed with young people and parents. Settings should communicate information which will secure continuity of experience for the child between settings.

Working together with your child's new school to plan for transition is essential.



- If transition is a process, the key to its success lies in the preparation and planning beforehand and the settling in, or follow up, afterwards.
- Planning and preparation for transition should include;
- establishing relationships
- sharing information
- visits
- creating continuity
- preparation in the setting
- training and support
- settling in and follow up



- The primary school SENCO and secondary school **SENCO** should liaise closely in advance of the child attending school.
- For some children, the planning will include involvement of a wider range of professionals.



Working together with your child's new school to plan for transition is essential.



 Preparation in the setting The information gathered during the period of preparation and planning give the new setting a go picture of what they may need to do to prepare the new setting for the young person. This may range physical changes to the layout or location of partie activities, equipment, changes in policies and practices or daily routines.



ing:	 Training and support:
d	Preparation within the new
	setting includes careful
g can	consideration of staff skills
ood	and whether training may be
/	needed, for example: in the
e	use of particular systems of
g	communication; or in
from	procedures for supporting a
	child's health needs in the
icular	new setting.

PLANNING

Identifying the concerns and working together the find solutions.



- What are your particular concerns? Note these down, prioritise them and consider which are 'regular' moving school worries and which are due to the young person's specific additional needs.
 What are you young person's views? If they struggle to share their worries get creative. This could be spoken, written, drawings, cartoon strips, watching films/TV about school.
- What do you think would help overcome these challenges? You know your young person best, have an 'ask'. Get your young person's perspective, ask them what they are worried about and what they think could help overcome these.



 Discuss this with your primary SENCO, ask to draw in the new school SENCO and identify what supports are needed.

PREPARATION

Identify what supports need to be in place ahead of the new term.



- Create a One Page Profile

 with your young person. The
 aim being a short and easy to
 read profile to be used as a
 guide by those who don't yet
 know your young person.
 These are often used in Earl
 Years settings but are helpful
 for any age group.
- What can you do yourself?
 What can you do yourself?
 What can you do yourself?
 Outside of the school there are lots of things you can do as a family (we'll come back to this too.)
 reflect a different phase of education and the secondary school identified well in advance, invite the new school SENCO.



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ONE PAGE PROFILES

A one page document summarising the key aspects for an individual young person.

search online for free templates https://sheffkids.co.uk/resources/ https://www.twinkl.co.uk/



- A One Page Profile provides • This helps people to information about an quickly understand what is individual's needs and important to that individual so that the right sort of support wishes, likes and dislikes, challenges and support can be provided consistently. needs on one page. • Encourage your young
- Ideally create this with your young person - to help them feel a sense of empowerment and trust that they can ask for help and receive it from a wide range of teaching staff.
- Make it personal to them. Choose their favourite colours, use their voice, what matters to them, what they're proud of, what helps and what makes things tough.



person to keep a laminated copy in their school bag to remind staff if needed.



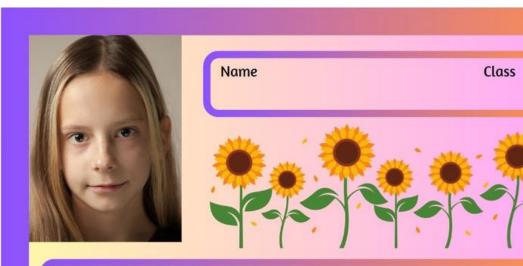




ONE PAGE PROFILES

A one page document summarising the key aspects for an individual young person.





What others like & admire about me

I'm very caring of animals, the environment and nature. I'm a good swimmer.

What is important to me

My little sister, my Nana, my pet rabbit, being vegan, recycling, people understanding my tics.

What I'm working on

Sharing with others, meeting new people, my confidence, my shyness, speaking up

What helps me

Talking calmly, my own/quiet space, a cold drink, fiddle toys, ear defenders, a wobble cushion, not having to wear a tie, a hall pass.

What doesn't work

Being rushed, loud noises, changing routines without warning, making a joke when I'm upset, loud corridors, criticising my stims and tics



What others like & admire about me

I'm brilliant at basketball, I'm funny, I'm caring, I'm good at singing, my Mum says I'm great at hugs

What is important to me

My family, my fish and cat, being active, playing games, you tube, Xbox, being listened to, people being fair

What I'm working on

My listening skills, understanding my emotions, talking back to people, to be calmer, writing skills, making friends

What helps me

Movement breaks, visual timetable, distraction from bad situations, give me praise when I do well, avoid sarcasm, time to calm down.

What doesn't work

Being rushed, yelling and shouting, not listening to me, too many people surrounding me, having to keep still when I'm stressed

ONE PLANS

What is a One Plan? A graduated approach

- Assess
- Plan
- Do
- Review



- Every school is required to identify and address the SEN of the pupils that they support. SEN support is the process that schools use to assess the needs of young people and to provide suitable support to match their needs.
- Essex County Council provides a template for One Plans however settings can create their own framework so they don't all look the same and sometimes have other names like Learning Passport.



- This is undertaken through the graduated approach of Assess, Plan, Do, Review as outlined in the SEND Code of Practice 2015.
 - One Plans should be created in partnership with parents and young people and focus on the four key areas of need.
 - Communication & Interaction

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- Cognition & Learning
- Social & Emotional
- Sensory & Physical

ONE PLANS

Identify what supports need to be in place ahead of the new term.

As soon as the new school is confirmed, best practice is to share a young person's One Plan with them.



- Year 6 One Planning should focus on transition • Measurable • Achievable preparation. Assessing the transition supports required, • Relevant planning the supports so they • Time-bound (SMART) are **SMART**.
- A good One Plan will detail:
- friends and professionals
- at school– not a list of diagnoses
- and **review** of how successful this has been
- there are very few surprises.



d • S	pecific
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• The parent/carer & young person's aspirations and priorities based on their SEND areas of need, not just academic progress.

• Information about **who is involved** in supporting them, including family,

• Details about four areas of SEND needs and how these have presented

• Information about the **provisions** the setting has made to meet the needs

• This will inform the new school about the provision the young person is

going to need so that this is in place before they start. It will also ensure

EHCP REVIEW

If your young person has an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP)



- An EHCP review should take place in the Autumn term in year 6 to ensure th Plan accurately describes th needs and provisions required to achieve the identified outcomes. These will likely be different in a secondary rather than primary setting.
- The parent's school preference and nearest mainstream school will be formally consulted to
 establish if they can meet the needs and deliver the content of the Plan.



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 If the decision is not the preference of the parent and young person this can be challenged - via discussion, mediation or appeal to Tribunal.

 For advice and information on all aspects of EHCPs please contact Families InFocus Essex

the tent Families Families Essex

FUNDING

There are different levels of funding available to settings to support learners who have additional needs.

- Every setting receives a set amount of funding for every young person.
- SEN register for each young person who has identified additional needs, the setting receives extra funding. This is not ringfenced to the individual.





 IPRA - Individual Pupil Resourcing Agreement can be accessed for up to two terms to support medical needs or transitions (see next slide.)

> • EHCP - has a level of funding attached which is determined by the level of need and cost of the supports which are required. This is referred to as 'Banding'. This funding is specific to only the named child.

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IPRA FUNDING

IPRA funding is for young people who it has been clearly identified are likely to experience significant barriers to learning but do not have an EHCP in place.



- IPRA Individual Pupil Resourcing Agreement
- The school the young person will be joining can apply for IPRA funding in order to support their transition (or to support medical needs at any time.)
- This can enable additional supports which create additional costs to be put in place.
- Transitional funding applications will only be offered for up to two terms.



• Essex County Council is keen to ensure that mainstream schools are able to provide appropriate support for young people with additional needs. IPRA is the mechanism to provide timely additional resources to schools without having to carry out a statutory assessment, the school would be expected to apply for an EHC needs assessment thereafter if ongoing additional support is required.



Changes which can make school more accessible to learners with disabilities and difficulties.



Under the Equality Act 2010, schools have a legal duty to make reasonable adjustments to ensure that disabled pupils are not placed at a substantial disadvantage compared to non-disabled pupils, and can participate in all aspects of school life. The Act considers autism/ADHD etc to be disabilities.

 If a pupil's additional needs mean that they are struggling to navigate the world of school, for example the classroom environment, the playground, doing tasks etc, a school must make reasonable adjustments to help them not just cope, but also enjoy school and reach their full potential.



ds •	Many reasonable	
	adjustments are	
•	inexpensive and just require	
ble	creative changes in practice,	
,	rather than the provision of	
	expensive pieces of	
	equipment or additional staff.	

 Additional staffing to provide support obviously has additional costs for the setting.

Changes which can make school more accessible to learners with disabilities and difficulties.

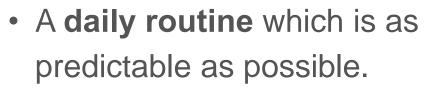


- The new school has a <u>duty to</u> <u>decide in advance</u> what reasonable adjustments a child may need, in time for the first day of the school year. Young people should not have to 'see how it goes'.
- A one-size fits-all approach is • Parents, young people and staff can complete a not appropriate, as every pupil's needs will be sensory or communication **profile**. This can be a useful different. A helpful starting point is for parents/carers to tool to identify the priorities share their unique for the young person, and communicate this with class perspective and knowledge of their young person. And staff so these can be empower their young person responded to and to voice their views too. implemented consistently.



 Adjustments should be provided consistently with regular review, and be part of their One Planning or EHCP to monitor whether they are appropriate.

Examples to support classroom planning, schedules and routines.



- Advance warning of routine changes.
- Brain and/or sensory
 breaks throughout the day.
- Clear starting and ending points for tasks.
- Visual schedules, directions, class rules and expectations, site these where they can be accessed.
- Visuals for sensory support choices, timetables, activities etc.





- Staggering the start/end of the school day enabling the pupil to come into the school building earlier, or later, than other pupils to avoid the noise and commotion of the playground and the school bell.
- Advance warning, verbal and visual reminders of predictable loud noises such as fire drills, announcements etc.



Examples to support building co-regulation and self regulation skills.



- A safe or quiet place where a pupil can feel calm; for example a screened off workstation, the library, pastoral area, being in the company of a trusted member of staff.
- Allowing a pupil to wear a slightly different uniform. The duty to make reasonable adjustments also applies to school policies, including a school's uniform policy. This could include trousers, shorts, looser clothing, no collar, alternative footwear etc.
- A hall pass to avoid corridors when they are busy.



- Putting felt pads under chair legs to reduce sound of chairs being pushed back.
 - Switching hand dryers off and providing paper towels instead. Or access to a particular toilet rather than shared facilities.
 - Allowing the use of **wobble** cushions, ear defenders, headphones or earplugs to block out noises or the use of sunglasses or blackout blinds if sensitive to light.
 - Allowing the use of 'fiddle' toys, chewable item etc.
 - Ensuring classrooms are uncluttered with minimal décor and wall displays.

Examples to support building co-regulation and self regulation skills.



- Time out/stress alert card which gives the pupil permission to leave the room without having to give a detailed explanation.
- Encouraging physical activity exercises or breaks, to help alleviate stress.
- Provide alternative seating,
 e.g. wobble cushion,
 standing desk.
- Allowing the pupil to 'stim' (self-stimulatory behaviour rocking, spinning, hand/finger flapping) without comment.
- Enable learners who struggle with smells, food aversion etc. to eat in quiet locations, with a buddy.



- Allowing a young person to sit close to/further away
 from a door, window, radiator,
 fluorescent lights, air
 conditioners etc. If light,
 noise, temperature or smells
 provoke a stress response
 - Work with the student to develop non-verbal signals to use when overwhelmed or in need of a break.
 - A behaviour plan for handling sensory triggers. (See Zones of Regulation info.)
- Social/activity clubs for lunchtimes for those who struggle with social dynamics or busy playgrounds.

Examples of reasonable adjustments to support following tasks and instructions.



- Allow extra time for tasks to accommodate fine motor skill
 fatigue or delayed development.
 Build in physical aspects to learning activities for those with proprioceptive difficulties.
- Break down tasks by modelling/demonstrating so the young person learns what is expected before trying.
- Keep verbal instructions short and clear.
- Reinforce verbal instructions with **visual supports**.
- Keep activities short with a clear start and ending which conclude with identifiable success.
- Gain the young person's
 attention before giving
 instructions.



- Allow the student to listen to music while working to keep focussed and regulated.
- Reduce the need for writing, for example using alternative IT equipment, a scribe, Dictaphone, speechto-text software or a computer etc.
- Reduce visual/auditory
 overload by doing tasks in a
 space with fewer distractions.





Sometimes young people will require reasonable adjustments to be made if they have medical, health or physical needs which impacts on them.



Medical/Health Needs

- Suspected Neurodiversity
- ADHD
- Anxiety
- Allergies
- Autism
- ARFID
- Asthma
- Communication difficulties
- Down Syndrome
- Epilepsy
- Hearing impairment
- Hypermobility
- Learning difficulties
- Mental ill health
- Physical disabilities
- Sensory processing needs
- Tourettes
- Visual impairment



Which create difficulties such as...

- Accessing equipment
- Attention & focus
- Cognition and understanding
- Communication
- Eating & drinking
- Exercising
- Following instructions
- Impulse control
- Interacting with others
- Keeping safe
- Mental Health
- Mobilising
- Peer relationships
- Personal hygiene
- Sensory & emotional regulation
- Self esteem
- Taking turns & waiting

The ZONES OF REGULATION program is a tool used widely in schools to support children and young people to learn how to manage their feelings and emotions.

and emotions.

- The Zones of Regulation is a framework and curriculum (Kuypers, 2011) that develops awareness of feelings, energy and alertness levels while
 exploring a variety of tools
 and strategies for
 regulation, prosocial skills, self-care, and overall
 wellness.
- The simple, common language and visual structure of The Zones of Regulation helps make the complex skill of regulation more concrete for learners and those who support them.



- This resource provides an easy way to think and talk about how we feel on the inside and sort these feelings into four coloured Zones, all of which are expected in life.
 - Once we understand our feelings and zones, we can learn to use tools/strategies to manage our different Zones in order to meet goals like doing schoolwork or other tasks, managing big feelings, and healthy relationships with others.



ZONES OF REGULATION

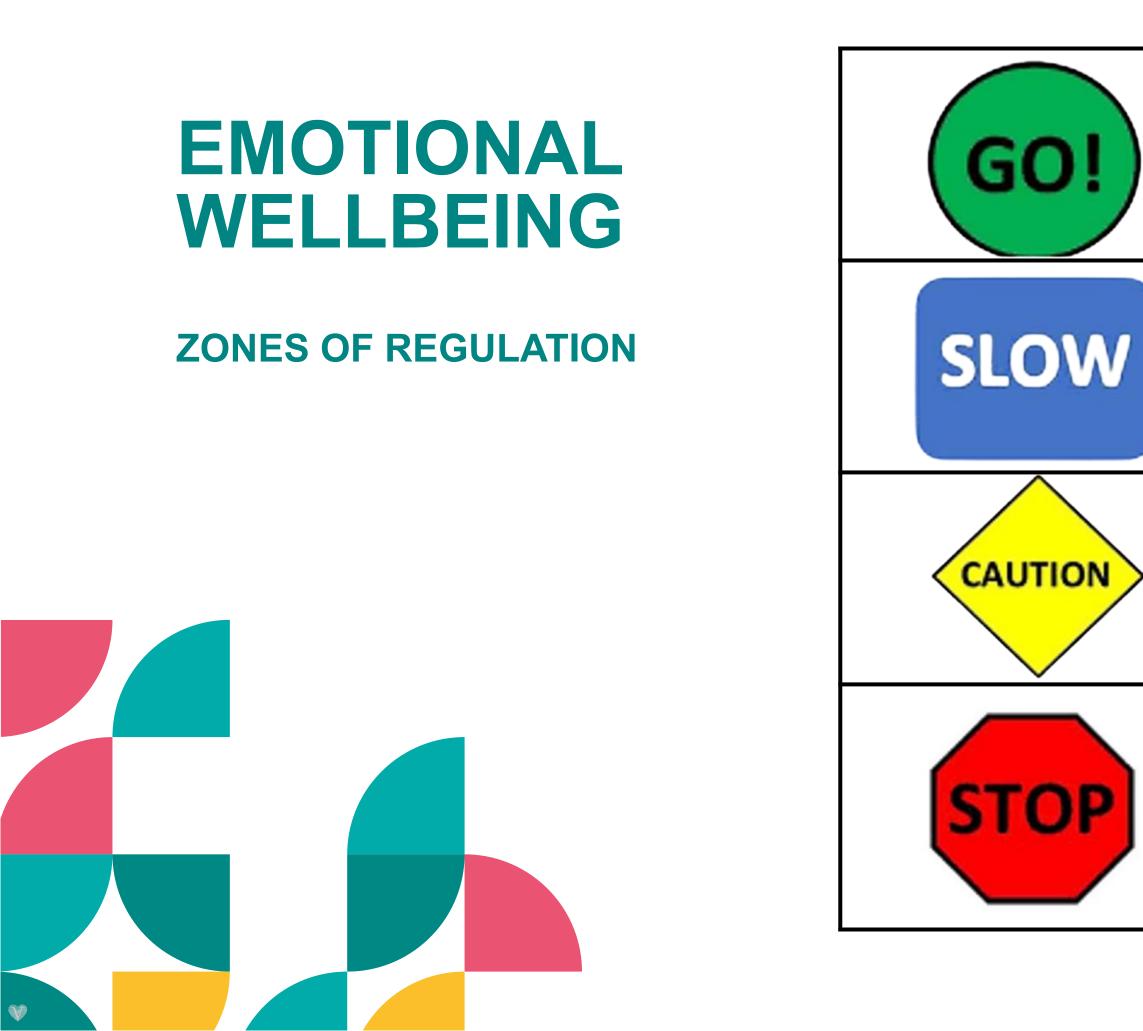


- These techniques can be tailored to the individual's age and level of understanding and used at home, at school or anywhere.
- The tools can be adapted to identify particular triggers
 for the young person, and the things that can help soothe to enable them to regulate.
- The ethos is that there are no 'bad' feelings; that all emotions are natural, we all experience them but we take time to learn to manage them.



 Families can use the program at home and add to a One Page Profile as a guide to how to recognise the young person's regulation state as it fluctuates during the course of the day, what techniques to use when and encourage the young person to utilise them as independently as they are able.





The Green Zone being the optimum emotional/sensory state in which a person is ready to engage, learn and enjoy.

Blue Zone being lethargic, withdrawn, tired, under stimulated etc. They need to use the techniques that work for them to perk up.

Amber Zone being excited, anxious, cross, frustrated, overstimulated etc. So they need to use the tools to help calm and soothe themselves.

Red Zone is out of control, fight, flight, freeze. In this state talking is limited, the task of adults is simply to keep them safe and show unconditional positive regard.



ZONES OF REGULATION

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To be used with *The Zones of Regulation™* curriculum Reproducible E





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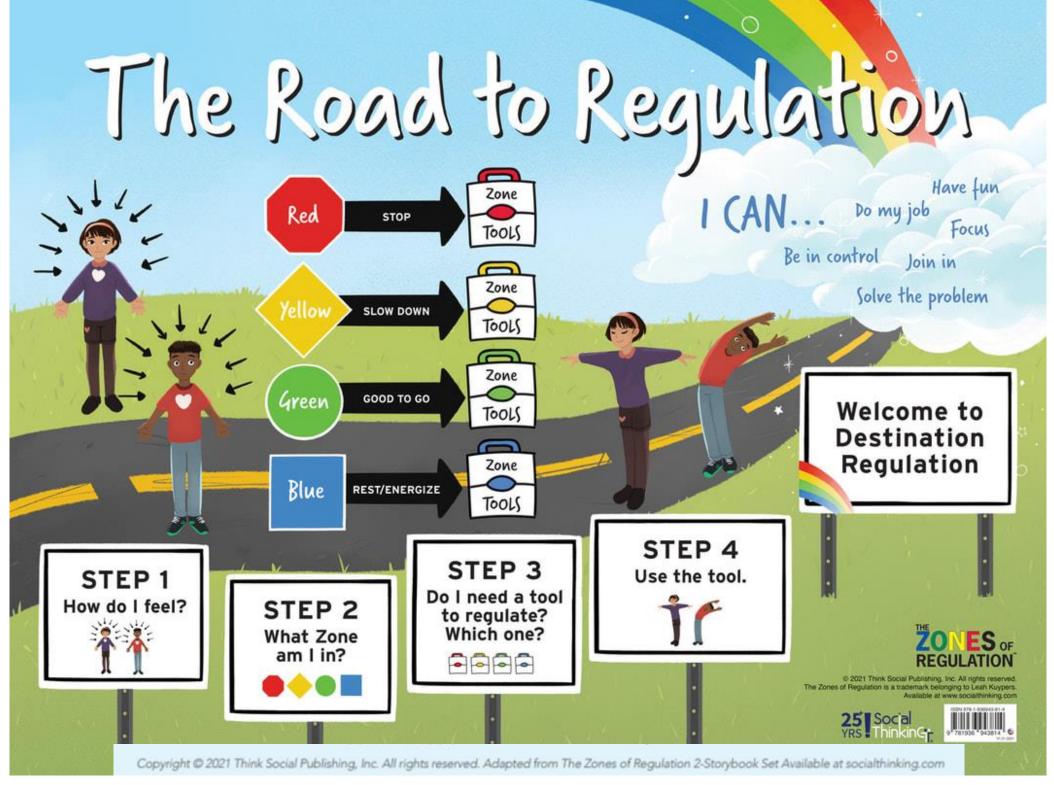


The **ZONES** of Regulation[™]

NE	YELLOW ZONE Frustrated Worried Silly/Wiggly Excited Loss of Some Control	RED ZONE Mad/Angry Terrified Elated/Ecstatic Devastated Out of Control

ZONES OF REGULATION







Getting started using The Zones of Regulation.

www.zonesofregulation.com



- Initially adults will be doing the work by pointing out what the young person's behaviour/presentation is suggesting to them.
- The adult indicates that they think the child is likely to be in a particular colour/zone and explain why - "you're yawning, you seem very tired, how about we... to perk up?" or "you're fidgeting, I think you're feeling fizzy, how about we... to relax?"



- The adult offers support or encouragement to help the young person perk up, chill out or stay safe if they have lost control. This is called co-regulation.
- Over time the aim is to help the young person recognise their triggers, feelings, energy level, scale of the problem or arousal for themselves and choose the activity which will help them regulate more and more independently. This is self-regulation.



Parents, school staff and the young person can gather 'tools' or techniques to support their regulation to a preferred zone.



- Ask for help
- Breathing techniques
- Close eyes
- Cool off
- Count to to ten
- Deep pressure
- Do push-ups
- Do something heavy
- Do stretches
- Doodle
- Drink water
- Eat a snack
- Get outside
- Go for a walk
- Listen to music
- Meditation
- Quiet space
- Reflect and repair

- Relocate
- Remove shoes • Run around
- Self care
- Smell something nice
- Some days certain tools will work better than others so it's • Squeeze something good to have a range of choices for each zone. • Take a brain break
- Take deep breaths
- Talk to an adult
- Talk to a peer
- Use ear defenders
- Use fidgets
- Use the loo
- Warm up
- Wash face/hands
- Write about it
- Yoga



• The tools that will support one young person will be different to another person.

• It's helpful to **regularly** review whether the tools are still suitable.

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Getting started using The Zones of Regulation.



- The tools include methods

 of identifying the scale of
 the problem, from
 something annoying and
 niggly, to needing addressing
 or an absolute emergency.
 Learning a sense of
 perspective is essential.
- It enables the young person and their adults to plan for when predictable or unexpected difficulties arise and have strategies in place to deal with them to minimise their impact proactively.



 Visual prompts can be tailored to the young person, these can be a simple or detailed as needed, use images, comic strips, written word etc that are motivating and personalised.



Sometimes adults also need to remember how hard it can be for young people to function when they aren't regulated.

Identifying the scale of problems is a very helpful tool.





w Big is My	Stress continuum	
Problem	Scale (Based on NME- Neurosequential Model in Education)	
mergency finitely need help a grown up (fire, e is hurt and needs the hospital, a car ident, danger).	Mental State: Terrified Functional IQ: 60-70% Primary Brain Areas: Brain Stem Sense of Time: Loss of sense of time	
ntic Problem change with a lot lp (getting lost, ing, kicking, or ching a friend, ving or breaking ngs, bullying).	Mental State: Afraid Functional IQ: 70-80% Primary Brain Areas: Midbrain Sense of Time: Minutes/seconds	
change with some omeone is mean to takes something s yours, a minor ent, needing help lming down).	Mental state: Anxious Functional IQ: 80-90% Primary Brain Areas: Limbic system Sense of Time: Hours/minutes	
an change with a help (feeling sick, hungry, something ering you, being d, needing help).	Mental State: Alert Functional IQ: 90-100% Primary Brain Areas: Cortex Sense of Time: Days/hours	
te Problem an change with a minder (not being der, not winning a not taking turns, king a mess).	Mental State: Calm Functional IQ: 100-110% Primary Brain Areas:	
Glitch can fix yourself anging clothes, aning up toys, ing favorite toy or blankie).	Neocortex Sense of Time: Extended future	

ZONES OF REGULATION

- To purchase the Zones of Regulation books and resources can be expensive.
- Some items are free to download

www.zonesofregulation.com





- If your school already has these resources ask them to supply them to you to use at home too.
- There are also lots of variations on these resources created by others which can be downloaded for free or you can create your own.



EMOTIONAL WELLBEING

Zones of Regulation and similar resources to download.

www.zonesofregulation.com

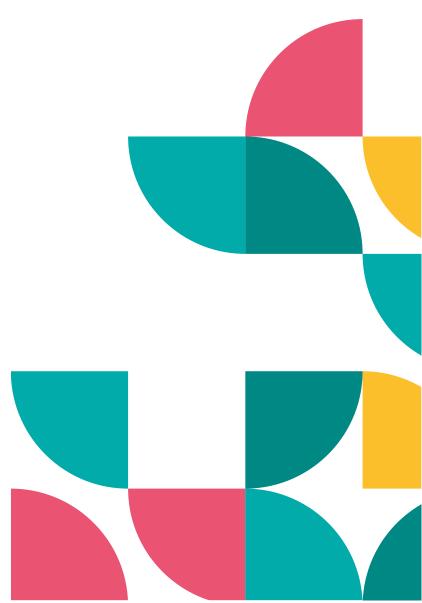
www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/zones-of-regulation-teaching-activity-ideas-t-s-2548885

www.weareteachers.com/zones-of-regulation-activities

www.theottoolbox.com/zones-of-regulation-activities







Helping young people adapt to a new school ask your new setting for support.



- Zones of Regulation is super helpful regarding social interactions too.
 Recognising the emotions of others, understanding how others make them feel, developing observations of how we influence others, learning how to help each other.
- Establish with school your and their expectations of how you will communicate and share information, especially at the start.
- A visual info pack
 containing photos/names of the different teachers, staff and the environment.



- Schools can arrange extra 'taster' sessions to help young person become more familiar with their new school setting.
- Schools can arrange to visit your young person at school and/or at home to help build a connection.
- Get involved with the school PTA or equivalent, attend their summer term events if possible.
- Ask if they have a school buddy/mentor programme.



Helping young people adapt to secondary school - what can families do themselves?



- Get them to label their
 belongings and uniform
 with cool name stickers.
- Have spares of key items their school timetable early.
 such as school tie, stationary etc.
 Wear-in school uniform their school timetable early.
 Practice the morning routine so it's not a rush or unfamiliar in September.
- Wear-in school uniform and school shoes over the summer holiday so the fabrics become familiar.
- Help your young person organise equipment and belongings so they know what they need on different days.
- Get a school plan/map so they can learn where classes are. Practice by finding things in a supermarket.



 Practice following a timetable for activities, chores and meals. Ask for their school timetable early.

- Prepare how they will travel to school, walk,cycle, bus, with friends. (Apply for School Transport if they are eligible.)
 - Plan for bad weather with a suitable coat or change of clothes.
 - Plan for delays and what to do if they are late.



Helping children adapt to secondary school what can families do to prepare?



- Eating Decide if your cl will have school lunches, packed lunch, meal or for supplements.
- Visit cafes if you can to used to choosing food, paying and eating in a b environment.
- Plan for and visit busy venues to build up tolera of large groups of people
- Practice toileting at set/break times as much you can at home, but ave becoming a big pressure
- Create a toileting/hygie
 plan with your new school
 teacher if your young per
 needs extra support with



hild	 Develop an after school plan
, a	to decompress and unwind.
od	 Devise a plan for managing
	homework.
get	 Talk through all the child's
	thoughts about school with
ousier	them, be positive but not
	dismissive about their worries.
	 Talk about your own school
ance	days; show photos of you and
9.	family members, reminisce
	about the things you enjoyed
h as	teachers you remember
oid it	fondly.
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rson	(^o) Families
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Helping young people adapt to secondary school - what can families do themselves?



- Use Social Stories or constripts to explain situations they can understand what expect at school and how handle situations. Stories (with your young person at the main character), using photos and drawings. That they can re-read when the need to.
- The greatest anxiety is a for of the unknown so making things as relaxed and familian as possible is the key



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comic •	Not all young people with
ons so	additional needs worry about
nat to	having friends as much as
ow to	their parents.
es •	Many young people with
n as	additional needs will
ing	particularly struggle with
hat	communication, social
they	interactions and
	relationships with others,
a fear	year 7 curriculum will focus
king	on this for all new joiners.
amiliar	

Helping young people adapt to secondary school - keep a balance.



- Although it's important to support young people with the transition from primary to secondary school, it's also important not to overdo it.
- Too much focus on the big deal for parents too! subject of moving school may **Especially if your young** be counter-productive and person has additional result in young people needs and communication becoming either over-anxious difficulties. or over-excited.
- Plan your preparing for you need and reach out. school activities carefully • Be kind to yourself! and spread them out.
- Plan some nice things for • Use positive language when yourself at the start of talking about moving school, but don't go over the top. term.



- Remember that the aim is not only to allay fears but also to build realistic expectations.
- Try and keep a check on your own emotions; it's a
 - Think about what support





SUPPORT FOR FAMILIES & CHILDREN

We are very fortunate in North East Essex that there are a wide range of supports available.



- We are going to share the main statutory services that are most relevant to this workshop;
- Essex County Council SEND Education Teams.
- Suffolk and North East Essex Integrated Care Board (NHS)
- Essex Child and Family Wellbeing Service.
- The Neurodevelopmental Pathway Coordination Team.

NE ESSEX ONLY

- Along with some community based supports;
- The Multi schools Council
- Families InFocus Essex
- The MAZE Group CIC
- Autism Anglia Advocacy Service
- Essex Family Forum
- There are numerous other community based services, groups and charities which may be of help too.





ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL SEND INCLUSION & PSYCHOLOGY SERVICE

INCLUSION PARTNERS support primary schools in a number of ways to plan for transition to secondary school.



 Every Essex school and setting has a link Inclusion Partner (IP) to support them to include and meet the needs of young people placed with them. Each IP supports a geographic cluster of schools and settings.

 Supporting One Planning to ensure young people's needs are understood and clearly communicated through the paperwork.
 IPs can provide training to schools and will also signpost to other appropriate services, resourcing and support.



 From the previous Autumn term IPs meet with all settings regarding the cohort of young people due to go to school next year, identifying who may need additional support and signposting for this.



ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL SEND INCLUSION & PSYCHOLOGY SERVICE

INCLUSION PARTNERS support primary and secondary schools in a number of ways to plan for transition.



- When school placements are confirmed, IPs will gather information on where young people are going from Essex systems and work with schools and settings to consider how to support a smooth transition.
- IPs can support schools to apply for additional funding to support the transition via an Individual Pupil Resource Agreement (IPRA)



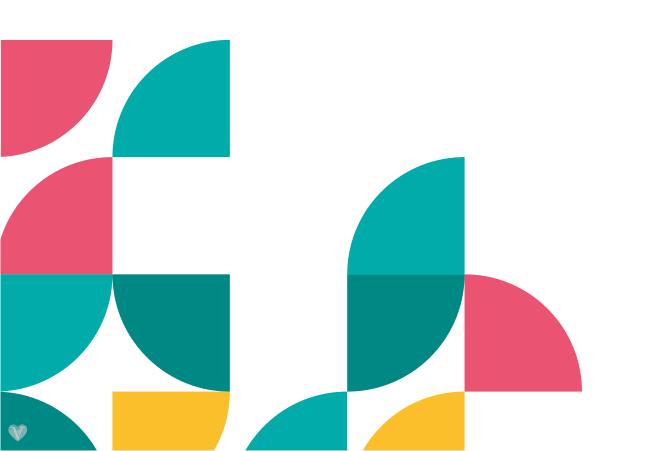
Essex

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ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL SEND INCLUSION & PSYCHOLOGY SERVICE

INCLUSION PARTNERS support primary and secondary schools in a number of ways to plan for transition.



 A transitional One Planni meeting should be organised between the parents/carers and young person and schools befor transition to establish shared priorities and to enable the primary school and parent to share their expertise with the new school. IPs can support with this if necessary.

 Identifying those for whom an EHC Needs Assessment might be appropriate.



ing	 Following transition to
	secondary school, IPs meet
	regularly with school
g	SENCOs and can offer
ore	support with settling and
	meeting children's needs
	within school.
	 Requests for IPs have to be
	made by settings.





ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL SEND Inclusion & Psychology service

Parents and young people with concerns about their needs can contact the EP helpline. Monday: 1pm-5pm 01245 433293



- Education Psychologists (EPs)
- An EP provides advice to families, young people and settings to support the learning, development and wellbeing of children.
- EPs have an essential role in assessing young people when there is a EHC needs assessment so may be involved in transition due to this.
- All Essex schools have a link EP who works with them alongside the IP, so a school may seek their support with individual pupils or groups around transition.



٠	Engagement Facilitators(EFs)
٠	In some cases, an EF may work
	with a young person and family

- to support transition.
 - All EF's work involves parents and requires parental consent.
 - Requests for EFs come via IPs, EPs or SEND Operations.
 - EFs may also do some group work with parents around transition via workshops or coffee mornings in schools or settings.
 - Requests for EPs and EFs have to be made by settings.



ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL SPECIALIST TEACHING SERVICE

Essex County Council Specialist Sensory Needs Team can support school transitions.



 The Physical and Sensory Impairment Specialist Teaching Service (PSISTS) is part of Essex County Council and is made up of three Specialist Teaching Teams who support children and young people with the following impairments:

- Vision Impairment (VI)
- Multisensory Impairment (MSI)
- Hearing Impairment (HI)
- Physical and Neurological
 Impairment (PNI)



ry	 They provide -
	 Advice
S)	 Training for parents and
	settings
	 Access to equipment
	 Promoting independence

 Requests for Specialist
 Teaching support has to be made by settings.





ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL SEND operations service

The SEND OPERATIONS TEAMS carry out all the statutory duties for children and young people with SEND.



- These duties are set out in the <u>SEND Code of Practice</u> and include:
- EHC Needs Assessments
- Preparing EHC Plans
- School placements
- EHCP Annual reviews
- If IPRA funding is awarded, this comes via SEND Operations.



Families

InFocus Essex

- All schools and settings have a named SEND Operations
 Partner and Assistant.
- If a primary school learner has an EHCP (or an EHC needs assessment in progress), SEND Operations have a role in sharing information with the new school.



HCRG CARE GROUP & BARNARDO'S ESSEX CHILD & FAMILY WELLBEING SERVICE

An integrated service focused on improving the Health and Wellbeing outcomes of Children and Young people and their Families.



- Health Visiting
- Parenting Support
- School Nursing: support for young people in schools and their families with health and wellbeing.
- Family Health: including support with substance misuse for parents, contraception advice, nutrition support, mental health (maternal & child.)



Essex Child and Family Wellbeing Service

tel: 0300 247 0015

email: vcl.essexne-ccsadmin@nhs.net

website: https://essexfamilywellbeing.co.uk

- Resilience and Development: including
 preparing families for their
 child or young person moving
 school.
- Support for ages 5-19: including help with dental care, immunisations, physical, emotional or developmental problems, information on specific health issues.
- Support for young people with special educational needs and disabilities up to the age of 25.



Care Group **HCRG CARE GROUP & BARNARDO'S ESSEX CHILD & FAMILY** WELLBEING SERVICE School Age Service Includes;

- Community drop-in sessions at Family Hubs and Delivery sites for parents or young people to access.
- Support at key transition **points** including secondary school entry.

- Support around common childhood issues such as emotional wellbeing, boundaries, diet, exercise and sleep.
- Individualised health needs assessments to identify health and wellbeing needs, providing targeted support and onward referral.
- Advice and support to young people and their families using evidencebased practice.



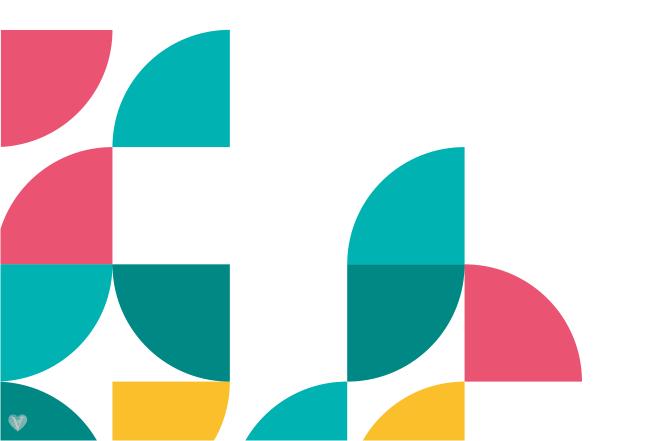
- Delivery of the National **Child Measurement Programme** in Reception and Year 6
- Delivery of the **Healthy** Schools Programme.
- Work alongside other organisations.
- Access via self-referral, school drop-ins, teachers, **GP**, or other Healthcare colleagues





HCRG CARE GROUP & BARNARDO'S Care Group Care Group (Venice in Group Care Group (Care Group

Access via self-referral, school drop-ins, teachers, GP, or other Healthcare colleagues.



- Bedtime and daytime wetting
- Behaviour support including boundary and routines
- Child development
- Connecting with people in the community
- Constipation and soiling
- Drugs and alcohol
- Emotional wellbeing
- Getting out and about
- Healthy lifestyles
- Home safety



•	Oral	health
•	Ulai	nealth

- Relationships and sexual health
- Stopping smoking
- Sleep
- School readiness
- Toilet training
- Transition to school or senior School





HCRG CARE GROUP & BARNARDO'S ESSEX CHILD & FAMILY WELLBEING SERVICE

Affinity Programme



- Works in partnership with the POWER programme and is a targeted early intervention project within Essex, Southend and Thurrock.
- Supports children and young people age from 5-16 who are at risk of exclusion from education due to emotional dysregulation.

Referrals can be made directly to: vcl.essexaffinityprogramme@nhs.net



- The Affinity Programme with its team of practitioners and emotion coaches will work with both school and family to offer:
- Direct therapeutic support for the child and young person in both 1:1 and group workshops.
- Parent/carer support through direct coaching as well as group based support.
- Training and support tools to schools.



NE ESSEX NEURODEVELOPMENTAL EARLY SUPPORT OFFER NE ESSEX ONLY

Suffolk and North East Essex Integrated Health Board (NHS) funds the Neurodevelopment Early Support Offer in North East Essex.



- The Early Support Offer began in autumn 2021, funding has been awarded for 4 years
- Funding was awarded to five community based parent support services to support
 families who have children and young people with neurodevelopmental conditions





٠	Neurodevelopmental
	Pathway Coordinator Service
•	Families InFocus Essex
•	MAZE Group CIC
•	Autism Anglia Advocacy
	Service
•	Essex Family Forum

Families

InFocus Essex

NE ESSEX NEURODEVELOPMENTAL EARLY SUPPORT OFFER NE ESSEX ONLY

Neurodevelopment Pathway Coordinator Service

- A single point of access ensuring that families have access to quality information and resources.
- Neurodevelopmental Pathway **Coordinators**
- 0300 247 0015
- email: <u>vcl.essexne-neurocoord@nhs.net</u>
- Monday to Friday from 9:00am to 5:00pm

- Individualised support until the needs have been fully met at any point of your pathway journey.
- For children and young people up to the age of 25, within North East Essex who are living with a neurodevelopmental disorder.







- Have restricted or intense interests.
- Don't like or manage changes to routine.
- Delayed speech / language development.
- Difficulties concentrating: restless or hyperactive?
- Struggle to regulate emotions.
- Has trouble navigating social situations.

NE ESSEX NEURODEVELOPMENTAL EARLY SUPPORT OFFER Essex Family Forum

- Via the Early Support Offer Essex Family Forum were given funding to develop a resource for families, produced in collaboration with two local Essex charities, MyOTAS and SEND the Right Message.
- This resource is useful for families at any identification and assessment.

Supporting Your Neurodiverse Child

Written for parents, by parents









point of their journey, but especially during



Scan to download or request a copy







NE ESSEX NEURODEVELOPMENTA EARLY SUPPORT OFFER

Families InFocus Essex

Families InFocus Essex www.familiesinfocusessex.org.uk 01245 353575 helpline@fifessex.org.uk



 Two additional part time Family Support Adviser positions were created to support families with Neurodiverse conditions in NE Essex. We have FSAs countywide supporting all types of SEND.

 Support the whole family to achieve the best possible outcomes so that children and young people with SEND and their families thrive and feel stronger, empowered and confident.



•	All aspects of SEND
	education advice

- Education Health Care Plans
- Appeals to the SEND tribunal
- Disability benefits
- School issues
- One Planning
- Mental health
- Signposting
- Social care issues
- Weekly Activity Clubs
- Workshops online and in person





NE ESSEX NEURODEVELOPMENTAL EARLY SUPPORT OFFER NE ESSEX ONLY

Autism Anglia Advocacy Service

 Autism Anglia's North East Essex Advocacy Service offers independent, impartial and confidential advice and support to families, carers, autistic children, and young people, age 0 -25 years, in Colchester and Tendring.

Autism Anglia Advocacy Service www.autism-anglia.org.uk/advocacy 01206 577678 email: advocacy@autism-anglia.org.uk







	 Education
	 Diagnosis
l	 Welfare Rights
	 Housing
	 Health
	 Social Care







NE ESSEX NEURODEVELOPMENTA EARLY SUPPORT OFFER

The MAZE Group **Community Interest** Company



- The Early Support Offer has enabled all MAZE services to be free to NE Essex families who have a neurodevelopmental condition, there are charges for families from other areas.
- 12 week Parent Programme both face to face and online
- Workshops and emotional support.
- The MAZE Group CIC
- www.themazegroup.co.uk
- 07809900161
- amanda.towns@themazegroup.co.uk



- Coffee Mornings in Colchester, Harwich and Mistley in collaboration with Families InFocus Essex and other visiting professionals.
- Online videos in collaboration with Families InFocus Essex.







MULTI SCHOOLS COUNCIL

The Multi Schools Council (MSC) aims to improve understanding towards children with SEND and mental health difficulties by giving children and young people a voice.



- MSC started in 2012 to help break down perceptions towards children and young people with SEND and mental health difficulties in schools and their wider communities.
- Ambassadors meet each term, children and young people from mainstream and special schools meet to learn more about each other and put their plans in place for making a difference.



 MSC provides young people with an opportunities to improve their confidence, develop their personal and social skills and promotes important values like democracy and tolerance.

• Ambassadors have a great deal of influence and are regularly involved in helping decision makers understand the needs of children and young people, making sure the voice and experience of young people is reflected in those decisions at local and national government.



MULTI SCHOOLS COUNCIL

The Multi Schools Council (MSC) aims to improve understanding towards children and young people with SEND and mental health difficulties by giving children and young people a voice.



- MSC provides training in Schools - for both staff and learners on mental health, autism awareness, understanding ADHD, communication needs, antibullying and mental health.
- The MSC ambassadors

 have also delivered
 sessions including
 resilience, worked with
 schools to help asses their
 inclusion, SEND assemblies,
 deaf awareness, interviewing
 SEND support staff.



- All the workshops and training are completely free

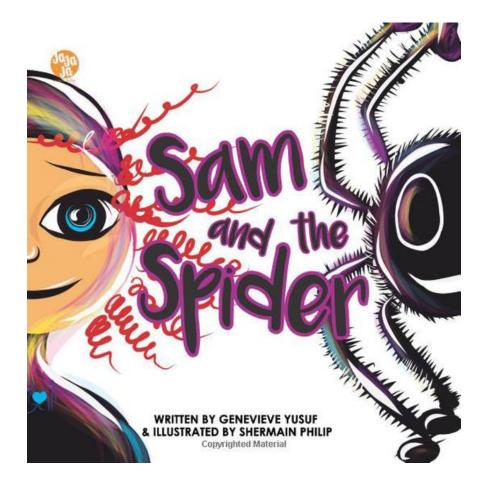
 as they are supported by the
 Essex Youth Service & the
 Essex SEND strategy and
 innovation team, with funding
 coming from across
 education health and social
 care teams.
- The MSC also holds events, writes books and has a social media presence with children and young people at the heart of everything.

www.multischoolscouncil.org.uk mschoolscouncil@gmail.com



The Multi Schools Council (MSC) aims to improve understanding towards children and young people with SEND and mental health difficulties by giving children and young people a voice.





www.multischoolscouncil.org.uk mschoolscouncil@gmail.com



We may all be different but we have the same smile





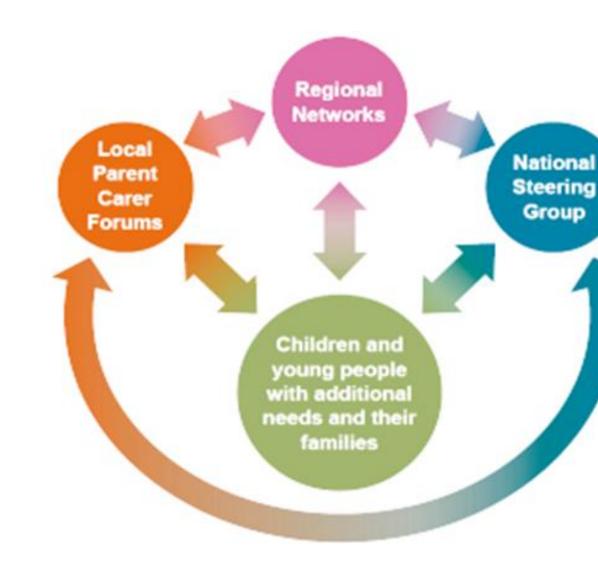






ESSEX FAMILY FORUM

Essex Family Forum (EFF) are the Parent/Carer forum for SEND families in Essex. Everyone working for the forum is a parent and/or carer of children and young people with additional needs and disabilities up to the age of 25.





 EFF is approved by the Department for Education to lead parent participation in Essex and receive grant funding which is administered by Contact (a national Disabled Children's charity.)

Essex Family Forum www.essexfamilyforum.org hello@essexfamilyforum.org



ESSEX FAMILY FORUM

Essex Family Forum are the Parent/Carer forum for SEND families in Essex



- The role of EFF is to
 represent the views and
 lived experiences of SEND
 families gathered through
 their Family Champion
 Network.
- How to link with EFF -
- Family Champion Leads in each quadrant of Essex
- Join the forum
- Take part in online surveys
- Website
- Social Media
- Virtual Graffiti Wall to leave comments about your lived experience



- EFF reviews what parents are telling them and share their experiences in meetings and through discussions with SEND services.
- EFF aims to work in co-production with the Local Authority and NHS Integrated Care Boards, as well as other SEND services, to ensure that services for SEND families are developed to improve outcomes for our children and young people.



ESSEX FAMILY FORUM

Essex Family Forum are the Parent/Carer forum for SEND families in Essex

- Their proudest achievement has been to to develop a resource for families, produced in collaboration with two local Essex charities, MyOTAS and SEND the Right Message
- This resource is useful for families at any point of their journey, but especially during identification and assessment.







Scan to download or request a copy





ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/roi3-c-002-transition-to-secondary-school-pupil-activity-sheets

www.ndcs.org.uk/information-and-support/education-and-learning/secondary-years/preparing-for-themove-to-secondary-school/

Autism Education Trust – Supporting learners with autism during transition:

www.autismeducationtrust.org.uk/sites/default/files/2021-11/Supporting-learners-with-autism-during-transition.pdf

www.autism.org.uk/advice-and-guidance/topics/communication/communicationtools/social-stories-and-comic-strip-coversations

www.theschoolrun.com/parents-guide-secondary-school-transition-sen-children

www.autism.org.uk/advice-and-guidance/topics/communication/communicationtools/social-stories-and-comic-strip-coversations

Range of videos:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zh4wy9q/starting-secondary-school/1

www.ipsea.org.uk





THANK YOU FOR TAKING PART

If you have further questions & concerns or would like further support please let us know.

We would appreciate your feedback on the workshop so we can continually improve the support we offer to families.



In Partnership With















