

MOVING INTO ADULthood TIMELINE FOR CHILDREN WITH ADDITIONAL NEEDS AND OR SEN(D)

YEAR 9 REVIEW	YEAR 10 REVIEW	YEAR 11 REVIEW	YEAR 12 REVIEW	YEAR 13 REVIEW	FURTHER EDUCATION
Year 9 (13-14)	Year 10 (14-15)	Year 11 (15-16)	Year 12 (16-17)	Year 13 (17-18)	Continuing Education (18-25)
<p>Review's from Year 9 should focus on the 4 'preparing for adulthood' outcomes which should be stretching and ambitious.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher education or Employment. Independent Living. Contributing and participating in society. Staying as healthy as possible. 	<p>Should take place within 12 months of the previous review.</p> <p>Must focus on preparing for adulthood.</p> <p>Year 10 is about checking the young person's progress towards meeting the outcomes in the EHC plan.</p>	<p>Under the SEN system, a child becomes a young person on the last Friday in June after they turn 16 and the Mental Capacity Act 2005 applies. Once a young person finishes Year 11, they have the legal right (if they have mental capacity in relation to the decision in question as defined by the Mental capacity Act 2005) to make their own decisions about SEN provision, although the Code of Practice for SEN specifically recognises that most young people will want & need the support of their parents/carers.</p>	<p>This review may be conducted in a school, college, supported Internship or Apprenticeship setting.</p>	<p>As a young person moves in to adulthood, their learning can take place in different settings, not just in formal educational schools or college. It is important to think about all available options and services that can support a young person to achieve their outcomes and make an effective move into adulthood</p>	<p>Most young people with EHCP's complete further education by the age of 19, however, some young people with SEND need longer and the local authority must not cease an EHCP just because a person turns 19. EHCP's should be reviewed annually.</p>
<p>When a young person has an EHCP, the local authority should consider the need to provide a full package of provision and support across education, health and care that covers five days a week when appropriate to meet the young person's needs.</p>	<p>The review is a time to check to see if any changes need to be made to the outcomes and the support the young person receives to ensure they will be able to achieve their outcomes by year 11.</p>	<p>The review process supports young people to become more involved in decisions about their future as they grow older.</p>	<p>The review in year 12 will focus on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The young person's progress towards the outcomes in their EHC plan. if the outcomes, support, and 	<p>The review in year 13 and every review after that should look at</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a young person's progress towards the outcomes in their EHC plan. if the outcomes, support, and 	<p>The Preparing for Adulthood team should be linking with the young person to offer support into employment if this is an option.</p>

The EHC Plan should include planning for young people to move from children to adult care and health services.			<p>placement are still appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preparing for adulthood and planning for the future. 	<p>placement are still appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the local authority needs to cease (stop) the young person's EHC plan. 	
The young person's views, wishes and feelings should be included.	Should be targets in the EHC plan that help your child achieve steps towards preparing for adulthood. At this review, families and their children should be thinking about whether they want to continue in education full time and if so where, or whether they would prefer to look at other options. Transition planning must be built into the revised EHCP and should result in clear outcomes being agreed that are ambitions and stretching	Parents or carers can continue to support young people in their decision making or act on their behalf if they are happy for them to do so. For most young people, parents will continue to be closely involved in discussions and planning for their future.	If a young person has an EHCP and is under 18 but is not receiving education and training, the LA must review the plan to ensure that they do continue to receive education and training.	<p>In this review the young person needs to think about the support and specific steps they need to help them once they have left education. This might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ongoing health support. • ongoing care support. • access to adult learning opportunities. <p>It's important that young people know what will happen once their EHC plan ceases (stops) and that they can still access the support they need.</p>	The young person's EHCP must be reviewed annually.
The Young person should receive impartial careers advice tailored to the needs of those with SEND.	A young person needs to stay in education or training until the age of 18 so that they can continue to gain qualifications, skills and workplace experiences. This learning can take place in different	<u>Planning Ahead for after 16</u> Your child can legally leave school at the end of the school year in which they turn 16. However, all young people must be in some kind of education or training until they are 18. This can be	The EHCP of young people moving between Post 16 institutions must be reviewed and amended five months before the transfer is due to happen.	Applications for funding for college places should take place. The Preparing for Adulthood team should attend. This process should be repeated at years 11, 12, 13 and 14.	If the LA considers ending a young person's EHC Plan it must be within 4 weeks of the review meeting. They must consult and inform the young person or parents in writing.

	<p>settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • further education colleges. • school sixth forms (special school or mainstream school). • supported internships. • traineeships. • apprenticeships. • independent special schools or colleges. • 20 hours or more a week working or volunteering while you're in part-time education or training. 	combined with paid or voluntary work.			
The young person's EHCP must be reviewed annually from year 9 onwards. Year 9 is a key stage change.		Applications for funding for college places should take place. The Preparing for Adulthood team should attend. This process should be repeated at years 11, 12 , 13 and 14.	Applications for funding for college places should take place. The Preparing for Adulthood team should attend. This process should be repeated at years 11, 12 , 13 and 14.	The young person's EHCP must be reviewed annually. Year 13 is a key stage.	

Year 9 (13-14)	Year 10 (14-15)	Year 11 (15-16)	Year 12 (16-17)	Year 13 (17-18)	Continuing Education (18-25)
EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION
<p>If your child has an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP) their school has a statutory obligation to begin transition planning as part of their ongoing annual review.</p> <p>The SENCO or Head teacher arranges the review giving 2 weeks' notice.</p> <p>Plans should be amended in collaboration with the Preparing for Adulthood (PFA) Team.</p>	<p>The EHCP should focus on what is important to the young person now and in the future and their preparation for greater independence and adulthood. Post 16 options and planning should be explored in the EHCP.</p>	<p>The review of a young person's EHCP should take place in the autumn term to enable enough time to plan and prepare for their education and support after the age of 16. (Should be 5 months before the transfer happens).</p> <p>If the young person has an EHCP they should be offered one to one career guidance sessions. If your young person is out of the county, ask if they can be offered these sessions in the summer holidays.</p>	<p><u>Options after turning 16</u></p> <p><u>Further Education</u> which could mean staying at their current school in sixth form if the school has one or moving to another school with a sixth form.... or... moving to either a mainstream or specialist further (FE) education college. The mainstream college should offer courses appropriate to your child's needs and be able to support your child. A specialist FE college is for young people with SEN only and your child needs an EHCP to attend. Some are residential and offer a 24-hour curriculum. A specialist college will have to be named on your child's EHCP.</p>	<p>If the young person is attending a sixth form, where the education provision will stop in Year 13, they may need to consider looking at moving on to further education at a community or further education college.</p>	<p><u>Options after turning 18</u></p> <p>The preparing for adulthood team should discuss the options available to the young person at 18.</p> <p><u>University</u></p> <p>An EHCP ends once a young person moves into higher education but extra support is still available through the <u>Disabled Students Allowance</u>.</p> <p><u>Special School</u></p> <p>Some special schools have developed separate further education provision for 19–25-year-olds.</p> <p><u>Further Education College</u></p> <p><u>Residential College</u></p> <p><u>Employment</u></p>

<p>Who should attend: Parents/carers and their child and any agencies who may be required to support your child as they prepare for adult life. This could include: your child's teacher, the SENCO, SEN Casework Officer, Social Worker (from the Children's Disability Team and /or the Moving into Adulthood Team), Teaching Assistant, SEN Transition Worker, Health Services, Therapists, Advocate.</p>	<p>If the young person has an EHCP, they should be offered a one to one interview with a level 6 qualified Careers Advisor. If the young person is missing education, ask whether a home visit can be arranged.</p>	<p>At this review meeting the young person will need to consider what options are available to them to continue their education and where they would prefer to do that. It could be at the same school, at an alternative local school or college or at an independent school or college.</p> <p>The options available to continue in education will vary depending on the school setting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing in sixth form at the same school. • Moving to a sixth form if currently attending a school without one. • Attending a further education college (community college). • Attending a residential college if there is nothing appropriate in county. • Training. • Apprenticeships. <p>For a Young Person moving educational placement post 16 provision to be named in the final EHC Plan on or</p>		<p>If in a college setting the annual review will be conducted by college staff.</p>	<p><u>Getting an EHCP if you don't have one</u> Section 36 of the Children and Families Act sets out that all young people aged 19-25 have the right to request an EHC assessment unless one has been carried out in the last 6 months.</p>
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The young person and parents should be able to discuss post 16 education options including GCSE's and planning for work experience.	If a young person wants to attend a different school (sixth form) or a college, then that school or college must cooperate, so that it can help to shape the EHC plan and start developing a post 16 study programme tailored to their needs.	<p>The review meeting is also a chance to think about the outcomes in the young person's EHC plan and update them to make sure they support the next stage of their development and transition to adulthood. It's also important to use this review meeting as a chance to keep talking about their aspirations for the future and what support they need to achieve them, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what jobs you might like to do when you're an adult. • your options for education or training. • your future goals. • how you're going to live independently. • what things you want to do in your community, like your hobbies or interests. • what your future health needs will be. 	<p><u>Apprenticeships:</u> open to young people with or without an EHCP after 16 and combines study towards qualifications with work.</p> <p><u>Traineeships:</u> Young people with or without an EHCP can gain skills to get a job or apprenticeship. It includes work experience and study.</p> <p><u>Supported Internships:</u> A workplace training and study programme for young people with an EHCP between the ages of 16-24.</p> <p><u>Individually - tailored education:</u> suitable for those who may not be able to access formal education settings.</p>	<p>An important review for those young people who have stayed on at sixth form.</p> <p>This review should be looking at their post 19 placements and next steps and whether they want to continue in education, and if so where, or whether they want to pursue a different opportunity.</p>	<p><u>Ceasing an EHCP</u> The LA can cease your child's EHC plan if they are no longer responsible for the young person or they decide that special education provision is no longer necessary as they consider the young person to have achieved the educational outcomes specified in the plan. If the plan is likely to be ceased the annual review should consider good exit planning</p> <p>When a young person aged 18 or over leaves education or training before the end of their course, the local authority cannot end the EHCP without a review in order to determine whether the young person wishes to return to education or training.</p>
If a young person is not in education or training and is aged under 18, but is not receiving education	If a young person is not in education or training and is aged under 18, but is not receiving education	If a young person is not in education or training and is aged under 18, but is not receiving education and	If a young person is not in education or training and is aged under 18, but is not receiving education and	If a young person is not in education or training and is aged under 18, but is not receiving education and	

and training the local authority must review the plan to ensure that the young person continues to receive education or training.	and training the local authority must review the plan to ensure that the young person continues to receive education or training.	training the local authority must review the plan to ensure that the young person continues to receive education or training.	training the local authority must review the plan to ensure that the young person continues to receive education or training.	training the local authority must review the plan to ensure that the young person continues to receive education or training.	
Year 9 (13-14)	Year 10 (14-15)	Year 11 (15-16)	Year 12 (16-17)	Year 13 (17-18)	Continuing Education (18-25)
SOCIAL CARE	SOCIAL CARE	SOCIAL CARE	SOCIAL CARE	SOCIAL CARE	SOCIAL CARE
<p>The local authority has a legal obligation to check with social care whether your child has a disability. Depending on your child's level of need, either someone from the children's disability team or the Locality Community Support Service (LCSS) will be involved. The social worker is responsible for providing information relating to your child's social care needs.</p> <p>Social Care Provision which educates or trains a young person must be specified and quantified in Section F of the EHCP.</p> <p>Input into Sections D, E, H, and J are also essential.</p>	<p>Young people who receive support from children's services and are likely to need support as adults can be flagged up to the Moving into Adulthood team (with an EHCP) or Adult Social Care (no EHCP) at any point from 15 to 17. The team will coordinate with the school.</p>	<p>Children's Social Care must refer young people who have been highlighted as needing adult social care support to the Moving Into Adulthood Team (with EHCP) or Adult Social Care (no EHCP) for a Care Act Assessment. This is particularly important if their care needs are known to be or are expected to be especially complex.</p>	<p>At 17 if the young person has a learning disability, physical and/or sensory disability with an EHCP, they should be allocated a link worker from the Moving Into Adulthood Team or Adult Social Care.</p> <p>The MIA team must complete a Care Act Assessment liaising with the children's social care team. If the young person is eligible for adult social care, a care and support plan must be developed, and a funding application submitted.</p> <p>If the young person has a mental health need, then they must be assessed by the relevant adult team.</p> <p>Transitions have a statutory</p>	<p>Your child is entitled to a <u>Care Act Needs Assessment</u>. This should be carried out before they turn 18. However, the Care Act is clear that any support your child receives from children's services should not cease until they have undergone a Care Act Needs Assessment which determines what level of support they are eligible to from ASC or whether support will cease altogether.</p> <p>Social Care Provision which educates or trains a young person must be specified and quantified in Section F of the EHCP.</p> <p>Input into Sections D, E, H, and J are also essential.</p>	<p>Where young people aged 18 and over continue to have an EHCP and are receiving care and support, this will be provided for under the 2014 Care Act. A Link worker from The Moving into Adulthood team will be involved in any EHCP reviews until their EHCP ceases. Legally Social Care has a maximum of 4 weeks from the date of the review to notify the young person of the outcome of the review.</p>

			duty to review annually if social care is providing services and if there is an active EHCP.	It must be reviewed annually.	
The Family Carer has a right to a Carers Assessment if you have not yet already had one.	Anything that educates or trains a young person is capable of being special educational provision including social care and must be specified and quantified in section F of the EHCP. Input into Sections D, E, H, and J are also essential.	Anything that educates or trains a young person is capable of being special educational provision including social care and must be specified and quantified in section F of the EHCP. Input into Sections D, E, H, and J are also essential.	Under the Care Act, a Care and Needs Assessment should be carried out by the Local Authority to determine your child's eligibility needs and what level of support they need.	If your child has ongoing social care support and is known to the children's Disability or Moving into Adulthood Team, at the age of 18 they will move from children to adult services. The Moving Into Adulthood Team will manage their case until their EHCP ceases.	Social Care Provision which educates or trains a young person must be specified and quantified in Section F of the EHCP. Input into Sections D, E, H, and J are also essential.
If the young person is likely to need support as an adult they should be flagged up by children's social care.			If your child opts to continue in education and this is at a local college, it may not be full time. They will need to think about what they want to do when not attending college. This is something they should discuss with the MIA team.	Once an EHCP ceases and the young person turns 18, if they are assessed as still needing adult social care support, they will fall under the support of the locality team for the area in which they live.	It is important that ASC are at your child's review's whilst still at college, as they need to work with your child to plan their future as discussed in the Year 9-13 reviews. This will involve assessing their needs and looking at how their outcomes will be met. The Care Act expects that an EHC Plan review is combined with any Care and Support Plan review to avoid duplication.

Year 9 (13-14)	Year 10 (14-15)	Year 11 (15-16)	Year 12 (16-17)	Year 13 (17-18)	Continuing Education (18-25)
HEALTH	HEALTH	HEALTH	HEALTH	HEALTH	HEALTH
<p>EHCP Coordinator should coordinate Health input/attendance into EHCP where appropriate.</p> <p>At age 14, if the young person has complex health needs, children's services should identify if it is likely that adult NHS Continuing Health Care (CHC) will be required. This needs to be taken into consideration when planning ahead as this can have an impact on what support they need in different settings.</p>	<p>EHCP Coordinator should coordinate Health input/attendance into EHCP where appropriate.</p>	<p>EHCP Coordinator should coordinate Health input/attendance into EHCP where appropriate. If the young person is planning on changing their educational placement and has ongoing assessed health needs, a relevant health representative should attend the EHCP Annual Review.</p>	<p>EHCP Coordinator should coordinate Health input/attendance into EHCP where appropriate. If the young person is planning on changing their educational placement and has ongoing assessed health needs, a relevant health representative should attend the EHCP Annual Review.</p>	<p>EHCP Coordinator should coordinate Health input/attendance into EHCP where appropriate. If the young person is planning on changing their educational placement and has ongoing assessed health needs, a relevant health representative should attend the EHCP Annual Review.</p>	<p>EHCP Coordinator should coordinate Health input/attendance into EHCP where appropriate. If the young person is planning on changing their educational placement and has ongoing assessed health needs, a relevant health representative should attend the EHCP Annual Review.</p>
<p>Anything that educates or trains a young person is capable of being special educational provision including health and social care and must be specified and quantified in section F of the EHCP.</p>	<p>If your child has needs that cannot be met by existing services alone, they may be eligible to receive a continuing care package.</p>	<p>If your child has needs that cannot be met by existing services alone, they may be eligible to receive a continuing care package.</p>	<p>At age 16, if it is likely that your relative is likely to need NHS Continuing Health Care, a referral for an initial checklist screening should be made.</p>	<p>Transition Planning must begin at least 6 months prior to the young person's 18th birthday. A coordinator from children's continuing care must contact the relevant adult health services to begin the transition. As soon as is practicable, NHS CHC will arrange for a health care professional to carry out a preliminary assessment.</p>	<p>When your relative turns 18, if they have long term complex health needs, (and they have not already been identified as needing support for their health care needs) they may be eligible for NHS funded Continuing Health Care. They will need to be assessed by a team of healthcare professionals (a multidisciplinary team).</p>

GP annual health checks are available for those young people aged 14 and over who have a learning disability. Parents should check with their GP whether their child or young person is on the Learning Disability Register.				If the young person has a positive CHC checklist, they must be given a full assessment to determine eligibility. This should occur within 28 days of the checklist.	At 18, if eligible the young person transfers to adult NHS Continuing Health Care and their package starts. The young person's package must be reviewed after 3 months.
				If the young person is known to CAMHS they should be contacted to plan their assessment for adult services. Transition planning should begin no later than age 17 ½. Discharge/transition from CAMHS at age 18.	Those aged 18 + on CHC should have their package reviewed annually.
Year 9 (13-14)	Year 10 (14-15)	Year 11 (15-16)	Year 12 (16-17)	Year 13 (17-18)	Continuing Education (18-25)
BENEFITS	BENEFITS	BENEFITS	BENEFITS	BENEFITS	BENEFITS
the young person may be able to claim					
<u>Disability Living Allowance (DLA)</u>	<u>Disability Living Allowance (DLA)</u> (DLA ends when a young person turns 16. They will need to apply for Personal Independence Payment)	<u>Personal Independence Payment</u>	<u>Personal Independence Payment</u>	<u>Personal Independence Payment</u>	<u>Personal Independence Payment</u>

		<u>Employment Support Allowance -Contributory/New Style</u> (if paid enough national insurance contributions).	<u>Employment Support Allowance -Contributory/New Style</u> (if paid enough national insurance contributions).	<u>Employment Support Allowance -Contributory/New Style</u> if paid enough national insurance contributions).	<u>Employment Support Allowance -Contributory/New Style</u> if paid enough national insurance contributions).
					<u>Universal Credit</u> For 19–25-year-olds who have not found a job and who make a benefit claim they will be invited to meet a work coach at the job centre.
the Family Carer may be able to claim.					
<u>Carers Allowance</u>	<u>Carers Allowance</u>	<u>Carers Allowance</u>	<u>Carers Allowance</u>	<u>Carers Allowance</u>	<u>Carers Allowance</u>
<u>Child Benefit</u>	<u>Child Benefit</u>	<u>Child Benefit</u>	<u>Child Benefit</u>	<u>Child Benefit</u>	<u>Child Benefit</u>
<u>Council Tax Discount</u>	<u>Council Tax Discount</u>	<u>Council Tax Discount</u>	<u>Council Tax Discount</u>	<u>Council Tax Discount</u>	<u>Council Tax Discount</u>
Year 9 (13-14)	Year 10 (14-15)	Year 11 (15-16)	Year 12 (16-17)	Year 13 (17-18)	Continuing Education (18-25)
TRANSPORT	TRANSPORT	TRANSPORT	TRANSPORT	TRANSPORT	TRANSPORT
Your child may qualify for free school transport if they meet certain <u>eligibility</u> criteria. Young people likely to need transport support should be flagged up to the transport team.	Transport should be provided to those young people who meet the eligibility criteria as set out by the local authority.	A review of transport will be conducted of all young people and they will be asked to reapply for transport support for Year 12. This assessment will look at whether their transport needs have changed based on their independence and placement post Year 11. Any transport decisions will be based on the local authority's transport policy. Young	Local Authorities do not have to provide free home to school transport for young people from age 16. They may charge for transport. Check OCC's <u>transport policy</u> . However, they must include arrangements to help young people with SEN/D get to school/college/training.	Local Authorities do not have to provide free home to school transport for young people from age 16. Check OCC's <u>transport policy</u> . However, they must include arrangements to help young people with SEN/D get to school/college/training.	Young people eligible for support may be able to get travel support to attend college, if they cannot do so independently. For those young people known to adult social care who need support with transport, it will be provided through adult social care.

Travel arrangements must be included in the young person's EHCP.	Travel arrangements must be included in the young person's EHCP.	people with significant SEN may continue to receive support post 16. Travel arrangements must be included in the young person's EHCP.	If transport has been agreed, transport support will continue for the duration of a young person's placement. Travel arrangements must be included in the young person's EHCP.	Travel arrangements must be included in the young person's EHCP.	Travel arrangements must be included in the young person's EHCP's.
Travel training should be discussed with those young people who could travel independently after some initial support.	Travel training should be discussed with those young people who could travel independently after some initial support.	Travel training should be discussed with those young people who could travel independently after some initial support.	Travel training should be discussed with those young people who could travel independently after some initial support.	Travel training should be discussed with those young people who could travel independently after some initial support.	Travel training should be discussed with those young people who could travel independently after some initial support.
Travel arrangements must be included in EHCP's.	Travel arrangements must be included in EHCP's.	Travel arrangements must be included in EHCP's.	Travel arrangements must be included in EHCP's.	Travel arrangements must be included in EHCP's.	

Resources

[Council for Disabled Children](#) - Securing good quality health advice for EHC Plans

[Preparing for Adulthood](#) - Tools and Resources

[IPSEA](#)