The reforms

- Leading together - re-designing public services and transforming systems goes beyond joint working
- Ambitious change - cultural tensions and different ways of working, not just the practical issues
- Young people and families centre stage - co-production is shared leadership to achieve large-scale change
- Working strategically - pressure on resources makes long-term thinking imperative
Certainty?

This will be challenging

Problems inevitably arise when you try to make changes; setbacks must be treated as a chance to learn about the way forward, not a trigger for recriminations.
Change and transition

• The duty to admit a young person
  – Young people have the right to request that an institution is named in their EHC plan; local authorities have a duty to name that institution unless it is unsuitable

• The duty to use best endeavours to secure special educational provision
  – Providers give the right support to their students with SEN; must fulfil this duty for students with SEN whether or not students have EHC plans

• Reasonable steps
  – Mainstream education cannot be refused on the grounds that it is not suitable; an authority can use the exception of incompatibility only if it can show that there are no reasonable steps to prevent that incompatibility
Change and transition

• The Local Offer
  – Governing bodies must co-operate with local authorities in the development and review of the local offer

• Preparing for adulthood
  – A shared vision and strategy which focuses on aspirations and outcomes; powerful motivator for strong joint commissioning; personal budgets for choice and control

• Decision making, resolving disagreements and tribunal
  – After compulsory school age rights under the Children and Families Act apply to young people directly; disagreement resolution service for all young people with SEND; the right to appeal to first tier tribunal extends to young people up to the age of 25