

Chapter 1 : The Additional Support for Learning Act

4 Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act (asp 4) (b) in the case of a young person – (i) the young person, or (ii) if the authority are satisfied that the young person lacks capacity to make.

We have a system which focuses on overcoming barriers to learning and getting it right for every child. Rights of people with additional support needs By law, education authorities must identify, provide and review the additional support needs of their pupils which can arise in the short or long term as a result of the learning environment, family circumstances, health, wellbeing needs or a disability. Since January children aged 12 to 15 have more rights. Additional support for learning: To help parents, carers and young people in securing their rights we fund an advocacy and legal representation service. This is called My Rights, My Say. Reach supports children and young people to feel supported, included, listened to and involved in decisions at school. Doran Review implementation The Doran Review made recommendations around services in relation to children and young people with complex additional support needs. We set up the National Strategic Commissioning Group to take this forward. An archive of the Doran Review website is available here. Mainstream education The Act requires that pupils with additional support needs learn in a mainstream school unless specific exceptions apply. The guidance on mainstreaming is several years old. We have recently consulted on updated draft guidance on mainstreaming. As part of this work we have commissioned independent research into the experiences of children and young people which will be published in autumn. Updated guidance will be published towards the end of Children unable to attend school due to ill health Children and young people who are unable to attend school due to ill health should continue, whenever they can, to access education during periods of prolonged ill health. Education authorities have duties to provide education elsewhere than at a school, in these circumstances. Education of children unable to attend school: Supporting children and young people with healthcare needs in schools Where children and young people require medication throughout their school day, a healthcare plan should be put in place which sets out the arrangements for ongoing medical care in school and emergency procedures should one arise. Supporting children and young people with healthcare needs in schools: This guidance includes information on emergency medication - Salbutamol inhalers and adrenaline auto-injectors. This is one of many definitions available and is recommended as helpful guidance by Education Scotland. The definition is as follows: The impact of dyslexia as a barrier to learning varies in degree according to the learning and teaching environment, as there are often associated difficulties such as:

Chapter 2 : Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act

An Act of the Scottish Parliament to make provision for additional support in connection with the school education of children and young persons having additional support needs; and for connected purposes.

The act was passed on 1 April. Children or young people will have additional support needs if they are or are likely to be unable to benefit from school education provided or to be provided, without the provision of additional support. Education authorities will have duties: A minimum information standard will be set. They must plan to prepare the young person and to support the transition to these other services. This must be done at least 12 months before the young person leaves school. This can be delegated to an individual outside education if this is more appropriate. Education authorities may ask other agencies e. These agencies must provide this help, unless the request is incompatible with their own statutory or other duties or unduly prejudices carrying out their functions. CSPs will be available to children or young people who have additional support needs arising from i one or more complex factors or ii multiple factors, which are likely to continue for more than one year. Further, those needs must require significant additional support to be provided by agencies outwith education. The formal Future Needs Assessment process has been removed. Instead, in addition to a duty on education authorities to ask for information from other agencies at least 12 months before a young person leaves school, they must also provide information to other agencies at least 6 months before the leaving date. Education authorities will have the duty to make arrangements for providing independent mediation services which will be free of charge. The act establishes a new route of appeal: This includes the educational outcomes and provision. The Tribunal will be able to order the education authority to open, discontinue, amend the contents, or review a CSP. The tribunal will only have jurisdiction over education authorities. Appeals against Tribunal decisions will be only on points of law, to the Court of Session. Legal aid will be available to those who qualify before and after a Tribunal but will not be available for representation at the Tribunal. Legal aid will also be available, for those eligible, for the Court of Session. Parents of children and young people who do not have a CSP but does have additional support needs will have access to dispute resolution outside of the formal appeals route. All parents of children with additional support needs will have the right to make placing requests to independent special schools. Education authorities must comply unless the children or young people do not have the appropriate needs for the school or the authorities can meet those needs within their own schools or by other arrangements. Appeals will continue to be heard at the Education Authority Appeals Committee except where they are also appealing a decision not to prepare a CSP. In this case the placing request appeal will also be heard by the Tribunal. A Code of Practice will be issued and set out minimum standards. The aim is that the Code promotes more and better joint planning and partnership, and consistency across Scotland.

Chapter 3 : Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act - Wikipedia

The Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act () places duties on education authorities (and in certain circumstances health, social work and Skills Development Scotland), to work to plan and make joint provision for children and young people with complex or multiple additional support needs.

Chapter 4 : Schools: Additional support for learning - calendrierdelascience.com

The Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act is an Act of the Scottish Parliament that received Royal Assent in

Chapter 5 : Education (Additional Support for Learning Act)

The Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act redefined the law in Scotland relating to the provision of

special education to children with additional needs by establishing a framework for the policies of inclusion and generally practicing the "presumption of mainstreaming " in Scottish education.

Chapter 6 : Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act | Revolvy

Supporting Children's Learning: Code of Practice explains the new duties of local authorities and other agencies to support children's and young people's learning under the Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act as amended.

Chapter 7 : Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act ()

New legislation called the Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act , has been passed by the Scottish Parliament. The Act does not become law until it is commenced. This is to allow everyone to prepare for the new duties in the Act.

Chapter 8 : Policy implementation in inclusive education - Policy Scotland

Additional support for learning: statutory guidance provides guidance on all aspects of the Act and is a code of practice for education authorities Additional support for learning: guidance on assessing capacity and considering wellbeing.

Chapter 9 : Talk:Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act - Wikipedia

This guidance complements that which is provided in the statutory guidance on the Additional Support for Learning (Scotland) Act , the Supporting Children's Learning Code of Practice, which was updated in to take into account the extension of children's rights.