

ALN Reform

Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018



ALN Reform

The Additional Learning Needs and
Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018
became law in Wales on 24 January
2018



The Act's Principles

- Early identification and intervention
- Working together in the best interests of the child or young person
- Planning transitions in advance
- Views, wishes and feelings of the child, child's parents or young person at the heart of decision making
- Enabling the child, child's parents or young person to participate as fully as possible



Continued...

- Whole school approach to meeting ALN
- Participation in mainstream education as fully as possible
- Taking reasonable steps to provide ALP in Welsh
- Strategically reviewing arrangements for meeting ALN to see if the overall ALP meets overall need



The Act's Objectives

- Unified legislative approach.
- Integrated, collaborative processes to facilitate early, timely and effective interventions.
- Fair and transparent system.



The Act's Core Aims

- Introduction of the term Additional Learning Needs (ALN).
- 0 to 25 age range.
- A unified plan
- Increased collaboration
- High aspirations and improved outcomes
- Simpler system
- Avoiding disagreements and earlier resolution
- Clear and consistent rights of appeal
- A mandatory code
- Increased participation of children and young people
- Welsh language provision



ALN Definition

A person has additional learning needs if he or she has a learning difficulty or disability (whether the learning difficulty or disability arises from a medical condition or otherwise) which calls for additional learning provision.



TASK

Research one of the following Additional Learning Needs:

- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- Anxiety
- Hearing impairment
- Visual impairment
- Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)

Think about how the ALN may impact on a child/young persons life both in and out of education?

How could a school/educational establishment support the child/young person?



Individual Development Plans (IDPs)

- Replace Statements and IEPs
- Schools are responsible for deciding whether a pupil has ALN and therefore if they require an IDP.
- Schools can refer the matter to the LA if:
 - The extent and nature of the ALN or Additional Learning Provision (ALP) is beyond the school's capability.
 - It would not be reasonable for the school to secure the required ALP
- LAs will only normally prepare and maintain IDPs where the child or young person's needs are more severe or complex.



Timeline



Additional learning needs (ALN) timeline



January 2018: Additional Learning Needs and Educational Tribunal (Wales) Act gains Royal Assent

March 2018: ALN Transformation Leads to post

Autumn 2018: Consultation on draft ALN Code and regulations

December 2019: Final ALN Code issued

January 2020: Implementation training on the new ALN Code rolled out

September 2020: The new ALN system goes live

#additionallearningneeds #ALNWales #ALNAct gov.wales/ALN



Regional Focus Areas

- Awareness Raising
- Workforce Development
- Person Centred Practice/ Individual Development Plans
- Early Years
- Post 16
- Pupil Parent Participation
- Cross cutting themes:
 - Welsh
 - Integrated working Education, Health, Social service, non-maintained settings



Preparation for the reform

- Workforce development
 - Welsh Government [ASDinfoWales.co.uk](https://www.asdinfo.wales.co.uk) (Autism Spectrum Disorder) training Autism Aware certification
 - Person Centred Practice training
 - Autumn Term Welsh Government ALN Reform training



Continued...

- Regional ALN implementation plan
- Swansea ALN implementation plan
- Planning for consistency and equity of provision
- ALN Code Consultation and engagement events
- School implementation plans



[Stats Wales](#)



Diolch am wrando
Thank you for
listening

Any Questions?



Reference List

Swansea Council. (2018) Special educational needs (SEN)
<https://www.swansea.gov.uk/sen> (Accessed: 6 November 2018)


