

EAAE6002/C Children with Additional Support needs: Inclusion, Advocacy and Equity

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The change in Legislation for Additional Learning needs. This will be a new statutory system that will be implemented in Wales over a 3 year period. In the new system it encourages organisations to work together for the child to be able to reach their full potential. A draft code will be put in place for all ALNCo and practitioners to look at and use as guidance when implementing the new system. Education Wales (2021) It puts emphasis on how important it would be to ensure that all practitioners involved understand the new act and what it involves.	The change in statements. When the new Act is rolled out. Information such as statements will also be changed. Instead of them being IEP's and different statements that may come with them such as school action plus. Will all be combined into one whole plan which will be named (IDP) Individual Development Plans. There is usually a 3 tier system that is an intervention for children and their information. Dauncey, M (2016). This change in statements gives practitioners the chance to look at the child ALP in more detail with all of the child's information there to compare and create the best way of learning and teaching for the child. European Commission (2019)	The change from SEN to ALN The term SEN is going to be replaced with ALN, and this is a new statutory act that will replace the SEN system. It will look at the child holistically and consider the best plan and provisions that would need to be put in place for the child. Senedd Research (2021) Where as before the SEN system were set out into 3 tiers This system has aims and objectives that will be followed closely and used by all practitioners involved in delivering education to the child with ALN.
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The Impact of the ALN system on practitioners roles Under the New Act some roles within the setting would change and some may even take on more responsibility. The role of a SENCo would be changed and renamed an ALNCo. This role would be developed further by making sure that IDPS have been created for each child, but this wouldn't always be their job, this could be the responsibility of the classroom practitioners and then they would oversee it at the end to ensure everything is as it should be. Practitioners would have to have training to deliver sessions using the new system. Within the new draft code it emphasises that practitioners would need to have implementation training in order for them to understand what is involved with the new system and what they would need to do to support the child in the appropriate way for the child's needs. Snap Cymru (no date)

The difference in the act between England and Wales. England have their own Act that is called the Education Health and Care Plans and this Act does differ to the New ALN system because England only focus on children with severe or complex learning needs, as for Wales they extend their system to all children with ALN. This can be assessed and their ALN identified and work created to fit into with their ALN in order for them to learn. Welsh Government (2020)

Developing Bilingualism As of before, Welsh would be implemented with the curriculum, with the new Act in place, it places emphasis on how important it is to combine Welsh language in to the delivery of sessions. This would be for the child to be able to understand Welsh. As Welsh is a language from Wales. There would be a spoken Welsh and the government is trying to encourage more people to speak the language of their culture. Welsh Government (2020)	Conclusion In conclusion, this new act has shown to put more of an emphasis on the child as a whole and looks at every part of them. Their feelings and views are seen to be key as it is believed that they would engage more in the sessions and may find it easier to talk about if they know that their opinions are being taken into account.
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