

The “C & F Act 2014” or “CAFA”	The Children and Families Act 2014.
“CAMHS”	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services.
“CCG”	Clinical Commissioning Group. This is an NHS organisation which brings together local GPs and health professionals to take on commissioning responsibilities for local health services. A CCG plans and arranges the delivery of the health care provision for people in its area.
“Code” or “CoP”	The Special Educational Needs and Disability Code of Practice 2014. This contains statutory guidance on the Children and Families Act 2014.
“CSDPA”	The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970. This is one of the main Acts of Parliament which entitle disabled people to social care
“DfE”	Department for Education.
“Direct Payments”	Payments made in lieu of services being provided. Direct Payments may be available for health care, social care and for the special educational provision in an EHC plan.
“Disagreement Resolution” (sometimes called “Dis Res”)	The dispute resolution service offered by a local authority to resolve disagreements between parents and the local authority NB. This is not always an independent service and it does not

	necessarily mean mediation which has a specific meaning (see below).
“EA 1996”	Education Act 1996.
“EFA”	Education Funding Agency, An arm of the Department for Education. It allocates funding to local authorities for maintained schools and voluntary aided schools. It is also responsible for funding and monitoring academies.
“EHC needs assessment”	An assessment of the education, health care and social care needs of a child or young person conducted by a local authority under the Children and Families Act 2014.
“EHC plan”	An education, health and care plan as defined in section 37 (2) of the Children and Families Act 2014.
“EqA” or “EQA”	The Equality Act 2010.
“FE”	Further Education. The FE sector in England includes further education colleges, sixth form colleges, specialist colleges and adult education institutes. It does not include universities.
“LA”	A local authority in England.
“LDA”	A learning difficulty assessment under section 139A Learning and Skills Act 2000.

“LSA”	Learning Support Assistant, also sometimes called Teaching Assistant (“TA”).
“Ofsted”	Office for Standards in Education, Children’s Services and Skills. This is the body which inspects and regulates services which care for children and young people and those providing education and skills for learners of all ages.
“OT”	Occupational Therapy, sometimes used to refer to the occupational therapist.
“PCP”	A provision, criteria or practice (relevant for indirect discrimination and the duty to make reasonable adjustments under the EqA).
“Personal Budget”	A Personal Budget is the notional amount of money which an LA has identified as necessary to secure the special educational provision in an EHC plan.
“PRU”	Pupil Referral Unit - for children who need to be educated out of school, often because they have been excluded.
“RB”	The responsible body of a school.
“SEN”	Special educational needs.
“SENCO”	Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator – the teacher with responsibility for co-ordinating

	special help for children with SEN at their school.
“SEND” or “the Tribunal”	The First-tier Tribunal, Special Educational Needs and Disability – sometimes referred to by its former name “ <i>Sendist</i> ”.
“SEP”	Special educational provision.
“SLT” or “SALT”	Speech and Language Therapy, sometimes used to refer to the Speech and Language Therapist.
“TA”	Teaching Assistant also sometimes called Learning Support Assistant (“ LSA ”).