Post 18 info evening

What are my child's options when they finish GRC?

What happens to their EHCP?

Post GRC options

Further Education

Employment

Higher Education

Apprenticeship

Supported Internship

Year 14

What happens to their EHCP?

EHCP continues	EHCP Ceases
Further Education	Employment
Supported Internship	Higher Education
Year 14	
Apprenticeship	Apprenticeship

Higher Education

An EHCP automatically **ceases (ends)** once a student officially enrolls in higher education.

However, support does not disappear; it shifts to a different funding and legal system.

Disabled Students' Allowance (DSA) + University Disability Team
Personalised assistance, Assistive technology, funded through the DSA, Statutory Local Authority Review managed directly between the student and university accessibility services

If you choose a **Degree Apprenticeship** (earning a degree while working), the study is classed as work-based post-16 training rather than standard higher education. In this specific scenario, **your EHCP remains active** to cover training support alongside Access to Work funding.

Further Education

Pathway Option 01

Mainstream FE Colleges

Offer vocational qualifications (BTECs, T-Levels), GCSE/Functional Skills retakes, and flexible 16–19 study programmes funded up to age 25.

Pathway option 02

Specialist Post-16 Institutions (SPIs) Provide tailored provision for complex or high-level SEND needs, focusing on independent living skills, functional communication, and sensory development.

**Usually requires showing local mainstream options cannot meet the plan's needs.*

Important Legal Rules

Non-Academic Outcomes

Qualifications are not required to keep an EHCP. Progressing toward non-academic educational outcomes (e.g., Independent travel, self-care) validly maintains the plan.

5-Day Provision Duty

Local Authorities must consider whether a 5-day package of education, training, and adult social care integration is necessary to meet the young person's needs.

Appreticeships

Paid Employment with Active EHCP Protections

An Apprenticeship is a paid job combined with structured, off-the-job training leading to a nationally recognised qualification. For young adults aged 18 to 24 with an active EHCP, the plan stays active while training, providing crucial flexibilities.

Progression

Level 2 (GCSE level) to Level 7 (Degree)

Structured training supported by either support on the job or days at college to support the learning in the workplace.

Workplace support and funding

Additional Learning Support (ALS): Direct funding covering extra 1-to-1 coaching, tailored learning resources, and workplace adjustments.

Access to Work Grant: Government funding providing specialist equipment, adaptive software, or travel support directly to the workplace.

WORKING HOURS AND EHCP Protections

Part-Time Option Available: Working hours can be reduced (e.g., 16–20 hours/week) for health or disability reasons, extending apprenticeship duration proportionately.

Active EHCP Retention: For young adults aged 18 to 24, the EHCP stays active while off-the-job training continues, maintaining crucial legal protections.

Supported Internships

How the Program Works

- **The Work Placement:** Real work placements for around 16–20 hours per week.
- **Dedicated Job Coach:** Trained Job Coach attends the workplace to teach tasks, strategies, and gradually fade support.
- **Classroom Learning:** Spend 1–2 days a week with an education provider building employable skills and functional Maths/English.
- **Access to Work Funding:** Workplace adaptations, specialized equipment, or travel assistance funded via government scheme.

Workplace Support & Funding

• **Additional Learning Support (ALS):** Direct funding covering extra 1-to-1 coaching, tailored learning resources, and workplace adjustments.

• **Access to Work Grant:** Government funding providing specialist equipment, adaptive software, or travel support directly to the workplace.

Application Steps

1 Check Local Offer
2 EHCP Annual Review raise under "Preparing for Adulthood"
3 Name Provider in Section 1 of EHCP

Employment

When the EHCP stops: The local authority will usually cease (end) an EHCP if a young person enters full-time paid employment without a formal education or accredited training component.
It does not end instantly: The local authority must hold a formal review before closing the plan. If the job breaks down or turns out to be unsuitable, the young person can ask the council to re-engage their education/training and reopen or adapt their plan up until age 25.
Disclosing an EHCP to an employer: You do **not** have to tell an employer that you have an EHCP. However, disclosing it helps them access extra funding or make workplace adjustments.

Adult Social Care (Care Act 2014)

If personal care, social integration, or travel support is needed outside of work, Adult Social Care takes over these provisions independently of the EHCP.

Access to Work (Grant Support)

Reimbursement grant (up to ~£69,260/yr) funding practical support beyond reasonable adjustments: in-work job coaches, support workers, specialist IT, and travel costs (e.g. taxis via cost-difference rule).

Adult Social Care (Care Act 2014)

If personal care, social integration, or travel support is needed outside of work, Adult Social Care takes over these provisions independently of the EHCP.

Equality Act 2010

Employers are legally required to make reasonable adjustments to job roles, working patterns, or working environments.

Year 14

Some GRC students feel they need a final year at GRC to support their transition to their next steps. This is a two day a week programme where students spend one day in college (Fridays) and one day in a work experience placement.

Adult social care and Mental Health Services

- TAF meetings generally end when a young person turns 18.
- When a child or a young carer approaches their 18th birthday, they may ask their local authority for a needs assessment.
- A parent or carer may also ask for an assessment as the child they're caring for approaches 18 because the child's situation will potentially be changing dramatically, which means the carer's needs may change, too.
- The local authority has a duty to do this assessment.
- The assessment should provide advice and information about what can be done to meet or reduce the person's needs, as well as what they can do to stay well and prevent or delay the development of needs.
- Transition assessments could also become part of a young person's education, health and care plan.
- There's no set age when you have to be assessed. The best time to plan the move to adult services will be different for each person.

- The CAMHS team should start planning the move to adult services at least 6 months before the young person turns 18. Depending on your area, this is usually managed by the transition team, and the young person may be assigned a care coordinator.
- The care coordinator should help the young person to make a plan of the support they require and who they wish to be involved with this support.
- There may be a waiting list for AMHS, it is not always a direct transition.

Questions?