# Wootton St Peter's C of E Primary School - Provision Planning using Three Waves of Provision: Universal, Targeted and Personalised Support for inclusive practice and Quality First Inclusive Teaching

The three-tier provision planning below is underpinned by the principles of Quality first teaching (QFT), as outlined in the SEND Code of Practice (2015), and primarily focuses on the inclusion of all pupils in high quality, everyday teaching. It is an approach which ensures every pupil can access every lesson in a way they are able to achieve and progress.

### Generic Principles of Quality First Teaching

- Lessons are highly focused with clear learning outcomes
- High expectations of learner engagement and learners taking responsibility for their own learning
- Opportunities are in place for learners to succeed, develop independence as well as being challenged
- Opportunities for interactions for all learners and an emphasis on learning through dialogue
- Knowledge and understanding are not assumed
- Regular use of praise to engage and motivate learners
- Keywords visible and referred to within lessons
- Examples and models support learners accessing tasks
- A range of resources and strategies are evident in planning and delivery visual aids, concrete and visual resources, hands-on and experiential opportunities, Literacy Mats, Dictionaries and Thesauri, use of symbols, pictures and colour, use of memory aids, visual stimuli, songs and rhymes, etc.
- Links to prior learning: revisiting & revision, refer to previous work, use of mind maps etc. to show links
- Regular revision and repetition: Think of it as a spiral of learning where you keep returning to a topic, with increasingly long periods in between each return; this is sometimes called spaced practice
- Clear, structured lessons enable classwork to be varied including independent, pair and group work to support with developing independence as well as group work skills
- Break up learning tasks: build in movement from one task to another where possible, change pace, change activity, use breaks; new learning needs time to 'bed in' and breaks can help that process

### Difficulties faced by learners with SEND

Communication and Interaction	Cognition and Learning	SEMH	Physical and Sensory
Children and young people with communication and Interaction needs (SLCN) have difficulty in communicating with others. This may be because:  - they have difficulty saying what they want to  - understanding what is being said to them  - they do not understand or use social rules of communication.  Pupils with ASD are likely to have difficulties with social interaction. They may also experience difficulties with language, communication and imagination, which can affect how they relate to others.	Children and young people who learn at a slower pace than their peers, even with appropriate differentiation. Learning difficulties cover a wide range of needs, including:  - Specific learning difficulties (SpLD) e.g. dyslexia, dyscalculia and dyspraxia.  - Moderate learning difficulties (MLD) & severe learning difficulties (SLD), where children are likely to need support in all areas of the curriculum	Children and young people may experience a wide range of social and emotional difficulties, which manifest themselves in many ways. These may include: - becoming withdrawn or isolated - displaying challenging, disruptive or disturbing behaviour - Self-harming, substance misuse or eating disorders These behaviours may reflect underlying mental health difficulties anxiety or depression - unresolved trauma - attachment disorder - conduct disorders: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD)	Some children and young people require special educational provision because they have a disability, which prevents or hinders them from making use of the educational facilities generally provided and to access all the opportunities available to their peers.  - Visual Impairment - Hearing Impairment - Physical Disability  These difficulties can be age related and may fluctuate over time.  Many will require specialist support and/or equipment to access their learning, or habituation support.

### 3 waves of provision: Universal, Targeted, Personalised Support

Level	Communication and	Cognition and Learning	SEMH	Physical and Sensory
of	Interaction			
Support				
Personalised, high level 1:1 support	<ul> <li>1:1 Speech Therapy</li> <li>1:1 social stories</li> <li>Makaton (D in EY)</li> <li>Seating plans</li> <li>EBSA – Robot for remote learning</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>High quality 1:1 teaching for literacy and/or maths</li> <li>Write Away Together 1:1</li> <li>Numicon 1:1 or in groups</li> <li>Toe by Toe</li> <li>Targeted reading/reading intervention</li> <li>Mastery at number (KS2)</li> <li>Number Stacks</li> <li>Trinity Learning Reading</li> <li>EBSA – Robot for remote learning</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Inclusion Support Plan &amp; behaviour plan, handling plan</li> <li>Pastoral Support Plan meetings with parents</li> <li>1:1 classroom support</li> <li>Alternative Provision /Bespoke Timetable</li> <li>ELSA</li> <li>Social Stories</li> <li>Drawing and Talking</li> <li>EBSA – Robot for remote learning</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Physiotherapy</li> <li>Occupational therapy</li> <li>Specialist furniture and equipment, e.g. magnifying glasses, hearing aid, radio mic or audio induction loop</li> <li>Wheelchair access</li> <li>Use of sign language (Makaton – D in EY)</li> <li>Chew necklace</li> <li>Wobble cushion</li> <li>Foot bar</li> <li>EBSA – Robot for remote learning</li> </ul>
Targeted Support	<ul> <li>Early Years Language</li> <li>Descriptive commentary in play</li> <li>Wellcomm</li> <li>Nuffield Early Language Intervention (NELI)</li> <li>Language</li> <li>Talking/listening Partners</li> <li>Speaking and listening board game</li> <li>Spirals</li> <li>Talkboost</li> <li>Colourful Semantics</li> <li>Social Language/ Social Skills</li> <li>Socially Thinking</li> <li>Socially Speaking</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Literacy</li> <li>Read, Write Inc Ditty Books</li> <li>Read, Write Inc Fresh Start (Y5-8)</li> <li>RWI Book day books</li> <li>Reading and Thinking</li> <li>Precision Teaching</li> <li>Launch into Reading Success (KS1)</li> <li>Acceleread Accelewrite(KS2/3)</li> <li>Dyslexia Gold</li> <li>Write Away Together (group)</li> <li>1stclass@writing</li> <li>Phonics groups and interventions 1:1 also</li> <li>Better reading support</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>ELSA group</li> <li>Nurture Group</li> <li>Zones of Regulation</li> <li>Drawing and Talking</li> <li>There's a Volcano in my Tummy</li> <li>Social Stories</li> <li>Socially Speaking</li> <li>Lego Therapy</li> <li>The Incredible 5 Point Scale</li> <li>Plans for transition</li> <li>Sharing and playing intervention group</li> <li>Circle of friends</li> <li>Transition support groups</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Write from the Start</li> <li>Occupational Therapy Activities</li> <li>Sensory Circuits</li> <li>Fine motor skills group</li> <li>Targeted handwriting - gross motor</li> <li>Sharing and playing intervention group</li> <li>Playdough Groups</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>Time to Talk</li> <li>Lego Therapy</li> <li>Circle of friends</li> <li>Talkabout for chn</li> <li>Friendship and social skills bespoke ELSA interventions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reading counsellors</li> <li>Reading recovery</li> <li>Shared reading</li> <li>Reading tutoring</li> <li>Touch-typing</li> <li>Laptops – sentence dictation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Small back packs with ZoR and individual timetables with personalised photo's</li> <li>Talkabout for chn</li> <li>Invisible string – workbook and activities</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>SENSS Resources</li> <li>Attention and Listening Programmes (SENSS)</li> <li>Social Skills (Primary and Secondary)</li> <li>Talktime</li> <li>Talktime 2</li> <li>Communication toolkit</li> <li>Additional support at times of need, e.g. outdoor areas and break times, or specific lessons</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Talking tins</li> <li>Immersive reader</li> <li>Reading volunteers</li> <li>Maths</li> <li>Becoming 1<sup>st</sup> Class@Number</li> <li>1<sup>st</sup> Class@Number 1&amp;2</li> <li>Numicon Big Ideas</li> <li>Mastery Number intervention</li> <li>Maths tutoring group (KS2)</li> <li>Memory</li> <li>Short-term Memory Difficulties in Children</li> <li>Attention and Listening Programmes (SENSS)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Self esteem games book</li> <li>Feelings flashcards</li> <li>Friendship and social skills bespoke ELSA interventions</li> </ul>	
Universal Offer	<ul> <li>Ensure classroom practice is inclusive and provides a rich language environment</li> <li>Build vocabulary and oracy development into the curriculum</li> <li>Use pictures and visual resources to support language and understanding</li> <li>Label areas with photographs, pictures or symbols</li> <li>Instructions broken down into manageable chunks and given</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Digit span test</li> <li>Ensure classroom practice is inclusive and provides scaffolding of learning</li> <li>Give clear, simple instructions reminders, both oral &amp; written</li> <li>Break down tasks into manageable chunks</li> <li>Provide multi-sensory activities</li> <li>Explicitly teach &amp; model key word vocabulary to support vocabulary development</li> <li>Support short term memory with mini whiteboards</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ensure whole school rewards/sanction system &amp; clear, agreed strategies for behaviour management in class and throughout the school</li> <li>Whole school strategic approach to mental health</li> <li>All staff are consistent and relentless in their drive to build positive relationships with their pupils</li> <li>Build a relationship with the child's parents, giving both</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ensure classrooms and school areas are calm and organised.</li> <li>Small teaching room, where required</li> <li>Ensure equipment is easily accessible and labelled</li> <li>Use equipment recommended by specialists</li> <li>Use of adapted implements &amp; supportive tools e.g. pencils, scissors, cutlery, writing slopes pencil grips, scissors, putty therapy, sit and move cushions</li> </ul>

- in the order that they are to be done
- Checklists, task lists simple with visual clues
- Model and teach students how to use their language for thinking and learning
- Clear modelling of tasks
- Minimise use of abstract language
- Sentence starters / prompts
- Targeted questioning (lollysticks)
- Thinking time before expecting a response
- Model and promote good social skills through PSHE and general teaching - Scarf
- Build in an opportunity for pupils to have structured conversations with you or other adults - debate
- Introduce activities where pupils have structured opportunities to talk with their peers e.g. Partner talking
- 'Rules' of good listening displayed, taught, modelled and regularly reinforced
- Develop interactive displays to support communication
- Carefully structured group work- clear roles.
- Visual timetables and visual support for classroom routines/rules

- Provide support for organisation and executive functions
- Use alternative ways to demonstrate understanding diagrams, voice recorder etc.
- Provide writing frames, sentence starters, prompts and headings to help with sequencing & recording of information.
- Links to prior learning explicitly made
- Work from the known Make use of pupils' own experiences and use familiar vocabulary
- Develop understanding through modelling & questioning

### Literacy Difficulties / Dyslexia

- Provide and model the use of resources for supporting phonics and spelling
- Know the difficulty (Reading age) of any text you use
- Reduce and simplify the amount of reading required by summarising or using text to speech software, diagrams, bullet points, short paragraph,
- Use a range of sequencing activities
- Limit copying tasks
- Fred Talk (phonics)
- ACE spelling dictionary
- DSJ-T screening tool

- positive feedback as well as dealing with issues
- Lessons are interactive and differentiated to accommodate different learning needs
- Values Education/ Well-being
- PSHE
- Scarf PSHE Programme
- Building Learning Power
- Lunchtime supervisors as playleaders
- Mile a day / great figure of 8
- Calm Boxes / calm areas in every classroom
- Worry Monsters box in every classroom
- Lunch time provision /club
- Zones of Regulation
- Learning Mentor employed
- Mindfulness time

## Strategies for the classroom teacher:

- Plan individual time/activities with the child to enhance the teacher/child relationship
- Once an incident has been dealt with, give the child a 'fresh start'
- Plan for TAs to build positive relationships and then use them flexibly to pre-empt difficulties
- Give positive feedback/ nonverbal signs
- Plan activities at success level for the child, to increase confidence and opportunities

- Ensure furniture is arranged to accommodate free movement
- Provide support for organisation and executive functions.
- Flexible teaching arrangements and point of access curriculum delivery, where necessary
- Allow extra time to complete tasks
- Multi-sensory teaching methods
- Seating plans chosen every 2 week (KS2)
- Calm music played

### **Hearing Impairment**

- Check oral information/instructions have been understood
- Keep background noise to a minimum
- Visual cues and lip-reading
- Ensure the pupil is wearing his or her hearing aids.
- Ensure the pupil is seated where she can see and hear the teacher clearly
- Make sure that you have the pupil's attention before starting to talk. Eye contact is important
- Face the child and maintain a distance between you of about 1 – 2 metres to allow for lip reading

- Talk through visual timetable to help children understand routines of the day
- Access to quiet, comfortable, distraction free area - possible time out, talk space
- Consider how sensory stimuli can be reduced if this is a trigger e.g. Use of weighted jackets, ear defenders, sensory diets
- Careful seating plan to avoid sensory overload - under lights? Near buzzing sounds? See the board?
- Prepare the pupil well in advance for any changes in school routine
- Use pupil's name to ensure that s/he knows the instructions apply to them.
- Flexible seating plans
- QFTS

## Dyspraxia/developmental coordination disorder

- Incorporate recommended motor coordination exercises by OT into a PE programme
- Provide guidelines to keep writing straight
- Organise games and activities requiring cooperation and turntaking
- Drawing club (FS)
- Vocab mats

#### Dyscalculia

- Give concrete reference materials wherever possible e.g. a number square or calculator
- Teach pupils to follow a given method with steps for problem solving
- Allow extra time to complete a task
- Use headed columns for place value
- Use arrows to explain direction of computation
- Maths prompt mat
- QFTS

- for success and positive reinforcement
- Provide to do lists and structured lesson steps
- Make directions clear and concise & give 'take up time'
- Use visual timer to measure time on task
- Have a range of simple calming exercises/activities that pupil can use if in heightened state of anxiety
- Use post-it's/ talking tin for questions and ideas rather than interruptions
- Plan strategies for transitions both within and in and out of the class
- Fidget toys
- Own equipment
- Visual timetable lessons
- QFTS
- Forest school

- Try not to cover your face or walk around while you are speaking
- Use facial expressions to convey clues to what you are saying

#### **Visual Impairment**

- Check that glasses are worn, and that they are clean!
- Tell the pupil if there is a change to the layout
- Allow more time for hands-on experiences, verbal explanations and completing tasks
- Provide the pupil with their own books rather than expecting them to share
- Provide the pupil with their own copy of the text/power point slides with enlarged print (good contrast and layout are often important as the size of print). Usually font size 14
- Read out writing on the board and draw attention to the spelling of new and unfamiliar words (with photo's too).
- QTFS