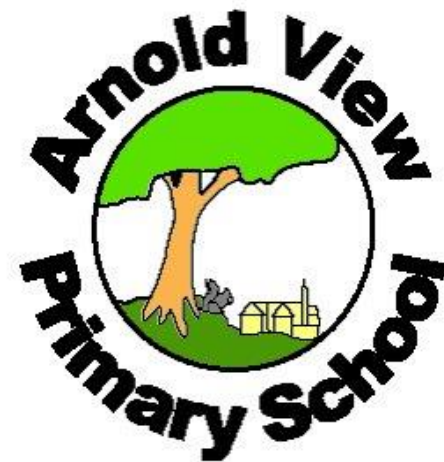


# Curriculum Adaptations in an Ambitious Curriculum



## How we adapt the curriculum and learning environment for children with SEND

Arnold View Primary School is an ambitious school for all its pupils, without ceilings. We Aspire, Believe and Achieve in all that we do. We recognise that some children may need something additional to, or different from what is provided to achieve the ambitions we hold for them; this is called Special Educational Provision.

### 4 Areas of Need

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Communication and Interaction</b></p> <p>Children and young people with speech, language and communication needs (SLCN) have difficulty in communicating with others. Children and young people with ASD are likely to have particular difficulties with social interaction and making sense of the world in the way others do. They may also experience difficulties with language, communication and imagination, which can impact on how they relate to others.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cognition and Learning</b></p> <p>Pupils may learn at a slower pace than their peers, even with appropriate adaptation. Children often experience greater difficulty than their peers, in acquiring basic literacy and numeracy skills. Learning difficulties cover a wide range of needs. Children are likely to need support in all areas of the curriculum and may have associated difficulties with mobility and communication. Pupils may also experience linked difficulties such as S&amp;L delay, low self-esteem, low levels of concentration or poor social skills.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SEMH</b></p> <p>SEMH difficulties can manifest themselves in many ways. These may include becoming withdrawn or isolated, as well as displaying challenging, disruptive or disturbing behaviour. These behaviours may reflect underlying mental health difficulties. This can include disorders such as Attention Deficit Disorder, Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder or attachment disorder. Children may have immature social skills and may find it difficult to make and sustain healthy relationships.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Physical and Sensory Needs</b></p> <p>Some children require adaptations because they have a physical disability which prevents or hinders them from making use of the educational facilities generally provided.</p>

At Arnold View, we aim to make appropriate provision to overcome all barriers to learning and ensure all pupils have full access to the National Curriculum and thrive from their starting points. We intentionally plan for the success of all students, minimising the barriers that pupils may face in accessing and engaging with the curriculum. Arnold View Primary uses a range of approaches to build on the starting points of children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) to ensure every child reaches best possible outcomes in all areas of learning and development.

**All children benefit from quality first teaching in the classroom**, which caters for their individual needs and supports all children to make good progress. Our approach to learning fosters perseverance, inspires curiosity and nurtures self-belief for all our pupils. Additional support is provided to enable all children to acquire key knowledge and grow their skills. Provision adaptations are made according to our philosophy of 'knowing the child' so that we promote a love of learning (even when it is challenging) through purposeful, modelled and scaffolded opportunities to meet every child's individual needs, pastorally and academically. Some of the children in the school will require more personalised or different provision, known as SEND support. This will be put in place in discussion with parents/carers and the child. Adaptations may include additional work with a child on a small group or 1:1 basis to carry out specific interventions or implementing personalised learning to support a child to meet their individual targets.

**The Senior Leadership Team** drive an aspirational curriculum underpinned by the belief that all pupils become confident communicators, develop a strong sense of self, understand the wide diversity of life in modern Britain and acquire knowledge and understanding of the world. They monitor provision to ensure **all** pupils' needs are met and that the Arnold View approach optimises the experiences of all our pupils.

The **SENCO** works alongside class teachers and support staff to oversee SEND provision and monitor the progress of any child requiring additional support. Where appropriate, other agencies will be asked to work alongside the school to discuss a child and plan for their needs. At all stages, parents/carers will be involved in the process.

**Subject Leaders** champion the achievement of all pupils in their subject, including identifying and striving to remove barriers to learning and ensuring provision (including resourcing) is ambitious for all pupils. All subject leaders work to ensure that all children take key learning away from their subjects, at a level appropriate to the individual.

To ensure all children are able to access the curriculum at an appropriate level and fulfil their potential, **all Arnold View staff** take the relational approach of “**knowing our children**”. This is supplemented with some of the following actions:

Identify special educational needs at the earliest opportunity to ensure early intervention and support and proactively engage with families.

Ensure all children receive quality first teaching and have access to a broad and balanced curriculum.

Make adaptations to ensure that all pupils have access to the school curriculum and school activities.

Support pupils to achieve their full potential despite any difficulty or disability they may have.

Ensure that staff are aware of pupil's individual needs and teach in a way that is appropriate for them.

(IEPs, All About Me, Care Plans where appropriate)

Provide opportunities for pupils to develop confidence, self-esteem and resilience.

Work in partnership with parents/carers, pupils and external agencies to cater for children's special educational needs and disabilities.

Make adaptations to the provision for children with SEND such that they can fully develop their abilities, interests and talents.

Ensure we listen to pupil voice about their experiences, learning preferences, anxieties, interests and future aspirations.

Make adaptations to the timetable, activity and learning environment to support children to regulate and thrive.

Ensure all children with SEN are fully included in all aspects of school life.

Regularly review policy and practice in order to achieve the best outcomes for all our pupils.

### **Curriculum Specific adaptations**

The following adaptations are subject specific and therefore should be considered additional to the effective quality first teaching, which should be in place for all lessons and learners. Subject Leaders will drive and support these provisions to remove potential barriers to learning for our pupils. Monitoring of provision for the Quality of Education will therefore take into account these adaptations.

## Adaptations for English

Cognition & Learning			Communication & Interaction		
<b>Barriers:</b>			<b>Barriers:</b>		
Understanding	Word finding skills & articulation	Sequencing & retaining instructions	Accessing texts	Working memory	Low-self esteem
Processing speed	Attention & Listening	Comprehension skills	Processing and retention	Making links	Sig. general gaps (Covid, attendance, socio-eco factors)
<b>Provision:</b>			<b>Provision:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare the children prior to the lesson with a pre-teach introducing key knowledge/vocabulary</li> <li>• Consider the accessibility of worked examples.</li> <li>• Use the working walls and whiteboard to show the focus of each lesson and how it fits in the sequence of lessons.</li> <li>• Use symbols, images or objects to make it more accessible. (Dual coding)</li> <li>• Use mnemonics to help children remember things e.g. spellings</li> <li>• Use of colourful semantics</li> <li>• Stem sentences and sentence starters</li> <li>• Use of writing frames to prevent cognitive overload</li> <li>• A visual framework can also be used as a consistent guide for paragraph planning or structuring extended writing.</li> <li>• Encourage the use of mind maps/pictures/flow charts and visual organisers.</li> <li>• Choice of font.</li> <li>• Use of working walls.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise that the vocabulary may be challenging for many children – for example: The specific contextual use of words</li> <li>• Avoid use of figurative language and ensure this is unpicked if part of the teaching focus</li> <li>• Pre-teach key vocabulary, then ensure multiple and regular exposure to these words including referring to knowledge organisers and make them clearly visual in the classroom environment.</li> <li>• Label equipment with a symbol and word (dual coding)</li> <li>• Provide flashcards with key vocabulary – with visual cues</li> <li>• Check children’s’ understanding by inviting them to reformulate explanations in their own words or in other ways</li> <li>• Use real objects or experiences as a starting point for developing the language needed to describe, discuss and explain</li> <li>• Give children time to process and formulate</li> <li>• Reduce adult-talk and length of input</li> <li>• Consider short-bursts at timely intervals e.g. if writing an extended piece, chunk support into sections to avoid cognitive overload.</li> <li>• Use of working walls.</li> <li>• Support pupils to acquire non-technical vocabulary.</li> <li>• Further opportunities to embed language through application of it contextually, orally.</li> <li>• Planned opportunities for access to language-rich texts.</li> <li>• Curriculum adjustments according to child’s interests.</li> <li>• Purposeful opportunities for speaking and listening.</li> </ul>		

Physical &/or Sensory			Social, Emotional & Mental Health		
<b>Barriers:</b>			<b>Barriers:</b>		
Artificial lighting	Tone and volume of adult voices	Processing difficulties	Emotional wellbeing (generically)	Lack of structure/open ended tasks	Lack of clarity – what is expected of me?
Classroom noise/busy-ness	Core strength and fine-motor skills	Fatigue (including eyes and fingers) Impairments	Anxiety around completing tasks	Blank page (Writer's Block)  Changes in routine	Feeling constrained by content/outcome (Demand avoidance)
<b>Provision:</b>			<b>Provision:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Label new equipment and processes to help develop vocabulary</li> <li>• Use of dual coding</li> <li>• Take pupil voice on choice of writing implement including material used to record on</li> <li>• Choice and size of font</li> <li>• Consider ventilation and positioning of children for anything that may have an odour</li> <li>• Pre-teach showing/experiencing anything that may have sensory implications</li> <li>• Ask for specialist advice on equipment for children with particular SEND e.g. tactile ridges on measuring glassware for children with a visual impairment.</li> <li>• Consider children hard of hearing when reading aloud.</li> <li>• Use of sensory aids as part of usual provision e.g. gloves, audio/visual support</li> <li>• Consider pupil sensory audits and adaptations</li> <li>• Use of standing desks</li> <li>• Use of technology including iPads and laptops</li> <li>• Use of Clicker resources</li> <li>• Break writing times up into small bursts with active breaks facilitated.</li> <li>• Use of fidgets</li> <li>• Finger-strengthening exercises and busy fingers tasks.</li> <li>• Use of working walls.</li> <li>• Use of standing desks, wobble boards, flexibility over where children write, thera-bands.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consistency of approach reduces children's anxiety - it allows children to predict what will happen. Provide an overview of the lesson elements so the children know what is coming, pre-teach the child some of the elements of the lesson etc.</li> <li>• Use of working walls</li> <li>• Consider carefully the groupings – prepare the children by ensuring they are aware of the group they will be working in. Assign roles to each member of the group with a clear outline of job roles.</li> <li>• You may need to specifically teach the skills of cooperation and interaction for practical work.</li> <li>• Controlled choices</li> <li>• Clear expectations (i.e. 3 sentences, 1 paragraph)</li> <li>• Use of adult scribe, my turn your turn, paired work</li> <li>• Deliver task in short achievable bursts rather than all at once</li> <li>• First line provided in extended pieces</li> <li>• Use of laptop, whiteboards, choice of writing tool</li> <li>• Allow children to work to their own interests and write about these; remember in writing the focus is on the writing curriculum and not the wider-curriculum objectives – this is desirable, not essential.</li> <li>• Opportunities to develop social skills including being taught these discretely to support engagement in group work and collaborative learning.</li> <li>• Use of PSHE to discuss healthy relationships, promote wellbeing and explore emotive topics within learning.</li> </ul>		

- Wide range of texts which refer to a range of personalities and individuals.
- Range of text and media used (including use of film and audiobook)

- Teacher modelling of 'getting stuck' and positive attitudes towards perseverance.
- Rewarding and praising effort, not only academic content.

## Adaptations for Maths

Cognition & Learning	Communication & Interaction
<b>Barriers:</b>	<b>Barriers:</b>
Information may not be understood or retained	Understanding mathematical language
Accessing and understanding multi-step problems	Understanding mathematical concepts
Memory/consolidation skills	Processing multistep problems
	Understanding abstract
<b>Provision:</b>	<b>Provision:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retrieval practice</li> <li>• Explicit link and reactivation of prior learning as 'way in' to new learning.</li> <li>• Prepare the children prior to the lesson with a pre-teach introducing key knowledge/concepts</li> <li>• Use the working walls and whiteboard to show the focus of each lesson and how it fits in the sequence of lessons. How do lessons link together to develop knowledge?</li> <li>• Use symbols, images or objects to make it more accessible.</li> <li>• Referring to working/enquiry wall.</li> <li>• Use of CPA approach including bar modelling Adapt pace of delivery to processing speeds.</li> <li>• Mixed-ability pairings to support discussion. Use of stem sentences</li> <li>• My turn your turn</li> <li>• Worked examples used to support and remind pupils.</li> <li>• Mind-maps</li> <li>• Encourage the use of mind maps/pictures/flow charts.</li> <li>• Opportunities to apply maths skills and knowledge in other areas of the curriculum.</li> <li>• Interleaving</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise that the language of Maths may be challenging for many children – for example: The specific use of everyday words such as 'square', or terms specific to maths, such as 'fraction'.</li> <li>• Pre-teach key vocabulary, then ensure multiple and regular exposure to these words including referring to knowledge organisers and make them clearly visual in the classroom environment.</li> <li>• Label equipment with a symbol and word (dual coding)</li> <li>• Explicitly teach the meaning of key mathematical vocabulary in lessons</li> <li>• Provide flashcards with key vocabulary – with visual cues</li> <li>• Check children's' understanding by inviting them to reformulate reasoning in their own words or in other ways. For example, after articulating <math>3 \times 5 = 15</math>, reference to repeated addition, use of number line etc</li> <li>• Use real objects as a starting point for developing the concepts and the language needed to describe, discuss and explain what pupils have observed or experienced.</li> <li>• Give children time to process and formulate their answers to questions before responding</li> <li>• Use of manipulatives.</li> <li>• Use of worked examples and sharing these with pupils as a frame.</li> <li>• Provision of x-table squares to support pupils in conducting calculations.</li> <li>• Chunking up word problems and supporting pupils to identify steps in multi-step problems</li> </ul>

Physical &/or Sensory	Social, Emotional & Mental Health
<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Difficulties impacting eyesight, hearing, movement, touch etc.</p> <p>Sensory processing difficulties</p>	<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Anxiety</p> <p>Participation/practical work</p>
<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Label new equipment and processes to help develop vocabulary</li> <li>• Use of concrete manipulatives to support e.g. Numicon</li> <li>• Use of dual coding</li> <li>• Take pupil voice on choice of implement including material used to record on</li> <li>• Choice and size of font</li> <li>• Consider ventilation and positioning of children for anything that may have an odour</li> <li>• Pre-teach showing/experiencing anything that may have sensory implications</li> <li>• Ask for specialist advice on equipment for children with particular SEND e.g. tactile ridges on measuring glassware for children with a visual impairment.</li> <li>• Consider children hard of hearing when reading aloud.</li> <li>• Use of sensory aids as part of usual provision e.g. gloves, audio/visual support</li> <li>• Consider pupil sensory audits and adaptations</li> <li>• Use of standing desks</li> <li>• Use of technology including iPads and laptops Use of fidgets</li> <li>• Finger-strengthening exercises and busy fingers tasks.</li> <li>• Use of standing desks, wobble boards, flexibility over where children write, thera-bands</li> </ul>	<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted question – consider in whole-class or group discussion supporting pupils to participate by asking low-threat questions you know they can answer to foster confidence to contribute.</li> <li>• Consistency of approach reduces children’s anxiety – it allows children to predict what will happen. Provide an overview of the lesson elements so the children know what is coming, pre-teach the child some of the elements of the lesson etc.</li> <li>• Use of working walls</li> <li>• Consider carefully the groupings – prepare the children by ensuring they are aware of the group they will be working in. Assign roles to each member of the group with a clear outline of job roles.</li> <li>• You may need to specifically teach the skills of cooperation and interaction for practical work.</li> <li>• Controlled choices</li> <li>• Clear expectations</li> <li>• Use of adult scribe, my turn your turn, paired work</li> <li>• Deliver task in short achievable bursts rather than all at once such as cutting-up question sheets.</li> <li>• Use of whiteboards for working – pupils may be anxious about committing errors to paper.</li> <li>• Opportunities to develop social skills including being taught these discretely to support engagement in group work and collaborative learning.</li> <li>• Use of PSHE to discuss healthy relationships, promote wellbeing and explore emotive topics within learning.</li> <li>• Teacher modelling of ‘getting stuck’ and positive attitudes towards perseverance</li> </ul>

## Adaptations for Science

Cognition & Learning	Communication & Interaction
<b>Barriers:</b>	<b>Barriers:</b>
Information may not be understood or retained	Understanding and using scientific vocabulary
<b>Provision:</b>	<b>Provision:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare the children prior to the lesson with a pre-teach introducing key knowledge/vocabulary</li> <li>• Consider the accessibility of science demonstrations. Plan the demonstration area so that it is clearly laid out, uncluttered and gives all children a clear view.</li> <li>• Use the working walls and whiteboard to show the focus of each lesson and how it fits in the sequence of lessons. How do lessons link together to develop their scientific knowledge?</li> <li>• Use symbols, images or objects to make it more accessible.</li> <li>• Invite children to list the key points from the lesson under specific headings – e.g. in an investigation: what they were trying to find out, how they went about it, how they controlled the variables, what happened, suggested reasons for what happened and what they will do next? Review the sticky knowledge from the lesson and identify on the working/enquiry wall.</li> <li>• Use mnemonics to help children remember things like the order of the colours in a rainbow or the orders of the planets.</li> <li>• A visual framework can also be used as a consistent guide for planning an investigation in science. For example, headings of what am I finding out? What I need? What will I do? What to look for? What happened? Why did it happen? Each with picture support will simplify the method, results and conclusion format for many children (In Print is a useful tool for this)</li> <li>• Encourage the use of mind maps/pictures/flow charts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise that the language of science may be challenging for many children – for example: The specific scientific use of everyday words such as ‘weight’, or terms specific to science, such as ‘electrical circuit’.</li> <li>• Pre-teach key vocabulary, then ensure multiple and regular exposure to these words including referring to knowledge organisers and make them clearly visual in the classroom environment.</li> <li>• Label equipment with a symbol and word (dual coding)</li> <li>• Explicitly teach the meaning of key scientific vocabulary in lessons</li> <li>• Provide flashcards with key vocabulary – with visual cues</li> <li>• Check children’s understanding by inviting them to reformulate explanations in their own words or in other ways. For example, after an investigation of floating and sinking, ask children to explain what happened using diagrams, as well as explaining it orally or in writing. Use vocabulary flashcards and prompts.</li> <li>• Use real objects as a starting point for developing the concepts and the language needed to describe, discuss and explain what pupils have observed or experienced.</li> <li>• Give children time to process and formulate their answers to questions before responding</li> </ul>

Physical &/or Sensory	Social, Emotional & Mental Health
<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Difficulties impacting eyesight, hearing, movement, touch etc.</p> <p>Sensory processing difficulties</p>	<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Anxiety</p> <p>Participation/practical work</p>
<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check safety procedures are understood</li> <li>• Label new equipment and processes to help develop vocabulary</li> <li>• Colour water so it is easier to see</li> <li>• Consider ventilation and positioning of children for anything that may have an odour</li> <li>• Pre-teach showing/experiencing anything that may have sensory implications -eg videos of heart, handling different materials</li> <li>• Ask for specialist advice on equipment for children with particular SEND e.g. tactile ridges on measuring glassware for children with a visual impairment.</li> <li>• Consider children hard of hearing when teaching sound – follow guidance to develop children’s understanding of how sound travels</li> <li>• Use of sensory aids as part of usual provision eg gloves, audio/visual support</li> <li>• Take into account pupil sensory audits and adaptations</li> </ul>	<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consistency of approach reduces children’s anxiety - it allows children to predict what will happen. Provide an overview of the lesson elements so the children know what is coming, pre-teach the child some of the elements of the lesson etc.</li> <li>• Consider carefully the groupings – prepare the children by ensuring they are aware of the group they will be working in. Assign roles to each member of the group with a clear outline of job roles.</li> <li>• You may need to specifically teach the skills of cooperation and interaction for practical work.</li> <li>• When organising a practical session consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ how you establish investigation routines</li> <li>○ the level of supervision needed</li> <li>○ consider the resources available – does there need to be close supervision? Do some resources need limiting? - how will resources be organised in the classroom – from a central point or at the table?</li> <li>○ how the task can be broken down into manageable steps and the best way to present any instructions e.g. some children prefer diagrams, others a checklist.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Opportunities to develop social skills including being taught these discretely to support engagement in group work and collaborative learning.</li> <li>• Use of PSHE to discuss healthy relationships, promote wellbeing and explore emotive topics within learning</li> </ul>

## Adaptations for History & Geography

Cognition & Learning			Communication & Interaction	
<b>Barriers:</b>			<b>Barriers:</b>	
Reading resource/source materials.	Recording of work using paper and pencil methods.	Understanding the concept of time/passage of time	Complex subject specific vocabulary/new vocabulary.	Participation in lessons which are largely discussion based.
<b>Provision:</b>			<b>Provision:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlighting of key points to cue children in.</li> <li>• Whole class reading of source materials to support understanding.</li> <li>• Enlarging text and copying onto buff paper</li> <li>• Use of visual and audio sources</li> <li>• Shared reading opportunities to give children opportunity to practise</li> <li>• Adapting reading materials such that they match pupils reading age/ability</li> <li>• Sourced read through immersive reader or audiobooks.</li> <li>• Alternative methods of communication such as comic strips, pictures, annotated drawings.</li> <li>• Use of word processor, speech to text software or specific programmes such as Clicker where applicable.</li> <li>• Use of peer scribe, adult scribe, my turn your turn approaches</li> <li>• Broken down success criteria</li> <li>• Cloze procedures/scaffolds for writing.</li> <li>• Visual timelines with known points in history from prior learning and key points of reference.</li> <li>• Key 'time' vocab provided – before, after, past, Key vocabulary cards with phrases (old, new, long time ago, before, after, past, present, then, now, BC, AD, decade, ancient, century)</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topic mats supported with visual cues.</li> <li>• Pre-teaching of key vocabulary or sending home key vocabulary prior to the topic.</li> <li>• Support key vocabulary with Makaton signs and with symbols/visuals.</li> <li>• Assess child's level of prior knowledge and vocab before the topic.</li> <li>• Enable additional thinking/processing time.</li> <li>• Give the child a whiteboard or method of jotting down ideas to support their participation.</li> <li>• Communication fans and other prompts to signal 'agree/disagree/I have a question' using nonverbal methods.</li> </ul>	

Physical &/or Sensory	Social, Emotional & Mental Health
<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Being able to view artefacts, maps and other visual resources.</p> <p>Sensory overload – smells and feelings of old objects.</p> <p>Unusual/unexpected noises (wartime topics in particular)</p>	<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Talking about the past could be a trigger for children when talking about their own past/history</p>
<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allow children to feel artefacts if possible/allowed.</li> <li>• Enlarged pictures/texts/detailed descriptions which paint a picture of an object.</li> <li>• Use of ear defenders or noise cancelling headphones.</li> <li>• Prior warning of anything unexpected.</li> <li>• Gloves to handle objects if sensory.</li> <li>• Removal to a space away from any smells.</li> <li>• Option to observe artefacts from a distance and relate/compare to a printed photo of the objects</li> <li>• Consider pupil sensory audits and adaptations</li> <li>• Access to sensory circuits</li> </ul>	<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prior warning of any sensitive topics.</li> <li>• Liaison with parents/carers in advance of any sensitive/triggering topics</li> <li>• Method of communicating that a topic is becoming too much/child may need time out and an appropriate/identified place to go to if needed.</li> <li>• Opportunities to develop social skills including being taught these discretely to support engagement in group work and collaborative learning.</li> <li>• Use of PSHE to discuss healthy relationships, promote well-being and explore emotive topics within learning.</li> </ul>

## Adaptations for PSHE

Cognition & Learning	Communication & Interaction
<b>Barriers:</b>	<b>Barriers:</b>
Ability to comprehend certain concepts particularly around SRE	Complexity of language and processing skills.      Discussion or role placed based learning makes participation more difficult.      Difficulty communicating or identifying their own emotions.
<b>Provision:</b>	<b>Provision:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring correct body part names are introduced according to the KAPOW scheme so that this becomes embedded across school.</li> <li>• Support with Social Stories which may need to be revisited a number of times to ensure understanding.</li> <li>• Discussion with parents in advance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of social stories to help children understand key concept or routines with overlearning/repetition to embed them.</li> <li>• Visual supports/prompts</li> <li>• Pre-teaching of any new vocabulary</li> <li>• Scaffolded sentence starters 'I think that...'</li> <li>• Additional thinking time after posing a question before returning.</li> <li>• Emotions fans or cards.</li> <li>• Supporting by reasoning aloud 'I think you might feel...'</li> </ul>

Physical &/or Sensory	Social, Emotional & Mental Health
<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Child not feeling represented in the curriculum.</p> <p>Sensory sensitivities</p>	<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Sensitive or triggering subjects particularly around families and SRE.</p> <p>Ability to express emotions appropriately.</p> <p>Difficulty with seeing/understanding an alternative viewpoint.</p>
<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure all children’s individual needs are represented in the discussion – if talking about keeping healthy/safe include hearing aids, mobility aids etc. in the discussion.</li> <li>• During discussions around exercise and healthy living ensure that Paralympian’s and other disabilities are represented.</li> <li>• Teach children about a diverse range of people through Art, Science, PE who have disabilities.</li> <li>• Be aware of sensory sensitivities around handwashing, tasting of ‘healthy foods and any smells and offer alternatives – pictures or plastic food to look at.</li> <li>• Take into account pupil sensory audits and adaptations</li> </ul>	<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance warning of particular topics with knowledge of the child and their background/history (discussions around families for example if child is adopted)</li> <li>• Depending on the subject and the child there may need to be a trusted adult who can debrief after the lesson if there is anything they wish to discuss.</li> <li>• Be prepared for any potential disclosures and how you will support any child who discloses.</li> <li>• Seek support from Class teacher/SENCO around child’s understanding of their own history.</li> <li>• Visual representation of emotions so adults can see non-verbally if the child is becoming uncomfortable with the discussion.</li> <li>• Verbalising the emotions for the child to enable them to understand what they may be feeling. i.e. ‘I think you might be feeling angry, is that right? “some people may feel ____ and that is OK”</li> <li>• Support through social stories prior to the lesson</li> <li>• Support from a trusted adult.</li> <li>• Sentence prompts to scaffold discussion. ‘I disagree because...’</li> <li>• Opportunities to develop social skills including being taught these discretely to support engagement in group work and collaborative learning.</li> <li>• Use of PSHE to discuss healthy relationships, promote well-being and explore emotive topics within learning.</li> </ul>

## Adaptations for Art and Design & Technology

Cognition & Learning	Communication & Interaction
<b>Barriers:</b>	<b>Barriers:</b>
Remembering multi step instructions.	Understanding the vocabulary and descriptive language used
<b>Provision:</b>	<b>Provision:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Step by step reminders of key processes using visuals or task boards.</li> <li>• Broken down success criteria with clear reminders.</li> </ul> <p><i>Many children with learning difficulties are able to excel in art and technology therefore need to be aware of individual profile of need.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capitalise on the opportunities to model and teach new vocabulary. If soft, allow the child to feel it and repeat back the word soft.</li> <li>• Provide key vocabulary for the child to choose from to scaffold their language.</li> <li>• Label equipment with a symbol and word (dual coding)</li> <li>• Allow a choice between two using choice boards or Makaton if speech is significantly delayed. Encourage the verbal response and support with repeating the vocab 'You've chosen soft – yes it is soft'</li> </ul>

Physical &/or Sensory	Social, Emotional & Mental Health
<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Sensory issues working with certain materials such as clay.</p> <p>Potential higher noise level/busier classroom during practical activities.</p> <p>Child's ability to use the equipment safely</p> <p>Accessibility of the equipment.</p>	<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Less structured lesson format may make it harder for self-regulation behaviours.</p> <p>Focus and attention on extended pieces of work</p>
<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of alternative less messy equipment such as play dough</li> <li>• Consider pupil sensory audits and adaptations</li> <li>• Use of ear defenders or noise cancelling headphones.</li> <li>• Ensure that instructions are not given over a busy classroom so that they can be heard and understood.</li> <li>• Ensure that equipment is stored and put away appropriately to aid access and to avoid trips or hazards for someone visually impaired.</li> <li>• Provide adapted resources such as pencil grips, larger pencils, paintbrushes with appropriate grips, spring loaded scissors.</li> <li>• Slanted surfaces and clips to grip the paper to the surface.</li> <li>• Ensure that the child is near to the adult so that they can see/hear safety demonstrations.</li> <li>• Use hand over hand approach to support/model appropriate safety.</li> <li>• Allow more time for the use of tools and equipment – child may have their own to enable this rather than sharing with others</li> </ul>	<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear expectations in advance of the lesson and explanation of what is happening during the lesson.</li> <li>• Time out or movement breaks if needed.</li> <li>• Supported by resources which allow visual representation of self-regulation strategies – emotion thermometer etc. Allow movement breaks and incorporate alternative tasks to break the activity up into smaller chunks.</li> <li>• Opportunities to develop social skills including being taught these discretely to support engagement in group work and collaborative learning.</li> <li>• Use of PSHE to discuss healthy relationships, promote well-being and explore emotive topics within learning.</li> </ul>

## Adaptations for PE

Cognition & Learning	Communication & Interaction
<b>Barriers:</b>	<b>Barriers:</b>
Ability to remember/understand verbal instructions.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;">Processing lots of verbal information</div> <div style="width: 30%;">Understanding of subject specific vocabulary.</div> <div style="width: 30%;">Difficulties working in a team/collaborating and negotiating.</div> </div>
<b>Provision:</b>	<b>Provision:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Break down instructions so that they are given 1 step at a time.</li> <li>Where sequences of instructions are needed support with visuals or demonstration.</li> <li>Give an individual instruction/recap following the main teach activity.</li> <li>Mixed group abilities for peer support</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>NB many children with learning difficulties are able to excel in PE therefore need to be aware of individual profile of need.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Break down instructions into small steps supported with signing, gesture and/symbols or pictures where applicable.</li> <li>Be very clear with safety instructions – clear instructions with reduced language.</li> <li>Key vocabulary supported by visuals</li> <li>Repetition of key vocabulary and what it means.</li> <li>Do not assume – clarify vocabulary and prior learning.</li> <li>Working in smaller groups or pairs initially when developing turn taking skills.</li> <li>Building up to larger team games as the child understands the rules.</li> </ul>

Physical &/or Sensory	Social, Emotional & Mental Health
<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Ability to see and hear the instructions clearly. Child's individual health or medical needs. Ability to access equipment and task.</p> <p>Sensory overload – noise level, children running in and out of space, different physical environment. Difficulty changing for PE</p>	<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Anxiety around unfamiliar activities. Confidence to attempt new skills. Harder to regulate behaviour in a less structured environment.</p> <p>Anxiety changing for PE/Body concerns.</p>
<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that teacher can be seen and heard particularly if in a bigger or open space. Gather children together for instructions. Support with signing and demonstrations.</li> <li>• Ensure adaptations are made in accordance with child's own health care plan. For example: no climbing above head height for a child with Epilepsy etc. Possible use of hoist.</li> <li>• Liaise with health professionals/physio/OT to incorporate children's individual targets/goals.</li> <li>• Adaptations to the equipment. A sponge ball is easier for a child to hold than a solid ball. Slow bounce balls can enable more time.</li> <li>• Adaptations to the success criteria – if 'hitting a ball with a bat' does this have to be in the air – could be across the ground, over a table etc, goals can be lower and larger. Incorporate inclusive sports into your curriculum planning – Boccia etc.</li> <li>• Ensure that the child is in a more open space away from others.</li> <li>• Ear defenders (remove for any health and safety discussions)</li> <li>• Warning in advance of the change of space – visual timetable for PE or now/next.</li> <li>• Take into account pupil sensory audits and adaptations</li> <li>• Provide verbal support to encourage independence – put your arm up, etc</li> <li>• Visual sequence or now/next to support the sequencing of changing. Can be a written checklist if no learning difficulties.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual timetable ensuring child knows it is PE.</li> <li>• Inform child if PE time needs to change using visual timetable.</li> <li>• Encourage 'growth mind-set' around having a go but reassure that they will not be made to do anything they feel unable to do.</li> <li>• Timed warnings of a transition to the next activity 'In 2 minutes we are going to stop this activity' (particularly if the child is immersed)</li> <li>• Now and next prompts and visual timetables for PE</li> <li>• Clear expectations at the start of the lesson</li> <li>• Enable the child to change in a more private area (whilst still being safe/supervised) or, where possible, attend school in their PE kit</li> <li>• Liaise with parents about adaptations – wearing a vest on PE days etc so that child feels more covered up.</li> <li>• Be aware/sensitive to safeguarding issues and report any new concerns.</li> <li>• Opportunities to develop social skills including being taught these discretely to support engagement in group work and collaborative learning.</li> <li>• Use of PSHE to discuss healthy relationships, promote well-being and explore emotive topics within learning.</li> </ul>

## Adaptations for Music

Cognition & Learning	Communication & Interaction
<b>Barriers:</b>	<b>Barriers:</b>
<p>Difficulties following or reading music.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Retention of long pieces of music for performance</p>	<p>Learning of new vocabulary/technical vocabulary.</p>
<b>Provision:</b>	<b>Provision:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support with colour coding of notes or providing the written letter to assist with music reading.</li> <li>• Opportunities for overlearning and repetition.</li> <li>• Child provided with their own music to listen to in advance of the lesson or listen to at home.</li> </ul> <p><i>NB many children with learning difficulties are able to excel in Music and therefore need to be aware of individual profile of need.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explicit teaching of new and technical vocabulary.</li> <li>• New vocabulary displayed with visual aids, symbols, and demonstrations to illustrate the meaning.</li> <li>• Use recordings for children to demonstrate their knowledge rather than explaining it ) for example can demonstrate and record change in volume or pitch rather than trying to explain it)</li> <li>• Carefully considered groupings/pairings</li> </ul>

Physical &/or Sensory	Social, Emotional & Mental Health
<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Noise sensitivity – either through hearing aids or due to sensory processing difficulties.</p> <p>Access to the instruments</p>	<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Anxiety about new or different experiences or having to perform.</p> <p>Difficulty regulating behaviour or coping with others who are not regulating their behaviour in a noisy/busy environment.</p>
<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child to be prompted to adjust hearing aids/radio aid if applicable.</li> <li>• Ear defenders for children who will find the noise level difficult.</li> <li>• Warning of any loud or unexpected noises (clashing symbols etc)</li> <li>• Take into account pupil sensory audits and adaptations</li> <li>• Access to adapted instruments (can be home-made adaptations to assist with grip etc)</li> <li>• Use of technological musical solutions to overcome physical barriers.</li> <li>• Liaison with outside agencies regarding specialist support and appropriate noise levels for hearing impaired children.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social stories and clear explanations before new experiences to explain what will happen and provide opportunities for children to ask questions.</li> <li>• Opportunities to share their work in different ways, (behind scenes, pre-recorded, quieter areas of school.</li> <li>• Shared signals for stopping which are pre agreed at the start of the lesson to provide security for the child.</li> <li>• Visual cards for child to show that they are feeling overwhelmed.</li> <li>• Opportunities to develop social skills including being taught these discretely to support engagement in group work and collaborative learning.</li> <li>• Use of PSHE to discuss healthy relationships, promote well-being and explore emotive topics within learning.</li> </ul>

## Adaptations for MfL

Cognition & Learning		Communication & Interaction		
<b>Barriers:</b>		<b>Barriers:</b>		
Recall of vocabulary in English to be able to translate to French.	Different structure of sentences may be difficult for children whose sentence level knowledge is poor in English.	Poor language levels in child's first language.	Slow language processing skills	Anxiety speaking aloud in either language.
<b>Provision:</b>		<b>Provision:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of knowledge organisers, pictorial, real objects and representations with French and English versions.</li> <li>• Embed vocabulary through chats, songs rhymes and other ways that will support recall.</li> <li>• Use visuals to represent masculine and feminine verbs in French</li> <li>• Avoid the need for copying lots of information from the board.</li> <li>• Use sentence strips, coloured sentences etc to enable physical moving around of words.</li> <li>• Recording using alternative methods.</li> <li>• Use of talking tin so sentences can be played back to support appropriate sentence structure.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that children know the language/vocab being taught in English prior to the introduction of a second language. Pre-teach and key vocab to ensure a secure understanding.</li> <li>• Be aware that children with slow language processing skills will need even more time to verbalise in another language.</li> <li>• Give additional thinking time</li> <li>• Oral rehearsal time with a peer or trusted adult before asked to say it aloud.</li> <li>• Be aware receptive language skills may be better than spoken language skills. Do not assume that because they cannot say it that they do not understand – offer alternative ways to show knowledge (pictures etc.)</li> <li>• Model mistakes with language and ask children to identify. Foster learning in a culture of having a go/growth mind-set.</li> </ul>		

Physical &/or Sensory	Social, Emotional & Mental Health
<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Hearing language clearly if hearing impairment.</p> <p>Sensory overload during more conversational/ interactive lessons.</p>	<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Anxiety over making mistakes/looking Silly.</p> <p>Difficulty regulating behaviour in less structured lessons.</p>
<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure child is sitting near the front of the class and can see you as well as hear you.</li> <li>• Support language with gesture, signing and visuals to aid understanding.</li> <li>• Think about classroom acoustics and background noise.</li> <li>• Be aware of individual needs – children who may be uncomfortable in loud environments etc.</li> <li>• Practical role play may cause challenges for some children – shaking hands and saying Bonjour if child does not like touch etc.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foster an environment in which mistakes become learning points. Encourage a 'have a go' ethos.</li> <li>• Allow child to orally rehearse sentences to themselves or using a talking tin.</li> <li>• Visual representations of feeling overwhelmed.</li> <li>• Time out/breaks from the activity to calm down/reset.</li> <li>• Use of fidget aids, wobble cushions to aid concentration.</li> <li>• Opportunities to develop social skills including being taught these discretely to support engagement in group work and collaborative learning.</li> <li>• Use of PSHE to discuss healthy relationships, promote well-being and explore emotive topics within learning.</li> </ul>

## Adaptations for RE

Cognition & Learning			Communication & Interaction	
<b>Barriers:</b>			<b>Barriers:</b>	
Ability to demonstrate knowledge through written work.	Retention of previous learning in RE as often a large gap between revisiting topics.	Understanding of more abstract concepts/themes.	Learning of subject specific vocabulary.	Participation is subjects, which are predominantly discussion based.
<b>Provision:</b>			<b>Provision:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allow alternatives to writing or enable writing using sentence starters, scaffolds, or speech to text software.</li> <li>• Pre-teaching opportunities</li> <li>• Recap of prior learning prior to the topic.</li> <li>• Knowledge organisers outlining key prior knowledge</li> <li>• Visual prompts</li> <li>• Discussion prompts, regular revision of key themes, opportunities for overlearning and repetition.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topic specific vocabulary supported by artefacts, pictures etc.</li> <li>• Practical learning assists with development of new vocabulary.</li> <li>• Word mats, knowledge organisers, pre-teaching of vocabulary.</li> <li>• Scaffolded sentence starters 'I think that...'</li> <li>• Additional thinking time after posing a question before returning.</li> <li>• Emotions fans or cards.</li> <li>• Supporting by reasoning aloud, 'I think that'...</li> <li>• Group / partner work with shared writing</li> </ul>	

Physical &/or Sensory	Social, Emotional & Mental Health
<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Ability to read or to see text sources.</p> <p>Sensory overload/unusual sensory stimuli.</p>	<p><b>Barriers:</b></p> <p>Anxiety about visits to new places with different expectations.</p> <p>Difficulty discussing topics/concepts that they find uncomfortable.</p> <p>Social appropriateness of discussing topics.</p>
<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sources of information / text could be converted to electronic format so they can be read aloud using immersive reader or shown to the child in a larger print and/or on buff paper.</li> <li>• Consider how different sources could be used to Convey the information - physical resources such as prayer mats, bibles etc. may be of greater interest to the child than photos.</li> <li>• Be aware of any sensory stimuli such as the use of incense or religious music, which will be unfamiliar to the children.</li> <li>• Ensure they are sitting away from any sensory stimuli or are provided with ear defenders etc. if part of normal practice.</li> <li>• Advance preparation of any sensory stimuli.</li> <li>• Take into account pupil sensory audits and adaptations</li> </ul>	<p><b>Provision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare the children in advance using social stories, pictures, and videos to enable them to know what to expect.</li> <li>• Prepare the children with any routines/cultural expectations they may be asked to follow.</li> <li>• Social stories around accepting different beliefs and views.</li> <li>• Clear expectations that no one will be made to share if they are not comfortable.</li> <li>• Emotions cards so that the child is able to communicate if they are uncomfortable with the discussion.</li> <li>• Sentence starters to aid productive discussion/avoid offence.</li> <li>• Bank of appropriate words to discuss topics if this is a concern.</li> <li>• Promote the use of the worry monster if children don't feel able to verbally speak about the topic.</li> </ul>