

# Minsterley Primary School

## Special Educational Needs and Disability Policy

Policy was written: October 2021

Approved by Governors:

Reviewed by Governors:

Policy to be reviewed: October 2022

### COMPLIANCE

This policy complies with the statutory requirement laid out in the SEND Code of Practice 0 – 25 (July 2014) 3.65 and has been written with reference to the following guidance and documents:

- Equality Act 2010: advice for schools DfE Feb 2013
- SEND Code of Practice 0 – 25 (July 2014)
- Schools SEN Information Report Regulations (2014)
- Statutory Guidance on Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions (April 2014)
- The National Curriculum in England: framework for Key Stage 1 and 2 (July 2014)
- Safeguarding Policy
- Accessibility Plan
- Teachers Standards 2012

### AIMS

Our overarching aim is to create an atmosphere of encouragement, acceptance, respect for achievements and sensitivity to individual needs, in which all pupils can thrive by paying attention to these specific areas:

- identifying, at an early age, individuals who need extra help and attention
- enabling each pupil to reach his or her full potential, both curricular and extracurricular
- enabling each pupil to partake in, and contribute fully, to school life
- endeavouring to meet the individual needs of each child
- developing a feeling of self-esteem within the individual
- fostering an atmosphere in our school which will promote a happy, sensitive and secure environment to ensure the most effective learning for all children
- providing for children's individual needs by supporting them in various ways: whole class, small groups and individual
- monitoring closely those with SEND by review and assessment, to enable us to recognise, celebrate and record achievements
- providing access to and progression within the curriculum
- working with parents and other agencies to provide support and opportunities for those children with SEND
- using a variety of teaching strategies, which include different learning styles, to facilitate meaningful and effective learning for all children
- assisting all staff in the delivery of educational entitlement and ensuring all staff are aware of a child's individual needs
- ensuring access to a range of resources to support staff in their teaching of children with SEND
- including the voice of the child in monitoring and reviewing Pupil Profiles

## **OBJECTIVES**

- identify and provide for pupils who have special educational needs and additional needs
- work within the guidance provide in the SEND Code of Practice, 2014
- operate a “whole pupil, whole school” approach to the management and provision of support for special educational needs
- provide a Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator (SENCo) who will work with the SEN Inclusion Policy
- provide support and advice for all staff working with special educational needs pupils

## **TYPES OF SEND**

SEN is divided into 4 types:

- Communication and Interaction - this includes children with speech and language delay, impairments or disorders, specific learning difficulties such as dyslexia, dyscalculia, dysgraphia and dyspraxia, hearing impairment, and those who demonstrate features within the autistic spectrum
- Cognition and Learning - this includes children who demonstrate features of moderate, severe or profound learning difficulties or specific learning difficulties or specific learning difficulties such as dyslexia, dyscalculia, dysgraphia or dyspraxia.
- Social, mental and Emotional Health - this includes children who may be withdrawn or isolated, disruptive or disturbing, hyperactive or lack concentration.
- Sensory and/or Physical Needs - this includes children with sensory, multisensory and physical difficulties.

*Behavioural difficulties do not necessarily mean that a child or young person has a SEN and should not automatically lead to a pupil being registered as having SEN. Slow progress and low attainment do not necessarily mean that a child has SEN and should not automatically lead to a pupil being recorded as having SEN. Persistent disruptive or withdrawn behaviours do not necessarily mean that a child or young person has SEN. Identifying and assessing SEN for children or young people whose first language is not English requires particular care; difficulties related solely to limitations in English as an additional language are not SEN.*

## **Disability**

Many children and young people who have SEN may have a disability under the Equality Act 2010 – that is ‘...a physical or mental impairment which has a long-term and substantial adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities’. This definition provides a relatively low threshold and includes more children than many realise: ‘long-term’ is defined as ‘a year or more’ and ‘substantial’ is defined as ‘more than minor or trivial’. This definition includes sensory impairments such as those affecting sight or hearing, and long-term health conditions such as asthma, diabetes, epilepsy, and cancer. Children and young people with such conditions do not necessarily have SEN, but there is a significant overlap between disabled children and young people and those with SEN. Where a disabled child or young person requires special educational provision they will also be covered by the SEN definition

As a school we observe two key duties:

- we **must not** directly or indirectly discriminate against, harass or victimise disabled children and young people
- we **must** make reasonable adjustments, including the provision of auxiliary aids and services, to ensure that disabled children and young people are not at a substantial disadvantage compared with their peers. This duty is anticipatory – it requires thought to be given in advance to what disabled children and young people might require and what adjustments might need to be made to prevent that disadvantage

### **IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW**

The Code of Practice outlines a graduated response to pupils' needs, recognising that there is a continuum of need matched by a continuum of support. This response is seen as action that is **additional** to or **different from** the provision made as part of the school's usual differentiated curriculum and strategies. Where concern is expressed that a pupil may have a special educational need, the class teacher takes early action to assess and address the difficulties. Reviews of pupils on the SEND register take place three times a year. For pupils with Education, Health & Care plans (formerly Statements), an annual review meeting has to be held in addition to this. Pupil Profiles (Person-centred Plans or PCPs) are used to record additional provision for pupils on the SEND register.

### **A GRADUATED APPROACH TO SEND SUPPORT**

At Minsterley, we adopt a "high quality teaching" approach. The key characteristics of high quality teaching are:

- highly focused lesson design with sharp objectives
- high demands of pupil involvement and engagement with their learning
- high levels of interaction for all pupils
- appropriate use of teacher questioning, modelling and explaining
- an emphasis on learning through dialogue, with regular opportunities for pupils to talk both individually and in groups
- an expectation that pupils will accept responsibility for their own learning and work independently
- regular use of encouragement and authentic praise to engage and motivate pupils

Teachers are responsible and accountable for the progress and development of the pupils in their class, including where pupils access support from teaching assistants or specialist staff. High quality teaching, differentiated for individual pupils, is the first step in responding to pupils who have or may have SEND; additional intervention and support cannot compensate for a lack of high quality teaching.

We assess each pupil's current skills and levels of attainment on entry, building on information from previous settings and key stages where appropriate. Class teachers, supported by other key staff, make regular assessments of progress for all pupils. These seek to identify pupils making less than expected progress given their age and individual circumstances. This can be characterised by progress which:

- is significantly slower than that of their peers starting from the same baseline
- fails to close the attainment gap between the child and their peers
- widens the attainment gap

The first response to such progress should be high quality teaching targeted at their areas of weakness.

This can also include progress in areas other than attainment – for instance where a pupil needs to make additional progress with wider development or social needs in order to make a successful transition to adult life.

Where a pupil is identified as having SEN, schools should take action to remove barriers to learning and put effective special educational provision in place. This SEN support should take the form of the following four-part cycle through which earlier decisions and actions are revisited, refined and revised with a growing understanding of the pupil's needs and of what supports the pupil in making good progress and securing good outcomes. This is known as the graduated approach. It draws on more detailed approaches, more frequent review and more specialist expertise in successive cycles in order to match interventions to the SEN of children and young people.

### **Assess**

In identifying a child as needing SEN support the class teacher, working with the SENCO, carries out a clear analysis of the pupil's needs. This should draw on the teacher's assessment and experience of the pupil, their previous progress and attainment, the views and experience of parents, the pupil's own views and, if relevant, advice from external support services. Schools should take seriously any concerns raised by a parent. These should be recorded and compared to the setting's own assessment and information on how the pupil is developing.

In some cases, outside professionals from health or social services may already be involved with the child. These professionals should liaise with the school to help inform the assessments. Where professionals are not already working with school staff the SENCO should contact them (if the parents agree).

### **Plan**

Where it is decided to provide a pupil with SEN support, the parents must be formally notified. The teacher and the SENCO should agree, in consultation with the parent and the pupil, the adjustments, interventions and support to be put in place, as well as the expected impact on progress, development or behaviour, along with a clear date for review. The support and intervention provided should be selected to meet the outcomes identified for the pupil, based on reliable evidence of effectiveness, and should be provided by staff with sufficient skills and knowledge. Where appropriate, Person-centred Plans should seek parental involvement to reinforce progress at home.

All teachers and support staff who work with the pupil should be made aware of their needs, the outcomes sought, the support provided and any SEN Quality First Teaching Strategies (SEN QFT) or approaches that are required. This should also be recorded in the class SEN folder on the server and on the PCPs for staff working with the child to read and contribute to.

### **Do**

The class teacher should remain responsible for working with the child on a daily basis. Where the interventions involve group or one-to-one teaching away from the main class or subject teacher, they should still retain responsibility for the pupil. They should work closely with any teaching assistants or specialist staff involved, to plan and assess the impact of support and interventions and how they can be linked to classroom teaching. The SENCO should support the class or subject teacher in the further assessment of the child's particular strengths and weaknesses, in problem solving and advising on the effective implementation of support.

## Review

The effectiveness of the support and interventions and their impact on the pupil's progress should be reviewed in line with the agreed date. The impact and quality of the support and interventions should be evaluated, along with the views of the pupil and their parents. This should feed back into the analysis of the pupil's needs. The class teacher, working with the SENCO, should revise the support in light of the pupil's progress and development, deciding on any changes to the support and outcomes in consultation with the parent and pupil.

Where a pupil has an Education and Health Care plan, the local authority, in cooperation with the school, must review that plan as a minimum every twelve months. The success of the school's SEND policy and provision is evaluated through:

- monitoring of classroom practice by the Headteacher, Deputy Head and SENCO
- analysis of pupil tracking data, intervention impact grids, Class Overview of SEN need, Person-centred plans (PCP) and Pupil Voice work.
- monitoring of procedures and practice by the SEND governor
- Local Authority moderation process and OFSTED inspection arrangements
- meetings of parents and staff, both formal and informal

## MANAGING PUPILS NEEDS ON THE SEND REGISTER

All children on the SEND Register will have a Pupil Profile, which details important information about the child, including their areas of strengths and weakness, their outcomes and steps taken to allow children to achieve them and any other professionals who have contact with the child. This Pupil Profile comprises of a person-centred plan and a pupil voice profile.

The Pupil Profile is designed to be a working document which is updated to reflect the needs of the child. Formal review meetings will take place three times a year, where parents and pupils will be involved in reviewing progress and setting new outcomes.

Class teachers are responsible for maintaining and updating Pupil Profiles with the support of the Senco and teaching assistants. These are then shared with everyone involved with the child. The SENCO reviews all records provided by class teachers to ensure that the intended provision reflects the needs of the child.

There are three levels of support for pupils with SEND:

- **Universal level** funding is provided on a per-learner basis for all those attending the educating institution. This is also known as element 1 funding. Good quality universal provision will reduce the need for deployment of more expensive resources.
- **Targeted level** mainstream providers (schools and academies) are expected to contribute the first £6,000 of the additional educational support provision for learners with SEN from their notional SEN budget. This is also known as element 2 funding.
- **Specialist or personalised level** top-up funding above £10,000 (elements 1 and 2) is provided on a per-learner basis by the commissioner placing the pupil

It is important to note that the level and combinations of provision may change over time.

Specialist Support Schools may involve specialists at any point to advise them on early identification of SEN and effective support and interventions. Where a pupil continues to make less than expected progress, despite evidence-based support and interventions that are matched to the pupil's area of need, the school should consider involving specialists, including those secured by the school itself or from outside agencies.

### **Education, Health and Care Needs Assessments**

Where, despite the school having taken relevant and purposeful action to identify, assess and meet the SEN of the child or young person, the child or young person has not made expected progress, the school or parents should consider requesting an Education, Health and Care needs assessment.

### **CRITERIA FOR EXITING THE SEN REGISTER/RECORD**

If it is felt that children are making progress which is sustainable, then they may be taken off of the SEND register. If this is the case then the views of the teacher, SENCo, pupil and parents need to be taken into account, as well as that of any other professionals involved with the child. If it is agreed by all to take the pupil off of the SEND register then all records will be kept until the pupil leaves the school (and passed on to the next setting). The pupil will continue to be monitored through the schools monitoring procedures, such as pupil progress meetings. If it is felt that the pupil requires additional assistance then the procedures set out in this policy will be followed.

### **TRAINING AND RESOURCES**

In order to maintain and develop the quality of teaching and provision to respond to the strengths and needs of all pupils, all staff are encouraged to undertake training and development. All teachers and support staff undertake induction on taking up a post and this includes a meeting with the Head teacher to explain the systems and structures in place around the school's SEND provision and practice, and to discuss the needs of individual pupils. Staff training needs will be discussed at this stage, and both teaching and support staff will be made aware of training opportunities that relate to working with a child with SEND. The school's SENCO regularly attends the Shropshire SENCO network meetings in order to keep up to date with local and national updates in SEND.

### **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

Provision for pupils with SEND is a matter for the school as a whole. The school governors, in consultation with the Head teacher, have a legal responsibility for determining the policy and provision for pupils with special educational needs. It maintains a general overview and has an appointed representative who takes particular interest in this aspect of the school.

### **STORING AND MANAGING INFORMATION**

Documents relating to pupils on the SEND register will be stored with their Pupil File in cabinets in the school or SENCO office; these cabinets are locked overnight. SEND records will be passed on to a child's next setting when he or she leaves Minsterley. The school has a Confidentiality Policy which applies to all written pupil records.

### **ACCESSIBILITY**

The DDA, as amended by the SEN and Disability Act 2001, places a duty on all schools to increase - over time - the accessibility of schools for disabled pupils and to implement their plans. Schools are required to produce written accessibility plans for their individual school and Local Authorities are under a duty to prepare accessibility strategies covering the maintained schools in their area.

## **COMPLAINTS**

The school has a complaints procedure which applies to complaints about SEND provision.

## **LINKED POLICIES/DOCUMENTS**

- Accessibility plan
  - Anti-bullying policy
  - Behaviour policy
  - Complaints procedure
  - Confidentiality policy
  - Data Protection policy
  - Single Equality policy
  - Use of Force & Restraint policy
  - Medical Conditions policy
  - Intimate Care policy
- SEN Information Report

## **REVIEWING THE POLICY**

This policy will be reviewed by governors every two years