Early Identification of Need can come about through a variety of ways: provide school's description e.g...

- For children starting in EYFS2, strong links with Early Years providers are established between the INCO and EYFS teacher to ensure all relevant information is passed on.
- Attainment data at the collection points at the end of each term and at Pupil Performance meetings if a pupil is not making expected progress
- Holistic pupil progress; supported by good engagement with Parents and families.
- Concerns raised by Parents or carers, or other external agencies who are involved with a pupil and/or their family.
- Staff training; following professional development staff are more aware of indicators of additional need.
- Learning walks and lesson observations, including scrutiny of pupil's work, by SLT, subject leaders or the INCO.

Description of Provision at Southway Primary School 2023-24

At Southway Primary School, we adopt a Graduated Response to provision for our SEND learners. Please visit https://westsussex.local-offer.org for further information.

Wave 1 (Universal)	Wave 2 (Targeted)	Wave 3 (Specialist)
Quality First Teaching which takes into account		Targeted provision for a minority of children
the learning needs of all the children in the classroom. This includes providing	need help to accelerate their progress to	where it is necessary to provide highly tailored intervention to accelerate progress or enable
differentiated work and creating an inclusive	enable them to work at or above age-related	children to achieve their potential. This may
learning environment.	expectations. Wave 2 interventions are often	include specialist interventions from outside
	targeted at a group of pupils with similar	agencies.
	needs.	Interventions recorded on Provision Map
	Interventions recorded on Provision Map	(Edukey)
	(Edukey)	

Communication and Interaction

SEN Code of Practice (DfE, 2015)

6.28 – Children with speech, language and communication needs have difficulty communicating with others. This may be because they have difficulty saying what they want to, understanding what is being said to them or they do not understand or use rules of social communication. The profile for every child with SLCN is different and their needs may change over time.

6.29 – Children with ASC are likely to have particular difficulties with language, communication and imagination, which can impact on how they relate to others.

Wave 1 (Universal)	Wave 2 (Targeted)	Wave 3 (Specialist)
Differentiated curriculum planning, activities, delivery & outcomes e.g. Modelled and scaffolded activities, simplified language, prompts and resources on visual timetables, word lists, key vocabulary. Careful explanation of new vocabulary. Structured school & class routines Use of visual prompts/ICT to make learning more visual Classroom arrangements promote good communication opportunities i.e. Talking	Increasing differentiation at both input and output Flexible adult support on a "needs-led" basis	An individual visual timetable or/and use of Now/Next boards Social stories / Comic Strip conversations Support from a teaching assistant / member of the Inclusion Team at points throughout the day. A communication plan written by the Speech and Language Therapy Service. An Individual Education Plan which sets personal targets on a regular basis Use of signs or symbol systems such as Picture Exchange System (PECS) if needed (primarily EYFS)
Visual timetables Focused small group support on a "needs-led"	Additional ICT strategies Supporting verbal instructions with visual aids	Other outside agencies, such as Autism and Social Communication Team, if required. Access to a learning environment where social demand is less for part of the day A high level of supervision

Special arrangements in place for assessments, if	A highly structured and individualised learning
required	programme
	Inclusion in our Alternative Resource Provision

Cognition and Learning

SEND Code of Practice (DfE, 2015)

- 6.30 Support for learning difficulties may be required when children learn at a slower pace than their peers, even with appropriate differentiation. Learning difficulties cover a wide range of needs, including moderate learning difficulties (MLD) through to profound and multiple learning difficulties (PMLD), such as Down's syndrome.
- 6.31 Specific learning difficulties (SpLD), affect one or more specific aspects of learning. This encompasses a range of conditions such as dyslexia, dyscalculia and dyspraxia.

Wave 1 (Universal)	Wave 2 (Targeted)	Wave 3 (Specialist)
Appropriately differentiated curriculum taking into account individual learner's needs	1	Support from a teaching assistant at points throughout the day.
Groupings and seating arrangements that facilitate learning	1	An Individual Education Plan which sets personal targets on a regular basis
Careful consideration of language used		Other outside agencies, such as Learning and Behaviour Advisory Team, if required.
Whole school environment takes account of learning needs i.e. illustrated signs	Careful adult support to promote and facilitate	A structured and safe learning environment
A multi-sensory approach is used across the curriculum	Alternative recording methods.	A high level of supervision
Use of technology for recording purposes		A highly structured and individualised learning programme
good of commoney, for roomaning panipoods	Coloured overlays for pupils with visual stress	
Pictorial, concrete and practical materials are		Inclusion in our Alternative Resource Provision
available.	Movement breaks may be built into the day	
		Daily home-school communication

Tools to support and scaffold learning are available	Opportunities for pre-teaching and over-learning	
i.e. word mats		Explicit teaching of independent learning skills
	Individuals and/or small groups follow evidence	using learning tools such as ICT, visual
Range of resources in classrooms to support	based intervention programmes such as Precision	timetable/prompts, alternative recording methods
	Teaching, Shine Interventions.	etc.
coloured overlays, manipulatives for maths etc.		
Special arrangements in place for assessments, if		
required		

Social, emotional and mental health

SEND Code of Practice (DfE, 2015)

6.32 – Children may experience a wide range of social and emotional difficulties which 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 an underlying mental health difficulty such as anxiety or depression. Other children may have disorders such as ADD, ADHD or attachment disorder.

Wave 1 (Universal)	Wave 2 (Targeted)	Wave 3 (Specialist)
, , , , , ,	1	Highly modified learning environment and timetable
Environmental adaptations to keep children safe including a safe space when children are finding it difficult to regulate their emotions.	An adapted curriculum or activities at points during the week	A high level of adult support, including care and supervision.
Ettective ceating plans are being used	· ·	Staff trained in supporting pupils with challenging behaviour (Team Teach)
all staff, especially reinforcement of positive	(Courtyard Club)	Access to identified key adult(s)
behaviour.		Support from outside agencies such as ASCT,
		CHMLS, MHT, CAMHS
	completed	

Meaningful rewards and sanctions in use,		nclusion in our Alternative Resource Provision
including visual prompts.		
Appropriate differentiation of the curriculum.		
RSHE scheme provides opportunity for social and emotional development.		
A flexible approach to different behaviours		
Timetabled P.E. and Dance lessons for physical activity.		
Structured routines and use of visual timetable		
An adult to talk to when needed		

Sensory and/or Physical needs

SEND Code of Practice (DfE, 2015)

6.34 – Some children have a disability which prevents or hinders them from making use of the educational facilities generally provided. These difficulties can be age related and fluctuate over time. Many children with vision impairment or hearing impairment will require specialist support and/or equipment to access their learning.

6.35 – Some children with a physical disability require additional ongoing support and equipment to access all the opportunities available to their peers.

Wave 1 (Universal)	Wave 2 (Targeted)	Wave 3 (Specialist)
1		Advice from specialist teachers of the deaf or visually and physically impaired, if required
Frequent and sensitive monitoring of a pupils' understanding.		Building access arrangements/equipment i.e. accessible toilet, access to school building

	Advice from specialist teachers of the deaf or	
Use of clear and precise instruction with	visually and physically impaired, if required	Staff trained in moving and handling
repetition and review built in.		
	Use of appropriate ICT	Access to a quiet area for specialist teaching
Follow any medical advice given for the pupil		
	Access arrangements for assessments	Access to specialised resources, if required
Awareness of the classroom environment i.e.		
sensory overload.	Movement/sensory breaks built into the day	High level of adult support to aid delivery of
	_	individualised learning.
, 3 , , ,		
supported learning.	ear defenders, wobble cushions	Specialist equipment recommended by OT i.e.
Accests annualists assistant in moneil	Opportunity to learn keyboard skills	chairs, seating
Access to appropriate equipment i.e. pencil	Opportunity to learn keyboard skins	Occupational Thorany and Physiotherany
grips, adapted scissors, writing slope etc.	Fine and gross motor skill interventions	Occupational Therapy and Physiotherapy programme facilitated, with adult support
Consideration of the position of the class	The and gross motor skin meer ventions	where necessary
teacher, board, tables.	Alternative arrangements for lunch/break	where hecessary
teacher, board, tables.	times	Involvement of community nursing service and
		an Individual Health Care Plan written and
	Alternative recording methods i.e. ICT	regularly reviewed.
	Emergency evacuation plans/risk assessments	