



# Inclusion Policy

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|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| <b>Date adopted</b>  | July 2016     | <b>Owner</b>        | SLT and SENDCO |
| <b>Last reviewed</b> | November 2024 | <b>Review cycle</b> | Annual         |

## Inclusion Policy Introduction

*'Inclusion is seen to involve the identification and minimising of barriers to learning and participation, and the maximising of resources to support learning participation'* Index for Inclusion – Booth and Ainscow 2000.

Successful inclusion should:

- Result in every pupil feeling safe, confident and happy at school.
- See every pupil making the best progress of which they are able and enjoying their time at school - be that in lessons, during their play or lunchtimes.
- Promote every pupil's belief in themselves as a learner and valued member of our school community.

Successful inclusive provision is the responsibility of the whole school community, permeating all aspects of school life and applicable to all our pupils.

The Governing Body and staff promote inclusion so that all children can enjoy a broad, balanced, creative and challenging education that meets individual needs and enables them to achieve their full learning potential. We have a range of expertise and considerable experience of meeting a diversity of individual needs.

## Meeting Diverse Needs

We recognise that we must actively seek to recognise and meet the very diverse needs of our pupils by:

- Monitoring the achievement and well-being of all our pupils and the quality/nature of the learning opportunities they are offered.
- Tracking each pupil's academic, social and emotional progress and using the resulting knowledge to plan provision for the individual or groups of pupils.
- Correctly identifying and then seeking to overcome potential barriers to pupil's learning or their full participation in school life.
- Developing and deploying our resources to best reflect the various levels of need experienced by pupils.
- Taking care to ensure that vulnerable pupils, including those with additional or Special Educational Needs or Disabilities are appropriately supported.
- Sharing any concerns we may have regarding a pupil with their parents or carers and then seeking to work together with them, for the good of the pupil.
- Liaising closely with professionals from other Children's Services or Health agencies involved in the care and support of pupils.
- Providing teaching and non-teaching staff with the support and training they need in order that their work promotes the best outcomes for each pupil.

## Potentially Vulnerable Groups

There are a number of identified groups of pupils and families for whom this policy is particularly pertinent:

- Pupils with Special Educational Needs or Disabilities (SEND)
- Pupils whose home language is not English (EAL)
- Pupils with physical or sensory impairments
- Pupils who might be subject to abuse or harassment, for whatever reason
- Pupils under the care of Social Services or pupils who may be in public care, or living with foster families
- Pupils who are young carers
- Pupils whose family are in crisis or under great stress
- Pupils at risk of significant harm
- Pupils with poor attendance
- Pupils who are at risk of disaffection and exclusion from school.

## Promoting and Supporting Inclusion

### 1. Staff and Governing Body

- a) As staff members and Governors, the responsibility for a truly inclusive school lies with us and is promoted through all of our policies, systems and practices.

### 2. Personalising the Curriculum

- a) Staff, at all levels, are responsible for ensuring that the curriculum, in its narrow and broadest senses, is personalised to match the needs of the pupils who attend the schools.
- b) The schools currently use the National Curriculum, Foundation Stage Profile, and a topic-based approach to support the staff, at all levels, in planning the formal curriculum.
- c) The schools have long-term curriculum plans which are used by year teams and individual class teachers to plan appropriate, differentiated activities for all pupils. This would include staff ensuring appropriate cross-curricular links are made and developing learning to match individual rather than age expected needs.
- d) School Leaders ensure that the principles of Inclusion are applied to all activities which pupils engage in at School or on Educational Visits; this includes the variety of club activities that are offered and break and lunchtime activities.
- e) All members of the School Community are expected and encouraged to adopt behaviours which support the Schools' Inclusive ethos within both the explicit and hidden curriculum.

### 3. Senior Leadership Team and SENDCo:

- a) Co-ordinates support and provision, particularly regarding pupils and families in the vulnerable groups.
- b) Monitors, advises, evaluates and plans for the development of inclusive practice and provision across the site (including the availability of relevant resources).
- c) Monitors the attainment and progress of the all the vulnerable groups within our schools.
- d) Will enable staff to undertake professional development to ensure that provision for pupils is appropriately delivered and co-ordinated.

### 4. Class Teachers:

- a) All pupils spend the majority of lesson times being taught alongside their classmates in their class base. Class teachers take the lead role in managing and creating the classroom environment.
- b) Teachers have overall responsibility for the planning and delivery of lessons to their class or groups of children. Teachers seek to provide pupils with learning opportunities which will allow all the pupils to access the subject taught, encounter appropriate challenge and promote progress. This differentiation is evidenced in their planning though individual pupils may have targets particular to their own specific needs in certain areas or aspects of the curriculum. Such additional or different provision and its outcomes are recorded by the teacher by means of a Learning Plan. Parents/carers are informed by their child's teacher of any additional or different provision being made for their child.
- c) Teachers monitor the attainment, learning, behaviour and well-being of pupils in their class. This information is recorded, and pupil's achievement and needs are discussed, and further planning undertaken by way of termly Progress Meetings.
- d) Class teachers have a pivotal role to play in achieving positive and supportive relationships with and between pupils. Class teachers are central to successful liaison with parents/carers and colleagues.

### 5. Learning Support Assistants:

- a) Learning Support Assistants (LSAs) work with individuals or groups of pupils to support their learning and promote their well-being. The work of the LSA is directed by the teacher during lessons.
- b) Advice and training for specific work or duties may also come from an outside specialist (for example a Speech and Language Therapist) or they may be directed by other teaching staff within the school.
- c) To address very specific needs, pupils may be withdrawn for short periods during class times to work individually. Alternatively, some work may occur alongside others within a small group, when the need is common to all.
- d) To best utilise their support for pupil's learning, the deployment of Learning Support Assistants within the school is strategically managed by the Senior Leadership Team and Year Group Leaders. Class Teachers are responsible for their deployment within the classroom on a day-by-day basis.

## Monitoring and Review

The Senior Leadership Team and SENDCo will monitor the effectiveness of this policy on a regular basis. They will report to the Governing Body on the effectiveness of the policy at least annually and, if necessary, make recommendations for further improvements.

## **APPENDICES**

The following appendices are linked and should be read in conjunction with the above:

- SEND (Appendix 1)
- EAL (Appendix 2)
- Pupil Premium (Appendix 3)
- Looked-After and Previously Looked-After Children (Appendix 4)
- Young Carers (Appendix 5)

# Appendix 1 - Special Educational Needs or Disabilities (SEND)

## What are special educational needs (SEN)?

- a) 'A child or young person has special educational needs if he or she has a learning difficulty or disability which calls for special educational provision to be made for him or her.
- b) A child of compulsory school age or a young person has a learning difficulty or disability if he or she:
  - has a significantly greater difficulty in learning than the majority of others of the same age, or
  - has a disability which prevents or hinders him or her from making use of facilities of a kind generally provided for others of the same age in mainstream schools or mainstream post-16 institutions.
- c) A child under compulsory school age has a learning difficulty or disability if he or she is likely to meet the criteria above in section b) when of compulsory school age (or would be likely, if no special educational provision were made).
- d) A child or young person does not have a learning difficulty or disability solely because the language (or form of language) in which he or she is or will be taught is different from a language (or form of language) which is or has been spoken at home.'

**(Child and Families Act 2014 s20)**

## What is a disability? (D)

'A person (P) has a disability if:

- (a) P has a physical or mental impairment, and
- (b) the impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on P's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.'

**(Equality Act 2010 s6)**

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.

## Aims

To ensure compliance with the Children and Families Act 2014 and The Special Educational Needs and Disability Regulations 2010 our aims are:

- To ensure that all children have access to a broad and balanced curriculum and that it is differentiated as appropriate to meet the needs of individual children.
- To ensure that all children have equal opportunity to fully participate in school activities.
- To ensure that special educational needs are identified early so that children can benefit from early support and high quality provision to meet their needs.
- To improve outcomes for children by removing the barriers to learning and achievement.
- To continually assess and monitor children's needs and to provide a relevant and graduated response to them.
- To ensure that effective provision for children with SEND is planned in co-production with their parents/carers, the school and outside agencies.
- To ensure that children's views are valued and listened to.

## Objectives

- To work within the guidance of the SEND Code of Practice 2014.
- To provide training (or access to training) for all staff working with pupils with SEND.
- To operate a 'whole pupil, whole school' approach to the management and provision of support for SEND.
- To identify and provide a relevant curriculum for pupils who have SEND.
- To ensure that all children have access to Quality First Teaching.
- To develop a whole school ethos that every teacher is a teacher of every child, including those with SEND.

## Identification of Special Educational Needs or Disabilities

We are committed to early identification and intervention. Strategies used to identify pupils with SEND include:

- a) Identification of SEND may have occurred prior to a pupil's enrolment at school. If this is the case then the schools will seek appropriate advice and support from the relevant school, external agencies (such as speech therapists, occupational therapists, Specialist Teachers for Inclusive Practice) or through meeting with parents. This then informs the provision that is put in place for the pupil.
- b) Passing on of any written records from previous schools or pre-school settings and visits to these settings to liaise with their staff/SENDCO.

- c) When a concern is evident the class teacher will liaise with the Inclusion Leader and parents/carers to ensure all are aware and can plan the best ways forward together. This may involve the teacher adapting certain aspects of their classroom practice or requesting that the parent/carer seek the advice of the GP or Optician. Should standard provision not suffice to overcome the concern and a significant and/or persistent difficulty remains apparent, the class teacher will discuss this with parents.
- d) Upon identification of such difficulties the schools will seek to put in place additional educational provision. This may be long or short-term dependent upon the nature of the special need and the progress made by the pupil.
- e) There are four broad areas that give an overview of the difficulties a pupil may have:
  - Communicating and interacting – for example, where children and young people have speech, language and communication difficulties which make it difficult for them to make sense of language or to understand how to communicate effectively and appropriately with others.
  - Cognition and learning – for example, where children and young people learn at a slower pace than others their age, have difficulty in understanding parts of the curriculum, have difficulties with organisation and memory skills, or have a specific difficulty affecting one particular part of their learning performance such as in literacy or numeracy.
  - Social, emotional and mental health difficulties – for example, where children and young people have difficulty in managing their relationships with other people, are withdrawn, or if they behave in ways that may hinder their and other children’s learning or that have an impact on their health and well-being.
  - Sensory and/or physical needs – for example, children and young people with visual and/or hearing impairments, or a physical need that means they must have additional ongoing support and equipment.

These four categories serve to help identify what action the school needs to take to support the pupil. They are not designed to be used to just fit a child into a category but will inform part of our decision when considering the whole child and not just their special educational needs.

#### Identifying what is not a Special Educational Need:

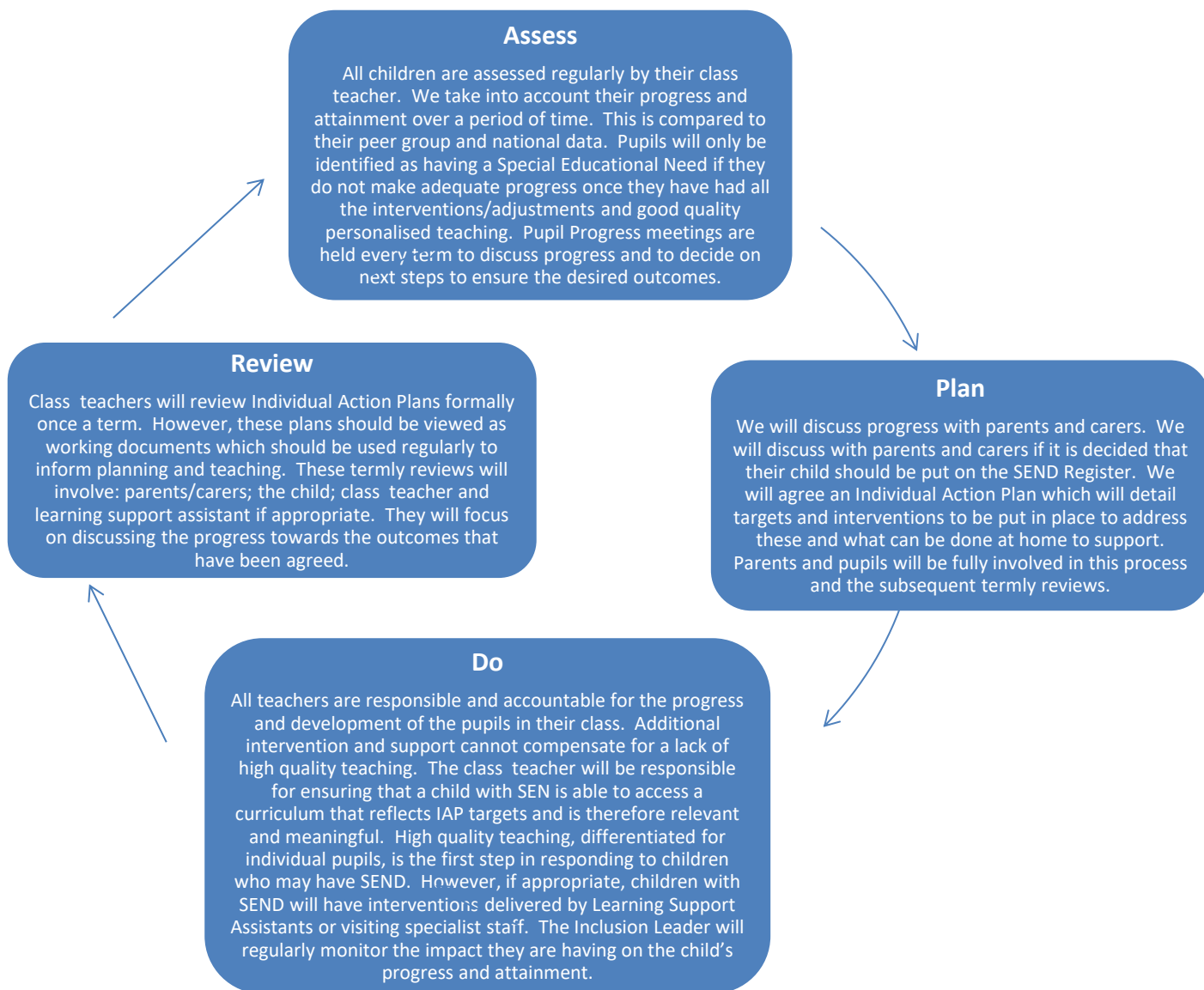
Our school recognises that other categories may impact on progress and attainment, but these alone do not constitute SEND.

These are:

- Disability: In line with the SEND Code of Practice 2014, our school has a duty to make ‘Reasonable Adjustments’ for children with a disability. This does not alone constitute a Special Educational Need.
- Attendance and Punctuality.
- Health and Welfare.
- EAL (English as an Additional Language).
- Being in receipt of Pupil Premium Grant
- Being a Looked After Child
- Being a child of a Serviceman/Woman.

#### Graduated Response

The SEND Code of Practice describes a 'graduated response' to identifying and removing barriers to learning in order to put effective special education provision in place (see below).



Where necessary, this four-stage cycle will be repeated in order to meet the needs of the child and to ensure that their provision is having an impact on their progress and outcomes. Following discussion with parents and staff, if there are ongoing concerns about a child's progress we may, with parent's consent, involve external agencies to give further support and guidance. If this happens the SENDCo will make requests for referrals from the appropriate support agencies.

This four stage process reflects the stages that will be worked through when deciding whether or not a child should be put onto the SEND Register. The SEND Code of Practice recommends that when a child is identified as having special educational needs the school should provide support which is additional to, or different from, that which is provided as part of the schools' differentiated curriculum. This is called SEN Support and would result in targeted support (see section below).

The next stage of this graduated response is requesting statutory assessment from the LEA. This occurs in a very small number of cases when a child's special educational needs are a significant cause for concern and the child's needs cannot be met through the schools own resources alone. The schools provide the LEA with information and evidence to enable the LEA to decide whether to make an assessment or not. The LEA may agree to carry out the assessment and this may result in an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP).

The kinds of interventions within this 'graduated response' are as follows:

- a) Universal – Our whole class learning and teaching ensures the effective inclusion of all pupils in high-quality, everyday personalised learning. This includes:
  - Effective planning and lesson design that builds on prior learning
  - Use of visual supports in class and across the schools
  - Clear learning intentions that are shared with the children and referred to regularly
  - High levels of pupil involvement and engagement with their learning
  - Effective questioning, modelling and explaining by the teacher

- Learning through dialogue, with regular opportunities for pupils to talk both individually and in groups
  - Assessment for learning
  - A range of teaching styles
  - High quality differentiation
  - Encouragement and authentic praise to engage and motivate pupils
- b) Targeted Support – Some pupils may benefit from:
- Small group intervention for pupils who may be expected to 'catch up' with their peers because of the intervention.
  - A Learning plan, for pupils on the SEND Register, is written and reviewed termly in consultation with parents.
  - Interventions where progress is monitored by the SENDCo, class teacher and the adult leading the intervention. This additional, targeted provision may be through a small group or one-to-one work.
- c) Specialist Support – A few pupils may benefit from:
- Specific targeted intervention for individuals. These pupils may have specific and/or exceptional needs that require the support from outside professionals. We will then incorporate appropriate advice and recommendations into the child's Learning Plan.
  - A further specialist level of provision may involve children working individually with a member of staff to meet specific targets.
  - An Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP). Within two months of the EHCP being issued a planning meeting is held in school for all those involved in supporting the child at home and in school.
  - An annual review is held at least once a year, to which parents and any professionals involved are invited and expected to attend.

#### Criteria for exiting the SEND Register

A child will only be removed from the SEND Register following a discussion with staff and parents. This process would start with an initial phased reduction in school support. Evidence would need to prove that the impact of the extra provision received had consistently impacted on the child's progress and attainment. There would be careful monitoring of the child for half a term following their exit from the SEND Register, to ensure that progress continued.

#### Supporting pupils and families

- a) The support provided for pupils and their families is stated within our SEND Information Report, which can be accessed through the schools' website.
- b) The SEND Code of Practice is explicit in its intention that all parties should work co-productively to plan for desired outcomes for individual children.
- c) We work closely with external support services who play an important part in helping us identify, assess and make provision for children with SEND. We have a number of established relationships with professionals in:
- Education – Specialist Teachers for Inclusive Practice, Physical & Sensory, English as an Additional Language, Inclusion Officer and the ASD Outreach Service.
  - Health – Speech & Language Therapist, Occupational Therapist, Physiotherapist, School Nurse, Community Nurse, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS).
  - Social Care – Social Workers
  - Family Support Worker

Before we make a referral to a specialised service the schools consult with parents/carers and gain their permission. An exception to this practice occurs when the schools have information which indicate that a pupil may be at risk of harm. In such circumstances we undertake our statutory duty by making a referral to Children's Services. The schools then take instruction from that team on how to proceed – whether to make a Multi-Agency referral and whether to inform parents/carers of that referral.

#### Managing pupils with medical needs

- a) We recognise that pupils at school with medical needs should be fully supported so that they have full access to the curriculum and school life including school trips and PE.
- b) Some children with medical conditions may have a disability and where this is the case, the schools will comply with its duties under the Equality Act 2010.
- c) Some children may have SEND and may have an EHCP which brings together health and social care needs as well as the special educational provision and the SEND Code of Practice is followed.

#### Monitoring and evaluation of SEND

- a) Children on the SEND register have a Learning Plan where provision and desired outcomes are clearly identified. These are written by their class teacher, in consultation with parents and other staff. They are reviewed on a termly basis with parents at consultation meetings.

- b) In addition, if a child has an EHCP their targets are reviewed annually at their Annual Review meeting. Parents, class teachers and any outside agencies involved attend this meeting where the child's progress is reviewed and desired outcomes are agreed.
- c) Information from EYFS, National Curriculum assessments, individual reading and spelling tests and ongoing teacher assessments are all used to assess the progress of the child.
- d) The SENDCo monitors the attainment and progress of the pupils with SEND across the schools termly and liaises with class teachers concerning those pupils who are not making expected progress. Support is then reviewed and amended as necessary according to each child's progress in relation to the National Curriculum and Learning Plan targets.
- e) The SENDCo will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the schools' SEND policy throughout the year.

### Funding and Training

- a) For funding:
  - Governors ensure effective use of funds through close monitoring of the budget.
  - Our notional budget outlines the SEN funding each year. Pupils with SEN are supported either at an SEN Support Level or, for a minority of pupils, with an EHCP. Pupil's needs are met through the graduated response using additional funding within the schools' notational SEN funding, up to the equivalent of £6,000 per pupil.
  - At SEN Support, children receive additional support up to £6,000. This covers interventions, resources and also preparation of lessons and activities that are additional to or different from those provided as part of the general curriculum.
  - When it is identified that funding support needs to exceed £6,000, additional funding may be provided through the EHCP route.
- b) For training:
  - 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.
  - The SENDCo provides in-service training for colleagues as and when needed. This is generally through staff meetings but can also be on INSET days.
  - When it is appropriate members of outside agencies who work within schools provide in-service training to staff through staff meetings or INSET days.
  - Through observation and day-to-day experiences staff encourage, support and train each other.
  - All staff will receive annual appraisals to enable them to continue their professional development and identify their training needs. Whole school SEND training needs are also identified, and staff meetings are planned to address these needs.
  - The SENDCo regularly attends SENCO network meetings in order to keep up to date with local and national updates in SEND.

### Roles and Responsibilities

It is a whole school responsibility to meet the needs of children with SEND.

- (a) **The Governing Body** has a mandatory responsibility towards the children with SEND:
  - Ensuring provision is made for pupils with SEND.
  - Ensuring children with SEND join with all pupils in the activities of the school as far as possible.
  - Reporting to parents on the implementation and effectiveness of the SEND policy.
  - Having regard to the SEND Code of Practice when carrying out its duties to pupils with SEND.
- (b) **The Co Headteachers** is responsible for:
  - The overall management of the provision for children with SEND, including setting a budget for supporting students within the schools' overall financial resources.
  - Setting objectives and priorities in the school development plan, which includes SEND.
  - Updating and informing the Governing Body.
- (c) **The SENDCO** is responsible for:
  - Overseeing the day-to-day operation of the SEND Policy.
  - Co-ordinating the provision for children with SEND.
  - Deploying and managing Learning Support Assistants.
  - Advising and supporting other staff in school.
  - Contributing to the Continuing Professional Development of staff.
  - Ensuring that the planning and monitoring of Learning Plans is being carried out co-productively.
  - Ensuring that relevant background information about children is collected, recorded, updated and disseminated.
  - Liaising with external agencies.
  - Ensuring that Learning Plans are being used effectively.



(d) **The Class Teacher** is responsible for:

- Ensuring that the needs of all children in their class are met through a differentiated curriculum and suitable deployment of support staff.
- Familiarising themselves with children's records and information regarding their SEND and ensuring One Page Profiles impact lesson planning.
- Supporting children in achieving their targets and monitoring their progress.
- Keeping the SENDCo informed of their concerns or that of parents, or any changes to need or circumstances.
- Using advice and strategies suggested by outside agencies.
- Supporting the work of support staff and overseeing the effectiveness of interventions for the class.
- Being fully aware of the school's procedures for SEND and the Code of Practice.

(e) **The Learning Support Assistant (LSA)** are responsible for:

- The delivery of interventions and supporting groups or individual pupils in accessing the curriculum under the guidance and direction of the class teacher and Inclusion Leader.
- Providing feedback to the teacher regarding children's progress in interventions or class lessons.
- Keeping records of their work with individuals or groups.

#### Storing and Managing information

- (a) General information on children is stored electronically on our password protected server.
- (b) Any paper information that is sent to school (reports/assessments from external agencies) is stored securely in individual files. Copies will be given to class teachers if reports include suggestions for provision for an individual child.
- (c) All paperwork on a child with SEND is securely kept until they are 25 years of age.

The first point of contact if you have any concerns or worries about your child and the support they are receiving will always be your child's class teacher.

#### Complaints about SEND provision

If parents of children with special educational needs (SEN) continue to have concerns about the provision in place, complaints should be made to the SENDCO in the first instance. They will then be referred to the school's complaints policy. Our Complaints Policy and Procedure can be found on the school website in the policies section.

The parents of pupils with disabilities have the right to make disability discrimination claims to the first-tier SEND tribunal if they believe that our school has discriminated against their children. They can make a claim about alleged discrimination regarding:

- Exclusions
- Provision of education and associated services
- Making reasonable adjustments, including the provision of auxiliary aids and services

**SENDCo: Mrs Rebecca Duff**

**Governor with responsibility for SEND: Adam Holliman**

## Appendix 2 - Ethnic Minority/English as an Additional Language

### Definition and Rationale

Within the school there are a number of pupils from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds and where a range of languages other than English are spoken at home.

The term English as an Additional Language (EAL) is used to refer to pupils whose main language at home is other than English. We define pupils with EAL as those who may not only speak a language other than English at home, but may also include those who are exposed to another language in such a way that it impacts on their development of the cognitive academic language necessary for access to the curriculum.

Our objective is for each individual in the school community, regardless of gender, race, culture and background, to reach their full potential in an inclusive environment where happiness and security are a priority. EAL pupils, from complete beginners to those with considerable fluency, will have varying degrees of difficulty in accessing the full curriculum and in achieving their full potential. Research has shown that those new to English will acquire conversational fluency in two years, but will need a minimum of five years to achieve competence in academic English. Such pupils will need language support if they are to reach their full potential.

Therefore our main aim is for all EAL pupils to become confident in speaking, listening, reading and writing English to enable them to access the curriculum and communicate effectively with their peers and other adults. The provision of this support fulfils the requirements of the Race Relations Act of 1976 which seeks to promote Equality of Opportunity and to eliminate discrimination in the provision of education.

- We take account of parent's/carer's linguistic, cultural and religious backgrounds when planning the curriculum and developing home-school links.
- We ensure that our written and spoken communication with families and with the community is effective through the use of plain English or translators/interpreters when necessary.
- We work closely with members of the wider community to support our EAL pupils.
- We encourage parents to share their linguistic, cultural and religious backgrounds with pupils at the schools.
- We endeavour to provide parents with information with regard to English Education and involve them with any supplementary strategies with the pupils.
- We recognise that culture encompasses shared assumptions, attitudes, behaviours and values amongst a particular group and that this impacts upon the pupil's response to peers and teachers and his/her participation in the classroom.

### Identification and Assessment

- a) We will make appropriate provision of teaching and resources for pupils for whom EAL and for raising the achievement of ethnic minority pupils who are at risk from underachievement. We will identify pupil's needs, recognise the skills they bring to school and ensure equality of access to the curriculum.
- b) Pupils who are EAL are identified upon starting the school and information is gathered about:
  - the child's linguistic background and competence in other languages.
  - the child's previous educational and schooling experience.
  - the child's family and biographical background.
- c) The three stages of need for additional support have been identified as follows:
  - Stage 1: Pupil has little or no English.
  - Stage 2: Pupil is developing in oral English and needs support to develop reading and writing.
  - Stage 3: Pupil can use the English language but has linguistic difficulties arising from lack of understanding of idiom, colloquialisms and implied meaning, some of which are due to cultural differences; may be under-achieving in certain curriculum areas and may need further help to develop reading and writing skills.
- d) If it is clear that a pupil's fluency levels are low then permission is sought from parents for a referral to the Specialist Teacher from REMA who will assess and provide advice to teachers.
- e) Staff regularly observe, assess and record information about a pupil's developing use of language. Whilst account is taken of EAL development, the school aims to set appropriate and challenging targets for individual pupils. These targets are reviewed on a regular basis.
- f) The class teacher will assess progress termly and liaise with the specialist teacher.
- g) Through Termly Progress Meetings the Inclusion and Assessment Leaders will monitor the progress of EAL children to ensure they are making expected progress and achieving their potential; if necessary further interventions and support will be put into place.
- h) All EAL pupils have access to statutory assessments, making full use of special arrangements including first language assessment/support where appropriate. Assessment materials use images and texts which are appropriate for all pupils.

### **Provision for EAL pupils**

- a) Teachers and other adults are aware of good EAL practices and through our teaching will ensure that:
  - Plans provide differentiated opportunities where necessary for any EAL children.
  - Staff review groupings and seating arrangements to enable EAL learners have access to strong English language peer models.
  - Staff will regularly observe and assess information about pupil's developing use of language.
- b) EAL pupils on lower stages of English acquisition are buddied with a more confident pupil who speaks the same language or with an English speaking pupil as appropriate.
- c) Classrooms are highly visualised environments – labels and visual support within lessons.
- d) If a pupil is not making the expected progress then the pupil will be included in a specific EAL intervention support.
- e) Our school recognises that most EAL pupils needing additional support do not have SEN needs. However, should SEN needs be identified during assessment, EAL pupils will have equal access to school SEN provision.

### **Expectations for Additional Language Acquisition**

- Language develops best when used in purposeful contexts across the curriculum.
- Effective use of language is crucial to the teaching and learning of every subject.
- The language demands of learning tasks need to be identified and planned for, with attention both to initial access and to extension.
- Access to learning requires attention to words and meanings embodied in each curriculum area. Meanings and understandings cannot always be assumed but need to be explored.
- All pupils have entitlement to the school's full curriculum.
- A distinction is made between EAL and children with specific learning difficulties.
- All languages, dialects, accents and cultures are equally valued.

### **Role of EAL lead**

- Monitoring EAL data and assessing progress within academic performance.
- Supporting the adults leading EAL interventions.
- Ensuring good EAL practices throughout the school.
- Ensuring appropriate resources are available for staff and EAL pupils.
- Liaising and sharing monitoring with the Senior Leadership Team.
- Ensuring that mid-phase admission EAL pupils are identified in a timely way.

## Appendix 3 - Pupil Premium

### Aims

We have high aspirations and ambitions for our children and we believe that no child should be left behind. We strongly believe that it is not about where you come from but your passions and thirst for knowledge, and your dedication and commitment to learning that make the difference between success and failure, and we are determined to ensure that our children are given every chance to realise their full potential.

### Background

Pupil Premium is a government initiative that provides additional funding to schools to raise the attainment of disadvantaged pupils and diminish differences between them and their peers. Whilst we recognise that eligible pupils are referred to as 'disadvantaged' by Ofsted in reports, and on RAISE online, we prefer to use the term 'Pupil Premium' or 'Pupil Premium Plus' because of their more positive connotations.

Pupil Premium includes:

- Children from low-income families who are currently known to be eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) (*not to be mistaken with the UIFSM, universal infant free school meal, which all infant school children are entitled to*).
- Children eligible for FSM at any point in the last six years (known as Ever 6 FSM).
- Children of service families.

Pupil Premium Plus includes:

- Children who have been 'looked after, or in care,' continuously for one day or more.
- Children who are adopted from care or have a special guardianship order, child arrangements order or a residence order.

Schools are now accountable to the LA Virtual School Head Teacher (VSH) for the ways in which funding is spent on 'children in care' (CiC), so some of it may be held back until the VSH is satisfied with the schools' plans in respect of each CiC pupil.

We are free to spend the rest of the Pupil Premium funding as we see fit. However, we are held accountable for how we have used the additional funding to support the identified pupils. As a result we publish information on our school website about how we have used the funding so that parents and others are made fully aware of the progress and attainment of our disadvantaged pupils covered by the Premium and the extra support they receive.

### Context

When making decisions about using Pupil Premium funding it is important to consider the context of the schools and the subsequent challenges faced. Research shows that pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds underachieve compared to their peers and common barriers can be less support at home, weak language and communication skills, lack of confidence, more frequent behaviour difficulties, and attendance and punctuality issues. There may be complex family situations that prevent children from flourishing. The challenges are varied and there is no 'one size fits all'.

### Principles

By following the key principles below, we believe we can maximise the impact of our pupil premium spending.

- The Senior Leadership Team will be responsible for Pupil Premium funding, the resulting provision and outcomes for children in receipt of Pupil Premium.
- Our Governing Body will work with the Senior Leadership Team, and other staff where appropriate, to ensure that they are directly involved in monitoring the use of Pupil Premium funding.
- We will ensure that teaching and learning opportunities meet the needs of all pupils, since our primary purpose is to ensure that quality first teaching is provided throughout the schools, and we value the contribution that Pupil Premium funding is able to make to training for staff in key knowledge and skills.
- We will ensure that appropriate provision is made for pupils who belong to vulnerable groups; this includes ensuring that the needs of socially disadvantaged pupils are adequately assessed and addressed.
- In making provision for socially disadvantaged pupils, we recognise that not all pupils who receive, or have received, free school meals will be socially disadvantaged.
- We recognise that not all pupils who are socially disadvantaged are registered or qualify for FSM, so we will ensure that entitled parents and carers are supported sensitively in applying for FSM, and therefore Pupil Premium funding.
- For infant pupils, who are all entitled to receive Universal Free School Meals, we will liaise with parents and the Local Authority to identify those who are eligible for Pupil Premium funding.
- The majority of our work through the Pupil Premium will be aimed at accelerating progress academically and pastorally, moving children to at least age related expectations (ARE) especially in English and Maths, but even further where they have the potential to achieve beyond ARE.
- Additional provision for SEN pupils who are also in receipt of Pupil Premium will be funded through a combination of SEN and Pupil Premium funding.

- We will constantly monitor the effectiveness of strategies used and review provision in the light of tracking data and other evidence.
- We will involve members of the staff team, the Governing Body, pupils and their families, in making suggestions about Pupil Premium strategies and evaluating their outcomes.

### **Identification and Assessment**

We will ensure that:

- Teaching staff and support staff are involved in the analysis of data and identification of pupils so that they are fully aware of strengths and weaknesses across the school.
- All staff are aware of who pupil premium children are.
- All pupil premium children benefit from the funding, not just those who are underperforming.
- Underachievement at all levels is targeted (not just lower attaining pupils).
- Children's individual needs are considered carefully so that we provide support for those children who could be doing 'even better if.....'

### **Provision**

The Senior Leadership Team will consider evidence from a variety of sources, including: schools' own data, external evaluative material such as the Education Endowment Foundation Teaching and Learning Toolkit and visits to other settings, when choosing which interventions will be appropriate for a particular group of Pupil Premium children, or an individual pupil.

We will continue to ensure that all children across the school receive quality first teaching by:

- Setting high expectations.
- Addressing any within school variance.
- Ensuring consistent implementation of non-negotiables, e.g. marking and guided reading.
- Sharing good practice within the school and drawing on external expertise.
- Providing high quality CPD.
- Improving assessment through moderation.

We will ensure that the additional support we provide is effective by:

- Looking at the individual needs of each child and identifying their barriers to learning.
- Ensuring additional support staff and class teachers communicate regularly.
- Matching the skills of the support staff to the interventions they provide.
- Working with other agencies to bring in additional expertise.
- Tailoring interventions to the needs of the child (e.g. targeted Maths revision sessions in the afternoons for children who struggle in the main lesson, ELSA support).
- Recognising and building on children's strengths to further boost confidence.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

All staff share responsibility for evaluating and improving the interventions used to close the achievement gap through Pupil Premium funding.

We will ensure that:

- A wide range of data is used – achievement data, pupil's work, observations, learning walks, case studies, and staff, parent and pupil voice.
- Assessment Data is collected at least termly so that the impact of interventions can be monitored regularly.
- Assessments are moderated to ensure they are accurate.
- Teaching staff and support staff are involved in the analysis of data.
- Teaching staff and support staff attend and/or contribute to pupil progress meetings each term and the identification of children is reviewed.
- Regular feedback about performance is given to children and parents.
- Interventions are adapted or changed if they are not working.
- The Senior Leadership Team maintains an overview of pupil premium spending and impact.

### **Reporting**

Following the end of each academic year a member of the Senior Leadership Team reports on Pupil Premium funding to the Governing Body. This report will include:

- information about the context of the school
- objectives for the year
- nature of support and allocation
- an overview of spending

- a summary of the impact of PPG
  - Performance of disadvantaged pupils (compared to non-pupil premium children)
  - Other evidence of impact e.g. Ofsted, Accreditations
  - Case studies (pastoral support, individualised interventions)
  - Implications for pupil premium spending the following year

The Governing Body will consider the information provided and will ensure that it is placed on the schools' website outlining the impact of Pupil Premium funding.

# Appendix 5 – Young Carers

## Introduction

Young carers look after someone who has a long-term physical or mental health problem, disability or a problem with drugs or alcohol. This may take the form of domestic chores, personal care, supervision, emotional support, or another form of assistance.

At St Martin's, we believe that all young people have the right to an education. If a young person looks after someone, we know that they may need additional support to help them get the most out of their education, and we aim to meet their needs.

Our school has a **designated member of staff who has special responsibility for young carers**. Currently our designated lead is Donna Dove.

## Who is a young carer?

Every school (indeed every classroom) has pupils affected by disability and illness in the family. A 'young carer' is a young person who provides care to a member of the family or a friend who has one, or a combination, of the following conditions:

- a physical or learning disability
- a sensory impairment
- a chronic condition
- a terminal illness
- a mental health problem or illness
- a drug or alcohol addiction

By 'care' we mean:

- **Domestic tasks** (e.g. cooking, cleaning, shopping). Normal tasks, but the *amount* may exceed normal expectations for a child.
- **Supervision and management** (e.g. watching over someone; acting as 'guardian'; dealing with money issues).
- **Communication support** (e.g. interpreting; answering phone or door).
- **Personal care** (e.g. helping with lifting, moving, washing, dressing, giving medicine).
- **Emotional support** (e.g. providing company and a 'listening ear').
- **Sibling care** for a disabled or a non-disabled sibling, where the parent is unable to provide this care because of their own disability.
- **Self-care** where the child takes more responsibility for their own care because the parent/carer is spending more time with a sibling who has SEND.

## Identifying a young carer

Whilst many young carers do well in school, the following issues are common signs pointing towards difficulties at home – *some* of which will be related to disability and illness within the family.

Pupils may:

- Regularly arrive late for school.
- Regularly miss days of school, marked as authorised or unauthorised absence; some young carers miss school to stay close to the cared-for person.
- Appear physically neglected – missing breakfast, lacking clean uniform, etc.
- Appear to be regularly tired.
- Regularly complain of aches and pains.
- Regularly appear withdrawn or anxious.
- Regularly challenge adult authority; some young carers struggle with switching between being the adult at home and the child at school.
- Appear more emotionally mature than their peers.
- Have regular problems in concentrating upon their work.
- Regularly fail to complete homework on time.

Parents may:

- Not respond to school correspondence; this may be because of a communication problem.
- Not attend parent's evening; this may be because of an inability to attend.
- Be on low incomes, and unable to afford school related expenses; this may be because of disability or illness related unemployment.

## **Support offered.**

When a young person looks after someone in their family who has a serious illness, disability or substance misuse problem, he or she may need a little extra support to help him or her get the most out of school. Our Young Carers Policy says how we will help any pupil who helps to look after someone at home.

Our school:

- Has a member of staff with special responsibility for young carers and lets all new pupils know who they are and what they can do to help.
- Provides both individual listening support and a support group for young carers. There is a regular young carers' meeting in school where the children take part in a variety of activities, including cooking, board games, art, picnics etc.
- Ensures that communication is ongoing so that the school community know about our young carers (e.g. assemblies, designated notice board)
- Can put young carers in touch with the Surrey Young Carers Service. We can also put families in touch with other support services.
- Is accessible to parents who have mobility and communication difficulties and involves them in parents' evenings.
- Respects your right to privacy and will only share information about you and your family with people who need to know to help you.
- Will consider alternatives if a young carer is unable to attend out of school activities due to their caring role e.g. sports coaching, concerts.
- Allows young carers to telephone home during breaks and lunchtimes.
- Complies with the Disability Discrimination Act by offering disabled parents support to get their children into school.
- Uses the Pupil Premium to assist eligible young carers in their education, including accessing curriculum based trips.
- Runs sessions on young carers in the PSHE programme for each year group, to help all pupils understand the issues, carers' rights and the support available, and create a 'carer-friendly' culture.
- Involve young carers in decision making around support, groups and information.