

SEND PROVISION IN HISTORY

Cognition and Learning		Communication and Interaction	
Learning Challenges	Provision	Learning Challenges	Provision
- Accessing reading/ written work - Poor memory and recall skills - Recording written assessments or feedback to listening/ appraising activities. - Poor sequencing skills	- using visual aids to support pupils in understanding words and phrases (use off Knowledge Organiser) - Use word banks which include pictures. - Check the media to make sure it does not create barriers for learners, e.g. font size/type, background colour, weight of books for pupils with physical difficulties. - Some barriers for some pupils with dyslexia or a visual impairment can be removed in straightforward ways, e.g. by changing the font, background colours, etc. - Use of ICT to reduce the need for pupils to rely on their short- or long-term memories. - New learning fits into the framework of what the pupil already knows. - A range of sources of assessment, including individual pupils' successes in the lessons taking account of their oral contributions - Smart grouping: pairing with a more able reader/writer. - Build in lots of repetition. - Social stories	- Using their voice expressively - Understanding and using new topic vocabulary - Lower than expected levels of expressive vocabulary – 'they can't find the words' - Following instructions and sequences	- Use different forms of communication – lots of visual references to topic. - Pre-teaching of new vocabulary prior to lesson. - Send vocabulary word mats home before the topic begins. - Limit vocabulary to that which is necessary to ensure progress. - Children are allowed time to discuss the answers to questions with peers - Children with communication impairments are given time to think about questions before being required to respond

Physical and/or Sensory		Social, Emotional and Mental Health	
Learning Challenge	Provision	Learning Challenge	Provision
• Good acoustics are important for all language learning. A learning environment with poor acoustics can be improved by a sound field system. • Interactive whiteboards are non-reflective to reduce glare • Videos with overstimulating or challenging themes • Poor motor control • Hearing impairment • Visual impairment • Overly sensitive to sound/ noise	• background noise and reverberation are reduced • sound field system is used, if appropriate • glare is reduced - there is enough light for written work • teacher's face can be seen – avoid standing in front of light sources, eg windows • pupils use hearing and low vision aids, where necessary, and video presentations have subtitles for deaf or hearing-impaired pupils and those with communication difficulties, where required. • Provide sources and themes which are matched to the needs of the child. i.e. enlarged sources/visuals/I.T • Support to avoid conflict/sensory overload – consider ear defenders, a quiet space to work in/ an effective way for a child to communicate any distress • Use of subtitles where necessary	• Understanding own thoughts and contrasting with those of others • Working effectively as part of a group • Unable to relate to the different emotions being spoken about.	• Working in a small group with a trusted adult for emotional support. • Some children could work individually • Pre teaching and discussing the responses to the questions that will be asked. • Clear rules and expectations, consistent boundaries, rewards and sanctions