

Barriers to and solutions for Engagement, Progress and Achievement in Reading

	Hearing Impairment	Visual Impairment	Dyspraxia (fine/ gross motor)	Memory/ processing	ASD	ADHD	Cognition	SEMH
Barriers identified by SENCO/class	Hearing distinctions between sounds Difficulty hearing instructions	Reading text	Following the text	Recall of instructions use of specific/unfamiliar vocab	Understanding what is happening	Being able to stay focused	Difficulty in comprehending what is happening	Finding 1/1 and small group work challenging
Solutions Identified: subject lead, SENCO , class- teacher teacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing • Various ways of delivering instructions • Amplification of sounds • Address acoustics • Visual prompts • Teacher to wear a hearing loop • Consider seating position with in the room 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlarged texts • Make sure that children who need glasses are wearing them when required to do so. • Consider seating position when using the board • Overlays • Sound buttons • Braille • Audio texts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pairing with another child in guided reading or sitting next to the teacher • Helping child to track text when reading 1-1 • Consider use of card rulers to help child to follow from one line to the next. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written/visual instructions • Repeated instructions for individuals • Pre and re-teaching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking together about what is happening • Time to discuss the behaviour of characters within books and how they interact with one another. • Be aware of texts where meanings are implied rather than explicit. • Explain sayings and idioms for the child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping sessions fast paced and active • Give the child a strategy for following the text such as using a card ruler to follow line by line. • Change readers frequently when reading aloud • Allow children to sit in a position within the room where distractions are minimized when reading. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussing text while reading • Encourage children to ask meanings of new words or record them in reading record book to check later. • Recap action in class reading books to assist with following a longer story from day to day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher to be aware of texts which may have challenging content or where specific issues are explored (or come up in the context of a story) • Allowing them to sit next to own choice of child

- Variety in methods of individual and group reading
- Keeping sessions engaging
- Grouping children sensitively

Barriers to and solutions for Engagement, Progress and Achievement in English

	Hearing Impairment	Visual Impairment	Dyspraxia (fine/ gross motor)	Memory/ processing	ASD	ADHD	Cognition	SEMH
Barriers identified by SENCo/Class teacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in hearing instructions from teacher/peers • Filtering noise to hear what is important 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty reading Qs • Difficulty seeing the modelled examples • Tracking • Difficulty reading qus, seeing shaded areas, seeing dashed lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty recording and drawing • Difficulty managing and using a range of resources to complete tasks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty recalling instructions • Difficulty recalling prior learning (long and short term) • Delay between instruction and task 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise and movement – overstimulating • Sharing space and equipment with others • Understanding cause and effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of resources • Maintaining attention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of process, language • Retention/ application of language knowledge to task remembering vocabulary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivation • Participation • Team/partner work • Sharing materials and “air-time”
Solutions Identified: subject lead, SENCO, class-teacher, subject coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pictorial representations • Video • Vocab lists and explanations • Position within the class • Visual instructions such as sequenced pictures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlarged resources • Worksheets photocopied on different coloured paper • Position within class e.g. when using the board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative ways to record • Using laptop to record • Variety of writing tools e.g different pencils • Pencil grips • Wider lined paper if needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre and re-teaching • Sharing topics on website with parents ahead of topic • Recapping on task before they start • Checking in on children during the lesson to make sure that they are on track 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual representation • Allowing movement breaks where needed • Check understanding of the task before starting. • Make sure that instructions are not ambiguous. • Provide models of expected outcome where needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Step by step instructions • Allowing movement breaks where needed • Check understanding of instructions before starting a task • Allow children to use a laptop for extended pieces of writing if this helps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word banks • Alternative methods of recording • Repeating instructions • Explaining unusual or ambiguous vocabulary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear end points • Clear expectations • Modelling and explanations clarity • Careful pairings

- Clarity of instruction, explanations and modelling are crucial
- Ensure that the most important aspect of learning is made clear – cognitive load theory is relevant for all pupils with SEND (both in terms of what pupils see and hear and are expected to learn)
- For many pupils with SEND, it is often the recording of the content, rather than the content itself which provides the greatest level of challenge in lessons, and this should be addressed in the planning and preparation for lessons
- Motivation is vital to bring about engagement – if it feels too hard or too easy it will not be motivating