

Whole School Provision Map

Whole School Whole Child Whole Hearted

Identity & Diversity Curiosity Life Skills Environment

Waves of Intervention Model

At Hambrook, it is typically pupils accessing Wave 3 provision who are categorised as 'SEN Support' and therefore on the school SEND Register

Wave 3

Additional highly personalised interventions

Wave 2

Additional interventions to enable children to work at age-related expectations or above

Wave1

Inclusive quality first teaching for all

Wave 1 and 2 provision is usually planned and reviewed by class teachers with support and monitoring from the SEND Team

Wave 3 Wave 1 Wave 2 Wave 1 is the effective inclusion of all pupils in high-quality everyday personalised teaching. Wave 2 is a specific, additional and time-limited Wave 3 is targeted provision for a minority of Such teaching will, for example, be based on clear intervention provided for some children who children where it is necessary to provide highly objectives that are shared with the children and need help to accelerate their progress to enable tailored intervention to accelerate progress or returned to at the end of the lesson; carefully them to work at or above age-related enable children to achieve their potential. This explained new vocabulary; use of lively, expectations. Wave 2 interventions are often may include one to one or specialist interactive teaching styles that make maximum targeted at a group of children with similar needs. interventions. use of visual and kinaesthetic as well as auditory/verbal learning. Approaches like these are the best way to reduce, from the start, the number of children who need extra help with their learning or behaviour.

Each wave is broken down into Four Broad Areas of Need:

Communication and Interaction	Cognition and learning
 Social communication differences (including Autism). Children may have difficulties with: Understanding and using verbal and non-verbal communication. Understanding social behaviours and expectations. This can impact on a child's ability to interact with other children and adults around them. A reliance on structure and routine in their life. Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN). Children and young people can experience a range of difficulties that are linked with speech and language. This can include The production of speech. Struggling with finding the right word or not being able to join words together in a meaningful way. Problems communicating through speech. This may include difficulties finding the correct language to express thoughts and ideas that they are having. Difficulties and delays in understanding or responding to verbal cues from others. 	 Specific learning difficulties (SpLD) include a range of conditions such as dyslexia and dyscalculia. Children who have needs in more than one of these areas are considered to have 'complex needs'. A child may also be described as having 'mild' or 'severe' learning difficulties depending on the degree of need and the impact this has on their lives. Support for learning difficulties may be needed when children and young people learn at a slower pace than their peers. Learning difficulties cover a wide range of needs. Pupils with moderate learning difficulties (MLD) may need extra support in some areas of the curriculum. Those with severe learning difficulties (SLD) are likely to need support in all areas of the curriculum and have associated difficulties with mobility and communication. Pupils with profound and multiple learning difficulties (PMLD), are likely to have severe and complex learning difficulties as well as a physical disability or sensory impairment.
 Understanding and using language in specific social situations. Social, Emotional and Mental Health 	Sensory and/or physical needs
Children and young people experiencing social, emotional and mental health difficulties may be: • withdrawn or isolated • hyperactive and lack concentration • socially immature in relation to their peers • displaying challenging behaviour which could be arising from other complex special needs Children may have mental health difficulties such as anxiety or depression. Self-harming, substance misuse, eating disorders or physical symptoms that are medically unexplained may also be present. Pupils may have disorders such as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or Attachment Disorder and may be frustrated and struggle with school routines and relationships.	Children with sensory or physical needs may have a disability, such as; • physical disability • vision impairment • hearing impairment • multi-sensory impairment (both hearing and vision difficulties) • Dyspraxia Pupils may need specialist equipment to access learning and other opportunities available to their peers. Pupils may also need support to help with daily tasks such as eating or travelling. This is sometimes referred to as habilitation support.

The table below gives some examples of provision linked the areas of need and waves of intervention. This list is not exhaustive as we are continually developing our practice to reflect the needs of the pupils in our school. There may also be some overlap between the area of need targeted e.g. an intervention may target both language development and social skills.

Cognition and Learning			
Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	
Differentiated curriculum planning	Small group targeted maths, writing,	1:1 support for core learning	
Pitched questioning	reading comprehension and SPaG (Spelling,		
Modelling of skills	Punctuation and Grammar)	Support from Educational Psychology (EP)	
High expectations	D 1: D 1	My Cupport Plan and for Pupil Pagenort	
Clear success criteria	Reading Explorers	My Support Plan and/or Pupil Passport	
1:1 and group reading	Additional reading with Teacher/TA	Nessy programme	
Guided writing	Additional reading with reacher/TA	ressy programme	
Visual dictionaries	Project Code (KS1 & KS2 reading &		
Word mats	comprehension)		
ICT to support learning	1		
Writing frames Mathematics manipulatives	Targeted phonics and booster groups		
Learning displays			
Challenge tasks	Resources to enable access to learning e.g.		
Support from Teaching Assistant	Task boards, Now & Next, scaffolds,		
Different learning styles are adopted	learning mats		
Dyslexia friendly classrooms	Pre-teaching of vocabulary and skills		
Constructive feedback in line with school	Fie-teaching of vocabulary and skins		
marking policy	Inference Training		
All children's progress and attainment is			
assessed and tracked throughout the year	Dyslexia Strategies Maps		

Communication and Interaction		
Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3
Differentiated curriculum planning	Pre-teaching of vocabulary	Individual visual timetables
Modelled speech/language		T., 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Modelled Interaction	Small group speaking & listening sessions	Individual visual communication system
Targeted questioning Talking partners Group work	Resources to support language skills e.g word mats	Targeted work from Speech and Language Therapy e.g. language acquisition skills
Whole class circle time Class visual aids and prompts	Friendship groups (including Circle of Friends)	Advice from Inclusion Services
Visual timetables Key words/word banks Drama activities	Talk Boost	Black Sheep Press (Speech & language programmes)
Sequencing activities Additional processing time	Time to Talk	Identiplay
Simplified Language Opportunities for individual, pair, group or	Bucket Play (Attention Autism)	Autism Education Trust (AET) resources
whole class working Regular parent/care communication Class and special assemblies Role play and Drama		Pupil Passport and/or My Support Plan

Sensory and/or Physical			
Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	
Differentiated curriculum planning Adaptions to the classroom (when appropriate) Fine motor skill activities such as: peg boards, putty, cutting, finger exercises Additional movement breaks School building is accessible for all Classrooms have age appropriate furniture and environments Visual prompts, pictures and ICT used appropriately to aid learning High quality resources are readily available, organised to enable independence Seating plans or group tables are used Lesson organised to maximise active learning providing time for concentration, discussion, thinking, reflecting and questioning Outdoor learning opportunities	Use of specialist equipment e.g. adapted keyboards Pencil grips Coloured overlays Weighted resources Wobble cushions Sloping boards for desks Small group motor skills e.g. Smart Moves Small group fine motor/handwriting support e.g Handwriting without Tears	Individual work station Targeted work from Health and Inclusion Services e.g. Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy, School Nurse Team Individual support with self-care where appropriate Keyboard skills Sensory Circuits Sensory diet Movement & brain breaks Pupil Passport and/or My Support Plan Sensory breakout space	

Social, Emotional and Mental Health			
Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	
Differentiated curriculum planning	Transition support e.g. visuals, reminders,	1:1 Emotional Literacy Programme (ELSA)	
Whole school behaviour policy School & class rules	countdowns, positive reinforcement, modelling	Social Stories	
PSHE planned lessons (Jigsaw)	modelling	Signposting to counselling services	
Whole school assemblies Class circle time	Small group support at playtimes	Individual work station	
Talking partners	Small group social skills and games	Personalised behaviour plans	
Class visual timetable Visual reward systems (Class Dojo) Breakout and quiet areas	Now & Next visuals/language to engage and motivate	Targeted support & advice from –Inclusion Services CAMHS, Educational Psychology, Social Services	
Timers & stress relievers Emotion/social resources	Friendship support groups	Autism Education Trust (AET) resources	
Positive touch & peer massage Praise and high expectations	Lego Therapy	Support during unstructured time e.g. lunchtimes, playtimes	
Certificates Class Monitors, School council	Zones of Regulation	Key person	
		Morning meet & greet	
		Pupil Passport and/or My Support Plan	
		Enhanced transition support	