

Specialist assessment and intervention in Wandsworth

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Wandsworth Literacy and Numeracy Support Service

Literacy & Numeracy Support Service



My Role

Literacy & Numeracy Support Service

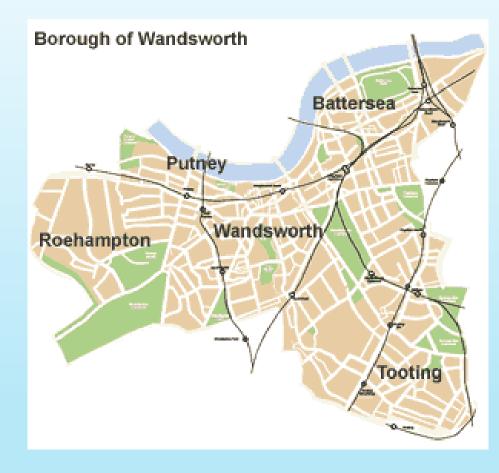
State funded schools

62 primary schools11 secondary schools10 special schools2 FE

SEND

5.3% pupils have EHCPs 12.7% at SEN support

SpLD as primary need 11.5% (of total SEND)



Main Roles of Service

Central Service (funded)

Providing support and information for the Borough: Advising re: support for SEN and EHCP pupils Training Collaborative projects

Dyslexia-friendly programme

Parent support

Traded Service

Regular weekly teaching support Consultancy Assessments Training LSA/TA support

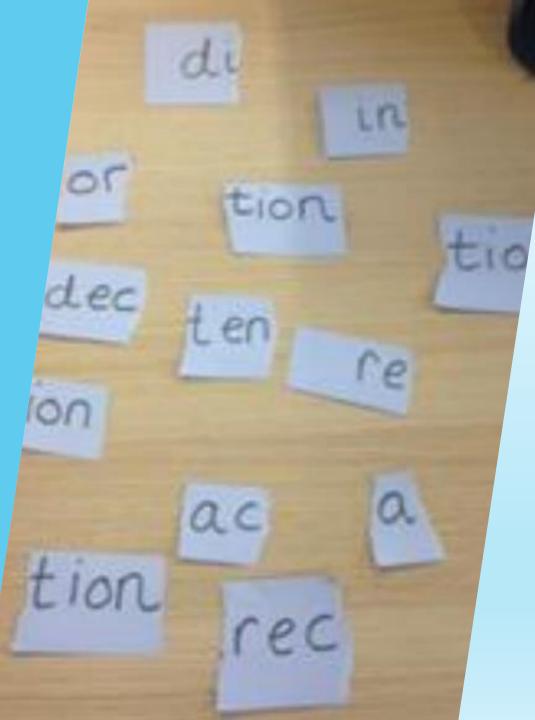
The L&NSS team

Team members all have:

- Substantial classroom teaching experience (QTS)
- In addition all have SEN literacy and/or numeracy experience (eg Sencos, Reading Recovery, Literacy/Numeracy subject leaders)
- All have SpLD Diploma (Level 7) or full Masters

Regular Weekly Teaching

- Fixed weekly day or half day
- Mostly one to one teaching
- Limited small group
- Assessments and screening
- Supporting staff
- School-based INSET
- Parent workshops
- Other flexible ways of working



Direct teaching

- Assessment, recommendations, targets set
- Meetings with parents and key staff
- Personalised programme of teaching with follow-up work for home and school
- Monitoring progress mid-term and final reviews
- Advice, resources, training for key adults involved with child

Monitoring performance

Regular meetings with schools to review progress

Mid-term and final reviews assess children's progress using standardised tests alongside qualitative data

Targets

- □ At least 90% of students make commensurate progress
- At least 70% of students make double the amount of expected progress

Assessments

- Focus on identifying strengths and needs, particularly next steps to inform teaching
- Diagnostic report for parents and teachers to inform individualised teaching for the student
- Some specific Dyslexia/Dyscalculia diagnostic assessments

Other packages

Lighter touch consultancy (e.g. one to six days over the year):

- Supporting an individual pupil, e.g. with an EHCP
- □ Setting up and monitoring an intervention
- □ A series of training sessions
- Access arrangements/screening
- Collaborative projects

Referral process

Usually through schools

- Increasing numbers commissioned through Special Needs Assessment Service for Education and Healthcare plans
- Occasionally via initial parental referral

Strengths of regular support in schools

- Get to know the children very well
- Can embed inclusion-friendly strategies
- □ Available for all staff for advice
- Continuity
- Schools have access to additional resources
- Can help to ensure that those with most need get support
- Support goes beyond the pupil
- Can develop projects according to need in one school that can be extended to others

Strengths of working in the team

Shared expertise

- □ Collaborative work to develop interests/focus on areas of needs
- Professional Development 20 30 hours in-house; 5-10 external (e.g. SASC approved)
- Regular surgeries to discuss tricky profiles
- Pooled resources
- □ Liaison with other services

Challenges o being a traded service

Finances!

Workload for team, due to report writing

Balancing staffing to available work

Ensuring the support is given to those needing it most

Central work

Focus on early support within the classroom

- Central training for teachers and support staff on literacy and numeracy
- Parents' group
- Affordable Dyslexia Friendly accreditation for schools including audit, training and validation visit
- Developing and promoting the use of assistive technology
- Collaborating with other agencies, organisations
- Research and Development projects





Ordinarily Available Provision

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SEND Review three main challenges

- Outcomes for children and young people with SEN/in alternative provision are poor
- Navigating the SEND system and alternative provision is not a positive experience for CYP and their families
- The system is not delivering value for money (40% increase in high needs funding between 2019-2020 and 2022-2023 spending is outstripping funding and the system is financially unsustainable).

Lack of common understanding, incentives and shared priorities to support children and young people with SEND

Resources directed from mainstream to fund increasing numbers of individualised placements with tailored provision

1

Decision making can result in costly placements Goal: children and young people achieve outcomes which prepare them for accountabilities, inefficient use of funding, perverse incentives and delays in accessing support drive poor provision and escalate costs

Misaligned

Needs escalate, and families / schools seek EHCPs and top up funding to ensure needs can be met

Lack of confidence, low inclusivity and poor experiences in mainstream fills capacity for specialist placements

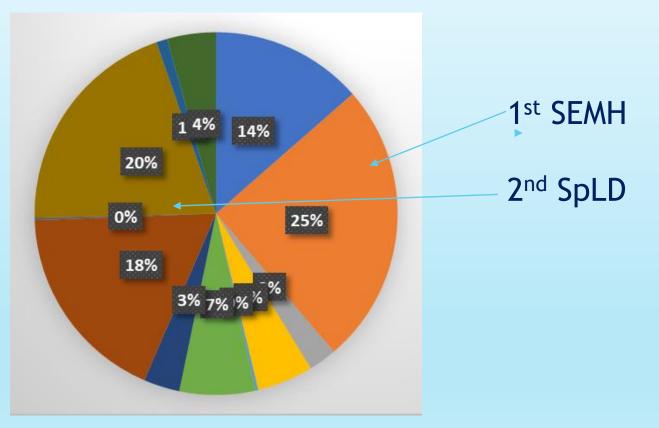
adulthood.

National Vicious cycle late intervention, low confidence and inefficient resource allocation

Identified issues in Green Paper

- Significant inconsistency in how children and young people's needs are met.
- CYP may be incorrectly identified as having SEN, but may not have accessed quality first teaching
- CYP's needs are identified late, then escalate and become entrenched.
- Late intervention, low confidence from parents, carers and providers, and inefficient allocation of support is driving the spiralling costs in the system.
- Access to assessment and support varies from school to school. Some students are not receiving support until they have fallen behind.

Primary need of Secondary students at SEN support



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Independent placements - national picture

- The average cost of a placement in an independent special school costs more than double that of a placement in a maintained or academy special school.
- More CYP are attending independent specialist provision, because there are no other state specialist settings nearby.

EHCPs regarded as the only way to get support

- Parents, carers, and providers feel they have no choice but to seek EHCPs and, in some cases, specialist provision, as a means of legally guaranteeing the right and appropriate support for CYP
- Not all identifications of SpLD, particularly Dyslexia, meet current guidelines/criteria for diagnosis. Some CYP are receiving support on the basis of questionable private assessments, placing further pressure on the system.
- Too many students do not have access to assessment

Creating a virtuous circle - earlier support



Increasing awareness

- Training for schools
- Development of Dyslexia Awareness/debunking myths about SpLD
- Termly parent training sessions take place on relevant/topical issues
- Half-termly surgery sessions established for different stakeholders to focus on support available
- Extend availability of central resources for schools through the development of a resource centre

Enabling independence through Assistive Technology

Re-establishment of a central role

- Continue to explore cutting edge technology
- Embed the use of free or low cost, effective AT in schools
- Products/apps demonstrated centrally and within schools
- Provide guidance remotely and through school visits to support early AT implementation
- AT embedded into all LNSS training.
- Specific training on different aspects of AT

Focus on Assessment

- Current assessment in schools
- Sharing what is working effectively in schools
- Using existing and developing assessment tools for schools to administer themselves
- Pilot project in schools
- Assessment to identify specific areas of difficulty to inform intervention

• Developing a system of lighter touch assessment

Focus on Intervention

- As an addend to classroom strategies
- Current light touch intervention in schools
- Sharing what is working effectively in schools
- Researching existing off the shelf programmes; piloting promising programmes and gathering evidence
- Pilot projects in schools
- Identifying gaps
- Developing own interventions where there are gaps

Addressing low reading levels at entry to Secondary school

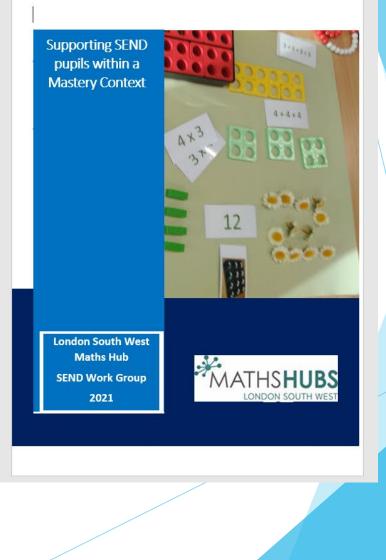
- Response to feedback from schools
- Y5-8 project using the successful Maths Hub model and applied to literacy Schools will be trained to deliver themselves:
- Identifying and supporting pupils in Y5-6 with low reading ages
- Identifying and supporting pupils in Y7/8 with reading ages <9y

Support for Special Needs Assessment Service

- Scrutiny of every EHCP assessment to identify literacy and numeracy needs
- Attendance at all moderation panels
- Assessments provided when needed by LNSS
- Advice provided to schools where necessary even if application unsuccessful
- Should result in clearer data on the needs for

Development of Maths

- Intended as a guidance document
- Sections on areas of difficulty with suggested
- Broken down into specific areas:
- Issues with number sense, language, memory, anxiety (expanded) etc



Final Thoughts

- As specialist teachers we are well-placed to support students with varying degrees of Literacy and Maths Difficulties
- The question of funding has to be appropriately addressed
- We welcome the proposal of a protocol for a shorter report format for assessors
- A label of Dyslexia/other SpLD should not be the golden ticket all students are entitled to support according to their level of need
- We would welcome guidance on how to characterise profiles that do not meet the diagnostic criteria for dyslexia.

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32

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