



SEND guidance for families



Special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) guidance for families of learners using English as an Additional Language (EAL)

The English education system recognises and supports learners who have SEND. Using English as an Additional Language is not a SEND, but it can make it difficult to know whether your child has other learning needs. Our school supports your child's English language development. If your child has SEND as well, our school will support that too.

There is a SEND Co-ordinator at our school who will help you:

Name:

Contact details:

They can provide you with information on what our school offers and how we support children who have SEND. In England, SEND are divided into four categories:

FOUR SEND CATEGORIES

1. Communication and interaction	When children have speech, language, and/or communication difficulties, they may need specialist support to help them to understand language, make and keep friends, and take turns in games. Neurodivergent children, including autistic children, fall into this category.
2. Cognition and learning	Children whose needs fall into this category learn at a slower pace than others of their age and have problems with understanding, organisation, and/or memory. They may find it difficult to remember days of the week or months of the year in order. They may find it difficult to learn their times tables or maths formulas, and may also have difficulties with reading, spelling, and/or writing.
3. Social, emotional, and mental health difficulties	Children whose needs fall into this category have difficulty managing their emotions, which affects their relationships with others. They may struggle with their mood and may not feel good about themselves, which may mean they find it hard to sleep, eat, and join in activities with family and friends. They may not enjoy being around others or they may behave in a way that affects their and others' wellbeing.
4. Physical and/or sensory needs	Children whose needs fall into this category may have difficulties with physical movement or coordination, for example when tying their shoelaces or using a knife and fork. They may have difficulties seeing, which glasses cannot correct. If they have hearing difficulties, they may need hearing aids or implants. All of these needs will require ongoing specialist support.