Potential barriers and possible strategies to overcome these for learners with SEND in History

	Cognition & Learning	Communication & Interaction	Social, emotional & mental health	Physical, sensory & medical
Examples	Includes specific learning difficulties e.g. dyslexia, dyscalculia This applies to pupils working 'significantly below year group expectations' e.g previous KS	Disordered language development Speech disorders Social interaction difficulties, including ASC	May struggle with emotional awareness/regulation, lack social skills History anxiety – anxiety towards concepts such as war and conflict. History can be graphic and brutal in places. Selective mutism	Visual/hearing impairments Physical disabilities
Possible barriers to learning in History	Difficulty in committing facts and information into long term memory Difficulty in understanding large scale number and periods of time (chronology) Difficulty in making links and seeing overlaps between periods and civilisations (chronology). Weak writers — limited ability to show knowledge through written form	Problems with language and words especially as there can be many subject specific (Tier 3) words in History Inability to verbalise facts Inability to explain their knowledge of facts in necessary detail making links to previous learning and thus struggling to show a secure (in-depth) knowledge May struggle to record learning — especially through presentations or verbal answers Difficulty in understanding chronology, number and their	Difficulty in working with others as part of a group. Use of mental recall tasks (5 minutes of the lesson maximum so has to be time constrained) Anxiety related to speaking in front of others or on camera to the Class I-Pad Anxiety about getting the answer wrong (historical facts are facts and are either right or wrong) Mental block and barriers due to thinking about the brutal aspect of history — especially linked to key concept of war & conflict.	Physical disabilities would limit a child's ability to engage in drama and presentation tasks Visual impairments would hinder ability to see and interpret small timelines which are scaled (due to the vast amount of time passed in our world — especially KS2 where children learn about the Stone Age and Windrush in the 1960's we cannot make these timelines any larger than A3 size without investment) Hearing impairments would limit pupil's ability to hear teacher speaking

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Suggested	Weekly memory recall activities –	ability to talk about time periods and civilisations. Difficulty in working with others as part of a group team in drama or presentation tasks. Small steps instructions given to	Flexible pairings and groupings to	Possibly look into printing timelines
strategies and support	differentiated to meet the needs of the children.	support children with understanding their task.	allow some peer support and peer learning	on a larger scale – A2 or A1 (externally paid for)
	Guided group discussion during	Scaffolded support such as sentence stems for verbal tasks and presentations	Some smaller groupings for certain children with social anxieties	Use of different coloured paper or backgrounds for presentations to help children with visual
	memory recall task (fewer number	·	Delivering instructions one by one	impairments
	of questions than core group of children).	Delivering instructions one by one	Visual scaffolds of procedures	Hearing impairments instructions
	,	Frequent use and referral to key	provided	given 1 by 1 and instructions listed
	Visual timelines on all classroom displays (A3 size) for children to	Vocabulary and definitions on Knowledge Organiser (start each	Use of sentence stems to support	on paper (numbered) for child to read.
	refer to. This allows them to	lesson with recall of these key	children's verbal answers.	
	visually see the crossover of civilisations and periods. It also	vocabulary and definitions.	Chance to verbally speak to a	Consider seating in the classroom for children with hearing
	supports there understanding of time and chronology.	Visual timelines on all classroom displays (A3 size) for children to	teacher 1:1 for the teacher to write down a verbal answer. Child	impairment especially if the pupil has a 'weaker' ear
	Greater focus on the delivery of	refer to. This allows them to visually see the crossover of	then reads this aloud to class so they can solely focus on reading	Booking out the hall or larger
	knowledge and learning thus giving a greater chance of facts being	civilisations and periods. It also supports there understanding of	what they have already said	spaces (such as playground – Ws from adult) for children with
	committed to long term memory.	time and chronology.	Use of multiple choice answers to circle to then read out loud	physical disabilities so they have the space to get involved in drama
	Less focus on evidence in books for	Use of WIDGITT sheets with	The sailed a manuscript of the shalled Com	activities
	the sake of 'getting something in	key Vocabulary on it	Possible removal of a child for lessons that touch on the more	

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books' especially with regards to written tasks.	brutal elements of history that cannot be changed	Other jobs such as a 'director' during drama tasks for children with physical disabilities
Differentiated tasks from core group for book evidence that supports children's needs.	Use of WIDGITT sheets with key vocabulary on it	
Less written tasks in books for evidence and more scaffolded tasks such as multiple choice, matching statements to correct partner and filling in missing blanks.		
Targeted support from teacher when possible.		
Use of other ways to show evidence – drama, verbal answers and presentations all recoded on I-Pads.		