

Park Academy



English as an Additional Language (EAL) Policy

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Statement of intent

In this policy, the term 'English as an Additional Language' (EAL) refers to pupils whose main language at home is a language other than English.

Pupils with EAL will face various difficulties throughout their academic life. Pupils' aptitude for English will vary, but many will face barriers to learning, accessing the curriculum and reaching their full potential. Pupils with EAL must learn in and through another language. In addition, they may come from different cultural backgrounds to their peers and face different expectations of language, education and learning.

Research suggests that those new to English will acquire conversational fluency within two years, but will need five years or longer to achieve competence in academic English.

This policy has been established to ensure all pupils with EAL at the school are given the best chance possible to reach their full potential.

We aim to:

- Welcome the cultural, linguistic and educational experiences pupils with EAL contribute to the school.
- Ensure strategies are in place to support pupils with EAL.
- Enable pupils with EAL to become confident, and to acquire the language skills needed to reach their full academic potential.

Our strategic objectives are to:

- Provide a welcoming atmosphere for newly arrived pupils with EAL.
- Assess the skills and needs of pupils with EAL.
- Gather accurate information regarding children's backgrounds, cultures and abilities.
- Equip teachers and support staff with the necessary skills, resources and knowledge to support pupils with EAL.
- Use all available resources to raise the attainment of pupils with EAL.
- Systematically monitor pupils' progress, and adapt policies and procedures accordingly.
- Ensure all children's languages, cultures and identities are represented in classrooms and throughout the school.
- Maximise opportunities to model the fluent use of English.
- Ensure pupils with EAL are acknowledged for their skills in their own languages.

Teacher responsible for pupils with EAL

1.1. The teacher responsible for pupils with EAL is (Mrs Adams). Their responsibilities include:

- Coordinating the efficient timetabling of pupils with EAL.
- Overseeing the assessment and targeting of children with EAL.
- Ensuring the procurement and appropriate use of resources to support pupils with EAL.
- Aiding staff in effective communication with parents and finding translators where appropriate.
- Exploring various possibilities to ensure important information is shared with parents.

2. EAL teaching support

2.1. The school employs the following teachers with expertise in supporting pupils with EAL:

- Mr Perrin: BELL Accredited SLE.
- Mrs Adams: Intervention lead.
- Mrs Cichawa: Bilingual Teaching Assistant.
- Miss Bareikaite: Bilingual Teaching Assistant.

2.2. The responsibilities of EAL teachers are:

- The induction of newly arrived pupils.
- Conducting initial assessments of pupils with EAL.
- Teaching small groups of pupils with EAL.
- Providing classroom support.
- Liaising with teaching staff.
- Advising on strategies to support and include pupils with EAL.
- Providing advice regarding inclusive curriculum materials.
- Advising on ways to differentiate work for pupils with EAL.
- Encouraging and supporting pupils to maintain and develop their first language.
- Developing relationships between the school and parents of pupils with EAL.
- Securing and providing training to ensure staff development.
- Acting as consultants to staff on language-related issues.
- Acting as consultants to staff on equal opportunity and race equality issues.

3. Induction of EAL Learners

- New arrivals are a very diverse group. Their proficiency in English levels may vary from New to English (Band A) to Fluent (Band E). See EAL Assessment.
- Learners can arrive at any age and with widely different socio-economic and educational backgrounds. Some come from privileged urban backgrounds having had a high standard of education, others have had little or interrupted schooling or may have experienced traumatic events. For more see Diversity of Learners who use EAL.
- Children and young people learn best when they feel secure and valued. Schools need to ensure that there is a supportive induction process for newly arrived pupils and ensure their safety.
- In English schools every child and young person is entitled to fulfil their potential through access to the curriculum. This is best achieved with a whole-school context where learners are educated along with their peers in mainstream classes.
- Provision for learners should be based on a meaningful assessment of their prior knowledge and experience as well as their language proficiency
- All schools are required to promote race equality in line with the Equality Act (2010)
- Parents or carers of new arrivals may also need support in accessing local services

For more information about new arrivals in general, both primary and secondary, the National Strategies Guidance developed in 2007, although no longer official government policy, is useful and comprehensive. Please note that the definition of new arrivals contained within the document includes those learners who move within the UK, which is different to The Bell Foundation's definition of a new arrival.

The support offered by schools to their new arrivals is likely to be more effective if they have an EAL induction programme in place. Such programmes plan the support offered to new arrivals in the initial period at the school, from just before the admission to school to the first few weeks. The Foundation suggests considering the PAWS (Prepare – Alert – Welcome – Support) structure to EAL induction as seen in the graphic below:



Below are some of the potential ideas and strategies to consider for each of these EAL induction stages. These are broad guidelines and might need to be adapted depending on a school's particular context.

Prepare – Prior to admission:

- Gather information from the learner and parents to create a pupil profile
- Arrange a tour for the new pupil and parents / carers with first language support where possible
- Provide information for the parents, e.g. homework
- Agree a start date and organise an initial timetable

Alert – Before the pupil starts:

- Send the pupil profile to all relevant staff
- Organise a buddy system for class and break times
- Prepare resources for the learner's first few days
- Plan support for each part of the day
- Make essential arrangements, e.g. PE kit, Free School Meals eligibility and bus transport to school

Welcome – The first days:

- Greet new arrivals and take them to class
- Introduce them to their buddy(ies)
- Check they have food, drink and activities organised for lunch time

Support – The first weeks:

- Put language support in place, e.g. consider creating a scheme of work for learners who are New to English
- Put pastoral support in place
- Complete an EAL assessment and set language targets. It is suggested that any initial assessment occurs only after the first two weeks of a learner at the school.
- Monitor progress and adjust support where necessary
- Keep in touch with parents

4. The role of school staff members

4.1. All staff members have a responsibility to ensure the development of pupils with EAL. They will meet this responsibility by:

- Ensuring all written work includes the technical requirements of language as well as the meaning.
- Providing a good model of spoken English.
- Where possible, using a variety of types of text to explore their subject and through the varied use of English.
- Ensuring the inclusion of pupils with EAL in their classrooms.
- Identifying pupils with EAL who are experiencing difficulties and ensuring intervening measures are taken to aid the pupil.

5. Support

- 5.1. Where a pupil with EAL is assessed as having little to no English, support will be provided in the form of induction classes. These classes focus on practical, everyday English. During the induction period, typically lasting six to twelve weeks but varying dependant on pupils' progress. Pupils will still take part in PE, Art, Design Technology, RE, PSHE, History, Geography, IT, Music, MfL and in many cases, Maths (based on pupils' needs).
- 5.2. In-class support and small group work is utilised as soon as the pupil can be successfully integrated into the classroom environment. The pupil will still spend time with their intervention teacher on a daily basis.

6. Inclusion

- 6.1. The school utilises a strategy of inclusion, and the positive and effective use of language. The strategy includes the following principles:
 - There is an understanding throughout the school, for both staff and pupils, that a limited knowledge of English does not reflect a lack of ability or knowledge. Appreciating a pupil's ability to speak their own first language is essential for building their confidence and self-esteem.
 - The language development of pupils is the responsibility of the entire school community.
 - Mainstream and support departments will work together to ensure optimal outcomes are achieved.
 - Diversity will be valued and classrooms will be socially inclusive.
 - Teachers will be knowledgeable about pupils' abilities in English and use their knowledge to inform lesson planning.
 - Schemes of work may be rewritten to accommodate low levels of English, whilst maintaining the subject content and level of challenge.
 - Where large groups of pupils with EAL speak the same language, the school encourages wider integration to promote inclusion and to improve pupils' understanding of English.

7. Initial assessments

- 7.1. The school will undertake a timely initial assessment to gauge pupils' English abilities in an informal manner that does not make the pupil feel isolated or inferior.
- 7.2. The assessment will be carried out using the BELL Assessment Framework.
- 7.3. Initial assessments are carried out by the teacher responsible for pupils with EAL, and completed assessments are held on the pupil's profile.
- 7.4. Teachers of the pupil will be allowed access to the assessment to inform their teaching and lesson planning.
- 7.5. The pupil and the parents of the pupil may view the assessment at any time.

8. Classroom practice

- 8.1. Teachers have high expectations of all pupils, regardless of gender, ethnicity, social background or English ability.
- 8.2. Classroom activities will be matched to pupils' needs and abilities.
- 8.3. Teachers will consider common misconceptions and language barriers, such as reading '3 x 3', where 'x' is read as the letter and not a function and clarify meanings accordingly.
- 8.4. Where possible, the following practices will be utilised to improve pupils' literacy:
 - Utilisation of the pupil's first language expertise.
 - The provision of writing frames.
 - The use of props.
- 8.5. Language skills will be developed through:
 - Collaborative activities involving spoken communication.
 - Feedback opportunities and conversations.
 - Good models provided by peers.
- 8.6. Active participation will be encouraged by:
 - Grouping pupils in mixed ability groups to develop language skills.
 - 'Expert' readers and writers present in each group to provide assistance and model language.
- 8.7. School displays will reflect cultural and linguistic diversity.
- 8.8. Assessment methods will allow pupils to show what they can do in all curriculum areas.
- 8.9. Bilingual dictionaries are available to aid pupils with EAL.
- 8.10. Dual language books are available and used where possible.
- 8.11. Visual supports are utilised where possible.

9. Access to the curriculum

- 9.1. The needs of pupils with EAL are considered by teachers when planning lessons. When planning lessons, teachers will ensure that:
 - The language and learning demands of the curriculum are analysed and support is provided.
 - Visual support is utilised to provide greater understanding of key concepts.
 - The support requirements of pupils with EAL are identified and the support is made available.

10. Working with parents and carers

10.1. Liaison with parents is vital to the creation of a strong home/school partnership, which can ensure the development of pupils with EAL. To aid this partnership, the school will:

- Actively seek to put parents at ease by providing a welcoming environment conducive to productive discussions.
- Provide interpreters for meetings when needed.
- Ensure the language used in letters to parents is clear and straightforward.
- Where appropriate, have teachers read through the letter with children before sending the letter home, to ensure the message is clear.
- Where necessary, ensure translations of school documents are carried out and provided to parents of pupils with EAL.
- Encourage parents to attend parents' evenings and participate in school functions.
- Invite parents to school to help with class activities, such as cooking, reading and class outings, where appropriate.
- Encourage parents to become involved with homework through shared reading schemes and language-based homework.
- Plan activities in a way that ensures they do not clash with religious/community commitments.

11. Special educational needs (SEN)

11.1. A child is not regarded to have SEN solely because their home language is different from the language in which they are taught at school.

11.2. A proportion of pupils with EAL may have one or more types of SEN and it is imperative that this is identified at an early stage.

11.3. Assessments of SEN of pupils with EAL will involve EAL specialists along with SEN specialists.

11.4. Where appropriate, the school will arrange an assessment in the child's first language.

11.5. SEN support will be decided on an individual basis in the manner outlined within the school's SEND Policy.

11.6. The school will ensure that the parents or carers of a pupil with SEN are not prevented from presenting their views throughout the process and are clearly informed at every stage.

12. Monitoring progress

12.1. The monitoring of pupils' progress is shared between all teachers, both mainstream and EAL support.

12.2. Staff are updated following assessments and reviewed on a termly basis to identify and address problems.

13. Policy review

13.1. This policy is reviewed every two years by the Senior Leadership Team.

13.2. The scheduled review date for this policy is January 2022.

