

Maplewell Hall School



Autism Policy

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Governing Body Committee	FGB
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Maplewell Hall School

Autism Policy



This Autism Policy covers the entire school and relates to individuals both within Maplewell Autism Provision (MAP) and those on the autistic spectrum whose needs are best met in the other classes. The policy is to be read in conjunction with the SEN policy.

Rationale:

In order to ensure that pupils on the autistic spectrum are able to access the broad, balanced and relevant curriculum offered to pupils throughout our school the individual characteristics of pupils on the autistic spectrum need to be taken into account. These needs should be taken into account in all aspects of their school life, including the school environment, planning, personalised teaching and learning activities and non-teaching activities such as lunch times.

Intent:

Maplewell Hall School has the aim to educate pupils that are working at all abilities, from pupils working at more of a of mainstream ability in MAP and those with additional MLD within main school where Autism is a barrier to their learning.

Maplewell provides an environment, staff and curriculum that will enable pupils to reach the best of their ability regardless of their barriers and anxieties in connection with ASD. This enables each and every young person to go on to achieve their goals and be as independent as they can be within their transition to adulthood and beyond.

Introduction:

Maplewell Hall School is a school for pupils aged between 11 to 19 years who have a statement of special educational needs or Education, Health and Care Plan. As well as learning needs, many of our children face disadvantages associated with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Autism is a lifelong developmental condition which results in neurological differences in the way individuals see the world around them. Therefore pupils with autism are likely to perceive, interpret, process and experience the world in a different way.

All individuals with a diagnosis of autism demonstrate areas of need that may disadvantage them throughout their lives. Pupils who have need more specialist, additional support are taught in the Autism unit where there are two mixed aged classes, one for KS3 and one for KS4. Pupils may move from one provision to another during their time at school. This is dependent on their changing needs. Pupils may also access lessons within the main school if they are based within the Eaves or MAP provisions.

The triad of is made up of areas of difference in: Social communication and Social interaction, flexibility of thought and sensory needs.

Social communication and Social Interaction

One proposed theory for autism is that individuals with autism do not develop a 'Theory of Mind' at the same time or to the same degree as the rest of the population. This means that a pupil with autism may be at a disadvantage when communicating with others and when understanding the world around them. This may mean that additional support is needed in terms of interacting with others. A pupil with autism will be at the very least delayed in their ability to understand others' points of view, or struggle to realise that communication is necessary for others to understand and meet their needs. Theory of Mind also allows young people to decouple their thoughts from reality so additional support may be needed in creative or imaginative thinking when playing.

Pupils with autism may also find it difficult to process and understand the social world. Social rules and conventions that the rest of us learn intuitively often need to be explicitly taught and even then may not be fully understood and applied. Many pupils with autism want social relationships, but most struggle to know *how* to interact, and can experience high levels of anxiety in social situations.

Ways we address students' communication and social interaction needs:

- Guided social time activities for KS3 and KS4, including lunch clubs.
- Speech and Language input across the school.
- EHCP targets and tracking during dedicated form time.
- Advice and referral process in place to access support from in-house speech and language therapist.
- Reflection and mediation as part of the behaviour policy.
- Many structured social events for students to practise the social and communication skills learnt in class.
- Clear visual supports
- Modified language and printed text.
- Use of social stories and comic strip conversations.
- Use of clear, simple language.
- Structuring the environment in a way that is visually clear to the individual.
- Use of structure to help individuals understand what they are doing, how long they might be doing it for and what they will be doing next. This may include pictorial or written timetable, objects of reference or photographs, timers or task boards.

Whilst this list may offer strategies to support, each individual pupil will have support that is personal to them and appropriate to their level of need.

Restricted, repetitive patterns of behaviour, interests or activities

Pupils with autism may have a difficulty with **flexibility of thought**. Some pupils with autism may find it difficult to change the focus of their attention so may become stuck with a particular item or topic of conversation. They might find dealing with new situations difficult due to difficulties with generalising skills and experiences learnt from other situations. Often pupils with autism may find change and transition problematic, e.g. transitioning between activities, or changes to expected activities, so they rely on routines and predictable events to feel secure.

Whilst recognising the individual needs of those with autism we take consideration of pupils' areas of need in the following ways:

- Visual timetables
- Notice given when changes are foreseeable.
- Timers used to visually show students when an activity is coming to an end and a new activity is due to start.
- Experiential learning through different learning techniques
- Home school books to communicate daily with parents where needed.
- Digital ways of communicating with parents such as dojo and email.
- Now and next boards in every classroom.
- Task boards used within lessons across the school.

Sensory issues

Some pupils with autism also experience differences in the way their sensory processing systems work. Some may be particularly (hyper) sensitive to different sensory stimuli, others under (hypo) sensitive or a mix of both hypo and hyper. Some may be hyper sensitive to noise so may hear specific noises or become upset or distracted by noise that the rest of us would hardly notice. Others may be hypo sensitive to touch so may need to exert extra pressure when touching objects or other people to receive the same sensory feedback. Whilst sensory issues are recognised as part of autism, each individual will have sensory needs that are individual to the pupil. On entry at Maplewell Hall School, parents are invited to complete a sensory profile so staff can best understand areas of need and ways that we can support the individual pupil.

Most pupils with autism have some form of need with sensory processing and integration meaning that they may be at a disadvantage when processing and understanding the information coming in from a variety of sensory modalities. They may struggle to filter out irrelevant information and concentrate on what is necessary within lessons.

At Maplewell Hall School we support students with sensory needs in the following ways:

- All students undertake a sensory profile on entry to the school. This is completed with parental input.

- Maplewell Hall School has access to a Highly Specialist Occupational Therapist who is able to support students across the school.
- A referral process is in place to highlight any students who may need additional support with sensory processing and integration.
- Identified students have access to the sensory rooms or black out sensory room.
- Students may wear ear defenders or sit in a different place to avoid auditory over stimulus.

Anxiety

Pupils with autism may experience very high levels of anxiety. This is true for all pupils with autism related to difficulties communicating and understanding the world around them. High levels of stress can emphasise and increase other difficulties described above as well as having a possible impact on mental health and emotional wellbeing e.g. they may also suffer from low self-esteem or be at risk of social isolation.

We support students with anxiety in the following ways:

- Art therapy
- Counselling
- Family support to access CAMHS
- Access to Home School Link Worker who may provide signposting to external agencies.
- Exam concessions
- Time to talk (intervention schedule)
- Emotional regulation board within every tutor group.
- Low arousal environments.

Managing Behaviour for pupils with Autism:

At Maplewell Hall School, we have adopted the EDR behaviour system that was developed in-house (see website policies). EDR stands for Engage, Disengage and Re-engage and it is a model that is used throughout the school. All pupils have a right to be safe and the right to learn in an environment that is appropriate for their need and EDR supports staff and pupils to ensure this happens. As well as using EDR throughout the school, we support autistic pupils in the following ways:

- Access to an Educational Psychologist to observe and support with strategies within and out of school.
- Use of de-escalation techniques e.g. reducing demands, removing triggers, distracting and motivating, reducing sensory input (turning off lights, reducing noise and language).
- Good knowledge of an individual's likes are used to motivate and engage them in their learning. This information is updated throughout the year through the use of a single page profile.
- Knowledge of their individual dislikes, triggers and cues to behaviour are used to identify potentially difficult situations and prevent the behaviours occurring. E.g.

teaching coping strategies such as requesting a fast walk or to move to a quiet area, stress management and relaxation techniques, changes to the environment, providing alternative ways to meet the same need the behaviour achieves (e.g. use of sensory items to chew on instead of biting), structured times for appropriate engagement in activity.

- Exploring the function and/or communicative intent behind behaviours through the use of good quality functional assessment (incidents are logged and patterns sought) Interventions that teach functionally equivalent alternatives to difficult behaviours are then planned.
- A non-aversive approach meaning that we focus on positive reward and teaching new skills, not consequences and sanctions.
- A focus on determining antecedents to behaviour and then removing or minimising effects.
- Teaching functional communication that is relevant and useful for the individual is paramount.
- Reflection following incidents to ensure and analyse incidents that may have occurred.

Underpinning all teaching and learning is an emphasis on the development of skills to enable pupils to operate as independently as possible in society in the future.

Equal Opportunities and Inclusion

At Maplewell Hall we aim to ensure autistic pupils have a range of opportunities for inclusion both within the school and in the wider community. Community visits are encouraged, such as using the bus, shopping, crossing the road, using public libraries and cafes. This is particularly apparent in the K5 learning environment where skills learned in a classroom environment can be practised and generalised in a real life situation outside of the classroom. Developing an understanding of how to stay safe is built into the curriculum (e.g. learning about road safety, stranger danger, safe use of electrical equipment and tools for cooking and design). Pupils have taught weekly lessons for preparing for adulthood. Staff work hard to support and develop the pupil's self-advocacy skills through the teaching of communication skills and how to communicate wants and needs as well as how to say no.

We also feel that it is important that all students are accurately diagnosed. If we feel that a student may have autism but does not have a diagnosis we will support parents to access the support that they may need.

SPELL FRAMEWORK:

Maplewell Hall School follows the SPELL framework (structure, positive, empathy, low arousal, links).

The SPELL framework recognises the individual and unique needs of each child and adult and emphasises that planning and intervention be organised on this basis. We believe that a number of interlinking themes are known to be of benefit to autistic children and adults and

that by building on strengths and reducing the disabling effects of the condition progress can be made in personal growth and development, the promotion of opportunity and as full a life as possible. They are:

Structure

The importance of structure has long been recognised. It makes the world a more predictable, accessible and safer place. Structure can aid personal autonomy and independence by reducing dependence (eg prompting) on others. The environment and processes are modified to ensure each individual knows what is going to happen and what is expected of them. This can also aid the development of flexibility by reducing dependence on rigid routines. Structure plays to the strengths of a sense of order and preference for visual organisation commonly associated with the autism spectrum.

Positive (approaches and expectations)

It is important that a programme of sensitive but persistent intervention is in place to engage the individual child or adult, minimise regression and discover and develop potential. In this respect it is important that expectations are high but realistic and based on careful assessment. This will include the strengths and individual needs of the person, their level of functioning and an assessment of the support they will need. We must seek to establish and reinforce self-confidence and self-esteem by building on natural strengths, interest and abilities.

It is vital that assessments are made from as wide a perspective as possible and that assumptions are made on the basis of painstaking assessment and not superficial enquiry. These should include a view of the barriers in accessing opportunity. For example, many people on the autism spectrum may have difficulty with oral communication, leading to an underestimation of their ability and potential. Conversely some may have a good grasp of speech but this may mask a more serious level of disability.

Additionally, autistic pupils may avoid new or potentially aversive experiences but through the medium of structure and positive, sensitive, supportive rehearsal can reduce their level of anxiety, learn to tolerate and accept such experiences and develop new horizons and skills.

Empathy

It is essential to see the world from the standpoint of the child or adult on the autism spectrum. This is a key ingredient in the 'craft' of working with children and adults with autism. We must begin from the position or perspective of the individual and gather insights about how they see and experience their world, knowing what it is that motivates or

interests them but importantly what may also frighten, preoccupy or otherwise distress them.

To make every effort to understand, respect and relate to the experience of the person with autism will underpin our attempts to develop communication and reduce anxiety. In this, the quality of the relationship between the person and supporter is of vital importance.

Effective supporters will be endowed with the personal attributes of calmness, predictability and good humour, empathy and an analytical disposition.

Low arousal

The approaches and environment need to be calm and ordered in such a way so as to reduce anxiety and aid concentration. There should be as few distractions as possible. Some individuals may require additional time to process information, especially if this is auditory. They have additional sensory processing difficulties; they may need extra time to process information or we will need to pay attention to potentially aversive or distracting stimuli, for example noise levels, colour schemes, odours, lighting and clutter. Information is given with clarity in the medium best suited to the individual with care taken not to overload or bombard.

Some individuals may be under responsive to sensory experiences and actually seek additional sensory sensations. Again this is best achieved with an approach where the input can be regulated.

The Sensory needs of all pupils can also be supported by the Occupational Therapists that work onsite. The advice after assessment is used to help to meet the needs of these pupils.

Low arousal should not be confused with "no arousal". It is of course desirable that individuals are exposed to a wide range of experiences but that this is done in a planned and sensitive way. It is recognised that for the most part the individual may benefit most in a setting where sensory and other stimulation can be reduced or controlled. Additionally, supplementary relaxation and arousal reduction therapies, Snoezelen room within MAP, music and massage, sensory diet etc. may be helpful in promoting calm and general well-being and in reducing anxiety.

Links

Strong links between the various components of the person's life or therapeutic programme will promote and sustain essential consistency.

Open links and communication between people (eg parents and teachers) will provide a

holistic approach and reduce the possibility of unhelpful misunderstanding or confusion or the adoption of fragmented, piecemeal approaches.

Links within Maplewell with all pupils and their homes are strong, being enabled by effective communication systems such as Dojo, phone and email.

The people with autism, their parents or advocates are very much seen as partners in the therapeutic process. Links with the mainstream, through curriculum and other experiences, enable the individual to participate in a meaningful way in the life of the wider community.

This policy is underpinned by a commitment from the school leadership team to ensure staff are well equipped to enforce the policy through adequate training and resources.

Policy updated by E.Braisby

19th November 2019

Signature _____

Renewal date: 19.11.21

Linked Policies:

- Equality
- CPD
- Induction
- Teaching and Learning
- SEN Policy

