



**Longdon Hall  
School**

## **Supporting Pupils with English as an additional language (EAL) statement**

**Ratified by: Senior Leadership Team**

**Date Ratified: June 2021**

**Person responsible for review: EAL Coordinator**

**Review date: June 2023**

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## 1. Aims of policy

This policy is a statement of our school's aims and strategies to ensure that EAL pupils fulfil their potential.

All pupils need to feel safe, accepted and valued in order to learn. For pupils who are learning English as an additional language, this includes recognising and valuing their home language and background. As a school, we are aware that bilingualism is a strength and that EAL pupils have a valuable contribution to make. We take a whole school approach, including ethos, curriculum, and education against racism and promoting language awareness.

This policy aims to raise awareness of the school's obligations and to support the planning, organisation, teaching and assessment procedures, and the use of resources and strategies to meet the needs of pupils who have English as an additional language (EAL) and so to raise pupil achievement.

- At Longdon Hall School, EAL pupils come from a variety of backgrounds. Some of their familiar are from well-established communities.
- Many EAL pupils are isolated learners and may be the only speaker of their language in their class or at school.
- We recognise that most pupils who attend Longdon Hall School are literate in their home language on arrival whereas some may have had no previous formal education.
- We are aware that a proportion of EAL pupils may have experienced trauma and this will have an impact on their learning.

Our school supports the need of all of our pupils and promotes the protection of their rights in accordance with the UNCRC (1992) with a particular focus on:

**Best interests of the child** – *the best interests of the child must be the top priority in all things that affect children (Article 3)*

**Children from minority or indigenous groups** – *Every child has the right to learn and use the language, customs and religion of their family, whether or not these are shared by the majority of the people in the country where they live (Article 30)*

**Protection and preservation of identity** – *Every child has the right to an identity. Governments must respect and protect that right, and prevent the child's name, nationality or family relationships from being changed unlawfully (Article 8)*

## 2. Context of School

At Longdon Hall School, there are, at present, no pupils who are learning English as an additional language. We are prepared for the referral of any pupil with EAL and have the provision in place to gather information on:

- Pupils' linguistic background and competence in other language/s;
- Pupils' previous educational experience;
- Pupils' family and biological background;

A member of our literacy support staff is nominated to have responsibility for EAL and promotes the key principles of additional language acquisition:

- EAL pupils are entitled to the full National Curriculum programmes of study and all their teachers have a responsibility for teaching English as well as other subject content;
- Access to learning requires attention to words and meanings embodied in each curriculum area. Meanings and understanding cannot be assumed but must be made explicit;
- Language is central to our identity. Therefore, the home languages of all pupils and staff should be recognised and valued. Pupils should be encouraged to maintain their home language and use in the school environment wherever possible;
- Although many pupils acquire the ability to communicate on a day to day basis in English quite quickly, the level of language needed for academic study is much deeper and more detailed, and can require continuing support for up to ten years;
- Language develops best when used in purposeful contexts across the curriculum;
- The language demands of learning tasks need to be identified and included in planning;
- Teaching and support staff play a crucial role in modelling uses of language;
- Knowledge and skills developed in learning the first language aid the acquisition of additional languages;
- A clear distinction should be made between EAL and Special Educational Needs;
- All EAL pupils are entitled to assessments as required;
- The Ethnic Minority Achievements Service (EMAS) may be requested to visit school. They will assess and monitor pupils, give support and guidance to staff and direct support to prioritised pupils;
- Staff have regular liaison time to discuss pupil progress, needs and targets;
- Progress in the acquisition of English is regularly assessed and monitored;
- Assessment methods are checked for cultural bias and action is taken to remove any that is identified;
- Consideration and sensitivity is given to the appropriateness of testing EAL pupils at the earlier stages of English acquisition;
- Targets for EAL pupils are appropriate, challenging and reviewed on a regular basis;
- Planning for EAL pupils incorporates both curriculum and EAL specific objectives;
- Staff regularly observe, assess and record information about pupils' developing use of language;
- When planning the curriculum, staff will take account of the linguistic, cultural and religious backgrounds of families.

### **3. Teaching Strategies**

- Classroom activities have clear learning objective and use appropriate materials and support to enable pupils to participate in lessons;
- Key language features of each curriculum area e.g. key vocabulary, uses of language, form of text, are identified;
- Enhanced opportunities are provided for speaking and listening, including both process and presentational talk, and make use of drama techniques and role play. Pupils have access to effective staff and peer models of spoken language;
- Additional visual support is provided e.g. posters, pictures, photographs, objects, demonstration, and use of gesture;
- Additional verbal support is provided e.g. repetition, modelling, peer support;
- Use is made of collaborative activities that involve purposeful talk and encourage and support active participation;

- Where possible, learning progression moves from the concrete to the abstract;
- Discussion is provided before, during and after reading and writing activities;
- Scaffolding is provided for language and learning e.g. talk frames, writing frames

#### **4. Additional Resources**

Our school may provide appropriate materials such as dual language text books, dictionaries and key word lists. Videos, maps, ICT and story props give crucial support.

#### **5. Parental/community involvement**

School staff strive to encourage parental and community involvement by:

- Providing a welcoming induction process for newly arrived pupils and their families/carers;
- Using plain English and translators and interpreters, where appropriate and available, to ensure good spoken and written communications;
- Identifying linguistic, cultural and religious background of pupils and establishing contact with wider community where possible;
- Celebrating and acknowledging the achievements of EAL pupils in the wider community;
- Recognising and encouraging the use of first language;
- Helping parents understand how they can support their children at home, especially by continuing the development of their first language.