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Reasonable Adjustments For Deaf Children and Young People (CYP) - All staff

Education providers have a duty to make reasonable adjustments to ensure that deaf CYP are not at a substantial disadvantage when compared with their peers (Equality Act 2010). Schools should not wait until a CYP falls behind before additional support is provided. There is a huge amount of evidence to show that deaf CYP under-achieve unless schools are proactive in providing a fully inclusive environment.

The table below suggests the *most common* reasonable adjustments which schools can make. It should be used to audit whether reasonable adjustments are being made. Making reasonable adjustments will increase independence and reduce dependence. Managers and senior staff must give consideration to whole school policy and planning, training and time allocation etc. so staff are confident and able make all the relevant reasonable adjustments that are required.

Name of CYP: Audited by:

Room/lesson being audited: Date:

	Reasonable adjustments	Further information	Achieved? Yes/No	Action Required
1	Hearing aids and equipment	Without working, worn, hearing aids,		
	is working, worn and checked	deaf children cannot hear and will not		
	by a named, trained person.	achieve.		
2	Have a good listening	This would include closing the door and		
	environment where ALL CYP	windows to outside noise, having soft		
	can hear and learn.	furnishings, carpets, shutting blinds,		
		turning off music which is not part of the		
		lesson, having groups positioned at great		
		distance to each other, asking all CYP to		
		be quiet.		
3	Position the deaf CYP near	Hearing aids work best up to 2m. A CYP		
	the person speaking, get their	sat at distance to whoever is speaking will		
	attention and face them.	not hear them as clearly as everyone else.		
		Deaf CYP need to know someone is		
	It is better to sit directly in	talking so they can actively listen and lip-		
	front of a deaf child or at right	read. If they do not know someone is		
	angles to them. Deaf children	talking they will not know to look and		
	might not be able to see your	listen. The deaf CYP may know the best		
	face clearly if you sit next to	place to sit, ask them!		
	them			
4	Position the deaf CYP with	Deaf CYP cannot lip read and follow		
	their back to the window so	conversations if they have to squint to		
	light illuminates the teacher's	look at the person talking. Lip reading is		
	face, or shut the blinds.	incredibly difficult and tiring because		
		many speech sounds look the same eg.		
		p/b/m, t/d, k/g.		
5	Use visual prompts eg, real	Many words sound very similar and can		
	objects, signs, gestures,	cause great confusion eg.		
	pictures and notes.	pat/mat/bat/hat/cat/sat. Visual prompts		
		can also help with developing vocabulary,		
		spellings and understanding concepts.		
	Check information has been	Don't ask if they have heard, ask them to		

h a surel a sur	dde vete c -l			
neard and	d understood	repeat or explain what they have to do or		
		what has been said.		
	tional time for deaf	Deaf children can not look at the person		
children t	to look and listen.	talking and at the thing they are talking		
		about at the same time like hearing		
		children. They need time to keep up. This		
		makes listening and concentrating very		
		tiring – regardless of age. Following in		
		group reading is particularly difficult.		
Write all	homework and tasks	Deaf CYP often get very confused and		
on the bo	oard well before the	upset about homework. This is often		
end of the	e lesson.	because they cannot hear a verbal		
		explanation at the end of the lesson while		
		it is noisy and everyone is packing away.		
		Homework must be written on the board		
		and everyone's attention drawn to it.		
Let deaf C	CYP know it is ok to	This is so strategies can be put in place to		
say if the	y cannot hear,	enable them to hear. The school and deaf		
without f	ear of being told off	CYP may need to agree how this will be		
	something about it!	done.		
Let the de	eaf CYP know it is ok	Without working hearing aids, deaf CYP		
to tell sor	meone there is a	will not be able to hear and take part in		
problem	with their	lessons. It is not good enough to say a		
equipmer	nt. Problems with	battery can be changed at the end of the		
equipmer	nt must be acted on	lesson or at break time.		
immediat		Check in with the pupil to make sure		
		things are ok.		
Examinat	ion concessions	For Deaf CYP to access examinations,		
should be	e applied to all	assessments and test tasks, they will		
	ents from Early Years	require a quiet good listening		
	o the end of	environment and possibly additional time		
schooling		to process. Some examinations may		
		require a live speaker as deaf CYP cannot		
		hear and follow a recorded voice.		
		National examinations concessions must		
		be based on 'normal ways of working' for		
		deaf CYP – which must be well		
		established and used.		
Deaf Awa	areness Training for	Deaf CYP are as cognitively able as		
	teaching, non-	hearing children. Greater understanding		
-	and supervising.	of the condition, knowledge and use of		
	0.	specialist equipment along with specific		
		classroom strategies will allow deaf CYP		
		to achieve equally as their peers.		
		Contact: Educational Team for Hearing		
		and Vision on (01472) 323465 to arrange		
		as soon as possible.		
		Flexible training sessions can be		
		arranged free of charge.		
		anangeu nee or charge.		

ETHV have produced a range of materials to support staff in schools and settings. Please ask if more information, training or help is needed. We will be happy to hear from you!

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