

### RAISING AWARENESS ON DYSPRAXIA

This term, we are dedicating our newsletter to raising awareness about Dyspraxia, a developmental coordination disorder that affects motor skills and coordination. Dyspraxia can impact a child's ability to perform everyday tasks, such as tying shoelaces, writing, or even participating in sports. It is important to recognize and support our students with Dyspraxia to ensure they feel included and capable of achieving their full potential. Did you know that several famous celebrities have Dyspraxia? Their success stories serve as inspiring examples of what can be achieved with determination and the right support. **Daniel Radcliffe:** Best known for his role as Harry Potter, Radcliffe has openly discussed his experiences with Dyspraxia and how it has shaped his life and career.

**Dyspraxia**

Also known as Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) - affecting a child's physical coordination and daily activities in relation to their age, appearing clumsy.

- Clumsy, frequently trips/falls
- Physical skills not picked up instinctively
- Difficulty running, jumping, hopping
- Delay in early motor skills (sitting, crawling, walking)
- Awkward movements, slow or hesitant
- Unable to dress independently
- Unable to use cutlery, prefers to eat with their fingers
- Poor pencil grip, difficulty with handwriting
- Poor social skills and difficulty keeping friends
- Poor spatial awareness
- Low self-esteem
- Anxious, nervous
- Reacts to background stimuli
- Poor concentration skills
- Unable to follow or retain instructions
- Messy/sloppy eating
- Difficulty catching/throwing
- Forgets or loses things
- Poor time management

TREE TOPS Children's Occupational Therapy

### ENGAGING CHILDREN OVER SUMMER HOLIDAYS



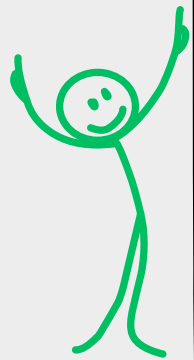
As the summer holidays approach, it's vital to keep our children engaged and in a routine to ensure a smooth transition back to school. Here are some fun and educational activities that can help:

- **Daily Reading Time:** Encourage your child to read every day. This not only improves literacy skills but also fosters a lifelong love of learning.
- **Creative Projects:** Crafting, painting, or building models can be wonderful ways for children to express themselves and develop fine motor skills.
- **Outdoor Adventures:** Plan regular outings to local parks or nature reserves. Physical activity and exploration are great for physical and mental well-being.
- **Learning Apps and Games:** Utilise educational apps and games to keep your child's mind sharp while having fun.
- **Routine Charts:** Create a visual schedule to help your child understand and follow daily routines, reducing anxiety and promoting independence.

## SENSORY CIRCUITS AT EDISON

# 3.

A sensory circuit is a form of sensory integration intervention. It involves a sequence of physical activities that are designed to alert, organise and calm the child. The sensory circuit aims to facilitate sensory processing to help children regulate and organise their senses in order to achieve the 'just right' or optimum level of alertness required for effective learning. The circuit should be an active, physical and fun activity that children enjoy doing. Sensory Circuits can also be completed at home, not just school! What a great way to keep children regulated at home over the holidays.



# 4.

## GOODBYE TO MS FRANCIS



We bid farewell to our dedicated SENCO, Ms. Lisa Francis, who has tirelessly supported our children and families with SEND. We appreciate Ms. Francis for her hard work and valuable contributions to the Edison team.

We aim to appoint a new SENCO shortly and will notify parents of the transition through our school newsletter. Thank you.

VISIT US AT

[www.EdisonPrimary.org](http://www.EdisonPrimary.org)

# 5.

## SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD PROTECTION



### Consequences, sanctions and rewards

All children feel safer when there are clear boundaries in place. A consequence or sanction is an effective way to ensure children understand expectations as well as rewarding good behaviour.

**PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT** Physical punishment or chastisement of children and young people can have a very detrimental effect on their physical, mental and emotional wellbeing. Physical punishment, such as smacking, slapping or hitting can cause:  
Direct physical harm or injury such as bruises, cuts, reddening of the skin, scratches, swelling or even broken bones;  
Mental harm such as anxiety, isolation, feeling victimised, damage to self-esteem, or a reduction in confidence;  
Increased risk of anti-social behaviour from the child; Increased aggression in children including fighting with siblings, friends and using violence to seek attention;  
Increased violent and criminal behaviour in adulthood; An acceptance that violence is OK, and it is fine to use force to get your own way, if you are annoyed with someone or if they have hurt you.

Sanctions should relate directly to a specific behaviour and are reasonable to the behaviour. Rewards can be used daily, weekly or fortnightly to encourage good behaviour. It may be a sticker chart, a tick sheet when a child has helped or followed instructions. It is important to praise good behaviour.



# 6.

## A HEARTFELT THANKS



On behalf of Edison Primary School, I would like to extend a heartfelt thank you to all our families for their unwavering support and cooperation. Your dedication to fostering an inclusive environment where every child feels valued and understood is truly appreciated. Together, we can continue to make Edison Primary a nurturing and supportive community for all.

- Mrs Dev. Assistant Headteacher & Inclusion Leader, DSL, Mental Health Lead

[www. EdisonPrimary.org](http://www.EdisonPrimary.org)  
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