

Understanding and Responding to Autism: The SPELL Framework

A training resource for use in social, education, health, and employment settings

Julie Beadle-Brown and Richard Mills

TIZARD
University of Kent



SPELL

Understanding and responding to autism
Overview
Riga 2023

Dr Richard Mills









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Prepared by

Richard Mills

With thanks to

Julie Beadle-Brown & Joe Powell



Finish



Work



Water

A pdf of content will be available following the course



Break



Food (lunch)







Lavatory









The state of the s



Background

Originally developed by National Autistic Society UK (NAS) staff and residents

- Lorna Wing
- Judith Gould
- Richard Mills
- Mike Collins
- John Clements

- Rosemary Siddles
- Joe Powell
- Jacqui Ashton-Smith
- Catherine Burkin
- Chris Atkins

Later revisions in partnership with the Tizard Centre, University of Kent and AT-Autism, London

Julie Beadle-Brown and Damian Milton

Introduction

- Initially based on Montessori educational approaches
- Amended and extended to work with children and adults and across settings
- Seeing the world through an 'autism lens'
- Ethical

Introduction

- It is up to us as teachers, clinicians, parents to understand and engage autistic people on what they found to be helpful— and avoid the unhelpful
- Recognition of autism as broad and variable
- Inclusive. What's helpful to autistic people is helpful to everyone
- Not about 'fixing' autism

Introduction

For example

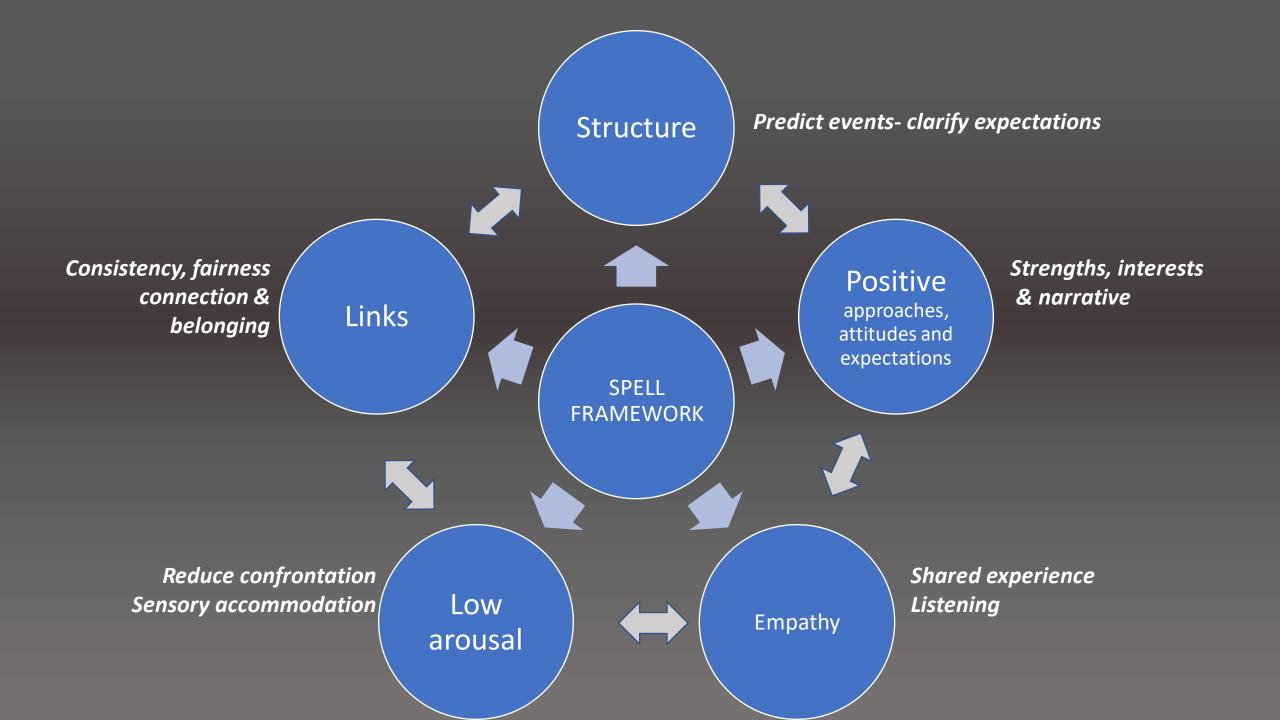
- Do I know what is expected of me?
- Have I understood your intentions?
- Have I *misunderstood your* intentions?
- Are you seeing my point of view?
- Where do I get help and advice?

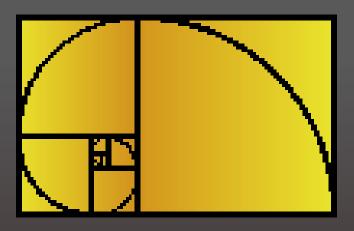
Key points

- Making autism accessible
- Ethical and inclusive
- Practical mnemonic

Key points

- Helps anticipate and identify difficulties, and develop opportunities
- Understand the barriers to learning,
 opportunity, and wellbeing
- Accept it's our job to remove or reduce these barriers
- We learn about autism from autistic people if
 we accept, listen, and connect





Happiness and wellbeing

Aristotle's golden mean and

the SPELL framework

Vice (deficiency)	Virtue (happiness)	Vice (excess)							
Chaos/un-bounded	Structure								
Negativity/stigma/denial of	Positive								
agency/ disrespect	attitudes and expectations								
Self-centredness/insensitivity	Empathy								
Not listening									
Underload/no arousal or	Low arousal								
stimulation									
Fragmentation/isolation/	Links								
disconnection									

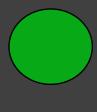
Vice (deficiency)

Virtue (happiness)

Vice (excess)

Chaos/un-bounded	Structure	Rigidity/over-bounded
Negativity/stigma/denial of	Positive	Denial of difficulties/
agency/ disrespect	attitudes and expectations	acting without care/ patronisation/ tokenism
Self-centredness/insensitivity	Empathy	Gullibility/ hyper-empathy/
Not listening		sentimentality/mawkishness
Underload/no arousal or	Low arousal	Overload/ over- arousal /
stimulation		over- stimulation
Fragmentation/isolation/	Links	Fusion/ compulsion/
disconnection		compliance/ Control

Auditing our work





The SPELL framework as a useful mechanism for audit





(SPELL audit)





Rating

SPELL



 Where the principle has been understood and incorporated

Example of misunderstanding

 Where the principle has been misunderstood or misapplied

Example of violation

 Where the principle has been ignored, rejected or opposed



Structure

- We all need help to organise and live our lives e.g. diaries, schedules, planners, signage
- We are unfulfilled, or become anxious,
 ineffective or exhausted if our lives lack
 structure or expectations of us are unclear
- Structure helps to organise and prevent
 overwhelm, reduce anxiety and gives choice,
 purpose, and meaning



Examples of good practice

- Visual timetable-sequencing
- Visual choices
- Clear written and/or visual instructions
- Good warning of potential problems

Example of misunderstanding

 No differentiation. uniform programme or schedule for all

Example of violation

- No structure e.g., prompt dependent
- Chaotic environment
- Expectations unclear
- Verbal instruction only



Quiet Zone



病院を見つけるには、50メートルで右折します



Sustancias tóxicas Las mascarillas deben usarse en todo momento









Visual navigation







What?

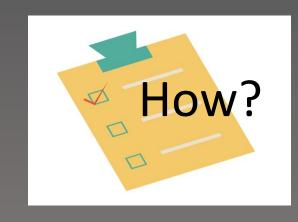






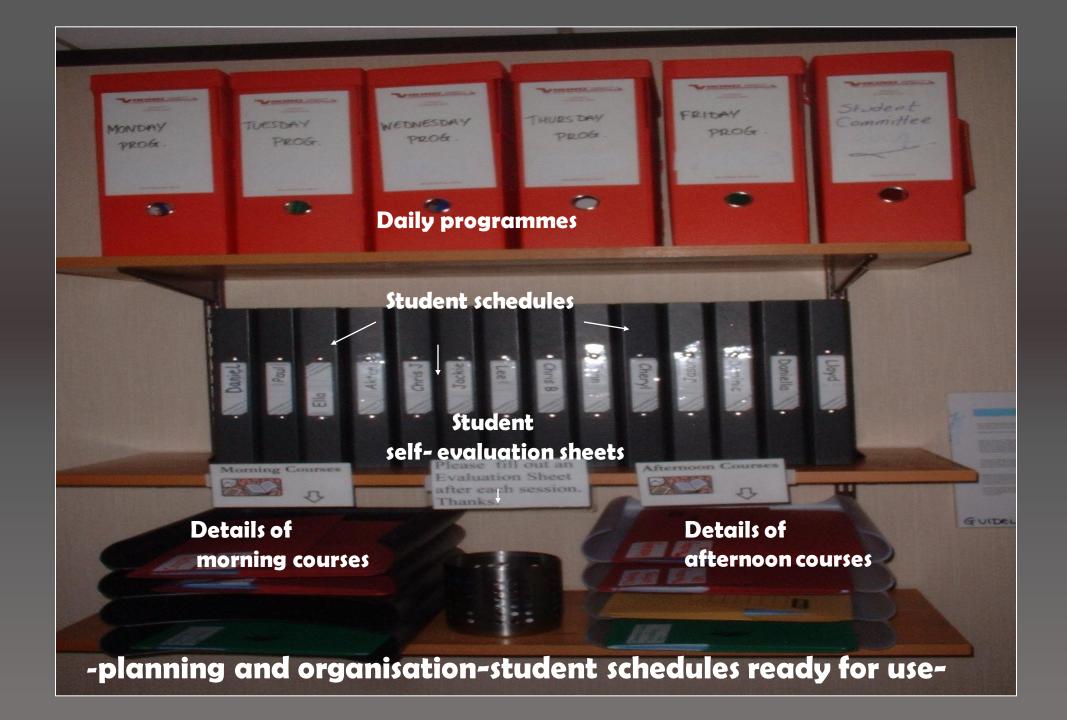


When? – how long for?



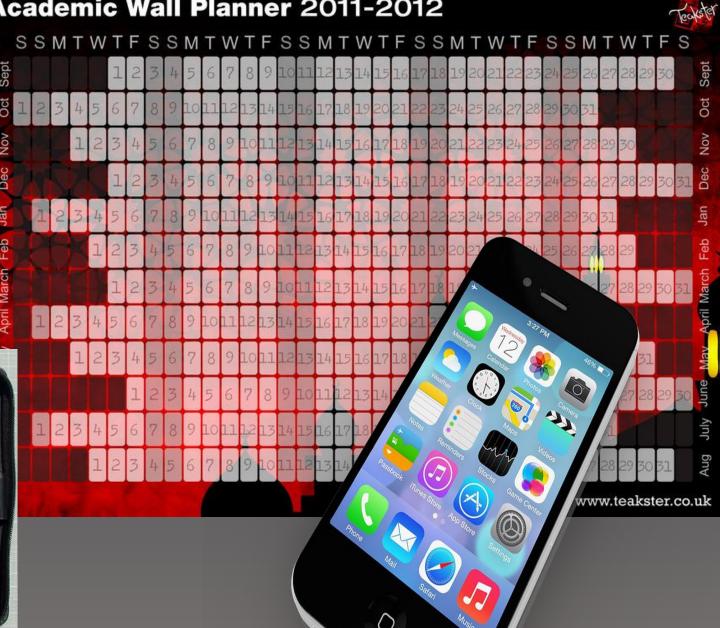








Academic Wall Planner 2011-2012













Also allows for 'reasonable adjustment' to work schedule and predictability







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Structure also allows for 'reasonable adjustment' to work schedule = rest and predictability

Positive
approaches
(attitudes) and
expectations



Positive approaches (attitudes) and expectations

- We prefer what interests and motivate us
- We respond to opportunities that build on our strengths and interests, rather than focus on what we can't do - or find stressful
- We thrive when we connect with people who have confidence in, accept and respect us and speak well of us
- Agency /choice important to us
- We may overlook or underestimate ability or talent because of communication issues, especially if the other person doesn't speak or if we don't understand their language

Positive approaches (attitudes) and expectations

Examples of good practice

- Establish/ integrate interests and strengths
- Enhance self-confidence, agency, and self-esteem
- Changes, choices, coping with difficulties are sensitively supported
- Respect for difference: respectful language

Example of misunderstanding

- Person pursues own strategies without guidance, support or boundaries- even if harmful
- Positive behavioural support (PBS)

Examples of violations

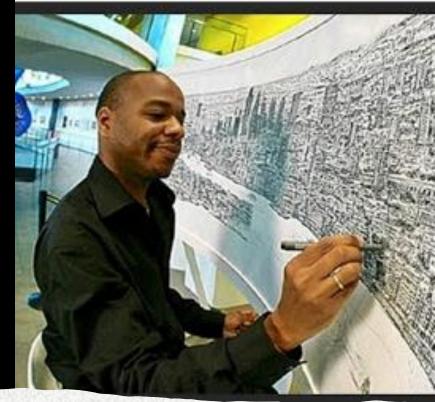
- Programme based on 'fixing' 'deficits'
- Choice denied –compulsion /confrontation
- Person referred to in demeaning or negative ways
- Poorly maintained or neglected environment



Open our minds









Pushing boundaries





Narratives

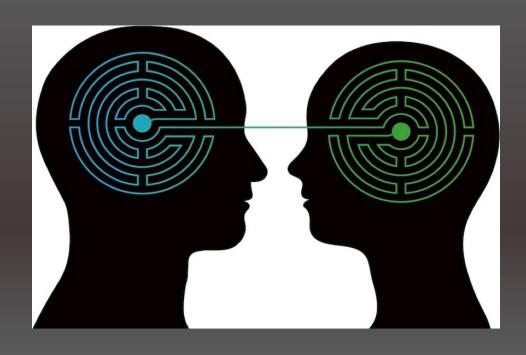
"Joe gets an intensive one-to-one package"

"Joe lives independently and is fully supported

"Joe is complex"

"Joe is a very interesting person- I don't really understand him but I try"

EMPATHY



Empathy

- We like other people to understand us, respond to us and see our point of view
- Autistic people may experience the world as
 frightening, unpleasant or overwhelming as a
 result of uncertainty, anxiety, how they are treated,
 or through their sensory experiences
- We can try to put ourselves in the place of the other person, to listen and to understand how they are experiencing the world
- We can anticipate based on our empathy

Empathy



- Identify, anticipate and understand potential aversive events or stressors
- Sensory profile –sensory audit
- Use of prosthetic devices/aids
- Assess level of comprehension
- Learn to listen

Example of misunderstanding

 Blanket attribution of 'autism' characteristics (availability heuristic)

Examples of violation

- Ignore views and preferences
- Confront with known stressors
- Impose our own choice / preference/ lifestyle

Why reduce language?

Language is a code - Requires knowledge of the code - and time to process



Spoken language is auditory and abstract (here and then gone).

May be taken literally or out of context

Writte, we ds and sentences are visual and convete (here and stay) but require
Yne viedge of the code – context may be a problem











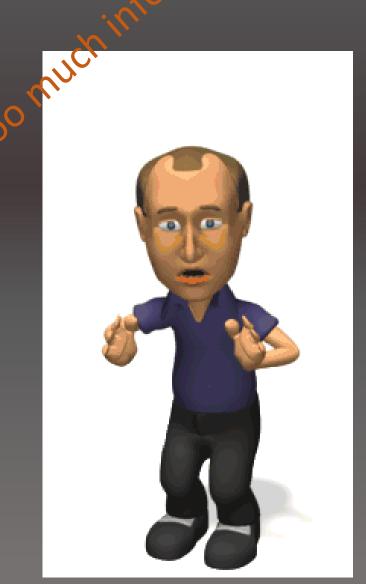


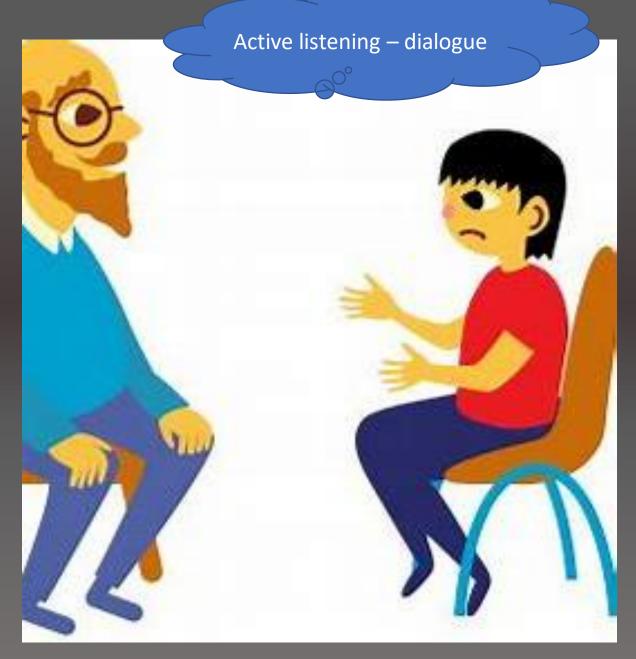
Signs – symbols- photographs are virual (here and stay) and armot require knowledge of the code

Objects are concrete (here and stay and require no knowledge of code)

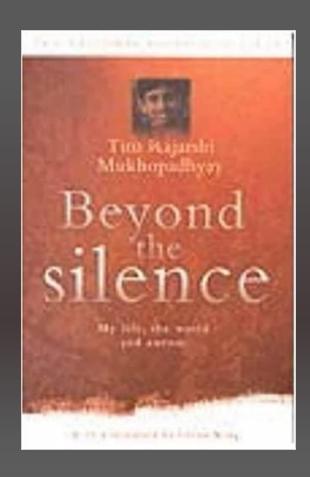


Why do we need to reduce or modify our language? Language is a code and rather like learning a foreign language, you need to know the code before understanding it and it might take time to process all of the information that is being conveyed and also the context in which it is being delivered. It is easier for many of us to process information visually, either through reading but sometimes we need to use symbols such as in road signs or by looking at objects to identify them. With spoken language we also need what is a called a working memory to process the information, memorise it, make sense of it and then respond appropriately, before the information is lost from our working memory or we fail to grasp the context of the information, either because of literal interpretation, or because it is difficult to imagine or conceptualise. In autism, the ability to do this may be impaired so we need to adopt a range of strategies that take account of learning styles and memory issues in order to get the point across without the person losing the thread of what we mean to say........

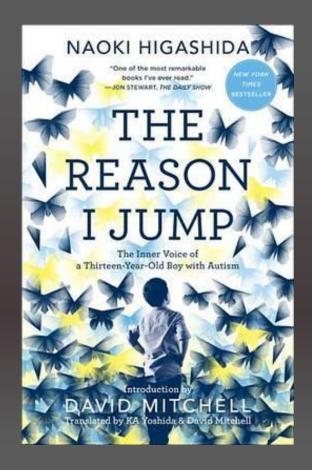












Open our minds

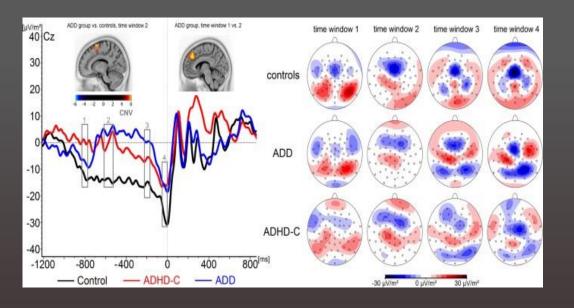
Comfort in exactness







LOW AROUSAL





Low arousal

- Arousal is the physiological and psychological state of being awoken or stimulated
- Arousal activates the brain, increases heart rate and blood pressure and sensory alertness-'flight, fight, or freeze'
- In autism, stress and sensory overload may cause over-arousal, leading to extreme anxiety, meltdown, shut down, trauma or long-term health problems
- We reduce arousal through calm, kind interactions, avoiding confrontation, providing structure and developing empathy
- Low arousal does not mean no arousal

Low arousal

Examples of Good practice

- Audit sensory environment
- Speak clearly; work calmly and quietly
- Interactions clear and unambiguous
- Avoid confrontation –be kind

Examples of misunderstanding

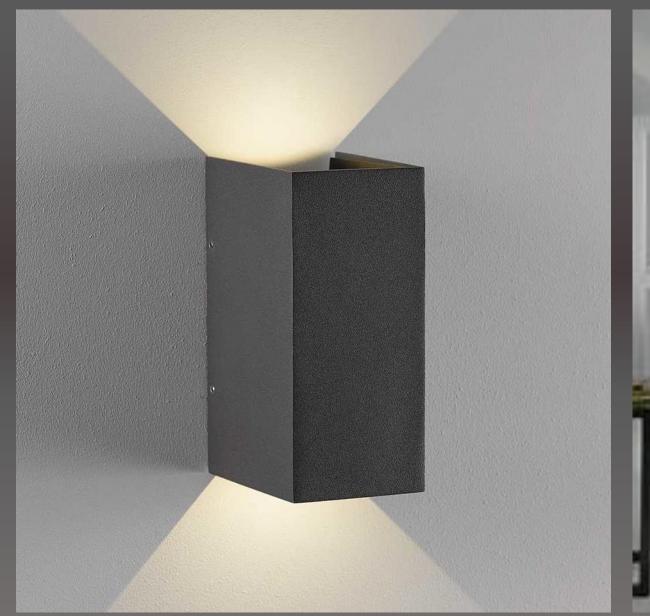
- Environment 'Spartan' or austere
- Low arousal interpreted as 'no arousal'

Examples of violation

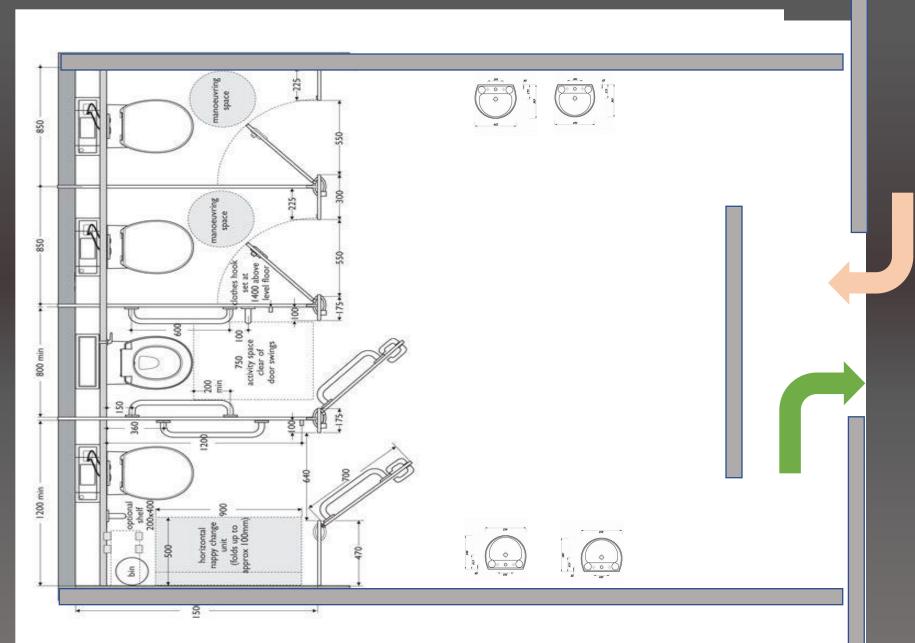
- Confrontation, distraction
- Environment maintains known stressors e.g.
 - Loud or indiscriminate TV / music, odours (including perfumes and airfresheners)
 - Background noise, Clutter
 - Harsh (especially fluorescent) lighting





















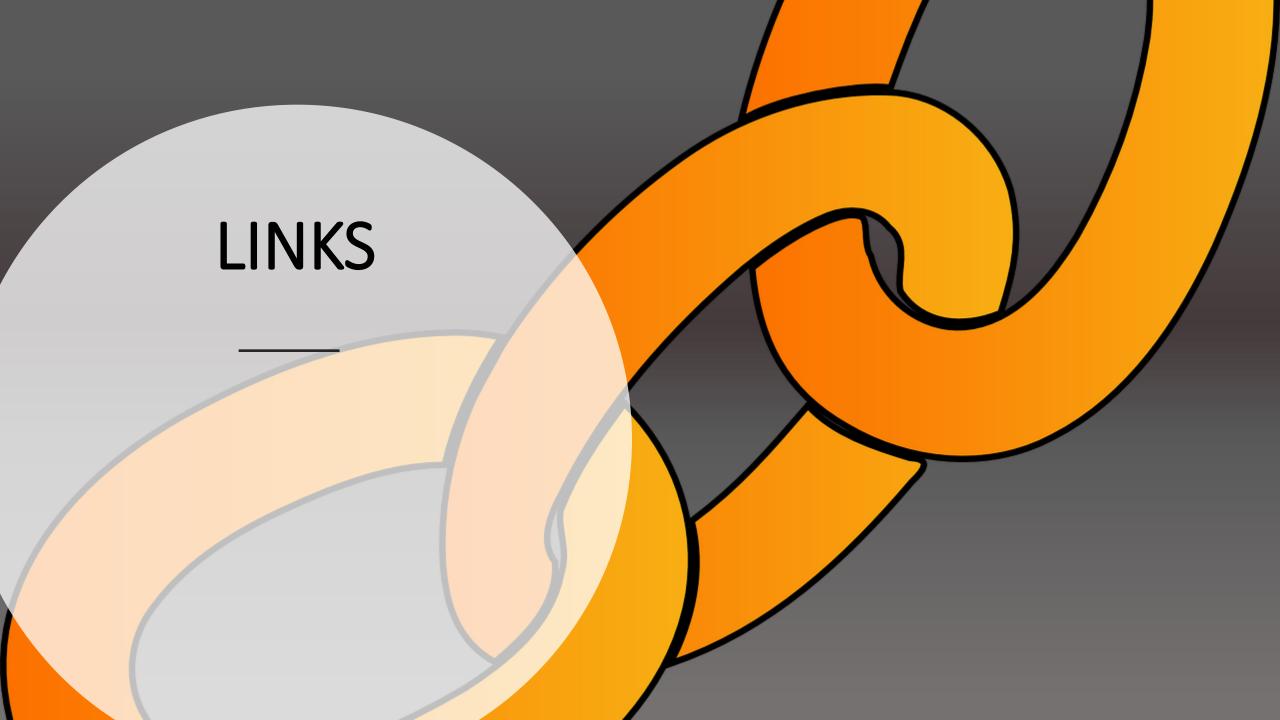






Sensory regulation (and fun) (proprioception, vestibular)





Links

- We are each connected to our community, society and culture
- We thrive on connection, acceptance, tolerance, respect, kindness, and fairness- we all need to feel we belong
- We also thrive on consistency, honesty, and understanding
- We become distressed when these are absent, ignored, disjointed, or inconsistent
- We need to think how these are in place for each person

Links



- Involvement and effective communication between agencies, families and people
- Clubs, societies, interest groups; Connection, affiliation, mentoring, advocacy
- Consistency of approach

Examples of Misunderstanding

- Uniformity mistaken for consistency
- Inconsistent or vague communication

Examples of violation

- People 'othered' or excluded from decisions
- Changes unplanned or undertaken without consultation
- Poor coordination inconsistent approaches



CONCLUSION

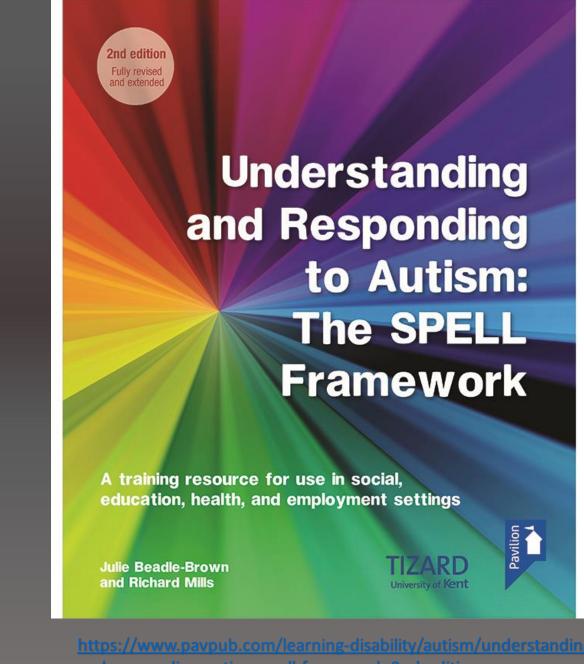
- SPELL framework
 - A socially valid, evidence-supported means of understanding and responding to autism
 - Empathy for the autistic perspective
 - Respectful -Avoidance of 'othering'
 - An approach to problem- solving and enhancing quality of life and opportunity
 - ABC (Acceptance, Belonging, Connection)

CONCLUSION

- Modules available
 - Practice
 - Train the trainer
 - SPELL audit

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For more information

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Thank you

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