## Strategies for supporting pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities in writing lessons.

Individual Need	Here's how we help everyone flourish
	√ Use actions when retelling stories
	√ Incorporate drama into writing lessons
Attention Deficit	$\checkmark$ Ask children to repeat the instructions to ensure they
Hyperactivity Disorder	know what and how to perform a task
	<ul> <li>✓ Ensure opportunities for Paired work / talk partner work</li> <li>✓ Writing frames and scaffolding used to break up writing tasks and planning</li> </ul>
	✓ Movement breaks
	<ul> <li>✓ Chinked approach from Jane Considine programme means a good balance of listening and doing.</li> <li>✓ Fiddle toys, wobble cushion.</li> </ul>
	✓ Ensure consistency with regard to group work - (i.e. talk
	partners are always the same)
Amaiaha	✓ Positive relationship are maintained with regular dialogue
Anxiety	√ Give prior warning if a writing lesson is going to look different from normal or if there will be drama elements
	involved
	√ Pre-teach interventions and conversations
	✓ Support with spelling, word banks on tables.
	✓ Writing frames and scaffolding.
	✓ Differentiate writing tasks to ensure that the child can
	access and make progress
Aution	√ Ask direct 'closed' questions through class discussion
Autism	√ Where possible, use visual prompts to aid writing
Spectrum Disorder	✓ Adopt a consistent approach to writing lessons and
Disorder	avoid drastic changes to the format of a lesson without
	prior warning
	✓ Give a clear goal for the content of independent
	writing and how much is expected by the end of a
	lesson
	✓ Explanation of vocabulary and author intent
	√ Using a background other than white when displaying
	writing (paper based or on interactive whiteboard)
Dyclovia	✓ Provide coloured over lays in different sizes for reading
Dyslexia	✓ Using font size 12 or above on printed sheets (stories /
	information texts)  √ Using clear fonts
	✓ Exercise books with coloured paper
	✓ White board screens displayed with pastel coloured
	backgrounds.
	✓ Use of laptop or scribe when appropriate.
<u> </u>	1

Dyspraxia	<ul> <li>✓ Build in opportunities to type written work</li> <li>✓ Provide writing slopes</li> <li>✓ Provide scaffold sheets to aid the structure of a piece of writing</li> <li>✓ Pencil grips and a wider range of writing tools are explored to find the most suitable</li> <li>✓ Use of laptops when appropriate</li> <li>✓ Scribe</li> </ul>
Hearing Impairment	<ul> <li>✓ Ensure that the child is able to sit near to the interactive         whiteboard and/or the teacher</li> <li>✓ TA to support independent learning to ensure the child knows what to do</li> <li>✓ Ensure that any videos that are shown in writing lessons are subtitled</li> <li>✓ Check understanding</li> <li>✓ Use Radio Aid as appropriate</li> </ul>

	<u>,                                      </u>
	<ul> <li>✓ Provide print outs from the main input in a writing lesson         which the child can refer to</li> <li>✓ New and unfamiliar vocabulary in a text is discussed at the start of a new sequence of learning</li> </ul>
Toileting Issues	<ul> <li>✓ Let the child leave and return to the classroom discreetly         and without having to get permission whenever they need the toilet (use a 'toilet pass' if appropriate)</li> <li>✓ Sit the child close to the door so that they can leave the classroom, discreetly</li> </ul>
Cognition and Learning Challenges	<ul> <li>✓ Differentiate writing tasks to ensure that the child can access and make progress</li> <li>✓ Provide word mats and vocabulary that are writing genre specific</li> <li>✓ Provide scaffold sheets (particularly for non-fiction texts) to aid the structure of a piece of writing</li> <li>✓ Provide regular 'check ins' (mini-plenaries) to ensure that the child understands and is confident in their writing</li> <li>✓ Support the child to overcome problems with</li> <li>✓ understanding instructions and task requirements by using visual timetables and prompt cards with pictures as reminders of the steps needed to complete the task;</li> <li>✓ Provide a word bank, with key vocabulary for the topic/area being studied;</li> <li>✓ Provide key words with pictures/symbols to help with the child's memory;</li> <li>✓ Provide a writing frame to help structure work;</li> <li>✓ Keep Powerpoint slides simple and uncluttered. Highlight key information.</li> <li>✓ Lower expectations for amount of completed work.</li> </ul>
Speech, Language & Communication Needs	<ul> <li>✓ Be prepared to adapt a story or non-fiction text so that the child can understand it</li> <li>✓ Provide lots of supported 'talk' opportunities so that ideas can be generated, prior to beginning writing Use signs, symbols and visual timetables to support communication</li> <li>✓ Use visual displays (objects and pictures) that can be used to support understanding;</li> <li>✓ Provide a visual guide to the lesson, eg a check list, or pictures to aid understanding.</li> </ul>
Tourette Syndrome	<ul> <li>✓ Provide a list of elements to include in a piece of writing to aid attention</li> <li>✓ Fidgets</li> <li>✓ Lower expectation of completed work</li> </ul>

Experienced Trauma	<ul> <li>✓ Provide space and time to 'walk away' if themes within stories stir memories &amp; negative emotions</li> <li>✓ The PACE approach should be used, using playfulness, acceptance, curiosity and empathy to understand emotions and behaviour. Lesson plans may need to be adapted/differentiated to include these elements</li> <li>✓ Quiet space available</li> </ul>
Visual Impairment	√ Provide thicker pencil/pen that to make it easier to read own writing
	✓ Ensure that `displayed' texts (stories/vocabulary/text maps) are enlarged and easily visible from anywhere in the classroom

this enables them to be periods of time and pre  √ Allow more time when	ake a break from their work, as e visually focused for shorter events fatigue; en visually exploring a material a visually challenging tasks.
---	---