



Strategies for supporting pupils with <u>SEND when Writing</u> in lessons.

Individual Need	Here's how we support everyone
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	☐ Use actions when retelling stories
	 Incorporate drama into writing lessons to explore
	character and plot
Hyperdelivity bisorder	 Ask children to repeat the instructions to ensure they know what and how to perform a task
	 Ensure opportunities for Paired work / talk partner work
	 Uniting frames used to break up writing tasks and planning
Anxiety	☐ Ensure consistency with regard to group work – (i.e. talk
	partners are always the same)
	Positive relationship are maintained with regular dialogue
	☐ 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 Differentiate writing tasks to ensure that the child can
	 Differentiate writing tasks to ensure that the child can access and make progress
	☐ Ask direct 'closed' questions through class discussion
Autism	☐ Where possible, use visual prompts to aid writing
Spectrum	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
	☐ Using a background other than white when displaying
	writing (paper based or on interactive whiteboard) Provide coloured over lays in different sizes for reading
Dyslexia	☐ Using font size 12 or above on printed sheets (stories /
	information texts)
	 Using fonts such as Century Gothic, Comic Sans, Arial or
	 Verdana on printed sheets (stories / information texts)
	☐ Build in opportunities to type written work
Dyangayia	□ Provide writing slopes
Dyspraxia	 Provide scaffold sheets to aid the structure of a piece of
	writing Pencil grips and a wider range of writing tools are
	explored to find the most suitable
	✓ Ensure that the child is able to sit near to the interactive
	whiteboard and/or the teacher
Hearing	✓ TA to support independent learning to ensure the child
Impairment	knows what to do
	✓ Ensure that any videos that are shown in writing lessons are subtitled.
	are subtitled

		Provide print outs from the main input in a writing lesson
		which the child can refer to
		New and unfamiliar vocabulary in a text is discussed at the start of a new sequence of learning
	✓	Let the child leave and return to the classroom discreetly
		and without having to get permission whenever they
Toileting Issues		need the toilet (use a 'toilet pass' if appropriate)
	✓	Sit the child close to the door so that they can leave the
		classroom, discreetly
		Differentiate writing tasks to ensure that the child can
		access and make progress
		Provide word mats and vocabulary that are writing
		genre specific
		Provide scaffold sheets (particularly for non-fiction texts)
		to aid the structure of a piece of writing
Cognition and		Provide regular 'check ins' (mini-plenaries) to ensure that
Learning]	the child understands and is confident in their writing
Challenges		Support the child to overcome problems with
		understanding instructions and task requirements by
		using visual timetables and prompt cards with pictures as reminders of the steps needed to complete the task;
		Provide a word bank, with key vocabulary for the
		topic/area being studied;
		Provide key words with pictures/symbols to help with the
		child's memory;
		Keep Powerpoint slides simple and uncluttered. Highlight
		key information.
		Be prepared to adapt a story or non-fiction text so that
		the child can understand it
Speech,		Provide lots of supported 'talk' opportunities so that ideas
Language & Communication		can be generated, prior to beginning writing Use
Needs		signs, symbols and visual timetables to support
Needs		communication;
		Use visual displays (objects and pictures) that can be used to support understanding;
		Provide a visual guide to the lesson, eg a check list, or
		pictures to aid understanding.
	П	Provide a list of elements to include in a piece of writing
Tourette		to aid attention
Syndrome		Be aware that a piece of writing may not be fully
,		completed
m		Provide space and time to 'walk away' if themes within
Experienced		stories stir memories & negative emotions
Trauma		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
Visual	✓	Provide thicker pencil/pen that to make it easier to read
Impairment		own writing
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 Ensure that 'displayed' texts (stories/vocabulary/text maps) are enlarged and easily visible from anywhere in the classroom Allow the child to take a break from their work, as this enables them to be visually focused for shorter periods of time and prevents fatigue; Allow more time when visually exploring a material and
when completing a visually challenging task;