

## Strategies for supporting pupils with <u>SEND in Design and Technology</u> lessons.

Individual Need	Here's how we support everyone
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	<ul> <li>✓ Praise positive behaviour at each step to encouragehigh self-esteem.</li> <li>✓ Ensure clear instructions are given throughout thelesson.</li> <li>✓ Provide time limited learning breaks.</li> <li>✓ Ensure step by step instructions are given, so each child knows what part of the lesson they are workingon. (For example, the design, the creation or the evaluation)</li> <li>✓ Provide additional time for pupils to express theirideas before the lesson with a pre-teach where appropriate.</li> <li>✓ Provide D&amp;T tools when necessary to avoiddistractions during teacher input.</li> </ul>
Anxiety	<ul> <li>✓ Ensure the child knows the support available on offerbefore the lesson begins.</li> <li>✓ Provide lots of opportunities to ask questions to clarifythinking and ideas during the lesson.</li> <li>✓ Teach problem solving before the lesson, and strategies to overcome problems that might be facedin these subjects.</li> <li>✓ Model how to use D&amp;T tools before setting the work.</li> <li>✓ Use a 'Now and Next' board to explain any changesto the routine, for example if a child will be sitting somewhere else to complete group work, manage this before it happens.</li> </ul>
Autism Spectrum Disorder	<ul> <li>Use a visual timetable so the child knows what ishappening at each stage of the day.</li> <li>Understand if your child is hypo-sensitive or hypersensitive and how they will manage the sensorywork you are asking them to partake in.</li> <li>Provide materials and textures that they can use andunderstand this information before the lesson.</li> <li>Avoid changing seating plans.</li> <li>Ensure outcomes are clear, with a clear end point to the lesson, so children know when they have reachedthis.</li> <li>Use simple, specific instructions that are clear tounderstand.</li> <li>Understand your student's skills, and where their starting place is.</li> </ul>
Dyscalculia	<ul> <li>✓ Provide concrete resources to help with mathematical equations, drawing to scale andplanning D&amp;T projects.</li> <li>✓ Make a resource box for different D&amp;T project stages.</li> <li>✓ Use technology available during the design process ifrequired.</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>✓ Ensure the child knows the support available on offerbefore the lesson begins.</li> <li>✓ Provide electric measuring tools for cooking to aidindependence.</li> </ul>
Dyslexia	<ul> <li>✓ Use simple, specific instructions that are clear tounderstand.</li> <li>✓ Pre-teach vocabulary linked to D&amp;T that will help the child to succeed in the lesson like planning, designingand evaluating.</li> <li>✓ Differentiate the Learning Intention so the childunderstands what is being asked of them.</li> <li>✓ Model how to use D&amp;T tools before setting the work.</li> </ul>
Dyspraxia	<ul> <li>✓ Make the most of large spaces before startingprojects.</li> <li>✓ Provide looped scissors if needed.</li> <li>✓ Ensure the tools you are using are accessible to thechild i.e rulers with handles.</li> <li>✓ Provide a lesson breakdown, with a clear end, a ticklist might be beneficial.</li> <li>✓ Provide an equipment list, words, or visuals, with thetools and materials needed during the lesson.</li> <li>✓ Model how to use D&amp;T tools before setting the work.</li> <li>✓ Differentiate the size and scale of a project and itsend result.</li> </ul>
Hearing Impairment	<ul> <li>✓ Make sure instructions are clear and concise, in case the child lip reads, and in case of an emergency.</li> <li>✓ Give instructions when the room is quieter, and bemindful of additional noise when cooking, or usingloud tools like hammers.</li> <li>✓ Pre-teach vocabulary linked to D&amp;T that will help the child to succeed in the lesson like planning, designingand evaluating.</li> <li>✓ Try and arrange tables in a circular shape.</li> <li>✓ Provide sign language visuals where possible.</li> </ul>
Toileting Issues	<ul> <li>✓ Encourage children to use the toilet before working on a project, as they may feel this isn't as easy whenthey are wearing protective clothes and covered in clay/glue/cooking ingredients etc.</li> <li>✓ Encourage children to wear protective clothes thatmake access to the bathroom manageable.</li> </ul>
Cognition and Learning Challenges	<ul> <li>✓ Use visuals to break each stage of the design processdown into clear, manageable tasks.</li> <li>✓ Use language that is understood by the child, or takethe time to pre-teach language concepts including design, develop and evaluate.</li> <li>✓ Provide resource lists with visuals so children know what resources they need for an activity and can begin to access these independently.</li> <li>✓ Model how to use D&amp;T tools before setting the work.</li> <li>✓ Physically demonstrate the lesson and the expectations include designing, making and evaluating where possible.</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>✓ Support children with their organisation in the lesson, especially when cooking to make sure they do not default from the final product.</li> <li>✓ When cooking, or making something providechecklists which can be ticked off.</li> </ul>
Speech, Language & Communication Needs	<ul> <li>✓ Provide instruction that are clear, concise and matchthe language of the child, delivering these instructions slowly.</li> <li>✓ Use a visual timetable where necessary.</li> <li>✓ Use visuals on resource lists.</li> <li>✓ Use visuals on resource boxes so children know whichone to access.</li> <li>✓ Encourage designs and evaluations to be done usingpictures and child's voice where possible and then recorded by an adult.</li> </ul>
Tourette Syndrome	<ul> <li>✓ Provide short, simple clear instructions.</li> <li>✓ Try and keep the children calm in a lesson, althoughD&amp;T can be exciting, as this can lead to a tic.</li> <li>✓ Provide additional support with cutting, using loopedscissors and handled rulers.</li> </ul>
Experienced Trauma	<ul> <li>✓ Provide opportunities to be curious and explore thetools and resources that children will use.</li> <li>✓ Use simple, specific instructions that are clear tounderstand, and deliver these slowly.</li> <li>✓ Slowly build up the tools a child can use, as they become more confident in their work, especially inregard to cooking.</li> <li>✓ Model and remind children behavioural expectationswhen using tools including clay and cooking, and safe ways of using these including health and hygiene. Use visuals if needed.</li> <li>✓ Before the lesson, come up with strategies for if difficulties occur during the lesson, and ways thesecan be overcome, reminding children that D&amp;T is about trial and error.</li> </ul>
Visual Impairment	<ul> <li>✓ Make sure you have the child's attention before giving instructions.</li> <li>✓ Encourage children to verbalise their design and evaluation as well as their thoughts and feelings ifpossible</li> <li>✓ Make sure resources are well organised and notcluttered.</li> <li>✓ When drawing designs or writing evaluations, provide thicker, dark pencils to write with.</li> <li>✓ Provide enlarged examples of the work to becompleted.</li> <li>✓ Provide children with additional time when exploringnew textures and materials.</li> </ul>