

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

At Bishop Bronescombe, we strive to live by our Christian Values to inspire the very best in our pupils. We work together with passion to create a trusting, nurturing environment where everyone feels valued, secure and respected. We provide exciting and engaging opportunities to allow our pupils to persevere, thrive and achieve; to make the most of God's gifts and to develop their talents. We encourage children to take risks and show courage, having high expectations of each other and high aspirations for the future. Our aim is to ensure our children become successful, and compassionate, citizens of the future.



Here's how we will help:	
<h2>Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder</h2>	<p>Classroom environment/set up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all adults in the lesson know the child well and can recognise when to enforce rules and when not to. A non-confrontational approach will help the child to self-regulate and reduce any anxiety and arousal; • Ensure any rules are consistently implemented and reinforced – for example those during group discussions. (School rules may need to be differentiated) • Consider seating arrangements to minimise distractions (eg at the end of a row, or the back of the classroom). Paired working, or support from a positive role model may help the child to focus. They may also struggle to work in a group, so paired seating may be preferable; • Allow a calming-down period before the lesson starts, especially if it follows a breaktime/lunchtime, as transition points may be difficult for the child to manage. <p>Resources and equipment you might consider before the lesson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A timer will provide a focus for the child's attention, enabling them to complete a task; • A 'time-out' card. This may support the child with moderating their own behaviour and to take responsibility for their actions; • Noise reducing headphones while engaging with sedentary tasks, tests, or extended writing may help focus attention; • Consider which rewards you might use to reinforce positive behaviour (in discussion with the child) and ensure these are given immediately upon task completion; • The child may wish to use a word processor if their work is disorganised/illegible; • A 'stress ball', or other fiddle object (agreed by the SENCO) may help with concentration. <p>Teaching methods to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure instructions are delivered clearly, concisely and step by step. Ask the child to repeat them back, or have them written on a prompt sheet; • Explicitly teach, reinforce and role model strategies to improve listening skills and encourage note taking; • Encourage the use of pictures, or diagrams to represent thoughts and ideas;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use subtle, visual pre-agreed cues, to remind the child when they are off task, or behaviour is inappropriate, (eg. a tap on the desk to re-focus attention); • Provide a mix of activities to suit a range of learning styles, especially including kinaesthetic activities. With this in mind, plan in time-limited learning breaks to allow for the release of excess energy. (an active 'job' might be useful strategy to break up the lesson).
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Anxiety</h2>	<p>Classroom environment/set up: There are many types of anxiety and these will often accompany many areas of SEND. Ensure that you are familiar with the cause of anxiety for the particular child and how this manifests – bearing in mind that sometimes there may be no outward signs at all. Knowing the child really well will help with this. This is especially important in a subject such as RE, which often involves discussing feelings, thoughts, memories, families and, sometimes, sensitive issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to the start of the lesson, discuss with the child where they would prefer to sit. They may also prefer to enter the classroom first and get themselves settled, or after the rest of the class is settled. This may change depending on circumstances at the time; • Seating plans are very important for the child with anxiety. Let them know before the lesson if the usual seating plan is due to change during the activity. Carefully plan groupings/pairings and be aware of who the child feels most comfortable with sitting next to and having them support them with their work; • Ensure the child is prepared and knows what to expect prior to the lesson. This may include a list of vocabulary that will be covered, the activities involved etc; • If a supply teacher (or another member of staff) is covering a lesson, ensure that the child is made aware of this, so that it is not a surprise to them. <p>Resources and equipment you might consider before the lesson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the use of a 'help' card, which the child can use if they feel anxious/overwhelmed, so that they can go somewhere they feel safe to calm down.
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Autism Spectrum Disorder</h2>	<p>Classroom environment/set up: A child with ASD may find RE a particular challenging curriculum area, however, using some of these strategies may help provide the environment for them to feel safe and secure in order to access some of the activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take time to build a good, trusting relationship with the child. This will also help adults understand the most appropriate way to respond to any behaviour, at a given time; • Ask the child where they would prefer to sit in the classroom. Avoid changing this seating plan without plenty of warning, as this could cause anxiety. Think carefully about who is sat near to the child, as they may feel uncomfortable around certain children who may be a 'trigger' for them; • When planning group work, ask the child who they would prefer to work with, or offer the chance to work by themselves (or with their TA). Ensure that groups/pairs are carefully planned to provide supportive/positive role models; • Ensure that both the child and their TA are prepared for what is coming up next and what the lesson is about, so that they know the expectations. Ensure you pre-warn the child (and TA) of any changes, to avoid anxiety and allow them both time to prepare for the change; • Be mindful of sensory processing difficulties and ensure the learning environment is neither over, or under, stimulating for the child;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a safe, familiar breakout space for the child, so that they can have sensory breaks when needed; • Display in class what is coming up next (as another way of preparing the child). Even if the child doesn't look like they are taking any notice of this, they may still be taking it in; • Role model and encourage positive and supportive behaviour to the child's peers. At times, the child may call out or try to make the class laugh etc. Explain to the class how important it is that they don't react and that this will help the child to remain focused and calm. <p>Resources and equipment you might consider before the lesson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vocabulary, structure, or starting ideas for the lesson. • Use visuals and structured tasks, incorporating the child's own interests wherever possible. Find out which ones work and use them all of the time, even if it doesn't seem that the child needs them; • Consider the use of 'speech to text' technology, so there is less writing; • Allow the use of fiddle toys in class. The child may also prefer to sit on a gym ball/wobble cushion/special seat to provide sensory feedback and help them self-regulate and focus (agreed with the SENCO) • The child may choose to do the work in different orders, or at a different time of the day to suit them (in discussion/negotiation with their TA). Provide additional resources, such as printouts of PowerPoint slides, word banks etc so that the child has access to the same supporting resources as the rest of the class would have had during the lesson. You might also consider providing a simple lesson plan breakdown for the TA to follow, in case the child was out of the room during the input part of the lesson. <p>Teaching methods to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide time to process information; • Encourage the child to demonstrate/present their learning in alternative ways which suit them; • Provide clear timelines for when things need to be achieved and make expectations really clear (ie how many sentences, how many pieces of work etc to be completed in a time frame, or before a reward is achieved).
<p style="text-align: center;">Dyscalculia</p>	<p>Although maths is unlikely to be focused on during a RE lesson, some of these strategies may still be applicable and worth bearing in mind as things to try.</p> <p>Resources and equipment you might consider before the lesson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide written instructions, printed diagrams and personalised worksheets with a worked example (where appropriate/relevant) for the child to follow, to help them keep up in class; • Tracking from the whiteboard to paper may be difficult. Share the lesson with the child, so they can follow it on a laptop (if used); • Provide print outs of diagrams and visual support in lessons. <p>Teaching methods to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The child may work slower than peers. Be sensitive to this and supportive of any additional time/repetition they may need; • The child may become easily overwhelmed and anxious; they may shut down and employ avoidance strategies. You can interrupt this cycle by scaffolding the child's work and supporting them.
<p style="text-align: center;">Dyslexia</p>	<p>Resources and equipment you might consider before the lesson:</p> <p>When preparing resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • keep sentences and written instructions short and simple to read;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • check reading ages and ensure any work is differentiated appropriately; • Pastel shades of paper and backgrounds will reduce ‘glare’ when reading music or following musical notations. • Use large font sizes and double line spacing where appropriate. • Avoid ‘cluttered’ backgrounds with lots of unnecessary images. <p>Familiarise yourself with any resources/equipment the child needs to support them and ensure that these are readily available during their lesson. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It may help to use a ruler, or finger to track the words as they read; • A personalised, coloured overlay, or ruler may help cut down on visual contrast and help ‘stabilise’ any written materials. It may be worth trying a variety of colours to work out the best to use; • ‘Text to speech’ technology. Please facilitate this in your classroom, for example providing a quiet space, seating near to a power point etc. <p>Teaching methods to consider:</p> <p>Help the child to learn and understand any specific vocabulary. This may be done visually, practically and/or during a pre-teach session to build the child’s confidence before the lesson;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The child may prefer it if an adult (or supportive peer) reads through questions with them; • Be supportive of the child if they don’t want to read aloud in front of the class (either offering to read it for them, asking a friend to read it, or checking with them beforehand if they would like it shared).
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Dyspraxia</h2>	<p>Classroom environment/set up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a large space for the child to work in. This will allow the child room to move and remain active when completing a task. They may also prefer to stand when handling any equipment/physical resources. <p>Resources and equipment you might consider before the lesson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide part-prepared handouts to reduce unnecessary writing and lists of key concepts; or vocabulary; • Consider alternatives to writing – word processors, Dictaphones, scribe etc; • Special equipment eg:. looped scissors, rulers with handles etc may help; • Provide templates with headings to help the child structure their work; • Prepare diagrams to label, as copying and drawing neatly can be challenging; • Provide an equipment list and encourage the child to only get out what they need. <p>Teaching methods to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify rules and expectations, using unambiguous language; • Allow extra time to complete work, with movement breaks when needed; • Allow time to settle, especially if the lesson is after a breaktime/ lunchtime, as transitions are challenging; • Give the child plenty of warning that the lesson is due to end and allow them additional time to pack up to leave (or get ready for the next lesson).

Hearing Impairment

Classroom environment/set up:

- Speak to the child privately, before a lesson begins, to find out where they would prefer to sit and if there is anything else that can be done to help them;
- Discreetly check that the child is wearing a hearing aid (if applicable) and frequently check-in with the child that they are hearing and understanding;
- Be aware of seating arrangements to suit the child's specific needs, for example if they are reliant on lip reading etc (ie seated towards the front of the classroom with an unobstructed view, or with their good ear facing outwards into the classroom);
- Ensure that any background noise is minimised and control class/group discussions, so that only one person is speaking at once

Resources and equipment you might consider before the lesson:

- Ensure any videos/films used are captioned, or a suitable alternative way is provided where appropriate;
- Provide any important information/instructions about the lesson in writing, as well as verbally. In addition, provide (in a written format) any lists of subject-specific vocabulary and technical terms;
- Consider sharing the lesson with the child's laptop (if they use one) and allow them to use headphones and the built-in assistive technology.

Teaching methods to consider:

- Repeat clearly any questions asked by other students in class before giving a response;
- Assist with lip reading by doing the following:
 - ensure your face is clearly visible at all times when speaking and sitting directly opposite the child whenever possible;
 - seating the child so that they can see others in the class (where possible);
 - ensuring the lighting is adjusted so that it is not too dark;
 - providing written materials for all lessons, so that the child is not having to lip read and take notes from the whiteboard;
- Be aware of the specific circumstances for the child and adapt accordingly. For example: if they acquired their hearing loss early in life, they may have associated literacy issues and need additional support with reading and interpreting information. If they have associated speech issues, they may need support with reading out their work, or may prefer an adult to read it for them.

Toileting Issues

Classroom environment/set up:

- 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);
- Sit the child close to the door so that they can leave the classroom, discreetly;
- Appreciate that they may arrive late for lessons because of an urgent need to use a toilet;
- Be aware that the child may need to take medication during school hours and/or need extra meal breaks and provide a discreet/comfortable place for them to do this;
- Respect the child's need for privacy. They should decide how much teachers and other pupils are told about their condition.

Resources and equipment you might consider before the lesson:

- If the child has a diagnosed medical condition, they will have an Individual Healthcare Plan. Please make sure that you are familiar with this document. The SENCO can give you access to this;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the child has ongoing toileting issues, they will have an Intimate Care Plan. Please make sure that you are familiar with this document. The SENCO can give you access to this.
<p>Cognition and Learning Challenges</p>	<p>Classroom environment/set up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all classroom adults give specific, targeted praise so the child knows exactly what they are doing well; • regularly check the child’s understanding of questions and tasks. • Carefully consider working pairings/small groups. Support the child with managing peer relationships effectively by providing a positive work ‘buddy’; • The child may appear immature and find it difficult to mix with their peer group. This may cause issues during more sensitive activities, or group work. Ensure classroom adults are vigilant for any bullying and encourage paired working, or group work, with positive role models; • The child may appear needy with an over-reliance on adult help and support. Encourage and support the child’s independence and confidence by making the curriculum/tasks accessible to them. <p>Resources and equipment you might consider before the lesson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Provide a writing frame to help structure work; • Ensure use of knowledge organiser to support memory and retention <p>Teaching methods to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carefully plan & differentiate work, breaking it down into small manageable tasks; • Provide time to consider questions, process & formulate an answer. Slow down and/or reduce the number of words that you use; • Go over key vocabulary and ideas with to check understanding; • Physically demonstrate tasks, rather than relying on verbal instructions; • Repeat information in different ways, varying the vocabulary you use. • Keep instructions simple
<p>Speech, Language & Communication Needs</p>	<p>Classroom environment/set up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a relaxed, safe and friendly environment with lots of opportunities to talk. Not too noisy; • Provide plenty of opportunities for the child to communicate in a small group (they will be less confident working in a big group and will be less involved); • Carefully consider any pairings or groupings and include good communication role models for the child to copy; • Ensure all adults respond positively to any attempt the child makes at communication – not just speech. Role model this positive response for the child’s peers to copy; • Listen carefully to what the child says, so that they don’t need to repeat themselves; • Provide a low distraction/quiet area for the child’s group/pair to work so they can focus on their communication;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly check understanding and encourage the child to identify what they can/cannot understand. <p>Resources and equipment you might consider before the lesson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use signs, symbols and visual timetables to support communication; • Use visual displays (objects and pictures) that can be used to support understanding; <p>Teaching methods to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of the specific communication difficulties the child may have, it may be a processing disorder; • Be aware of the level of language the child is using – use a similar level to ensure they understand; • Do not rush, or interrupt the child as this means they have to begin processing all over again from the beginning, causing frustration! • Slow down your rate of speech by using pausing and give the child lots of time to process and reply – be prepared to wait for an answer; • Allow time for the child to finish what they are saying, don't finish it for them; • Keep language simple by breaking long sentences into short separate ideas; • Provide plenty of repetition (activities and vocabulary); • Use non-verbal clues to back up what you are saying eg: gesture; • Ensure adults are providing a clear language model and expand what the child says, by repeating their words back to them correctly, without pointing out their errors; • Reduce the number of questions you ask and make sure you give time to answer
<p style="text-align: center;">Tourette Syndrome</p>	<p>Classroom environment/set up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware that tics can be triggered by increased stress, excitement or relaxation – all of which may be brought on by music. • Ignore tics and filter out any emotional reaction to them. Instead, listen and respond with support and understanding. • Manage other children in the room to avoid sarcasm, bullying or negative attention being drawn to a pupil's tic. • Avoid asking a child <i>not</i> to do something, otherwise it may quickly become their compulsion. Instead, re-demonstrate how to do something correctly. <p>Teaching methods to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The child may have a poor attention span, fail to complete tasks, be easily distracted, unable to listen, fidgety and impulsive. To support them, provide a structure (schedule/tick list) to assist with planning, organisation, time management and initiation of tasks; • Be mindful when planning activities, that the child may experience sensory processing difficulties, where they may be either over-responsive, or under responsive to sensory stimuli, eg: noise, clothing, textures.
<p style="text-align: center;">Experienced Trauma</p>	<p>Classroom environment/set up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand behaviour in the context of the individual's past experiences. • Always use a non-confrontational, trauma informed approach that shows understanding and reassurance, using playfulness, acceptance, curiosity and empathy. • Actively ignore negative behaviour. Praise good behaviour and reward learning. • Incorporate opportunities for humour and laughter in lessons (laughter reduces the traumatic response in the brain).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults to support and coach traumatised children in ways to calm themselves and manage their own emotions. • Allow children the use of a pre-agreed breakout space when something in the classroom triggers an emotional outburst. • Very carefully check through the lesson content prior to the session and look at it through the eyes of the child’s context and background. <p>Resources and equipment you might consider before the lesson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a safe and familiar breakout space for the child to use during times when they feel overwhelmed or emotionally dysregulated. The child may also need access to a space to exercise, so that they can have regular learning breaks; • Consider the use of a ‘help’ card (or small item) for the child to use to signal that they are finding the situation tricky, without having to vocalise any details; • Have consistent expectations and behaviour plans in place that are based on reward systems, not punishment. <p>Teaching methods to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Be extremely mindful and vigilant throughout the lesson, as some of the content of RE lessons can be very personal, maybe covering memories, families, emotions etc, all of which are likely potential trigger points. Equally, something which doesn’t seem connected on the surface, may be a trigger for the child in some way; • Slow yourself down when talking, as this will appear non-threatening: talk slower, use a lower pitch for your voice, don’t use complex sentences, minimise body movements; • During activities, teach and model positive self-talk to encourage self-belief. Help the child to see that making a mistake is considered a necessary part of learning and that minor mistakes will not incur adult anger, or punishment; • Ensure you use plenty of positive reinforcements, rewards, role modelling with the child (while actively ignore any negative behaviour); • Use collaborative problem-solving during activities, so that the child feels in control.
<p style="text-align: center;">Visual Impairment</p>	<p>Classroom environment/set up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sit children where they have the best view of the teacher and the board/resources. • To help children who are sensitive to light and glare, use window blinds and screen-brightness controls to regulate the light in the room. • Add more light to an area if necessary. • Children may benefit from high-contrast objects and pictures. • Ensure children wear their prescribed glasses. <p>Resources and equipment you might consider before the lesson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarise yourself with any specific resources the child needs to support them; • Provide enlarged/magnified pictures, images, maps and print. <p>Teaching methods to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 tasks;

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the child has central visual field loss, they may experience incomplete images, or a central “blind spot” when looking. This may mean they appear not to maintain direct eye contact. Be sensitive to this and manage any comments/reactions from their peers. |
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