

Strategies for supporting pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities in

Mathematics lessons.

Individual Need	Here's how we help everyone shine
ilidividual Need	✓ A non-confrontational approach will be used in every
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	 ✓ Anon-controllational approach will be used in every aspect of the maths lesson ✓ Adult support during the key skills and Flashback 4 sessions where children are using whiteboards to record their answers ✓ Verbal praise is given whenever necessary to help boost confidence and self esteem ✓ Use of pictorial representations to support the learning taking place ✓ We use concrete resources to support new mathematical concepts
Anxiety	 ✓ A trusting relationship will be nurtured between all adults in the classroom and the child ✓ This relationship will enable the adult to know any triggers or changes in behaviour that may be caused by the child feeling anxious ✓ Giving feedback or answers is always a non-compulsory option during any maths lesson so that children are not ✓ 'put on the spot' or made to feel pressured or uncomfortable ✓ Maths lessons are calm and quiet where children can focus on the learning taking place ✓ If children feel overwhelmed by the classroom environment, they can use a quiet break out space
Autism Spectrum Disorder	 ✓ Visual timetables are used to support the organisation of the maths lesson ✓ Visual cues/resources are used to support the child as necessary throughout the session ✓ A learning space is provided that best suits the child ✓ There is a consistent approach to the maths lesson with any changes discussed with the child beforehand ✓ Sensory breaks are given whenever necessary ✓ Mathematical vocabulary is integrated into the lesson throughout, with visuals to support new language ✓ Staff avoid asking specific or direct questions that focus on the child's mathematical understanding that may make them feel uncomfortable ✓ Staff ensure that the child has a clear goal for what they are expected to achieve during the maths lesson
Dyscalculia	✓ Concrete resources and manipulatives are always made available and are clearly, labelled and accessible

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	✓ Adults will ensure children understand how to use these
	manipulatives to support the specific learning goal
	✓ If a slideshow is being shown, an individual laptop will be
	provided so the child can follow the presentation
	successfully
	✓ Key Skills sessions incorporate activities that specifically
	focus on recall and repeating areas of mathematics the
	children have already explored
	✓ Graph paper can be provided for written calculations
	(i.e. long division)
	✓ Rulers and highlighters will be used to visually support the
	drawing/organisation of written calculation methods
	✓ Peer and adult support will be built into the lesson
	throughout to support any corrections with recording
	dictated numbers/number formation
	✓ Peer teaching will be used as a great way of the child
	sharing new knowledge that has been learnt
	✓ Different coloured paper can be provided for any written
	recordings
	✓ A text font size of 12 or above is used for any work
	sheets/PowerPoint presentations
	✓ Questions will be short with visual representations
	(diagrams, pictures, illustrations) to support
Dyslexia	✓ Data, charts and diagrams are clearly organised and
	structured
	✓ Specific clear, rounded and spaced out fonts are used
	on any writing within the lesson
	✓ Large spaces for working out will be provided under
	each question given on a work sheet or in a maths book
	✓ A large learning space will be provided
	✓ Instructions can be written out for the child, using
	different colours for each line
Dyspraxia	✓ Diagrams will be provided before labelling/editing
	✓ Suitable time limits will be given for all home learning for
	maths Children can leave the maths session early to
	ensure there is time to move in and out of the classroom
	(break times, lunchtimes, toilet trips etc.)
	✓ Children can move around the classroom whenever
	necessary
	✓ When using mathematical equipment, an adult or
	supportive peer will provide demonstration of how to
	successfully use the equipment
	✓ Adults will ensure they are watching closely for signs of
	distress and provide a quiet, calm learning environment
	✓ A suitable working space will be agreed upon between
Hearing	the teacher and child in a safe, private conversation
Impairment	before the lesson
	✓ Adults within the classroom will ensure the child's hearing
	aid is turned on before the lesson begins

	 ✓ Adults will ensure they are facing the child when they are talking/giving instructions ✓ Questions and any information given by peers will be repeated clearly to ensure the child has heard what their peers have asked/said ✓ Children will be seated towards the front of the classroom to ensure they have a clear line of vision, especially during the input where the whiteboard will be the main focus ✓ Children will be able to leave and return to the classroom whenever necessary ✓ A seating arrangement will be made so that the child
Toileting Issues	can enter and leave the classroom discretely ✓ All adults and children within the classroom environment will respect the child's privacy
Cognition and Learning Challenges	 ✓ Learning is differentiated to meet the child's specific 'learning gaps' ✓ This will ensure that the task being given to the child matches their individual academic needs ✓ Concrete resources and visual representations will be given to the child to support any mental and written calculations needed ✓ Self-checks can be used at each stage of a task so that children are aware of the tasks required of them and their achievement of reaching this ✓ Key vocabulary and ideas will be addressed regularly throughout the maths lesson to check understanding ✓ Information will be repeated clearly, varying the vocabulary used ✓ SMART pages and PowerPoint slides will be simple and uncluttered with key information highlighted ✓ Children will be provided with a 'work-buddy' during peer activities/opportunities
Speech, Language & Communication Needs	 ✓ Visual timetables, signs and symbols will be used to support communication within the maths lesson ✓ Visual displays (maths working walls) will be used to ✓ support understanding of key information ✓ Non-verbal clues will be used to back up what is being said ✓ Any verbal instructions/information will be at a slow, clear pace that matches the child's understanding ✓ Adults will regularly check the child's understanding so that adults can identify any misconceptions or misunderstandings
Tourette Syndrome	 ✓ Adults will listen and respond to the child with support and understanding ✓ A structure will be provided (tick list) to support the learning taking place, this will be differentiated to the maths activity and include the main elements needed to aid the child's attention

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	✓ There will be understanding that the activity may not be completed
Experienced Trauma	 ✓ The maths learning environment will be a calm, trusting place where children feel supported with their emotions at all times ✓ Adults working with the child will be aware of any triggers and any ways to further support the child within the classroom ✓ There will be a consistent approach to expectations and behaviour that are based on positive praise.
Visual Impairment	 ✓ Anything that is being displayed (PowerPoint presentation, maths working wall) will be large and easily visible from anywhere in the classroom ✓ Children will be able to 'take a break' from their maths learning whenever needed to ensure they are able to focus visually and avoid fatigue ✓ Images and text within any printed work will be enlarged with the recommended font size ✓ Children will be provided with a thicker and darker pencil to ensure their writing is clear ✓ Children may be provided with a larger squared exercise book if preferred