

Early Years Inclusion Team



When sensory information is challenging

To identify possible sensory impacts on behaviour we need to:

- Observe the behaviour.
- Look at the possible effects of the seven senses.
- Look at possible build-up of different sensory information over time e.g. a full nursery day.
- Have a picture of individual's sensory preferences and sensitivities.
- Introduce sensory items or approaches that calm to help the situation.
- Change your approach with your new understanding.

A table pinpointing behaviour and strategies may help:

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Date/Time	Possible environmental factors	Sensory Experience before incident	Sensory calming idea	
22/09 at 4.10pm	Busy room, noisy music	Home from school, long day	Time in room with quiet music; Snack time, chewy with food	



Escalation time

- Sometimes the stress of socially interacting e.g. nursery, may mean that suddenly when a young child returns home they lose control for a time.
- Reading the signs at an early stage could prevent escalation.
- Teaching the young child to look at the escalation in terms of a visual scale with strategies to reduce anxiety at this earlier time may be helpful.
- The young child may be more able to identify how they feel using a picture or number scale.

Examples: If you can think in pictures -			
Picture Feeling	What I do		
© Calm	Feel positive and able to attend to tasks.		
Slightly anxious	Helps to play with fidget toy or Gameboy (likely if waiting in queue).		
⊗ Very anxious and angry	Will tell mum and get out of situation for a few minutes.		
If you think in numbers -			
Picture Feeling	What I do		
1 Calm	Feel positive and able to attend to tasks.		
2 Slightly anxious	Play with fidget toy or Gameboy (likely if waiting in queue).		
3 Quite anxious, feel hot and flustered	Ask for a drink of water to calm down.		
4 Anxious, angry, very fidgety	Need to tell someone I need to get out for a few minutes. Go to quiet space and use a sensory strategy that helps.		
Responses to to	Responses to touch can cause unwanted behaviour.		





Possible Challenges

Sensory Challenges	Suggested Strategies
Young person withdraws or punches others who touch him lightly. Young person reacts negatively and emotionally when touched lightly (exhibits anxiety).	 Tell the young person when you are going to touch him/her. Always touch firmly. Assure the young person that you will touch firmly and that you will not move your hands unpredictably. Ensure others touch the young person firmly. Explain that the young person feels light touch more strongly and as if he/she were being hit. Approach the young person from within his/her visual field. Ensure friends and relatives show affection firmly and directly.
Young person may prefer firm touch. They may pull away when approached for a friendly pat or caress from a relative or friend.	 Tell the young person what you will do and how you will do it. ("I'm going to hug you really hard.") Respect the young person's need for control. Make kisses on the cheek a form of deep-touch input. Hold the young person firmly and give a deep, firm kiss.
Young person may reject touch altogether from anyone but his mother or primary carer.	 Ensure people always approach the young person from the front and always make sure the young person is able to anticipate the hug or expression of affection.
Self-stimulatory behaviours are often oral. e.g. hand-biting, spitting. This can deter other people from building relationships	 Provide as much explanation of the situation as possible. Use alternative oral stimulus e.g. chewing gum, crunchy foodstuffs, chewy tube, chewy toys. Use Calmer Eating Strategies (previous section).
Self-stimulating e.g. nipping, head banging.	Use longer lasting calming ideas.



Additional visual resources







