

Best Practice Guide	Current Observation	Possible Changes
The room is well structured with minimal clutter. • Defined areas of interest for specific play and learning opportunities. • The impact of wall displays is considered (not too busy or cluttered which may contribute to		
overstimulation Lighting in the room is suitable for children with sensory processing challenges. • Fluorescent lighting (if it cannot be replaced) is regularly checked and changed. Flickering of fluorescent lighting can be unpleasant for those with sensory issues. • There is as much natural lighting as possible in the room, with appropriate light shading equipment when needed (blinds, shutters etc.)		
 Extraneous classroom sounds are kept to a minimum. Televisions, radios, speakers and computers are off when unused to avoid humming from equipment 		



 Background music kept low or off if necessary. 	
There is a sensory plan in place if noise becomes too much for a child in the classroom.	
There is a sensory room/environment or calming space available for children to regulate themselves.	
Children are forewarned if there is going to be a loud noise or fire drill (visual cues if necessary).	
Smells inside and outside the classroom are monitored and kept to a minimum. • The smell of paint, glue and markers	
are monitored, with research into products with less scent.Scentless cleaning fluids used if	
 required. Staff are aware that perfumes and sprays may be upsetting for children 	
 and not worn if necessary. Children have use of sensory space if needed during or after lunch time. 	



Uniformed clothing is not a requirement if it	
is uncomfortable for those wearing it.	
 Large old tshirt or shirt can be worn 	
instead of painting vest if needed.	
 If there is a school polo or tshirt that 	
is uncomfortable for a child, they may	
wear their own clothes.	
Seating is comfortable.	
 Children spend as little time seated as 	
possible, but when it is required there	
should be a cushion or wiggle seat	
available. A yoga ball may be used as	
an alternative to sitting on a seat.	
 Children may sit or lie on the ground 	
to do table top activities if it is more	
comfortable for them.	
Communication with children.	
 If the child is capable, encourage 	
them to let their key worker or others	
know if there is something about the	
environment that they are finding	
uncomfortable.	
Room organisation takes into account the	
individual needs of the child.	
 Lunch seating plan takes into 	
consideration the sensory concerns	



the child may have eg. A child with light sensitivity does not sit by the window.	
 Pupils who are anxious about the close proximity of others has enough 	
personal space when sitting or eating lunch.	