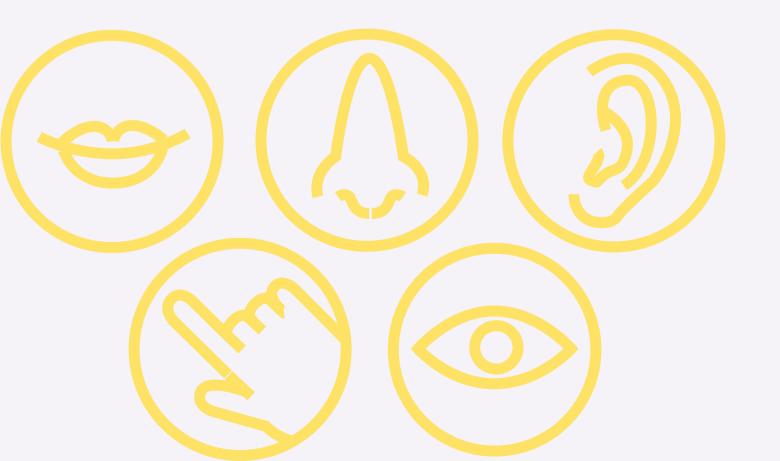
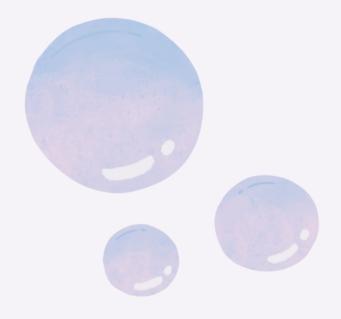


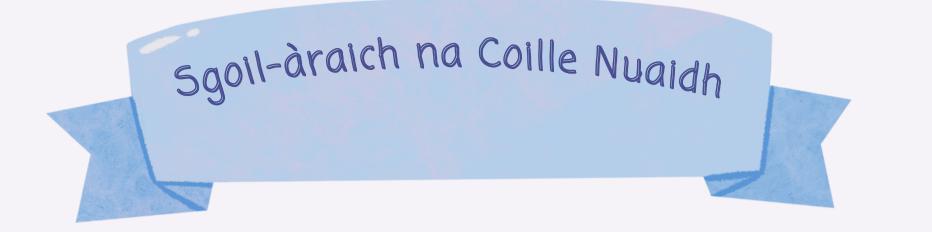


Look. Listen. Touch. Taste. Smell.

Sensory play is a valuable way of engaging children in activities that will heighten their senses and enrich their learning.





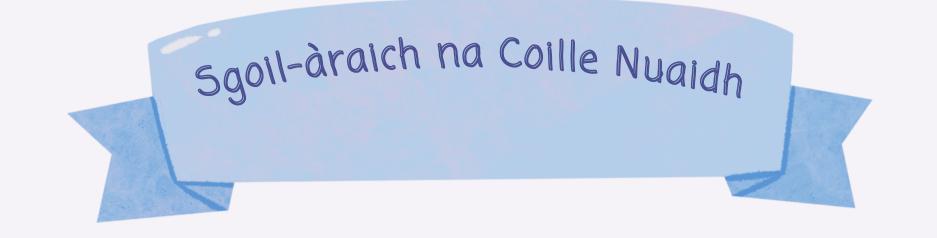




Brain Development

Engaging a child in sensory play helps strengthen their brain development for learning, which enhances their memory and ability to complete more complex learning tasks.



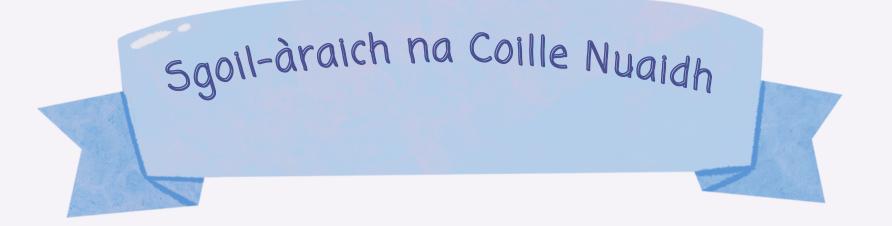


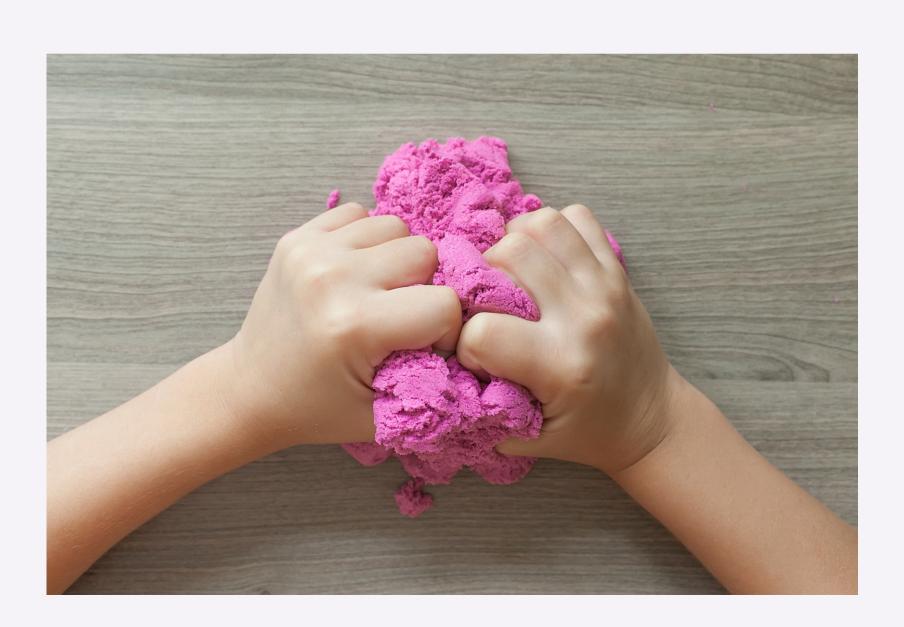


Language Development

Sensory play helps children learn new ways of talking about the world. It supports their language development and encourages them to communicate effectively with others whilst playing.

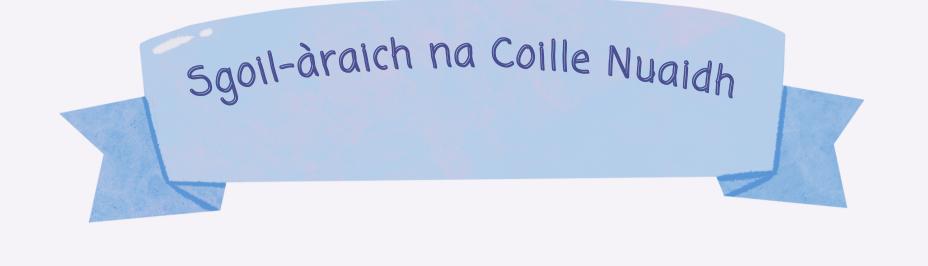






Fine and Gross Motor Skills

Children identify objects by touch during tactile sensory play, which helps them develop their <u>fine and gross motor skills</u> - such as squeezing, pulling, pushing and throwing

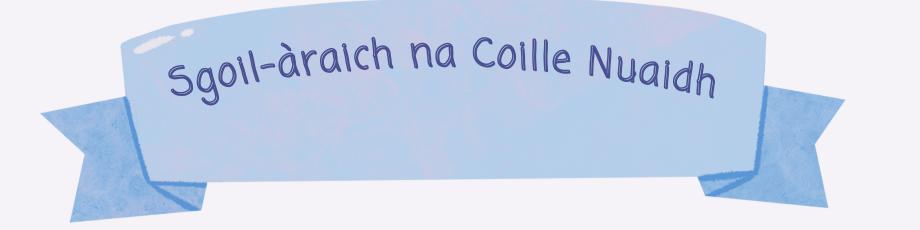




By experimenting with different objects, children develop problem-solving skills and decision-making skills. They begin to find solutions to obstacles they come across - such as 'how to make sand stick together'.









Social Interaction

A positive play environment encourages children to interact and work with others effectively, which is essential for a child's development. They begin to share their ideas and build new relationships.



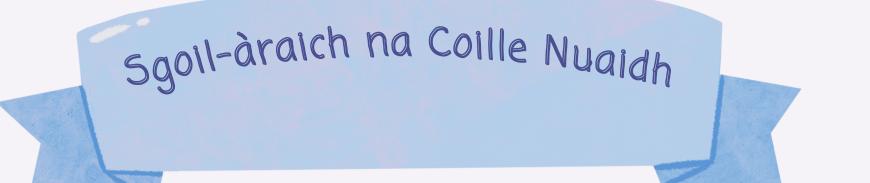




Awareness

Active play helps children become more self-aware and body-aware, which helps them develop a better sense of space around them.







Comforting

Therapeutic sensory play, using items such as light up toys and therapy balls, can help calm an anxious or restless child.





Reference: https://www.earlyyearsresources.co.uk/blog/2018/02/sensory-play-importance/ Accessed 23/10/23