

One Page Resource: Classroom Design Strategies That Promote Self-Regulation & Learning

Adapted from "Creating Indoor Environments That Decrease Sensory Overload" by Cynthia Saarela, September/October, 2007, Exchange Magazine

Ever enter a room full of stuff and so loud that you felt the need to flee? Or conversely, walked into an area that made you want to sit peacefully and enjoy what was enveloping your senses? The environment a child visits daily can impact his or her learning, as well as the child's emotional wellbeing. Look at your classroom. Are you creating confusion and sensory overload or promoting a sense of peace and belonging? The Reggio Emilia educational approach talks about the environment as "the third teacher" (after the family and teachers). Take time to think about your classroom design choices. They affect your students.



El 5.1 Listens and follows directions El 12.1 Sorting El 23.2 Explores new things





El 7.1 Enjoys books El 23.2 Explores new things El 24.2 Independence



El 6.1 Converses Effectively El 13.1 Creativity El 17.4 Family, Community, Cu

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PEACEFUL OR SENSORY OVERLOAD CLASSROOM



El 20.2 Social-problem solving El 24.2 Independence MATERIALS ON SHELVES



SIGNS FOR CONCERN

WHAT CHILDREN LEARN

- Not much, children jump center to center
- Learning is hard, can't find materials
- Clean-up is not important



WHAT CHILDREN LEARN

- Books are not important, get lost/damaged
- Don't learn parts of books (cover, spine)
- Books are not sources of information



WHAT CHILDREN LEARN

 When children's art work is so similar they might not be able to identify which work is theirs



WHAT CHILDREN LEARN

- Fight for materials
- Not much, too many distractions

OTHER SIGNS OF CLASSROOM OVER-STIMULATION

• No space for large motor activities

- Play centers too small
- Too many commercial materials hang from walls
- Music selection and volume does not change according to children's needs
- Children jump from center to center

• Lots of difficult behaviors heard (e.g., fighting, crying)

• Teachers focus on children's negative behaviors and correct more than encourage

• Teachers introduce a difference in familiar activities or routine without warning

• Materials are used for inappropriate purposes (e.g., pillows for gross motor play in the library)

• Teacher needs to help too much at clean up time, telling children often what to do and where to put materials

• Not enough time to play, children have difficulty with transition

• Children's play is not purposeful or meaningful. Teacher is unable to guide/support play

• Teacher is emotionally and physically tired daily



