





### We acknowledge you and what you bring...

Knowledge

- Practice skills
- ExperiencePassion
- Compassion
- A desire to bring about change



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# Session outline examine brain development in children define complex abuse related trauma understand the impact of trauma on children's development and functioning development and functioning

- develop strategies for working with traumatised children
- discuss whole service approaches to supporting traumatised children

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### Key learning outcomes – success criteria

- develop an enhanced understanding of complex abuse related trauma, with a particular focus on its effects on brain functioning.
- apply a framework for responding to children who have been impacted by trauma
- build on practice skills and interventions which promote recovery for children in education settings.

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### Safety and relationships are key









Trauma is not what happens to you, but what happens inside you. (Gabor Mate 2018)



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- basic life functions
- first part of our brain to develop & the most developed brain part at birth

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- responsible for regulation of our
  - heart rate
  - breathing
  - sucking, swallowing chewing reflexestemperature control
  - blood pressure
  - circadian (sleep) cycle
  - involuntary reflexes

### The brainstem under stress and trauma

- may experience fast or slower heart rate
- shortness of breath or breathing difficulties
- sleep disturbances and unsettledness
- sucking and swallowing and digestion difficulties
- may feel hot or cold or not notice changes in temperature

### What do you notice?

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### Strategies for transforming – brain stem

- safe containment and deep pressure
- rhy thm, rhyme and repetition for regulation
- sensory input and soothing
- predictability and consistency

SMART PRACTICE Focus - Predictable and Calming

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### Growing and regulating the brainstem

Provide activities which are rhythmical and synchronous with others, as well as containing:

- rhy thmic sounds stories, songs, rhymes & music
- rhy thmic movement & touch
- safe containment
- sensory soothing

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### Cerebellum - body and balance centre

- helps us with our posture and balance
- helps us with our coordination and to control our mov ements
- helps us to know where our body is in space
- helps us with our voluntary movements such as walking and writing

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### The cerebellum under stress and trauma

- lack of coordination and balance
- difficulty in maintaining posture
- difficulty in undertaking tasks that require balance
- lack of awareness of their body in space
- difficulty with voluntary movement tasks walking or writing

### What do you notice?

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### Growing and regulating the cerebellum

Provide activities which have support and balance, dev elops gross and fine motor skill elements and are sy nchronous with others

- balancing activities
- stretching aligning the spine activities
- spine/lumbar support
- throwing and catching objects
- writing, drawing, colouring, making

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# Limbic system - emotion and memory centre

- develops mainly after birth
- helps us attach an emotion to an experience or memory
- particularly involved with the emotions
- heavily involved in attachment processes
- two important brain parts the amygdala and the hippocampus are in this part of the brain
- the diencephalon also sits within the limbic system

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### The limbic system under stress and trauma

- survival mode activated; fight, flight or activefreeze
- release of hormones; cortisol and adrenaline



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### What do you notice?

### Strategies for transforming - limbic system

- build emotional literacy and awareness
- support safe expression of emotions
- provide co-regulation
- assist with memory storage; write or draw a diary of my day

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### Growing and regulating the limbic system

Provide opportunities for emotional expression and support through co-regulation. Physical and calming activities can also support the limbic system.

- feeling faces
- acknowledge and validate all feelings
- meditation and mindfulness
- music; listening to or playing an instrument
- y oga or walking

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### Amygdala

Has three roles:

- alarm centre the 'smoke detector' of the brain
- memory centre processes & stores
- emotion centre helps with emotional understanding and regulation



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### The amygdala under stress and trauma

- can be over active or under active
- can ev oke reminders and flashbacks of the trauma (awakenings)
- may have difficulty in emotional regulation
- may have difficulty in reading facial expressions



What do you notice?





### Growing and regulating the amygdala

Provide activities that support emotional and social connection

- calm, sensory supportive environments
- support the child, reassure
- stay present provide safety



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### Hippocampus

- explicit memory centre matures between 2-3y rs of age
- provides context to memories
- provides consolidation of information from short term memory to long term memory



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## The hippocampus under stress and trauma

- doesn't function properly it feels as if the trauma hasn't ended.
- reduction of hippocampal volume up to 25% as a result of high levels of cortisol
- working memory, retention and recall (retriev al) capacity is severely impacted



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What do you notice?

### Strategies for transforming - hippocampus

- repetition
- visual reminders
- simple instructions
- connect and regulate



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### Growing and regulating the hippocampus

Provide activities that support memory retention and recall and review and repetition

- practice activities and learning skills over and over
- reinf orce learning through repetition
- provide playful opportunities to learn
- use visuals to assist

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### Diencephalon - sensory centre of the brain

- takes in sensory information, processes it and supports the development of a plan of action
- takes in the 5 external environment senses and the 3 internal senses
- takes information from the environment to enable us to respond to the environment





### Cortex-thinking centre

- the largest part of the brain
- associated with higher brain function such as thought and action
- examples of functions:

   reasoning
   logic



ovoluntary movement

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### Cortical areas under stress and trauma

### Unable to:

 use foresight and anticipation, focus or sustain attention





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- · be enthusiastic, motivated or persist with activities
- use impulse control

reflect or have self-awareness

### What do you notice?

### Strategies for transforming - cortex

- problem solving activities
- support decision making
- support children's agency
- scaffold learning and tasks





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### Growing and regulating the cortical areas

Provide activities that connect the cortical areas, through choice, problem solving, planning and voluntary movement

- Play thinking and choice games
- Map out and plan activities together
- Break down problems to work through
- · Allow choice and options -
- Use voluntary movement activities

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### Left and Right Hemispheres and the Corpus Callosum

- The left hemisphere is in charge of the right side of the body and is more verbal, analytical, and orderly than the right brain
- The right hemisphere is in charge of the left side of the body and is more visual and intuitive
- The corpus callosum connects the two hemispheres
- Both sides need to be communicating with each other to have an integrated brain

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### Hemispheres under stress and trauma may not be able to speak or articulate

What do you

- notice? • will be tuned into the tone of voice, not the content
- difficulties with understanding and knowing feelings and articulatingthem
- difficulties with tuning into, understanding and responding to social cues in communication
- will be acutely aware of facial expressions, posture, gestures, intensity of movements and eye contact and searching for signs of disapproval, rejection & danger

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### Growing and regulating the hemispheres Provide opportunities for specific left and right hemisphere activities. Be aware of your voice tone, modulation and intonation, also facial expressions and gestures. support relational experiences use age appropriate language be curious about feelings engage in phy sical activities including games



### Attachment and the right brain

- Neuroimaging studies show areas of the right hemisphere lighting up in the brains of parents & infants during non-verbal interactions. (Schore, 2003)
- A secure attachment relationship facilitates right brain development and promotes efficient affect regulation.















and not do?







# SMART Early Years

Checkout Feedback Keep in touch SMARTLearning Pathway ACF & SMARTResources References





### Keep in touch with ACF and DfE

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Karen Perry, Policy Officer, Child Protection and Trauma-informed practice, DfE 

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### SMART Learning Pathway

- SMART Online Training register through Plink selfpaced
- SMART 2-hour training facilitated by a local SMART Trainer
- SMART PRACTICE Day 1 (includes specialist packages ie Early Years, Refugees, Adolescents, Working with Aboriginal communities)
- SMART PRACTICE Day 2
- SMART Train the Trainer program 2 days



### **ACF & SMART Resources**

- SMART training register through PLINK
- Discussion papers available on TLC Teams page
- Prosody Blog
- https://professionals.childhood.org.au/professional-community-network/
- Other ACF Training
- https://professionals.childhood.org.au/training-development/course-list/

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