Children's Therapy Service

Early years developmental checklist
This checklist has been developed by Solent NHS Children's Therapy Service as a general guide to the development of communication, physical and functional skills in children from birth to school entry.

It may be used to monitor a child's development, help identify children whose skills are delayed or disordered (uneven pattern) and when to be concerned. It should be referred to prior to referral to any of the therapy services to identify strategies that may be used to support the child without the need for referral and / or to provide evidence of the need for referral to specialist therapy services.

When using this checklist consideration must be given to the normal variation in development that children can present with during the early years which would not give cause for concern.

Advice on any child may be sought from the Children's Therapy Service via the Telephone Advice Line.

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Moorgreen Hospital
Botley Road
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Hampshire
SO30 3JB
Tel: 0300 300 2019
Email: SNHS.SolentChildrensTherapyService@nhs.net
HOW TO USE THESE CHECKLISTS

These checklists provide a general overview of communication, feeding, physical and functional development in children from birth to school entry.

They may be used in their entirety as a record of a child’s progress over time, but will more likely be used to provide information about a child at a particular point in time e.g. the 2 year developmental assessment.

As individual photocopied sheets the checklist relevant to the child’s age should be used initially to identify whether a child is functioning age appropriately, ahead of expectation or behind expected levels. For those children who fail to meet the milestones for their age (and those ahead), checklists relevant for a younger (or older) child may be used to identify degree of delay or atypical patterns of development.

The pie chart at the end of the pack may be used to plot a child’s skills and may be used to show patterns & degree of change over a period of time.
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<th>Communication Skills</th>
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</table>
| **Play**             | - Responds with pleasure to tickling & friendly voices | - Observation of baby with parent/carer  
- Engage in play with baby | - Parent/carer to spend time playing lap games with baby e.g. bouncing, tickling, singing, peek-a-boo  
- Imitate actions & vocalisations that baby makes  
- Share books with baby that are colourful, interactive & robust | - No or poor interaction with baby by parent/carers  
- Baby doesn’t respond to pleasurable activities | - Parent/carer not interested in baby or engagement with baby  
- Signpost to local groups  
- Consider mental health team referral |
| **Feeding**          | - Rhythmic sucking from breast/bottle of milk or water | - Observation of baby with parent/carer  
- Check position of baby | - Baby is in semi-reclined position, fully supported to promote eye contact between parent & child  
- Nasal regurgitation or poor sucking which may indicate difficulties with palate (structural/functional) | - Nasal regurgitation or poor sucking which may indicate difficulties with palate (structural/functional) | - Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centre  
- Structural difficulties impacting on failure to gain weight - consider feeding clinic referral before specialist referral for cleft palate difficulties |
| **Attention & Listening** | - Turns toward a familiar sound such as parent/carer’s voice  
- Enjoys listening to parent’s voice above all others  
- Startled by loud noises  
- Extremely distractible | - Engage with baby in play  
- To make noises outside the baby’s visual field - see if baby turns to noise outside visual field | - Talk to baby during daily routines & activities, commenting on what you are doing together  
- Talk using lots of intonation or in a song-song voice  
- Respond to baby’s sounds  
- Use home language with baby if not native English speaker  
- Range of toys with different properties i.e. texture, shape, colour | - No response to adult vocalisation | - Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centre  
- Consider referral to Audiology  
- Consider referral to Paediatrician  
- Signpost to Talking Point, ICAN, Talk to your Baby websites |
| **Understanding**    | - Recognises parent/carer’s voice & turns to look at parent/carer when speaking  
- Parent/carer can calm baby using soft voice | - Observation of baby with parent/carer  
- Observe reaction to parents’ voice | - Respond to baby’s vocalisations by making sounds back  
- Take turns with baby making sounds & facial expressions  
- Discourage use of dummies as they prevent the baby from making sounds | - No crying or unusual cry  
- No babbling or other vocalisations | - Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centre  
- Consider referral to Paediatrician |
| **Talking**          | - Crying to express unhappy or uncomfortable  
- Starting to make vocal sounds e.g. cooing, gurgling, raspberries & chuckling | - Observation of baby with parent/carer  
- Check no dummy or bottle all the time | - Turn television & other background noises OFF for some time in the day.  
- Involve baby in family activities as often as possible | - No or very poor eye contact even with familiar adult  
- No imitation of adult faces or facial movements  
- No awareness of adult emotions  
- No smiling | - Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centre  
- Consider referral to Paediatrician |
| **Social Interaction** | - Gazes at faces & copies facial movements e.g. sticking out tongue  
- Makes eye contact for increasing lengths of time  
- Observation with baby & parent/carer | - Can baby imitate poking out tongue?  
- Turn television & other background noises OFF for some time in the day.  
- Involve baby in family activities as often as possible | - No or very poor eye contact even with familiar adult  
- No imitation of adult faces or facial movements  
- No awareness of adult emotions  
- No smiling | - Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centre  
- Consider referral to Paediatrician |
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<tr>
<td>Supine (lying on back)</td>
<td>- Prefers to lie with head in midline&lt;br&gt;- Limbs are moving freely&lt;br&gt;- Movements of all four limbs are smooth and continuous&lt;br&gt;- Kicks legs vigorously alternately or together on occasions&lt;br&gt;- Hands loosely open&lt;br&gt;- Can bring hands to midline on chest or reaching, swipes at a toy held in vision&lt;br&gt;- Can maintain a voluntary grasp and involuntary release&lt;br&gt;- Becoming more aware of hands</td>
<td>- Observation of baby&lt;br&gt;- Engage in play with baby&lt;br&gt;- Suspend toy in midline above child&lt;br&gt;Hold a light easily grasped toy next to the baby’s hand</td>
<td>- Give baby time on the floor lying on their back underneath toys held above such as a baby gym&lt;br&gt;- Provide toys that are light and easy to handle&lt;br&gt;- Place toys in midline for child to visually focus on and reach for&lt;br&gt;- Encourage baby to look at their hands</td>
<td>Check at 4 months</td>
<td>- Encourage attendance at groups run at children’s centres&lt;br&gt;- Baby massage&lt;br&gt;- Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with a physiotherapist or occupational therapist.</td>
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<td>Prone lying (on tummy)</td>
<td>- Weight is forward on bent arms initially then lifts head and shoulders off of the floor using forearms for support&lt;br&gt;- Scratches actively at the floor, on the face and clothing with raking movements of the hands / fingers&lt;br&gt;- Bottom flat (pelvis flat on the floor)</td>
<td>- Observation of baby on tummy&lt;br&gt;- Engage in play with baby using noisy / interesting toy&lt;br&gt;Be aware child may lose control of head and can hit floor</td>
<td>- Practice tummy time on floor / on parent / in carrying&lt;br&gt;- Small roll or rolled hand towel can be used under chest&lt;br&gt;- See 'Tummy time poster’ for advice&lt;br&gt;Put toys of interest with interesting textures / bright colours / noise output near to the hands to explore and ‘rake’</td>
<td>Check at 4 months</td>
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<td><strong>Play</strong></td>
<td>• Mouthing, shaking, hitting (object against floor, wall), examining, feeling/rubbing, dropping (and looking), throwing • Reaching out for toys • Playing with fingers e.g. clasping &amp; unclasping</td>
<td>• Observation of baby with parent/carer • Engage baby in play with familiar toys</td>
<td>• Follow the baby’s lead giving lots of eye-contact. • Initiate simple actions &amp; vocalisations. • Play games such as peek-a-boo. • Provide toys that are large, colourful &amp; easy to handle. • Provide toys with different properties i.e. textures, shapes &amp; colours. • Engage with books that are colourful, interactive &amp; robust</td>
<td>• No or limited response to adult • No or limited interest in toys</td>
<td>• Sign post to groups in local Sure Start / Children’s Centres • Consider support from nursery nurse to develop play skills in home</td>
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<td><strong>Feeding</strong></td>
<td>• Appears to ‘spit out’ food using back/forward tongue movement. • Hand to breast/bottle</td>
<td>• Observation of feeding</td>
<td>• Introduce cup at 6 months • Introduce spoon for puree • Baby needs to experience many different tastes before changing texture • Check position upright and supported</td>
<td>• Lack of interest in adults or the environment • Lack of engagement with adults</td>
<td>• Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centre • Structural difficulties impacting on failure to gain weight - consider feeding clinic referral before specialist referral for cleft palate difficulties</td>
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<td><strong>Attention &amp; Listening</strong></td>
<td>• The baby watches the adults face when he or she talks • Extremely distractible</td>
<td>• Observation of child/parent interaction</td>
<td>• Reduce background noise • Follow baby’s lead &amp; interest</td>
<td>• Not turning to sounds • No startle to response</td>
<td>• Sign post to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centre • Consider referral to audiology</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Understanding</strong></td>
<td>• The baby shows excitement at the sound of approaching voices • Able to distinguish between tones of • voice e.g. friendly or cross</td>
<td>• Observation of child/parent interaction</td>
<td>• Adult responds to sound baby makes • Talk to baby during daily routines &amp; activities commenting on what you are doing together • Use home language with baby</td>
<td>• No babbling or other sounds • Overuse of dummy • No crying or unusual cry</td>
<td>• Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centre • Consider referral to audiology • Consider a referral to paediatrician</td>
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<td><strong>Talking</strong></td>
<td>• The baby makes vocal noises to get attention and makes sounds back to the adult when talked to • The baby laughs during play and babbles to themselves using sounds such as ‘a-a’, ‘goo-goo’</td>
<td>• Observation of child/parent interaction</td>
<td>• Responding to vocalisation by making sounds back, taking turns with sounds &amp; faces • Discourage excess use of dummies • Adults to model different shapes with lips and tongue</td>
<td>• Baby not smiling • Parents/carers not responding to baby’s smiles or sounds</td>
<td>• Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centre • Consider referral to paediatrician</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Social Interaction</strong></td>
<td>• The baby senses different emotions in the parents’/carers’ voice and may respond differently for example, smile, quieten, laugh. • The baby cries in different ways to express different needs • Baby laughs, chuckles, squeals in play</td>
<td>• Observation of child/parent interaction</td>
<td>• Encourage adults to respond to the baby’s smiles and facial expressions • Adults to imitate the sounds baby makes</td>
<td>• Baby not smiling</td>
<td>• Consider referral to paediatrician</td>
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3 – 6 Months
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Supine (lying on back)</td>
<td>- Prefers to lie with head in midline raises head to look at feet</td>
<td>- Observation of baby</td>
<td>- Use toys to encourage child to place head in midline</td>
<td>- Child unable to turn head</td>
<td>- Encourage attendance at groups run at children’s centres</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Lifts legs vertically to grasp foot / later both lags</td>
<td>- Engage in play with baby</td>
<td>- Introduce child’s hands to their feet</td>
<td>- Child unable to lift legs</td>
<td>- Baby massage</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Kick strongly</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Introduce child’s hands to their body and bringing both hands together</td>
<td>- Child unable to lift arms to reach</td>
<td>- Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with a physiotherapist</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Movements of arms in brisk purposeful fashion, will hold them up to be lifted</td>
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<td>- Provide toys that are large colourful and easy to handle</td>
<td>- Hands tightly fisted</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Use of a baby gym/ playmate with suspended toys</td>
<td>- Obvious asymmetry in play</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pull to sit</td>
<td>- When hands grasped braces shoulders and pulls themselves to sit</td>
<td>- Grasp child’s hands await reaction</td>
<td></td>
<td>Child lacks head control at 6 months</td>
<td>Refer to physiotherapy service through SPA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sitting</td>
<td>- Sits with support</td>
<td>- Place in sitting on the floor use toys to encourage head movement</td>
<td>- Place and support child in sitting</td>
<td>Child unable to turn head</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Turns head from side to side to look around</td>
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<td>- Use pillows behind to prevent falling while playing from the front.</td>
<td>- Child unable to lift arms to reach towards adult or a toy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Will hold arms up to be lifted</td>
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<td>Encourage sitting looking first e.g. at a book then incorporate playing with the hands once stable</td>
<td>- Hands are fisted</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Reaching out for toys</td>
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<td>- Obvious asymmetry</td>
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<td>Prone lying (on tummy)</td>
<td>- Lifts head and shoulders and chest off of the floor using extended arms, flat hands for support</td>
<td>- Observation of baby on tummy</td>
<td>- Practice tummy time on floor / on parent / in carrying</td>
<td>- Unable to lift head does not attempt</td>
<td>Refer to physiotherapy or occupational therapy service through SPA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Can roll front to back and usually back to front</td>
<td>- Engage in play with baby using noisy / interesting toy</td>
<td>- Small roll or rolled hand towel can be used under chest</td>
<td>- Not attempting to change position</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rolling involves shift of weight through upper limbs pushing through one arm then the other</td>
<td>- Place interesting toys near to the child’s hands and encourage them to reach out to explore them</td>
<td>- Place interesting toys near to the child’s hands and encourage them to reach out to explore them</td>
<td>- Not attempting to reach out for toys</td>
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<td>- Hands are open</td>
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<td>- Hands are fisted</td>
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<td>- Obvious asymmetry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Standing</td>
<td>Bouncer and walker use is not recommended by Paediatric Physiotherapists – please see ‘Baby walker leaflet’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hand skills</td>
<td>- Brings hands and toys to mouth</td>
<td>- Observation of baby on tummy</td>
<td>- Place interesting toys near to the child’s hands and encourage them to reach out to explore them and hold</td>
<td>- Not attempting to reach out for toys</td>
<td>Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an occupational therapist</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Hands come together in midline with fingers playing together then toys are passed between hands.</td>
<td>- Engage in play with baby using noisy / interesting or light easily grasped toys</td>
<td>- Encourage midline play with both hands</td>
<td>- Hands are fisted</td>
<td>Refer to occupational therapy service through SPA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Scoops up toys between palmar (whole hand grasp) and body initially then grasping with whole hand grasp in fingers e.g. a block</td>
<td>- Put noisy toys out of sight and encourage the child to look for them</td>
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<td>- Obvious asymmetry and one side not being used</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Not interested in toys and not looking for them when they are out of sight</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Play</strong></td>
<td>• Child exploring objects through mouth &amp; hands.</td>
<td>• Engage child in play with familiar objects &amp; toys</td>
<td>• Parent/carer spending time playing with the child</td>
<td>• No interest in toys, not reaching out for things of interest</td>
<td>• Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Child will look at and imitate adults.</td>
<td>• Observation of child playing with parent/carer</td>
<td>• Encourage lap games &amp; peek-a-boo</td>
<td>• Not imitating single actions in familiar games e.g. clapping hands</td>
<td>• Consider referral to paediatrician</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Child more interested in toys and performing actions on them e.g. shaking a rattle, banging objects together, adding rings to stack.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Playing simple turn-taking games, copying child’s actions</td>
<td>• Mouths everything and shows no understanding of objects</td>
<td>• Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Child enjoys simple cause &amp; effect games e.g. peek-a-boo.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Follow the child’s interest</td>
<td>• -No turn taking</td>
<td>• Consider referral to feeding clinic</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Uses everyday objects appropriately during play e.g. brushing own hair.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Access to everyday objects during play</td>
<td>•-No turn taking</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Able to take turns e.g. rolling ball - child &amp; mother</td>
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<td><strong>Feeding</strong></td>
<td>• Child to touch &amp; experience food</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Munching develops.</td>
<td>• Observation of child feeding</td>
<td>• Child to play with food</td>
<td>•-Poor position for eating</td>
<td>• Health Visitor advice sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bites food when placed in side of mouth</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Advice that child is likely to gag on new textures</td>
<td>•-No access to open cup for drinking</td>
<td>• Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres</td>
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<td>• Holds bottle independently</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Adults to model eating &amp; drinking actions</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Consider referral to paediatrician</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Will put hands to cup</td>
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<td>• Check position upright &amp; becoming independent</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Picks up finger food</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Child has access to open cup drinking by 12 months</td>
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<td>• Chewing develops after 9 months</td>
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<td>• Move from mashed textures to chopped foods</td>
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<td>• Tries to hold spoon but control limited</td>
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<td><strong>Attention &amp; Listening</strong></td>
<td>• Access to big toys that child can manipulate and explore</td>
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<td>• Consider referral to Sure Start / Childrens Centres</td>
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<td>• The child locates the source of another’s voice with accuracy.</td>
<td>• Observation of parent/child interaction</td>
<td>• Toys that are noisy</td>
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<td>• Consider referral to paediatrician</td>
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<td>• The child can now focus on different sounds e.g. telephone, door bell, clock.</td>
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<td>• Promote communication friendly environment e.g. reduce background noise, muted colours, objects with texture.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Extremely distractible</td>
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<td><strong>Understanding</strong></td>
<td>• Lack of engagement in activities or environment</td>
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<td>• Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres</td>
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<td>• The child understands frequently used words such as ‘all gone’, ‘no’, and ‘bye-bye’ especially when supported by gestures and the words are used in context.</td>
<td>• Observation of parent/child interaction</td>
<td>• Lack of response to sounds</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Consider referral to Talking Point, ICAN, Talk to your Baby websites</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• The child stops and looks when she hears her own name</td>
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<td>• Not responding to tone of voice appropriately</td>
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<td>• Responds to tone of voice e.g. ‘no’ with appropriate intonation</td>
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<td>• Parent/carers using complex language all the time</td>
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| **Talking**         | • The child uses speech sounds (babbling) to communicate with adults; says sounds like 'ba-ba', 'no-no', 'gogo' and stops babbling when he hears a familiar adult voice.  
  • The child uses gestures such as waving & pointing to help communicate.  
  • By nine months child shouts to gain attention waits then shouts again  
  • At around 12 months the child begins to use single words e.g. 'mummum', 'dada', 'tete' (teddy) | • Engage child in play with familiar objects & toys on the floor  
  • Observation of child playing with parent/carer | • Repeat back sounds and take turns making them  
  • Make sounds for child to imitate  
  • Offer choices visually between toys e.g. ‘do you want the ball or book’. Encourage child to take the one they want  
  • Advice about stopping dummy | • Little or no sound made  
  • Not reaching for objects of interest  
  • Overuse of dummy  
  • Lack of babbling  
  • Does not attempt to communicate using whole body movements | • Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres  
  • Consider referral to paediatrician |
| **Social Interaction** | • The child enjoys action rhymes and songs and tries to copy adult speech sounds and lip movements.  
  • The child is starting to take ‘turns’ in conversations (using babble)  
  • May be more reserved with strangers  
  • Begins to offer toys to adults but doesn’t let go | • Engage child in play with familiar objects & toys  
  • Observation of child playing with parent | • Giving games with toys  
  • Play with the baby and include it in group activities, maybe attend a mother & toddlers group etc | • In an older child e.g. 9-12 months it may be a concern if they show no fear of strangers | • Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres  
  • Consider referral to paediatrician |
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sitting</strong></td>
<td>6-9 months</td>
<td>- Place in sitting on the floor use toys to encourage activity - place in lying to observe movement into sitting</td>
<td>- Encourage play in sitting with pillows behind for safety - Offer toys and encourage play in one hand and with both hands together - Place toys slightly out of reach and encourage to reach for</td>
<td>- Unable to maintain independent sitting even momentarily - Unmotivated to reach for toys - Unable to move out of sitting or does not attempt to save self when reaching or unbalanced - Unable to maintain independent sitting indefinitely at 12 months</td>
<td>Refer to physiotherapy service though SPA Please use therapy advise line if you would like to talk through your concerns with a physiotherapist or occupational therapist</td>
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<td>9-12 months</td>
<td>- Observation of baby moving on floor -Engage in play with baby using noisy /interesting toy</td>
<td>- Use toys which can be rolled cars /balls - move toys up higher to encourage and attempt to pull to stand to a firm object such as a sofa Bouncer and walker use is not recommended by paediatric Physiotherapists please see ‘Baby walker leaflet’ -Bottom shuffling is not an indication of abnormal movement patterns.</td>
<td>- No floor movement Unable to roll at 12 months</td>
<td>Refer to physiotherapy service though SPA Please use therapy advise line if you would like to talk through your concerns with a physiotherapist</td>
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<td><strong>Floor movement</strong></td>
<td>6-9 months</td>
<td>- Can roll - Can move around floor by rolling, wriggling on tummy or crawling - Pulls to stand on occasions, cannot lower self back to floor - when held in standing will step alternate feet</td>
<td>- Observation of baby playing / eating / drinking -Engage in play using noisy / interesting toys</td>
<td>- Not attempting to reach out for toys -Hands are fisted -Obvious asymmetry -Not interested in toys and not looking for them when they are out of sight -Unable to functionally play with toys e.g. shaking rattle, pointing to items in a book, bang two toys together</td>
<td>Refer to Refer to the Occupational therapy service though SPA if there are significant concerns</td>
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<td>9-12 months</td>
<td>-Can move around floor with ease by crawl/commando crawl/bottom shuffle or bear crawling - Pulls to stand is starting to control sitting down again</td>
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<td><strong>Hand skills / Self help skills</strong></td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>- Pats objects with flat hands - Maintains grasp and shakes a toy - Bangs two toys together, claps hands etc - Removes object from a container initially, then develops skills to place it back in then eventually can tip objects out - Gives an object to an adult - Holds a toy with two hands</td>
<td>- Encourage play and model shaking a rattle, pressing a pushbutton toy, turning a page in a book, banging toys together, pointing to things in a book, putting things in and out of a container - Encourage ‘Playfullness’</td>
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<td>-Observation of baby playing / eating / drinking -Engage in play using noisy / interesting toys</td>
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| **Play**             | • Child may still bang two objects together, stack & build towers with two cubes etc  
• Relational play e.g. spoon in a cup, put chair to table etc  
• Self pretend play e.g. feeding self, making ‘feeding’ sounds, brushing hair & washing self.  
• Child may play with familiar adults and notice other children.  
• Puts objects in/out of boxes | -Observation of parent/child interaction  
-Engaging child in play with familiar toys & objects | • Adults demonstrate how objects are used and label objects & actions for child.  
-Child has access to a range of every day objects for play | • Not showing understanding of objects by use e.g. brushing hair with hairbrush  
• Lack of interest with toys | • Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres  
• Consider referral to paediatrician |
| **Feeding**          | • Chewing skills developing  
• Lip closure during chew is developing  
• Can drink from a straw  
• Holds cup but often spills drink  
• Brings loaded spoon to mouth but often tips it over  
• Moves from demand feeding towards participating in routine family meal times | -Observation of child feeding  
-Important to offer an increasing variety of textures.  
-From 14 months child enjoys imitating adults when eating & drinking  
-Adults to ensure increasing opportunity to use open cup for drinking despite risk of spilling | • Shows any signs of physical difficulty with early chewing motions  
• Doesn’t enjoy playing with food  
• Tolerates limited range of textures  
• Has recurrent chest infections  
• Regularly cough or chokes when eating or drinking | • Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres  
• Referral to SLT  
• Consider referral to Portage for Talk & Taste or equivalent if possible |
| **Attention & Listening** | • The Child focuses on music & singing and enjoys sound-making toys/objects  
• The child listens & responds to simple, routine instructions  
• The child begins to concentrate on self chosen activities resisting interference from adults | -Observation of parent/child interaction  
-Engaging child in play with familiar toys & objects | • Follow the child’s lead where possible in play  
• Reduce background noise  
• Parent/carer to spend at least 5-10 minutes per day playing with child  
• Engaging child’s interest by offering a wide range of activities in & outside the house | • Child is easily distracted by noises or activities in the environment | • Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres |
| **Understanding**    | • The child understands and follows simple instructions such as ‘come here’  
• Child can understand simple words in context e.g. cup, milk or daddy  
• Child able to point to familiar people when named  
• Engages in Peek-a-boo. | -Observation of parent/child interaction  
-Engaging child in play with familiar toys & objects | • Back up simple instructions with gestures such as pointing etc  
• Parents/carers to comment during play and name the objects during play  
• Play simple ‘where is’ games e.g. ‘where is mummy’  
• Reduce background noise | • Child is not showing situational understanding e.g.  
• bowl = snacktime  
• Not responding to different voice tones or Peek-a-boo | • Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres  
• Signpost to Talking Point, ICAN, Talk to your Baby websites |
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| Talking             | • Child is showing signs of intention to communicate  
• Child can communicate needs by pointing and vocalising  
• Child may still babble but does so loudly with intonation.  
• Child uses gesture and specific sounds/vocalisations to get needs met  
• Child says around 10 single words although these may not be clear | • Observation of parent/child interaction  
• Engaging child in play with familiar toys & objects | • Repeat words the child says to show they were understood and to model accurate production  
• Use symbolic noises for animals, cars etc  
• Offer choices  
• Encouraging commenting rather than questioning  
• Repeat key words frequently during play or stories or any regular activities | • Child not making sounds  
• Child not pointing to communicate needs or objects of interest  
• Parents/carers asking ‘what’s that’? to demand speech from the child | • Sign post to groups in local Sure Start / 120 Childrens Centres  
• Consider a referral to SLT  
• Consider a referral to paediatrician |
| Social Interaction   | • The child likes being with familiar adults and enjoys watching adults for short periods of time  
• Child may need reassurance from adult in new surroundings | • Observation of parent/child interaction | • Observation of parent/child interaction | • Child not showing signs of communicative intent e.g. looking, pointing, smiling  
• Lack of interest in or affection towards others  
• Poor parent/carer/child relationship or interaction | • Sign post to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres  
• Consider a referral to SLT  
• Consider a referral to paediatrician |
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<td>Sitting</td>
<td>Kneels unaided or with support Stable in sitting - Child props backwards to save themselves - Reaches out and moves towards toy to collect it</td>
<td>- Place toy on appropriate level surface - Observe skills in sitting and moving on the floor</td>
<td>- Place toys on appropriate height surface to encourage reaching from sitting - Encourage play in sitting with pillows behind for safety if required Adult playing from the front - Offer toys and encourage play in one hand and with both hands together - Place toys out of reach and encourage to move towards</td>
<td>- Unable to maintain independent sitting at 12 months - Unmotivated to reach for toys - Unable to move out of sitting or</td>
<td>Refer to Occupational / physiotherapy service though SPA Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an OT or physiotherapist</td>
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<td>Other movement</td>
<td>May crawl up stairs and down backwards (only if child has regular access to stairs) - Physically restless desires to move and does not like to be restrained on mothers lap in buggy etc</td>
<td>- Observation of baby moving - Encourage crawling games - Encourage visits to soft play areas</td>
<td>- Unable to roll at 12 months - No floor movement</td>
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<td>Refer to physiotherapy service though SPA</td>
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<td>Standing</td>
<td>Can push a wheeled toy on a level surface - May walk alone with wide base of support, arms held high or at shoulder level - Gets down from standing by collapsing backwards to bottom or forwards on to hands then back into sitting - Can stand up with minimal assistance of furniture</td>
<td>- Observation and placement in standing if required</td>
<td>- Child to have access to push along toys - Encourage child to attempt standing to reach toys etc Bouncer and walker use is not recommended by Paediatric Physiotherapists please see ‘Baby walker leaflet’</td>
<td>- Unable to take weight on flat feet when placed in standing against furniture</td>
<td>Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with a physiotherapist</td>
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<td>Hand Skills / self help skills</td>
<td>Builds tower of 2 bricks - Uses precise pincer grasp to pick up an object and release into a container - Able to tip a container to tip out the contents - Opens a book - Places rings on a post / circle into an easy inset puzzles / circle into a posting toy - Steadies the toy whilst playing with the other hand - Begins to scribble with whole hand (dagger) palmar grasp on a pencil / crayon - Beginning to hold a spoon - Beginning to hold a lidded cup</td>
<td>- Observation of child playing / eating / drinking - Engage in play using toys</td>
<td>- Encourage play and model shaking a rattle, pressing a pushbutton toy, turning a page in a book, banging toys together, pointing to things in a book, putting small items in and out of a container - Encourage ‘Playfulness’ - Encourage development of upper limb / hand skills in eating and drinking (if developmentally ready and safe to do so) e.g. holding cup, using a spoon, - Encourage development of upper limb / hand skills in self-help skills e.g. dressing with arms up to put on easy garments</td>
<td>- Not attempting to reach out for toys - Hands are fisted - Obvious asymmetry - Not interested in toys and not looking for them when they are out of sight - Unable to functionally play with toys e.g. shaking rattle, pointing to items in a book, hold toys with 2 hands together</td>
<td>Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an Occupational Therapist Refer to Occupational Therapy service though SPA if there are significant concerns</td>
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<td><strong>Play</strong></td>
<td>• Child engages in pretend/symbolic play with dolls/teddies etc e.g. feeding doll with spoon, brushing dolls hair</td>
<td>• Engage child in play with familiar objects                                                   • Adults to engage in joint play with child &amp; toys to provide commentary &amp; modelling of actions</td>
<td>• Lack of interest in toys • Lack of imitation of pretend play despite adult modelling • Poor access to dolly’s &amp; teddies etc</td>
<td>• Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres</td>
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<td>Feeding</td>
<td>• Chewing skills develop • Lip closure during chew is developing • Can drink from a straw • Holds cup but often spills drink • Brings loaded spoon to mouth but often tips it over • Moves from demand feeding towards participating in routine family meal times</td>
<td>• Observation of child feeding • Important to offer an increasing variety of textures. • From 14 months child enjoys imitating adults when eating &amp; drinking • Adults to ensure increasing opportunity to use open cup for drinking despite risk of spilling</td>
<td>• Shows any signs of physical difficulty with early chewing motions • Doesn’t enjoy playing with food • Tolerates limited range of textures • Has recurrent chest infections • Regularly cough or chokes when eating or drinking</td>
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<td>Attention &amp; Listening</td>
<td>• The child listens &amp; responds to simple information &amp; instructions e.g. ‘Ben put your shoes on’, ‘Aysha, give to Daddy’.</td>
<td>• Observation of parent/child • Engaging child in play with familiar toys &amp; objects</td>
<td>• Follow the child’s lead where possible in play • Reduce background noise • Parent/carer to spend at least 5-10 minutes per day playing with child • Engaging child’s interest by offering a wide range of activities in &amp; outside the house</td>
<td>• Child is easily distracted by noises or activities in the environment • Child unable to focus attention on self chosen activities</td>
<td>• Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres</td>
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<td>Understanding</td>
<td>• The child understands a wide range of single words and some familiar phrases, e.g. ‘coat on’, ‘give ball’, ‘cuddle teddy’ • Child can give some named familiar objects to adult on request e.g. car, apple, book. • The child recognises and points to some objects and pictures in books if asked.</td>
<td>• Observation of parent/child • Engaging child in play with familiar toys &amp; objects encouraging child to point to objects on request</td>
<td>• Adults to use simple language when giving instructions focusing on key words e.g. ‘coat on’ rather than ‘it’s time to put your coat on to go outside’ • Adults to support spoken word with gesture or sign</td>
<td>• Child not following simple adult instructions e.g. ‘put your coat on’ even when routine &amp; familiar</td>
<td>• Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres&lt;br&gt;• Consider referral to SLT&lt;br&gt;• Signpost to Talking Point, ICAN, Talk to your Baby websites</td>
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| **Talking**          | • The child still babbles but uses but can use up to 20 single words correctly, although they may not be clear  
• Child will mix babbling & single words during play  
• The child will use intonation, pitch and changing volume when ‘talking’  
• The child will copy gestures & words from adults. | •Observation of parent/child interaction  
•Engaging child in play with familiar toys & objects and encouraging child to name objects | •Encourage parents/carer and child to access together, Mr Tumble from ‘Something Special’ programme on CBBIES and Ra Ra the Noisy Lion  
•Offer forced alternatives such as ‘juice or milk?’ to encourage verbal response  
•Continue to comment on chosen play  
•Continue to model familiar language in simple sentences repetitively through songs and stories  
•Use gesture or sign to support verbal communication | •Child using only jargon  
•Child has either no single words or just ‘mummy & daddy’  
•Shows signs of frustration when adults are unable to respond to his communication attempts | •Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres  
•Consider referral to SLT |
| **Social Interaction** | • The child prefers to play alone with familiar adult near by  
• The child is increasingly independent but needs support & feedback from familiar adult in all social interaction. | •Observation of parent/child interaction | •Child appears unaffected if familiar adult not around  
•Child does not seek support from any adult | •Child appears unaffected if familiar adult not around  
•Child does not seek support from any adult | •Sign post to groups in local Sure Start /Childrens Centres  
•Consider a referral to paediatrician |
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| Sitting       | - Kneels unaided Stable in sitting  
- Child props backwards to save themselves  
- Reaches out and moves towards toy to collect it | - Observation  
- Observe skills in sitting and moving on the floor | - Encourage visits to soft play areas  
- Encourage play in sitting with pillows behind for safety if required Adult playing from the front  
- Offer toys and encourage play in one hand and with both hands together  
- Place toys out of reach and encourage to move towards | - Unable to tolerate weight bearing on knees  
- Unable to maintain secure independent sitting  
- Unmotivated / unable to reach for toys  
- Unable to move out of sitting to retrieve a toy | Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an OT / physiotherapist |
| Other movement| - May walk up stairs and down or come down on bottom or backwards (only if child has regular access to stairs) | - Observation | - Encourage visits to soft play areas,  
- Encourage visits to soft play areas | - | Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with a physiotherapist |
| Standing      | - Walks alone with feet only slightly apart  
- Starts and stops purposely and freely  
- Runs carefully head up eyes on the floor.  
- Pulls and pushes large toys  
- Can carry a large toy  
- Reverses into a chair, or slides sideways to sit  
- Likes to climbing into an adults chair forwards and turns when in chair  
- Squats to pick up toys from the floor standing without assistance. | - Observation  
- Toys placed on the floor | - Discourage the use of shoes in the home in unsteady cruising children  
- Child unable to cruise at furniture at 18 months  
- Child not pulling to stand or attempting at 15 months  
- Child who is walking is unable to maintain squat or rise from squat position independently | - | Refer to physiotherapy service though SPA |
| Hand Skills / Self help skills | - Builds tower of 2 to 3 bricks  
- Uses precise pincer grasp to pick up an object and release into a container  
- Able to tip a container to tip out the contents  
- Turns several pages of a book  
- Places rings on a post / 2 shapes into an easy inset puzzles / shape into a posting toy  
- Consistently steadies the toy whilst playing with the other hand  
- Scribbles with a pencil / crayon holding using a pronated palmar grasp ( all fingers but hand turned over )  
- Begins to establish hand preference  
- Pretend play begins  
- Engaging in messy play  
- Holds a spoon and beginning to load  
- Holds a lidded cup | - Observation of child playing / eating / drinking  
- Engage in play using toys | - Encourage play and model shaking a rattle, pressing a pushbutton toy, turning a page in a book, banging toys together, pointing to things in a book, putting small items in and out of a container  
- Encourage ‘Playfulness’  
- Encourage development of upper limb / hand skills in eating and drinking (if developmentally ready and safe to do so) e.g. holding cup, using a spoon.  
- Encourage development of upper limb / hand skills in self-help skills e.g. dressing with arms up to put on easy garments  
- Encourage messy food play | - Not attempting to reach out for toys  
- Hands are fisted  
- Obvious asymmetry  
- Not interested in toys and not looking for them when they are out of sight  
- Unable to functionally play with toys e.g. shaking rattle, pointing to items in a book, hold toys with 2 hands together | Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an Occupational Therapist  
Refer to Occupational Therapy service though SPA if there are significant concerns |
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| **Play**             | • Child enjoys repetitive actions e.g. putting objects in/out of bags or boxes  
• Pretend play skills developing e.g. acting out simple activities such as washing doll  
• Beginning to use objects imaginatively e.g. cardboard box as car  
• Understands and plays appropriately with miniature toys e.g. Duplo or Play-Mobil  | • Engage child in play with familiar objects  
• Observe child playing in home environment  | • Adults to model and support imaginative play with boxes etc  
• Adults to model joining play sequences together e.g. cook for then feed dolly  
• Adult to model & support small world play using familiar scenes from home-life  | • Not relating objects to doll or teddy e.g. hairbrush for dolls hair  
• No understanding of miniature toys  
• Lack of imagination in play  
• Lack of resources for play  
• Too many toys/objects.  | • Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres  
• Refer to SLT if child not understanding miniature toys  |
| **Feeding**          | • Chews with lips closed  
• Cup now placed between lips rather than teeth  
• Child able to load spoon and take to mouth without spilling  
• Child enjoys imitating other children eating  
• Child enjoys pretending to feed dolls & teddies  | • Observation of child feeding  | • Extend range of firmer foods offered to promote chewing  
• Ensure open cup drinking for majority of hydration  | • Poor chewing  
• Still gaining most nutrition from bottle  
• Limited access to finger foods and firmer foods  
• Limited range of textures.  | • Consider a referral to Portage for Talk & Taste  
• Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres  
• Consider referral to feeding clinic  |
| **Attention & Listening** | • Child can concentrate on an activity they have chosen but can’t tolerate direction from an adult  | • Engage with child in play with familiar toys and objects  | • Adults encourage child to focus on activity for increasing lengths of time e.g. using sand timer as visual prompt  
• Reduce resources available to enable child to choose  
• Consider impact of colour, noise & light as distractions in the environment  | • Constantly flitting between activities  
• Too many resources  
• The environment is not communication friendly e.g. noise, light, colour  | • Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres  
• Consider a referral to paediatrician  |
| **Understanding**    | • The child points to simple body parts on request  
• Can give a number familiar objects on request  
• Can follow simple instructions without gestural cues e.g. Where is your shoe?  
• Performs simple actions on request e.g. ‘down’, ‘jump up’, ‘sleep,’ ‘eat’, ‘clap your hands’  | • Engage child in play giving simple instructions e.g. ‘give me the ball’  
• Share rhymes with child  | • Adults encourage child to focus on activity for increasing lengths of time e.g. using sand timer as visual prompt  
• Reduce resources available to enable child to choose  
• Consider impact of colour, noise & light as distractions in the environment  | • Unable to follow instructions even with gestural cues  
• Poor attention & listening skills  
• No interest in picture books  
• Child has no or limited knowledge of nursery or action rhymes  | • Signpost to groups in local Sure Start/Childrens Centre  
• Refer to SLT if child unable to follow instructions with or without gestural cues  
• Signpost to Talking Point, ICAN, Talk to your Baby websites  |
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| **Talking**          | - The child is able to use an increasing number of single words but not always clear  
- Child continues to use a lot of jargon or nonsense speech e.g. linked babbling  
- Child starting to join words together e.g. ‘ball gone’  
- Range of speech sounds increasing  
- The child uses intonation, pitch and changing volume when ‘talking’  
- By 2 years the child is able to use up to 50 single words correctly | •Observation of child during play  
•Engage child in play | •Parents/carers to name objects and actions for child in context/during play  
•Parents/carers to use simple two word phrases which child will copy when ready  
•Parents/carers repeat child’s two word utterance and add extra word e.g. ‘car gone’ becomes ‘yes, blue car gone’  
•Parents/carers make child repeat words clearly for child to hear but don’t insist on child repeating back | •Parents/carers not responding to child’s attempts to communicate e.g. parent/carer asks child ‘what’s that?’ and then doesn’t name object for child if child unable  
•Parent/carer corrects child pronunciation appropriately  
•Child is unintelligible to familiar adults  
•Parents/carers make child repeat words or phrases insisting on accuracy. | •Sign post to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres  
•Refer to SLT if child has limited number of single words e.g. 30  
•Refer to SLT if child echoes adult speech without understanding  
•Refer to SLT if speech is dysfluent e.g. stammering  
•Not appropriate to refer to SLT for just speech sounds as speech likely to be immature at this stage |
| **Social Interaction** | - Child initiates and maintains eye contact with familiar and some less familiar adults  
- Child demonstrates simple turn taking in activities e.g. rolling a ball back & forth  
- Child responds appropriately to tones of voice e.g. anger  
- Child makes request by pointing. | •Observation of child during play  
•Engage with child in his play | •Encourage choice making by pointing & looking  
•Encourage turn taking in games such as bubble blowing  
•Encourage child to join in action rhymes e.g. ‘here we go round the mulberry bush’ | •Little or no eye contact  
•Difficulty taking turns with adults or peers  
•Fixed in own set of routines/behaviour  
•Appears to be ‘in own world’ | •Sign post to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres  
•Consider referral to paediatrician |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motor Skills</th>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>How to Assess</th>
<th>Advice</th>
<th>When to be concerned</th>
<th>Where to Refer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sitting</td>
<td>Stable in sitting a small chair and table</td>
<td>- Observe skills in sitting</td>
<td>Encourage visits to soft play areas, parks and outdoor play to strengthen child posturally</td>
<td>- Unable to safely maintain secure independent sitting on a chair</td>
<td>Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an OT / physiotherapist</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Observation</td>
<td>- Child who is walking is unable to maintain squat or rise from squat position independently</td>
<td>Refer to physiotherapy service though SPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing</td>
<td>- Runs safely on whole foot stopping and starting with ease</td>
<td>- Observation</td>
<td>- Encourage parents to take find opportunities such as play sessions at children’s centres where their child can take part and learn from children around them.</td>
<td>- Child unable to independently walk at 24months</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Pushes and pulls large wheeled toys easily forwards and usually walking backwards</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Pulls small toys along with obvious awareness of direction</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Likes to climb on furniture to look out of the window etc can get back down again</td>
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<td>- Squats to play or rest. Stands without the use of hands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other movement</td>
<td>- Walk up stairs and down holding onto rail or wall two feet to a step</td>
<td>- Observation</td>
<td>Encourage visits to soft play areas, parks and outdoor play</td>
<td>- Crawling up stairs</td>
<td>Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with a physiotherapist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ball Skills</td>
<td>- Throws ball overhand and forwards, without falling over</td>
<td>- Observation in an environment with access to toys</td>
<td>- Encourage parents to take part in these activities and find opportunities such as play sessions at children’s centres</td>
<td>- Un able to sit on trike - unable to grasp ball</td>
<td>Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with a physiotherapist</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Walks into a large ball when trying to kick it</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Sits on a small trike but cannot use pedals but can move it using feet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hand Skills / Self help skills</td>
<td>- Builds tower of 4 to 6 bricks</td>
<td>- Observation of child playing / eating / drinking</td>
<td>- Encourage play and model posting, placing shapes into inset puzzles, threading etc.</td>
<td>- Unable to hold a pencil - Unable to use 2 hands together - Unable to place an object into a container</td>
<td>Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an Occupational Therapist Refer to Occupational Therapy service though SPA if there are significant concerns</td>
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<td>- Threads large beads</td>
<td>- Engage in play using toys</td>
<td>- Encourage development of upper limb / hand skills in eating and drinking (if developmentally ready and safe to do so) e.g. drinking from lidded / open cup, independent feeding, washing face etc.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Turns over one page of a book</td>
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<td>- Encourage development of upper limb / hand skills in self-help skills e.g. dressing with arms up to put on easy garments</td>
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<td>- Places rings on a post / square &amp; triangle shape into an easy inset puzzles / shape into a posting toy</td>
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<td>- Encourage messy food play</td>
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<td>Communication Skills</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Play**             | • Child able to use object symbolically e.g. banana becoming a phone.  
• Child will join play sequences together e.g. undresses doll, prepares bath, washes doll and dresses it | • Engage child in play with range of miniature objects and resources for imaginative play | • Adults playing with child to model extended sequences of play  
• Opportunities for child to socialise with other children in groups  
• Access to everyday objects / clothes for role play and dressing up with adult commentary  
• Adults to initiate imaginative/symbolic play with familiar objects e.g. large box becomes a castle | • Not acting out simple daily routines with doll or teddy  
• Not relating to miniature toys or using objects symbolically  
• Repetitive play / not extending sequences of play | • Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres  
• Consider a referral to SLT  
• Consider a referral to paediatrician |
| **Feeding**          | • Eats & drinks well with little spillage  
• Holds cup in one hand  
• Uses spoon independently | • Observation of child feeding | • Encourage regular use of spoon & fork and parents/carers to model using spoon & fork  
• Encourage regular use of cup  
• Support & advice for wider range of food availability | • Poor control of spoon & fork  
• Not able to hold cup independently  
• Limited access to wide range of food & textures | • Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres  
• Consider referral to Portage for Talk & Taste or equivalent |
| **Attention & Listening** | • The child is beginning to listen to talk with interest but is easily distracted  
• The child will listen to talk addressed to himself but finds it difficult if prompts are not provided e.g. use of name, ‘stop & listen’. | • Engage with child in play with familiar toys and objects | • Adults to use simple language and gain child’s attention before speaking to him  
• Adults encourage child to focus on activity for increasing lengths of time e.g. using sand timer as a visual prompt  
• Ensure environment supports listening e.g. reduce background noise | • Unable to listen or attend to simple adult directions  
• Poor concentration for either self or adult chosen activities  
• Highly distractible in the environment to other noises | • Signpost to groups in local Sure Start /Childrens Centres  
• Consider a referral to paediatrician |
| **Understanding**    | • Child beginning to understand longer phrases i.e. ‘make teddy jump’  
• Child beginning to understand familiar/routine phrases e.g. ‘put teddy in the box’, ‘get your coat & bag’.  
• Recognises actions in pictures | • Engage child in play giving two word instructions e.g. ball in bag  
• Observation of child playing | • Parents/carers to talk about every day events as they do them using simple language  
• Parents/carers introduce basic concept words e.g. size & position supported with gesture or sign  
• Encourage child to tell familiar stories to organise sequences of language | • Child is slow to respond to language but is better when shown what to do.  
• Poor situational understanding within familiar routine e.g. shoes at the door ready = ready to go to shops  
• No interest in books or stories  
• Poor concentration & listening skills | • Sign post to groups in local Sure Start /Childrens Centres  
• Referral to SLT if not understanding two key word instructions eg give the brush to mummy  
• Refer to SLT if echoing adult speech without understanding it  
• Consider referral to paediatrician  
• Signpost to Talking Point, ICAN, Talk to your Baby websites |

24 – 30 Months
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<td><strong>Talking</strong></td>
<td>• Child able to use a wide range of words including descriptive language functions • Child may become non-fluent • Beginning to link more than 2 words</td>
<td>• Observation of child during play • Engage child in play encouraging child to talk as playing</td>
<td>• Child has access to range of experiences to develop vocabulary • Parents/carers to repeat sentences back to child adding in grammatical elements • Parents/carers not to insist on child repeating sentences back to them • Parents/carers are aware to model sounds in words but not to ask child to repeat back</td>
<td>• Reluctance to communicate ideas/frustration • Only using single words or two word phrases by 30 months • If non-fluency appears to be developing into a stammer • Speech is unintelligible to familiar adults • Muddled word order in sentences • Limited or poor vocabulary • Communicates by pointing rather than talking</td>
<td>• Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres • Refer to SLT if using only single words or short phrases • Refer immediately to SLT if child and/or family are concerned re non fluency • Refer to SLT if using large amount of learnt phrases with little spontaneous language</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Social Interaction</strong></td>
<td>• Child holds a conversation but jumps from topic to topic. • Child is interested in others play and will join in</td>
<td>• Observation of child during play or interaction with other children or adults • Engage with child in his play</td>
<td>• Ensure opportunities to socialise with other children • Opportunities to develop turn taking skills in a range of activities • Parents/carers to model appropriate listening &amp; talking in conversation • Parents/carers to use language of emotions with child • Parents/carers prepare child for change in routine either verbally or supporting with picture or signs</td>
<td>• Child unable to introduce or maintain topic of conversation • Child struggles to express emotions and may appear aggressive to other children • Child struggles to listen to conversation partner/take turns in conversation - appears to dominate conversation • Child becomes distressed if routine changes</td>
<td>• Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres • Refer to SLT if any concerns in this area of development • Refer to Paediatrician</td>
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<td><strong>Motor Skills</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sitting</strong></td>
<td>Stable in sitting a small chair and table</td>
<td>- Observe skills in sitting</td>
<td>Encourage visits to soft play areas, parks and outdoor play to strengthen child posturally</td>
<td>- Unable to safely maintain secure independent sitting on a chair / potty</td>
<td>Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an OT/ physiotherapist</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Standing</strong></td>
<td>- Runs safely on whole foot stopping and starting with ease • Pushes and pulls large wheeled toys easily forwards and usually walking backwards some difficulty steering around obstacles • Can jump off small step with two feet • Can stand on tiptoe if shown • Squats to play or rest . stands without the use of hands</td>
<td>- Observation</td>
<td>- Play chasing games - Play jumping in puddles etc - Encourage parents to take find opportunities such as play sessions at children’s centres where their child can take part and learn from children around them.</td>
<td>- Child who is walking is unable to maintain squat or rise from squat position independently • Child unable to independently walk at 24months • Persistent toe walker 80-90% of the time</td>
<td>Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with a physiotherapist Refer to physiotherapy service though SPA</td>
</tr>
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<td>Motor Skills</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other movement</td>
<td>- Walk up stairs and down holding onto rail or wall two feet to a step confidently</td>
<td>- Observation</td>
<td>Encourage visits to soft play areas, parks and outdoor play</td>
<td>- Child crawls up stairs</td>
<td>Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with a physiotherapist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball Skills</td>
<td>- Throws ball from hand stiffly at body level</td>
<td>- Observation</td>
<td>- Encourage participation in these activities</td>
<td>- See games and activities leaflet</td>
<td>Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with a physiotherapist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand Skills</td>
<td>- Builds tower of 8 to 10 bricks</td>
<td>- Observation of child playing / eating / drinking / drawing / using scissors (if safe to do so)</td>
<td>- Encourage play and model posting, placing shapes into inset puzzles, pegs into a peg board, threading etc. - Encourage messy play with a variety of different safe textures e.g. dry, sticky, wet etc</td>
<td>- Unable to hold a pencil - Unable to use 2 hands together - Unable to place an object into a container</td>
<td>Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an Occupational Therapist Refer to the Occupational Therapy service though SPA if there are significant concerns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self help skills</td>
<td>- Drinking from open cup, stabbing with a fork, scoops and can use fork and spoon together, washes and dries hands and face. Unbuttons large button. - Asking to use the potty progressing to toilet training</td>
<td>- Observation of child completing dressing / eating / drinking etc (if safe to do so)</td>
<td>- Encourage development of upper limb / hand skills in eating and drinking (if developmentally ready and safe to do so) e.g. drinking from open cup, stabbing with a fork, scooping and using a fork and spoon together, washing and drying hands and face. - Encourage development of upper limb / hand skills / sequencing skills in self-help skills e.g. taking off shoes/coat</td>
<td>- Unable to assist with the dressing process at all e.g. arms up, pulling socks off etc. - Unable to eat / drink independently</td>
<td>Self help skills</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24 – 30 Months
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<tr>
<td><strong>Play</strong></td>
<td>• Child will join play sequences together e.g. undresses doll, prepares bath, washes doll and dresses it • Child enjoys company of other children but plays alongside rather than co-operatively • Child will copy adults &amp; other children. • Play will be more imaginative, acting out adult roles with toys e.g. telling them off, giving directions</td>
<td>•Engage child in play with range of miniature objects and resources for imaginative play</td>
<td>•Adults playing with child to model extended sequences of play •Opportunities for child to socialise with other children in groups •Access to everyday objects / clothes for role play and dressing up with adult commentary •Adults to initiate imaginative/symbolic play with familiar objects e.g. large box becomes a castle</td>
<td>•Not acting out simple daily routines with doll or teddy •Not relating to miniature toys or using objects symbolically •Repetitive play / not extending sequences of play</td>
<td>•Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres •Consider a referral to SLT •Consider a referral to paediatrician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Feeding</strong></td>
<td>• Uses spoon independently • From 30 months starts to use spoon &amp; fork with adult grip • May become fussy or show fluctuating appetite</td>
<td>•Observation of child feeding</td>
<td>•Encourage regular use of spoon &amp; fork and parents/carer to model using spoon &amp; fork •Encourage regular use of cup •Support &amp; advice for wider range of food availability</td>
<td>•Poor control of spoon &amp; fork •Not able to hold cup independently •Limited access to wide range of food &amp; textures</td>
<td>•Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres •Consider referral to Portage for Talk &amp; Taste or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attention &amp; Listening</strong></td>
<td>• The child is beginning to listen to talk with interest but is easily distracted • The child will listen to talk addressed to himself but finds it difficult if prompts are not provided e.g. use of name, 'stop &amp; listen'.</td>
<td>•Engage with child in play with familiar toys and objects</td>
<td>•Adults to use simple language and gain child’s attention before speaking to him •Adults encourage child to focus on activity for increasing lengths of time e.g. using sand timer as a visual prompt •Ensure environment supports listening e.g. reduce background noise</td>
<td>•Unable to listen or attend to simple adult directions •Poor concentration for either self or adult chosen activities •Highly distractible in the environment to other noises</td>
<td>•Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres •Consider a referral to paediatrician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Understanding</strong></td>
<td>• Child beginning to understand longer phrases i.e. ‘make teddy jump’ • Child beginning to understand familiar/routine phrases e.g. ‘put teddy in the box’, ‘get your coat &amp; bag’. • Child is developing an understanding of simple concepts including in/on/under and big/little. • Child understands simple ‘who’ and, ‘what’ and ‘where’ questions but not ‘why’. • Understands sentences with two key words e.g. doll’s/daddy’s feet/hands • Child understands a simple story when supported with pictures. • Recognises actions in pictures</td>
<td>•Engage child in play giving two word instructions e.g. ball in bag •Observation of child playing</td>
<td>•Parents/carers to talk about every day events as they do them using simple language •Parents/carers introduce basic concept words e.g. size &amp; position supported with gesture or sign •Encourage child to tell familiar stories to organise sequences of language</td>
<td>•Child is slow to respond to language but is better when shown what to do. •Poor situational understanding within familiar routine e.g. shoes at the door already = ready to go to shops •No interest in books or stories •Poor concentration &amp; listening skills</td>
<td>•Sign post to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres •Referral to SLT if not understanding two key word instructions e.g. give the brush to mummy •Refer to SLT if echoing adult speech without understanding it •Consider referral to paediatrician • Signpost to Talking Point, ICAN, Talk to your Baby websites</td>
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| **Talking**          | • Child able to use a wide range of words including descriptive language functions  
                      • Child able to link 3 words together i.e. 'want more juice'  
                      • Child can use up to 300 words by age 3.  
                      • Child may have problems saying some speech sounds: but is mostly understood  
                      • Often omits grammatical endings or words e.g. boy kick_ ball ('s' is missing), cat eats_mouse ('the' is missing)  
                      | Observation of child during play  
                      • Engage child in play encouraging child to talk as playing  
                      | • Child has access to range of experiences to develop vocabulary  
                      • Parents/carers to repeat sentences back to child adding in grammatical elements  
                      • Parents/carers not to insist on child repeating sentences back to them  
                      • Parents/carers are aware to model sounds in words but not to ask child to repeat back  
                      | • Reluctance to communicate ideas/frustration  
                      • Only using single words or two word phrases by 30 months  
                      • If non-fluency appears to be developing into a stammer  
                      • Speech is unintelligible to familiar adults  
                      • Muddled word order in sentences  
                      • Limited or poor vocabulary  
                      • Communicates by pointing rather than talking  
                      | • Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres  
                      • Refer to SLT if using only single words or short phrases  
                      • Refer immediately to SLT if child and/or family are concerned re non fluency  
                      • Refer to SLT if using large amount of learnt phrases with little spontaneous language  
                      | |
|                      | **Social Interaction**  
                      • Child is interested in others play and will join in  
                      • Child able to express emotions towards adults & peers using words not just actions  
                      | Observation of child during play or interaction with other children or adults  
                      • Engage with child in his play  
                      | • Ensure opportunities to socialise with other children  
                      • Opportunities to develop turn taking skills in a range of activities  
                      • Parents/carers to model appropriate listening & talking in conversation  
                      • Parents/carers to use language of emotions with child  
                      • Parents/carers prepare child for change in routine either verbally or supporting with picture or signs  
                      | • Child unable to introduce or maintain topic of conversation  
                      • Child struggles to express emotions and may appear aggressive to other children  
                      • Child struggles to listen to conversation partner/take turns in conversation - appears to dominate conversation  
                      • Child becomes distressed if routine changes  
                      | • Signpost to groups in local Sure Start / Childrens Centres  
                      • Refer to SLT if any concerns in this area of development  
                      • Refer to Paediatrician  
                      | |
| **Motor Skills**      | **Sitting**  
                      Stable in sitting a small chair and table  
                      | - Observe skills in sitting  
                      | Encourage visits to soft play areas, parks and outdoor play to strengthen child posturally  
                      | - Unable to safely maintain secure independent sitting on a chair / potty  
                      | Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an Occupational Therapist / Physiotherapist.  
                      Refer to the OT / Physio service though SPA if there are significant concerns  
                      | |
|                      | **Standing**  
                      - Runs safely on whole foot stopping and starting with ease and avoiding obstacles  
                      - Can run pushing and pulling large wheeled toys easily forwards and backwards steering around obstacles  
                      - Can jump off small step with two feet  
                      - Can walk on tiptoe  
                      - Can stand on one leg momentarily when shown  
                      | - Observation  
                      | - If unable to jump with two feet together at 48 months  
                      | Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with a physiotherapist  
                      Refer to physiotherapy service though SPA  
                      | |
### Motor Skills

#### Other movement
- Walk up stairs using alternating feet, comes down two feet to a step, can carry a large toy
- Can jump from bottom step two feet together
- Awareness of size and movements of own body in relation to external objects and space

**How to Assess**
- Observation

**Advice**
- Encourage parents to take find opportunities such as play sessions at children’s centres where their child can take part and learn from children around them.
- Unable to walk up and downstairs two feet to a step holing the hand rail at 48 months
- If unable to jump with two feet together at 48 months

**When to be concerned**
- Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with a physiotherapist
- Refer to physiotherapy service though SPA

#### Ball Skills
- Throws ball overhand and catches a large ball arms extended
- Rides tricycle pedalling and steering round wide corners
- Climbs size appropriate play apparatus with ease

**How to Assess**
- Observation

**Advice**
- Encourage visits to soft play areas, parks and outdoor play
- If unable to pedal and steer tricycle at 46 months

**When to be concerned**
- Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with a physiotherapist
- Refer to physiotherapy service though SPA

#### Hand Skills
- Builds tower of 8 to 10 bricks
- Builds bridge with 3 bricks in imitation
- Builds bridge with 3 bricks in imitation
- Threads large beads
- Places 5 rings on a post in order / 3 shapes into inset puzzle / 4 part nesting toy
- Holds using a digital pronated grasp (held in straight fingers but hand turned over )
- Snips paper with scissors
- Generally has developed hand preference
- Knows how to hold scissors, open and shut the blades and snip paper
- Engaging in messy play

**How to Assess**
- Observation of child playing / eating / drinking / drawing / using scissors (if safe to do so)
- Observation of child playing / eating / drinking / using scissors (if safe to do so)

**Advice**
- Encourage play and model posting, placing shapes into inset puzzles, pegs into a peg board, threading etc.
- Encourage messy play with a variety of different safe textures e.g. dry, sticky, wet etc
- Unable to hold a pencil
- Unable to use 2 hands together
- Unable to place an object into a container

**When to be concerned**
- Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an Occupational Therapist
- Refer to the Occupational Therapy service though SPA if there are significant concerns

#### Self help skills
- Drinking from open cup, stabbing with a fork, scoops and can use fork and spoon together, washes and dries hands and face. Unbuttons large button.
- Asking to use the potty progressing to toilet training

**How to Assess**
- Observation of child completing dressing / eating / drinking etc (if safe to do so)

**Advice**
- Encourage development of upper limb / hand skills in eating and drinking (if developmentally ready and safe to do so) e.g. drinking from open cup, stabbing with a fork, scooping and using a fork and spoon together, washing and drying hands and face.
- Encourage development of upper limb / hand skills / sequencing skills in self-help skills e.g. taking off shoes/coat
- Unable to assist with the dressing process at all e.g. arms up, pulling socks off etc.
- Unable to eat / drink independently

**When to be concerned**
- Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an Occupational Therapist
- Refer to the Occupational Therapy service though SPA if there are significant concerns
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<tr>
<th>Communication Skills</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Play</strong></td>
<td>Imaginative &amp; pretend play develops • Joins in play with other children</td>
<td>- Observe child in play • Engage with child in play</td>
<td>• Access to dressing up box for role play • Access to everyday objects for imaginative play • Opportunities to socialise with peers e.g. pre-school/groups</td>
<td>• Repetitive play • Not initiating or organising own play • No interest in or interaction with other children</td>
<td>- Ensure access to pre-school • Signpost to groups in local Sure-Start / Childrens Centres • Consider referral to paediatrician</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Feeding</strong></td>
<td>Enjoys helping adults prepare food • Pours liquid from jug into cup</td>
<td>- Observe child eating</td>
<td>• Ensure exposure to new foods &amp; variety of eating situations</td>
<td>• Not reaching any of the milestones</td>
<td>- Signpost to groups in local Sure-Start / Childrens Centres • Consider referral to feeding clinic or other relevant group</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Attention &amp; Listening</strong></td>
<td>Stops to listen for directions from an adult but may need support to do this e.g. hand to ear for 'listen'. • Concentrates on activity he has chosen for 10-15 minutes • Child enjoys listening to stories</td>
<td>- Observe / engage with child in play</td>
<td>• Adults sit with child doing puzzles etc to extend attention span</td>
<td>• Unable to listen nor follow simply adult directions • Poor attention skills</td>
<td>- Signpost to groups in local Sure-Start / Childrens Centres • Referral to paediatrician</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Understanding</strong></td>
<td>Understands early concepts such as big/little, in/on/under, colours and numbers • Understands simple conversations about an activity as you are doing it • Understands sentences containing 3-4 key words e.g. 1. 'put teddy in big box', 2. 'put big brick in teddy's bag', • Can answer simple who &amp; what questions e.g. 'who is outside'.</td>
<td>- Observe &amp; engage child in play • Check child's responses to 3 &amp; 4 key word instructions</td>
<td>• Opportunities for a range of different &amp; interesting activities, e.g. sorting &amp; matching activities • Labelling early concepts during conversation • Talk about every day events as they happen</td>
<td>• Follows what others do instead of language – may appear vague/confused • Does not follow 2-3 word instructions • Excessive interest in colour or number rather than in object • Gives unusual or no answers to questions • May talk a lot about things of interest to him but not able to reply appropriately to adult questions • May be described as disobedient</td>
<td>- Signpost to groups in local Sure-Start / Childrens Centres • Referral to SLT if not following simple instructions or no awareness of size, place, colour or number • Inappropriate responses to simple instructions or questions • Consider a referral to paediatrician • Signpost to Talking Point, ICAN, Talk to your Baby websites</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Talking**          | • Using a large vocabulary including object words, action words and descriptive words  
• Uses 3-5 words in a sentence  
• Beginning to use small words & word endings e.g. 'my brother is kicking the balls  
• Speech may still sound immature - common immature patterns are cluster reduction e.g. spoon as poon, fronting e.g. car as tar, stopping sun as dun  
| • Observe & engage child in play  
• Check child’s response to opportunities provided for him to talk  
• Giving child opportunities to talk  
• Adults to repeat child’s immature sentences or pronunciations so he hears good models  
• Opportunities to play with sounds e.g. snakes says sssss, quiet shhhh  
• If beginning to stammer  
• Muddled word order  
• Inappropriate correcting of child’s speech & language by adults  
• Poor control of lips/tongue for sounds  
• Distorted vowel sounds  
| • Signpost to groups in local Sure-Start / Childrens Centres  
• Referral to SLT if only uses 2-3 words in sentences / unusual word order / persistent dysfluency (refer immediately)  
• Speech is unintelligible / appears to be using a large amount of learnt phrases with little spontaneous language  
• Consider referral to paediatrician |
| **Social Interaction** | • Can turn take appropriately in conversation  
• Can introduce and maintain a topic of conversation  
• Expresses feelings appropriately  
• Answers questions by talking  
| • Observe & engage with child during play and interaction with others  
• Opportunities for child to socialise with other children  
• Encourage child to participate in small group activities  
• Develop turn taking skills in a range of activities  
• May be aggressive towards other children  
• Unable to express emotions  
• May become distressed if routine changes  
• May talk a lot without responding to the person he is talking with  
| • Signpost to groups in local Sure-Start / Childrens Centres  
• Refer to SLT if child has difficulty with any of the skills or there are concerns about interaction with others  
• Consider a referral to a paediatrician |
<table>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Sitting</strong></td>
<td>Stable in sitting a small chair and table</td>
<td>- Observe skills in sitting</td>
<td>Encourage visits to soft play areas, parks and outdoor play to strengthen child posturally</td>
<td>- Unable to safely maintain secure independent sitting on a chair / potty / toilet</td>
<td>Sitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standing</strong></td>
<td>- Climbs ladders - Can walk, run and stand on tiptoe - Can stand on one leg for 3-5 seconds - Can hop on preferred foot - Can stand/walk on heels when shown</td>
<td>- Observation</td>
<td>- Encourage parents to find opportunities such as play sessions at children’s centres where their child can take part and learn from children around them.</td>
<td>- Unable to walk up and downstairs two feet to a step holing the hand rail - If unable to jump with two feet together at 48 months</td>
<td>Standing</td>
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<td><strong>Ball Skills</strong></td>
<td>- Throws ball overhand and catches with more skill - Kicks ball forcibly with skill - Can use a bat</td>
<td>- Observation</td>
<td>- Unable to attempt to throw ball or kick ball</td>
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<td>Ball Skills</td>
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<td><strong>Hand Skills</strong></td>
<td>- Builds tower of 10+ bricks - Threads medium beads - Places 5 rings on a post in order / 3 shapes into inset puzzle / 4 part nesting toy - Copies a cross (+), with a pencil / crayon. - Supports the paper when ‘drawing’ - Holds using a static (still) tripod grasp on the pencil - Has developed hand preference - Knows how to hold scissors and use scissors to cut a piece of paper in half - Engaging in messy play</td>
<td>- Observation of child playing / eating / drinking / drawing / using scissors (if safe to do so)</td>
<td>- Encourage play and model posting, placing shapes into inset puzzles, pegs into a peg boards, threading etc. - Encourage messy play with a variety of different safe textures e.g. dry, sticky, wet etc.</td>
<td>- Unable to hold a pencil - Unable to use 2 hands together - Unable to place an object into a container / shape in a form board etc - Encourage pencil skills activities such as dot to dots, simple mazes and colouring within an easy boundary / picture.</td>
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<td><strong>Self help skills</strong></td>
<td>- Drinking from open cup, stabbing with a fork, scoops and can use fork and spoon together, washes and dries hands and face. - Unbuttons large button. - Toilet trained - Can get on / off the toilet unaided - Adorns garments such as a t-shirt with some help, shoes (possibly the wrong way round), pulling up trousers etc</td>
<td>- Observation of child eating / drinking / dressing etc</td>
<td>Encourage development of upper limb / hand skills in eating and drinking (if developmentally ready and safe to do so) e.g. drinking from open cup, start to encourage use of a toddler style knife and continue with stabbing with a fork, using a fork and spoon together, washing and drying hands and face. - Encourage development of upper limb / hand skills / sequencing skills in self-help skills e.g. dressing - taking off shoes and coat / dressing up pl</td>
<td>- Unable to assist with the dressing process at all e.g. arms up, pulling socks off etc. - Unable to eat / drink independently</td>
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| **Play**             | • Imaginative & pretend play develops  
• Joins in play with other children  
• Child begins to solve jigsaw puzzles through a mixture of thinking and trial and error  
• Child begins to play co-operatively with other children  
• Dramatic play develops with play kitchen equipment or medical kits.  | • Observe child in play  
• Engage with child in play | • Access to dressing up box for role play  
• Access to everyday objects for imaginative play  
• Opportunities to socialise with peers e.g. pre-school/groups | • Repetitive play  
• Not initiating or organising own play  
• No interest in or interaction with other children | • Ensure access to pre-school  
• Signpost to groups in local Sure-Start / Childrens Centres  
• Consider referral to paediatrician |
|                      |          |               |        |                      |                |
| **Feeding**          | • Pours liquid from jug into cup  
• Uses fork and spreads butter on bread with knife | • Observe child eating | • Ensure exposure to new foods & variety of eating situations | • Not reaching any of the milestones | • Signpost to groups in local Sure-Start / Childrens Centres  
• Consider referral to feeding clinic or other relevant group |
|                      |          |               |        |                      |                |
| **Attention & Listening** | • Stops to listen for directions from an adult but may need support to do this e.g. hand to ear for 'listen'.  
• Concentrates on activity he has chosen for 10-15 minutes | • Observe / engage with child in play | • Adults sit with child doing puzzles etc to extend attention span | • Unable to listen nor follow simply adult directions  
• Poor attention skills Child finds it difficult to switch attention between speaker and task | • Sign-post to groups in local Sure-Start / Childrens Centres  
• Referral to paediatrician |
|                      |          |               |        |                      |                |
| **Understanding**    | • Understands early concepts such as big/little, in/on/under, colours and numbers  
• Understands simple conversations about an activity as you are doing it  
• Understands sentences containing 3-4 key words e.g. ‘put teddy in big box’, ‘put big brick in teddy’s bag’  
• Can answer simple who & what questions e.g. ‘who is outside’.  
• Child understands questions or instructions with 2 parts e.g. “get your coat and stand by the door”  
• Child is developing awareness of time in relation to past, present and future  
• Child is beginning to understand WHY questions | • Observe & engage child in play  
• Check child’s responses to 3 & 4 key word instructions | • Opportunities for a range of different & interesting activities, e.g. sorting & matching activities  
• Labelling early concepts during conversation  
• Talk about every day events as they happen | • Follows what others do instead of language – may appear vague/confused  
• Does not follow 2-3 word instructions  
• Excessive interest in colour or number rather than in object  
• Gives unusual or no answers to questions  
• May talk a lot about things of interest to him but not able to reply appropriately to adult questions  
• May be described as disobedient | • Sign-post to groups in local Sure-Start / Childrens Centres  
• Referral to SLT if not following simple instructions or no awareness of size, place, colour or number /inappropriate responses to simple instructions or questions  
• Consider a referral to paediatrician  
• Signpost to Talking Point, ICAN, Talk to your Baby websites |
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| **Talking**          | • Using a large vocabulary including object words, action words and descriptive words  
• Uses 3-5 words in a sentence  
• Beginning to use small words & word endings e.g. ‘my brother is kicking the balls  
• Speech may still sound immature - common immature patterns are cluster reduction e.g. spoon as poon, fronting e.g. car as ta, stopping sun as dun  
• Child may use 4-6 words in sentences  
• Child may use future and past tenses  
• Child may continue to have problems with irregular words e.g. ‘fell’ becomes ‘falled’, ‘mice’ becomes ‘mouses’  
• Speech may still show some immature patterns | • Observe & engage child in play  
• Check child’s response to opportunities provided for him to talk | • Giving child opportunities to talk  
• Adults to repeat child’s immature sentences or pronunciations so he hears good models  
• Opportunities to play with sounds e.g. snakes says sssss, quiet shhhh | • If beginning to stammer  
• Muddled word order  
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• Poor control of lips/tongue for sounds  
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• Referral to SLT if only uses 2-3 words in sentences / unusual word order / persistent dysfluency (refer immediately) / Speech is unintelligible / appears to be using a large amount of learnt phrases with little spontaneous language  
• Consider referral to paediatrician |
| **Social Interaction** | • Can turn take appropriately in conversation  
• Can introduce and maintain a topic of conversation  
• Expresses feelings appropriately  
• Answers questions by talking  
• Child will initiate conversations  
• Child may disagree with adults or peers using words not just actions | • Observe & engage with child during play and interaction with others | • Opportunities for child to socialise with other children  
• Encourage child to participate in small group activities  
• Develop turn taking skills in a range of activities | • May be aggressive towards other children  
• Unable to express emotions  
• May become distressed if routine changes  
• May talk a lot without responding to the person he is talking with | • Signpost to groups in local Sure-Start / Children’s Centres  
• Refer to SLT if child has difficulty with any of the skills or there are concerns about interaction with others  
• Consider a referral to a paediatrician |

42 – 48 Months
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<td>Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an OT / physiotherapist</td>
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</table>
|             | - Climbs ladders - Can walk, run and stand on tiptoe - Can stand on one leg for 3-5 seconds - Can hop on preferred foot - Can stand/walk on heels when shown | - Observation | - Unable to walk up and downstairs two feet to a step holing the hand rail - If unable to jump with two feet together at 48 months | | Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with a physiotherapist 
Refer to physiotherapy service through SPA |
| Standing    | - Throws ball overhand and catches with more skill - Kicks ball forcibly with skill - Can use a bat | - Observation | - Encourage parents to find opportunities such as play sessions at children’s centres where their child can take part and learn from children around them. | Unable to throw ball or kick ball | Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with a physiotherapist 
Refer to physiotherapy service through SPA |
| Ball Skills | - Builds tower of 10+ bricks - Threads medium beads - Places 5 rings on a post in order / 3 shapes into inset puzzle / 4 part nesting toy - Copies a cross (+), with a pencil / crayon. - Supports the paper when ‘drawing’ - Holds using a static (still) tripod grasp on the pencil - Has developed hand preference - Knows how to hold scissors and use scissors to cut a piece of paper in half - Engaging in messy play | - Observation of child playing / eating / drinking / drawing / using scissors (if safe to do so) | - Encourage play and model posting, placing shapes into inset puzzles, pegs into a peg boards, threading etc. - Encourage messy play with a variety of different safe textures e.g. dry, sticky, wet etc. | - Unable to hold a pencil - Unable to use 2 hands together - Unable to place an object into a container / shape in a form board etc. - Encourage pencil skills activities such as dot to dots, simple mazes and colouring within an easy boundary / picture. | Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an Occupational Therapist 
Refer to the Occupational Therapy service though SPA if there are significant concerns |
| Hand Skills | - Drinking from open cup, stabbing with a fork, scoops and can use fork and spoon together, washes and dries hands and face. - Unbuttons large button. - Toilet trained - Can get on / off the toilet unaided - Adorns garments such as a t-shirt with some help, shoes (possibly the wrong way round), pulling up trousers etc | - Observation of child eating / drinking / dressing etc | Encourage development of upper limb / hand skills in eating and drinking (if developmentally ready and safe to do so) e.g. drinking from open cup, start to encourage use of a toddler style knife and continue with stabbing with a fork, using a fork and spoon together, washing and drying hands and face. - Encourage development of upper limb / hand skills / sequencing skills in self-help skills e.g. dressing - taking off shoes and coat / dressing up etc | - Unable to assist with the dressing process at all e.g. arms up, pulling socks off etc. - Unable to eat / drink independently | |
| Self help skills | | | | | |

42 – 48 Months
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<th>Where to Refer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Play**             | • Complex & imaginative play develops involving changing roles  
                       • Organising and co-operating with other children  
                       • Observe / engage with child during play | -Invite friends to play  
                       -Opportunities to develop imaginative play e.g. role play doctors surgery | • Repetitive isolated play  
                       • Unable to follow social rules in play e.g. turn taking  
                       • Not joining in with other children’s play | -Consider a referral to paediatrician / SLT if concerns about play development |
|                      | • Uses knife & fork competently  
                       • Child knows what he does & doesn’t like | -Observe / engage with child during play | -Continue to ensure opportunities to try wide range of foods & textures | • Not reaching milestones | -Consider referral to feeding clinic or other relevant group |
|                      | • Able to move focus between tasks but may still need to stop activity to listen | -Observe / engage with child during play | -May need adult support to listen e.g. calling name before giving instruction  
                       -Adults to ensure child has opportunity to learn from good peer models of listening within large / small groups | • Unable to listen to adult directions when engrossed in own activity | -Consider referral to SLT & paediatrician |
| **Feeding**          | • Can understand instructions given to a group of children  
                       • Able to follow simple stories without pictures  
                       • Will understand instructions containing sequencing words such as ‘first/after/last’  
                       • Can give a reason when asked a ‘why’ question  
                       • The child is aware of more complex humour and enjoys simple jokes  
                       • Understand past/present/future time | -Observe & engage child in play  
                       -Check child’s responses to 3 & 4 key word instructions and size / position words | -Encourage group games such as ‘Simon says’  
                       -Look at family photographs, DVDs etc and encourage talk about present & future  
                       -Share humorous books  
                       -Talk about cause & effect relationships with appropriate games | • Always the last child to respond to group instructions  
                       • Watches other children intently before acting  
                       • Only able to follow one element of a longer instruction  
                       • Doesn’t enjoy listening to stories | -Refer to SLT if unable to follow group instructions / unable to follow instructions with 3 key words e.g. ‘put the big brick in the box’ / does not understand basic concepts of size & position  
                       • Consider a referral to paediatrician  
                       • Signpost to Talking Point, ICAN, Talk to your Baby websites |

48 – 60 Months
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<td><strong>Talking</strong></td>
<td>• Child uses well-formed sentences</td>
<td>- Observe &amp; engage child in play</td>
<td>- Adults repeat immature sentences correctly but not expecting child to repeat back</td>
<td>Immature sentence structure e.g. 'me kick ball goal'</td>
<td>Refer to SLT if short sentence or telegraphic speech / small words or word endings missed/speech difficult to understand, problems with 'K' 'G' or 'S', 'F', 'Sh' / persisting dysfluency - immediate referral</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Grammar mostly appropriate but still some errors e.g. 'I catched it'</td>
<td>- Check child’s response to opportunities provided for him to talk</td>
<td>- Adults break up complex words or sound combinations and model to child</td>
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<td>• Able to join phrases together e.g. 'I am going to wear my boots because it’s raining'</td>
<td>- Check child’s intelligibility to unfamiliar adult</td>
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<td>• Can hold a simple conversation about something which is not immediate</td>
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<td>• Speech is generally intelligible</td>
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<td>• Most sounds are present</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Clusters beginning to develop e.g. sp &amp; bl</td>
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<td>• Observe &amp; engage child in play</td>
<td>- Immature sentence structure e.g. 'me kick ball goal'</td>
<td>- Poor listener awareness</td>
<td>- Consider referral to paediatrician</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Check child’s response to opportunities provided for him to talk</td>
<td>- Inappropriate correcting of child’s speech &amp; language by adults</td>
<td>- Often talks for long periods of time about the same subject</td>
<td>- Refer to SLT if child has difficulty with any of the skills or there are concerns about interaction with others</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Check child’s intelligibility to unfamiliar adult</td>
<td>- Poor control of lips/tongue for sounds</td>
<td>- No or limited interaction with peers</td>
<td>- Consider referral to paediatrician</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Adults repeat immature sentences correctly but not expecting child to repeat back</td>
<td>- Distorted vowel sounds</td>
<td>- Often inappropriate communication in social situations</td>
<td>- Refer to SLT if short sentence or telegraphic speech / small words or word endings missed/speech difficult to understand, problems with 'K' 'G' or 'S', 'F', 'Sh' / persisting dysfluency - immediate referral</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Adults break up complex words or sound combinations and model to child</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Interaction</td>
<td>• Child chooses own friends</td>
<td>- Observe &amp; engage with child during play and interaction with others</td>
<td>- Opportunities to engage in conversation with peers - group discussions and activities</td>
<td>- Poor listener awareness</td>
<td>- Refer to SLT if child has difficulty with any of the skills or there are concerns about interaction with others</td>
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<td>• Able to play co-operatively with other children &amp; adults</td>
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<td>• Able to greet people appropriately</td>
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<td>• Can take part in pretend conversations</td>
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<td>• Can start conversations with several different strategies such as asking questions, making comments using a name</td>
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<td>• Child able to plan construction and make believe activities</td>
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<td>• Shows awareness of the needs of his listener</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motor Skills</th>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>How to Assess</th>
<th>Advice</th>
<th>When to be concerned</th>
<th>Where to Refer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sitting</strong></td>
<td>Stable in sitting a small chair and table</td>
<td>- Observe skills in sitting</td>
<td>Encourage visits to soft play areas, parks and outdoor play to strengthen child posturally</td>
<td>Unable to maintain upright and symmetrical sitting posture on small chair for 10 minutes.</td>
<td>Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an OT / physiotherapist</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Standing</strong></td>
<td>- Walks easily on narrow line</td>
<td>- Observe skills in sitting</td>
<td>Encourage visits to soft play areas, parks and outdoor play</td>
<td></td>
<td>Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an OT / physiotherapist</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Climbs ladders</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Can stand on one leg for 8-10 seconds</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Can hop on either foot 2-3meters</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Can walk on heels</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other movement</td>
<td>Active and skilful in climbing, sliding, swinging, digging,</td>
<td>- Observation</td>
<td>Encourage visits to soft play areas, parks and outdoor play</td>
<td>Child falling behind peers in Gross motor skills clumsy with poor coordination, effecting willingness to participate in physical activity</td>
<td>Refer to physiotherapy service through SPA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Skips on alternate feet</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Bends and touches toes with legs straight</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ball skills</td>
<td>Plays all variety of ball games with considerable ability appreciates scoring and rules of the game.</td>
<td>- Observation</td>
<td>Encourage parents to find opportunities for their chills to participate in such activities - see games and activities leaflet</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- moves rhythmically to music</td>
<td>- Observation</td>
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<td>- moves rhythmically to music</td>
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48 – 60 Months
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<td>Hand Skills</td>
<td>- Uses a dynamic tripod grasp of the pencil with movement of the fingers - Able to cut a triangle and progressing to a circle - Able to copy a square, with a pencil / crayon. Also progressively shapes involving diagonal lines e.g. triangle, diagonal cross leading eventually to early letter formation</td>
<td>- Observation of child playing / drawing / using scissors (if safe to do so)</td>
<td>- Encourage play and model post placing shapes into inset puzzles, pegs into a peg board, threading etc. - Encourage pencil skills activities such as dot to dots, simple mazes and colouring within an easy boundary / picture, copying simple shapes in a multi media way such as in paint / finger on a carpet square etc. - Ensure child is able to copy prewriting shapes before writing letters - Encourage activities with tongs / large tweezers to develop the movements required for scissors then progress to snipping thin card</td>
<td>Child falling significantly behind peers in fine motor / bilateral skills, difficulties with pencil tasks and self help skills effecting willingness to participate in these types of activities.</td>
<td>Please use therapy advice line if you would like to talk through your concerns with an Occupational Therapist Refer to the Occupational Therapy service though SPA if there are significant concerns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self help skills</td>
<td>- Drinking from open cup, stabbing with a fork, scoops and can use fork and spoon together, washes and dries hands and face. Unbuttons large button. - Toilet trained - Can get on / off the toilet unaided - Adorns garments such as a t-shirt with some help, shoes (possibly the wrong way round), pulling up trousers etc.</td>
<td>- Observation of child eating / drinking / dressing etc</td>
<td>- Encourage parents to practice this with their child e.g. knife and fork. Help hand over hand and practice with Playdoh - Encourage washing and drying hands and face, brushing hair etc. Practice on dolls, in the mirror etc - Play dressing up games,</td>
<td>Self help skills</td>
<td>- Drinking from open cup, stabbing with a fork, scoops and can use fork and spoon together, washes and dries hands and face. Unbuttons large button. - Toilet trained - Can get on / off the toilet unaided - Adorns garments such as a t-shirt with some help, shoes (possibly the wrong way round), pulling up trousers etc.</td>
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EARLY YEARS DEVELOPMENTAL CHECKLIST

Name of child: 

Date of Birth: 

Date of clinic check 1: 

Date of clinic check 2: 

Diagram:

- Play
- Supine
- Feeding
- Prone
- Ball Skills
- Attention & Learning
- Other Movement
- Understanding
- Standing
- Talking
- Hand Skills
- Self Help Skills
- Social Interaction

[Diagram with radial axes and developmental milestones]
EARLY YEARS DEVELOPMENTAL CHECKLIST

EXAMPLE 1: Within Normal Limits

Name of child: A

Date of clinic check 1: 26 months

Date of clinic check 2:
EARLY YEARS DEVELOPMENTAL CHECKLIST

EXAMPLE 2: Delayed Development

Name of child: B

Date of Birth:

Date of clinic check 1: 26 months

Date of clinic check 2:
EXAMPLE 3: Disordered Development

Name of child: C

Date of clinic check 1: 26 months

Date of clinic check 2: