# Putting the child at the centre of the 30 hours offer November 2018



# Activity



What did you learn?

# Information sharing - knowing each child

What information is important to share and know about the child?

How do you get this information?

What are you going to do with the information? How will it change

things?

• What else could you use?



Information sharing tool can be found on the AfC info website: <a href="https://www.afcinfo.org.uk/pages/community-information-information-and-advice/information-for-childcare-professionals-working-in-kingston-and-richmond/resources/30-hours-of-funded-childcare-for-working-parents-of-3-and-4-year-olds">https://www.afcinfo.org.uk/pages/community-information-informa

"Most important influence in learning is what the learner already knows - ascertain and teach accordingly"

-Ausubel 1968

**Basic Principles: Discussion** 

Can you identify the basic principles of effective practice for Nursery provision, thinking about:

- a unique child
- positive relationships
- enabling environment
- learning and development

What are your top 10?

# Basic Principles: Discussion

- Gathering information about the child Discussion
- Meeting individual children's needs
- Partnership working
- Sharing information within the different parts of the school
- Sharing information with other settings
- Active learning
- Settling in: feeling safe, secure and valued
- Being flexible
- PSED
- Assessing the flow of the day for the children
- Staffing considerations
- Mealtimes and variation of snacks
- Independence
- Periods of rest
- Understanding behaviour as a means of communication

# Activity

Nursery	/ Routine	1

Marsery Routine 1	
8.45-9.10	Children arrive
9.10-9.25	Circle time
9.25-10.30	Free flow play
10.30-10.40	Tidy up
10.40-10.50	Carpet time
10.50-11.10	Snack
11.10-11.35	Story time
11.35-11.45	Home time (for universal 15 hours)
11.45-12.30	Lunch for 30 hours children
12.30-12.50	Play outside while afternoon nursery children arrive
12.50-1.10	Circle time
1.10-2.15	Free flow play
2.15-2.25	Tidy up
2.25-2.35	Carpet time
2.35-2.55	Snack
2.55-3.20	Story time
3.20-3.30	Home time

Nursery routine 2	
8.30-11.15	Children arrive into 30 hour room – free flow
11.15-11.30	Carpet time
11.30-12.30	Lunch for 30 hour children
12.30-3.15	Join afternoon nursery children – free flow
3.15-3.30	Carpet time

# Activity

- 1. Compare routines of two contrasting nursery classes
- 1. Identify effective practice and any potential 'pinch points':
- Understanding emotional needs
- Providing consistent behaviour support
- Overstimulation
- Sitting too long
- Multiple transitions
- Repetition

# **Planning Routines**

Discuss what you think effective practice is and what are the prime and specific areas of learning? What are the learning opportunities that can be supported?

Think about what is best for **these** children at **this** time of the year?

- Snack
- Lunch time
- Physicality
- Rest or 'down' time
- Daily routines (e.g. hand washing, putting coats on etc.)

# Gap task



Observe your children, what are their interests and repetitive play behaviours? Bring back your observations.

Bring a copy of your planning format to the second session on 10 December.



# Putting the child at the centre of the 30 hours offer December 2018



## **Purpose**

Plan appropriately for the needs of the 30 hour children within a standard two session school day

### Key messages:

- Active learning
- Principles of planning
- The role of the adult in following children's interests
- Planning for continuous provision

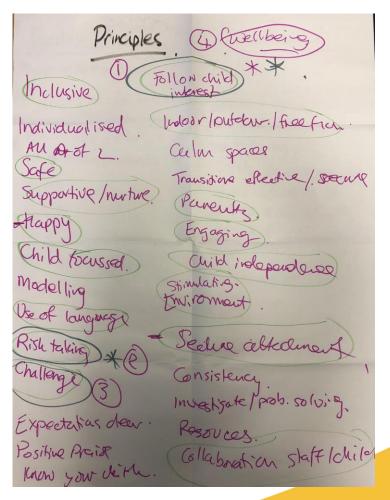
Let's make Harry Potter glasses!



# Now make your own glasses!



Compare the two activities against our 5 principles of effective practice.



- What are the characteristics of active learning?
- What is the role of the adult?

### Unpacking 'following the child's interests'

- What are you observing?
  - o skills
  - o concepts
  - o ideas
  - o interests
  - o fascinations
- What is it telling you?
- What are the child's next steps in learning?
- How are you planning for this?

## Continuous provision

Define continuous provision.

What are facts and fiction?



# Alistair Bryce-Clegg

Continuous provision is not the resources that are continually out. It is far more rich and complex than that.

If you just put random resources out you are relying on a great deal of luck when it comes to children's engagement and attainment.

# Alistair Bryce-Clegg

Children often do not naturally challenge themselves in a play space, unless they find the play interesting and engaging. They will often return to 'familiar' play where they can rehearse familiar low-level skills that make them feel secure and confident.













Your next steps

What have you already changed?

What have you taken from today?