

All Mulberry House School Policies are always to be read and considered in conjunction with Equal Opportunities, Race Equality and Inclusion Policies

THE MULBERRY HOUSE SCHOOL CURRICULUM POLICY INCLUDING THE EARLY YEARS FOUNDATION STAGE

This policy applies to all sections of the school:

The Early Years Foundation Stage

Key Stage One; The Preparatory Stage

Before and after school provision

Introduction

The curriculum of the Mulberry House School provides an education that encompasses all areas of learning in preparation for the next stage of school. It is an inclusive education that enables all children to reach their full potential. (Including those children on an EHCP plan) This policy outlines the purpose, nature and management of early year's education at our school. This policy has been written with regard to The Education Act (2011), The Equality Act (2010) and the Special Educational Needs and Disability Code of Practice (SEND 2015).

Responsibility

- The Proprietor in consultation with the Headteacher, teaching staff and parents implement an appropriate EYFS and KS1 curriculum.

Aims

- We acknowledge, value and develop the experiences and skills that the child has acquired before entering school.
- We encourage children to explore the world through their senses and with a respect for their environment, natural and manmade world.
- We promote active learning and resilience in facing new challenges.
- We encourage children to concentrate and persevere in their own play and during group tasks.
- We help children in their efforts to establish their own identity and to form positive relationships as citizens of British society.
- We aim to develop in every young person the values, skills and behaviours they will need to get on in life. All children are provided with a rich provision of classroom and extra curricular activities that develop a range of character attributes, such as resilience and grit, which underpin success in education and employment.
- We promote independence and resilience.
- We provide opportunities for personal, social and emotional development in a secure and caring environment which promotes British values.

- We provide rich and varied opportunities for intellectual development, encouraging an enthusiasm for knowledge and learning, seeing themselves as confident and successful learners.
- We provide equal access to the whole curriculum for each child regardless of gender, race, religion, Special Educational Needs or disability, sexual orientation, or social group therefore promoting an inclusive ethos.

In this policy **The Early Years Foundation Stage** refers to children age 2 to 5 years. **The Preparatory Stage** is Prep II and Prep III (6-7 years)

The educational ethos of The Mulberry House School

Early Years Education is concerned with the intellectual, social, moral, emotional, aesthetic and physical development of the child. Care and education are inseparable. The involvement of parents and the recognition of their key role in children's development are especially important in the education of very young children. The experience of school complements the experience of home. Most children enter our school as successful learners. They have developed a range of personal and social skills, including the capacity to investigate new ideas and situations, to make choices, to solve problems and to communicate and work with others.

To this end, the general principle governing the curriculum of the School is that every child shall be entitled to and shall take up a curriculum which is balanced and broadly based and which meets the needs as outlined by our core values and learning philosophy:

The School provides for all children access to the areas of experience below, through which to develop and exercise their learning skills

- Aesthetic and Creative
- Ethical - values and relationships
- Linguistic - four dimensions of language, listening, reading, speaking and writing.
- Mathematical - numerical, spatial, scientific and practical.
- Physical - co-ordination of mind and body.
- Scientific - observation, enquiry, technology, environment.
- Social and political - society and its institutions.
- Spiritual - values of school, society and religion.

Planning

Good planning is the key to making children's learning effective, exciting, varied and progressive. Effective learning builds on and extends what children know and can do. Our planning shows how the principles of the EYFS will be put into practice and is always informed by observations we have made of the children, in order to understand and consider their current interests, development and learning. All staff working in Early Years Foundation Stage are involved in this process. Weekly, and termly plans are devised to meet the needs of all children

including those with an Educational Health Care Plan (EHCP) and those who are More able, Gifted and Talented.

- Schemes of work are used throughout the school for Maths, English, Science, Art, Design and Technology, RE (SEAL) and PSHEE.
- Throughout the curriculum, British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs are promoted.

EARLY YEARS FOUNDATION STAGE CURRICULUM FOR 2- 5 YEAR OLDS

The curriculum consists of a range of planned and spontaneous learning experiences, which children enjoy during their time at Mulberry House. We follow the guidance recommended by the Department for Children, Schools and Families, statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage, March 2017, which helps us to plan activities designated to lay secure foundations for each child's future learning. Between the ages 2 and 5 the curriculum is based on the Early Years Foundation Stage.

At Mulberry House School we believe that the seven areas of learning and development depend on each other to support a rounded approach to child development. We aim to deliver all the areas through a planned purposeful play, with a balance of adult led and child-initiated activities.

Teacher Led:

A set learning objective is planned for, and lessons are taught to help children achieve that specific learning objective. Children's work is assessed and feedback given to help the children develop and improve.

Child Initiated:

Child Initiated activities enable children to demonstrate prior learning, what they have understood and test and consolidate their thinking. Observing children initiating their own learning helps teachers plan for the next steps for learning.

Assessment for Learning

To establish that children are secure in their learning, evidence of learning is primarily taken during child-Initiated lessons broadly 80% child initiated to 20% teacher led. Teachers can help guide the child through open-ended questions and extending the children's natural line of enquiry. The learning environment should enable them to express and demonstrate their understanding of their world, including the application of literacy skills, maths concepts and the expression of their own sense of self.

The principles of the EYFS are based on play; children learn through doing, exploring and playing with others, exploring inside and outside.

PRIME AREAS

Physical Development:

This is concerned with developing skills of physical control, co-ordination, movement and manipulation through daily routines, planned activities, and inside and outside play. We help children gain confidence in what they can do, and feel the positive benefits of being healthy and active indoors and outside.

We provide opportunities which allow the children to develop knowledge and understanding of how our bodies work, of health and hygiene, of the need for safety, of how to improve fine motor skills (e.g. drawing, cutting, cooking), and of how to move with confidence and increasing control.

Personal, Social and Emotional Development:

This area of learning is concerned with emotional wellbeing, knowing who you are and where you fit in. It is also about the children's views of themselves – their self-esteem – and of their relationships with others. Children are naturally interested in other people. We offer children opportunities to develop their understanding about relationships, feelings and needs, of acceptable social behaviour, of right and wrong, about the world around them – the lives and people in our community and wider world and the diversity of cultures (e.g. different customs and festivals). We encourage the children to be independent, confident and resourceful, encouraging them to show respect for others'.

Communication and Language:

It is through language that children begin to learn and understand the world around them. Language, both spoken and written, enables children to explain themselves, interact with others and organise their thinking. We offer children many opportunities to speak and listen, and to express their ideas in pictures and words. We develop their knowledge and understanding that print conveys meaning, by the rich variety of stories and poetry they are exposed to.

Literacy:

Involves teaching children to identify and link sounds and letters and to begin to read and write, having access to a variety of interesting and exciting resources.

Mathematics, including Numeracy, and Shape, Space & Measure:

Using mathematical concepts and language in everyday play and activities forms the foundations on which mathematical understanding is based. We offer children opportunities to develop a knowledge and understanding of number, space and shape, pattern, symmetry and positional relationships, and of measures (time,

weight, length, capacity). First hand experience of natural and everyday materials develop basic ideas in sorting, counting, sequencing, measuring and comparing.

Understanding the World:

This area of learning is concerned with helping children to make sense of their world. Learning about themselves and the world around them helps children to develop enquiring minds and skills of observation, prediction, problem solving and experimentation and a sense of community.

We provide opportunities to find out about past and present events in their own lives, explore their environment, and learn about other living things. Children develop knowledge and understanding of materials and their properties, of why things happen and how things work, of designing and making, using tools and equipment, and using information technology to support their work.

Expressive Arts & Design:

Children learn through all their senses. They need time to explore and experiment with ideas and materials, to develop their own ideas and be imaginative, to observe carefully and develop their ability to use a variety of tools and techniques.

We support children in developing a knowledge and understanding of texture, colour and shape, of drawing and painting, of musical forms and rhythm, and of imaginative play, drama and dance.

THE Mulberry House School CURRICULUM FOR 6 AND 7 YEAR OLDS

Once the children are of statutory school age we are guided by the National Curriculum. Particular attention is given to the core subjects:

- **Mathematics:** Using and applying mathematics, number, multiplication and division, geometry, measurement, fractions, position and direction and statistics.
- **English:** Spoken language, reading, writing (including composition), spelling, vocabulary, grammar and punctuation, comprehension and handwriting.
- **Science:** Experimental and investigative science, working scientifically, life processes and living things, plants, animals including humans, light, sound, seasonal changes, everyday materials and their properties and physical processes.

And also to the following non-statutory subjects:

- **Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education, including Citizenship:** Developing confidence and social and financial responsibility, good relationships and respect for others, and a healthy safer lifestyle.
- **Computing:** Using information sources and computing tools to solve problems, to support learning in a variety of contexts and understand the implications of computing for working life and society. They will gain an understanding of what algorithms are, and how they are implemented as programs on digital devices, how to create and debug simple programs, how to use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content, know how to use technology safely at and beyond the school environment.

The timetable also covers geography, history, art and design, music (including individual recorder tuition), dance and drama, physical education (including swimming in the Summer Term), religious education and Mandarin.

All National Curriculum subjects provide opportunities to promote pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development.

- Pupils' spiritual development involves the growth of their sense of self, their unique potential, their understanding of their strengths and weaknesses, and their will to achieve.
- Pupils' moral development involves pupils acquiring an understanding of the difference between right and wrong and of moral conflict, a respect for other faiths, encourages respect for other people, paying particular regard to the protected characteristics set out in the 2010 Equality Act. We expect children to show concern for others and to do what is right. They are able and willing to reflect on the consequences of their actions and learn how to forgive themselves and others.
- Pupils' social development involves pupils acquiring an understanding of the responsibilities and rights of being members of families and communities (local, national and global), and an ability to relate to others and to work with others for the common good. They display a sense of belonging and an increasing willingness to participate.
- Pupils' cultural development involves pupils acquiring an understanding of cultural traditions and ability to appreciate and respond to a variety of aesthetic experiences. They acquire a respect for their own culture and that of others, an interest in others' ways of doing things and curiosity and respect of their differences.

Pupils learn, practise, combine, develop and refine a wide range of skills in their work across the National Curriculum. Some of these skills are subject specific (painting in art and design), some are common to several subjects (enquiry skills in science, history and geography).

KEY SKILLS

Six skill areas are described as key skills because they help learners to improve their learning and performance in education, work and life. These key skills are embedded in the National Curriculum. The key skills are; Communication, Application of number, Working with others, Improving own learning and performance, Problem solving and Computing.

Communication

The key skill of communication includes skills in speaking, listening, reading and writing. Skills in speaking and listening include the ability to speak effectively for different audiences; to listen, understand and respond appropriately to others; and to participate effectively in group discussions. Skills in reading and writing include the ability to read fluently a range of literary and non-fiction texts and to reflect critically on what is read; and the ability to write fluently for a range of purposes and audiences, including critical analysis of their own and others' writing. Opportunities for developing this key skill are provided through English in particular and through pupils' use of language across the curriculum.

Application of number

The key skill of application of number includes developing a range of mental calculation skills and the ability to apply them within a variety of contexts. Skills include developing the understanding and use of mathematical language related to numbers and calculations in order to process data, solve increasingly complex problems and explain the reasoning used. Pupils need to be able to apply calculation skills and the understanding of number to problems in other National Curriculum subjects and to real-life situations. Opportunities for developing this key skill are provided explicitly in mathematics.

Computing

The key skill of Computing includes the ability to use a range of information sources and Computing tools to find, analyse, interpret, evaluate and present information for a range of purposes. Skills include the ability to make critical and informed judgements about when and how to use Computing for maximum benefit in accessing information, in solving problems or for expressive work. The ability to use Computing information sources includes enquiry and decision-making skills, as well as information-processing and creative thinking skills and the ability to review, modify and evaluate work with Computing. Opportunities for developing this key skill are provided explicitly through the subject of Computing and through pupils' use of Computing across the curriculum.

Working with others

The key skill of working with others includes the ability to contribute to small group and whole class discussion, and to work with others to meet a challenge. If pupils are to work with others they must develop social skills and a growing awareness and understanding of others' needs. All subjects provide opportunities

for pupils to co-operate and work effectively with others in formal and informal settings, to appreciate the experience of others and consider different perspectives, and to benefit from what others think, say and do.

Improving own learning and performance

The key skill of improving own learning and performance involves pupils reflecting on and critically evaluating their work and what they have learnt, and identifying ways to improve their learning and performance. They need to be able to identify the purposes of learning, to reflect on the processes of learning, to assess progress in learning, to identify obstacles or problems in learning and to play ways to improve learning. All subjects provide opportunities for pupils to review their own work and discuss ways to improve their learning (Assessment for Learning).

We track children's progress from entry to the school at 2 years old until they leave us at 4 or 7 years old.

For children with an EHC plan, parents and teachers work closely to ensure the child is accessing the curriculum, that appropriate intervention is in place and its effectiveness is evaluated and monitored effectively.

Problem solving

The key skill of problem solving involves pupils developing the skills and strategies that will help them to solve the problems they face in learning and in life. Problem solving includes the skills of identifying and understanding a problem, planning ways to solve a problem, monitoring progress in tackling a problem and reviewing solutions to problems. All subjects provide pupils with opportunities to respond to the challenge of problems and to plan, test, modify and review the progress needed to achieve particular outcomes.

Thinking skills

By using thinking skills pupils can focus on 'knowing how' as well as 'knowing what' – learning how to learn. The school uses Edward de Bono hats and Blooms Taxonomy in following thinking skills to complement the key skills that are embedded in the National Curriculum.

- **Information-processing skills** – These enable pupils to locate and collect relevant information, to sort, classify, sequence, compare and contrast, and to analyse part/whole relationships.
- **Reasoning skills** – These enable pupils to give reasons for opinions and actions, to draw inferences and make deductions, to use precise language to explain what they think, and to make judgements and decisions informed by reasons or evidence.
- **Enquiry skills** – These enable pupils to ask relevant questions, to pose and define problems, to plan what to do and how to research, to predict outcomes and anticipate consequences, and to test conclusions and improve ideas.

- **Creative thinking skills** – These enable pupils to generate and extend ideas, to suggest hypotheses, to apply imagination, and to look for alternative innovative outcomes.
- **Evaluation skills** – These enable pupils to evaluate information, to judge the value of what they read, hear and do, to develop criteria for judging the value of their own and others' work or ideas, and to have confidence in their judgements.

THE PLANNING PROCESS

In planning the curriculum we follow the Early Years Foundation Stage and the National Curriculum. For each class group we have a **long-term plan** as a guide for whole groups of children using the aims of the Early Years Foundation Stage and the level descriptions within the National Curriculum. These help us ensure that all children make appropriate progress and have the opportunity to progress throughout their time with us. Included in the long-term plan are half termly or termly projects, which cover a range of broad themes. A theme that focuses on maths and language activities will later be balanced with one that offers rich opportunities for creative and scientific exploration. The **medium term plan** consists of these projects broken down into specific activities and for the 6 and 7 year olds a detailed outline of Maths and English covered in a term. **Short term planning** is drawn up a week in advance but reviewed daily as the activities are completed. The learning intentions are clearly identified and take into account children's needs and interests and previous experiences, as well as the need for curriculum balance.

Through discussion staff make sure that there is a balance of adult focussed activities and things children can access independently; that there are visual, auditory and kinaesthetic experiences on offer to meet different learning styles; they discuss how activities can be adapted to suit different levels of attainment; and they identify opportunities for making assessments and observations of children's learning. The weekly planning sheet records what we want children to learn and the activities to be set. It is a working document and it can be changed and modified day by day according to children's interests and unplanned events. We see it as a guide set in jelly rather than concrete. Each day staff jot down evaluations and these together with our observations and assessments feed in the next week's planning so that we can see whether or not our plans are working and adjust accordingly.

The Learning

During their time at Mulberry House children are taking the first steps in their schooling. The learning experience must reflect their stage of development to ensure maximum benefit. Children have access to both the inside and the outside environment at various points in the day which is known to have a positive effect on the children's development. The Mulberry House School pupils have their own outdoor area with sand or water, climbing equipment, bikes, writing opportunities, mud kitchen, construction and role play. Spending time outdoors offers opportunities for exploring and learning things differently to when

pupils are indoors and gives things a different perspective. The children can explore, use their senses and be physically active and exuberant. All areas of the curriculum can be explored outside.

Planned activities should provide for:

- More concrete than theoretical experiences through practical and first hand activities.
- A range of learning styles.
- Reflection and talk to reinforce understanding.
- The development of skills and extension of knowledge.
- The use and application of knowledge, skills and understanding in familiar and new situations.
- Differentiation for children at different stages and levels of development.
- A range of child-led activities to inform staff of learning behaviour and understanding.

Teaching and Learning Methods and Styles

- Hands on – opportunities to experiment and discover
- Workshop
- Demonstration
- Role Model
- Peer Assessment
- Collaborative
- Free choice
- Individual
- Pairs
- Small group
- Large group
- Teacher led
- Adult supported
- Peer led
- Peer supported

The Role of Adults

Starting school can be a difficult time for young children; we therefore plan this time carefully to support children with the transition and to ensure it is as smooth as possible for each child and that they settle in to their new class quickly and happily.

All adults, including parents, involved with Early Years have something valuable to offer. The quality of relationships among the adults involved in the work directly influences children's learning and attitudes.

Parents should be encouraged to participate as partners in supporting their children's development. Their potential contribution needs to be fully recognised and acknowledged both by the parents themselves and by staff.

The educators who work with children should:

- Ensure children communicate their thoughts, ideas and needs and are listened to.
- Be involved in direct teaching.
- Ensure children have and take opportunities for learning.
- Plan defined objectives for learning.
- Provide a stimulating environment, both inside and out.
- Use space and equipment to good effect.
- Ensure a high level of involvement by the children, i.e. they listen, concentrate and persevere with activities.
- Effectively monitor and develop children's social development.
- Frequently and regularly feed back to parents, formally and informally.

Assessment

Members of staff working in Early Years need an extensive knowledge of how children learn. We need to apply this knowledge creatively to maximise the learning possibilities available in the activities prepared.

Assessment in the Foundation Stage takes the form of both formal and informal observations, teacher knowledge of the pupils and photographic evidence. Assessment is completed regularly and involves both the teacher and other adults, as appropriate. The collection of assessment data in the Foundation Stage Profile is a statutory requirement.

Opportunities should be created to observe closely and to assess children's learning in order to:

- Inform the planning of future work.
- Ensure that special educational needs are identified and supported appropriately in conjunction with Individual Education Plans (see SEND policy for further details).
- Provide a clear and substantial evaluation of the child's stage of development. This is to be shared with the child's parents and form part of transition planning when the child moves to the next class. End of year reports summarise the child's attainment at the end of an academic year. Children in the Early Years Foundation Stage have their progress recorded in their Progress Check at 2 and E-profile. Parents and children are encouraged to share, discuss and celebrate their achievements throughout the year.
- Monitor provision for our More Able, Gifted and Talented children.
- Contribute to the overall evaluation of the quality of the learning experiences planned and prepared.

At Mulberry House School we assess children in a variety of ways throughout their time with us.

Evaluation

Children's work will be continually monitored. Teaching methods, materials and activities will be adapted when necessary to ensure the progress of individual children or groups of children. Regular meetings will be used to evaluate and review the policy and practice at regular intervals, or as and when appropriate.