**A Practical Guide to**

**Observation, Assessment**

**and Planning**

**in the**

**Early Years Foundation Stage**

Introduction

**‘Documentation is not about what we do but what we are searching for’ Carla Rinaldi.**

Effective Observation, Assessment and Planning (OAP) is key to providing enabling environments where children can grow, thrive and develop; supported by adults who know and understand how individual children play, learn and make progress.

The Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) Statutory Framework (September 2017) states:

• Practitioners must **consider the individual needs, interests, and stage of development** of each child in their care, and must **use this information to plan a challenging and enjoyable experience** for each child in all of the areas of learning and development. (EYFS 1.6)

• Each area of learning and development must be **implemented through planned, purposeful play and through a mix of adult-led and child-initiated activity**.

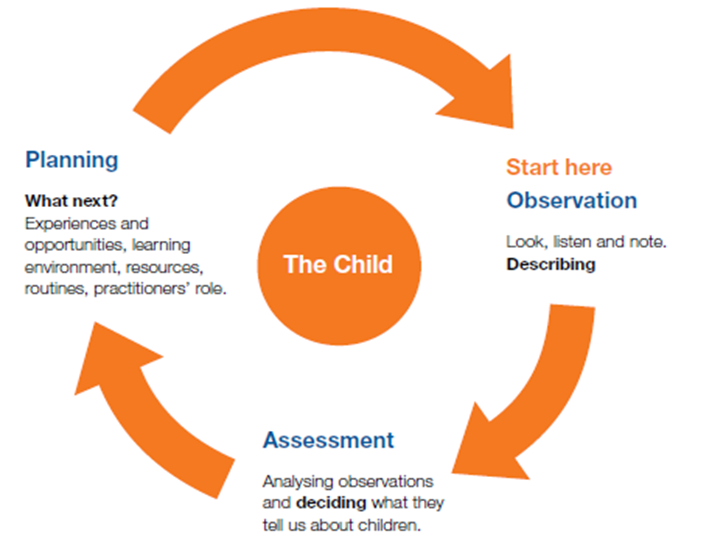
(EYFS 1.8)

• In planning and guiding children’s activities, practitioners must reflect on the **different ways that children learn and reflect these in their practice**. (EYFS 1.9)

• The **key person** must help ensure that **every child’s learning and care is tailored to meet their individual needs**. (EYFS 1.10)

• **Assessment should not entail prolonged breaks from interaction with children, nor require excessive paperwork**. Paperwork should be limited to that which is absolutely necessary to promote children’s successful learning and development. (EYFS 2.2)

The OAP Cycle



Ofsted

Ofsted say those working in schools and settings are best placed to make the important decisions about how children learn. However, Ofsted does define the elements of early year’s practice that make up teaching, so that there is a common ground and degree of transparency when making judgements about the quality of teaching.

Teaching should not be taken to imply a ‘top down’ or formal way of working. It is a broad term which covers the many different ways in which adults help young children learn’. OFSTED

It includes their interactions with children during planned and child-initiated play and activities:

* communicating and modelling language
* showing
* explaining
* demonstrating
* exploring ideas
* encouraging
* questioning
* recalling
* providing a narrative for what they are doing
* facilitating
* setting challenges.

It takes account of:

* the equipment provided
* the physical environment
* the structure and routines of the day that establish expectations.

Integral to teaching is how practitioners assess what children know, understand and can do as well as take account of their interests and dispositions to learning (characteristics of effective learning), and use this information to plan children’s next steps in learning and monitor their progress. (taken from Ofsted ‘Teaching and Play in the Early Years- a balancing act? July 2015)

Paperwork – What is absolutely necessary?

Ofsted does not have a preferred style or approach to teaching or play but during an inspection providers must demonstrate how they identify children’s starting points and ensure that children make progress in their learning through effective planning, observation and assessment.

Before you start – some things to consider

Observation, assessment and planning is an ongoing process which all staff who work directly with the children need to be involved in. It is a dynamic process which will evolve and change over time depending on the current needs of your setting or school and the understanding of the staff about how young children learn.

Ask yourself ‘Is our current OAP practice successful’ i.e.….

The templates included in this booklet are intended as a starting point to support observation, assessment and planning. They are word documents which can be adapted and developed to suit the needs of the practitioners. They are not required formats to be used in Oxfordshire but are simply a selection of examples that may support you in the process of observation, assessment and planning.

For more in depth support, consider our training packages around observation, assessment and planning in the Early Years available through our Step into Training programme.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **In place?** | **Even better if….** |
| All staff are familiar with the requirements of the EYFS regarding OAP |  |  |
| An OAP policy is in place |  |  |
| Staff have considered the ethics of OAP including the rights of the child |  |  |
| Parents are made aware of how the setting will collect, record and share information about their child and have given their permission |  |  |
| Staff are aware of safe storage of information |  |  |
| All staff are aware of data protection legislation and the organisation is registered with the ICO  <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/register/faqs> |  |  |
| Children and parents are able to access Learning journeys and can contribute to them |  |  |
| Staff are confident in using the information gathered to improve provision for the individual child and the setting as a whole |  |  |

‘Starting with me’

Finding out about and meeting the needs of the ‘Unique Child’

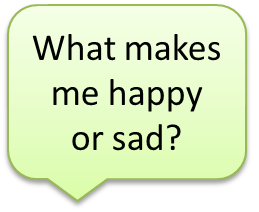
What do you do to recognise, understand and meet each child’s individual needs? Central to this is the role of the **Key Person**.

The EYFS states:

Each child must be assigned a key person (also a safeguarding and welfare requirement - see paragraph 3.27). Providers must inform parents and/or carers of the name of the key person, and explain their role, when a child starts attending a setting. The key person must help ensure that every child’s learning and care is tailored to meet their individual needs. The key person must seek to engage and support parents and/or carers in guiding their child’s development at home. They should also help families engage with more specialist support if appropriate.

Their role is to help ensure that every child’s care is tailored to meet their individual need,

to help the child become familiar with the setting, offer a settled relationship for the child and build a relationship with their parents.





* Discussions with parents
* Discussions with the child
* Discussions between practitioners
* Observing the child when they are in their familiar environment – home visits, visits to current setting
* Information from the child’s previous setting
* Two year check
* On entry/initial assessments/starting points
* Regular observations
* Observations across the 7 areas of learning
* Observations of characteristics of learning
* Observations in a range of context e.g. inside/outside

**Possible ways of collecting information for observation, assessment and planning**

**Longer/Narrative Observations** Children assessed by an adult, references made to Development Matters and Characteristics of Effective Learning. Dated. Next steps noted. Learning stories.

**Short/Anecdotal observations/magic/ wow moments** May be written on self- adhesive labels, post its, and related to DM. Dated. Must inform planning. Information can then be transferred into individual children’s records.

**Self-Assessments (child’s input)** Pictures, writing, transcripts and photographs are used as evidence of achievement. Adults talk about evidence (learning journeys/evidence folders) with the child and encourage them to discuss their thoughts.

**Group Observations and Transcripts**

Making notes and comments and actions of individual children and interactions between groups

**Annotated examples of work** Paintings, drawings or pieces of writing – with additional information recorded by the adult on date, context, the learning objective of the activity the child was involved in and significant points noted about what the child said or did

**Photographs/Video Clips/Recordings**

Photographs (including use of digital camera), taped recordings, videos of work, must be dated

**Evidence –**

**Observable feature or something child has said**

**Adult Focused Activities**

Planned activities for individual children or a group of children. Assessments made by adult of how children responded to activity and what they learnt from it. Dated. Next steps recorded.

**Check Lists** Dated records of achievements. Eg phonic sounds and letters; numbers etc

**Learning Journey, Evidence Folder, Writing/Maths book** Achievements which can be shared between child, parent/carers and teachers. Contains all of the above

**Timed Observations - Tracking**

Observations about what activities a child is involved in or how they interact with others can be made over a session at regular intervals, e.g. every 5 minutes or 30 minutes. Usually helpful for children of concern

**Parents/Carers input and evidence** Parental contributions, e.g. Wow slips, All About Me sheets

A guide to observations

1. **Anecdotal/magic moments/post-its/short observations**

The briefest observations that you can make are usually captured on ‘post-it’ notes or sticky labels, which can be easily put into a learning journey/developmental folder. This is the quickest way to record an observation and usually the most convenient for practitioners. Practitioners should note anything that is a ‘first’, e.g. the first time climbing steps unaided and also anything particular to that child, e.g. a fascination with linking the trains together. Practitioners who know their children well will be able to note anything unusual or exceptional about the child’s play at that moment. The aim of this type of observation is to build a picture about the children’s interests and development from many pieces of information. These can be done by any adult but it is the key person who will know if the observation is a new achievement by the child.

1. **Long observation/ Narrative**

The narrative observation, sometimes called a ‘long’ observation, is an extended written account of an activity. It should include a verbatim record of any language used by the child, level of involvement and other children that they play with, and may also include a photo. Ideally the child’s key person should record a narrative observation, as he or she is most likely to understand the context of the play. The practitioner usually observes the child for 5 to 10 minutes, so as much information as possible can be recorded. As this method takes longer, and is much more detailed than a short observation, it is used less frequently. This is a good method to use as the child initially starts in the setting as it gives a lot of information quickly. The narrative observation may be planned in advance to ensure that every child in the nursery is observed in this way once every half-term, for example. However this must be fairly flexible in order to obtain useful information when a child is engaged in interesting play.

1. **Learning stories**

Learning stories are longer observations, made over a much longer period of time. They are based on the child’s interests, their level of involvement, persistence, communication and taking responsibility. They are written as a story in the first person, as if the practitioner were talking to the child and explaining what they had observed. Examples of these may be an extended record of how a child got out the paints, chose a particular paintbrush and carefully composed a self-portrait. The relevance of each step is explained and reflected on at the end of the ‘story’. These are illustrated with photographs. Care must be taken not to simply annotate the photographs but to produce a reflective, thoughtful story to accompany them. Parents or carers are encouraged to add their own comments at the end of the learning story.

This observational method takes a bit longer than the short observations or narrative, but gives a really personal dialogue between child, practitioner and parents. It is particularly valuable for children who are just starting at nursery or for boosting self-esteem.

1. **Time sample**

In a time sample observation, an observation of a child is made every five minutes over a set period of time, usually an hour. The observations are brief, but will include the activity the child is engaged in; which area of the nursery they are in and the level of involvement at that particular time. The practitioner will need to make the observations regularly, which can be a challenge in a free flow environment. Each observation will take less than a minute to record.

This type of observation is useful for recording a child’s level of interest in types of activities, and their disposition. For example, it may become obvious from this sort of observation that the child spent an hour in different parts of the nursery, but always doing construction activities; or that a child never engaged in writing activities, even though he or she played in several areas that had writing opportunities.

1. **Tracking**

To record a tracking observation you must first have a floor plan of the setting, including outdoors. The practitioner observes and notes on the floor plan the area in the nursery that their child visits, and how long they were at each activity or area. The child may be tracked for a long or short time, depending on the type of information required. For example, if the observation is to help understand why a child seems to flit from activity to activity, the practitioner could observe for the morning session. The observations may show from this that the child is, in fact, transporting items from one area of the nursery to another, because he or she has a transporting schema.

The tracking observations of all the children can be collated, to analyse the areas of the nursery that are being used by certain groups of children. For example, is it always the girls that access the book corner? Do the younger children tend to use the sand more than the older ones?

1. **Sociogram**

A less well-used observational technique is the sociogram. These are observations of the social groups that children play in. The practitioner observes the children that their focus child is playing with, what they are playing and for how long. When the child plays with different children, or changes activities with the same children, this is noted.

This observational technique can be used throughout the nursery, so the growing social development of the child can be observed and tracked.

Some children will play with a close social group all day, whereas others will move easily between groups. Occasionally some children seem not to play with anyone, but on closer observation you may find they actually have a large social circle, but only spend time briefly with each of their friends. This information can give a very powerful image of the child’s social groups and social competence.

**Choosing a technique**

The choice of observational technique will depend on the time practitioners have available and the reason for making the observation. Each method requires the practitioner to have an observational skill set. Ironically, the most skill is required to complete the shortest observation, the magic moment. This is because the practitioner must recognise the moment to begin with, and then record it quickly, succinctly and accurately.

It may be worth considering starting less experienced practitioners on a tracking or sociogram method until they are confident in recording observations. It is essential to use a range of methods, so practitioners can get a breadth and depth of knowledge about the children in their care. Similarly, different practitioners will observe based on their own experiences, recording different aspects of children’s development. For example, a practitioner who has training in children’s physical development is more likely to record observations of motor skills whilst someone who is trained in language development may record more of the children’s conversations. By using close observation of children, practitioners can reveal a wealth of information, from interests to social group to dispositions.

What makes a good learning journey?

**The following ideas are not intended as a checklist but as a starting point for discussion with practitioners.**

* Is Initial information from parents/carers about their child included?
* Are there opportunities for parents/carers to contribute regularly about their child’s current interests, fascinations and developments at home?
* Are there opportunities for the parents/carers to feedback on the child’s development in the setting?
* Is the child’s voice represented in the Learning Journey?
* Is a range of observational evidence included? E.g. Photos, short observations, longer narrative observations, Learning Stories, written evidence of children’s language development, scribing direct speech quotations from the child?
* Are the child’s current interests and fascination recorded and obvious?
* Are all 7 areas of learning represented in the learning journey?
* Are the characteristics of effective learning evident?
* Is work produced by the child included such as pictures, mark making, paintings?
* How is the Learning Journey used to inform tracking of child development? (links to DM age bands)
* Are a range of next steps included? Do they cover child development (e.g. links to development matters) following an interest, embedding a learning point
* Is it obvious how the next steps are followed up and planned for?
* Is the Learning Journey a celebration of the child’s time in the setting?
* Is the Learning Journey shared with the child and the parent regularly?
* Is the Learning Journey completed by the child’s key person?
* Are Learning Journey scrutinises carried out at a management level?



Assessment

The EYFS states that:

Assessment plays an important part in helping parents, carers and practitioners to recognise children’s progress, understand their needs, and to plan activities and support. Ongoing assessment (also known as formative assessment) is an integral part of the learning and development process.

It involves practitioners observing children to:

* understand their level of achievement,
* interests
* learning styles
* shape learning experiences for each child reflecting those observations

In their interactions with children, practitioners should respond to their own day-to-day observations about children’s progress and observations that parents and carers share.

Assessment should not:

* entail prolonged breaks from interaction with children
* require excessive paperwork

Paperwork should be limited to that which is absolutely necessary to promote children’s successful learning and development. Parents and/or carers should be kept up-to-date with their child’s progress and development. Practitioners should address any learning and development needs in partnership with parents and/or carers, and any relevant professionals.

Different forms of assessment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Initial Assessment | * First assessment * Done with parents/carers * Home visits * Starting points * Baseline |
| Formative Assessment | * Ongoing/day to day * Knowing and understanding where the child currently is to plan for next steps e.g. using development matters |
| Summative Assessment | * Statutory assessments * Progress check at 2 * Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (at the end of the Reception year) * Data recording at key points in the year |

Making assessments of young children is not an exact science. Assessments should, on the whole be based on the professional judgement of the adults who know the child well, using a ‘best fit’ approach. These professional judgements use on-going observational assessment of the child as he/she engages with the environment and interacts in their play and planned activities. It will take account of information from the parents/carers about the child’s interests in the home.

To track and support the development of the whole child it is important that practitioners identify children’s level of development on entry and progress made throughout the year across all 7 areas of learning (broken down into 17 strands) within the EYFS curriculum and the Characteristics of Effective Learning.

The [Early Years Inspection Handbook September 2015](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/early-years-inspection-handbook-from-september-2015) states that

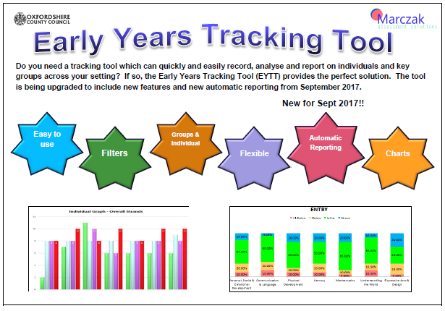
“Inspectors will make a judgement on the effectiveness of teaching, learning and assessment by evaluating the extent to which:

* assessment information is gathered from looking at what children and learners already know, understand and can do, and is informed by their parents/previous providers as appropriate
* assessment information is used to plan appropriate teaching and learning strategies, including to identify children and learners who are falling behind in their learning or who need additional support, enabling children and learners to make good progress and achieve well

In particular, inspectors should consider:

* the progress all children make in their learning and development relative to their starting points and their readiness for the next stage of their education including, where appropriate, readiness for school”

More information on Assessment can be found in the OCC booklet ‘Managing data in the EYFS’ including how to analyse assessments so that actions are planned in response to trends identified for individuals and groups of children.



Tracking and analysing assessments is important and can be helped by using the OCC Early Years Tracking Tool (EYTT).

Planning

The EYFS states:

Practitioners must consider the individual needs, interests, and stage of development of each child in their care, and must use this information to **plan a challenging and enjoyable experience** for each child in all of the areas of learning and development.

In planning and guiding children’s activities, practitioners must reflect on the different ways that children learn and reflect these in their practice. Three characteristics of effective teaching and learning are:

• **playing and exploring** - children investigate and experience things, and ‘have a go’

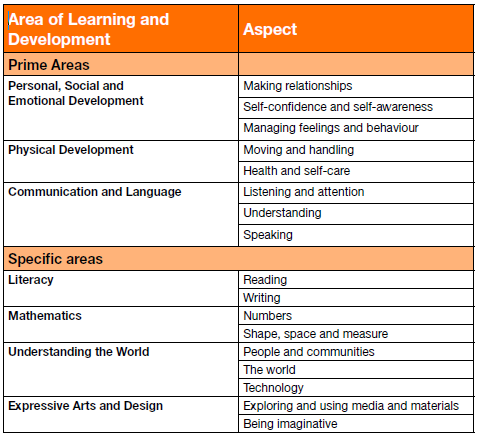
• **active learning** - children concentrate and keep on trying if they encounter difficulties, and enjoy achievements

• **creating and thinking critically** - children have and develop their own ideas, make links between ideas, and develop strategies for doing things

Think about how your environment both inside and outside supports the characteristics of effective learning.

Think about the Characteristics of Effective Learning as the ‘how’ children learn rather than ‘what’ they learn (the 7 areas of Learning).

Each area of learning and development must be implemented through planned, purposeful play and through a mix of adult-led and child-initiated activity.



The areas of learning are interlinked and interwoven with the Characteristics of Effective Learning.

There is no one way for planning to be recorded. Planning should be as unique to each school or setting as the children and staff within it. Written plans are a useful way of recording significant information to share with others, documenting the teaching and learning taking place. They provide a basis for mapping out future experiences, activities and achievements, as well as a record of children's previous experiences, interests and progress.

However, a written plan is not an end in itself – it is the planning process that is important.

Successful planning will include a range of different styles and formats but should always relate to the needs of the individuals and groups of children within your current class/group and as a result should be purposeful, flexible and responsive.

Identifying and recording next steps

**'Next Steps'** is the place to write how the **adult needs to respond to the child,** outlining the adult's role in supporting the child's future learning. This might be captured on an observation and then transferred to the planning sheet.

Next Steps might be to:

* develop an aspect of child development
* extend an interest
* embed previous learning
* develop a particular Area of Learning e.g. PSED
* teach a new skill

You need to consider:

* what resources to provide
* how you will move the learning forward
* how you will recognise and support ‘how’ a child learns
* the support you need to provide (scaffolding the learning)
* how you will enrich, extend and challenge
* that sometimes children need more of the same or to go back and revisit previous learning

**Some useful phrases when writing 'next steps':**

Celebrate... Continue to value... Continue to support … Acknowledge … Introduce … Create … Revisit… Repeat…. Follow interest … Provide challenge... Entice...... Respond to…

Watch … Build on… Focus on… Develop skills in ... Note how….

Provoke thinking (open ended questions)

Observation Templates

**Short Observation with Areas of Learning and Characteristics of Effective learning**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Child: | | | | Observed by: | | | |
| Date:  Time: | Context (e.g. where is it taking place, child alone or in a group) | | | | | | |
| Observation: | | | | | | | |
| Areas of Learning observed | | | | | | | |
| PSED  MR SCSA MFB | PD  MH HSC | | CL  LA U S | | M  N SSM | UW  PC W T | EAD  EEM BI |
| Characteristics of Effective Learning Observed | | | | | | | |
| Playing & Exploring  Engagement | | Active Learning  Motivation | | | | Creating and thinking critically  Thinking | |
| Further opportunities and possibilities/next steps: | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Child: | | | | Observed by: | | | |
| Date:  Time: | Context (e.g. where is it taking place, child alone or in a group) | | | | | | |
| Observation: | | | | | | | |
| Areas of Learning observed | | | | | | | |
| PSED  MR SCSA MFB | PD  MH HSC | | CL  LA U S | | M  N SSM | UW  PC W T | EAD  EEM BI |
| Characteristics of Effective Learning Observed | | | | | | | |
| Playing & Exploring  Engagement | | Active Learning  Motivation | | | | Creating and thinking critically  Thinking | |
| Further opportunities and possibilities/next steps: | | | | | | | |

Long Observation 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Long Observation 1** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of child: | | | | | | | Date: | | | | Time: | | |
| Activity: | | | | | In/out | | CI | | | AI | | | AD |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Areas of Learning and Development** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Prime areas** | | | | **Specific areas** | | | | | | | | | |
| PSED | P | CL | | L | | M | | | UW | | | EAD | |
| **Characteristics of Effective Learning** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PLAYING AND EXPLORING**  *(engagement)* | | | **ACTIVE LEARNING**  *(motivation)* | | | | | **CREATING AND THINKING CRITICALLY**  *(thinking)* | | | | | |
| *Finding out and exploring* | | | *Being involved and concentrating* | | | | | *Having their own ideas* | | | | | |
| *Playing with what they know* | | | *Keeping trying* | | | | | *Making links* | | | | | |
| *Being willing to ‘have a go’* | | | *Enjoying achieving what they set out to do* | | | | | *Choosing ways to do things* | | | | | |
| **NEXT STEPS FOR LEARNING?** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Long Observation 2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Long Observation 2** | | |
| **Child: Date: Time:** | | |
| **Observation:** | | |
|  | | |
| **Characteristics of Effective Learning** | **Areas of Learning and Development** | |
| **Playing and exploring – *engagement***   * Finding out & exploring * Playing with what they know * Being willing to ‘have a go   **Active learning – *motivation***   * Being involved and concentrating * Keeping on trying * Enjoying achieving what they set out to do   **Creating and thinking critically – *thinking***   * Having their own ideas * Making links * Choosing ways to do things | **Prime Areas** | **Specific Areas** |
| **Personal Social and Emotional Development**   * Making relationships * Self -confidence and self-awareness * Managing feelings and behaviour   **Physical Development** –   * Moving & handling * Health & self-care   **Communication and Language**   * Listening & attention * Understanding * Speaking | **Literacy**   * Reading * Writing   **Mathematics**   * Numbers * Shape, space and measure   **Understanding the World**   * People & communities * The world * Technology   **Expressive Arts and Design**   * Exploring and using media and materials * Being imaginative |
| **Observation Continued:** | | | |
| **Next Steps:** | | | |

Long Observation 3

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Long Observation 3** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Name of child** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Date: Time:** | | | | | | **Observation completed by:** | | | | |
| **Child Initiated Activity:** | | | | | | **Adult Led Activity:** | | | | |
| **Solitary Play** | | **Parallel Play** | | | | **Small group Play** | | **Large Group Play** | | |
| **PSED** | **C&L** | | **PD** | | **L** | | **M** | | **U the W** | **EA&D** |
| **Context:** (where is the child? Who else is present?) | | | | | | | | | | |
| **What is happening?** (What is the child saying and/or doing?) | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Is the child:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| * **Showing curiosity?** * **Using their senses?** * **Engaging in open ended activity?** * **Showing particular interests?** * **Pretending objects are things?** * **Representing experiences in play?** * **Taking on a role in play?** * **Acting out experiences with other people?** * **Initiating activities?** * **Seeking challenges?** * **Showing a ‘can do’ attitude?** * **Taking a risk? Engaging in new experiences and learning by trial and error?** | | | | * **Maintaining focus on their activity for a period of time?** * **Showing high levels of energy/fascination?** * **Not easily distracted?** * **Paying attention to detail?** * **Persisting with activity when challenges occur?** * **Showing belief that effort or a different approach will pay off?** * **Bouncing back after difficulties?** * **Showing satisfaction in meeting own goals?** * **Proud of accomplishments regardless of end result?** * **Enjoying meeting challenges for own sake?** | | | | | * **Thinking of ideas?** * **Finding ways to solve problems?** * **Finding new ways to do things?** * **Making links and noticing patterns in their experience?** * **Making predictions?** * **Testing their ideas?** * **Developing ideas of grouping, sequencing, cause and effect?** * **Checking how well their activities are going?** * **Changing strategy as needed?** * **Reviewing how well the approach worked?** | |
| NEXT STEPS: | | | | | | | | | | |

Long Observation 4

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Long Observation 4** | | | |
| Child’s name: | Age (in months): | | Observer: |
| SEN EAL PP | Date: Time: | | |
| Context (where, how) | Adult involvement: yes no | | |
| **OBSERVATION: What did you find out about the child’s learning across any of the 3 prime areas and 4 specific areas of learning? What was significant for the child?** | | | |
| **GENERAL** | | **PSED** (MR; SC&SA; MF&B) | |
| **PD** (M&H; H&SC) | |
| **CL**(L&A; U; S) | |
| **L** (R; W) | |
| **M** (N; SSM) | |
| **UW** (P&C; TW; T) | |
| **EAD** (E&UM&M; BI) | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| General (continued) | **Characteristics of Effective Learning** |
| Playing and Exploring (Engagement) |
| Active Learning (Motivation) |
| Creating and Thinking Critically (Thinking) |
| **Child’s Response (verbal and / or non-verbal** *(try to make time to inform the child about the observation. Consider showing the child a photograph of his / her play that was observed and capture his / her response).* | |
| **Significant progress and achievements identified during the observation.** | **Learning priorities identified – What next?** |

Narrative Observation Form

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Child’s Name:** | | | | **Observer’s Name:** | | | |
| **Date:** | | **Time:** | | **Context:** | | | |
| **Observation Notes:** | | | | | | | |
| **Characteristics of effective learning** | | | | | | | |
| **Playing and Exploring -**engagement | | | **Active Learning -**motivation | | | **Creating and Thinking Critically -** thinking | |
| Finding out & exploring:-   * Showing curiosity about objects, events and people * Using senses to explore the world around them * Engaging in open ended activity * Showing particular interests | | | Being involved & concentrating:-   * Maintaining focus on their activity for a period of time * Showing high levels of energy and fascination * Not easily distracted * Paying attention to details | | | Having their own ideas:-   * Thinking of ideas * Finding ways to solve problems * Finding new ways to do things | |
| Playing with what they know:-   * Pretending objects are things from their experiences * Representing their experiences in play * Taking on a role in their play * Acting out experiences with other people | | | Keeping trying:-   * Persisting with activity when challenges occur * Showing a belief that more effort or a different approach will pay off * Bouncing back after difficulties | | | Making links:-   * Making links and noticing patterns in their experiences * Making predictions * Testing their ideas * Developing ideas of grouping, sequencing, cause and effect | |
| Being willing to “have a go”:-   * Initiating activities * Seeking challenge * Showing a ‘can do’ attitude * Taking a risk, engaging in new experiences, learning by trial and error | | | Enjoying & achieving what they do:-   * Showing satisfaction in meeting their own goals * Being proud of how they accomplished something – not just the end result * Enjoying meeting challenges for their own sake rather than external rewards or praise | | | Choosing ways to do things:-   * Planning, making decisions about how to approach a task, solve a problem and reach a goal * Checking how well their activities are going * Changing strategy as needed * Reviewing how well the approach worked | |
| Schemas observed in play | | | | | Involvement scales | | |
| Positioning | Transporter | | Transformer | | 1.Extremely Low | 2. Low | 3. Moderate |
| Very precise about where things should be and enjoy lining up toys | Carrying objects from one place to another in bags, buckets etc | | Mix colours, textures, enjoy malleable material | | No concentration, absent, passive attitude, no signs of exploring things | Some degree of activity, limited concentration, fiddles, easily distracted | Busy all the time but no real concentration, activities are short lived, no dedication to an activity, not child’s full potential |
| Rotation | Connection | | Enclosure | | 4. High | 5. Very High | |
| Fascinated by spinning wheels, wheels on cars, rotating items, enjoy spinning or being spun round | Enjoy spending time joining things together, using tape to join or put together obstacle courses | | Fill empty containers, sit in tunnels, build dens or cages | | Engaged without interruption, real concentration most of the time, brief moments of distortion, child feels challenged and motivated | Continuously engaged and absorbed, focussed without interruption, strongly appealed by activity. Is alert, shows precision, intense, engrossed in activity, child’s capabilities shine. | |
| Enveloping | Trajectory | |  | |  |  |  |
| Covering up themselves or dolls/toys in blankets, painting using one colour | Play with running water, climb up and jump off equipment, throw toys and balls | |  | |  |  |  |
| Next steps: | | | | | | | |
| Parent’s input: | | | | | | | |

# 

# Long observation timetable

**Term:** Autumn 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Staff Member 1** | **Staff Member 2** | **Staff Member 3** |
| **Week 1** | Lottie, Harry, Ben | Josh, Molly, Gilbert |  |
| **Week 2** | Lucy, Andy, Ahmed | Sarah, Ellie |  |
| **Week 3** | Marcus, Alfie, Martha | Carl, James |  |
| **Week 4** | Lily-Mae, Jess, Charlie | Laura, Hannah |  |
| **Week 5** | Tyrone, Esme, William | Finlay, George |  |
| **Week 6** | Ruby, Ollie | Lottie, Dan |  |

**N.B** – This timetable is for a class of 30 children. A long observation would on average be between 5 – 10 mins. With three children to observe in this way over the week that is only a maximum of 30 mins per week.

# Characteristics of effective learning observation

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of child: Date: Time:** | | |
| **Activity:** | | |
| **Details/Context: (could include a photo)** | | |
| **Characteristics of effective learning** (how children learn) **shown in observation:** | | |
| **Playing and exploring** | **Active learning** | **Creating/thinking critically** |
| **Finding out and exploring**  Showing curiosity about objects, events and people.  Using senses to explore the world around them.  Showing particular interests. | **Being involved and concentrating**  Maintaining focus on their activity for extended periods of time.  Showing high levels of energy, fascination.  Not easily distracted.  Paying attention to details | **Have their own ideas**  Thinking of ideas.  Finding ways to solve problems.  Finding new ways to do things |
| **Playing with what they know**  Pretending objects are things from their experience.  Representing their experiences in play.  Acting out experiences with other people. | **Keeping on trying**  Persisting with activity when challenges occur.  Showing a belief that more effort or a different approach will pay off.  Bouncing back after difficulties. | **Making links**  Making links and noticing patterns in their experience.  Making predictions.  Testing their ideas.  Developing ideas of grouping, sequences, cause and effect. |
| **Being willing to have a go**  Initiating activities.  Seeking challenge.  Showing a “can do” attitude.  Taking a risk, engaging in new experiences, and learning by trial and error. | **Enjoying achieving what they set out to do**  Showing satisfaction in meeting their goals.  Being proud of how they accomplished something-not just the end result.  Enjoying meeting challenges for their own sake rather than external rewards or praise. | **Choosing ways to do things**  Planning, making decisions about how to approach a new task, solve a problem and reach a goal.  Checking how well their activities are going.  Changing strategy as needed.  Reviewing how well the approach worked |
| **AREA OF LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT:** PSED CL PD L M UW EAD | | |
| **AGE BAND:** Birth – 11 months 8 – 20 months 16 – 26 months 22 – 36 months 30 – 50 months 40 – 60+ months  C B A | | |
| **Next steps:** What will you do to celebrate/extend/provide opportunities to repeat or practice/change something/scaffold/consolidate? | | |



** Wow! **

**Name ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**What I did at home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Signed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Assessment Templates

**All about me!**  My name is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Today’s date is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Please fill in the following information to help us learn more about your child.

**These people are Special to me** e.g. my family/extended family/friends**My interests are…**

*Draw a picture of yourself*

***Things I don’t like are…***

**When I am sad I need….**

**My favourite toys are….**

**I would like to know more about….**

Data response following summative data snap-shot

**Area of Learning – Cohort Size -**

| **Group break down (including vulnerable groups)**  (Delete as appropriate) | **% / No. of children working above**  **% / No of children working in line**  **% / No of children working below**  **% / No of children working significantly below** | **Names of children in group** | **Actions** | **Impact** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Girls |  |  |  |  |
| Boys |  |  |  |  |
| FSM |  |  |  |  |
| Non FSM |  |  |  |  |
| SEN |  |  |  |  |
| Non SEN |  |  |  |  |
| EAL |  |  |  |  |
| Non EAL |  |  |  |  |
| Forces |  |  |  |  |
| Non Forces |  |  |  |  |
| LAC |  |  |  |  |
| Non LAC |  |  |  |  |

Tracking the impact of provision on the progress made by a child eligible for Early Years Pupil Premium funding (Nursery)

**Pupil Name: Age on entry (in months):**

**Entry Assessment date:**

**Well-being and Involvement:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Well-being | Low | Medium | High |
| Involvement | Low | Medium | High |

**Characteristics of Effective Learning (narrative):**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Engagement | Motivation | Creating and Thinking Critically |
|  |  |  |

**Areas of Learning**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C&L | | | PD | | PSED | | | Lit | | Maths | | UtW | | | EAD | |
| L&A | U | S | MH | H&SC | SCSA | MR | MF&B | R | W | N | SSM | PC | TW | T | EMM | BI |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Are they working within their Developmental Age/Stage Band (Development Matters)? Yes No**

**Identified areas of need:**

**Identified resources needed using EYPP funding:**

**How did your provision respond to this child’s needs?** (Environment, adult roles, teaching and learning, interventions)

**Assessment date:**

**Well-being and Involvement:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Well-being | Low | Medium | High |
| Involvement | Low | Medium | High |

**Characteristics of Effective Learning (narrative):**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Engagement | Motivation | Creating and Thinking Critically |
|  |  |  |

**Areas of Learning:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C&L | | | PD | | PSED | | | Lit | | Maths | | UtW | | | EAD | |
| L&A | U | S | MH | H&SC | SCSA | MR | MF&B | R | W | N | SSM | PC | TW | T | EMM | BI |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Are they working within their Developmental Age/Stage Band (Development Matters)? Yes No**

**Review of:**

**Identified areas of need:**

**Identified resources needed using PP funding:**

**How did your provision respond to this child’s needs?** (Environment, adult roles, teaching and learning, interventions)

**What impact has your provision had?**

## Tracking the impact of provision on progress made by a child eligible for Pupil Premium funding (Reception)

**Pupil Name: Age on entry (in months):**

**Entry Assessment date:**

**Well-being and Involvement:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Well-being | Low | Medium | High |
| Involvement | Low | Medium | High |

**Characteristics of Effective Learning (narrative):**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Engagement | Motivation | Creating and Thinking Critically |
|  |  |  |

**Areas of Learning**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C&L | | | PD | | PSED | | | Lit | | Maths | | UtW | | | EAD | |
| L&A | U | S | MH | H&SC | SCSA | MR | MF&B | R | W | N | SSM | PC | TW | T | EMM | BI |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**On track to get a good level of development? Yes No**

**Identified areas of need:**

**Identified resources needed using PP funding:**

**How did your provision respond to this child’s needs?** (Environment, adult roles, teaching and learning, interventions)

**Assessment date:**

**Well-being and Involvement:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Well-being | Low | Medium | High |
| Involvement | Low | Medium | High |

**Characteristics of Effective Learning (narrative):**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Engagement | Motivation | Creating and Thinking Critically |
|  |  |  |

**Areas of Learning:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C&L | | | PD | | PSED | | | Lit | | Maths | | UtW | | | EAD | |
| L&A | U | S | MH | H&SC | SCSA | MR | MF&B | R | W | N | SSM | PC | TW | T | EMM | BI |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**On track to get a good level of development? Yes No**

**Review of:**

**Identified areas of need:**

**Identified resources needed using PP funding:**

**How did your provision respond to this child’s needs?** (Environment, adult roles, teaching and learning, interventions)

**What impact has your provision had?**

## Tracking the impact of provision on progress made by a child not on track to achieve a GLD (Reception)

**Pupil Name: Age on entry (in months):**

**Entry Assessment date:**

**Well-being and Involvement:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Well-being | Low | Medium | High |
| Involvement | Low | Medium | High |

**Characteristics of Effective Learning (narrative):**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Engagement | Motivation | Creating and Thinking Critically |
|  |  |  |

**Areas of Learning**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C&L | | | PD | | PSED | | | Lit | | Maths | | UtW | | | EAD | |
| L&A | U | S | MH | H&SC | SCSA | MR | MF&B | R | W | N | SSM | PC | TW | T | EMM | BI |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**On track to get a good level of development? Yes No**

**Identified areas of need:**

**Identified resources needed:**

**How did your provision respond to this child’s needs?** (Environment, adult roles, teaching and learning, interventions)

**Assessment date:**

**Well-being and Involvement:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Well-being | Low | Medium | High |
| Involvement | Low | Medium | High |

**Characteristics of Effective Learning (narrative):**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Engagement | Motivation | Creating and Thinking Critically |
|  |  |  |

**Areas of Learning:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C&L | | | PD | | PSED | | | Lit | | Maths | | UtW | | | EAD | |
| L&A | U | S | MH | H&SC | SCSA | MR | MF&B | R | W | N | SSM | PC | TW | T | EMM | BI |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**On track to get a good level of development? Yes No**

**Review of:**

**Identified areas of need:**

**Identified resources needed:**

**How did your provision respond to this child’s needs?** (Environment, adult roles, teaching and learning, interventions)

**What impact has your provision had?**

[](https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwj8uonpgo3SAhXCWhoKHURRD8AQjRwIBw&url=https://www.pinterest.com/pin/335025659760942753/&bvm=bv.146786187,d.ZGg&psig=AFQjCNGVpIhD_jBLF0D71_1DD4ALuvvWBw&ust=1487073534937133)ICT AT HOME [](https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwjm_rWrgo3SAhXPhRoKHY--D1UQjRwIBw&url=https://clipartfest.com/categories/view/3a5e67a6f076b1fe7970edb7b8959121972d2d0e/cell-phone-clipart-iphone.html&bvm=bv.146786187,d.ZGg&psig=AFQjCNGN9U7zwWiUaCzinm9KAAm_Qr6oag&ust=1487073406488147)

Name of child:……………………………………

Dear parents and carers.

As part of our assessment at the end of the Reception year, we will report on children’s abilities in Technology. What we are finding is that technology at School often lags behind, or is different to, what children do at home. So that we can better understand their skills and interests and plan for future activities, it would be helpful if you could tell us about how your child uses technology at home. Please could you take a few minutes to complete this short questionnaire and return it to school?

1. **Does your child use any of this technology?**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Please √ or x* | On own | With help | Doesn’t use | Details |
| **Laptop or desktop computer** |  |  |  |  |
| **Internet websites**  **(i.e. cbeebies),or tablet apps** |  |  |  |  |
| **Mobile/Smart phone** |  |  |  |  |
| **Interactive TV** |  |  |  |  |
| **DVD/CD player** |  |  |  |  |
| **Game console** |  |  |  |  |
| **Programmable toy** (e.g. a remote control car) |  |  |  |  |

**Other: please list ………………………………………………………………………**

1. **Can your child use Technology to support an identified *need* – eg Skyping/facetime a relative, finding and using a favourite App/programme, setting the timer on the microwave, playing music on an i-pod to dance to?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Yes, on own | With help | Doesn’t choose to/ no |
|  |  |  |

**Please give an example……………………………………………………………………………………………............**

**………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

Many thanks.

Planning Templates

**Enhanced Provision planning**

**Class ……………………. Weekly Plan Date:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Enhanced Provision Planning** | | | | | |
|  | **Monday** | **Tuesday** | **Wednesday** | **Thursday** | **Friday** |
| Fine Motor |  |  |  |  |  |
| Writing |  |  |  |  |  |
| Malleable/Tactile |  |  |  |  |  |
| ICT |  |  |  |  |  |
| Listening |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reading |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small world |  |  |  |  |  |
| Role play |  |  |  |  |  |
| Creative/Art |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sand |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water |  |  |  |  |  |
| General Enhancements |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mathematics |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross motor |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exploration & Investigation |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mud kitchen |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forest school |  |  |  |  |  |

**Activities planned in response to children’s interest or next steps have child’s initials on.**

**Enhanced Provision planning**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Monday** | **Tuesday** | **Wednesday** | **Thursday** | **Friday** |
| **PSED** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Communication & Language** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Physical**  **Development** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Literacy** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Maths** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Understanding the world** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Expressive**  **Arts & Design** |  |  |  |  |  |

**Activities planned in response to children’s interest or next steps have child’s initials on.**

# Focused activity/Experience plan

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date: | | Activity/Experience: | | | | | |
| PSED PD CL L M UW EAD | | | | | | | |
| MR MFB SCSA | MH HSC | | LA U S | R W | N SSM | PC W T | EMM BI |
| What do I want the children to learn: (Learning intention/objective) | | | | Key Vocabulary/Questions: | | | |
| How are we going to do this? | | | | | | | |
| What will I need? (Resources) | | | | | | | |
| Which children will be involved? | | | | | | | |
| How will it be differentiated? | | | | | | | |
| How did it go? (Evaluation) | | | | | | | |
| What next? (Children’s developmental next steps, environment, resources) | | | | | | | |

Weekly Planning sheet W/B…………

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The Prime Areas of learning | **Intended Learning (differentiation of expected outcomes)** | **Adult Focused Activities** | **Adult Initiated Activities** | **Resources for Child Initiated Learning** | **Key Questions and Language** | **Evaluation and Assessment** |
| **Personal, Social and Emotional Development** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Physical Development** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Communication and Language** |  |  |  |  |  |
| The Specific Areas of Learning | | Intended Learning (differentiation of expected outcomes) | **Adult Focused Activities** | **Adult Initiated Activities** | **Resources for Child Initiated Learning** | **Key Questions and Language** | **Evaluation and Assessment** |
| Literacy |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mathematics |  |  |  |  |  |
| Understanding the World |  |  |  |  |  |
| Expressive Arts and Design |  |  |  |  |  |