

The Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS)

The Prime areas are the most important areas of development in the Early Years

- Communication and Language
- Physical development
- Personal, Social and Emotional development

Communication and Language



Physical development



Personal, Social and Emotional development



SPECIFIC AREAS

Providers must also support children's learning and development in four specific areas, through which the three prime areas are strengthened and applied. The specific areas are:

- Literacy
- Mathematics
- Understanding the world
- Expressive arts and design

Literacy



Mathematics



Understanding the world



Expressive arts and design



Observation, Assessment and Planning

“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.”

‘Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage’ 2008

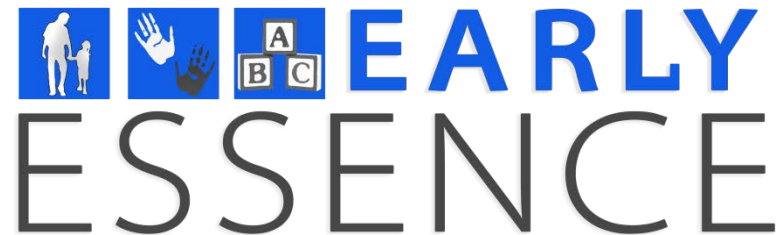


“Parents and/or carers should be kept up-to-date with their child’s progress and development.

Practitioners should address any learning and development needs in partnership with parents and/or carers, and any relevant professionals.”

‘Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage’ 2008

The centre uses a secure web based programme so you can find out more about what your child is learning and how they are developing when you are at home.



English as an additional language

“For children whose home language is not English, providers must take reasonable steps to provide opportunities for children to develop and use their home language in play and learning, supporting their language development at home. Providers must also ensure that children have sufficient opportunities to learn and reach a good standard in English language during the EYFS .”

‘Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage’ 2008



The 3 characteristics of effective Teaching and Learning

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.

'Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage' 2008

Key person

“Each child must be assigned a key person ... 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.”

‘Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage’ 2008



Key person

“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.”

‘Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage’ 2008

Why is Parental Involvement in children's learning so important?

“Parental involvement with children from an early age has been found to equate with better outcomes (particularly in terms of cognitive development). What parents do is more important than who they are for children's early development – i.e. home learning activities undertaken by parents is more important for children's intellectual and social development than parental occupation, education or income.”

**‘The Impact of Parental Involvement on Children's Education’
DCSF**

Where can you find out more

Foundation Years website

www.foundationyears.org.uk/new-eyfs/