	Autumn I (7 weeks)	Autumn 2 (8 weeks)	Spring I (5 weeks)	Spring 2 (6 weeks)	Summer I (6 weeks)	Summer 2 (7 weeks)
EYFS - Reception	OUTSIDE INSIDE Where the Wild	KNOWING YOURSELF	TALENTS AND POWERS	SOWING A SEED	STRENGTH OF MIND	FAMILY AND FRIENDS
	Things Are by Maurice Sendak Anansi by Gerald	Look Up! By Nathan Bryon and Dapo Adeola	The Magic Paintbrush by Julia Donaldson and Joel Stewart	The Tiny Seed by Eric Carle The	Weirdo by Zadie Smith and Nick Laird	So Much by Trish Cooke and Helen Oxenbury
	McDermott	I am Henry Finch by Alexis Deacon	Super Milly and the Super School Day by Stephanie Clarkson	Extraordinary Gardener by Sam Boughton	The Night Pirates by Pete Harris and Deborah Allwright	Izzy Gizmo by Pip Jones
Events	Euro Day of Languages (Sept) International Dot Day (Sept) Hello Yellow World Mental Health Day (Oct)	Diwali (Oct) Halloween (Oct) Bonfire Night (Nov) Children In Need (Nov) Christmas (Dec) Theatre Trip (Dec TBC)	Lunar New Year (Ist Feb) Safer Internet Day (6th Feb)	Pancake Day (Feb) Mother's Day (March) Easter (March)	Eid (April) National Numeracy Day (15.5.22)	Father's Day (June) Sports Day (July) Eid (June) Trip (July TBC) Nursery/Rec transition sessions (July)
Themed Weeks	What We Value Week (September) Black History Month (October)	Anti-bullying week (November) Terrific Technology Week (December)	What Helps Me Learn Week (January)	Writing Heroes Week (March)	Wonderful World of Work Week (May)	Sports Week (June)

Outdoor Learning

Outdoor learning opportunities, activities and enrichment is provided to support learning and development in all areas of learning. Children have access to the outdoors during continuous provision and at additional times daily. Adults provide and plan outdoor learning opportunities and enhancements which change according to the children's needs and interests. These activities provide children with opportunities to develop their play skills and build vocabulary, offer opportunities to use and apply skills in context, solve problems and develop independence and collaborative learning.

Personal, Social and Emotional Development

Due to children's varied starting points and entry levels, some children's learning journeys begin as emerging/ developing within aspects of the three to four year olds age related expectations.

Individual 'next steps' and knowledge of individual learners' needs, learning styles and developmental levels are "Children's personal, social and emotional development (PSED) is crucial for children to lead healthy and happy lives, and is fundamental to their cognitive development. Underpinning their personal development are the important attachments that shape their social world. Strong, warm and supportive relationships with adults enable children to learn how to understand their own feelings and those of others. Children should be supported to manage emotions, develop a positive sense of self, set themselves simple goals, have confidence in their own abilities, to persist and wait for what they want and direct attention as necessary. Through adult modelling and guidance, they will learn how to look after their bodies, including healthy eating, and manage personal needs independently. Through supported interaction with other children, they learn how to make good friendships, cooperate and resolve conflicts peaceably. These attributes will provide a secure platform from which children can achieve at school and in later life."

Development Matters:

- See themselves as a valuable individual.
- Build constructive and respectful relationships.
- Express their feelings and consider the feelings of others.
- Show resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge.
- Identify and moderate their own feelings socially and emotionally.
- Think about the perspectives of others.
- Manage their own needs. Personal hygiene
- Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing: regular physical activity healthy eating toothbrushing sensible amounts of 'screen time' having a good sleep routine

supported through adult support,	PSED takes place through play and adult led activities with different focuses based on children's next steps in learning. Activities / circle times are planned according to cohort needs and areas for further development						
modelling,	Early Learning Go	Early Learning Goals:					
adaptive teaching							
and personalised approaches.	Building Relationships – Work and play cooperatively, take turns, forming positive relationships with adults and peers, show sensitivity to others.					ips with adults and	
	Managing Self	 Confident to try nev 	v activities, show re	silience, perseveran	ce and confidence.	Explain the reason	
		or rules and behave acc	0,	, •	•		
		1 – Show an understan					
	work towards	simple goals, being ab		,	sed attention and b	e able to follow	
			instruc	ctions.			
PSED -	Autumn term I	Autumn term 2	Spring term I	Spring term 2	Summer term I	Summer term 2	
Stockport	Core theme 2:	Core theme I:	Core theme I:	Core theme 2:	Living in the	Living in the	
Syllabus:	Relationships	Health and	Health and	Relationships	wider world	wider world	
,		wellbeing	wellbeing				
Communication	"The development	nt of children's spoken	language underpins	all seven areas of le	arning and develor	oment. Children's	
and Language		back-and-forth interactions from an early age form the foundations for language and cognitive development. The number and quality of the conversations they have with adults and peers throughout the day in a language-rich					
Due to children's		rucial. By commenting			-		
varied starting		lary added, practitione					
points and entry		m actively in stories, no					
levels, some		opportunities to use and embed new words in a range of contexts, will give children the opportunity to thrive.					
children's learning	•	Through conversation, storytelling and role play, where children share their ideas with support and modelling from					
journeys begin as	their teacher, and sensitive questioning that invites them to elaborate, children become comfortable using a rich						
emerging/ developing within	range of vocabula	range of vocabulary and language structures."					
aspects of the							
three to four year							
olds age related							
expectations.							

Individual 'next steps' and knowledge of individual learners' needs, learning styles and developmental levels are supported through adult support, modelling, adaptive teaching and personalised approaches.

Development Matters:

- Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important.
- Learn new vocabulary.
- Use new vocabulary through the day.
- Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them.
- Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences.
- Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives.
- Describe events in some detail.
- Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities, and to explain how things work and why they might happen.
- Develop social phrases.
- Engage in story times.
- Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding.
- Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text, some as exact repetition and some in their own words.
- Use new vocabulary in different contexts.
- Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound.
- Learn rhymes, poems and songs.
- Engage in non-fiction books.
- Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary

CL takes place through play and adult led activities with different focuses based on children's next steps in learning.

Activities / circle times are planned carefully to support cohort needs and are often linked to the books being shared in class.

	Early Learning Go	als:				
	Listening, attention and Understanding – Listen attentively and respond to what they hear, make comments to what they've heard, asking relevant questions, hold conversation back and forth with peers and adults.					
		rticipate in small grou	-		-	
	introducing voca	ab from stories, rhyme	• •	•	feelings about expe	riences using past,
Literacy (text	Main Texts	Main Texts	present and for Main Texts	Main Texts	Main Texts	Main Texts
led)	Maiii Texts	Maiii Texts	Maiii Texts	Maiii Texts	Maiii Texts	Maiii Texts
ica)	Where the Wild	Look Up! By	The Magic	The Tiny Seed	Weirdo by Zadie	So Much by
Comprehension	Things Are by	Nathan Bryon and	Paintbrush by	by Eric Carle	Smith and Nick	Trish Cooke and
/ Word Reading	Maurice Sendak	Dapo Adeola	Julia Donaldson	,	Laird	Helen Oxenbury
/ Writing			and Joel Stewart	The		
	Anansi by Gerald	I am Henry Finch		Extraordinary	The Night	Izzy Gizmo by
Due to children's	McDermott	by Alexis Deacon	Super Milly and	Gardener by	Pirates by Pete	Pip Jones
varied starting			the Super School	Sam Boughton	Harris and	
points and entry levels, some			Day by Stephanie Clarkson		Deborah Allwright	
children's learning			Ciai KSOII		Allwright	
journeys begin as	Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing
emerging/	Purpose	Purpose	Purpose	Purpose	Purpose	Purpose
developing within	•	•	•	•	•	•
aspects of the	Own versions of	Non-chronological	Own version	Advice leaflets,	Instructional	Own 'So Much'
three to four year	stories, labels,	reports, dialogue,	'overcoming'	labels and	guides to being	narrative poems,
olds age related	captions, oral	diaries, retelling,	tales, thought	captions, advice,	brave, writing in	past tense
expectations.	retellings,	mini	bubbles, labels,	retellings,	role, letters,	sentences,
1 1 1 1 1 6	developing own	autobiography,	oral retelling,	writing in role,	captions and	writing in role,
Individual 'next	characters,	ship's log,	writing in role,	narrative,	labels, narrative	performance/
steps' and	booklets about	guidebooks – how	thank you letters,	letters, narrative	retellings, 'How	narrative poetry,
knowledge of	spiders, call and	to think,	alternative	inspired by	to be a Pirate'	simple

individual learners' needs, learning styles and developmental levels are supported through adult support, modelling, adaptive teaching and personalised approaches.	response poems, descriptive posters, simple explanations	timetables, thought bubbles, lists, commands, letters of advice	versions of stories, letters of encouragement, song lyrics, job applications	original text, labels, letters of advice, instructions, narratives	guides, writing in role, letters	explanations, signage, letters of advice, lists, labelled diagrams
	Literacy is everywhere! Literacy in the moment! It is enriched through play and adult led activities focus on key aspects based on children's next steps in learning. Activities / circle times are planned according to individual and cohort needs. "It is crucial for children to develop a life-long love of reading. Reading consists of two dimensions: language comprehension and word reading. Language comprehension (necessary for both reading and writing) starts from birth. It only develops when adults talk with children about the world around them and the books (stories and non-fiction)					

"It is crucial for children to develop a life-long love of reading. Reading consists of two dimensions: language comprehension and word reading. Language comprehension (necessary for both reading and writing) starts from birth. It only develops when adults talk with children about the world around them and the books (stories and non-fiction) they read with them, and enjoy rhymes, poems and songs together. Skilled word reading, taught later, involves both the speedy working out of the pronunciation of unfamiliar printed words (decoding) and the speedy recognition of familiar printed words. Writing involves transcription (spelling and handwriting) and composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech, before writing)."

Development Matters:

- Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them.
- Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter-sound correspondences.
- Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them.
- Read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic programme.
- Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter—sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words.

	 Re-read these books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment. Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s. Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and full stop. Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense. Early Learning Goals:
	Comprehension
	• Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.
	Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.
	• Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.
	Word Reading
	 Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs. Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending.
	• Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.
	Writing
	Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed. Coall would be identified a condition to the condition the condition to
	 Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters. Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.
	Phonics: Read Write Inc scheme is taught in daily sessions in Reception. See separate planning.
Due to children's	Maths is everywhere!
varied starting	Maths in the moment!
points and entry levels, some	Contexts created through play and adult led activities focus on key aspects based on children's next steps in learning. Activities / circle times are planned according to individual and cohort needs.

children's learning journeys begin as emerging/ developing within aspects of the three to four year olds age related expectations.

Individual 'next steps' and knowledge of individual learners' needs, learning styles and developmental levels are supported through adult support, modelling, adaptive teaching and personalised approaches.

"Developing a strong grounding in number is essential so that all children develop the necessary building blocks to excel mathematically. Children should be able to count confidently, develop a deep understanding of the numbers to 10, the relationships between them and the patterns within those numbers. By providing frequent and varied opportunities to build and apply this understanding - such as using manipulatives, including small pebbles and ten-frames for organising counting - children will develop a secure base of knowledge and vocabulary from which mastery of mathematics is built. In addition, it is important that the curriculum includes rich opportunities for children to develop their spatial reasoning skills across all areas of mathematics including shape, space and measures. It is important that children develop positive attitudes and interests in mathematics, look for patterns and relationships, spot connections, 'have a go', talk to adults and peers about what they notice and not be afraid to make mistakes."

Development Matters:

- Count objects, actions and sounds.
- Subitise.
- Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value.
- Count beyond ten.
- Compare numbers.
- Understand the 'one more than/one less than' relationship between consecutive numbers.
- Explore the composition of numbers to 10.
- Automatically recall number bonds for numbers 0-5 and some to 10.
- Select, rotate and manipulate shapes to develop spatial reasoning skills.
- Compose and decompose shapes so that children recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can.
- Continue, copy and create repeating patterns.
- Compare length, weight and capacity

Early Learning Goals:

Number

Maths (Based on White						
Rose planning)	recognition,	numbers),	and length, time,	and counting	subtraction,	money, problem
Numbers / Numerical Patterns	more/less, ordering numbers, finding the total of 2 groups, orders and sequences familiar events, Orders two or three items by length or height.	subtraction (objects), estimating, money, 2D shapes, 3D shapes, patterns, models	addition, subtraction (using objects and counting back)	back), doubling and halving, more/less	patterns, doubling and halving, sharing, SSM recap (capacity, time, weight, position, shape)	solving, revision
Physical	Adventure	Dance / Movement	Cosmic Yoga	Gymnastics /	Adventure	Dance /
Development	playground		Sports skills	using equipment	playground	Movement
Due to children's varied starting	Sports skills (Coach)	Sports skills (Coach)	(Coach)	Sports skills (Coach)	Sports skills (Coach)	Sports skills (Coach)
levels, some children's learning						

journeys begin as emerging/ developing within aspects of the three to four year olds age related expectations.

Individual 'next steps' and knowledge of individual learners' needs, learning styles and developmental levels are supported through adult support, modelling, adaptive teaching and personalised approaches.

"Physical activity is vital in children's all-round development, enabling them to pursue happy, healthy and active lives. Gross and fine motor experiences develop incrementally throughout early childhood, starting with sensory explorations and the development of a child's strength, co-ordination and positional awareness through tummy time, crawling and play movement with both objects and adults. By creating games and providing opportunities for play both indoors and outdoors, adults can support children to develop their core strength, stability, balance, spatial awareness, co-ordination and agility. Gross motor skills provide the foundation for developing healthy bodies and social and emotional wellbeing. Fine motor control and precision helps with hand-eye co-ordination which is later linked to early literacy. Repeated and varied opportunities to explore and play with small world activities, puzzles, arts and crafts and the practise of using small tools, with feedback and support from adults, allow children to develop proficiency, control and confidence."

Development Matters:

- Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired: rolling crawling walking jumping running hopping skipping climbing
- Progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace.
- Develop the overall body strength, co-ordination, balance and agility needed to engage successfully with future physical education sessions and other physical disciplines including dance, gymnastics, sport and swimming.
- Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Suggested tools: pencils for drawing and writing, paintbrushes, scissors, knives, forks and spoons.
- Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor.
- Combine different movements with ease and fluency.
- Confidently and safely use a range of large and small apparatus indoors and outside, alone and in a group. Develop overall body-strength, balance, co-ordination and agility.
- Further develop and refine a range of ball skills including: throwing, catching, kicking, passing, batting, and aiming. Develop confidence, competence, precision and accuracy when engaging in activities that involve a ball.
- Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.
- Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully: lining up

	Early Learning Go	als:				
	Gross Motor Skills – Negotiate space safely, demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing, move energetically (running, dancing, jumping, hopping, skipping and climbing). Fine Motor Skills – Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for writing, use a range of small tools, begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.					
PD – mental wellbeing	Being safe around classroom (taking care of equipment, scissor safety)	The Bad Mood and the Stick by Lemony Snicket (Anti-bullying week)	Webster's Friend by Hannah Whaley (Safer Internet Day)	Healthy eating – which foods are healthy / unhealthy (Food week)	Growth Mindset (Every Mind Matters Week)	Keeping healthy – we why need to exercise and keep our bodies healthy (Sports Day)
	Dental hygiene – visit from dental nurse	Mental Well-Being (World Mental Health Day) Bonfire night / fireworks safety	Washing hands / keeping clean — visit from school nurse			,,
Understanding		,	sity, exploration a	nd experimentat	ion	
the World			Active lea			
			Vocabulary de	•		
Due to children's varied starting points and entry levels, some children's learning journeys begin as emerging/ developing within	"Understanding the world involves guiding children to make sense of their physical world and their community. The frequency and range of children's personal experiences increases their knowledge and sense of the world around them – from visiting parks, libraries and museums to meeting important members of society, such as police officers, nurses and firefighters. In addition, listening to a broad selection of stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems will foster their understanding of our culturally, socially, technologically and ecologically diverse world. As well as building important knowledge, this extends their familiarity with words that support understanding across domains. Enriching and widening children's vocabulary will support later reading comprehension."					
aspects of the	• *	nd Communities –				
three to four year	Draw information	•				
	 Understand t 	hat some places are s	special to members o	of their community.		

olds age related	Recognise that people have diffe	rent beliefs and celebrate special times in	different ways.		
expectations.	Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.				
Individual 'next steps' and knowledge of individual learners' needs, learning styles and developmental levels are supported through adult support, modelling, adaptive teaching and personalised approaches.	ELG: Describe their environment using Recognise similarities and differences be The Natural World — • Explore the natural world around — • Describe what they see, hea — • Recognise some environmend — • Understand the effect of chase — ELG: Explore the world around them; Recognise similarities and differences be compared and describe people who — • Talk about members of their important on images of familiar — • Compared and contrast character — ELG: Lives of people in society. Recognise strings, characters, stories and contrast characters — ELG: Lives of people in society. Recognise settings, characters, stories and contrast characters — • Talk about members of familiar — • Compared and contrast characters — • Talk about members of familiar — • Compared and contrast characters — • Talk about members of familiar — • Compared and contrast characters — • Talk about members of familiar — • Compared and contrast characters — • Talk about members of familiar — • Compared and contrast characters — • Talk about members of familiar — • Compared and contrast characters — • Talk about members of familiar — • Compared and contrast characters — • Talk about members of familiar — • Compared and contrast characters — • Talk about members of familiar — • Compared and contrast characters — • Talk about members of familiar — • Compared and contrast characters — • Talk about members — • Talk about members of familiar — • Talk about members — • Talk about me	g observations, maps, texts and stories. Etween religions, cultures and life in this count of them. It and feel whilst outside. Its that are different to the one in which the region of the natural world around animals and plants. Etween the natural world and other environmediate family and community. It are familiar to them. It is from stories, including figures from the past. It is similarities and differences between passing and the past.	country and others. they live. nd them comments. e past. past and now. Understand the past		
	These three areas are also explored through books shared in class, continuous provision enhancements, adult-led activities and celebrations and festivals throughout the year.				
Religious	Autumn term	Spring term	Summer term		
Education (taken	F2: Which people are special and	F2: Which people are special and why?	F4: Which times are special and why?		
from Stockport	why? (Jesus – Christmas, our families)	(People who help us)	(Eid)		
Syllabus)	F4: Which times are special and why? (Christmas, Diwali, our birthdays)	F4: Which times are special and why? (Easter)	F6: What is special about our world? (Journeys and transport)		

Expressive Arts and Design

Due to children's varied starting points and entry levels, some children's learning journeys begin as emerging/ developing within aspects of the three to four year olds age related expectations.

Individual 'next steps' and knowledge of individual learners' needs, learning styles and developmental levels are supported through adult support, modelling, adaptive teaching and personalised approaches.

Being creative and expressive Creating and thinking critically

"The development of children's artistic and cultural awareness supports their imagination and creativity. It is important that children have regular opportunities to engage with the arts, enabling them to explore and play with a wide range of media and materials. The quality and variety of what children see, hear and participate in is crucial for developing their understanding, self-expression, vocabulary and ability to communicate through the arts. The frequency, repetition and depth of their experiences are fundamental to their progress in interpreting and appreciating what they hear, respond to and observe."

Development Matters:

- Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings. •
- Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them.
- Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills.
- Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses. •
- Watch and talk about dance and performance art, expressing their feelings and responses. •
- Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody. •
- Develop storylines in their pretend play. •
- Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups

Early Learning Goals:

Creating with Materials – Safely use and explore materials, tools and techniques. Share creations and processes. Make use of props and materials in role-playing stories.

Being Imaginative and Expressive – Retell narratives and stories. Sing a range of songs. Perform songs, poems and stories to movement.

Further information is available with regards to how this is organised re: terms. Please see class teacher/ EYFS Leader.