

Early years SEN support

Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) - Assessment Tool Physical Development Small Steps to: Moving and Handling Health and Self-Care

Document prepared by:

- Sharon McNicholas & Alison Moor Childcare Inclusion Officer's
- Liz Bolt, Manager/SENCo Robertown Pre-School
- Melanie Kaye, Manager Netherthong Pre-School
- Tracy Firth & Gail Shuttleworth Home Portage Worker's
- Fiona Williams Portage Support Worker



Physical Development: Moving and Handling			
	Unique Child	Small Steps	Observation Reference
	Turns head in response to sounds and sights	Shows body movement, eye movements' smiles	
	Gradually develops ability to hold up own head	Makes attempts at raising head, moves head to side whilst lying on back	
months)	Makes movements with arms and legs which gradually become more controlled	Lifts and momentarily supports own head when held with head at shoulder	
	Rolls over from front to back, from back to front	Randomly stretches arms and legs	
	When lying on tummy becomes able to lift first head and then chest, supporting self with	Turns from tummy to side, maintains position for play	
	forearms and then straight arms.	Uses forearms to support when lying on tummy for short periods	
	Watches and explores hands and feet, e.g. when lying on back lifts legs into vertical position and grasps feet	Kicks vigorously & randomly moves arms whilst on back. Control body movements with fixed eye gaze	



	Reaches out for, touches and begins to hold objects Explores objects with mouth, often picking up an object and holding it to the mouth	Closes hand firmly around objects placed in palm. Puts hand on bottle, breast, whilst feeding Brings hands and toes to mouth	
(Birth to 11 months)			



Physical Development: Moving and Handling					
	Unique Child	Small Steps	Observation Reference		
	Sits unsupported on the floor	Controls head, upper and lower trunk in sitting position when supported firmly in pelvic area			
(8 to 20 months)	When sitting, can lean forward to pick up small toys	Firmly supported in sitting position will reach out for objects in sweeping action When sitting with support can make small changes in body position by leaning, rocking, bouncing etc			
	Pulls to standing, holding on to furniture or person for support	Pulls to sitting position when grasping adults fingers Bounces up and down in standing position while being supported Placed on tummy will move to sitting Placed on tummy makes rocking movements			
	Crawls, bottom shuffles or rolls continuously to move around	Rolls from tummy to back and back to tummy On tummy moves backwards by pushing on forearms arms Placed on tummy heaves self forward one body length by using arms Self supports in sitting position reaching to side and front			



1	8	to	20	months)
	O,	ω	20	monuis)

	Walks around furniture lifting one foot and stepping sideways (cruising), and walks with one or both hands held by adult	Pulls self to standing position from floor	
months)	Takes first few steps independently	Transfers weight from foot to foot when standing with support and will bounce Walks with both hands held, with push along toy, one hand held. Moves from leaning against person or surface to free standing Can stand alone for short period Moves to standing independently from floor	
	Passes toys from one hand to the other	Closes hand around object when placed in hand Reaches out and grasps object when offered and will pass back on request	
	Holds an object in each hand and brings them together in the middle, e.g. holds two blocks and bangs them together	Grasps object with two hands together Will hold an object in each hand and copy and imitate banging them together	
	Picks up small objects between thumb and fingers	Grasps objects by scooping with outside of hand and centre of palm	

(8 to 20 months)	Enjoys the sensory experience of making marks in damp sand, paste or paint Holds pen or crayon using a whole hand (palmar) grasp and makes random marks with different strokes	Picks up and releases objects on purpose using whole hand Picks up small objects using ends of fingers and thumb Imitate circular motion , will poke and point with index finger	
		With adult encouragement and support will imitate and copy random movements	



Physical Development: Moving and Handling				
	Unique Child	Small Steps	Observation Reference	
Por HEVE	Walks upstairs holding hand of adult	Goes to standing from kneeling position Maintains balance while assisting with simple dressing task e.g. lifts leg up		
(16 to 26 months)	Comes downstairs backwards on knees (crawling)	Attempts to climb on child sized chair Steps over object placed on floor whilst holding adult hand Crawls upstairs turns and bottom shuffles down. May slide down backwards on tummy		
	Beginning to balance blocks to build a small tower	Has the control to lift and place objects with guidance using hand eye co-ordination		
	Makes connections between their movement and the marks they make	Repeats actions for a response with guidance and encouragement		



Physical Development: Moving and Handling					
	Unique Child	Small Steps	Observation Reference		
	Runs safely on whole foot	Walks independently across room. Uses wide based gait, unable to change direction			
(22 to 36 months)	Squats with steadiness to rest or play with object on the ground, and rises to feet without using hands	Squats then uses one hand to reach out supporting balance and returns to standing			
	Climbs confidently and is beginning to pull themselves up on nursery play climbing equipment	Crawls over obstacles, goes on to one knee, using hands out in front on a higher surface and rocks in this position to push themselves up to standing			
	Can kick a large ball	When holding on starts to stand on one leg and gently kicks a stationary ball			
	Turns pages in a book, sometimes several at once	Uses whole hand swipe to turn pages			
	Shows control in holding and using jugs to pour, hammers, books and mark-making tools	Manipulates objects, adapting grasp to differing shape, size and weight of object. Picks up and drops objects on purpose Passes objects from one hand to other. Changes position of object in hand without use of body or surface			



	Beginning to use three fingers (tripod grip) to hold writing tools Imitates drawing simple shapes such as circles and lines	Confidently mark making using palmer grip Releases objects into container from claw grip Uses mark making resources to make deliberate marks such as dots and dashes	
(22 to 36 months)	Walks up or downstairs holding on to a rail two feet to a step May begin to show preference for dominant hand	Holding hands of adult will walk up and downstairs two feet to a step	

	Physical Development: Moving and Handling					
	Unique Child	Small Steps	Observation Reference			
(30 to 50 months)	Moves freely and with pleasure and confidence in a range of ways, e.g. slithering, shuffling, rolling, crawling, walking, running, jumping, skipping, sliding and hopping	Begins to have confidence to move away from adult often checking in for reassurance				
	Mounts stairs, steps or climbing equipment using alternate feet	Will attempt to go upstairs or use climbing equipment whilst using one hand on available surface to support				
	Walks downstairs, two feet to each step while carrying a small object	Supple walking movement with controlled stepping. Tucks toy under arm and carries around				
	Runs skilfully and negotiates space successfully, adjusting speed or direction to avoid obstacles	Increases momentum when walking and stops at obstacles. Moves in between obstacles without bumping into them. Runs short distances with co- ordinated alternating arm movements				
	Can stand momentarily on one foot when shown	Kicks a large ball when rolled to them. Can walk backwards. Whilst sitting on floor catch a large rolled ball. Throw a ball in line of an adult				

	Can catch a large ball	Rolling malleable materials between both hands to produce ball-shapes Child to be encourage to use whole arm movement	
(30 to 50 months)	Draws lines and circles using gross motor movements	Begins to establish consistent hand preference, one hand leading, and the other stabilizing.	
	Uses one-handed tools and equipment, e.g. makes snips in paper with	Places brick cube on top of brick cube	
	child scissors	Pulls toy with a string one handed while walking	
	Holds pencil between thumb and two fingers, no	Scoops with spoon or shovel	
	longer using whole-hand	Turns pages several at a time. Twist jar tops, removes small	
	grasp	pegs from board, picking things	
	Holds pencil near point between first two fingers	up with tweezers	
	and thumb and uses it with	Begins to make straight scribble,	
	good control	followed by circular Draw single circle and line with	
	Can copy some letters, e.g. letters from their	purpose	
	name		

Physical Development: Moving and Handling					
	Unique Child	Small Steps	Observation Reference		
RADO	Experiments with different ways of moving	Squats and returns to standing, moves in between objects without bumping Selects choice of position for play, sitting, kneeling, squatting, and lying on belly or side			
(40 to 60+ months)	Jumps off an object and lands appropriately	Makes jumping action lifting heels off floor Jumps lifting two feet off the floor			
	Negotiates space successfully when playing	whilst holding adults hand			
	racing and chasing games with other children, adjusting speed or changing direction to avoid obstacles	Walks independently across indoor or outdoor area able to change direction			
	Travels with confidence and skill around, under, over and through balancing and climbing equipment	With adult to facilitate and encourage will attempt to take appropriate risks			
	Shows increasing control over an object in pushing, patting, throwing, catching or kicking it	Once the above small steps have all been achieved the children will have acquired the skills and abilities to achieve the remaining statements			

28/08/14

	Physical Development: Health and Self-Care		
	Unique Child	Small steps	Observation reference
(Birth to 11 months)	Responds to and thrives on warm, sensitive physical contact and care	Smiles and responds to attention from adult Vocalises in response to attention Responds to being in family circle by smiling vocalising or ceasing to cry	
	Expresses discomfort, hunger or thirst Anticipates food routines with interest	Cries differently due to needs. Rigid body movements Coos and gurgles with flexible body movements Reaches for bottle	



	Physica	I Development: Health	and Self-Care
	Unique Child	Small steps	Observation reference
	Opens mouth for spoon	Turns head if cheek stroked and opens mouth. Fixed eye gaze and attention on adult. Imitates and responds to mouth movements	
(8 to 20 months)	Holds own bottle or cup	Reach, grasp or guide bottle. May hold bottle independently for short periods	
	Grasps finger foods and brings them to mouth	Brings hands to mouth. Puts fingers in mouth. Grasps objects and takes to mouth	
	Attempts to use spoon: can guide towards mouth but food often falls off	Places own hand on adults and guides loaded spoon to mouth Whilst being fed will hold own spoon	
	Can actively cooperate with nappy changing (lies still, helps hold legs up)	Holds out arms and legs whilst being changed	
	Starts to communicate urination, bowel movement	Body and facial expressions	

	Physica	I Development: Health	and Self-Care
	Unique Child	Small steps	Observation reference
	Develops own likes and dislikes in food and drink Willing to try new food textures and tastes	Body movements and gestures Reaches out and touches, may lick various foods	
(16 to 26 months)	Holds cup with both hands and drinks without much spilling	Will hold the cup and be guided to mouth by adult	
	Clearly communicates wet or soiled nappy or pants	Gestures, facial expression and body language indicating discomfort	
	Shows some awareness of bladder and bowel urges Shows awareness of what a potty or toilet is used for	Will sit on potty for short period when nappy is taken off	
	Shows a desire to help with dressing/undressing and hygiene routines	Holds out arms and legs whilst being changed. Pushes arms through sleeves and legs through trousers Will take cloth and wipe face	

Physical Development: Health and Self-Care			
	Unique Child	Small steps	Observation reference
(22 to 36 months)	Feeds self competently with spoon Drinks well without spilling Clearly communicates their need for potty or toilet Beginning to recognise danger and seeks support of significant adults for help Helps with clothing, e.g. puts on hat, unzips zipper on jacket, and takes off unbuttoned shirt Beginning to be independent in self-care, but still often needs adult support	Small stepsTakes spoon to mouth , twists spoon over to remove the foodHolds cup and takes to mouth, or will hold cup and drink from strawIndicates discomfort makes some form of request to be changed by pulling at pants or gestureShowing signs of taking risk but in close proximity of adult facilitating and guidingAdult hand on hand guidingCo-operates in hygiene routines with adult guidance e.g. Washing hands for snack	Observation reterence

Physical Development: Health and Self-Care			
	Unique Child	Small steps	Observation reference
	Can tell adults when hungry or tired or when they want to rest or play	Demonstrate changes in behaviour by facial expression and body language. May seek or withdraw from adults	
(30 to 50 months)	Observes the effects of activity on their bodies	Will go to find area to rest or sleep can help themselves to a drink or snack	
	Understands that equipment and tools have to be used safely	Listens and reacts appropriately to adults	
	Gains more bowel and bladder control and can attend to toileting needs most of the time themselves	Beginning to co-operate and follow toilet routine as appropriate to individual child	
	Can usually manage washing and drying hands Dresses with help e.g. puts	May need reminders to complete task. Verbal or visual prompts	
	arms into open-fronted coat or shirt when held up, pulls up own trousers, and pulls up zipper once it is fastened at the bottom	May need adult to support and guide	

Physical Development: Health and Self-Care				
	Unique Child	Small steps	Observation reference	
RADE	Eats a healthy range of foodstuffs and understands need for variety in food	Develops own likes and dislikes in food and drink Willing to try new food textures and tastes		
	Usually dry and clean during the day	Uses toilet when prompted or		
(40 to 60+ months)	ine day	taken routinely throughout the day		
		Once the above small steps have all been achieved the children will have acquired the skills and abilities to achieve the remaining statements		

Physical Development: M	loving and Handling
-------------------------	---------------------

Environment	Adult Led Activities & Experiences	Interaction & Engagement
Do you have:	Have you tried:	Do you do:
Consistent Key Person	1:1 tummy time	Face to face interactions copying movements
Quiet cosy area's away from high traffic	A variety of different mats, rugs and blankets to explore	Get down on child's level
Treasure baskets containing a variety of natural objects	Sensory 'touchy feely,' soft and hard textures, bottles, containers, large and small object. Could be fixed on wall or hanging on a frame	Engage in exploratory play with child
Space to allow movement A wide range of bean bags, cushions or mattresses to position children	Clearly identified area for physical activity	Planned developmental movement play sessions (DMP)
Provide opportunities for multi-sensory experiences indoors and outdoors Tables, sand and water trays of different heights	Using a range of materials from food items to natural textures e.g. cereals, spaghetti, bark, soil, snow etc. Builders trays on the floor for sensory play	Modell and extend their experiences by giving instructions and actions for them to try e.g. squash, squeeze, pull.
Large balls, noise making toys, cause and effect toys, mirrors of various sizes. Push and pull along toys	Using mirrors to observe self in physical movement In sight out of reach play with cause and effect toys to encourage movement	Use language and actions to facilitate movement and encourage exploration.
Small ramps and slides. Stepping stones benches and platforms Sit and rides, bikes and scooters	Obstacle courses inside and out with tunnels, boxes to climb in and out	Modell actions and rhymes in front of the mirror Use fabrics e.g. parachute, lycra, ribbon sticks etc. to encourage and facilitate extended movements
		Encourage and give confidence by supporting with hand on hand or guide to enable them to take a risk



Environment	Adult Led Activities & Experiences	Interaction & Engagement
Do you have:	Have you tried:	Do you do:
Consistent key person Suitable area's for feeding e.g. quieter area's for babies and more sociable areas for the older child. Private area's for changing Accessible potty area's Accessible hand washing facilities Role play resources e.g. dolls , teddies, clothing, brushes, bowls, nappies etc.	Using laminated photographs of toilet area's and everyday objects Planned activities with dolls and teddies to develop understanding of hygiene and dressing Providing a wide selection of clothes, shoes, wellies etc. in the role play area Planning activities for sensory needs and to encourage tasting various foods.	 Planned allocated time for key person to support individual child showing sensitivity to child's needs Get down to child's level Recognise and praise any attempts child makes to hel themselves Engage in helping and encouraging child to help themselves with dressing or undressing e.g. Hand over hand guiding Allow child time to feed themselves providing them wit their own cutlery to use whilst being fed Allow child to be independent at toilet times encouraging and supporting where appropriate Role model at mealtimes by sitting and eating with the children, washing hands with children etc.