## The Derbyshire Early Years SEN Service - Celebratory Checkpoints. Birth to 3

When considering the aspects of development being observed, we should always have in mind the foundational learning themes that accompany and underpin the play and interaction we see.

**Executive function** includes the child's ability to, hold information in mind, focus their attention, think flexibly, inhibit impulsive behaviour. These abilities contribute to the child's growing ability to self-regulate, concentrate their thinking, plan what to do next, monitor what they are doing and adapt, regulate strong feelings, be patient for what they want and bounce back when things get difficult, Language development is central to self-regulation; children use language to quide their actions and plans. Pretend play gives many opportunities for children to focus their thinking, persist and plan ahead. **Physical Development** The 7 C's of Characteristics of Effective Small Step Celebratory Checkpoints (including Development Matters checkpoints) resilience. Learning Playing and exploring - I Competence | Does the child move in response to sound and light, make movements with arms and legs that become more can achieve and realise that my actions have controlled? make progress. an effect on the world, so I Does the baby move with ease and enjoyment? repeat them. Confidence | Does the child reach out for, touch objects and begin to hold objects, closing hand firmly around objects placed in have a go and I reach for and accept objects, keep on trying. palm? making choices and exploring When lying on tummy does the child become able to lift head and chest, supporting self with forearms and then different resources and Connection | materials. straight arms? feel safe and Does the child sometimes take objects to mouth and explore? I plan and think ahead about secure in my relationships; I how to explore or play with Does the child bring hands to midline, pat and bang objects with a flat palm? Can the child attend to an object while performing an action for example holds a rattle and bang it? know who will objects. support me and who I can ask I guide my own thinking and Does the child maintain a sitting position when placed and then move from siting to laying on tummy? for help. actions by talking to myself Does the child crawl, bottom shuffle or move continuously to move around, perhaps reaching out with one hand? while playing. Character | Does the child hold 2 objects, 1 in each hand, begin to pass a toy from one hand to the other and drop toys / objects deliberately or bang two objects together or attempt to uncover a partially hidden object? have a unique I make independent choices personality. and do things independently interests, and that I have been previously Does the child put hand on bottle when feeding, have a coordinated swallow or suck on a spoon? strenaths. taught. Can the child coordinate their hands to clap, isolate index finger to poke or prod and place a large ring onto a peg, knock down a tower of bricks or place a large knobbed puzzle in an inset board e.g. a circle? Contribution | I can collaborate and learn make a alongside my peers. Can the child grasp mark makers and makes marks on paper, scoop with spoon / shovel, pull a toy on a string or difference to my place a peg man in a hole or use two hands to drop a large object into a container? family, to my

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setting and to the things I do and play with, all of which makes me feel important and valued.

Coping When things are difficult, I can use my own ways of helping myself, as well as looking to others for support (I can also let you know what works and what doesn't).

Control I have a range of ways that help me feel in control and feel things are predictable. Does the child sit unsupported on the floor and lean forward to pick up small objects, hold own bottle or covered cup, and bring finger food to mouth?

At around 12 months, can the baby pull to stand from a sitting position and sit down?

Note: look out for babies and young toddlers who appear underweight, overweight or to have poor dental health. You will need to work more closely with parents and health visitors to help improve the child's health.

Can the baby pick up something small with their first finger and thumb (such as a piece of string?)

Can the child stand independently for several seconds?

Does the child attempt to use a spoon and guide towards mouth (food may fall off), or locate mouth with spoon?

Does the child respond to rhythm with movement?

Thas the child begun to walk around the furniture lifting foot and stepping sideways?

Can the child point to familiar body parts in imitation?

Does the child bump on bottom or slide downstairs safely, press switches, buttons and use an index finger to operate toys?

Can the child turn a knob, thread large beads onto a stiff lace, thick rod or wire or take an object out of a container with hand?

Can the child get into a child's chair themselves backwards or sideways, do they sit in a variety of ways when playing?

Does the child walk independently, walk upstairs holding the hand of an adult and squat to pick an item up off the floor?

Does the child hold a cup and drink without much spilling, scoop food onto a spoon independently and accept food from a fork?

Has the child begun to move a small trike by pushing with feet or bounce on a trampoline when holding an adult's hands?

Around their 2nd birthday can the toddler run well, kick a ball and jump with both feet off the ground at the same time?

I bring my own interests and fascinations into setting. This helps me develop my learning.

I respond to new experiences that you bring to my attention.

Active learning – I participate in routines and can predict sequences of familiar routines.

I demonstrate goal-directed behaviour to get to something I want.

I can correct my mistakes, for example, instead of using increasing force to push a puzzle piece into the slot, I see if a different piece will fit.

I repeat activities and make connections.

I keep on trying when things are difficult.

I learn through trial and error.

I watch my peers and adults (modelling).

Creating and thinking critically

I take part in simple pretend play.

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Look out for children who find it difficult to sit comfortably on chairs. It helps to develop their core muscles. You can help them by encouraging them to scoot on sit down trikes without pedals and jump on soft play equipment.

Can the child use a range of different tools to make marks including paintbrush, crayons, clay modelling tools etc? (child may use large gross motor strokes using whole arm and fill spaces).

Does the child attempt to walk backwards but may sometimes falls over?

Can the child connect two stickle bricks together, build a small tower, and push a car along the floor?

Does the child jump up and down on the spot, attempt to kick a large ball but often misses?

Does the child hold cup and drink without much spilling, scoop food into a spoon independently and accept food from a fork?

Can the child use more complex actions, (pouring, sieving, digging) to fill containers with water or sand, fix two Duplo bricks together and use two hands to open and close scissors?

\*Can the child bend over to retrieve a toy from the floor, and carry a small chair to the table before sitting down?

Does the child manipulate doorknobs, windup toys, lids on containers and fit a simple shape into an inset puzzle or posting box?

\*Can the child walk along a PE bench without support, and catch a small ball using two hands?

\*Has the child begun to put a toothbrush loaded with toothpaste in mouth, rub hands and body with soap and put under water to rinse?

Around their third birthday can the child climb confidently, catch a large ball and pedal a tricycle?

I can sort materials, putting different toys in together when tidying

I can review my progress as I try to achieve a goal, check how well I am doing to solve real problems

I use pretend play to think beyond the 'here and now' and to understand another perspective.

As I know more, I feel confident at coming up with my own ideas and make more links between those ideas.

I concentrate on achieving something that's important to me and am able to control my attention and ignore distractions

Leuven signs of engagement (2008)				
1 Extremely Low	2 Low	3 Moderate	4 High	5 Extremely High
I have limited activity	I show some	I am busy but without real concentration. I	I demonstrate clear signs of intermittent	I am continually engaged in the
or concentration, I	degree of activity	engage in some routine actions, but my	involvement; I am engaged in the activity	activity and completely absorbed
daydream and stare.	which is often	attention is often superficial. I am not	without interruption. Most of the time	and focussed. I am highly
I am passive and do	interrupted. I have	absorbed in the activity; activities are short	there is real concentration, but during	motivated and am not distracted by
not demonstrate goal	intermittent	lived. I have limited motivation with no real	brief moments attention is more	strong stimuli. I exhibit attention for
directed behaviour. I	concentration and	dedication, and do not feel challenged; I do	superficial; there is a certain degree of	details, shows precision and am
do not show signs of	look away during	not gain deep-level experiences or use my	motivation when challenges occur; My	constantly addressing all my
exploration or	activity or fiddle. I	capabilities to full extent; The activity does	capabilities and imagination to a certain	capabilities and enjoys being
interests.	am easily distracted	not address my imagination.	extent are addressed in the activity.	engrossed in the activity.

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