HOPE CENTRE

Café • Child Contact • Support Services • Early Years



Jess
Room Lead



Ali
Practitioner

## Significant sign







Bing Videos

## Expressive Vocabulary/ focus words

**Sparkle** ✨ Something that shines or glitters, like the lights in fireworks.

**Light** 🪔 Something that helps us see, like a candle or a lamp.

**Remember** 🌺 To think about someone or something important.

**Kindness** ❤️‍🩹 Being caring, helpful and gentle towards others.

**Safe** 🚦 Keeping ourselves and others away from danger, such as holding an adult's hand near a road.

## Our Nursery Values

***'A place to learn, play and belong'***

**Respect** – Treating others politely, listening and valuing everyone

**Trust** – Building safe and secure relationships between children, staff and families

**Honesty** – Encouraging children, staff and families to tell the truth and learn responsibility

**Kindness** – Caring for others, helping friends and showing empathy

## Daily Activities – *Please note these will be rotated termly*

Monday – Arts and Crafts

Tuesday – Outdoor Learning

Wednesday – Cooking and food exploration

Thursday – Music and Movement

Friday – Stories and Communication

## Parent advice and guidance

Parenting Tips, Advice & Support | Save the Children UK

As the colder months arrive, we'll be focusing on supporting your child's emotional wellbeing, building happy and healthy daily routines, and helping them stay well and safe during the autumn and winter seasons. We love to get outdoors and explore in all weathers, so we'll also be helping the children learn how to dress appropriately for the weather and stay comfortable, warm and safe while enjoying outdoor adventures! 🍂🌧️

HOPE CENTRE
Café • Child Contact • Support Services • Early Years

**<u>This Month's traditions and festivals we're Learning and Celebrating:</u>**

🎵 World Nursery Rhyme Week – 9th–13th November

This month we will be celebrating World Nursery Rhyme Week, giving our children the opportunity to enjoy familiar rhymes, discover new favourites and explore the fun of music, rhythm and movement.

We'll be singing well-loved nursery rhymes, using musical instruments, joining in with actions and exploring stories through puppets and props. These activities will help support the children's speech, language and communication, listening skills, memory and confidence, while encouraging them to join in, take turns and have fun together.

From singing *Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star* to acting out *The Wheels on the Bus*, there will be lots of opportunities for children of all ages to join in at their own pace.

We can't wait to hear the children's favourite rhymes, see their little faces light up as they join in and share lots of musical fun together! 🎶🎤🧸✨

| Area of development | **Intent** – What do you want them to learn? | **Implement** – How will their learning be supported? | How to support this at home? |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Social and Emotional Development | | | |
| Social and Emotional | • Build secure attachments<br>• Express preferences and decisions.<br>• Try new things and start establishing their autonomy.<br>• Establish their sense of self.<br>• Thrive as they develop self-assurance. | • Provide group sensory or play activities that invite interaction (bubbles, music, water play).<br>• Maintain predictable daily routines to give babies a sense of security.<br>• Spend one-to-one time reading, singing, or cuddling.<br>• Support parent-practitioner communication to share routines, likes, and cues.<br>• Giving children (over 1) options e.g. snack times to choose between milk or water<br>• Encourage babies to try new things e.g. foods at mealtimes and activities they might not particularly do.<br>• Be positive and interested in what babies do as they develop their confidence in trying new things. | • Practice simple social routines like greetings, waving, and playing turn-taking games to help your baby develop early social skills.<br>• simple, guided choices and lots of repetition to build autonomy.<br>• helping your baby feel confident, heard, and involved in small decisions during everyday routines.<br>• build an early sense of self by creating a warm, responsive environment where the baby feels safe, valued, and understood. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | • Babies develop a sense of self by interacting with others, and by exploring<br>• their bodies and objects around them, inside and outdoors.<br>• Respond and build on babies' expressions and gestures, playfully exploring<br>• the idea of self/other<br>• Provide consistent, warm and responsive care. | |
| Independence | • Self-feeding and drinking<br>• Hygiene awareness | • Encourage babies to practice holding open top cups or bottles and drinking independently.<br>• Offer opportunities to use spoons and fingers for self-feeding with age-appropriate foods.<br>• Model washing hands before meals and after messy play.<br>• Support babies to wipe their own faces and hands after eating.<br>• Provide easy-to-use utensils and cups that suit little hands.<br>• Celebrate small achievements to build confidence and independence. | • Give your baby an open cup to explore at mealtimes and/or during water play.<br>• Encourage self-feeding: Let your baby use spoons or fingers with soft, age-appropriate foods. |
| Physical development | | | |
| Fine motor | • Improve hand eye coordination<br>• Strengthen grasp | • Provide age-appropriate toys to reach, grasp, and hold, such as soft blocks, rattles, stacking cups, and balls.<br>• Encourage posting objects into containers or shape sorters to develop precision and hand control.<br>• Offer finger foods to practice the pincer grip and improve self-feeding skills.<br>• Include sensory play with different textures, sizes, and weights to strengthen hand muscles and coordination.<br>• Model and guide rolling, passing, squeezing, and transferring objects between hands. | • Encourage repetitive practice and play by letting your child explore textures, roll balls, or use simple cause-and-effect toys, praising their efforts to build confidence and coordination. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | • Use cause-and-effect toys (pop-up toys, shakers) to link hand movements with visual or auditory feedback.<br>• Provide repetitive play opportunities to allow babies and toddlers to refine movements and gain confidence.<br>• Offer fine motor skills activities to strengthen grasp and help with control of using spoons or forks. | |
| Sensory/ Exploration | • Explores textures, sounds and sights | • Encourage exploration through all senses: letting babies see, hear, touch, and sometimes smell safe objects.<br>• Model language around sensory experiences: name textures (“soft,” “bumpy”), describe sounds (“ding,” “pop”), and talk about colours and movements.<br>• Offer auditory experiences such as bells, shakers, musical instruments, and songs to encourage listening and sound recognition.<br>• Include visual stimulation through bright, contrasting colours, safe mirrors, or simple cause-and-effect toys that respond to movement. | • Provide everyday sensory experiences: let your baby touch different textures (blankets, toys, safe kitchen items), listen to sounds (bells, music, clapping), and look at bright colours or safe mirrors.<br>• Talk about what they explore: name textures (“soft,” “bumpy”), describe sounds (“ding,” “pop”), and talk about colours and movements to build language while they explore. |
| Physical / Gross motor | • Develop standing, cruising, walking and climbing skills | • Use structured play opportunities such as obstacle courses or soft climbing stations under supervision.<br>• Encourage staff interaction and modelling, demonstrating safe climbing, standing, and walking, and praising attempts.<br>• Ensure the environment is safe, soft, and well-supervised, allowing children to explore confidently.<br>• Set up low, stable furniture and soft play areas to encourage babies to pull up, cruise, and explore safely. | • Join in and model movements: demonstrate standing, walking, or climbing safely, encourage attempts, and praise your baby’s efforts.<br>• Encourage outdoor movement: trips to the park with safe climbing equipment, low steps, or soft hills help develop balance, strength, and confidence. |
| Communication and Language development | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Language and communication | • Recognise spoken words<br>• Imitate sounds<br>• Build early vocabulary<br>• learning and using colour names such as red, blue, yellow, and green.<br>• Listen to simple stories and understand is happening, with the help of the pictures. | • Model language consistently: narrate daily routines, describe actions, and name objects in clear, simple words.<br>• Repeat and emphasise sounds: imitate the sounds babies make and encourage them to copy words or noises.<br>• Continue to model and repeat colour names during everyday play and routines.<br>• Provide opportunities to sort, match, and identify coloured objects.<br>• Use books, songs, and games that introduce and reinforce colour vocabulary.<br>• Sing songs, rhymes, and chants: use repetition to reinforce vocabulary and rhythm of language at a slower pace.<br>• Use gestures alongside words: point, wave, or use signs to support understanding and connection.<br>• Interactive reading: show pictures in books, name objects, and pause to let babies respond or babble.<br>• Encourage turn-taking in vocalisation: pause after saying a word or sound to allow the baby to respond.<br>• Share picture books every day with children. Encourage them to talk about the pictures and the story. Comment on the pictures. | • Interactive reading: show pictures in books, name items, and pause so your baby can babble or respond.<br>• Narrate daily routines: talk through what you and your baby are doing, naming objects and actions (“We’re washing hands,” “Here’s your spoon”).<br>• Imitate and encourage sounds: copy the sounds your baby makes and pause to let them try again<br>• making picture-book sharing part of everyday routines in simple, enjoyable ways.<br>• introduce books into play at home by keeping books available during everyday activities and helping children connect pictures, words, and real objects. |
| Understanding the world | | | |
| Cognitive/ problem solving | • Understand cause and effect<br>• Object permanence<br>• Explore natural materials, indoors and outside. | • Provide interactive toys: pop-up toys, shakers, and push/pull toys that respond to the baby’s actions.<br>• Demonstrate cause-and-effect play show babies how pressing a button, shaking a rattle, or dropping a ball produces a result.<br>• Hide and reveal objects: play peek-a-boo or cover toys with cloths to develop understanding of object permanence. | • Play interactive games: use toys that respond to actions (shakers, pop-up toys, stacking cups) and let your baby explore how pressing, shaking, or dropping makes things happen.<br>• Hide and reveal objects: play peek-a-boo or cover toys partially with a cloth so your baby learns that |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | • Use everyday routines: hide spoons, cups, or toys partially to encourage babies to search and discover.<br>• Encourage repetition: repeat activities so babies learn that their actions consistently produce results.<br>• Model problem-solving: gently guide babies to figure out how toys work or where hidden objects are, offering praise for attempts. | things still exist even when out of sight. |

| Jess's Notes | Ali's Notes | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| • 5th Nov. Bonfire night<br>• 6th-10th Nov. Diwali<br>• 11th Nov Remembrance<br>• 13th Nov. Kindness day<br>• W/O 16th Nov. Road safety week<br>• 10th Dec Christmas Jumper day | | |

Birthto5Matters-download.pdf & Development Matters - Non-statutory curriculum guidance for the early years foundation stage

We have shared links to **Birth to Five Matters** and **Development Matters**, which we use in nursery to help monitor children's development and plan their next steps in learning.

If you ever have any questions or concerns about your child's development, please feel free to get in touch. We are always happy to help.