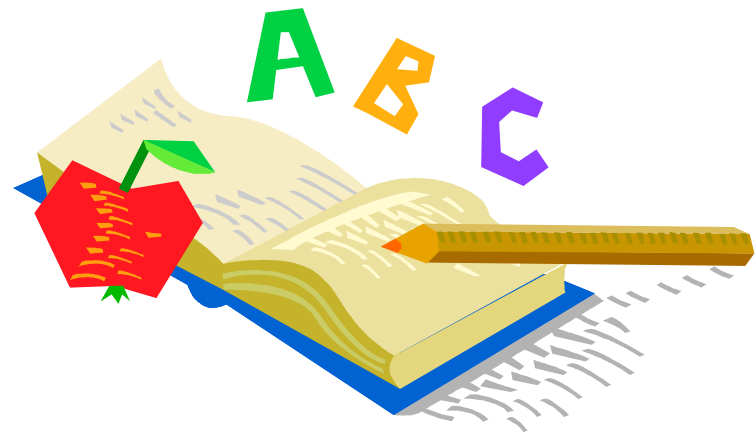


# Primary Education and Inclusion in England

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# The basics of schools in the UK!



# At what age do children start school in Britain?

The statutory school age in England, Wales and  
Scotland is

**5 years to 17 years.**

Although the vast majority of children start  
nursery education the term after their

**3<sup>rd</sup> birthday.**

Sixth Form (which covers the last 2 years of  
Secondary Education).



Age		'Subjects'	Testing
Birth to 5	Early Years Foundation Stage	<u>Prime Areas of Learning</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication and Language</li> <li>• Physical Development</li> <li>• Personal Social and Emotional</li> </ul> <u>Specific Areas of Learning</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literacy</li> <li>• Mathematics</li> <li>• Understanding the world</li> <li>• Expressive arts and design</li> </ul>	<u>Assessment at age 2</u> Against the Prime Areas. Children will be offered early intervention support if they are not meeting developmental expectations <u>Assessment at age 4</u> Against all areas of learning. National data collected.

Age		'Subjects'	Testing
Key Stage 1 age 5 – 7	The National Curriculum	<u>Core Subjects</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• English</li> <li>• Mathematics</li> <li>• Science</li> </ul>	Assessment at age 7 National Test
Key Stage 2 age 7 – 11		<p>(these subjects are studied at all Key Stages. Foundation Subjects vary –see brackets)</p>	Assessment at age 9 Optional Tests
Key Stage 3 age 11-14		<u>Foundation Subjects</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Art and Design (1-3)</li> </ul>	Assessment at age 11 National Tests
Key Stage 4 age 14 - 16		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizenship (3- 4)</li> <li>• Computing (All)</li> <li>• Design &amp; Technology (1-3)</li> <li>• Languages (1-3)</li> <li>• Geography (1-3)</li> <li>• History (1-3)</li> <li>• Music (1-3)</li> <li>• Physical Education (All)</li> </ul>	Assessment at age 14 National Tests  Assessment at age 16 National Tests  Assessment at age 18 National Tests

- In England, the term starts in September, the entry year is reception (R) and children must be 5 before August 31 the following year.
- The Scottish school year starts in August. The entry class is primary 1 (P1) and a child must be 5 before the end of the following February to gain admission to P1.
- Children attend primary school for seven years, where they study English, mathematics, science, religious education, history, geography, music, art, physical education, information technology (computers) and a foreign language.
- The compulsory stages of education are broken into a Foundation Stage (covering the last part of voluntary and first part of compulsory education), four Key Stages, and Sixth Form (which covers the last 2 years of Secondary Education).

# Ratios

- Average number of pupils in a Primary School is 250
- Class size has been a significant issue for many years, with concerns long expressed about the quality of teaching possible when a single teacher is responsible for large numbers of pupils.
- Schools have one Head Teacher and Deputy Head
- One teacher to a class (each year group)
- On average 24-30 pupils per class
- Teaching assistants are not usually in one class all the time other than in the Early Years – work with children who need extra support outside the class
- Whole class teaching with one teacher. Work in groups at tables of usually 4 to 6

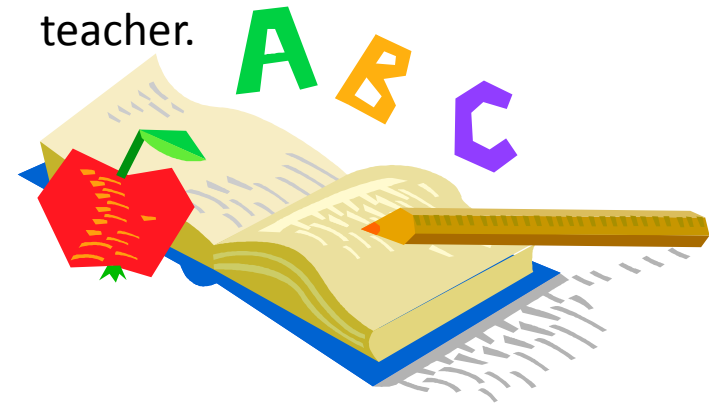


# The Classroom



The classroom will have:

- Carpet area for whole class lesson introductions/register
- Tables and chairs for group work, individual work and set work by teacher
- Different areas (water, sand, role play) for children to play with and make use of
- Lots of displays of work and numbers, letters to help children develop learning
- An interactive whiteboard for activities – usually led by class teacher.

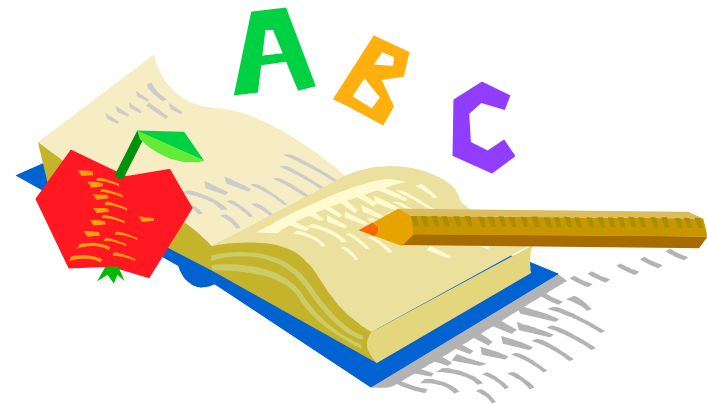




# The Typical School Day

- 9.00 Start School
- Maths and English taught in the morning
- Morning break
- 12.00 Lunch Time
- Afternoon Lessons
- 3.00 – 3.30 End of the School Day

Assemblies are usually in the morning or at the end of the day.

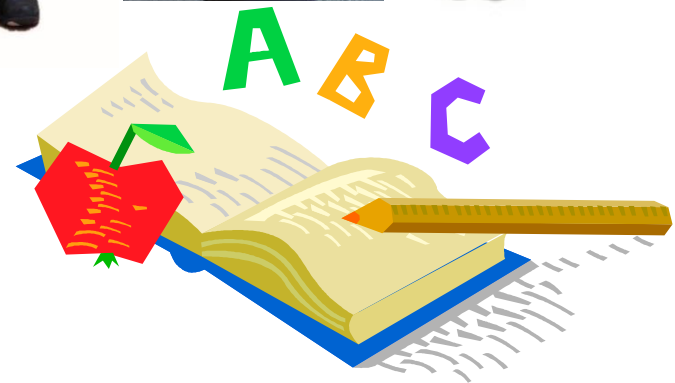


# School Uniforms

Most schools have their own uniform and all pupils have to wear it to school. The uniform will vary depending on the school but usually consists of:

- Jumper/cardigan/blazers with school logo
- Polo shirt/ shirt and tie
- Pinafore/ trousers/ shorts/ skirt
- Black shoes

Some schools will also have their own school coat for children to wear!



# P.E Kits

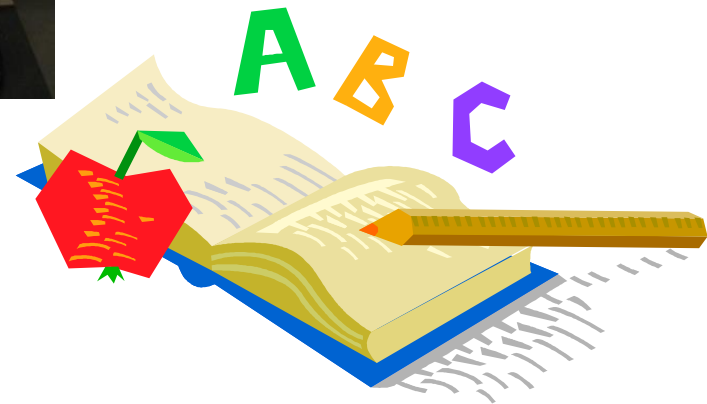
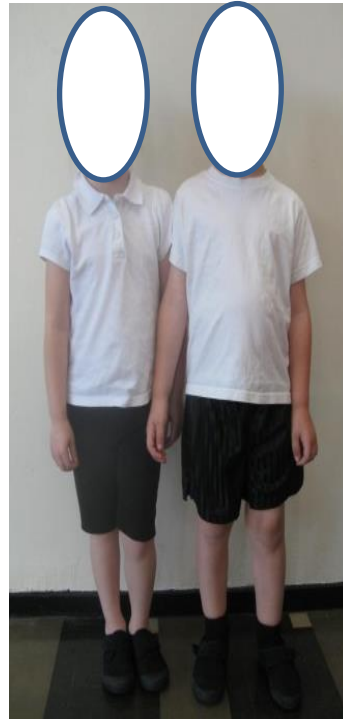
Some schools just ask for pupils to come dressed in sportswear. Others have specific P.E kits. The majority of schools just ask pupils to come with:

White t-shirt

Shorts

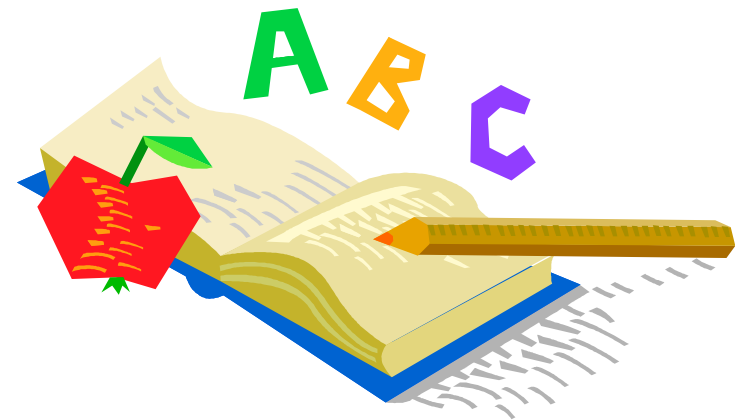
Plimsolls

Socks



# Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage

## The National Curriculum

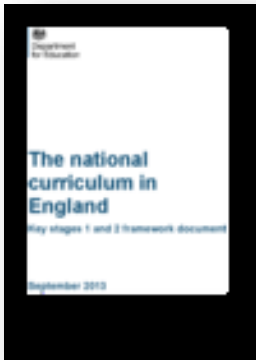




Early Years: Birth to five years old.

Statutory Framework for the early years foundation stage.

- sets the standards that all early years providers must meet to ensure that children learn and develop well
- ensures children are kept healthy and safe
- ensures that children have the knowledge and skills they need to start school.



Primary school age: Five to eleven years old.

National Curriculum.

- Every state-funded school must offer a curriculum which is balanced and broadly based and which:
- promotes the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils at the school and of society, and
- prepares pupils at the school for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of later life.



- Bridging the gap – P scales.

- This document supplements the national curriculum by specifying performance attainment targets (P scales) and performance descriptors for pupils aged 5-16 with special educational needs (SEN) who cannot access the national curriculum. These apply to key stages 1, 2 and 3.

# Inclusive Education in the UK

- All children with Special Educational Needs have the opportunity to be successfully included into a mainstream setting
- Settings must seek to remove any barriers to learning and participation
- Removing physical barriers such as having wheel chair access to the building for example
- Settings must take reasonable steps to ensure that disabled pupils are not placed at a substantial disadvantage compared to other pupils who are not disabled



# Inclusive Education in a Early Years Setting

- Nurseries must have arrangements in place to support children with special educational needs or disabilities
- For children whose home language is not English, nurseries must take reasonable steps to provide opportunities for children to develop and use their home language
- Practitioners must make sure the child has the opportunity to develop their understanding of the English language.
- Parents have an active role to play at each stage of inclusive education. They are seen by professionals as being the most important stakeholder.

