

Haytor View Community Primary School & Nursery Statement on the Teaching of Phonics and Reading



Learning together - enjoying success - aiming high - celebrating difference – enriching community

We deliver a consistent approach to the teaching of phonics and reading, using the DfE Letters and Sounds scheme. Every child in EYFS and Key Stage 1 is supported in developing their phonological awareness, learning to decode (sound out), words that they can read and spell. This development continues in Key Stage 2 and throughout the school is based upon the use of consistent approaches, developing resources and expectation of engagement and ultimately independence in use of phonics to support reading and writing.

The school's approach are based upon the considered use of marginal gains to support and develop strategies to teaching phonics – continually reviewing and breaking down the issue of phonic development into small parts in order to rigorously establish what works and what doesn't. Recent examination of marginal gains to be made have led the school to consider and implement the approaches and practices detailed in 'Aspects of In-School Provision that Support Children's use of Phonics to Support Reading & Writing' which are detail later in this document.

Listening and language awareness is initially taught in the nursery. Children are exposed to a range of activities to develop their auditory discrimination skills. They are taught to follow a rhythm using their hands or an instruments and work towards following a sequence of sound before they move onto phonetic discrimination. Nursery rhymes, rhythmic stories and enriched language activities are planned daily experiences from the onset. They then move on to letter and sound recognition through playing games, singing songs and having experiential fun.

Reading is taught initially by building on letter sound recognition, along with reading 'tricky words' in the teaching sequence detailed in the 'Letters and Sounds' programme, this is supported by a variety of resources. In the Foundation Stage we use Jolly Phonics programme to support the children in their sound recognition and images from the 'Read Write Ink' scheme to support the children in understanding letter formation. In Key Stage 1 Bugclub is used as a key resource in the teaching of phonics. They are matched to grapheme sets and we use them to support the children as part of their planned phonics programme.

Children receive high quality daily phonics sessions, which are differentiated according to the children's stage of phonological awareness. Teachers use a multisensory approach to phonics teaching, demonstrating awareness of different learning styles and individual need. Phonics teaching is introduced in the Foundation stage phase and consolidated throughout Key Stage 1. Children in KS1 have phonics activities as part of their home learning to support the 'Letters and Sounds' phonic learning engaged with in school.

In Key Stage 2, children receive daily discrete spelling teaching, this is differentiated according to children's spelling development. The DfE-produced Spelling Bank is used alongside a range of resources including the Letters & Sounds program to scaffold the teaching of spelling. Children's understanding of the principles underpinning word construction (phonemic, morphemic and etymological) are developed, along with:

- recognising how (and how far) these principles apply to each word, in order to learn to spell words;
- practising and assessing spelling;
- applying spelling strategies and proofreading;
- building pupils' self-images as spellers.

Children are assessed on their phonic and spelling knowledge on a regular basis. Opportunities are given during Key Stage 1 and 2 to receive specific phonic and spelling intervention: small group; one to one; pre teaching and post teaching where children are experiencing a delay in their phonological and spelling development. The school's reading programme, 'Bug Club,' also provides further consolidation of phonics via activities that can be used in class and games that can be accessed from home.

The school uses a reciprocal reading approach to support the progress of individual children's reading development during guided reading and independent reading opportunities. Children are encouraged to read for meaning and understand what they have read. They are supported in engaging in dialogue to aid

reading comprehension, focusing on searching questions and inferential exploration and practising these skills externally to help their personal reading development.

We use the online reading scheme 'bug club' to ensure progression in reading material and skills required to access such texts. All reading books are colour banded to identify the level of the text and to support children's progression in reading. Children are regularly assessed on their reading development, being provided with opportunities to engage in intervention activities, where they require additional support. The children are encouraged to take home 'real books' from school in order to engage with the pleasure of reading as a shared activity.

Children's skills are developed throughout the school enabling them to build, develop and demonstrate their phonic learning through their writing as well as speaking and reading. Throughout the school children are supported in developing a cursive (joined) handwriting style. Adopting a focus upon cursive writing provides a number of advantages over a printed (manuscript) style:-

- It demands a less intensive use of children's fine motor skills
- All of the lower case letters begin in the same place – on the baseline
- It provides clarity around the spacing within and between words
- The beginning and ending of words is emphasized as the pencil is lifted between words only
- It is more difficult to reverse letters such as b's and d's
- The skills that are being mastered will be those used for a lifetime – no need to learn another style

Use of the cursive script being developed with children will be visible throughout the school building in a range of contexts.

Parents are encouraged to discuss their child's individual provision for phonics, spelling, reading and writing development, with their child's class teacher or phase leader.

Aspects of In-School Provision that Support Children's use of Phonics to Support Reading & Writing – May 2016

Teachers will:

- Have, display and use appropriate knowledge to support all children in their care – have avenues of support to develop this where appropriate (e.g. colleagues, Letters and Sounds);
- Expectation of pupil engagement;
- Be picky on 'neat' sounds eg. r, m, n, t, l, p, h;
- Place importance of pace and repetition during sessions along with consistency of approaches throughout the school;
- Demonstrate consistency of approach to 'say and swipe' to support development and awareness of the skills of segmenting and blending;
- Place critical importance of knowing and using letter names to support phonic development
- Ensure consistent use of independently accessed resources to support children's reading and writing, developing alongside children's awareness and skills – developed between the school and resource publishing organisations. These will typically be linked to Foundations Stage; Key Stage 1; Year 3; Year 4; Year 5&6;
- Ensure consistency in the use of terminology relating to phonics throughout the school – terms such as phoneme, grapheme, digraph, trigraph, letter names (grapheme phoneme correspondence), segmenting and blending will be explicitly used to support development;
- Provide consistent graphic representations of sounds and their links to letters e.g. the use of a curved sweep to link 2 letters in a split digraph will be used;
- Make independent decisions over use of planning tools to best support their provision, considering published support in Letters and Sounds, Devon/Babcock LDP resources, TES phonics as appropriate;
- Introduce joins in letter formation as children are first introduced to writing
- In the Foundation Stage introduce Phase 2 phonics at the same time as developing Phase 1 in the Autumn Term – this can happen earlier for children in Foundation 1;
- Place importance on the ongoing modelling by adults of phonic-related skills where appropriate – 'if I'm using it, you're using it';
- Explicitly teach the reading and writing of tricky words;
- Secure half termly assessment of reading and writing will inform next steps and strategies for future teaching;
- Use explicit segmenting and blending skills with children using this vocabulary and consistent whole-school physical approaches linked to using these skills;
- Provide one-to-one support with appropriate time being provided based upon identified need;

- Explicitly support children to look at the word the whole time that it is being read (rather than looking at the adult supporting/leading);
- Discuss misread words with a focus upon seeking evidence from child for their pronunciation eg. 'Where is the g sound?You've said it, where is it?' Learning from discussed/ explored errors;
- Ensure consistency of phonic language used across the school eg. split digraph
- Ensure the use of sound buttons is tempered by awareness that the use of these can be over-scaffolded – having a go without sound buttons, returning to use them for support where needed is essential as skills develop;
- Provide explicit support for children in recognising that phonics is reading – not a discrete skill;
- Provide explicit support for children in listening to what they say and matching this to presented text – use of modelling of self-correction to support;
- Changes approach as needed based upon regular half-termly assessments and experience of children's learning.

Characteristics of ARE and Approaches Used to Support Progress
Phase Feedback & Guidance for Assessment
October 2017

Foundation Stage

Characteristics of ARE are wholly and clearly defined in 'Development Matters in the EYFS' pages 28-29.

Key Stage 1

The first fixed known is ARE at end of Year 2 which is defined through the framework statements for end of Key Stage 1.

Phase explored Year 2 ARE assessment framework against curriculum requirements and recognised and identified that the Year 2 statements are 'watered down' from curriculum requirements.

The development of ARE for Year 1 needs to reflect progressive flow of expectation/ trajectory of development from the beginning of Year 1 to end of Year 2.

Haytor View Are-Related Expectations (ARE) in Year 1 and Year 2

Year 1 - HTV developed statement	Year 2 - Nationally defined statement
Read MOST words of more than 1 syllable that contain taught GPCs.	Read accurately most words of two or more syllables.
Read most taught common exception words	Read most common exception words
In age appropriate reading books - Respond speedily with correct phoneme-grapheme correspondence for all taught GPC including alternate sounds.	In age appropriate reading books (6-7 yrs) - Read words accurately and fluently without overt sounding and blending <i>(NB: The Devon definition of age appropriate book at end of year 2 is Gold or above. There is no agreed national definition of an age appropriate book but many websites and publishers have similar but differing interpretations. The general range for children age 6-7 years is a range from orange to lime.)</i>
Read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing taught GPCs.	Sound out most unfamiliar words accurately without undue hesitation
In a familiar book that they can read accurately and fluently or that is being read to them, the pupil can: Check it makes sense to them	In a familiar book that they can read accurately and fluently, the pupil can: Check it makes sense to them
In discussions around a familiar book that they can read accurately and fluently or that is being read to them, the pupil can: Make inferences about what is being said or done.	In a familiar book that they can read accurately and fluently, the pupil can: Answer questions and make some inferences based on what is being said and what is being done. <i>(NB: the national assessment tests, which are expected to be used to inform judgements require</i>

	<i>children to demonstrate this skill in an unknown, unfamiliar text, within a timed context.)</i>
<p>Summarising: With support, make relevant comments about the sequence of events or information within a text they have read.</p> <p>Prediction Make a simple prediction</p> <p>Clarifying and Questioning With support, will recognise words they do not understand and participate actively in discussions.</p>	<p><i>The reciprocal reading model does not feature in the year 2 curriculum statements or framework statements, however, throughout KS 1 these statements are interpreted and delivered through a reciprocal approach.</i></p> <p><i>This is reflected in the relevant assessment documents.</i></p>

Some Common blockers to children achieving ARE in Kay Stage 1

Blocker	Supportive actions	Blocker	Solution
Poor speech Mishearing sounds Misforming sounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear modelling of language- sounds- mouth shape- • face to face communication • High expectation- constant vigilance - zero tolerance with spotted errors 	Poor speech Mishearing sounds Misforming sounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear modelling of language-mouth shape- • face to face communication • High expectation- constant vigilance- zero tolerance to
Speed of recall of GPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent exposure 	Recollection of GPC and alternative phonemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent exposure
Segmenting and blending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency of approach • Language • Modelling • Parental knowledge and participation 	chunking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency of approach • Language • Modelling • Parental knowledge and participation
Predicting a word from first grapheme rather than reading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero tolerance- why does it say that? • Modelling 	Checking understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modelling • ethos

Reading in KS 1: What does reading look like at the moment in KS 1?

Evidence was interrogated: reading records, planning documents, shared reading notes, Bug Club books, home school reading journals, school based home school reading records

Whole class Shared reading -

Reading off the board and in the environment

Key word reading in phonics sessions- letters and words

Guided reading with adults in timetabled reading sessions

Phonics and letters and words

Access to reading in creative sessions

Small group/ paired reading in timetabled reading sessions

Wave 2 and wave 3 reading groups

Expectations of child reading using Bug Club reading at home

Bug Club shared reading with adults in Time to Think

Choosing of a book to share at home for enjoyment- not for reading

Expectations of book talk at home

Expectations of recording book talk at home.

Newspapers available in Year 2 Time to Think.

Bug club support- parents are bringing tablets into school for IF to show them how Bug Club works.

Immediate Next Steps

Tuesday 'Stay and Play' will evolve into an opportunity for adults to stay with their child in school and play games or take part in some shared reading of bug club texts. There will also be a Bug Club club where parents and children can access on line Bug Club books and handle actual texts. This session will also be extended to run on a Thursday as well.

Parents will maintain responsibility for their children but IF and/or LB will be present.

Yr 2 parents will be encouraged to use their Time To Think on specific days to choose a book together to share at home. This will correspond with their identified choosing day so IF can then engage in a conversation with the child around the book choice.

It would be helpful to have nice book display furniture that we can be proud of.

IF will share the last book he finished reading by displaying it in school.

It would be helpful to have shelves installed.

Key Stage 2

Progression Through Reading in Key Stage 2

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Decoding	Segmenting and blending	Segmenting and blending putting into sentences.	Using words in different contexts.	Using words in different contexts focusing on etymology.
Reading	Single chapter silently.	Chapter books aloud with intonation.	Able to independently choose appropriate aged books.	Reading with expression. Using knowledge of punctuation to guide. Scanning ahead to prepare
Pleasure	Teacher chosen books. Audio books.	Choosing own books but followed up by teacher. Discussions around the book they have chosen.	Teacher assisting children to choose different genres of books.	Teacher ensures coverage of different genres so children can choose independently. Teacher to direct if need be to ensure coverage.
Home	30 minutes of reading plus 15 minutes of writing comments. Parent/child balanced comments. Adult led discussions.	45 minutes of reading plus 15 minutes of writing comments. Child comments with parent signature. Adult supported discussions.	60 minutes of reading to include comments. Adult supported book club.	80 minutes of reading to include more developed comments. Book club run by children recommending to each other.
Predicting	Predicting from pictures. Using their own experiences to refer too. Quoting direct phrases.	Expanding predictions to say why, using the words and phrases from the text to evidence this.	Using other genres and reading matter to evidence predictions.	Using wider knowledge of other books within that genre or other work by that author to evidence predictions.
Clarifying	Use pictures and peers to help clarify meaning of words.	Use a dictionary or literacy working wall to help clarify the meaning of words. Start to apply these in their writing.	Apply new words learnt to different concepts.	Use the writerly knowledge chart and different themes to clarify meaning of words and apply them in their writing.

Inference	Using pictures to infer authors' intention. Linking these to personal experiences.	Using the text as well as pictures to infer authors' intention. Linking it with literacy sequence text.		P.E.E. Point Evidence Explain So what? How? Why? Explain opinion
Questioning	Focus on literal questions - who, where and when?	Using both literal and inference questions.	Inference questions.	Using knowledge of common themes and writerly knowledge chart to create questions.
Summarising		Identifying keys points in the text to summarise what the children have read. Using these to write their summary.		Using more precise words to make summary more efficient.
Themes and Conventions	Using specific texts in guided reading and linking to literacy sequence.	Using specific texts in guided reading and linking to literacy sequence. Looking at different text types to compare.		Using a range of authors and themes to compare texts.
Language for Effect	Linking pictures and words.	Linking text with other types. Discussions around the effect it has on the children as a reader.		Understanding figurative language and getting underneath why an author uses it for effect. Understanding language in different contexts.
Link to Literacy Sequence				

Key Stage 2 - Additional information and expectations for reading within our school

Year 3

To support those children who are not yet able to sight read age appropriate words, in Year 3 we continue to use phonics books and encourage children to read words to themselves first (using their phonics skills to chunk, sound out and then blend words) and then read the sentence aloud. It is important that these children are reading books where they can focus on understanding what they read rather than on decoding the majority of individual words. For all children in year 3, and across Key Stage 2, we have an enormous emphasis and drive on children reading for pleasure to support them in becoming enthusiastic readers who read widely. This is demonstrated through:

- Expecting children to have a go at reading instructions from the board before having them read out.
- Encouraging children to read information from the board out loud during lessons, rather than having adults read information to them.
- Encouraging book swaps, between children in year 3 as well as in other years across the school.
- Supporting the children in choosing appropriate books, so that they can read the text to a level that enables them to understand and enjoy what they are reading.
- Reading a class story each day where the class teacher can model expression and fluency whilst reading.
- Familiarising ourselves and immersing ourselves with several different texts of one genre at the start of each literacy sequence. These are differentiated to meet the reading abilities of all children within the class and are read and discussed by all.
- Having regular dialogue and discussion between adults and children through reading and contact books.

- Having a minimum expectation of reading at home, which should involve talking about their book with an adult using the question prompts from the Reciprocal Reading strategy.
- Having a selection of books to meet all reading abilities available for children to take home and read as well as accessing Bug Club resources online from home.
- Having audio books planned into their guided reading sessions to enable children to hear expression and tone of voice as well as a more complex vocabulary and lengthier chapter books, while enjoying being read to.

To encourage pupils to discuss their reading, we use the Reciprocal Reading strategy and plan all teacher lead sessions to be focussed around a key question. In Year 3, these sessions typically see the children talking for a larger proportion of the session than reading. This enables children to hear each other's views and ideas and for the adults to unpick their thinking to deeper levels and support children in being able to justify their views. At Year 3 level, adults often prompt children in justifying their thoughts by considering what they already know about the child, for example 'you have a brother, what would happen if you and your brother did the same activity together?' This support can then be scaffolded to varying levels depending on the needs of individual children within the group. At Year 3 level, we often use familiar texts with pictures that can support the justification of how characters may be feeling, clarifying vocabulary, forming questions to ask about the text and predicting what might happen next. This is to scaffold these skills for the children to work towards independently formulating these questions and views from texts whilst reading independently. In Year 3 when completing reading comprehension tasks, we again use texts with pictures to support the children in unpicking the information. We have found that this really scaffolds children's skills in thinking about what they are reading, rather than just sounding out words on the page.

We also ensure that our guided reading group texts link closely with our literacy sequences. This enables us to draw out vocabulary to use in our writing and find patterns between text styles. It supports both the reading and writing skills through regular exposure to one particular text type, whilst also ensuring that children are able to choose different text types to read independently.

Year 4

Children in Year 4 will experience and explore a wide range of text through both writing and reading, in line with the National Curriculum guidance. They will have opportunities to listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks. They will be reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes at an age appropriate level. These will help to foster a positive attitude towards reading and help comprehension of different text types.

To encourage children to read a wider range of books and adopt a positive approach to them, the children have adult support in seeking different genres of books to read and discussions are had around these. This widens their experiences so they are not limiting themselves to one genre. It also allows them to have scaffolded discussions about words and phrases that have captured their interest and imagination.

Children are read to everyday. This sees the teacher modelling intonation, tone, volume, performance, action and excitement when reading. This sparks conversation between children about what is being read to them and the effect it has on them. They are encouraged to use these skills in their adult lead 1:1 sessions and guided reading sessions. This allows all children to participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say.

A sustained dialogue, between teacher and child/parent, through the children's reading and contact book encourages them to think deeper about the book they are reading and why they have chosen the book. It also encourages parents/carers to maintain the conversation with their children about their chosen book. In Year 4 the dialogue encouraged is scaffolded through questions posed by the teacher and responses from the children. The children are given a list of questions to choose and answers which have been modelled at the beginning of the academic year.

Children use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read as well as other resources (e.g. word wall, spelling wall and writing working wall). They have opportunities to practice these words in sentences so they are confident with the meaning. They learn which word class it belongs too, use a thesaurus to find synonyms and are encouraged to apply these words in their writing. This supports them in checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding, and explaining the meaning of words in context. These conversation become pertinent in guided groups sessions as they use each other's ideas as building blocks to develop a richer and wider understanding.

Some children in Year 4 enter below age related expectations for their reading and spelling, with a proportion still unable to spell or use high frequency words correctly. The above strategies are used support children depending on where they are with their reading and vocabulary, not just at an age appropriate level. Encouraging the children to do these with all words sees them gradually becoming independent when a word needs clarifying, rather than skipping over them.

Throughout Year 4 the children are encouraged to familiarise themselves with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally. They are developing a sense of awareness around identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books.

To support the children, specific texts are used in guided reading that has been chosen by themselves but supported by the class teacher. They explore different text types and comparing these to similar genres. These text types will be linked to the children's writing sequence so they are able to gain a deeper understanding of the text they are reading, can discuss the text confidently and the effect it has on them as a reader as well as its purpose.

In Year 4 children are taught to expand their predictions about what might happen from words and phrases in the text not just from the picture. The children expand their predictions to state why, quoting page numbers and text to back these up. Discussions about why they have made those predictions are had and some are related to their own personal experiences. Developing these skills with fiction books enable the children to retrieve and record information from non-fiction books.

Drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence is a developing area for Year 4. This is heavily linked with the children writing text type. Children in Year 4 begin to be able to draw simple inference about the characters feeling from mainly the characters actions. The children start to develop an understanding of inference through exploring many examples of pictures as well as text.

A focus on children being able to confidently ask literal questions is a priority for the children in Year 4. Children need to be able to independently ask where, when and who questions. For some of the children in year 4, these questions begin to develop into inference questions but these are heavily modelled/scaffolded and need to be embedded in Year 5.

At the beginning of year 4, most children can confidently verbalise a summary of what they have read but struggle to write this. This makes children identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these difficult. Throughout Year 4 children are encouraged to identify key points and are supported by an adult in writing these summaries.

Year 5 & 6

By the end of KS2 our children must be reading at the expected standard or working as closely towards that standard as we can manage. There is no 'interpretation' of the expected standard, we need to focus on the description as detailed in the National Curriculum... full stop. With that in mind, there are certain descriptors in the NC where we have gaps and need to improve as follows:

Reading 'widely and frequently' is an ongoing target, both for pleasure and for information. A large number of our children generally need support in accessing appropriate books frequently enough to independently practise and embed the skills learnt in reading sessions. Ongoing support through regular and genuine use of the Reading and Contact book encourages children to engage with the process of reading for pleasure by selecting a book they enjoy and then sticking with the book to recognise patterns and practise skills.

Our children need support when finding the meaning of new words and often have a limited vocabulary for their age due to different contributing factors. This often leads them to select books with a limited use of vocabulary rather than challenging themselves with age-appropriate texts. All teachers in the Key Stage 2 phase are involved in the implementation of an approach to the development of children's retention of vocabulary through involvement in a Devon LDP-led project. Using the strategies we develop over the coming months of 2017-18 we will see our children better prepared to face the challenge of a trickier text, knowing what to do when faced with an unfamiliar word (including confidence using skills in morphology and etymology.)

Teachers need to ensure a wide range of reading material is selected by children – genre profile sheets have been created to support teachers' awareness of each child's reading history and guidance should be given to ensure a wide range of reading is accessed. Our children can sometimes stick to one genre, such as Diary of a Wimpy Kid or Goosebumps and they should be shown a more varied diet, all the while encouraged and supported by their class teacher.

Sessions need to be in place to allow children the opportunity to discuss their own reading choices and recommend these to other readers. This helps give the children an owned independence and love of reading.

A class story is shared on a daily basis to support children's awareness of story patterns and plug the gap of story experience that could be lacking. The daily class story should celebrate whole books, should select more challenging texts and should certainly be supported by discussion of the text.

Reading in school (and at home as much as possible) should be supported by our reciprocal approach to the interpretation and understanding of texts. The process explicitly explodes the component skills needed to be a reader: prediction, reading out loud, questioning, clarification of puzzles, summarising of understanding.

Key Stage 2 – Statutory References

In considering the above reference should also be made to guidance detailed in the National Curriculum, namely:

- 'Reading at Years 3 and 4' & 'Reading at Years 5 & 6'
- 'Reading – Word Reading' & 'Notes & Guidance (non statutory)'
- 'Reading in General'
- 'Reading – Comprehension' & 'Notes & Guidance (non-statutory)'

Whole School Consideration of Supporting Children's Reading – The Big Picture

Reciprocal Reading

- Gives teachers and children a framework and structure when talking about or exploring texts
- Enjoyable, safe, positive eg. predictions
- Explicitly highlights and practices skills of being a good reader
- Provides skills towards self-selecting books

Developing Reading as Part of Life – Where are we? Successes?

- Improving impact in the Foundation Stage – breaking it down for the audience is supporting engagement of parents – genuine partnerships between parents and school being developed
- A lot of time going into reading and contact books, marking and feedback
- Making time to read to children
- Taking a book apart and using it across the curriculum
- Do we limit children's engagement with books?
- Importance of drama, role play, character – opportunities and possibilities – flexibility and structure both valuable – structure can lead to enjoyment – link with characteristics of reading – offering alternative texts until in Year 6 can choose their own
- Bookmarks used in the past to guide parents and children

What would be the features of developing provision to support reading?

- Enjoyment; Engagement; Support; Encouragement;
- Starting Points; Invitations; Development; Balance
- Flexibility ----- Structure
- Environment – How are books displayed...beautifully?; Breadth of book choice in classrooms; Multiple copies of books; Use of Devon Library Service
- Staff Shared Area – Favourite Books – File name; Persons name

What would we see happening involving parents?

- Watching films and talking about them – being invited in to do so
- Engagement in discussion as a precursor to discussion about reading
- Library reading club – build on current successes
- Parents accessing the library (hub) during TThink – 'dip in and out'

- Parents invited to be an audience for StorySquare
- Packs of resources and demonstrations
- Involving parents in phonics at KS1 - resources; approaches; knowledge
- Videos on school website; sharing links to effective sites
- Parents involved in choosing and changing books, growing from FS;

What would we see involving children?

- Buddying – story-telling; reading together
- Props for stories
- Pure storytelling sessions
- Story map-led telling
- Drama club
- Film club/reviews
- Bookmarks/ guidance
- Explicitly talking about enjoyment of books – how many ways to enjoy?
- Reading own book in the classroom
- Storytelling sessions for parents and children – bedtime, clubs,
- Playleaders story leading/telling
- Open topic tasks based around books
- HTV Book Day – build on successes of World Book Day
- Reading for fun at lunchtime
- Self-initiation of topics
- Asking children....'what do you miss?'
- Opportunities for children to create stories/books/films/puppets
- Everything, everywhere – consider locations
- Small world play FS – Y6