Physical Literacy in the Early Years Unpicking the challenges



ACTIVITY:

I am..

I have...

Physical Literacy Definitions

"Physical literacy is the motivation, confidence, physical competence, knowledge and understanding to value and take responsibility for engagement in physical activities for life."

(Whitehead, 2010)

"The motivation, confidence, physical competence, knowledge and understanding to value and take responsibility for engagement in physical activities for life." (IPLA, 2023)

"Physical literacy is our relationship with movement and physical activity throughout life." (Sport England, 2023)

Let's Explore Our Relationship with Movement

Our relationship:

- •Is complex and evolving, shaped by our thoughts, feelings, engagement, and experiences
- •Significantly influences our likelihood to choose and sustain physical activity, with profound impacts on health, wellbeing, and quality of life
- •Is developed through how we move, connect, think, and feel during physical activity and grows when activities are meaningful, enjoyable, and valued
 - •Is shaped by our social, cultural, and environmental contexts, which can support or hinder our engagement
 - •Is uniquely personal, evolving across life based on individual strengths, circumstances, experiences, and identity



ACTIVITY:

Walk around the room

What is Early Years Physical Literacy?

EY Physical Literacy can be defined using four holistic elements:

- ✓ Move
- √ Think
- ✓ Feel
- ✓ Connect (Weir, 2024)



What is the recommended amount of physical activity a child aged 2-5 should have every day?

 20 mins
 60 mins

 90 mins
 180 mins

The recommended amount of PA a young child should have each day is **180 minutes**, **60 minutes** of that time should be high impact, cardio exercise.

Opportunities for children to explore movement should be available both inside and outside.



Lifestyle advice for kids

Recommendations by the World Health Organization

Activity / Age	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 3 and 4 years
Interactive floor- based play	V		
Tummy time (lying on stomach)		Physical activity is associated with better cognitive and motor development, psychosocial and cardiac health	
Physical activity	Several times a day	3 hours or more	3 hours or more
Including moderate- vigorous physical activity		Y	60 minutes or more
Sedentary time (in prams, highchair, strapped to one's back, etc)	Not more than 1 hour at a time	Not more than 1 hour at a time	Not more than 1 hour at a time
	Engaging in reading and storytelling is encouraged		
Screen time	X	(2 years: -1h/day)	Not more than an hour
Sleep time	0-3 months Between 14-17 hours 4-11 months Between 12-16 hours	Between 11-14 hours including naps, with regular sleep and wake-up times	Between 10-13 hours including naps, with regular sleep and wake-up times
© AFP Source: WHO			
Sleep time	Between 4-17 hours 4-11 months Between 12-16 hours	Between 11-14 hours including naps, with regular sleep and wake-up times	Be wer h 10-13 hours including naps, with regular sleep and wake-up times
creen time	\times	Elworr-Thiquay	V an hou

Salutogenic Profiling

In early years practice, salutogenic profiling can guide educators, parents, and health professionals to design interventions and play environments that build on children's existing capabilities, foster resilience, and embed movement as a meaningful, enjoyable, and health-promoting part of everyday life. (Antonovsky, 1987)



Salutogenic Profiling

When applied to early childhood movement behaviours, salutogenic profiling helps us to:

- •Understand strengths and resources: It identifies what supports children's engagement in movement (access to safe play spaces, supportive adults, playful environments).
- •Explore contexts of physical activity: Profiling looks at how social, cultural, and environmental factors influence children's opportunities for active play.
- •Highlight meaning-making: Children's movement behaviours are not only physical but also tied to joy, curiosity, and social connection. Profiling considers how movement contributes to their sense of meaning and wellbeing.
 - •Promote equity and inclusion: By focusing on assets rather than deficits, this approach recognises diverse abilities and backgrounds, ensuring movement opportunities are accessible to all. (Battelley, 2021)



Three Characteristics for Optimal Learning Experiences in Early Childhood

- 1.The adult providing guidance should have a clear learning goal in mind when setting up an activity.
- 2. The activity or interaction should allow children some degree of choice and agency
- 3. The adult should be flexible in their use of guidance techniques (eg by using open-ended questions, hints, prompts, modelling) (Skene, 2022) (NUDGE THEORY)







ACTIVITY – Keep it Simple

Make it bigger

Development Milestones

Most children will follow a pattern of developmental milestones however, we should not expect children to crawl, climb, walk, run, jump automatically when their physical development reaches a certain level of maturity.

Each individual child is unique in their embodiment of movement (the physical reality of being, thinking and doing within one's own body) and their journey must be a personal one.

Yet, studies suggest that children who are physically stimulated reach developmental milestones and become independent earlier. They have keener senses, better muscle coordination and have a more secure self-image. On the other hand, children who are not physically stimulated are found to grow up at a distinct disadvantage, this disadvantage may linger for years.

PD MILESTONES FROM BIRTH

Survival (primitive) reflexes, Head control, Awareness of senses

Reaching while focusing, Awareness of sounds coming from their mouth, Rolling over, Tummy Time – Pushing up, Keen observation, Grasping with control, Mouthing, All fours and rocking, Pushing away ,Letting go , Transfer of hands, Sitting Crawling, Pincer grip, Pulling up to stand, Shuffling with support

Standing, Climbing, Eye/hand coordination, Toddling, Squatting

Copying movement, Running, Bopping, Jumping, Hanging, Balance, Dexterity, Marching, Hopping, Galloping, Leaping, Skipping

WHO IS BEST PLACED TO DELIVER EY PA/PE?

Teaching should commence with the history, present and unwritten future of each pupil (Freire 1972).



Developmentally Appropriate Practice (DAP)

..is an approach to early childhood education that promotes optimal learning and development by aligning teaching with:

Child development knowledge – understanding typical patterns of growth in children across ages and stages.

Individual appropriateness – recognising each child's unique strengths, interests, needs, and pace of development.

Cultural and social context – respecting the social, linguistic, and cultural backgrounds in which children live and learn.

The goal of DAP is to create learning experiences that are stageappropriate, individually responsive, and culturally relevant, supporting children's physical, cognitive, social, and emotional growth in ways that are meaningful and engaging. **E.G Physical Literacy**

Reflections!

- ✓ Meet them where they are!
- ✓ Do you have knowledge of PD and Developmental milestones?
- ✓ We must know about PD before progressing to PE and sports
- ✓ How do you manage behaviours?
- ✓ Can you identify specific needs and requirements?

Movement makes us smile!



Technical Aspects and Safety

- Give clear guidance
- Demonstrate safe behaviours
- Use language children will understand
- Explain and demonstrate activities for those who cannot understand
 - o Know when and when not to step in!
 - Be vigilant when using challenging apparatus
 - Use a rainstick/tambourine for attention
 - Speak in a hushed tone
 - Be conscious of temperature changes

ACTIVITY:

Aim, Strike, Retrieve

(temporal awareness)











Stimuli

In early years equipment should be as open-ended and diverse as possible. Try using these objects to enhance your lessons:

- ✓ Bubble Wrap
 - √ Scarves
- ✓ Paper Bags
- √ Ping Pong Balls
- ✓ Old carpet tubes
 - ✓ Tarpaulin
 - ✓ Pillow cases
- ✓ Tights and socks
 - √ Foil Blankets
- ✓ Bamboo canes
 - ✓ Chalks
 - √ Loose parts

Use the resource list to create your own collection of open-ended equipment

The construct of a lesson/workshop

When creating a lesson, keep it simple.
This is a formula I recommend:

Warm-up (3-5 mins)
 Introduction/explanation (1 minute)
 Activity Topic /learning outcome (10-15mins)
 Equipment/apparatus (15-20 mins)
 Relaxation/cool down (3-5 mins)
 Reflection (1 minute)

© Musicand Novement

Child Centred Learning

- ☐ Adapt the lesson to meet the needs, abilities and interests of the child
 - □ Involve the child in the learning process
 - ☐ Clear outcomes and how to progress
 - ☐ Find out what they can do
 - ☐ Stage of development not AGE
 - □ Be creative to meet individual needs
 - □ Engage in conversation teaching and allow children to develop agency over their learning



ACTIVITY:

Ribbons

Are you worthy of imitation?

Rudolph Steiner





FREE
Music
Activities
Download
Resource
Link







Elevate Physical
Education and Sport in
your school with an allin-one Continuous
Professional
Development solution

A flexible, expert-led platform designed for busy educators.



Testimonial

POSITIVE, THE KIDS LOVED THE GAMES AND WANTED TO HAVE LOTS OF GOES AT CERTAIN ROLES. THE CARDS WERE SUPER EASY TO UNDERSTAND AND PUT INTO ACTION AND I SHARED IT WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT TO LOOK AT AND THEY WERE BLOWN AWAY BY IT.









Early Years PD

A YEAR OF PLANNING SCHEME OF WORK.

We have done the hard work so you don't have to!







@musicandmove

@HBattelley



@musicandmovementdance



@HelenBattelley

www.musicandmovement.org.uk Helen@musicandmovement.org.uk