## **EYFS PE – Physical Development**



Physical activity is vital in children's all-round development, enabling them to pursue happy, healthy and active lives. Gross and fine motor experiences develop incrementally throughout early childhood, starting with sensory explorations and the development of a child's strength, co-ordination and positional awareness through tummy time, crawling and play movement with both objects and adults. By creating games and providing opportunities for play both indoors and outdoors, adults can support children to develop their core strength, stability, balance, spatial awareness, co-ordination and agility. Gross motor skills provide the foundation for developing healthy bodies and social and emotional well-being. Fine motor control and precision helps with hand-eye co-ordination which is later linked to early literacy. Repeated and varied opportunities to explore and play with small world activities, puzzles, arts and crafts and the practise of using small tools, with feedback and support from adults, allow children to develop proficiency, control and confidence.

3- & 4-year-olds	Gross motor
	Continue to develop their movement, balancing, riding (scooters, trikes and bikes) and ball skills.
	<ul> <li>Go up steps and stairs, or climb up apparatus, using alternate feet. Skip, hop, stand on one leg and hold a pose for a game like musical statues.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Start taking part in some group activities which they make up for themselves, or in teams.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Are increasingly able to use and remember sequences and patterns of movements which are related to music and rhythm.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Match their developing physical skills to tasks and activities in the setting. For example, they decide whether to crawl, walk or run across a plank, depending on its length and width.</li> </ul>
	• Choose the right resources to carry out their own plan. For example, choosing a spade to enlarge a small hole they dug with a trowel.
	• Collaborate with others to manage large items, such as moving a long plank safely, carrying large hollow blocks.
	Observation Checkpoint:
	Look out for children who appear to be overweight or to have poor dental health, where this has not been picked up and acted on at an earlier health check. Discuss this sensitively with parents and involve the child's health visitor. Adapt activities to suit their
	particular needs, so all children feel confident to move and take part in physical play.
	Fine motor
	<ul> <li>Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors.</li> </ul>
	Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils.
	Start to eat independently and learning how to use a knife and fork.



	Show a preference for a dominant hand.
	<ul> <li>Self-care <ul> <li>Be increasingly independent as they get dressed and undressed, for example, putting coats on and doing up zips.</li> <li>Be increasingly independent in meeting their own care needs, e.g. brushing teeth, using the toilet, washing and drying their hands thoroughly.</li> <li>Make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and toothbrushing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Observation Checkpoint: <ul> <li>Most, but not all, children are reliably dry during the day by the age of 4. Support children who are struggling with toilet training, in partnership with their parents. Seek medical advice, if necessary, from a health visitor or GP.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Reception	Gross motor
	Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired:
	- rolling
	- crawling
	- walking - jumping
	- running
	- hopping
	- skipping
	- climbing
	<ul> <li>Progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace.</li> </ul>
	• Develop the overall body strength, co-ordination, balance and agility needed to engage successfully with future physical
	education sessions and other physical disciplines including dance, gymnastics, sport and swimming.
	<ul> <li>Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor.</li> <li>Combine different movements with ease and fluency.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Confidently and safely use a range of large and small apparatus indoors and outside, alone and in a group.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Develop overall body-strength, balance, co-ordination and agility.</li> </ul>
	• Further develop and refine a range of ball skills including: throwing, catching, kicking, passing, batting, and aiming.
	• Develop confidence, competence, precision and accuracy when engaging in activities that involve a ball.
	Fine motor
	• Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Suggested



	tools: pencils for drawing and writing, paintbrushes, scissors, knives, forks and spoons.
	<ul> <li>Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.</li> </ul>
	Self-care
	Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing:
	- regular physical activity
	- healthy eating
	<ul> <li>toothbrushing</li> <li>sensible amounts of 'screen time'</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>having a good sleep routine</li> <li>being a safe pedestrian</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully:</li> </ul>
	personal hygiene
	personal hygiene
Early Learning Goals	
Physical Development	Gross Motor Skills
	<ul> <li>Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others;</li> </ul>
	Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing;
	<ul> <li>Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing</li> </ul>
	Fine Motor Skills
	<ul> <li>Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases;</li> </ul>
	Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paint brushes and cutlery;
	Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.