

The First 1000 Days. Digital Scrapbook.

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The first 1000 days.



What is the first 1000 days and why are they important ?

The First 1,000 Days is the period from pregnancy through to when a child turns 2 years old. This is a time when their brain, body and immune system grow and develop significantly. An article from Mercieca (nodate), states that this phase is a very serious important period to a child's development, the foundation to where the development lies, this period being a great chance to the start of a child's future, as well as the child's brain capacity as the brain develops rapidly in the first 1000 days, a child's brain is already 80% developed. The reason why it is important as the care given during the first 1000 days has more influence on a child's future than any other time in their life, it offers a chance for parents to grow a healthier future for their child. (unicef,2015) Maze,(2000) discuss that if a child has a poor upbringing in these 1000 days or experience adverse childhood experiences then this will have an impact on their future. The best interest of the child, should always be top priority delivering high-quality early childhood education and care to ensure the best start to life possible. (UNICEF, article 3, 1992)

Pregnancy – 1st 270 days *“During this stage, a mother's nutrition & care is a matter of utmost importance”* (unicef,2015)

During pregnancy, a woman should take iron and folic acid, while eating the right foods with a balance diet, drinking enough fluids to help with the health of the mother and health/ development of child. Suggested by a video from (unicef,2015). However, some parents decided to drink, smoke, unhealthy increase of hormones from stress such as cortisol, in their pregnancy leaves possible problems to the unborn child and affect the cellular level of a foetus putting that child's future at risk. (2006,cited in media 2000)

According to Admin-science,(2024) the 3 stages of pregnancy with key facts. 1st trimester, 12 weeks. Where the conception begins, egg implants in uterus. Size of the poppy seed, in this trimester it is where the brain, spinal cord, intestines are developing, along with ears, eyes and mouth, arms and legs start to form known as buds. The heart also starts beating and this will be shown at your 12-week scan that will check that all organs, limbs, muscles in the right place and check the heart, digestive system working correctly.

2nd trimester, 20 weeks.

At this point in pregnancy, you will have a 20-week scan to check the development of the baby, heart chambers, bowel movement, It can start to hear, having movement, sucking thumbs and scratching. The baby will also have Taste buds as these are formed in this second trimester.

3rd trimester, 29 weeks.

Major organs developed and fully functioning, with rapid growing to getting heavier. The baby will now start to make red blood cells, and their eyelids will start to open. The baby will most likely change position now for preparation of birth to head down. (Admin-science,2024)

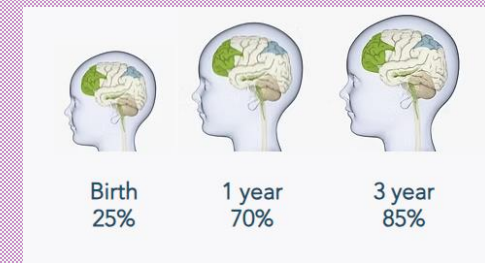


Second point in the first 1000 is days Infancy of which includes .

Early learning and development, start of life at the NHS, (2024) cites that; This stage lays the foundation, of the child's lifelong physical and mental health, cognitive abilities, and social and emotional development. **Language development** starts, with babbling, simple words, and responding to sound. **Social development**; smiling and laughing, recognising familiar faces, responding to when you call them. **Emotional development**; attachments, routine, having feelings and awareness, know when to use their arms when needed something. **Physical development**; sitting up, rolling, crawling, grabbing feet and hands and having tummy time. **Cognitive development**; recognising, awareness of senses, body and motor development

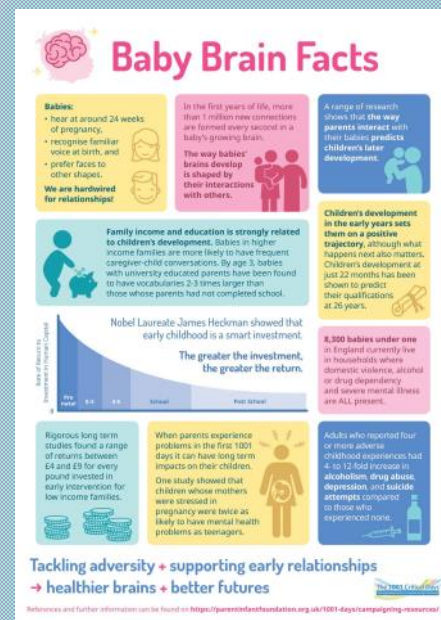
Thirdly the child will become a Toddler.

A toddler now becomes more mobile, walking, running and climbing along with having a lot more language, coping sounds from others. Identifying interests, According to Mcleod,(2024), Piaget 1936 discuss that exploring items in their environment benefits a child while they learn the world around them. They will begin to show affection, Welsh government,(ND) state that, part of a healthy baby's brain is having the right love and affection, if you have this loving, affectionate bond it will help the child feel safe and secure, helping them grow a happy healthy development. They will need at least 10-12 hours sleep to be able to function through out their day this is stated in Maslow's Hierarchy of needs,(1943) the basic need of sleep, having this needs enables the child to reach the other milestones in development. Many toddlers will now begin to feed themselves using their fine motor skills and use a cup to drink. Through out this stage Many parents will use the method, serve and return as many will now become the child's role model, if that parent doesn't have the time to engage with the child at this stage, it will have an impact on the child's development.



Kinesthesia.

Kinaesthesia is laid in the first 1000 days it is the potential have awareness of the position and movement of the parts of the body. Kinesthesia how the baby make sense of the world around them. The five senses support this, sensory experiences help develop Kinesthesia, along with fine motor skills and gross motor skills links with having experiences. Understanding Kinesthesia, guides caregivers to give the right support to a baby's natural growth and motor skills planting the seeds for lifelong skills in movement and coordination. Smith, (2020)



Brain development.

The brain works fast, 80 percent of a child's brain development occurs within the first 1,000 days of life. A successful, healthy development during the first 1000, supports a healthy future for the child, enabling them to have successful, development and successful relationships. (HM Government, 2021). To enable that healthy brain development we need to provide a child centred approach and interactions and showing that Caring relationships. supporting them to reach their full potential being recognised and valued, as these are the crucial years for brain development, as the brain development is at its fastest rate to determine the rest of the child's life. It is important to recognise the first 1000 days because it builds what the child becomes, research shows that if they don't have the basic needs, they can't develop and grow to the best of their ability and its fundamental to their future. The brain works by making connections, develops through experiences every time a child sees or hears a sound or feels and touches something shaping their journey into adulthood, helping them to engage in these methods. (House of commons, 2019) There are many methods for opportunities for learning at such an early age, one is serve and return building strong brains. Positive experience, enabling them to learn. Tending to those needs, building that bond and the attachment, responding to our voices and closeness, eye contact, facial and expressions, taking turns back and forth to support the independence, building ideas and letting the child take lead, explore the child's world. (Harvard University, 2024) If parents don't have the skills to teach the children how to interact, or don't engage with the child, this will affect the child for the future development.

Caregiving.

What is exceptional care?

Exceptional care, is care given to the child from mother, family member and practitioner. Exceptional care is important in the first 1000 days to support the child's holistic development in doing so the child can develop in every area and have good effects on that child's future, making surer the child receives high standard care. (Save the children,2016) One of the main factors of exceptional care is making surer the Childs basic needs of the child are met, for a child to have a successful development. According to Maslow (1943) he cites that this is considered a viral need, as no one will function without the physiological needs of food, water, air. Children who don't have these needs fall behind, in their development not supporting their holistic development and start seeing other problems arise. Another area of exceptional approach is,

A child centre approach Focusing on that one individual child, "*Engaging to, listening to, what child and Younge people say what is happening to them*" (Wales safeguarding, 2025). While using this approach is focusing on, getting to know the child's, establish trust, their needs, interests, abilities the background of the child and culture of each child. Social care Wales(2023), discuss that we must put the persons right and best interest first, making surer we are considering all their views and feelings.

"While it can be challenging at times, knowing that you are making a positive difference in people's lives is very rewarding."

(Carer, Exceptional. 2020)



(nurturing-care, 2018)

Why is it important?

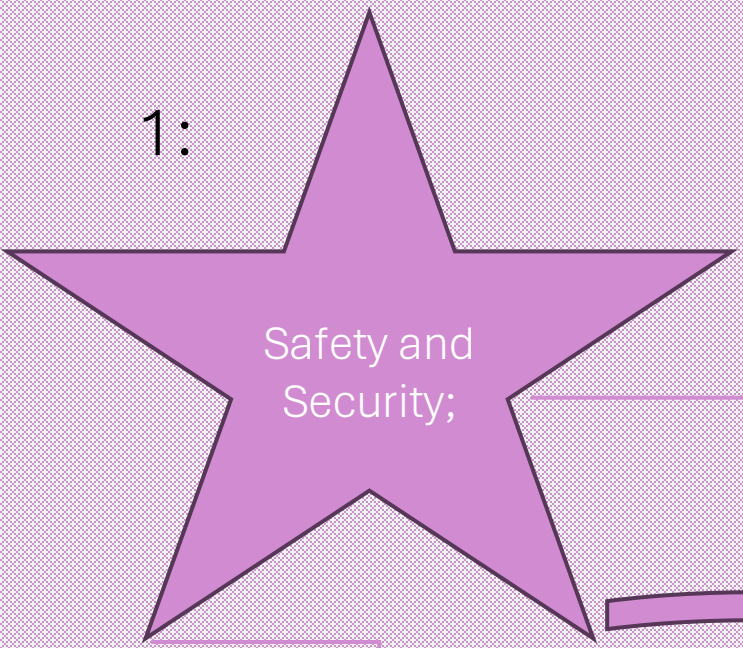
Exceptional care is important, as the years from pregnancy to toddler are the main critical points in a child's life supporting the brain development, emotional security, physical development, language development with having opportunities as in everyday activities such as talking and reading/sharing books to help brace the child's language skills right from birth. Ensuring support to gain long-term health, development, and wellbeing. (VNS Health, no date). With the right skills and basic skills, development, and giving the right learning experiences enables the child to have an effective future. (Rose and UNICEF ,2013,p.1)suggests intelligence, personality, social behaviour and the capacity to learning and willingness comes from the basis of that early stage of a child's life and the right support from the caregivers, leaving that great impact. A child needs the right support from the caregiver to develop holistically.

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Caregiving.

Looking at two ways why these are important for great caregiving;

1:



Safety and Security;

Safe and secure environments.

Maslow's Hierarchy of needs, (1943) safety, states that if a child doesn't feel safe in their environment their development will be affected. When children explore the world around them, building that understanding they must feel secure and have that safety net work, with people around them they can trust, as if they have this sense of safety, they will be willing to learn and engage in the environment exploring oppo. Bronfenbrenner, (1975) made a 5 stage model describing the effects between individual and environments, when the environment changes around the child it leaves effects on the child, The model that Bronfenbrenner made was a system that makes up a person's environment that all interact the influence of the child and the way the child grows and responds. Bronfenbrenner, (1975) Bronfenbrenner split the environment into five systems: microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, macrosystem, and chronosystem, he addresses the fact that, when the environment changes, the impact this change has on the child.

Attachment.

According to Finnegan, Lighting up Young Brains, (2016, p5.) states that Parents and carers have the biggest influence on their child's early development. Children want to be able to develop a strong trusting relationship with a parent, or carer. Bowlby believed it was essential for a child to experience an emotional bond, to have those attachments. Making sure you have that relationship with others that are around the child, so you work together to be able to build on a successful upbringing and future for the child, giving that child confidence to explore their world. Issues may arise with the child's academic and mental health due to not having that attachment and bond (MacKay et al., 2010:100). Every child in our care has lived a different upbringing so many children have not had the best start to life, leaving a disadvantage to being able to have positive social relationships making children unsure on how to handle themselves in social situations. (Bowlby, 1969, p114).

Assess daily risks.

When keeping the child safe in settings, there are many policies to follow some that are your own policies from settings and some that are legislation. Making sure risk assessments are complete, and following safeguarding policies to protect the child from harm and risk. Children need to feel safe to progress development. Maslow states that a child cannot learn without the safety feeling. REFERENCE

Safety during pregnancy.

During pregnancy you need to make sure nothing bad affects the baby or mother during pregnancy. NHS Wales, keeping well in pregnancy, (2020) suggests many guidelines to follow such as a health checks, keeping up to date with jabs as these are recommended during pregnancy to protect the health of mother and baby and the right vitamins to take with a healthy balanced diet.

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Caregiving.

Looking at two ways why these are important for great caregiving;

2nd:

Being responsive.

Skinner's Positive reinforcement:



Skinner, (2023)

<https://youtu.be/WcwZELhwWG8>

Observing and responding:

When observing and responding, we must make surer we respond effectively, praising the child to boost the confidence Catania, A.C. (1984). states that Skinner, (1920) insists that reinforcing the behaviours is promoting their development and making surer we write written reports to watch the child development it will give you a guideline on where the child is at recognizing their needs and knowing when to add multiagency workers to give extra support. Making surer we give the child positive reinforcement, and praise to give when responding effectively.

(<https://youtu.be/WcwZELhwWG8>, 2023)

Offer guidance:

Offer guidance and support to the caregivers, such as parents, carers. Guiding and refrefing getting the right support that they may need, adverting groups for parents to attend especially first-time mothers. Making surer each child's unique needs are met, promoting better outcomes and a positive start in life..

Builds trust in their relationships:

Being responsive builds trust in relationships, not only with the caregiver and child but towards the parent of the child. Trust is a key factor to development and learning. Building secure attachments and relationships, between the child and their caregiver, supports a healthy bond, creating that safe environment around the child, that allows for a healthy development. According to Mcleod,(2024), Piaget 1936, states that the experiences the children have in the world, helps with the environment around them, they are constantly adapting, learning new things and take new information from the environment. 'He also believed that early intellectual growth arises primarily out of the child's interactions with objects in the environment.' (Piaget, 1936)

The Pikler Approach; linking into caregiving;

The Pikler UK association, (nodate) cites that Emmi Pikler, focus on building relationships with caregiver and the importance of attachments. she saw the importance of healthy attachments, well being of the child and physical and emotional development. Pikler says that following a strict routine, helps build and understanding of the world, and be relaxed in different environment. Piklers approach is similar to John Bowlby approach where he had a theory of attachment and the importance of the bond with between mother and baby. (Bowlby, 1997)

Challenges.

Looking at the challenges in providing high quality care.

There are many factors that can cause challenges from providing high quality care;

These influencing factors that could challenge the first 1000 days of a child's life are;

- ❖ funding, so are unable to provide the right resources, for the children to learn. Children with learning needs, not enough funding as many need individual 1-1 and many practitioners need to go on further training to support children with additional needs. Many childcare settings having schemes linked with the government, to support working parents which pays the childcare setting they are entitled to 15 hours, parents of children from 9 months to 2 years old. (GOV.UK, 2024)
- ❖ Training, going on the right training courses to be able to give the children in our care the best. If we don't understand or lack of understanding in what we are doing in our roles, how can we then achieve exceptional care giving standards. We also need to keep up to date with the time, intending new courses that become available. [Early years child development training: Home page.](#)
- ❖ Parents, first time mums that feel anxious and stressed that then causes the child to feel and sense the anxiousness and stress off the parent. Many parents like routines to making sure we stick to them routines, make sure we are respecting and supporting parents, so no challenges happen, as well as building on them positive relationships having agreements. <https://youtu.be/KWINczbWPBc>
- ❖ Every child in our care lives a different lifestyle. Many have poor upbringings, drug, alcohol, physical abuse and neglect. These have a huge impact on the child's life and their feelings causing behaviours and for the child to act out looking for attention. We as practitioners need to be able to recognise these situations of abuse, neglect and harm and know when to act upon the situation when we think a child is at risk following our safeguarding policies. (Welsh Government, 2014)
- ❖ Staff, having the right number of staff for the ratios of children, making sure the staff wellbeing is under control, so no one feels burnt out and stressed. Having the right supportive staff, with everyone working as a team, in the right space in a nursery setting not having the biggest enough space affects the children in being able to explore their environment and having the experiences to outdoor learning.

Addressing two ways of the challenges.

First factor; Building partnerships, is one way to solve these influencing factors. A collaborative approach that ensures building those connective support systems with children and families benefits the holistic care for the child and that right support for the family. (connect childcare, 2013) Collaborating in childcare is incredibly important and working along side the right professional partnerships is also a huge influence, making sure the correct people are involved with the parent and child. In many areas there are family support centres, that offer a wide range of support to parents, and the child This can include baby groups, parent classes, counselling and financial advice, helping to improve health and education outcomes. There are many courses that will see the child through the whole of their first 1000 days, as mum may attend groups before hand but also showing that compassion to the mum if mother of child is struggling. In the centres, there are multi professionals, to guide mother and baby along. According to the NHS choices website, (2023) there are many charities and helplines listed such as; [Family Lives](#) which provides information, advice, guidance and support on any part of parenting and family life. Flying start, is linked into many of these local centres. Flying Start helps families with children under 4 years old in disadvantaged areas of Wales. Flying start organization states in the Gov.uk (2024) discuss that the commitment from flying start over the years has left evidence, that tells us if you provide high-quality childcare, it enables longer benefits and greater effects, for our children and highly influences their future with them having better outcomes and life chances. It can also identify some of the more underlying issues, such as poverty, low skills and poor health. Many interventions are putting in place, and arrangements are made to stop things getting out of control and to put the support in place between the child in the home setting to the childcare setting. (Gov.Wales, 2024) In the Childcare setting we will advertise many sign posted, posters. Sharing groups available with a timetable attached to them from the family centres reaching out to parents some who have lack of awareness and children who need to go to join some may even benefit from just the social contact as it can be Lonely during the first 1000 days for the mother.

Looking at the challenges in providing high quality care.

[illegible]

	will be needed for screening, selection of resources and ongoing monitoring of need			pose a challenge to the learner and adapt accordingly.	
Tier 3 Require individualised support for ongoing ALS support as most needs additional to those identified from other learners	Some learners will have additional needs that mean that they are unable to achieve normal classroom learning and require significant support or adjustment. These learners should be referred to the LSP who will carry out their needs and draw up a course specific support plan. Some of these learners may have needs which have already been identified through a formal diagnosis or recognition of special educational needs, an Educational Health and Care plan, medical diagnosis or ACAT Assessment. Care in Custody and	Learner struggles with reading and writing. He has poor long and short term memory and forgets things from one session to the next	Complete ongoing support and referral to the LSP for screening. ALS to identify what strategies can be put in place and provide support or adjustment necessary for the tutor and learner. ALS to create a Course Specific Plan in conjunction with learner and tutor and identify regular timeslots for learning. Referral to ALS to share CSP with tutor and tutor to update Learner Profile.	Tutor and ALS to implement strategies and ALS to support learner on a regular basis. Tutor to share referral with ALS to support learner with modification of the tutor and resources necessary and for further involvement in all class and small group activities. ALS and tutor to review progress on a regular basis. ALS and tutor to identify if learner is at risk of not achieving and implement measures where this is the case. Tutor to discuss with ALS and inform ALS of any decisions to refer learner from the resource should this arise.	Essential at this tier that ALS and tutor are taking a joint approach to support and that there is clearly stated support strategies will be specific to the learner but may include the above and may also include: - 1:1 support outside of the classroom - 1:1 support within the classroom - Specialist/ specific resources that are suitable for individual learner - Use of specialist reading programmes - Applications for access arrangements (where possible) As above



The Role and importance of effective partnership;

The role of an early year's practitioner, in the first 1000 days is making surer we are supporting the holistic needs of the children in doing so the child their develop in every area, helping them to achieve their full potential. The impact we are having as professionals is enabling them to become the best versions of themselves, shaping who they become with a chance of a bright future. (Gov.uk 2023) In the setting, we need to make surer we are finding out all the right information on the children we care for as every child is unique and with their own personal plans. A virtual part of an effective partnership with professional, is making surer to build that positive relationships, and even with the parent of the child. Making surer that parent feels that we are recognising that they are important, to support, heard and trusted, It is Crucial that we build those successful relationships with the closest people to the child.(Early years education,2024) We as practitioners need to work in partnership with parents or carers doing so you need to communicate effectively Learning to trust, leading to better collaboration and teamwork sharing information and ideas. (carelearning2024), Remini, (2019) suggest In doing so we as practitioners could be sharing pictures, weekly checking's with parents, using communication books, one page profiles, many parents have their own ways with routines that need to be followed, liaising with staff members so all information is correct across the setting after a while the practitioner in the setting could arrange a open door policy so parents could see themselves how they are settling in and see how they interact with others around the nursery to make them feel comfortable. Parents need to feel that they can come to you and explain if they are concerned or have any problems that's why effective partnerships relationships are key. If parents are needing that extra support, we as childcare practitioner can effectively help that, by

sign posting them in the right directions on where they can get help Team around the family, (no date), is a team that supports the family live a successful life, bringing positive change [Team Around the Family - Carmarthenshire Family Information Service](#). Many local nursery's especially do lots of parenting groups, baby/ parent classes, and run activities and courses for parents to further develop themselves while the child is in school or attend the mobile creche setting that is on site. This enables the parents to build a friendship group with other mums, build connections with others and learn new skills. (Flying start program at Gov.uk,.2024)

An effective environment, is a fundamental factor of learning. A child learns from the world around us and their environment. Looking at what works well and what could be done in the environment, making surer there are risk assessments around the setting as whole and some children may have their own indivual risk assessments making surer their needs are considered. A child will learn and develop through positive experiences that the child will have. UNCRC 31, (2019) "*Every child has the right to rest, relax, play and to take part in cultural and creative activities*". Sharing knowledge and understanding with building meaningful learning do with reason. This could be areas of development, free roleplay or when doing routines, feeding them tending to their basic needs. We are engaging with their, building relationships as we could make the mealtime, more interesting as well as getting to know what the child dislikes and likes, supporting motor skills with getting them to feed themselves. Gov.uk (2023) Children that attend a setting during the first 1000 days of life supports them at an important point in their life's. The care and education that the professionals show not only supports their development but their future of happiness and sense of belonging.

/

Professional partnerships.

[What healthcare will we get from the NHS after birth? | NHS, \(2012\)](#)



Working with other professionals;

Professional partnerships working together, to have greater understanding, knowledge to support in the long run helping us to be more effective. Community Change,(2010) cited that People coming together In a childcare setting there are many other professionals to achieve high standard outcomes for everyone involved with the child, that we will work with. An enabling adult who a child can rely on, who can create an emotional, safe, nurturing environment for the child, encouraging healthy eating and nutrition, responding to all that child's needs supporting the brain development through interaction, with promoting socializing with others. Your team around you in your setting, being one. Making surer we are working as profoundly as we can and working to the best interest of the child, as we will not be able to achieve exceptional standers, if we don't have the correct team work, arguing with others, and have poor management. There are muilty agencies workers that may work with the child and mother such as there will be times when you need to seek their advice or contribute your input;

- Health visitor
- Consultants
- Social workers
- Speech and language
- Team around the family

Crown database, (2011) states that professionals working together in partnerships, ensures that the whole family receive that holistic care where they look at everything around the child and family to support their specific needs in the first 1000 days and afterwards. To make surer we have all the documents that we require to the other agencies, we need to be observing the child, taking notes of any information, recording them at an activity. So, working together allows us, to share knowledge and understanding and share along with improve the outcomes with one and another. (Open University, 2024)

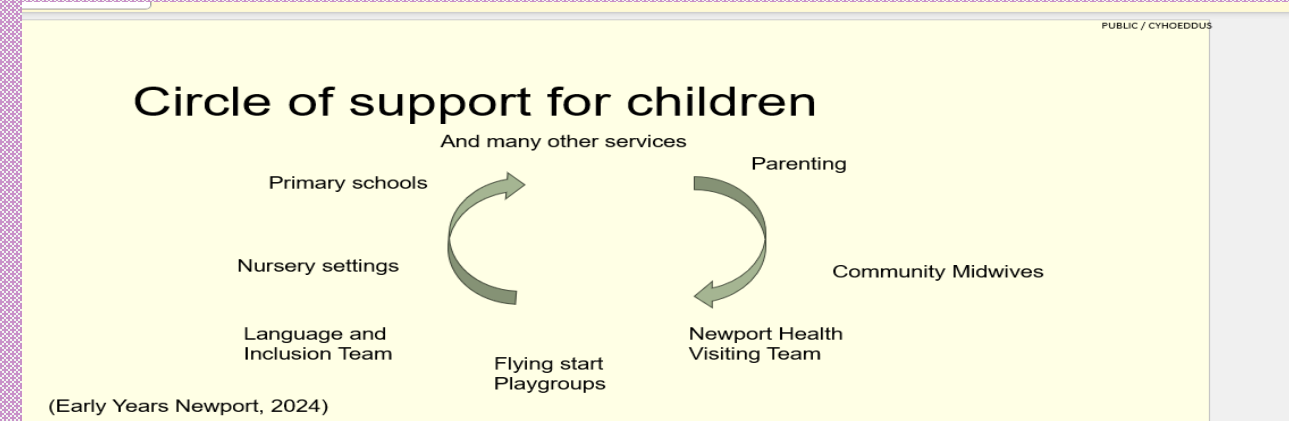
Maternal factors that have an impact on development;
There are many maternal factors, that cause an impact on development in the first 1000 days; one being first time mums or it could be family members that have suffered trauma and abuse and experienced ACE'. Issues start to arise with trusting and forming relationships, and the child sensing this behaviour so will being to have the same problems. Some parents in the child's early years of life suffer with postnatal depression, according to the NHS baby support,(2020) you should attend a postnatal appointment, offering you a care plan to address the side effects of postnatal depression, Leaflets can we handed out to parents in the childcare setting to sign post the symptoms and the questions they may ask you at the check up. If you don't get support or help for this depression it will have big effects on the child and the future of the child. A parent or caregiver that suffers with mental health and anxiety effects the development of the child, restricting the learning of the child and experiences, for example if the mother feels uncomfortable going out the child is restricted to exploring and experiencing the environments around them. Parents that have suffered from their own trauma, had they're own personal problems from their up brining, cause negative effects on that child. Some parents struggle with being able to show that child love and care, as they are ensure how do this from the experiences they have faced as a child, but as many theories have stated a child has got to feel that safety and love, just like Bowbly,(1997) believed that that the bonds made right from the child early start of life with their caregivers have a huge impact right from the start that continues throughout life.

Professional partnerships.

There are many challenges parents will face that will increase their mental health, and anxiety, that will implement the child. Coping with lots of challenges, alongside life experiences can get difficult and too much to handle at once, making it harder for the caregivers to provide that care and love that the children need and deserve having an impact on family life.

(NSPCC, 2024) However there are many supports groups out there that can provide support and help where needed, getting the right support at the right time. Carmarthenshire family information service, is a website that provides resources with support guidance and contact numbers along with providing information about a range of services in your area. 'To contact the Family Information Service please e-mail: ChildrenInfo@carmarthenshire.gov.uk or phone 01267 246555 Monday-Friday' (carmarthenshire.gov.wales, nodate) or Gov.uk has a website where you type in your postcode, and it will directly take you to the family services in your area; [Find your local Family Information Service | GOV.WALES](#)

In the childcare settings, talking to one of the practitioners, can support you in the right direction, and help make referrals to get the right help needed, with handouts and sign posters around the setting.



Activities.

Activities to support the child's development in the first 1000 days to enhance their development; First activity is a messy/ sensory play activity with a tuff tray that will be in an outdoor area, some children prefer the outdoor area, BBC,(nodate) cites that a Messy / sensory activity prompts at least one of a child's senses. This could be hearing, sight, touch, smell or taste. The tuff activity will be 'little chefs' the tray will be split into four with one part being jelly, the other being different colour spaghetti, one part will be sand and the other will be multi colour rice. Getting the children use to experience different textures. In the tuff tray, there will be real life objects like cups, tongs, saucepans and jugs. This will support their skill development as in fine motor skills and hand/eye coordination as well as enhancing their brain development . The child may add real life objects that they find from the outdoors into their activity allowing them to explore the outside areas, in their setting for example, grass, sticks or leaves. Action for children, (2022) states that this will help children interact with and make sense of the world that surrounds them. This activity is also beneficial, because it's letting them use their imagination and creativity, encourages social interaction and cooperation with peers as they will be in a group for the activity. Messy play activity will provide opportunities for parents, or practitioners plenty of ways to enhance the child's development helping them reach their milestones. (Twinkle, 2025)

<https://mavink.com/explore/Messy-Play-Tuff-Tray-Ideas>,
(2020)
Action for children, (2022), <https://youtu.be/qUGR1Y6fxz8>



<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/kids-activities--5559199534218877/>
sensory messy play tuff tray - Search Images
(2016)

'From the moment they're born, your baby is ready for sensory play.' (BBC,nodate)

Activities.

'If children enjoy listening to and telling stories, then they are opened up to a world of possibilities'.

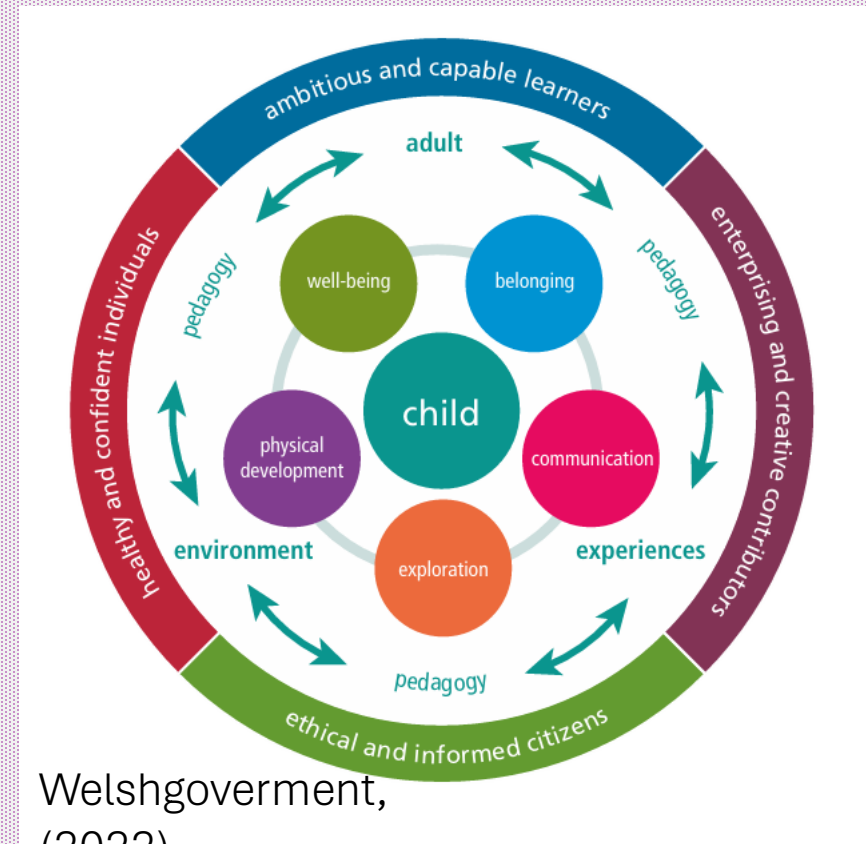
(Williams2024)

Second activity to support the child's development in the first 1000 days of the child's life is, story telling. **Storytelling** delivers cognitive, affective skills, choosing a book that is age appropriate to the child. Storytelling has a major impact for the holistic development of the child, It can also be used to develop skills across the curriculum such as maths, science, physical development, and so many other things as in maths they can count with simple number stories.(Williams2024). Enriching their language development, using new vocabulary. Williams(2024) at early learning impact states that from 6months, 80% of the vocabulary that children obtain comes from books. That's a huge amount along with re telling stories to support their memory development. This benefits the relationship with child and caregiver as they are engaging in an activity together, spending time, boosting the listening skills, as well as communicating with one and other and peers around. Some of the books, will be promoting different languages, cultures and beliefs. In the story telling, there would be the usual of visual aids to prompt the story and using real life objects an example; The 3 little pigs. Using different textures like straw, stones, sticks, even could use some choice of cereal like Weetabix or cheerios letting the children explore and experience different textures. Storytelling plays a huge role in kid's cognitive development, imagination and listening skills, helping them to problem solve using their imagination by putting themselves in the story and supporting them to think what they would do if (FOKP, 2024)



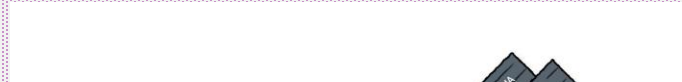
International Approaches.

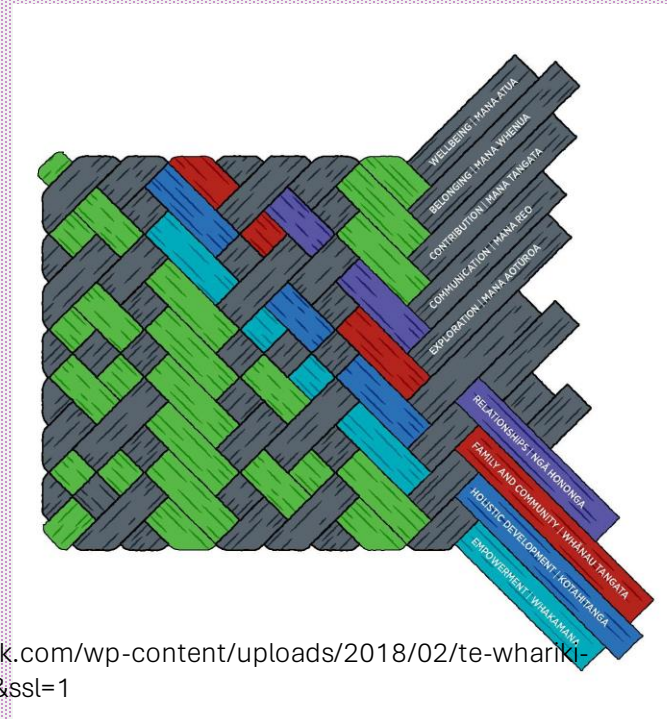
- It is important to consider international approaches within the first 1000 days. Here in **Wales**, we do 5 development pathways which are;
- Belonging, Communication, Exploration, Physical development and Well-being. (Welsh government 2022) The five things in Wales we put a focus on to support the development and future. Child will thrive with having that belonging and building relationships with caregivers, understanding the world to be able to develop and communicate. Exploration is a high priority to be able to explore the world around them, being physical playing and moving around. Having that great wellbeing for a successful future. The curriculum in Wales, recognizes that every child is different in their own ways and is unique, Supporting holistic development at the Centre of our pedagogical practice. Adapting my pedagogy to support the children to the best ways of learning and how to plan effectively. (Welsh Government, 2022). A curriculum for funded non-maintained nursery settings on Welsh government, (2022) also states that the importance of child Centre approach, looking at the whole child, the abilities, the interests, learning about each child's beliefs and cultures using the curriculum to meet the unique needs, interests, and strengths of each child, making surer the environment is suitable for them and it being an effective environment, enabling each child effective development and letting them have engaging experiences.



Welshgovernment,
(2022)

International Approaches.

- However, when looking at the Te Whānki approach early childhood curriculum. The term 'Te Whāriki' means 'woven mat'. It is a metaphor for how the curriculum is laid out for early childhood in New Zealand. He believes that every child is different depending on the different experiences and the different ways of doing things. Looking at the child centre approach making surer all the needs of the child is met. Te Whānki, emphasises holistic development the approach that supports every single area of learning looking at the whole child with a whole range of things instead of one thing and highlights the importance of relationships and having that enabling adult. (New Zealand Government, 2017)
 - When looking at both approaches, of Wales curriculum and Te Whānki, we recognise both highlight the importance of working together and the importance of working together, relationships and child centre approach, focusing on that individual child and recognizing that every child is different.
- 



<https://i2.wp.com/blog.storypark.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/te-whariki-diagram.jpg?fit=1350%2C1444&ssl=1>

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Appendix

I haven't used AI to help support me, with this assignment.