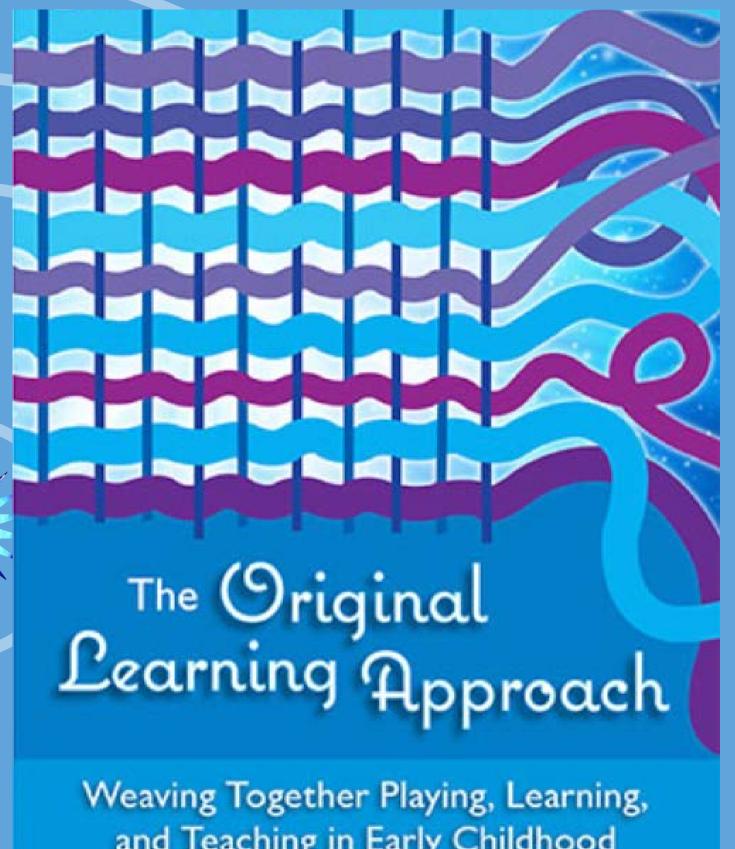


SUZANNE AXELSSON

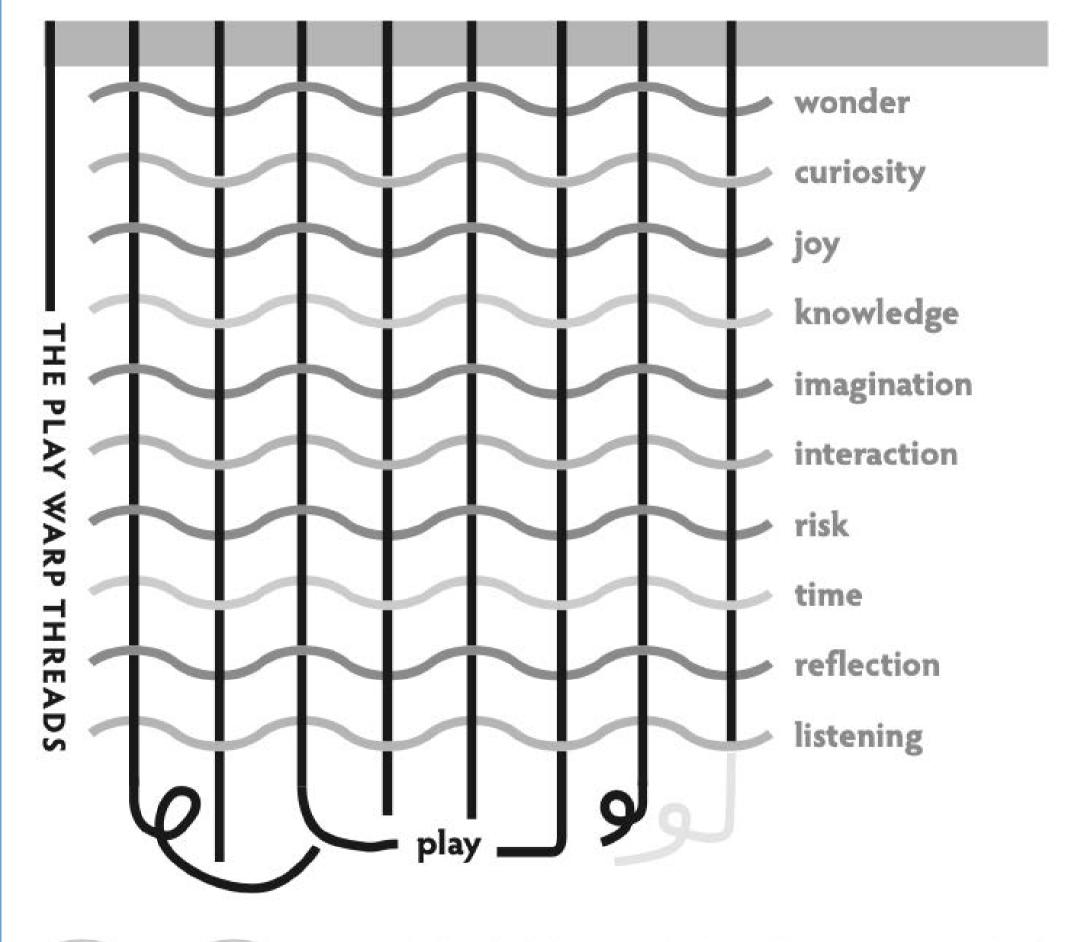
PLAY RESPONSIVENESS AS A TEACHING PRACTICE

using the Original Learning Approach



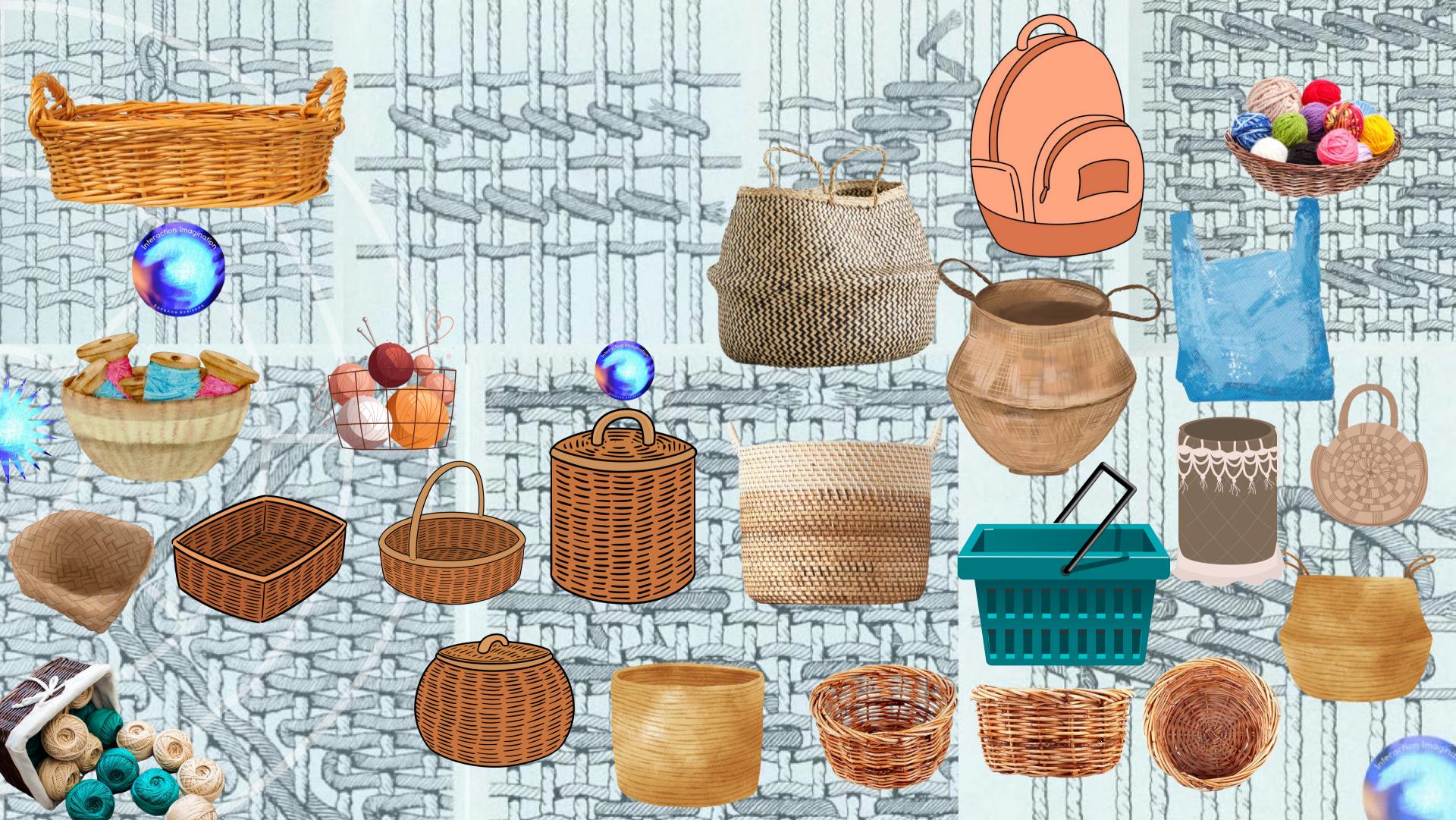
and Teaching in Early Childhood

Suzanne Axelsson



TEACHING AND LEARNING WEFT THREADS







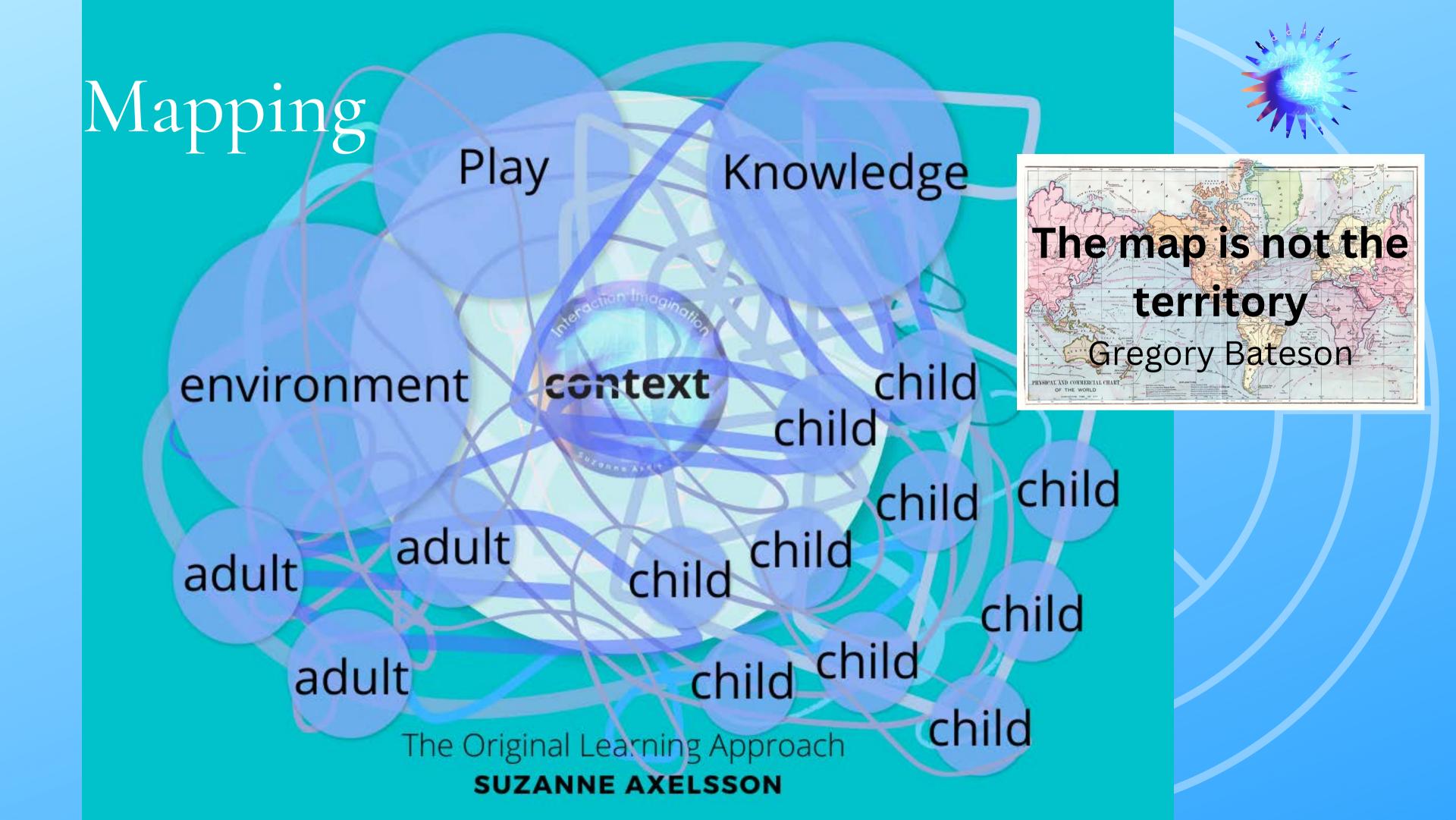
Play

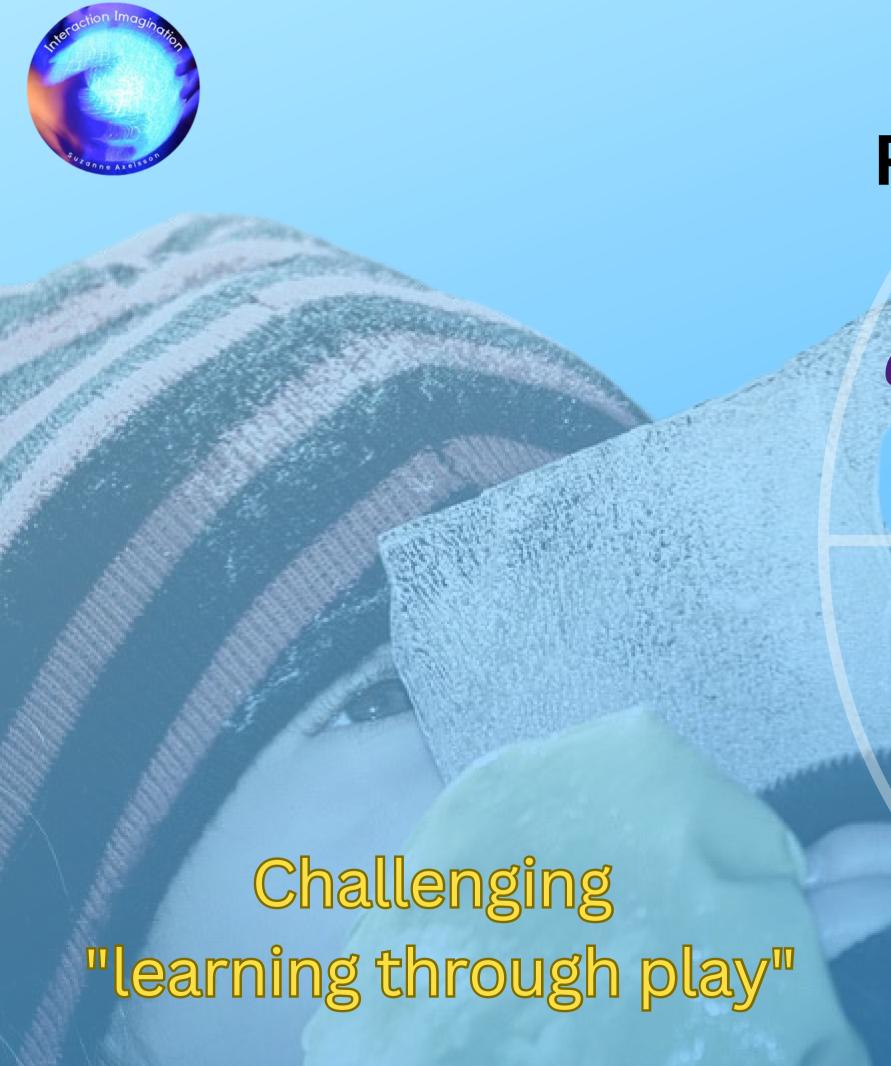
is the language of children's autonomy

Agency: promoting an environment where children are actors in their own play and learning and not just receivers of instructions and information

Let Children be Children?







Play in Pedagogical Practice Play practice different ways we can create space for play

When play is constructed as something specific. eg a way to develop social competence, to learn etc, then this particular aspect of play takes precedence in the practitioners view of play. This results in the full complexity of play not being acknowledged and certain kinds of play being forgotten, silenced or forbidden.

Play Assumptions



Running

Jumping

Spinning

Sliding

Noise/sound making

Carrying

Pretending

Hanging

Watching

Hiding

Together

Alone

Hole-making

Building

Testing

Daring

Creating

Bouncing

Swinging

Climbing

Digging

Pouring

Throwing

Hitting

Kicking/Stomping

Splashing

Teasing

Singing

Dancing

Poking

Touching/feeling

Mixing

Shaking

Picking

Balancing

Storytelling

Transporting Crashing

Listening Pushing

Chatting Falling

Speeding Dreaming

Crawling Crawling

Sorting Knocking over

Biking Wrestling

Dumping

Rolling

Chasing

Lining up

Squeezing

Filling

Emptying

Slipping

Thrill seeking

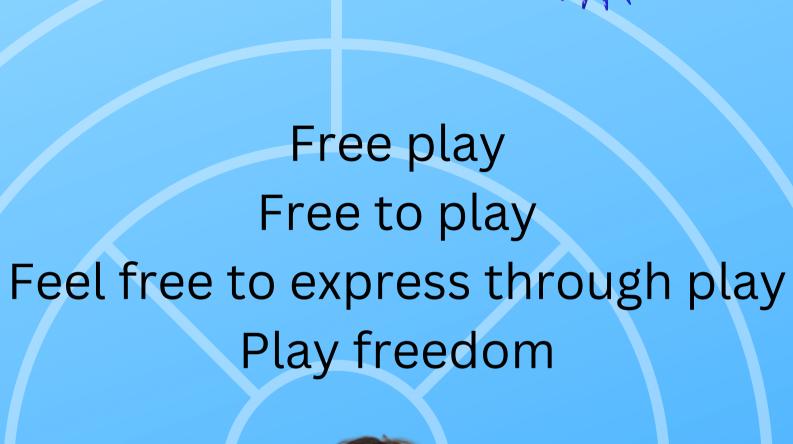
and more...



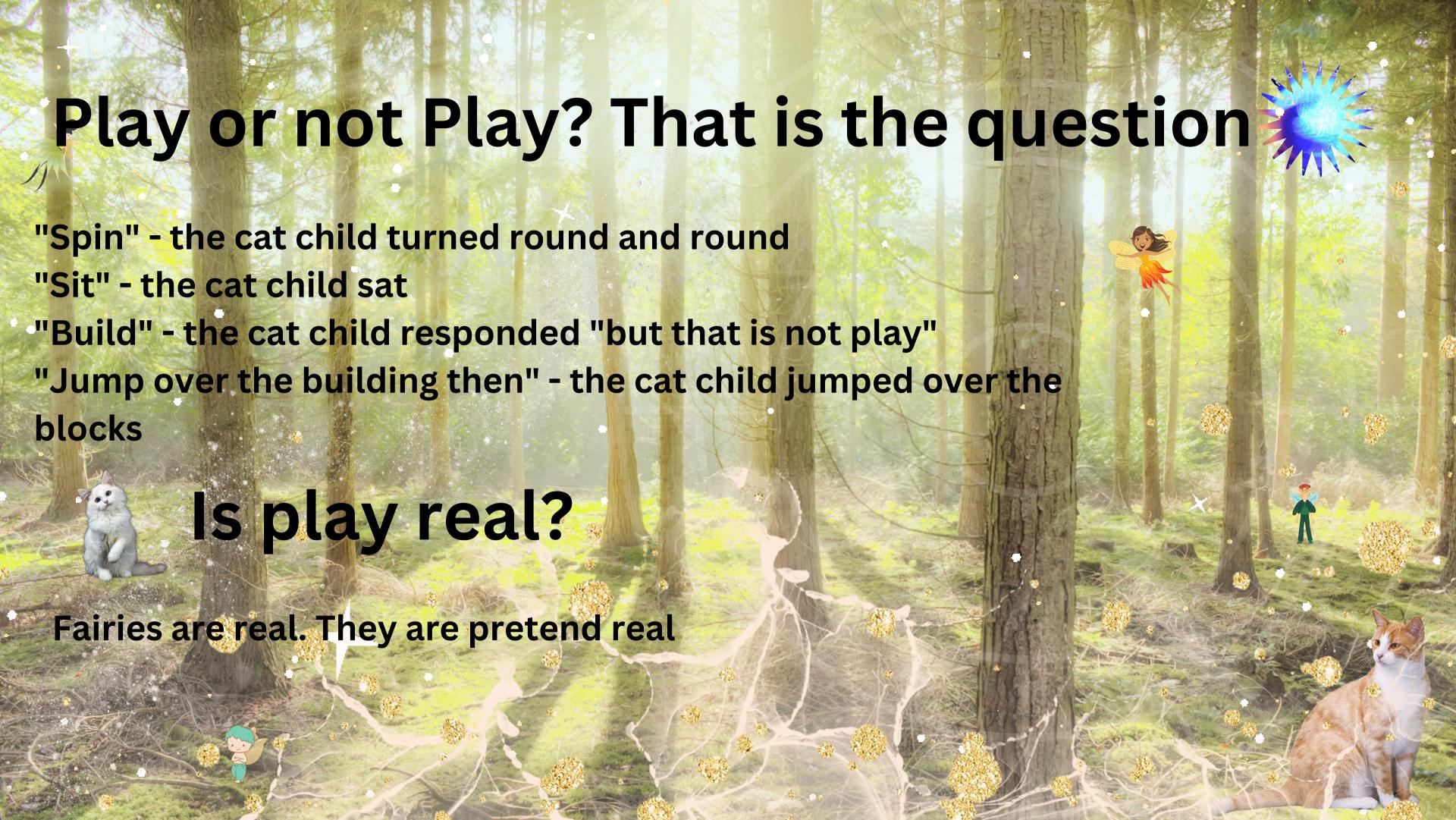


Play literacy

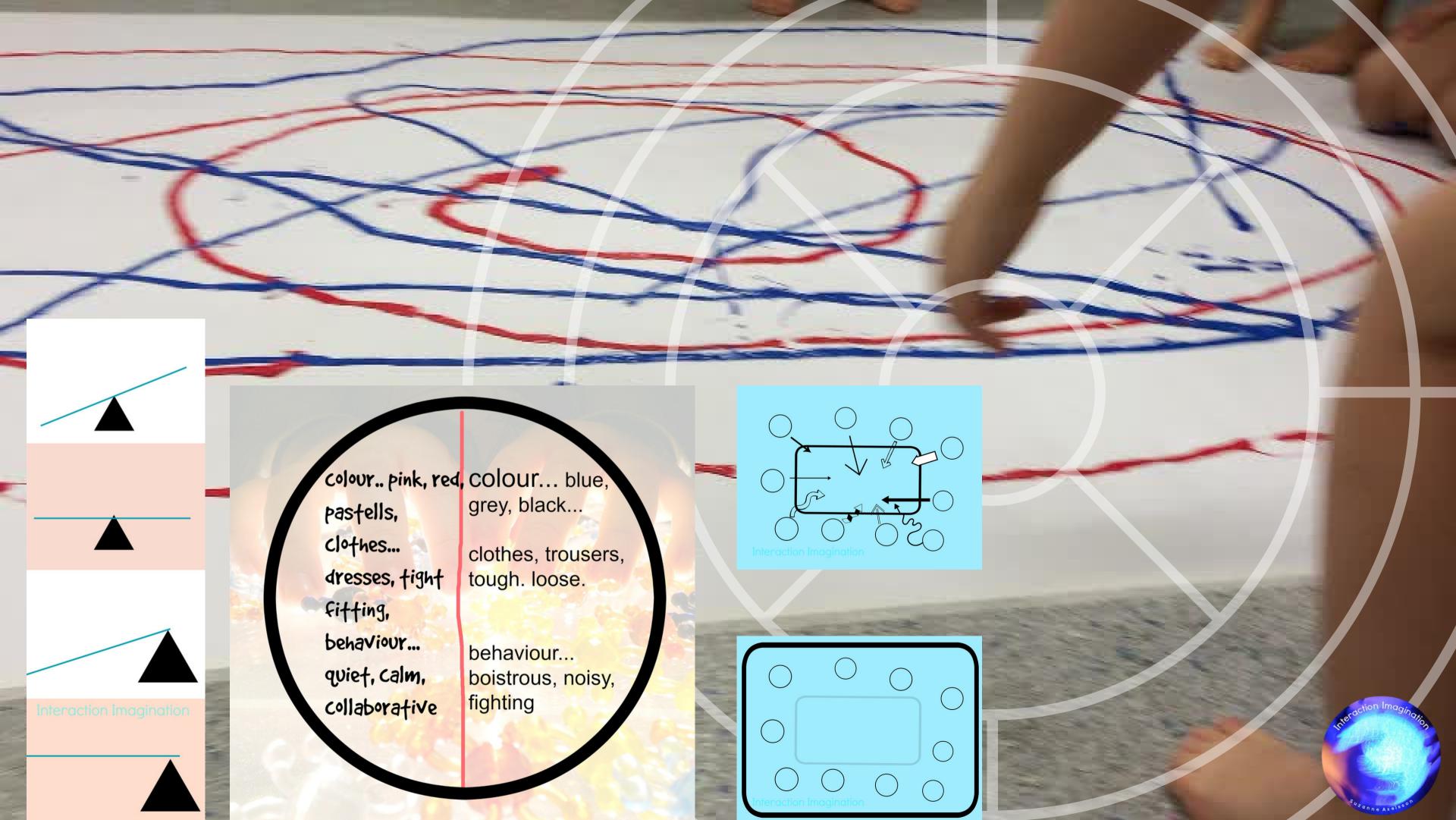
is our ability to read, interpret, sense, and understand the essence of play; an ability to communicate in a common language about play. It is a set of skills and knowledge needed to recognize play, know when to interact and intervene, and how to avoid interference. It is the ability to evaluate and analyze play in order to provide credible and meaningful information about it to others and to be able to design and sustain an environment in which play is given time, space and validation. It is also recognizing that the essence of play can and should be found in everyday experiences.

















JOY

This requires that I support each child

- to know and value their own identity,
- to feel a sense of belonging,
- to feel brave,
- to know they can express their opinions and emotions - to feel loved and valued,
- to know how to be flexible and adapt, and
- to trust themselves, me, and others important to their wellbeing.











IMAGINATION



















there are always rights and responsibilities. Dialogues are about speaking and listening, play is action and reaction, education is teaching and learning, and none of these should always be in one direction.

Suzanne Axelsson





RISK

Too hard, anxiety, panic, potential harm, the unknown potential harm, the unknown Risk - at the edge of capability/self regulation/knowledge

Play flow Joy Optimal learning

Too easy, uninteresting, boring at this moment in time

Sandø, Kleppe and Sandseter

Heights
speed
dangerous tools
proximity to dangerous elements
rough + tumble, weapon/war play
lost/disappearing
crashing into

vicarious

being different
breaking rules
being first
being last
getting it wrong
not belonging



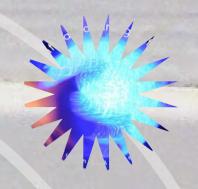
is not something to be filled

but should be

freed

so understanding can occur

Suzanne Axelsson



play "time" and understanding "time" work differently from teaching and learning time







pedagogical documentation

ludic documentation? thoughts. The teacher scaffolds this. The teachers reflect on the children's

motivate

encouraging the learners to engage with the world. Make it meaningful and relevant

plan

Teachers and children plan together, this can involve plans being directly influenced by verbal/non-verbal interactions of the children, and not just verbal planning meetings between teachers and learners.

play

adequate time for the children to explore, experiment and discover

The Practical Circle of

reflect

Original Learning

time and space to reflect as individuals and as a learning community. The child's response - to reflect on their actions and reflections and the documentation of the process..

dig deeper

through questions and activities that respond to the dialogue, more play, books, access to more knowledge, or skill building, or help with connecting to previous ideas/experiences. This is a teacher's response to help the child dig deeper.

dialogue

the children/learners can share what they have done, what they have seen, what they have noticed. The adults/teachers can also make visible the learning that they have noticed.

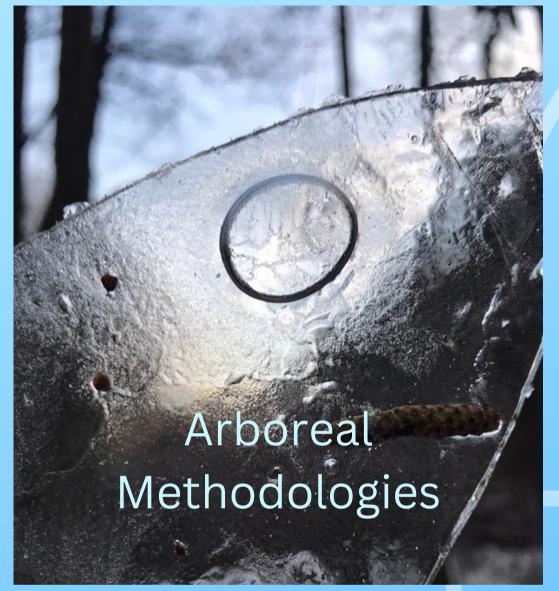


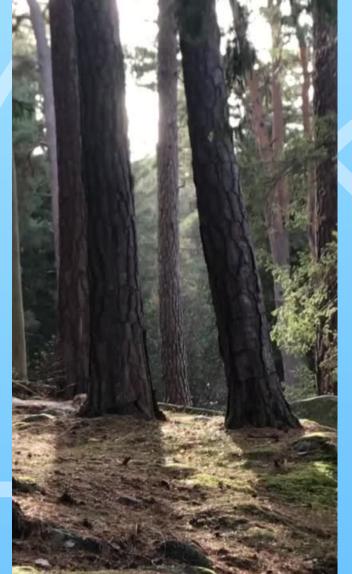


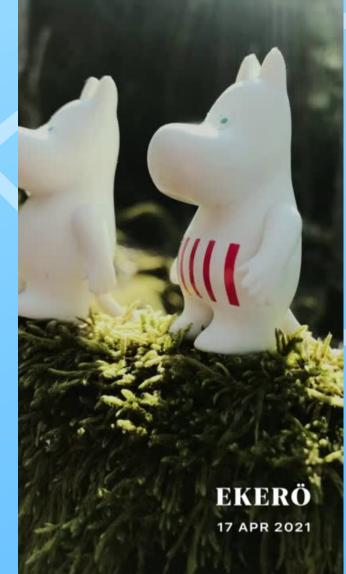
Play Strategy Early Years



- Play Sufficiency do the children have enough time and space to play. Is the space curated to ease every child's access to a rich and varied playscape?
- Play Literacy- are all the adults knowledgeable in play? What books, training and practical knowledge is needed? Which play assumptions will be prioritised?
- **Play Development** do you have a plan to evaluate the current play context in order to make informed decisions about how to develop the environment, materials as well as how staff can evolve in order to guarantee a thriving and sustainable play-ecosystem?
- **Play Value** how are you advocating the value of play for children for the parents and others.
- Play Curriculum understanding how play, learning and teaching are interwoven.
- Play Responsive- time for educators to practice being play responsive











Often mistranslated as "craft" by the Western art field, **duodji** encompasses a specifically Sámi and complex worldview, combining spiritual, material and environmental knowledge, concepts of aesthetics and beauty, but also utility and manual work, that converge in the processes of making objects, the behaviour they elicit and in the objects themselves.

Monique Gray Smith

'In the Western tradition there is a recognized hierarchy of beings, with, of course, the human being on top - the pinnacle of evolution, the darling of Creation - and the plants at the bottom. But in Native ways of knowing, human people are often referred to as the 'younger brothers of Creation.'

Kimmerer, 2013



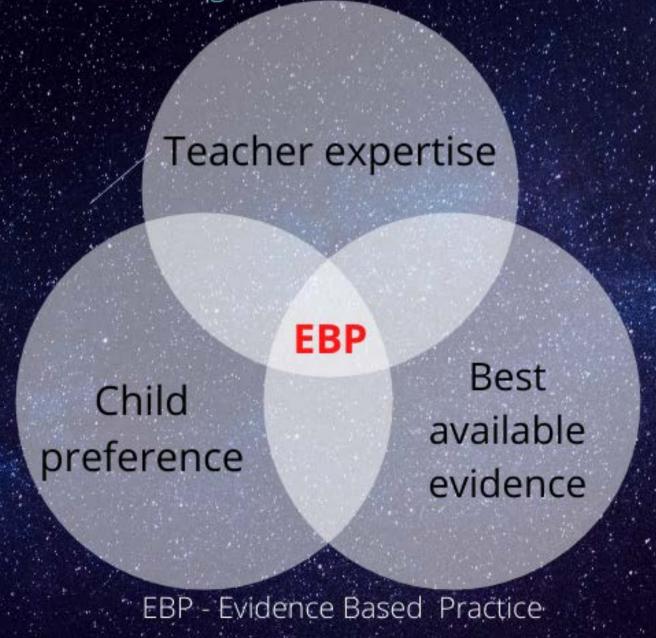




ADVENTUROUS PLAY

Child's name	HEIGHT	SPEED	CRASHING	DANGEROUS TOOLS	DANGEROUS ELEMENTS	ROUGH AND TUMBLE	VICARIOUS

Č	Month	Questions	Actions		
\	August	Pre	entation		
	September	Play Assumptions. What play assumptions do the children have permission and/or possibility to engage in? Where do the children mostly play? With what? Are there any areas where the children don't play? why? Are there any areas where the children are not allowed to play? Why?	 write a list of all the play assumptions you can think of observe how and where the children play film the children's risk taking, and/or play that feels adventurous 		
	Interac	tion Imagination			



www.interactionimagination.com

Original Learning

