CREATING
HIGH QUALITY EARLY
LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS
FOR ALL CHILDREN

# Colleagues in Collaboration

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# Workshop Description: "HQELE"

- This workshop will invite you to think differently about the decisions you make and the ways in which you create learning environments in support of all young children.
- We'll begin by compelling you to examine your own values and beliefs, and delineate how these beliefs can be linked to your teaching and your own learning...
- And then see how you might create connections between your teaching practices, the contexts in which you work and the design of inclusive early learning environments.

## From "Special Needs" to "Special Rights"

- Mainstream To pick & choose; re-entry into the regular classroom.
- Integration To carefully insert; to combine; to remediate to avoid educational segregation or exclusion.
- Inclusion To fully embrace, not merely tolerate or simply accept.... to belong

## Core Beliefs and Our Image of the Child



- What shapes your image of the child?
- What do you value and why?
- How are your values reflected in your teaching practices.... in what you do?
- Is what you do consistent with your beliefs about how children learn?

## Complementary Approaches to Learning

#### **Early Care and Education**

- Child-Selected Activity
- Intrinsic Motivation
- Process-Focused
- Play/Self-Concept
- Readiness Factors
- Developmental Stages
- Facilitation
- Attention to "Whole Child"

### **Early Childhood Special Education**

- Adult-Directed Curriculum
- Extrinsic Motivation
- Product-Focused
- Academics/Behavior
- Rote Learning
- Non-Stage Dependent
- Intervention
- Remediation of "Parts"

# Continuum of Teaching Behavior

Nondirective	ve Mediating					Directive	
Acknowledge	Model	Facilitate	Support	Scaffold	Co-construct	Demonstrate	Direct
Give attention and positive encouragement to keep a child engaged in an activity.	Display for children a skill or desirable way of behaving in the classroom, through actions only or with cues, prompts, or other forms of coaching.	Offer short-term assistance to help a child achieve the next level of functioning (as an adult does in holding the back of a bicycle while a child pedals).	Provide a fixed form of assis- tance, such as a bicycle's training wheels, to help a child achieve the next level of functioning.	Set up challenges or assist children to work "on the edge" of their current competence.	Learn or work collaboratively with children on a problem or task, such as building a model or block structure.	Actively display a behavior or engage in an activity while children observe the outcome.	Provide specific directions for children's behavior with narrowly defined dimensions of error.

Stepping IN Stepping BACK

Source: CDE (2000). Prekindergarten Learning and Development Guidelines

### Ingredients for Success: Blended Practices

- There are unique contributions of both ECE and ECSE
- Positive child outcomes depend on...
  - Consideration of individual needs
  - Parent-professional partnerships
  - Respect for cultural diversity
  - Collaboration among all involved
  - Systematic planning of responsive environments

### Selected DEC Recommended Practices

- E1. Practitioners provide services and supports in natural and inclusive environments during daily routines and activities.
- E2. Practitioners consider *Universal Design for Learning* principles to create accessible environments.
- E3. Practitioners work with families and other adults to modify and adapt the physical social and temporal environments.
- INS5. Practitioners embed instruction within and across routines, activities and environments to provide contextually relevant learning opportunities.

### The Learning Environment

- The environment as the "third teacher" and a powerful teaching tool
  - Encourages focused activity, involvement, discovery, variety of media
- Offers specific "messages" to children, families, and teachers
  - "You belong here."
  - "This is a place you can trust."
  - "There are many things to learn here."
  - "You can do things on your own and with others here."
  - "This is a place to explore and try out your ideas."

# Program Goals, CA Preschool Learning Foundations and the Design of the Environment

- To create a sense of security and promote trust
   SELF/2.0 Self-Regulation
- To encourage initiative-taking
   SELF/5.0 Initiative in Learning
- To support exploration and social interaction
  - SOCIAL INTERACTION/2.0 Interactions with Peers
- To enhance children's sense of group responsibility
   CIVICS/2.0 Responsible Conduct

- Interest centers clearly defined
- Diverse materials available, organized, & labeled
- Shelves are low & inviting
- Cozy welcoming area
- Individual & group space
- Center boundaries well defined
- Children's work is displayed
- Furniture is child-sized
- Materials are open-ended & accessible





HQELE tool is a comprehensive panoramic virtual tour that emphasizes principles of a quality classroom design and incorporates key strategies on how to replicate highlighted elements.

The tool is for general and special educators and is intended to support continued **self evaluation** and **reflection** to encourage increased consideration of the **early childhood learning environment as an extension of teaching**.







- What stands out for me in the classroom?
- What is particularly appealing to me and why?
- What is the greatest challenge in applying what appeals to me?
- How can I begin to take the next steps in my classroom?
- What are the **core beliefs** that shape the design of these classroom spaces?
- How is intentionality embedded within the environment?
- How does one blend children's interests with desired outcomes?



### Terminology Associated with Environmental Practices

Campbell, P.H., & Milbourne, S.A. (2014). Together is Better: Environmental Teaching Practices to Support All Children's Learning. *Young Exceptional Children*, Monograph Series No. 16.

Term	Example		
Adaptations: Something that is altered, modified or redesigned to make it suitable for a new purpose	A classroom includes picture exchange communication cards (PECS) in all interest centers		
<b>Assistive Technology:</b> When a device is used by a child to do something that otherwise could not be done	Most children communicate using words, gestures and facial expressions but some children may communicate best by pointing to a picture or using a tablet		
Visual Supports: These assist children in their ability to maintain attention, understand spoken language, and sequence & organize their environment	May include visual schedules, choice boards, first-then boards, cue cards, activity sequences, scripted stories & feeling charts		
Universal Design: Creating physical environments that can be useable by all children without the need for adaptation	Could include an entry with ramp access and automatic doors; toilets, sinks, chairs and tables of varying heights		

- Strategy 1: EnvironmentalSupport
  - Move furniture to define area - p. 36
    - Create a small space in a large area
  - □ Visual contrasts p. 36
    - Placemats
  - □ Menu p. 36
  - Different large group experiences
    - □ Obstacle course p. 37







- Strategy 2: Materials Adaptation
- Height/levels
  - Sensory table on floor
  - Tall and low easel layout
  - Same toys on higher and lower shelves – blocks
- Different types of tools (e.g., large and small brushes, thick and thin pencils)
  - Duct tape around handles for thickness (p. 41)
- Braille on books and labels





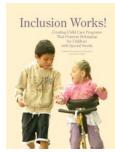




- Strategy 3: ActivitySimplification
  - Supervise potentially dangerous activities (e.g., small parts) p. 41
  - Velcro on blocks for stacking p. 41
  - Variety of books (paperback and cardboard) - p. 41

- Strategy 4: ChildPreferences
  - Observe or ask the child
  - □ Adapt policy (e.g., change "no computer game" rule) p. 43
  - □ Blocks visual schedule
  - Open-ended materials
  - Loose parts



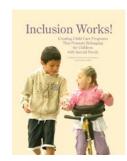


- Strategy 5: Special Equipment
  - □ Administering medication p. 45
  - □ Epi-pen training (as much as fire extinguisher training,

CPR, first aid...)

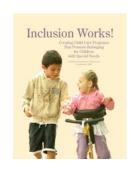
- □ Gait trainer
- □ Inserting hearing aids





### Conclusion

- Individualize for the child
- Involve the families
- Partner with specialists
- Be creative
- Involve all children (e.g., ASL, PECS, etc...)
- Stay true to your knowledge of your classroom and programming





### Comments and Questions

"It is the relationships between places and people that shape who we are"

- Tot's Corner, New Zealand