

MODULE SPECIFICATION PROFORMA

Module Code:	SOC404						
Module Title:	Child Development and Play						
Level:	4	Credit Value:		20			
Cost Centre(s):	GASW	JACS3 code:		C821			
School:	Social & Life Sciences Module Leader:		Dr Vivienne Dacre				
Scheduled learning and teaching hours						36 hrs	
Guided independent study			164 hrs				
Placement			N/A hrs				
Module duration	n (total hours)				200 hrs		
Programme(s) in which to be offered (not including exit awards) Core Option							
Standalone Module − Aligned with FdA Therapeutic Child Care ✓				✓			
Pre-requisites							
Office use only							

Initial approval:

Version no: 1 11/01/2018

With effect from: 01/09/2019

Version no: Date and details of revision:

Module Aims

The principal aim of the module is to enhance student learning around key areas of child development, and how trauma impacts development. This will be achieved by interrogating the interconnectedness between internal, intimate concerns of individual lives and the external social, economic and political order that largely concerns, influences and shapes people's lives. The aim is to promote understanding about the importance of play in relation to promoting greater potential for children's development.

Intended Learning Outcomes

Key skills for employability

KS1	Written, oral and media communication skills
KS2	Leadership, team working and networking skills
KS3	Opportunity, creativity and problem solving skills
KS4	Information technology skills and digital literacy
KS5	Information management skills
KS6	Research skills
KS7	Intercultural and sustainability skills
KS8	Career management skills
KS9	Learning to learn (managing personal and professional development, self-
	management)
KS10	Numeracy

At	the end of this module, students will be able to	Key Skills	
1	Explore theories of child development from the physiological,	KS1	KS4
	psychological and sociological perspectives.	KS5	
2	Form an objective view of a child's development and assess how well the child is responding to current challenges of	KS1	KS3
		KS5	
	development.		
	Compare the factors relevant to distinguishing between healthy and interrupted development.	KS1	KS3
3		KS5	
4	Understand the importance of play in relation to promoting	KS1	KS9
	greater potential for the developing child.		

Transferable skills and other attributes

Written skills; Problem solving; IT; Organising; Working to deadlines; Making decisions; Research skills; Professional development.

Derogations		
None		

Assessment:

Indicative Assessment Tasks:

An essay demonstrating how the student might provide the conditions that will support children to develop both while they are playing and through their play.

Examples of the type of essay title:

- 1) How might the worker create the sort of rich environment that enables play and learning to take place;
- 2) How can the 'planned environment' be used to support a child's development;
- 3) Assess a child's social development and explain how the group context might support the child's progress.

Assessment number	Learning Outcomes to be met	Type of assessment	Weighting (%)	Duration (if exam)	Word count (or equivalent if appropriate)
1	1,2,3,4	Essay	100%		3,000

Learning and Teaching Strategies:

The module will be taught through a blended learning approach of face to face classroom sessions and e learning. Tutors will engage with students through the medium of the VLE. Additional support will be accessed through group or individual tutorials.

Work-based learning:

- Direct observation of children with particular attention to the application of a theory of child development:
- Discuss within a team meeting any deficits noticed, for example, language / communication / social skills and address how this impacts on the child;
- Observe children and staff interacting on an informal basis in order for the student to identify issues relating to the impact of trauma on the child's social and emotional development.

Syllabus outline:

- Introduction to key questions: What makes us human? How is it that some people do well in the world and some don't?
- Context: differing theoretical paradigms for understanding how children develop;
- Psychosocial thinking about babies and early childhood, adolescence, being in families:
- Key transitions: how children change and develop;
- Risk factors which can cause an interruption to developmental progress;

- The role of play and its significance to how children develop;
- Relationships: belonging, culture, identity and place;
- Psychosocial themes: well-being, resilience and vulnerability;
- Developmental needs: the context of care and children living away from home;
- The significance of play within therapeutic child care: symbolic capacity and selfintegration.

Indicative Bibliography:

Essential reading

Aldgate, J. Jones, D, Rose, W., Jeffery, C. (eds) (2006), *The developing world of the child.* London, Jessica Kingsley Publications.

Else, P. (2014), *Making Sense of Play – Supporting Children in their Play*, Open University Press

Other indicative reading

Fahlberg, V. (2012), A child's journey through placement. London: BAAF.

Ryan, T., Walker, R. (2007), *Life story work: a practical guide to helping children understand their past.* London: British Association of Adoption and Fostering (BAAF).

Howarth, J. (ed.) (2010), *The child's world: the comprehensive guide to assessing children in need.* Second Edition. London: Jessica Kingsley Publications.