





## **Sandy Hill Academy**

## **Teaching and Learning Principles**

**Subject: Music** 

## **Mission Statement:**

# 'Aspiring to achieve, determined to succeed'

### In Music we aim to:

Music supports the development of many crucial learning characteristics and enables children to achieve 'My Personal Best' and the values of Sandy Hill Academy.

Pupils are actively encouraged to engage with music as part of a healthy, balanced approach to learning.

## At Sandy Hill Academy we:

- Develop a love of Music and provide an understanding of this universal language
- Provide a high-quality music education that engages and inspires a love of Music
- Increase self-confidence, creativity and a sense of achievement through our Music curriculum and extra-curricular provision
- Provide a minimum of one hour of teaching of Music a week through a variety of musical experiences
- Support the development of the key aspects of the Music curriculum: singing, listening, composing and performing
- Set high expectations for every pupil
- Connect with our local community through musical opportunities
- Provide 'cultural capital' experiences through the introduction of the best that has been thought and said



## **Music Expectations:**

## **EYFS**

Purpose of study:

Statutory framework for the early years foundation stage

## **Development Matters September 2020**

In the Development Matters September 2020 document, music is woven throughout the areas of learning, specifically: Expressive Arts and Design, Communication and Language, and Physical Development. Child-initiated musical experiences are enabled through the set up of our inside and outdoor environments. A love of music is promoted through exposure to different music genres, daily singing and sessions using Charanga which enable children to explore music patterns and rhythms.

Learning will be documented through Tapestry observations, recordings and performances.

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Three and Four-Year-	Communication and Language	<ul> <li>Sing a large repertoire of songs.</li> </ul>			
Olds will be learning	Physical Development	<ul> <li>Use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks.</li> </ul>			
to	Expressive Arts and Design	<ul> <li>Listen with increased attention to sounds.</li> <li>Respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings.</li> <li>Remember and sing entire songs.</li> <li>Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person ('pitch match').</li> <li>Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs.</li> <li>Create their own songs, or improvise a song around one they know.</li> <li>Play instruments with increasing control to express their feelings and ideas.</li> </ul>			
Children in Reception will be	Communication and Language	<ul> <li>Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound.</li> <li>Learn rhymes, poems and songs</li> </ul>			
learning to	Physical Development	Combine different movements with ease and fluency			
	Expressive Arts and Design	<ul> <li>Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings.</li> <li>Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them.</li> <li>Create collaboratively sharing ideas, resources and skills.</li> <li>Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses.</li> <li>Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody.</li> <li>Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups.</li> </ul>			
Early Learning Goal	Expressive Arts and Design	Being Imaginative and Expressive  • Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs. • Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time with music.			

## **Music (National Curriculum 2014)**

<u>Purpose of study: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-curriculum-in-england-music-programmes-of-study</u>

Music is a universal language that embodies one of the highest forms of creativity. A high-quality music education should engage and inspire pupils to develop a love of music and their talent as musicians, and so increase their self-confidence, creativity and sense of achievement. As pupils progress, they should develop a critical engagement with music, allowing them to compose, and to listen with discrimination to the best in the musical canon.

#### Aims

The national curriculum for music aims to ensure that all pupils:

- perform, listen to, review and evaluate music across a range of historical periods, genres, styles and traditions, including the works of the great composers and musicians
- learn to sing and to use their voices, to create and compose music on their own and with others, have the opportunity to learn a musical instrument, use technology appropriately and have the opportunity to progress to the next level of musical excellence
- understand and explore how music is created, produced and communicated, including through the interrelated dimensions: pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture, structure and appropriate musical notations Attainment targets By the end of each key stage, pupils are expected to know, apply and understand the matters, skills and processes specified in the relevant programme of study.

## Key stage 1

Pupils should be taught to:

- use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes
- play tuned and untuned instruments musically
- listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music
- experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the interrelated dimensions of music

#### Key stage 2

Pupils should be taught to sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control. They should develop an understanding of musical composition, organising and manipulating ideas within musical structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory.

Pupils should be taught to:

- play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression
- improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music
- listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory
- use and understand staff and other musical notations
- appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians
- develop an understanding of the history of music

## **Planning**

At Sandy Hill Academy we use Charanga, which is a complete Scheme of Work, to support our planning and delivery of Music sessions from EYFS to Year 6.

The Musical School Scheme provides class teachers with week-by-week lessons for each year group in the school. It is ideal for specialist and non-specialist teachers and provides lesson plans, assessment, clear progression, and engaging and exciting whiteboard resources for every lesson. The Scheme supports all the requirements of the national curriculum and is absolutely in line with published Ofsted guidance.

The Model Music Curriculum (March 2021) has been introduced to provide a practical framework through which the statutory requirements of the curriculum can be met. By setting out a model of how the curriculum can be delivered, it offers guidance and ideas for teachers, and provides a springboard from which to approach teaching.

It is our goal that 80% of music lessons should be practical. Teachers make it their goal to make Music engaging and to promote the 'My Personal Best' values throughout lessons.

A typical lesson at Sandy Hill would look like this:

Starter/warm-up	Main Activity	Progression	Plenary/Reflection
Learners prepare their	Learning objectives,	This may take the	Children to
bodies for music.	outcomes are shared	shape of an	share/perform to the
Physical whole-body	by the teacher with	application activity –	rest of the class if in
followed by vocal	learners.	e.g. add an additional	groups or a whole
exercises.		phrase or rhythm to	class performance.
The aim is: stretch	Teacher/student	the composition/add a	Make video/audio
and relax muscles.	model the activity	verse/second part. It	recordings which can
Warm-ups take the	emphasising the	could on the other	be used to
form of exciting	success criteria or an	hand be a progression	demonstrate pupils
games activities or	element of the	of the activity	progress through the
related to the music	success criteria.	completed initially –	unit of work or as a
focus. Teachers		depending on the	starter activity the
discuss the purpose	Pupils sustain practice	need of the learners.	following weeks
of a warm-up with the	whilst the adults		(Pupils' assess their
children in their class,	praise and support,	Intervention can be	own progress by
asking them to reflect	emphasising the	used for small groups	watching their
on what they notice	success criteria.	of learners to develop	performance the
about their bodies.	Pupils may assess	skills with an adult	following week)
Other warm-ups,	their learning at this	when required.	
dependent on the	stage.		During this part of the
focus, include:	Q	Pupils may assess	session, children
- Rhythm	Challenge for pupils	their learning at this	assess their progress
- Listening	who demonstrate	stage.	against the learning
- Reading	consistent success	A I II	objective, learning
notation	when required.	Adults praise and	outcomes and
		support learning,	success criteria.
		emphasising the	
		success criteria	
		Learners who require	
		challenge can be	
		further challenged at	
		this stage.	

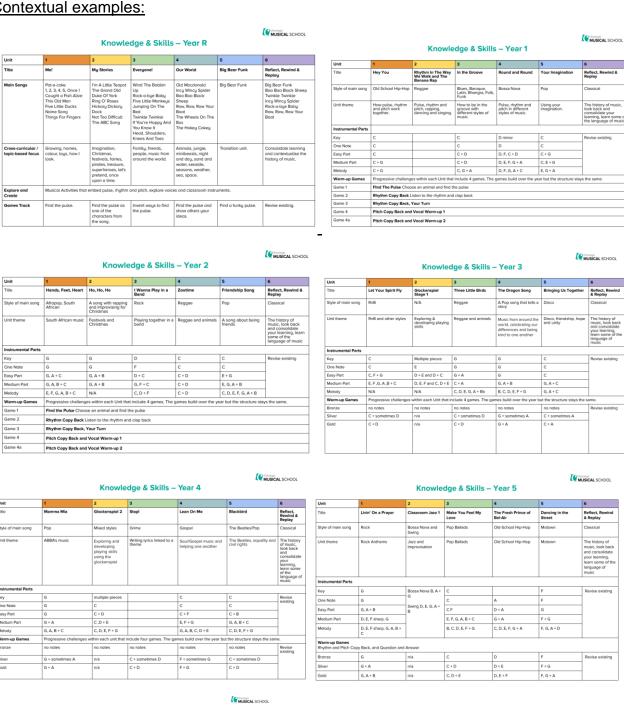
Learners are assessed during sessions to identify whether they require support or challenge. The STEP principle is applied to include all learners. S: Space, T: Time, E: Equipment, P: People. Learners conduct self and peer assessment during sessions, using ICT to photograph and video where appropriate in order to aid progression of learning.

## **Skills Progression:**

At Sandy Hill, we use the objectives from the National Curriculum to ensure good coverage and challenge for all. We carefully track the objectives to ensure that new learning builds on prior knowledge and consolidates understanding showing sound progression across the depth and breadth of the subject.

Within lessons and topics, we ensure sufficient time is given to recall prior learning so that children are able to see and develop links within their learning.

#### Contextual examples:



Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6
Title	Нарру	Classroom Jazz 2	A New Year Carol	You've Got A Friend	Music and Me	Reflect, Rewind & Replay
Style of main song	Pop/Neo Soul	Bacharach and Blues	Classical or Urban Gospel	70s Ballad/Pop	Create your own music inspired by your identity and	Classical
Unit theme	Being happyt	Jazz, improvisation and composition	Benjamin Britten's music and cover versions	The music of Carole King	women in the music industry	The history of music, look back and consolidate your learning, learn some of the language of music
Instrumental Parts						
Key	D (mixolydian on A)	C and Blues in C	Eb major	C major	n/a	Revise existing
One Note	A	n/a	n/a	С		
Easy Part	A+G	n/a	n/a	G, A + B	1	
Medium Part	A, G + B	n/a	n/a	C, D, E + F	1	
Melody	G, A, B, C, D + E	n/a	Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C + D	D, E, F, G, A, B + C	1	
Warm-up Games Rhythm and Pitch Co	py back and Question a	nd Answer	Warm-up games pulse, rhythm and pitch	Warm-up Games Rhythm and Pitch Copy back and Question and Answer	n/a	Revise existing
Bronze	A	n/a	Learn to clap some of	Α	n/a	Revise existing
Silver	A+G	n/a	the the rhythms used in the song	A+G		
Gold	A, G + B	n/a	Learn some musical phrases that you	A, G + E		

Indicative musical features (elements) that give language to concepts that pupils have understanding of in sound (Model Music Curriculum)

	Year 3	Year 4	Years 5 & 6
Rhythm, Metre and Tempo	Downbeats, fast (allegro), slow (adagio), pulse, beat	Getting faster (accelerando), Getting slower (rallentando), Bar, metre	Simple time, compound time, syncopation
Pitch and Melody	High, low, rising, falling; pitch range do–so	Pentatonic scale, major and minor tonality, pitch range do–do	Full diatonic scale in different keys
Structure and Form	Call and response; question phrase, answer phrase, echo, ostinato	Rounds and partner songs, repetition, contrast	Ternary form, verse and chorus form, music with multiple sections
Harmony	Drone	Static, moving	Triads, chord progressions
Texture	Unison, layered, solo	Duet, melody and accompaniment	Music in 3 parts, music in 4 parts
Dynamics and Articulation	Loud (forte), quiet (piano)	Getting louder (crescendo), getting softer (decrescendo); legato (smooth), staccato (detached)	Wider range of dynamics including fortissimo (very loud), pianissimo (very quiet), mezzo forte (moderately loud) and mezzo piano (moderately quiet)
Instruments and Playing Techniques		Instruments used in Foundation Listening including playing techniques	Instruments used in Foundation Listening including playing techniques and effects, for example pizzicato (e.g. mysterious) and tremolo (e.g. dark and expectant)

Progression in knowledge of the constituent parts of musical notation (Model Music Curriculum)

	Year 3	Year 4	Years 5 & 6
Crotchets	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
Paired quavers	✓	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
Minims	✓	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
Semibreves			<b>✓</b>
Semiquavers			<b>✓</b>
Rests		<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
Time signatures 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4			<b>✓</b>
Fast (allegro), slow (adagio)	✓	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
Getting faster (accelerando), getting slower (rallentando)		~	~
Stave, lines and spaces, clef*, reading dot notation		✓ do–so Range of a 5th	✓ do–do′ Range of an octave
Loud (forte)	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
Quiet (piano)	✓	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
Getting louder (crescendo), Getting softer (decrescendo)		~	~

Listening and appraising lesson Year 1 – Teacher question: "Which of these instruments are playing in this excerpt?" – Children recall their knowledge of instruments and the sounds they make.

Musical notation lesson Year 3 – Teacher question to assess prior knowledge: "What is the name of the 5 lines on which musical notes are written?"

## **Teaching and Learning Expectations:**

- EYFS: children will have regular opportunities to engage with the arts, enabling them to explore and play with a wide range of media and materials. The development of children's artistic and cultural awareness supports their imagination and creativity. Children will see, hear and participate in high quality and varied music in order to support their understanding, self-expression, vocabulary and ability to communicate through the arts. The class environment, both indoor and outdoor, should have an area set up for child-initiated musical experiences to be observed and /or recorded where possible.
- At KS1 and KS2, pupils will receive a minimum of one hour of teaching a week through structured music lessons and short sessions spread across the week.
- All children are able to access Music
- Teachers have access to the teaching resources: Charanga and Sing Up.
- Teachers to make audio/video recorders of half termly assessed performances that will be put in a shared music document.
- One piece of Music recorded per half-term, this could include pupils' assessment of a piece of music they performed where they can discuss their progression, enjoyment and part they played in the process.
- Class blogs and social media to include examples of Music.
- Opportunities for all children to attend extra-curricular activities in music, including: a broad range of peripatetic lessons, choir, clubs, to take part in performances at school and in other locations, to attend performances at school and off site.

#### **Cultural Capital**

High-quality musical experiences provide excellent examples of cultural capital. At Sandy Hill Academy we aim to ensure that our pupils have access to a range of opportunities, including:

- Live performances that incorporate a range of musical genres, periods of music, musical interpretations and uses of music
- Visits to musical venues to experience music and culture
- Performing, listening to, reviewing and evaluating music across a range of historical periods, genres, styles and traditions
- Meeting and questioning professional musicians as part of our commitment to 'aspiring futures'

#### Extra-curricular

At Sandy Hill Academy we recognise the importance of providing musical experiences that are additional to those provided as part of the curriculum. These include:

- Rocksteady band sessions (including bursary spaces to support our most disadvantaged children)
- Peripatetic instrument lessons, including violin, singing, guitar and drums
- Music based clubs, including choir, dance and instrumental
- First Access support from Cornwall Music Education Hub

## Working Walls/Displays:

- **EYFS** will have an indoor and outdoor area musical environment set up which is linked to the half-termly topics of learning, following the children's interests.
- **KS1 and KS2** to have the seven musical elements on display: pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture, structure; below the focus learning objective.
- Opportunities for clubs and peripatetic lessons are clearly displayed and advertised to ensure all pupils have an opportunity to engage in extra-curricular activities/learning.
- Whole school music display to be regularly updated to demonstrate the musical learning taking place. To include musical texts and CPD opportunities.

### **Monitoring/Assessment:**

- Exit Points (e.g.: quizzes, performance, festival)
- Use of assessment documentation to identify children, WTS, EXS and GDS audio/video recordings to show progression
- Pupil Conferencing
- Learning Walk/Lesson Observations
- Work Scrutinies
- Performances from musicians (allowing 'cultural capital' experiences) and child led performances to allow listening and appraising and evaluation of experiences

## Examples of assessment information taken from Charanga

