

Policy for

Phonics and Early Reading

Life in all its fullness

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Introduction

At Castle Camps C of E Primary School, we believe that early, effective phonics teaching and learning is essential for achieving high attainment in reading and writing. Additionally, children's confidence with phonics is integral to the curriculum and is used in all subjects. Achievement in this area benefits every area of pupils' development and the school as a whole.

This policy is aimed at reinforcing a consistent, high quality approach to the teaching of phonics across the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), Key Stage One and on into Key Stage two for children who require further support.

Aims

- To teach children aural discrimination, phonemic awareness, alliteration and rhyme to aid reading, writing and spelling development.
- To encourage the use of segmenting and blending so that decoding skills provide a sound foundation for reading, writing and spelling.
- To ensure that the teaching of phonics is lively, interactive and inclusive.
- To enable children to use their phonological awareness across the curriculum.
- To ensure that children know the 44 phonemes within the English language.
- To teach children to recognise the graphemes within words and associate them with the appropriate phoneme when reading.
- To provide children with strategies to identify and decode Common Exception and High Frequency words.

Objectives

- To provide consistent, high quality phonics teaching that ensures all children have a strong foundation upon which to tackle the complexity of reading and writing.
- To ensure that teaching of synthetic phonics is systematic and progressive throughout the Foundation stage, Key Stage One and Key Stage Two for those children needing interventions to support phonemic knowledge and understanding.
- To ensure that children have a sound phonetic knowledge, understanding and skills so that they can decode words with confidence and engage with higher order reading and writing skills.

The innovative colour-coding system aims to accelerate learning to read and spell. It is the only scheme that uses colour coding for sound and audio-visual cues (monsters) to bring phonics teaching to life. Monster Phonics best supports children with **dyslexia** because it is by far the most multisensory scheme available.

Visual learners benefit from the visual memory of colour in words. EAL learners have pronunciation support for every word that they learn. Monster Phonics highlights the existence of the open syllable spelling of long vowels A, E, I, O and U, such as in be, no, apron, open, me which many young learners misspell.

National Curriculum Suggested Year Two Common Exception Words				
children				
great	steak	break		
every	even	busy	many	everybody
pretty	people	any	money	
find	mind	child	climb	
kind	behind	wild		
most	both	cold	hold	whole
only	old	gold	told	clothes
move	prove	improve	who	
hour				
beautiful				
could	should	dear	poor	
would	Christmas	floor		
sure	water	Mrs	eye	
sugar	Mr	parents		
Regional differences				
after	past	class	bath	
fast	father	grass	plant	
last	pass	path		
Letter a is either short a (northern) or a(ar) (southern)				
again	ai(e) (northern)	again	(southern)	

Example of Yr. 2 Common exception words

Phonics in Nursery

Children within our Nursery start phonics right from the point of entry. Teaching and learning is covered using Phase 1 of Letters and Sounds.

Phase 1 concentrates on developing children's speaking and listening skills and lays the foundations for the phonic work which starts in Phase 2. The emphasis during Phase 1 is to get children attuned to the sounds around them and ready to begin developing oral blending and segmenting skills.

Phase 1 is split into seven aspects. Each aspect contains three strands: Tuning in to sounds (auditory discrimination), Listening and remembering sounds (auditory memory and sequencing) and Talking about sounds (developing vocabulary and language comprehension).

It is intended that each of the first six aspects should be dipped into, rather than going through them in any order, with a balance of activities. Aspect 7 will usually come later, when children have had plenty of opportunity to develop their sound discrimination skills.

Aspect 1 - General sound discrimination - environmental

The aim of this aspect is to raise children's awareness of the sounds around them and to develop their listening skills. Activities suggested in the guidance include going on a listening walk, drumming on different items outside and comparing the sounds, playing a sounds lotto game and making shakers.

Aspect 2 - General sound discrimination - instrumental sounds

This aspect aims to develop children's awareness of sounds made by various instruments and noise makers. Activities include comparing and matching sound makers, playing instruments alongside a story and making loud and quiet sounds.

Aspect 3 - General sound discrimination - body percussion

The aim of this aspect is to develop children's awareness of sounds and rhythms. Activities include singing songs and action rhymes, listening to music and developing a sounds vocabulary.

Aspect 4 - Rhythm and rhyme

This aspect aims to develop children's appreciation and experiences of rhythm and rhyme in speech. Activities include rhyming stories, rhyming bingo, clapping out the syllables in words and odd one out.

Aspect 5 - Alliteration

The focus is on initial sounds of words, with activities including I-Spy type games and matching objects which begin with the same sound.

Aspect 6 - Voice sounds

The aim is to distinguish between different vocal sounds and to begin oral blending and segmenting. Activities include Metal Mike, where children feed pictures of objects into a toy robot's mouth and the teacher sounds out the name of the object in a robot voice - /c/-/u/-/p/ cup, with the children joining in.

Aspect 7 - Oral blending and segmenting

In this aspect, the main aim is to develop oral blending and segmenting skills.

To practise oral blending, the teacher could say some sounds, such as /c/-/u/-/p/ and see whether the children can pick out a cup from a group of objects. For segmenting practise, the teacher could hold up an object such as a sock and ask the children which sounds they can hear in the word sock.

The activities introduced in Phase 1 are intended to continue throughout the following phases, as lots of practice is needed before children will become confident in their phonic knowledge and skills.

Once the staff within Nursery feel that the children are ready they begin to use SATPIN to orally blend and segment words before moving on to visually blending and segmenting to read VC and CVC words.

Phonics lessons at Castle Camps Primary School use the following sequence in all lessons:

Revise and Revisit

Teach

Practise

Apply

Each phonic lesson starts with a complete revisit of all the sounds that the children have been taught so far.

In the Early Years Foundation stage, this is achieved by using a range of fast-paced flashcard style games and activities. In Key Stage 1 this is achieved using a Monster Phonics learning wall/chart to review the sounds that have been previously taught.

Programme Philosophy

- ✓ Colour-coded to support memory and facilitate understanding
- ✓ Monster sound cues and actions to support memory and increase engagement
- ✓ Rapid teaching of graphemes, grammatical rules HFW and CEW to improve reading fluency and access to the curriculum in all areas
- ✓ Consolidate and apply in meaningful and purposeful 'real' contexts
- ✓ Formative assessment to provide opportunities to address gaps early

Programme Content

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Term 1	Term 1 teaches all Reception graphemes and HFWs. This covers Phases 2-4 of Letters and Sound (phase 3 digraphs are introduced in term 3). One week themes use stories to highlight graphemes and activities include art, role play, simple reading and writing tasks, phonics games and music.	Term 1 teaches NC Year 1 graphemes, all of the Year 1 CEWs and the first 100 HFWs. The addition of suffixes ed, s/es, ing, er and est (with no change to the root word) is introduced in specific spelling lessons and continues to be taught and reinforced in grapheme lessons.	Term 1 teaches all NC Year 2 graphemes, the Year 2 CEWs and majority of the spelling rules, including the rules for adding vowel suffixes - the drop e, double consonant and y to an i rule. Homophones/near homophone are also taught in term 1.
Term 2	The focus of term 2 is on blending graphemes to read and segmenting words to spell. There is weekly opportunity to revisit learnt graphemes as part of the Monster Sounds Roar speed read. Storybooks remain an essential part of this learning. Term 2 and 3 use well-known repetitive traditional stories, action songs and games to develop reading and writing in sentences. The aim is to provide real and meaningful contexts for practising blending and segmenting of CVC, CVCC, CCVC, CCVCC and 2 syllable words and HFWs.	Term 2 teaches the remainder of the NC Year 1 graphemes, the next 200 HFWs, the prefix un and the k before e, i and y rule. All NC Year graphemes are taught by week 9 when revision lessons commence. The daily activities set out in the Worksheets check for gaps in learning, further reinforce word lists, practise grammatical rules and dictation. Videos and PowerPoints from term 1 reinforce word lists and rules. All of the first 300 HFWs have been taught by the end of this term.	Term 2 completes the teaching of spelling rules with a focus on consonant suffixes, contractions and possessive apostrophes. After a formative assessment, grapheme revision lessons commence. The daily activities set out in the Worksheet check for gaps in learning, further reinforce word lists, practise grammatical rules and dictation. Videos and PowerPoints from term 1 reinforce word lists and rules. The weekly plan for each grapheme culminates in a writing task that encourages children to use their phonics and grammatical knowledge in their free writing.
Term 3	Term 3 addresses the gap between the Letters & Sounds and the KS1 Spelling Curriculum by introducing the phase 3 digraphs. These graphemes are comprehensively covered in Year 1 as part of the KS1 Spelling Curriculum. Term 3 also introduces the phase 4 HFWs and more of the 100 HFWs that are beyond the Reception HFWs.	Term 3 starts with preparation for the Year 1 Phonics Screening Check, using real and nonsense word reading activities and a mock phonics screen. The remainder of the term continues with revision of the Year 1 graphemes. Spelling rules, HFWs and CEWs are recapped in the last 3 weeks.	Term 3 completes the revision of the NC Year 2 graphemes. The focus for remaining 4 weeks is on spelling rules and CEW with opportunities to practise reinforcement activities and use these in free writing task.
Available Assessments	Formative Grapheme Assessment (short dictations) Reception Phonics Screen Reception HFW Assessment	Formative Grapheme Assessment (dictations) Phonics Screen Year 1 CEW Assessment (dictations) 100, 200 HFW Assessment	Formative Grapheme Assessment (dictations) Phonics Screen Year 2CEW Assessment (dictations) 100, 200 HFW Assessment

Assessment

Assessment within each year groups takes place in a range of formative and summative ways including daily assessments within the lesson, through guided reading and writing as well as the half termly Monster Phonics check points. Summative assessments are used to inform planning, phonics interventions, individual groups and to identify which sounds need further revisit and revise sessions. Formative assessments are used to place children on the Monster Phonics placement reading chart for guided reading levelling.

Half termly assessment checks include:

Grapheme/ Phoneme Correspondence (GPC), High Frequency Word recognition and ability to blend and segment.

Children in Year 1 & those children in Year 2 required to re-sit the phonics screening check, are also assessed using past phonic screening papers.

Target children (bottom 20%) from the cohort are assessed using additional assessments from Monster Phonics.

Year 2 pupils are assessed using formative grapheme assessments (dictations) and using the Year 2 CEW Assessment (dictations)

Information from all of our assessments feed back into teaching and learning so that gaps are identified and robustly addressed through additional intervention and targeted support within the classroom.

Phonics Boxes

In the Autumn Term of Reception we introduce a 'phonics box' as part of our schools' tailored approach that aims to support the children in their acquisition of phoneme (sounds) and graphemes (written representation of a sound) by developing early blending and segmenting skills.

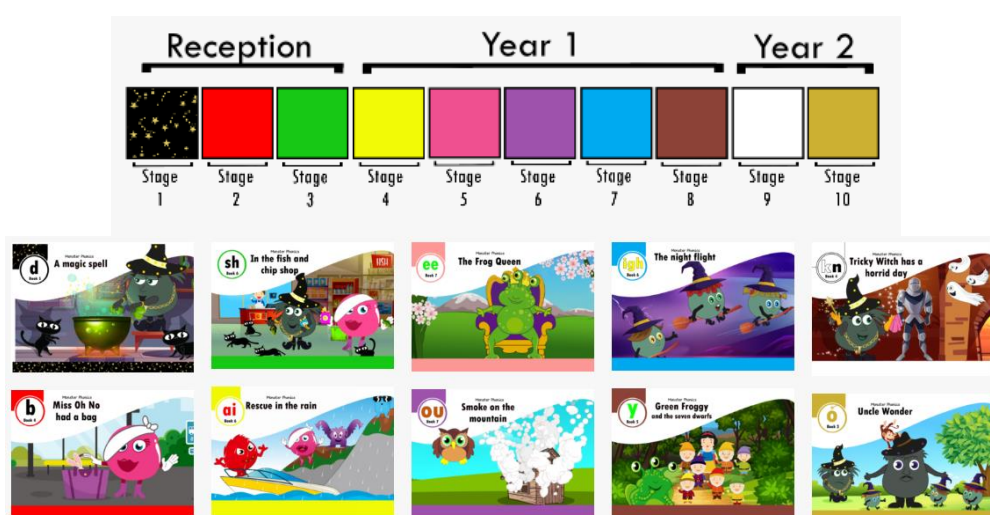
Each week flashcards with the sounds and graphemes as well as high frequency words are added to the box. These are specific to our phonics teaching and are printed using the Monster Phonics colours and visuals. We upload a weekly 'planned activity' to Tapestry supporting parents with phonics subject knowledge, ideas and games to play at home to help their children in embedding the new sounds each week. As a school, we developed this system to support a gap in the confidence of our parents. We aim to equip them with the skills and knowledge that they need to best support their children (i.e. the pronunciation of phonemes, what to do when their child gets stuck).

Reading Books

We use the Monster Phonics phonetically decodable fiction, and non-fiction, reading books. Monster Phonics books ensure that children are reading using phonics that has been already been taught. Each book focuses on a key grapheme and ability-appropriate high-frequency words.

Our children practise reading a Monster Phonics book in their guided reading group at school. At the end of the school week, the book is sent as a home learning task for sharing at home.

Phonic keywords and high-frequency word practice boxes at the start of each book help children to read the story with confidence. Stories include wow words and centre around the popular monster characters. Each book ends with questions to develop comprehension skills.



Intervention

If children need intervention or booster groups to reach age-related expectations in phonics, this is provided using same day intervention or rapid intervention groups, in addition to the daily phonics session so that as many children as possible can access their year group learning objectives and reach age appropriate outcomes.

Special Educational Needs and Disability

At Castle Camps Primary School we use planning and teaching flexibly in order to ensure individual needs are met and children achieve their full potential.

- Differentiation through tasks to stretch and challenge where appropriate,
- Support using adults and additional resources.

Equal Opportunities

We are committed to providing a teaching environment conducive to learning. All children are valued, respected and encouraged to take risks in order to achieve regardless of ability, race, gender, religion, social background, culture or disability.

Parent Partnership

At Castle Camps Primary School we strongly believe that positive partnerships between staff and parents/carers are paramount in ensuring that children achieve their full potential. With this in mind:

- Tapestry is used weekly to support, and add to, our phonics boxes in Reception.
- Each autumn term, parent/carers are invited into school to an information meeting and parent workshop to discuss how we teach phonics in school and to learn how they can support their children at home. There are two separate workshops specific to EYFS and the Year 1 Phonics Screening which are run annually.
- Year 1 parents/carers receive information packs about the Phonic Screening Check as well as learning how to support their children at home.
- We send home Monster Phonics phonetically decodable reading books for parents/carers to share with their child. In addition, children take home a second phonetically decodable book, new to them, which is also closely matched to our phonics programme.
- In addition to regular Parents Evenings we strongly encourage parents to meet with teachers if they have any concerns about their child's learning.