

### Purpose:

Creative expression is a fundamental aspect of drama education, allowing students to explore, communicate, and understand themselves and the world around them.

It makes the learning experience more engaging and enjoyable for students who are then able to access learning in a different format. This way of learning can also enhance innovation and problem solving skills, allowing students to think creatively and find novel solutions to challenges they face. When accessed appropriately it can also provide an opportunity to experience emotional catharsis.

### Assessment:

Teachers observe students in lessons taking note of how students develop their creative expression.

Targeted questioning throughout lesson ensures that students maintain focus in relation to their creativity and are able to articulate how they are expressing this creativity.

Each scheme has the opportunity for students to develop their creativity practically and be assessed on their ability to develop performances and scripted pieces.

### Cross curriculum:

**Maths:** Students can engage in mathematical concepts that are visually represented through drawings, patterns or sculptures.

**Science:** The creation of illustrations or diagrams to represent scientific concepts enhance creative expression, while using creative expression as multidimensional learning experience can enhance scientific understanding.

**English:** Engaging in creative writing activities, exploring language and developing storytelling skills enhances students expression. Students also learn about dramatic texts and explore interpretation through a variety of techniques.

**Art:** Art allows students to explore and express their creativity in a different medium and gives them an insight into how creative expression is a cross-disciplinary tool.

### Key stage/stage breakdown

#### Key Stage 1-2 (stages 1, 2 and 3)

##### Imagination development

Drama activities at this stage focus on fostering imagination and creativity through imaginative play, role-playing and storytelling. Students begin to develop their capacity to create and envision different worlds, characters and scenarios.

##### Language development

Creative expression in Drama contributes to language development, describing characters, expressing emotions, narrating stories.

#### Key Stage 2-3 (4,5,6 and 7)

##### Story telling and narrative skills

Drama activities focus on developing storytelling and narrative skills. Students engage in creating and performing short scenes and plays, honing their ability to structure narratives and develop characters.

##### Character development

Students learn to embody different characters, understanding their motivations, emotions and perspectives. This process enhances empathy and the ability to understand diverse viewpoints.

##### Collaboration in creativity

Drama at this stage encourages collaborative creativity, students working together to create scenes, plays and improvisations. Learning to build on each others ideas, compromise and contribute.

#### Key Stage 3-4 (8,9,10 and 11)

##### Complex Ensemble Work:

As students delve into more complex scripted performances, the importance of collaborative ensemble work is heightened. They learn to coordinate movements, lines, and emotions to create a cohesive production.

Collaborative efforts extend to aspects of directing and production. Students may take on various roles in these processes, emphasizing the need for teamwork in bringing a production to fruition.

##### Communication and Negotiation:

Collaborative script analysis involves discussions about character motivations, themes, and interpretations. Students learn to communicate their ideas effectively and negotiate differing perspectives within the group.

##### Leadership Skills:

Some drama activities may involve group projects where students take on leadership roles. This helps them develop leadership skills, decision-making abilities, and an understanding of delegation within a team context.