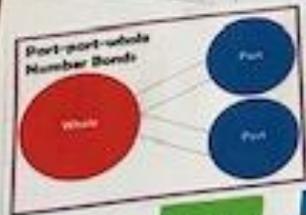




MathsHUBS
Norfolk and Suffolk



Heacham Infant and Junior School Maths Improvement Action Plan 2018-2019



Our Vision
Our vision is for every child at Heacham Infant and Junior School to develop effective numeracy and mathematics skills to enable them to thrive, prepare them for life and future learning.



In order to realise our vision for the children of Heacham Infant and Junior School, the following aims have been set.

1. All staff will provide excellent, high quality experiences to promote **engagement** and motivation, inspiring all learners to meet their individual needs in mathematics.
2. The curriculum will ensure that all children achieve their potential through clear **challenge** and progression in their learning from Early Years and throughout KS1 and KS2.
3. Effective **feedback** guides pupils in their learning process and provides them with the tools/direction they need to be successful.
4. All partners work in **collaboration** to develop and enrich numeracy and mathematics experiences for all children in school and beyond.



What are the key drivers for achieving our vision?



Maths Mastery implementation
Power Maths

Performance Analysis (tracking and monitoring)

Research based guidance (EEF)

Curriculum Design



Education
Endowment
Foundation



FINDINGS/QUESTIONS

- Are we providing enough challenge in KS2?
- Are we making it clear about what pupils need to do to improve - next steps/targets?
- How can we make maths more engaging, more fun?

KS2

- 90% of pupils enjoy maths lessons
- 90% of pupils understand what they are learning and feel that teachers explain things well
- 70% knew what they needed to improve on in maths
- 80% of pupils felt that maths was a bit easier than other subjects
- 90% complete homework regularly
- Children explained that they would like the opportunity to explore patterns like the opportunity to explore patterns in numbers, reflections, symmetry. More challenge

6th March 2019



LKS2

- 70% of pupils enjoy maths lessons
- 100% understand what they are learning in lessons
- Children said that access to resources was limited to number squares and rulers but would like to use other equipment to help build mathematical understanding
- 80% of pupils complete homework tasks regularly
- 60% knew what they needed to improve on in maths
- 70% of pupils felt that maths lessons were a bit easier or about the same as other subjects
- Most pupils felt that they were good at addition, subtraction and times tables. Areas to improve included division, fractions and worded problems

KS1

- 80% of pupils enjoy maths lessons
- 90% said that they understood what they were learning but struggle with new concepts
- 100% of pupils use a range of resources to support their learning, Numicon, Base 10, bead strings and counters etc.
- 100% of pupils said that teachers explained things clearly
- Only 10% knew what they needed to improve on
- 100% told me that maths was a bit harder than other subjects
- Less confidence among girls

Heacham Infant and Junior School
Short Burst Maths Plan
Focus - To Develop Problem Solving and Reasoning Skills

Maths Detectives

Strategy	When to use	When to use	When to use
Compare	When comparing two quantities or objects.	When comparing two quantities or objects.	When comparing two quantities or objects.
Draw a picture	When a problem involves shapes or objects.	When a problem involves shapes or objects.	When a problem involves shapes or objects.
Guess and check	When a problem involves finding a number or value.	When a problem involves finding a number or value.	When a problem involves finding a number or value.
Use objects	When a problem involves counting or measuring.	When a problem involves counting or measuring.	When a problem involves counting or measuring.
Use a number line	When a problem involves addition or subtraction.	When a problem involves addition or subtraction.	When a problem involves addition or subtraction.
Use a bar model	When a problem involves multiplication or division.	When a problem involves multiplication or division.	When a problem involves multiplication or division.
Use a grid	When a problem involves area or perimeter.	When a problem involves area or perimeter.	When a problem involves area or perimeter.
Use a scale	When a problem involves measurement.	When a problem involves measurement.	When a problem involves measurement.
Use a ruler	When a problem involves measurement.	When a problem involves measurement.	When a problem involves measurement.
Use a clock	When a problem involves time.	When a problem involves time.	When a problem involves time.
Use a calendar	When a problem involves time.	When a problem involves time.	When a problem involves time.
Use a map	When a problem involves distance or direction.	When a problem involves distance or direction.	When a problem involves distance or direction.
Use a compass	When a problem involves distance or direction.	When a problem involves distance or direction.	When a problem involves distance or direction.
Use a scale	When a problem involves measurement.	When a problem involves measurement.	When a problem involves measurement.
Use a ruler	When a problem involves measurement.	When a problem involves measurement.	When a problem involves measurement.
Use a clock	When a problem involves time.	When a problem involves time.	When a problem involves time.
Use a calendar	When a problem involves time.	When a problem involves time.	When a problem involves time.
Use a map	When a problem involves distance or direction.	When a problem involves distance or direction.	When a problem involves distance or direction.
Use a compass	When a problem involves distance or direction.	When a problem involves distance or direction.	When a problem involves distance or direction.

Maths Detectives

MI's Problem Solving Strategies



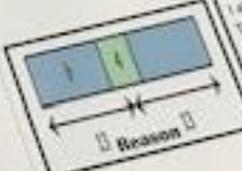
I can think of a similar calculation to the like...
This is the same as... because...
This is different because...
This is always true because...

Pupils use a range of strategies when confronted with problems.



I understand that the question is asking me to tackle first because...
This tells me that... I need to...
First... next... after that...

Make connections between mathematical facts, procedures and concepts.



I already know that...
The pattern that I noticed was...
I wonder whether...
If... then...
I wondered why...

Well-rehearsed methods are readily available!

Reflect

REFLECT

I checked by...
I used this strategy because...
Is the approach I am taking working?
What other approaches could I try?
What similar problems to this one have I solved in the past?

Pupils plan, monitor and evaluate their thinking and learning.



I was systematic because...
My strategy was not successful because...
What worked well when solving this problem?
What didn't work well?
What other problems could be solved using a similar approach?

Sentences

Scoring system
1-very confident
5-not sure

Staff Questionnaire

March 2019

What's going well?

All teachers scored 1/2 for encouraging a classroom culture of resilience 100%

8/9-87% scored 1/2 for believing in a 'growth minded' to learning mathematics!

Working with a range of representations (concrete/pictorial), particularly in KS1.

Marvellous Mistakes has helped to boost pupil confidence and develop resilience

Next Steps

- ★ To ensure that ALL staff are clear about what is meant by a mastery approach.
- ★ To consider strategies to support teachers confidence in enabling the majority of learners to achieve ARE in mathematics.
- ★ Develop staff confidence using a range of representations, particularly in KS2 (concrete).

Maths No Problem

Power Maths

Maths Helpdesks

CPD

Bar modelling

Parental Engagement

Concrete, pictorial diagrams, symbols.

Headteacher, School and Junior School

Staff Questionnaire

Question	1	2	3	4	5
1. I am confident in my ability to teach mathematics using a mastery approach.					
2. I believe in a 'growth minded' to learning mathematics.					
3. I encourage a classroom culture of resilience.					
4. I use a range of representations (concrete/pictorial) in my lessons.					
5. I use bar modelling in my lessons.					
6. I use concrete/pictorial representations in my lessons.					
7. I use symbols in my lessons.					
8. I use mathematical language in my lessons.					
9. I use real life contexts in my lessons.					
10. I use problem solving in my lessons.					
11. I use differentiated tasks in my lessons.					
12. I use peer learning in my lessons.					
13. I use self-reflection in my lessons.					
14. I use feedback in my lessons.					
15. I use assessment for learning in my lessons.					
16. I use a range of resources in my lessons.					
17. I use technology in my lessons.					
18. I use outdoor learning in my lessons.					
19. I use cross-curricular links in my lessons.					
20. I use a range of assessment methods in my lessons.					

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Headteacher, School and Junior School

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WNAT Times Table Bee 2019

Times Table Bee - March 2019

Times Table Bee
Springwood High School, Thursday 14th March 2019, 11.30am

Participating Schools:

- Clive Park Primary
- Heywood Primary
- Moorhead Junior School
- Southfield Primary School
- Walsley Cross Park Primary
- West Lynn Primary

Each school will enter a team of 10 children across KS1 to KS6 (Age 7 to 11 years)

Teams will complete a variety of times table activities lasting approximately 30 minutes. Schools will accumulate points at this time around the activities. Finally, there will be a 'live' table bee.



Promoting the importance of good X-Table Knowledge



Children challenged themselves with problems and challenges

Points were awarded for communication and teamwork



Children said they enjoyed the range of activities

Our 'Forest School' teacher devised a game to test skills and X-Table Knowledge



Interactive games were popular and tested hand-eye coordination as well as knowledge



Challenge and Engagement

Seven schools took part in our WNAT Bee!



Mara and Dennis proved from 'Tackling Tables' challenge that the children can complete their speed tests... ready, steady, GO!



Times table Bee tested strategy, skill and resilience!

A level students quizzed pupils in a BEE style



Winners 2019
Gaywood!

QIA - Autumn 2018

Year 2

Areas of concern:

- Finding $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an amount
- Multiplication & division
- Adding/subtracting two 2-digit numbers
- Fractions of shapes
- Word problems involving money and measures.

Year 3

Areas of concern:

- Fractions - finding fractions of amounts
- Adding and subtracting fractions
- Multiplication and division
- Adding 3-digit numbers

Year 4

Areas of concern:

- Fractions of shapes/quantities
- Measures - converting units
- Area of shapes
- Statistics
- Comparing mass

Year 5

Areas of concern:

- Multiplying 2 and 3 digits by 1 digit
- Multiplication and division
- Converting measures - hours/minutes etc
- Percentage/decimal equivalent

Year 6

Areas of concern:

- Ordering numbers with up to 3 decimal places
- Solve problems - time/converting measures
- Pairs of numbers that satisfy equations

Task	Resources	Actions/Responses to support implementation	Monitoring and signs to support	Evaluation
<p>Priority 2</p> <p>To ensure robust assessments, including QAs, build on pupils' knowledge and inform planning, marking and strategy intervention.</p> <p>How? Complete assessments biweekly/TA half term to monitor the progress of all pupils. Plan interventions following QIA.</p>	<p>New assessments being introduced autumn 2018 (POL, KS2) and this will require QIA termly. This will also provide interventions. Focus is to target any marginal pupils and to pass in knowledge.</p> <p>Question Level Analysis of the KS2 2018 papers shows that areas requiring improvement include Algebra, Ratio and Proportion and Measurement. What are the strengths/weaknesses of other schools?</p>	<p>Half termly TA and termly formal assessments completed.</p> <p>POL - QIA, Resources, Tracker and resources.</p> <p>Informal observations of pupils.</p> <p>Interventions are put in place to address misconceptions quickly.</p> <p>Teachers plan lessons to address potential misconceptions before they arise. (Pre-teach pupils where necessary)</p> <p>Half Feedback at staff meeting - Jan 18</p> <p>Teachers must ensure that feedback is effective. The EEF suggest that teachers should consider the following characteristics of effective feedback:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be specific, accurate and clear. • give feedback sparingly so that it is meaningful. • compare what a pupil is doing right now with what they have done wrong before. • encourage and support further effort by helping pupils identify things that are hard and require extra attention. • provide guidance to pupils on how to respond to teachers' comments. • provide specific guidance on how to improve rather than just telling pupils when they are incorrect. 	<p>SL monitoring of interventions, teacher feedback and assess progress?</p> <p>Pupil planning</p> <p>Assessment feasible/linked by the staff followed?</p> <p>Pupil asset monitored for progress and attainment?</p> <p>Work samples collected?</p>	<p>Did intervention take place before intervention?</p> <p>Did intervention happen every?</p> <p>Did termly assessments and QAs inform next steps and interventions?</p> <p>Is feedback used effectively across the schools?</p> <p>Are strengths/weaknesses of cohorts/groups known?</p>

QIA - Spring 2019

Year 2

Areas of concern:

- Subtraction
- Money - using coins to make an amount/finding change
- IQ Crossing exchanging
- Missing number problems.

Year 3

Areas of concern:

- Mass (g, kg) solving probs
- 3 part missing number problems
- Fractions of objects/shapes

Year 4

Areas of concern:

Year 5

Areas of concern:

- Multiplying larger numbers
- Fractions
- Reasoning - multi-step word problems.

Year 6

Areas of concern:

- Measures - volume/mass/length
- Averages
- Fractions, decimals, percentages
- Multi-step problems

QIA - Summer 2019

ART ROOM

From conversations with staff and their feedback, I realised teachers were finding it hard to find art resources as they were scattered across the school. We were also running low on supplies. As well as putting in a large order for supplies, I also arranged for the art resources to all be moved + collected behind the cookery room. I then organised the resources according to the type of art e.g. paint shelf, printing shelf, sculpture shelf...



Paints organised according to colour

Pastels shelf

Clay/sculpture shelf



Printing shelf

Craft bits
(beads + feathers etc)

Adhesive shelf



Fabric shelf (dyes + salts)

Art trip - Stones of Lyon

We arranged for the Y3 + Y4 children to go on an art trip to King's Lynn. The children got to work with a real printing artist! We got them to dress up as artists for the day (Bitter body Washed, Frida Kahlo, Georgia O'Keefe, Pablo Picasso & an artist of their choice) they looked fantastic! The children based their prints on symbols and patterns they noticed from old maps of King's Lynn. We also got walked to the river Ouse to put the maps in context and learnt where the old river used to be.



Pablo Picasso!

Our printing tiles →



We sketched our designs first before carrying them onto styrofoam.
We used tracing paper to help us reverse our letters.
We used a felt-tip to produce drawing on our tiles before carrying.



We had a range of colours to produce



Some of us tried using more than 1 colour on our tiles - it was very effective

We had professional artists to help us with our designs and show us what to do.

Smithdon Art Exhibition
ENVIRONMENTS



Each class
created a piece
of artwork for
the Smithdon Art
Exhibition.

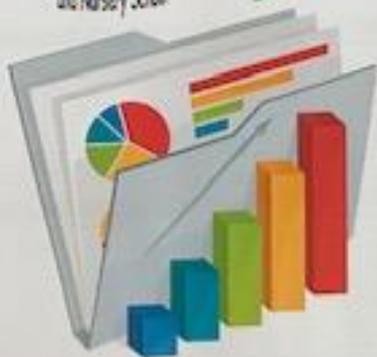


Data:

What do we do well?
 What can we improve?
 What do QLAs show us?
 How do these inform our teaching?

Data Report Autumn 2 - 2018

Heacham Infants
 and Nursery School



Penguins
 Question Level Analysis

Reading	Areas of Strength	Areas of Concern
1	spelling in key text	
2		verb and copy
3		short connected response

Key Marginal Children:
 ES - Joshua, Thomas, Logan
 GS - Thomas, Morgan, Tobias

Pelicans
 Question Level Analysis

Reading	Areas of Strength	Areas of Concern
1	spelling in key text	
2		short connected response
3		

Key Marginal Children:
 ES - Sam
 GS - Tommy

Amazons
 Question Level Analysis

Reading	Areas of Strength	Areas of Concern
1	short answer based questions	order and meaning of a paragraph
2	spelling in key text	
3		short linked response

Key Marginal Children:
 ES - Abby, Cole, Jude, Sam
 GS - Sarah

Allotrots
 Question Level Analysis

Reading	Areas of Strength	Areas of Concern
1	short linked questions	
2	short linked linked questions	short connected response
3		short

Key Marginal Children:
 ES - Hannah, Sam
 GS - Alice, Leo

Oystercatchers
 Question Level Analysis

Reading	Areas of Strength	Areas of Concern
1	spelling and linked questions	short
2	short answers	
3		extended response

Key Marginal Children:
 ES - Grace, Mia
 GS - Tom, Thomas

Royal Terns
 Question Level Analysis

Reading	Areas of Strength	Areas of Concern
1	ordering events	revision of key text
2	synonyms	
3		extended response

Key Marginal Children:
 ES - Alice, S, Logan
 GS - Tom, Harry, Lily

Marking Ladders:

* Marking ladders for each year updated to match age related curriculum expectations

- * Ensure progress of work between year groups
- * Embed the connection between grammar and its purpose in writing

NON-CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

Year 3 Non-Chronological Report		Teacher
Pupil	<p>Objective</p> <p>I used clear, bold writing for my page title</p> <p>I included an introductory paragraph</p> <p>I included subheadings - some written as questions to engage the reader</p> <p>I used technical words to do with the subject</p> <p>I included labelled diagrams where necessary</p> <p>I wrote captions for pictures and diagrams</p> <p>I organised information into paragraphs</p> <p>I used present tense for past tense for historical reports</p> <p>I included facts</p> <p>I used full stops and capital letters in the right places</p> <p>I used subordinating conjunctions</p> <p>What could I do to improve my report next time?</p>	
	What am I really proud of?	

Year 4 Non-Chronological Report		Teacher
Pupil	<p>Objective</p> <p>I have used third person</p> <p>I organised my report in specific categories and clear paragraphs</p> <p>I included an introductory paragraph which engages the reader</p> <p>I included subheadings - some written as rhetorical questions</p> <p>I used technical words to do with the subject</p> <p>I included labelled diagrams where necessary</p> <p>I wrote captions for pictures and diagrams</p> <p>I used time and cause connectives (then, next, first)</p> <p>I used present tense for past tense for historical reports</p> <p>I included facts</p> <p>I used technical vocabulary</p> <p>I used full stops, capital letters and commas</p> <p>I used subordinating conjunctions</p> <p>What could I do to improve my report next time?</p>	
	What am I really proud of?	

* Ensure teachers are focused on age related expectations

* Tool for self assessment and peer marking

Purpose:

* Act as a guide for marking

* Support choices for editing students

* Develop quality of extended writing in English and Topic

NARRATIVE

Year 3 Stories		Teacher
Pupil	<p>Objective</p> <p>My story opening includes a setting, using the time of day and/or time of year</p> <p>I used expanded noun phrases</p> <p>I described what you can see, hear, smell, touch, taste</p> <p>I used powerful verbs</p> <p>I used the perfect tense</p> <p>I used onces</p> <p>I used time and cause conjunctions</p> <p>I used dialogue, with correct punctuation</p> <p>I used speech</p> <p>I used paragraphs to group information</p> <p>What could I do to improve my story next time?</p>	
	What am I really proud of?	

Year 4 Stories		Teacher
Pupil	<p>Objective</p> <p>In my adventure story I have written five chapters opening, building climax, resolution and ending</p> <p>I used fronted adverbials</p> <p>I used appositives and ellipsis</p> <p>I used speech punctuation accurately</p> <p>I used well organised paragraphs</p> <p>I started sentences in different ways - for example, with an adverbial phrase (here, when, where), a connective or a verb (see facts) (used)</p> <p>I chose adjectives, verbs and precise nouns to describe</p> <p>I used alternative and figurative language (eg, similes)</p> <p>I used some short and some long sentences</p> <p>I used prepositions</p> <p>I used time and cause conjunctions</p> <p>What could I do to improve my story next time?</p>	
	What am I really proud of?	

Edit and Improve:

PARENTHESIS STATION

1. Using commas, dashes or brackets adds extra information into a sentence.
2. The sentence will still make sense without the extra information there.
3. Ensure that the main clause around the parenthesis still makes sense once you have added the brackets, dashes or commas.

OPENERS STATION

1. Have you used interesting openers?
2. Could you start with a conjunction, an adverb, a noun, an adjective?
3. Have you added detail to your sentences?
4. Have you used a range of sentence types?
5. Have you used key words from the help sheets?

MODAL VERBS STATION

1. Have you used modal verbs like should, would, must, could, ought?
2. Can you use them with the subjunctive? (If I were you I would...)
3. Can you use them in a complex sentence?
3. Do they make your writing more formal?

Why?

1. Check the quality of extended writing.

2. Engage, captivate and interest your reader.

3. Show your understanding of the subject.

DICTIONARY STATION

1. Check the spellings of any words you are unsure of and correct them.
2. Check the meaning of any words you are unsure of. Check that this is the word you meant to use in your writing.
3. Ask a partner, "Do you see any words that you are unsure of?"
4. Write 'D' in the margin where you have used a dictionary.

THESAURUS STATION

1. Choose one word at a time that you think you can 'up-level' and look for synonyms in the thesaurus.
2. Check that the new word makes sense in the sentence by re-reading the new sentence.
3. Ask a partner, "Do you see any words that you can up-level?"
4. Write 'TH' in the margin on the line where you have changed the word.

COLONS/ SEMI-COLONS STATION

1. Check that you have used semi-colons in your work to separate connecting clauses.
2. Remember to place the semi-colon where a conjunction could be.
3. Check that the clauses fit together.
4. Ask a partner, "Do you see any semi-colons or colons where you are unsure that they are in the right place?"
5. Colons introduce a list, show an answer or give an explanation.

Working Walls:

- What are we learning?
- Vocabulary
- WAGOLL



Why?

In September 2018, 40% of children said display help their learning.

February 2019 this had risen to 60% (always helped them) and 93% sometimes or always helped their learning.

