






### The Children's Writing Journey at Portreath School

**Aims-** At Portreath Primary School, we believe that teaching children to understand the power of writing is an important part of our job as teachers. We believe that if we equip the children with the correct writing tools, they will be able to use them effectively within a literate world.

#### How Our Writing Curriculum links to Our Curriculum Drivers

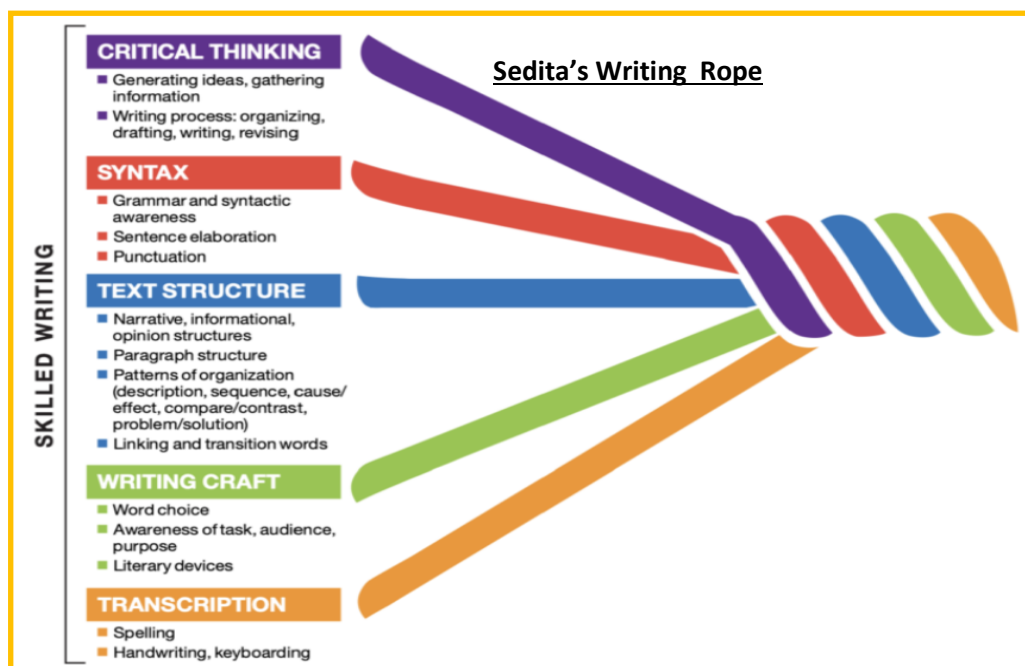
At Portreath we have three core elements at the heart of our school: relationships, experiences, and learning. By building strong relationships, providing thought-provoking experiences and high-quality learning opportunities and texts, we set our children off on a life-long journey of learning. We have devised a curriculum that matches the ambition of the National Curriculum and has 5 key aims that drive our curriculum. We want everyone to be:

-  a DEEP THINKER who is a fluent reader, knowledgeable, creative and that has mastered key skills in range of subjects.
-  an EFFECTIVE LEARNER who demonstrates curiosity and independence, strives to improve and is a problem solver.
-  a CONFIDENT COMMUNICATOR who is a logophile and bibliophile.
-  a HAPPY AND HEALTHY INDIVIDUAL who is inclusive, celebrates diversity and feels that they belong.
-  a PERSON WHO MAKES A POSITIVE DIFFERENCE to others, the community, the environment and the world.

Our writing curriculum plays a huge role in achieving this. We need the children to become deep thinkers in order to write interesting and engaging texts. In addition to this we believe the process of writing is a way to explore one's own thinking and clarify thoughts. In order to become confident communicators children need to be fluent and competent writers. They need to master the secretarial skills in order to communicate effectively and also have some interesting things to communicate. They need to learn the skills of effectively using writing to communicate- whether that be to give information, to persuade or to tell a story. Our English and our broader curriculum is about giving them purposes and motivation to write. Providing children with a range of rich experience and texts support the children to have a reason to communicate. Having a rich vocabulary allows people to communicate more effectively so we aim for the children to become logophiles. We want our children to see the power the written word can have and that the written word can change the world. As a happy and healthy individuals we want them to use writing to help make the changes they want in the world. Being a confident writer is often linked to higher self-esteem and writing can support mental health and well-being.

#### Writing Rope

Writing is one of the 'golden threads' within our English curriculum. We use Sedita's Writing Rope as a way to breakdown the key elements that help make a great writer.



### Writing Journey

We see learning to write as a journey. We feel there needs to be consistency across the school but also recognise that children at different stages of their education need different things. Writing will look different in everyone's classroom in order to meet needs but there should also be a continuum so that each class builds on previous learning. The school has created its own 'Writing Progression' document. This is followed by each class. Each class has its own curriculum map for each half term. This sets out the end of unit outcomes, the key resources, genre coverage and grammar and punctuation to be covered. The teachers must use the Portreath School Writing Progression document to plan each unit.

A range of genres is taught across the school and this is captured in a long-term plan. The usual pattern for writing is to focus on a genre for a few weeks, with various pieces of writing and activities building up to a final piece. This is called a 'unit of work'. Most units follow a similar pattern.

### Portreath's Typical Unit of Work structure:

1. Read a model text (WAGOLL) and when appropriate learn the text or part of it off by heart
2. Analyse and identify key features
3. Create a 'checklist' of key features
4. Practise and explore different elements of the checklist
5. Explore, experiment, research, seek inspiration
6. Write an end piece
7. Redraft and write final version

### Using Texts as a stimulus for Writing

The class reader (novel or non-fiction text) or picture books are often used as a basis for some of the writing the children do. A range of texts from a range of genres are shared with the class in addition to the class book. Staff will often write their own model texts to inspire and prompt the children. Visual texts i.e. film clips are also used as a stimulus for writing. The teacher will usually share a model text at the start of the unit, this is referred to as a WAGOLL (What a Good One Looks Like).

### Portreath's Structure for a Typical Writing Lesson:

1. Share WALT
2. Explain and teach any key concepts, skills or techniques for the lesson
3. Refer to WAGOLL if appropriate
4. Teacher models writing and talks through their choices, this may contain some elements of shared writing, where pupils contribute ideas too. There is a focus on the use of vocabulary, punctuation and grammar, as well as the text features.
5. Children have a go at writing themselves using the model text as a guide
6. Scaffolds such as word mats are in place for those who need it
7. Live marking and feedback takes place during the lesson
8. Use of 3-part plenary to share, celebrate and correct work using the ipad as a visualiser, with time for children to then correct their own work

Some lessons will focus more on generating ideas and involve things such as role play, some will be focus on editing and redrafting work. However, it is expected that children will be writing in most lessons.

### Phonics

As we teach the children to read a phoneme, we also get them to write the phoneme. We use the Read Write Inc Program to provide the consistency. RWI is used across the school in YR and Y1/2 to deliver phonics and then in Y2-6 for spelling. Using phonic knowledge is the primary strategy to spell unknown words in the early years and then as spelling rules, exceptions and non-decodable (red and orange words) are taught these are expected to be applied in the children's writing.

### Talk

We emphasise the importance of talk and discussion because children often generate and develop ideas through discussion. Many children benefit from oral rehearsal before writing. There are lots of opportunities for speaking woven into English lessons and into the wider curriculum.

### Vocabulary

The acquisition of vocabulary is a key focus. The aim is for the children to be exposed to a range of words in a variety of ways and for them to then use these in their writing. Words are celebrated and we want all children to be logophiles. Vocabulary is discussed and key vocabulary is displayed and revisited. Tier 2 and 3 vocabulary is explored and rich powerful vocabulary is celebrated.

### Handwriting

Having neat and fluent handwriting is really important. Letter formation is a key focus as the phonemes are taught in EYFS. We use the RWI patter to support children with their letter formation in EYFS and KS1. As a school we use the 'Letter Join' scheme. We use a joined script with the following letters being looped: f, g, j, k and y. In sessions incorrect formation is picked up on and corrected. There are regular discrete handwriting sessions. We are aware that for some children with additional needs their fine motor skills can prevent them achieving a neat fluent style. We provide support to develop their fine motor skills to help them improve their handwriting.

### Children with Additional Needs

For those children who do not complete the RWI programme by the end of Y2 they will continue with phonics in Y3 and have intervention to support them to make accelerated progress. Once children are in Y4 they may continue to have phonic intervention if appropriate but other approaches are also explored such as using precision teaching to help them to spell. Children who are struggling with writing are given extra support and this may take the form of an intervention group. Support given for writing is identified on the SEND provision maps for children and if appropriate the child will have a specific target linked to writing. Some children receive additional support through a fine motor skills intervention or things such as Fun Fit style sessions to help their handwriting. We have resources such as pencil grips and sloping boards which are used as necessary. To support children who display dyslexic tendencies we provide support by using resources such as coloured overlays and their English books may well have tinted paper.

### Assessment

The children create an unaided piece of writing each half term which is kept in a special writing journey book/folder. These are often a good way to see progress at a glance and the children enjoy looking back to see how their writing has developed. The children are assessed against the Crofty End of Year statements and a point in time assessment is recorded on Sonar each term. These assessments are used to track pupil progress and attainment. These are analysed by the teacher and the English Subject Leader. The teachers work with teachers from at least 2 other schools to moderate writing assessments.

### Writing Linked to an Image of a Tree

We like to use images to help us visualise and understand how we learn. A tree is an image we often refer to. For writing, first we develop the roots, and we continue to help these grow. The roots are a love of and exposure to story and language. Strong roots come from being exposed to a range of rich experiences so that children have things to write about. We then have to grow the solid trunk which is about spelling, handwriting, sentence structure and grammar. We then branch out with 3 main branches: story, poetry and non-fiction. From here come further branches which represent different genres of writing. The leaves are all the writing linked to the texts taught and the blossom and fruit - their own invented writing.