

We are

Outstanding

for Initial Teacher Education





Mentor development 2024 linked to DFE funding

Initial Mentor development audit form

Phase/subject specific briefing Teams

Core Mentor training 2023-25
OMNIS Section 1

QA 1-4 checkpoints with Link tutor

Bite sized mentor development units OMNIS Section 2 for those who have not completed NPQ, MA, ECF (since 2016)
Bite sized professional development units self chosen (Behaviour, Supporting Inclusive Mentoring, Effective WDS)

Record of mentor hours for DFE July 2025



QA 1-4 mentor development



QA 1: Wellbeing development focus (Teams meeting week before or week 1)



QA 2: Effective use of WDS focus(Teams meeting week 2 or 3)



QA 3: Subject specific feedback and target setting development focus (School visit face to face any time after QA2)



QA 4: Impact of mentor development focus (Final week of professional practice)



Consolidation Professional Practice 2024-25 13th January – 28th March

'Trainees are immensely well supported by knowledgeable and inspirational tutors and by highly skilled, committed mentors.'



Team welcome







Course Leader for Year 1Tracy Robinson



Course Leader for Year 2:Claire Buck



Course Leader for Year 3 : Jane Spilsbury



Course Leader for Year 4: Helen Maddison Neill.



Professional
Practice
Quality Lead:
Lorraine
Healy



Prior curriculum training

The **Consolidation** Professional Practice is the opportunity for trainee teachers to refine and hone their teaching skills. It builds upon the strong foundations of their **Introductory** and **Developmental** Professional Practice.

During Year 3 and Year 4 trainees extend their knowledge of the core curriculum and curriculum design in the foundation subjects.

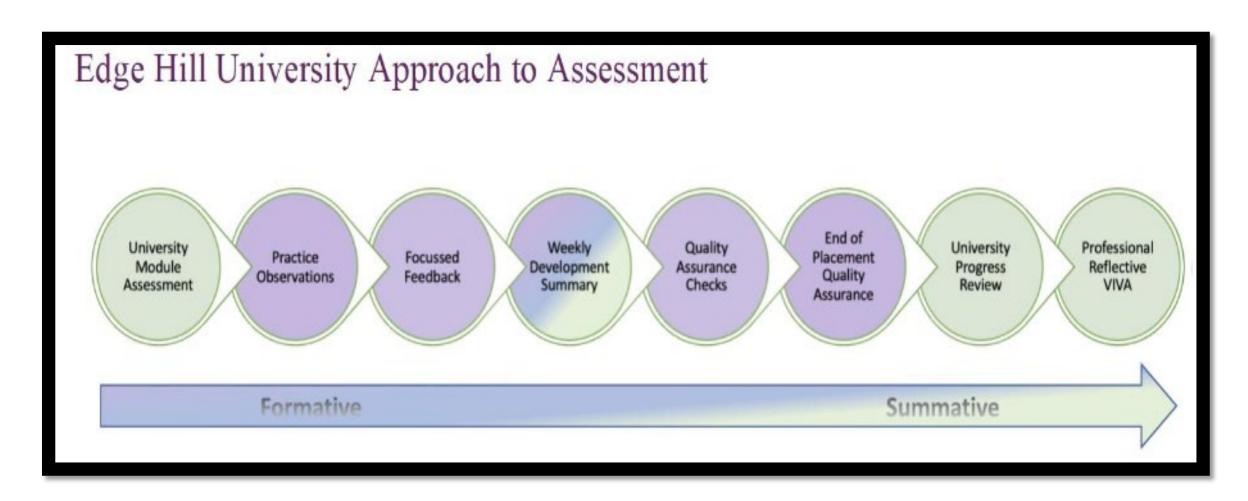
They also study values for leadership, demonstrating an understanding of the school improvement cycle, action planning and develop subject leader presentations, working with university and school-based colleagues.

Trainees also complete a research project on a specific focus area they have selected.

Annual safeguarding training is also completed.



Curriculum as the progress model





Faculty of **Education**

The Edge Hill ITE Curriculum

School Based
Strand &
Subject Comp
onent Tracker

							1.6			-	
	Week 1	Under	graduate Co	nsolidation Week 4	Part lim		rand Cor	nponer			r Veel
High Expectations • EDI • Behaviour • EAL	Know that variables such as gender, race, disability and socio-economic status intersect to increase the disability and socio-economic status intersect to increase the disability and socio-economic status intersect to increase the disability and socio-economic status in the so	Collaborate in multi- agency working with internal and external collegues: Knows that they have professional responsibilities in relations to inclusion (e.g. The Equality Act, 2010).	Know how schools develop, implement and review the impact of a Pupil Premium Strategy	Instill belief and promote the academic potential of all pupils including disolventaged isolventaged isolventaged isolventaged behavioural expectations and create a culture of respect and trust in the classroom that supports all children to succeed.	Plan inspiration and challenging lessons independently have high expectations or learners Understand which will be contained and and and and and and and and and an	that assi adu f all effe and ma	ow how to ke effective use teaching teaching the standard and other list to support stative classroom I behaviour	Know the educational disadvantage faced by pu who are loc after (CLA) what measu needed to e they move successfully advished (pils oked- and res are ensure into	Engage parents, support school strategi Can ide of child and em strategi	care ting beh ies entif dren
					ı	English	Know the featuresearch information texts.	res of effective t			
How Pupils Learn, Classroom Practice and Adaptive Teaching • Adaptive Teaching • Planning • Planning • How Children Learn	The roles and responsibilities of outside agencies and professionals working with children with Special Educational Needs and.	The importance of working collaboratively and co-operatively with other professionals and agencies. Know that sequences of learning must break down learning into small steps to take account of all learners (including those with SEND) from the outset.	The range of outside agencies likely to be involved in supporting children with Education, Health and Care Plans. Understand the role of curriculum design with consideration to how children learn.	Know where and how to seek support when working with children with Special Educational Needs and Education, Health and Care plans		Systematic Synthetic Pho Maths	Understand the for specific group avoided. Understand school needs of the NC understand the understanding of the	employing creative English approaches or of pupils e.g., SEND, EAL and cognitive control of the cognitive			
Professional Behaviours Safeguarding Professionalis Mental Health, Wellbeing and Workload	To understand teachers are may be required to support other agencies and professionals in child protection	Know the importance of parental engagement	Know the importance of working with external colleagues. Understand how to collaborate in multi- agency working with internal and external colleagues (e.g., the role of CAMHS and other agencies in	To be able to understand that information sharing is essential for the identification of patterns of behaviour	Kno doc prod for child out: orge	Science	engagement and Consider creativ overloading wo Continue to decapproach. Know the featuresearch informe contexts.	d develops enth e approaches to rking memory. relop strategies	usiasm. o teaching r to teaching	mathemat mathem	tics t
Assessment	Know the value of		supporting mental health needs.	Understand how							

				Core Component 1	Fracker – Consolida	ition UG Primary					
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	
English	Know the feature of effective teaching and learning in English including research informed best practice and how this is translated into different contexts. Understand that employing creative English approaches supports teaming for specific groups of pupils e.g., SEND, EAL and cognitive overload can be avoided.			Understand the bigger pic education, which directly the English subject leader	impact on classroom tea	ching and the role of	Know how to plan and teach an effective sequence of English learning which is informed by assessment of prior learning, user English specific pedagogies to facilitate progression in substantive and disoplinelys howevilge, integrater formative assessment and inclusive, appropriate and facilities to the needs of all learners including those with 15N/DL EAL and parter depth readers and winder. Understand how to assess children's learning over a sequence of English learner and use this involvedge to inform judgements about their attainment in relation to expectations with the support of an experienced colleague. Take learning beyond the national curriculum for English where appropriate.				
Systematic Synthetic Phonics	Understand schools choose to use different validated schemes to meet the ict leads of the NC.			Understand schools use or for SSP. Know how adopt differen with SEND.			Can create a culture to encourage reading for pleasure, including engaging with parenti/carers to support SSP and reading at home.				
Maths	Understand that a creative approach to mathematics teaching supports understanding of the relevance of mathematics in the real world, promotes angigement and develops enthusians. Consider creating approaches to teaching mathematics that avoid overloading working memory. Continue to develop strategies to teaching mathematics through a markery approach.			Know the value of questic and collaborative work to memory.	g and progress using as an assessment to preduce cognitive load a procedural knowledge elate mathematics to rea	ool and the value of ta nd develop working pertinent to each child	Be ewere of current issues in the teaching and learning of mathematics that could impact on learning, both positively, and negatively.				
Science	Know the features of effect research informed best pra- contexts.			Understand the bigger pic education that directly in prience subject leader in e	ture-issues surrounding p pact on classroom teach	ing and the role of the	assessment of prior les subject knowledge an appropriate and flexib talented scientists. Be able to assess child knowledge to information support of an experier Be able to draw concliperformance over an colleaguer.	aming, uses science sp d enquiry skills, integrale let to the needs of all ren's learning over a judgement about those coed colleague, ussions about what pu umber of assessments	secific pedagogies to for rates formative assessm I learners including tho sequence of science less	ent and is inclusive, se with SEN/D, EAL and sons and use this on to expectations with the sking at patterns of folding from expert	

ndividuals and th

To make progress, trainees need to demonstrate what they know and know how to each week in relation to their weekly EHU ITE curriculum components.



5-11 Professional practice expectations

Phase	Consolidation						
Minimum hours in classrooms (including	Week 1 - 4	Week 1 - 4 Progressive teaching of a range of subjects					
observing experts, teaching, co-teaching each week.)	Week 5 + Trainees should have an opportunity to experience 6 weeks of 80% contact ratio teaching. The 80% refers to a full teaching timetable as is typically defined by your school. This may be adapted to provide additional support and input in						
Mentoring - Minimum hours of mentoring	1.5 hours. (This includes your			PPA Time		20%	
each week	weekly observation and weekly development meeting)			(School based)			
Subject coverage	Systematic synthetic phonics:		Core subjects:		Foundation subjects:		
All trainees must have an opportunity to plan, teach and assess	Plan, teach and assess a sequence of SSP lessons		Plan, teach and assess all core subject lessons as per your class curriculum.		Plan, teach and assess all foundation subjects as per your class curriculum ensuring coverage of all foundation subject		
Wider opportunities (based on opportunity)	1		l	r an assembly or tive worship.	Attend pupil progress meetings		Attend school trip
	Attend parents evening or event and contribute to report writing		Super	vise play times	Set and respond to homework		Meet/greet/dismiss children
	Register children		Attend meetir	l staff ngs/INSET	Attend multi-agency meeting		



Interviews & Applications

- Mock interviews at University
- Application support
- Interview questions
- Rehearse lesson observation for interview





Faculty of **Education**

Weekly cycle for mentoring: WDS

Edge Hill University
Weekly Cycle for Mentoring



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Review

Using the Weekly Development Summary (WDS) as a record, the trainee and the mentor review the EHU curriculum content for the week, this provides a focus and is sequenced incrementally to manage cognitive load.



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Questioning

The weekly Development Summary includes questions that the mentor can use to review prior learning and assess that the student has the relevant knowledge in order to benefit from opportunities to practise in a given week.



Observation of Experts

Trainees should be given focused and deliberately chosen opportunities to observe expert colleagues and analyse what they have seen throughout their teaching practice. Vitally, these observations should be planned and selected by the mentor as instructional opportunities.



Practice and Feedback

The mentor will observe the trainer's practice, focusing on a particular technique, strategy or component of technique, as appropriate to that week's curriculum. Sherrington and Caviglioli (2021) argue that mentors need to 'call your shots' and make the focus of the observation clear beforehand





A weekly development summary (WDS) of progress against the EHU ITE curriculum is completed, and the trainee reflects on progress. The cycle begins again at step1.

- Using the curriculum, review the content for that week with your trainee.
 Focussing just on the curriculum reduces the cognitive load and provides a clear focus for the trainee learning that week.
- Using the questions provided on the WDS, question and probe the trainee to review their prior learning. Use this to inform the plan for the opportunities they will need that week to practise.
- 3. Identify opportunities for the trainee to observe and questions experts in line with the curriculum that week and based on their prior learning (point 2) and include this on the WDS.
- Identify opportunities for the trainee to practice and receive feedback in line with the curriculum for that week and include this on the WDS.
- 5. In the next mentor meeting, review the progress against the curriculum (using the questions) and record on the WDS. Start cycle for the next week at step 1.



Trainee progress: Abyasa

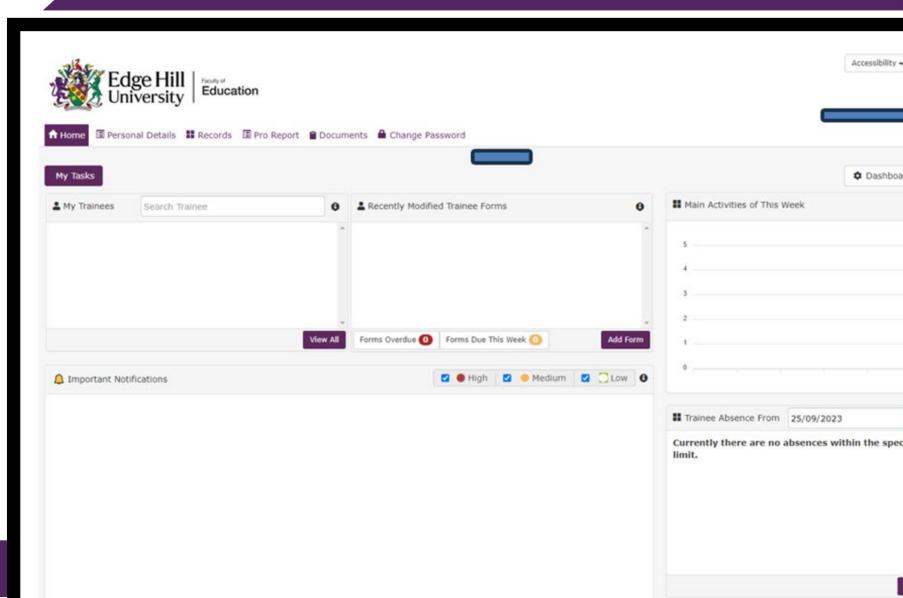
Receive log in and password

Home screen Welcome

Change password

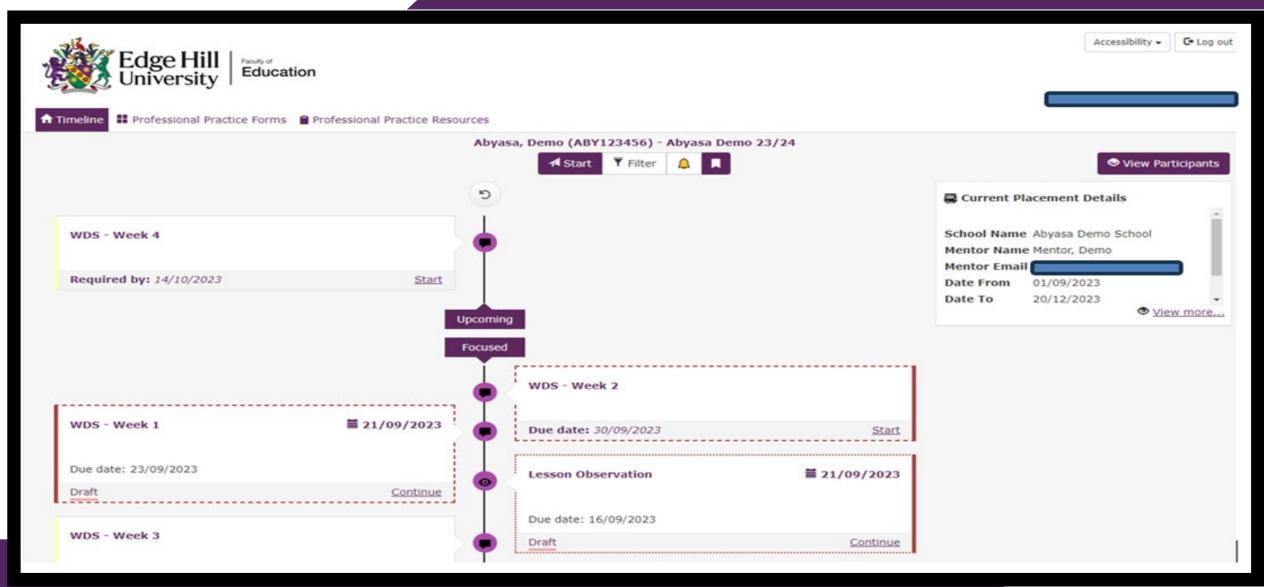
Dashboard

- Trainee details
- Professional practice forms
- Reminders
- Attendance





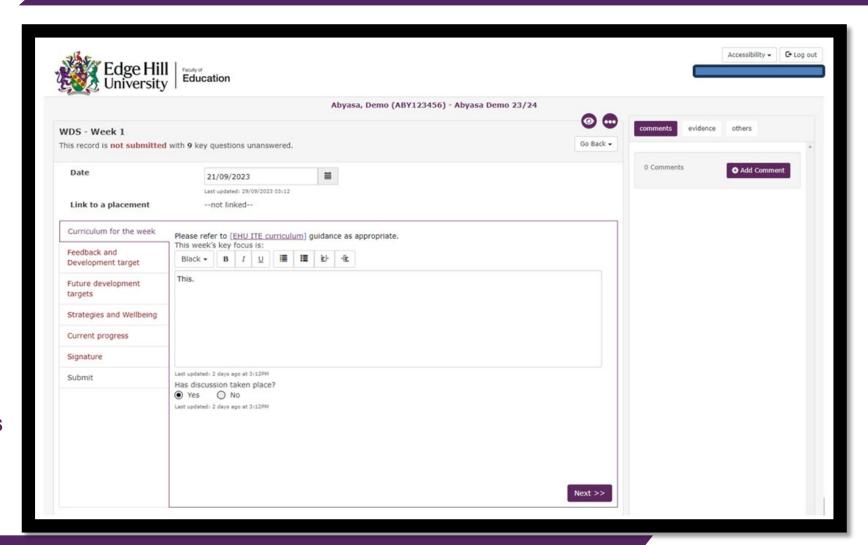
Trainee Timeline



Weekly Development summary WDS

 Pre-populated curriculum linked to integrated curriculum and ITTECF

- Review and reflect
- Targets what and how? Experts
 - Workload and wellbeing
- Curriculum as the progress model





Wellbeing and workload

How and who?

- WDS meeting each week
- Link tutor support
- University service support
- Concerns

Support Wellbeing

Promote positive relationships

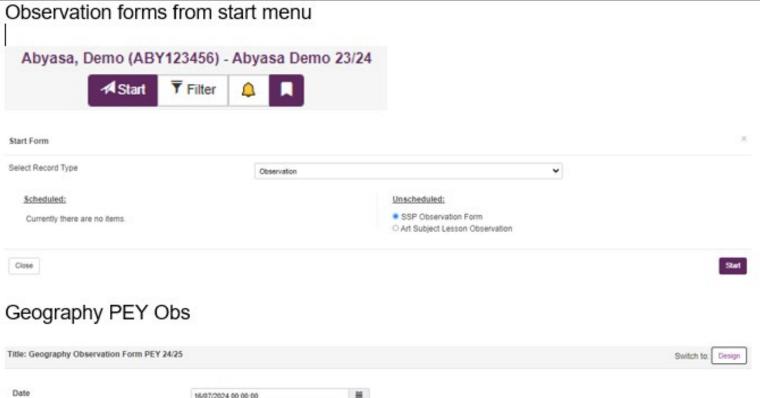
Anticipate pressure points

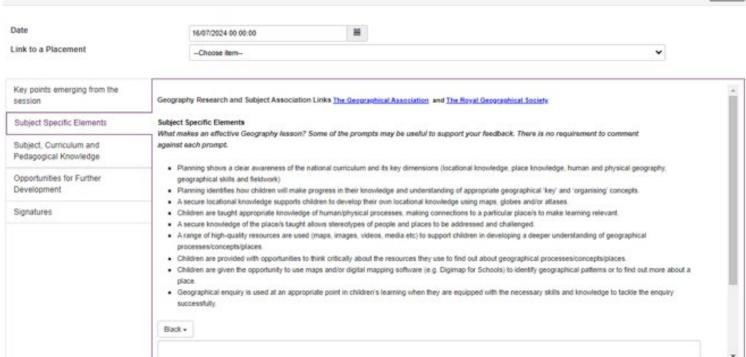
Share workload strategies

Giving subject specific feedback

Lesson observation

Primary







Lesson Observation

Practice and feedback

The mentor will observe the trainee's practice, focusing on a particular technique, strategy or component of teaching, as appropriate to that week's curriculum

Focused observation – 20 minutes to fit in with other 'low-stakes' opportunities.

This feedback focuses on the selected specific aspect of practice or subject specific focus, the teaching not the trainee and feels constructive. Collecting evidence, such by as noting details of a significant interaction or moment in the lesson that can be discussed afterwards.

Providing feedback, which includes specific praise for what worked well and constructive feedback, with a subject specific element, leading to the setting of an appropriate goal for future development.

Feedback is dialogic. Questioning prompts are used to engage the trainee in the process of review and probe understanding of their use of the target strategy.

Feedback results in action planning – the mentor identifies further practice or opportunities to observe experts, rehearse or practice



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Name of trainee	ME	Trainee ID No	24930237
Name of observer	[TD	Subject	Science
Key stage/Year group	Year 5	Number of learners in session	26
Number of the lesson observation	[2	Date	08/12/2022

Subject knowledge and curriculum

Evidence of what the trainee knows, understands, and can do. Pedagogical knowledge. Use of assessment.

Once again, M's subject knowledge was strong. Her substantive knowledge of the Earth's movement around the earth was good. She had clearly prepared for the lesson, which was evident in her ability to answer questions, begin to challenge misconceptions and confidently model the key learning in a variety of ways.

M supported children to understand the concept of how the Earth rotates & orbits the Sun, by engaging them first-hand practical experiences wherever possible. Children's substantive knowledge was reinforced/enhanced by having the opportunity to both use props to recreate the concept, while also using children to model the movement of the Earth as it orbits the sun.

M showed an awareness of how to adapt her teaching to enable access of all learners to the science curriculum. For her LA children, she prepared an accessible activity, which still allowed the child to access the key scientific learning. This simple, but effective adaptation, showed she had considered the pupil's science attainment, while providing appropriate challenge.

M modelled correct scientific vocabulary throughout the lesson and encouraged the children to mirror that vocabulary in both their verbal and written answers. To enhance this further, it would have been beneficial to plan in more time for 'pupil talk' to reinforce this new vocabulary, thinking and ideas.

Key discussion points may include

- The trainee's subject knowledge.
- The trainee's teaching of the subject content.
- · The teaching of subject specific skills and knowledge.
- Use of and understanding of technical vocabulary.
- Appropriate subject speci learning objectives.
- Ability to pre-empt and respond to subject specifi misconception.
- Adaptive teaching.
- How children learn.

Further key points emerging from the session

E.g., impact on learning, depth of understanding

M's eagerness to reinforce concepts through additional videos and practical experiences, ensured children's engagement and enthusiasm was evident throughout.

Formative assessment was evident both in the questioning and in the tools deployed to support this (whiteboards, talk partners and selfassessment strategies) Following on from last week, M continued to incorporate different questioning strategies: cold calling, hands up, partner talk, check for understanding.

During the activity, there was a conflict between two pupils. M discretely dealt with the issue, without it disrupting the flow of the lesson and impacting the learning of others.

M's classroom management had evidently developed from the previous observation. She demonstrated some of the strategies/pieces of advice from last week's observation. While continuing to use a couple of different ways to gain the children's attention. M ensured she had all the children's attention before moving on. She also used praise throughout for good behaviour/ accurate use of vocabulary etc.

Key discussion points (relevant to this lesson) which may include:

- High expectations and managing behaviour
- · How pupils learn, classroom practice & adaptive teaching
- · Subject knowledge and curriculum
- Assessment
- Professional behaviours

Key strengths of lesson/session (this would normally include an aspect of subject knowledge)

High expectations and managing behaviour How pupils learn,

classroom practice & adaptive teaching

Subject knowledge and curriculum

Assessment Professional behaviours

 Subject Knowledge – M's strong subject knowledge allowed her to answer questions, begin to challenge misconceptions and confidently model the key learning in a variety of ways.,]

 M's consideration of how all children learn differently and have vary needs. M's use of different scaffolds to ensure access the same curriculum

Opportunities for further development

To observe the teaching and learning of Science in KS1, while begin to understand the progression of key vocabulary and skills across the Primary school age.

To become more familiar with the skills associated with 'Working Scientifically'. This research will stand in good stead, as after

These may become targets in WDS but further opportunities can also be identified here, for example:

> Observing expert teachers/discussions with



THANK YOU

