

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## TO THE READERS OF LYALL BAY SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Lyall Bay School (the School). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Henry McClintock, using the staff and resources of BDO Wellington, to carry out the audit of the financial statements of the School on his behalf.

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the School on pages 2 to 21, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, statement of changes in net assets/equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion the financial statements of the School:

- present fairly, in all material respects:
  - o its financial position as at 31 December 2019; and
  - o its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Sector Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime as applicable to entities that qualify as tier 2.

Our audit was completed on 27 May 2020. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Board of Trustees and our responsibilities relating to the financial statements, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

### **Emphasis of Matter - COVID-19**

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the disclosures in note 26 on page 21 which outline the possible effects of the Alert Level 4 lockdown as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### Basis for our opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Responsibilities of the Board of Trustees for the financial statements

The Board of Trustees is responsible on behalf of the School for preparing financial statements that are fairly presented and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The Board of Trustees is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Trustees is responsible on behalf of the School for assessing the School's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board of Trustees is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless there is an intention to close or merge the School, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Trustees' responsibilities arise from the Education Act 1989.

#### Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of these financial statements.

For the budget information reported in the financial statements, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the School's approved budget.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to
  design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the
  purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Trustees.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board of Trustees and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the School's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the School to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We assess the risk of material misstatement arising from the Novopay payroll system, which may still contain errors. As a result, we carried out procedures to minimise the risk of material errors arising from the system that, in our judgement, would likely influence readers' overall understanding of the financial statements.



We communicate with the Board of Trustees regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arises from the Public Audit Act 2001.

#### Other information

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Analysis of Variance, Board of Trustees Listing and Kiwisport Report, but does not include the financial statements, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Independence

We are independent of the School in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised): *Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with or interests in the School.

Henry McClintock
BDO WELLINGTON AUDIT LIMITED
On behalf of the Auditor General

On behalf of the Auditor-General Wellington, New Zealand

## LYALL BAY SCHOOL

### **ANNUAL REPORT**

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

**School Directory** 

Ministry Number: 2892

Principal: Melanie Dean

**School Address:** Freyberg Street, Lyall Bay, Wellington

School Postal Address: Freyberg Street, Lyall Bay, WELLINGTON, 6022

**School Phone:** 04 939 9112

School Email: kathy@lyallbay.school.nz

#### **Members of the Board of Trustees**

		How		Term
		Position		Expires/
Name	Position	Gained	Occupation	<b>Expired</b>
Melissa Booth	Chairperson	Co-opted	Publicist	Dec 2019
Lloyd Percival	Chairperson	Elected	Accountant	May 2022
Melanie Dean	Principal	ex Officio		
Tiffany Mastsis	Parent Rep	Elected	Lawyer	May 2019
Amanda Kotrotsos	Parent Rep	Elected	Teacher	May 2019
Simon Bennett	Parent Rep	Elected	Psychologist	May 2019
Michael Watson	Parent Rep	Elected	Accountant	May 2019
Vito Lo Iacono	Parent Rep	Elected	<b>Business Consultant</b>	May 2022
Richard Galloway	Parent Rep	Co-opted	Civil Engineer	May 2022
Amanda Willis	Staff Rep	Elected	Teacher	May 2022
Will Minty	Parent Rep	Elected	Designer	May 2022
Karl Emson	Parent Rep	Elected	Teacher	May 2022

Accountant / Service Provider: Education Services Ltd

## LYALL BAY SCHOOL

Annual Report - For the year ended 31 December 2019

### Index

Page	Statement
	Financial Statements
1	Statement of Responsibility
2	Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense
3	Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity
4	Statement of Financial Position
5	Statement of Cash Flows
6 - 12	Statement of Accounting Policies
13 - 21	Notes to the Financial Statements
	Other Information
	Analysis of Variance
	Kiwisport

### **Statement of Responsibility**

For the year ended 31 December 2019

The Board of Trustees accepts responsibility for the preparation of the annual financial statements and the judgements used in these financial statements.

The management (including the principal and others as directed by the Board) accepts responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the school's financial reporting.

It is the opinion of the Board and management that the annual financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 fairly reflects the financial position and operations of the school.

The School's 2019 financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board.

Lloyd Percival	Melame Vean
Full Name of Board Chairperson	Full Name of Principal
Signature of Board Chairperson	Signature of Principal
27 May 2020	27 May 2020
Date:	

## **Lyall Bay School Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense**

For the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Notes	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Revenue		•	•	·
Government Grants	2	3,074,425	2,912,675	2,922,565
Locally Raised Funds	3	63,580	60,500	89,278
Interest income		12,072	8,000	16,387
International Students	4	11,100	-	-
	_	3,161,177	2,981,175	3,028,230
Expenses				
Locally Raised Funds	3	27,376	2,000	52,883
Learning Resources	5	2,135,171	2,033,989	2,013,148
Administration	6	132,598	119,251	120,798
Finance		4,478	2,500	3,966
Property	7	805,452	712,106	749,908
Depreciation	8	138,671	116,586	152,317
	<del>-</del>	3,243,746	2,986,432	3,093,020
Net Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		(82,569)	(5,257)	(64,790)
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for the Year	<u>-</u>	(82,569)	(5,257)	(64,790)

The above Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes which form part of these financial statements.

## Lyall Bay School Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	Actual <b>2019</b> \$	Budget (Unaudited) 2019 \$	Actual <b>2018</b> \$
Balance at 1 January	- -	1,022,903	1,049,354	1,077,748
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year Capital Contributions from the Ministry of Education		(82,569)	(5,257)	(64,790)
Contribution - Furniture and Equipment Grant		-	-	9,945
Adjustment to Accumulated surplus/(deficit) from adoption of PBE IFR	S 9	-	-	-
Equity at 31 December	24	940,334	1,044,097	1,022,903
Retained Earnings		940,334	1,044,097	1,022,903
Equity at 31 December	-	940,334	1,044,097	1,022,903

The above Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes which form part of these financial statements.

## Lyall Bay School Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2019

			Budget	2018
	Notes	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
Current Assets		\$	\$	\$
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	360,450	92,439	155,195
Accounts Receivable	10	157,082	95,372	143,854
GST Receivable		25,861	15,795	14,976
Prepayments		9,249	10,888	11,465
Inventories	11	-	2,479	1,845
Investments	12	100,819	254,877	263,837
Funds owed for Capital Works Projects	18	-	-	10,316
	_	653,461	471,850	601,488
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	14	158,065	126,644	161,846
Revenue Received in Advance	15	4,735	6,391	886
Provision for Cyclical Maintenance	16	-	-	80,777
Finance Lease Liability - Current Portion	17	30,916	15,945	25,676
Funds held for Capital Works Projects	18	71,503	-	-
	· <del>-</del>	265,219	148,980	269,185
Working Capital Surplus/(Deficit)		388,242	322,870	332,303
Non-current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	13	675,242	721,227	737,566
	_	675,242	721,227	737,566
Non-current Liabilities				
Provision for Cyclical Maintenance	16	77,500	-	-
Finance Lease Liability	17	45,650	-	46,966
	_	123,150	-	46,966
Net Assets	_ =	940,334	1,044,097	1,022,903
Equity	_	940,334	1,044,097	1,022,903

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes which form part of these financial statements.

## Lyall Bay School Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Note	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Cash flows from Operating Activities		*	•	•
Government Grants		714,698	668,932	645,188
Locally Raised Funds		66,462	60,500	81,073
International Students		11,100	-	, <u>-</u>
Goods and Services Tax (net)		(10,885)	-	819
Payments to Employees		(445,394)	(364,638)	(350,770)
Payments to Suppliers		(324,616)	(248,802)	(302,296)
Cyclical Maintenance Payments in the year		-	(96,932)	-
Interest Paid		(4,478)	(2,500)	(3,966)
Interest Received		12,540	8,000	15,109
Net cash from Operating Activities		19,427	24,560	85,157
Cash flows from Investing Activities				
Purchase of PPE (and Intangibles)		(38,175)	(93,000)	(43,773)
Purchase of Investments		(100,819)	=	(8,960)
Proceeds from Sale of Investments		263,837	-	-
Net cash from Investing Activities	•	124,843	(93,000)	(52,733)
Cash flows from Financing Activities				
Furniture and Equipment Grant		-	-	9,945
Finance Lease Payments		(22,451)	(22,387)	(20,075)
Painting contract payments		=	(16,398)	(11,026)
Funds Held for Capital Works Projects		83,436	-	(55,737)
Net cash from Financing Activities	•	60,985	(38,785)	(76,893)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		205,255	(107,225)	(44,469)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	9	155,195	199,664	199,664
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9	360,450	92,439	155,195

The statement of cash flows records only those cash flows directly within the control of the School. This means centrally funded teachers' salaries and the use of land and buildings grant and expense have been excluded.

The above Cash Flow Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes which form part of these financial statements.

### Lyall Bay School Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

#### 1. Statement of Accounting Policies

#### a) Reporting Entity

Lyall Bay School (the School) is a Crown entity as specified in the Crown Entities Act 2004 and a school as described in the Education Act 1989. The Board of Trustees (the Board) is of the view that the School is a public benefit entity for financial reporting purposes.

#### b) Basis of Preparation

#### Reporting Period

The financial reports have been prepared for the period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 and in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989.

#### Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been consistently applied throughout the period.

#### Financial Reporting Standards Applied

The Education Act 1989 requires the School, as a Crown entity, to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand, applying Public Sector Public Benefit Entity (PBE) Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime as appropriate to public benefit entities that qualify for Tier 2 reporting. The school is considered a Public Benefit Entity as it meets the criteria specified as "having a primary objective to provide goods and/or services for community or social benefit and where any equity has been provided with a view to supporting that primary objective rather than for financial return to equity holders".

#### Standard early adopted

In line with the Financial Statements of the Government, the School has elected to early adopt PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. PBE IFRS 9 replaces PBE IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Information about the adoption of PBE IFRS 9 is provided in Note 28.

#### PBE Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime

The School qualifies for Tier 2 as the school is not publicly accountable and is not considered large as it falls below the expenditure threshold of \$30 million per year. All relevant reduced disclosure concessions have been taken.

#### Measurement Base

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis unless otherwise noted in a specific accounting policy.

#### **Presentation Currency**

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, rounded to the nearest dollar.

#### Specific Accounting Policies

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

#### **Critical Accounting Estimates And Assumptions**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

#### Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The School reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting date. The School believes that the estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment as disclosed in the Significant Accounting Policies are appropriate to the nature of the property, plant and equipment at reporting date. Property, plant and equipment is disclosed at note 13.

#### Cyclical Maintenance Provision

A school recognises its obligation to maintain the Ministry's buildings in a good state of repair as a provision for cyclical maintenance. This provision relates mainly to the painting of the school buildings. The estimate is based on the school's long term maintenance plan which is prepared as part of its 10 Year Property Planning process. During the year, the Board assesses the reasonableness of its 10 Year Property Plan on which the provision is based. Cyclical maintenance is disclosed at Note 16.

#### Critical Judgements in applying accounting policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgements in applying accounting policies:

#### Classification of leases

Determining whether a lease is a finance lease or an operating lease requires judgement as to whether the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the school. Judgement is required on various aspects that include, but are not limited to, the fair value of the leased asset, the economic life of the leased asset, whether or not to include renewal options in the lease term, and determining an appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of the minimum lease payments. Classification as a finance lease means the asset is recognised in the statement of financial position as property, plant, and equipment, whereas for an operating lease no such asset is recognised.

#### Recognition of grants

The School reviews the grants monies received at the end of each reporting period and whether any require a provision to carryforward amounts unspent. The School believes all grants received have been appropriately recognised as a liability if required. Government grants are disclosed at note 2.

#### c) Revenue Recognition

#### **Government Grants**

The school receives funding from the Ministry of Education. The following are the main types of funding that the School receives;

Operational grants are recorded as revenue when the School has the rights to the funding, which is in the year that the funding is received.

Teachers salaries grants are recorded as revenue when the School has the rights to the funding in the salary period they relate to. The grants are not received in cash by the School and are paid directly to teachers by the Ministry of Education.

Use of land and buildings grants are recorded as revenue in the period the School uses the land and buildings. These are not received in cash by the School as they equate to the deemed expense for using the land and buildings which are owned by the Crown.

#### Other Grants

Other grants are recorded as revenue when the School has the rights to the funding, unless there are unfulfilled conditions attached to the grant, in which case the amount relating to the unfulfilled conditions is recognised as a liability and released to revenue as the conditions are fulfilled.

#### Donations, Gifts and Bequests

Donations, gifts and beguests are recorded as revenue when their receipt is formally acknowledged by the School.

#### Interest Revenue

Interest Revenue earned on cash and cash equivalents and investments is recorded as revenue in the period it is earned.

#### d) Use of Land and Buildings Expense

The property from which the School operates is owned by the Crown and managed by the Ministry of Education on behalf of the Crown. The School's use of the land and buildings as occupant is based on a property occupancy document as gazetted by the Ministry. The expense is based on an assumed market rental yield on the value of land and buildings as used for rating purposes. This is a non-cash expense that is offset by a non-cash grant from the Ministry.

#### e) Operating Lease Payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

#### f) Finance Lease Payments

Finance lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term on an effective interest basis.

#### g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank balances, deposits held at call with banks, and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less, and bank overdrafts. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents represent fair value.

#### h) Accounts Receivable

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for credit losses. The school applies the simplified expected credit loss model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for receivables. In measuring expected credit losses, short-term receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due. Short-term receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the debtor being in liquidation.

#### **Prior Year Policy**

Accounts Receivable represents items that the School has issued invoices for or accrued for, but has not received payment for at year end. Receivables are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently recorded at the amount the School realistically expects to receive. A receivable is considered uncollectable where there is objective evidence the School will not be able to collect all amounts due. The amount that is uncollectable (the provision for uncollectibility) is the difference between the amount due and the present value of the amounts expected to be collected.

#### i) Inventories

Inventories are consumable items held for sale and comprise of stationery and school uniforms. They are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first in, first out basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of activities less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Any write down from cost to net realisable value is recorded as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense in the period of the write down.

#### j) Investments

Bank term deposits are initially measured at the amount invested. Interest is subsequently accrued and added to the investment balance. A loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised if the estimated loss allowance is not trivial.

#### **Prior Year Policy**

Bank term deposits for periods exceeding 90 days are classified as investments and are initially measured at the amount invested. Interest is subsequently accrued and added to the investment balance. After initial recognition bank term deposits are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment.

Investments that are shares are categorised as "available for sale" for accounting purposes in accordance with financial reporting standards. Share investments are recognised initially by the School at fair value plus transaction costs. At balance date the School has assessed whether there is any evidence that an investment is impaired. Any impairment, gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

After initial recognition any investments categorised as available for sale are measured at their fair value without any deduction for transaction costs the school may incur on sale or other disposal.

#### k) Property, Plant and Equipment

Land and buildings owned by the Crown are excluded from these financial statements. The Board's use of the land and buildings as 'occupant' is based on a property occupancy document.

Improvements to buildings owned by the Crown are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost or, in the case of donated assets, fair value at the date of receipt, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost or fair value as the case may be, includes those costs that relate directly to bringing the asset to the location where it will be used and making sure it is in the appropriate condition for its intended use.

Property, plant and equipment acquired with individual values under \$250 are not capitalised, they are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

Gains and losses on disposals (*i.e.* sold or given away) are determined by comparing the proceeds received with the carrying amounts (*i.e.* the book value). The gain or loss arising from the disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

#### Finance Leases

A finance lease transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, whether or not title is eventually transferred. At the start of the lease term, finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. The finance charge is charged to the surplus or deficit over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. The amount recognised as an asset is depreciated over its useful life. If there is no reasonable certainty whether the school will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

#### Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment except for library resources are depreciated over their estimated useful lives on a straight line basis. Library resources are depreciated on a diminishing value basis. Depreciation of all assets is reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

The estimated useful lives of the assets are:

Building Improvements20 yearsFurniture and Equipment10 yearsInformation and Communication5 yearsLibrary Resources8 years

Leased assets are depreciated over the life of the lease.

#### I) Intangible Assets

Software costs

Computer software acquired by the School are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs associated with subsequent maintenance or licensing of software are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense when incurred.

Computer software licences with individual values under \$1,000 are not capitalised, they are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense when incurred.

Computer software that the school receives from the Ministry of Education is normally acquired through a non-exchange transaction and is not of a material amount. It's fair value can be assessed at time of acquisition if no other methods lead to a fair value determination. Computer software purchased directly from suppliers at market rates are considered exchange transactions and the fair value is the amount paid for the software.

The carrying value of software is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. The useful life of software is estimated as three years. The amortisation charge for each period and any impairment loss is recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

#### m) Impairment of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets

The school does not hold any cash generating assets. Assets are considered cash generating where their primary objective is to generate a commercial return.

#### Non cash generating assets

Property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets held at cost that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount. The recoverable service amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Value in use is determined using an approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, restoration cost approach, or a service units approach. The most appropriate approach used to measure value in use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. The total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

#### n) Accounts Payable

Accounts Payable represents liabilities for goods and services provided to the School prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. Accounts Payable are recorded at the amount of cash required to settle those liabilities. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

#### o) Employee Entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are measured based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay.

These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to but not yet taken at balance date.

#### Long-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are due to be settled beyond 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service, such as long service leave and retirement gratuities, have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

- likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement, and contractual entitlement information; and
- the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

#### p) Revenue Received in Advance

Revenue received in advance relates to fees received from students and grants received where there are unfulfilled obligations for the School to provide services in the future. The fees are recorded as revenue as the obligations are fulfilled and the fees earned.

The School holds sufficient funds to enable the refund of unearned fees in relation to international students, should the School be unable to provide the services to which they relate.

#### q) Funds Held in Trust

Funds are held in trust where they have been received by the School for a specified purpose, or are being held on behalf of a third party and these transactions are not recorded in the Statement of Revenue and Expense. The School holds sufficient funds to enable the funds to be used for their intended purpose at any time.

#### r) Shared Funds

Shared Funds are held on behalf of a cluster of participating schools as agreed with the Ministry of Education. The cluster of schools operate activities outside of school control. These amounts are not recorded in the Statement of Revenue and Expense. The School holds sufficient funds to enable the funds to be used for their intended purpose.

#### s) Provision for Cyclical Maintenance

The property from which the School operates is owned by the Crown, and is vested in the Ministry. The Ministry has gazetted a property occupancy document that sets out the Board's property maintenance responsibilities. The Board is responsible for maintaining the land, buildings and other facilities on the School site in a state of good order and repair.

Cyclical maintenance, which involves painting the interior and exterior of the School, makes up the most significant part of the Board's responsibilities outside day-to-day maintenance. The provision for cyclical maintenance represents the obligation the Board has to the Ministry and is based on the Board's ten year property plan (10YPP).

#### t) Financial Assets and Liabilities

The School's financial assets comprise cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and investments. All of these financial assets, except for investments that are shares, are categorised as "loans and receivables" for accounting purposes in accordance with financial reporting standards.

Investments that are shares are categorised as "available for sale" for accounting purposes in accordance with financial reporting standards.

The School's financial liabilities comprise accounts payable, borrowings, finance lease liability, and painting contract liability. All of these financial liabilities are categorised as "financial liabilities measured at amortised cost" for accounting purposes in accordance with financial reporting standards.

#### u) Borrowings

Borrowings on normal commercial terms are initially recognised at the amount borrowed plus transaction costs. Interest due on the borrowings is subsequently accrued and added to the borrowings balance. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the school has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after balance date.

Grants determined by the Minister of Education for operational activities includes all items (core components) included in the Operational Funding notice.

Borrowings include but not limited to bank overdrafts, operating leases, finance leases, painting contracts and term loans.

#### v) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The financial statements have been prepared on a GST exclusive basis, with the exception of accounts receivable and accounts payable which are stated as GST inclusive.

The net amount of GST paid to, or received from, the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as a net operating cash flow in the statements of cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

#### w) Budget Figures

The budget figures are extracted from the School budget that was approved by the Board at the start of the year.

#### x) Services received in-kind

From time to time the School receives services in-kind, including the time of volunteers. The School has elected not to recognise services received in kind in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

#### 2. Government Grants

	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual \$	(Unaudited)	Actual \$
Operational Grants	541,120	539,511	545,107
Teachers' Salaries Grants	1,751,281	1,705,118	1,705,118
Use of Land and Buildings Grants	615,533	538,625	566,507
Secondment	35,394	-	-
Resource Teachers Learning and Behaviour Grants	5,203	-	331
Other MoE Grants	125,394	102,700	104,708
Other Government Grants	500	26,721	794
	3,074,425	2,912,675	2,922,565

### 3. Locally Raised Funds

Local funds raised within the School's community are made up of:

Local lunds raised within the School's community are made up of:	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
Revenue	\$	\$	\$
Donations	25,536	30,000	23,371
Bequests & Grants	4,000	15,000	-
Activities	28,947	12,000	61,105
Trading	2,776	2,000	2,745
Fundraising	2,321	1,500	2,057
	63,580	60,500	89,278
Expenses			
Activities	23,075	=	50,536
Trading	3,679	2,000	2,347
Fundraising (Costs of Raising Funds)	622	-	=
	27,376	2,000	52,883
Surplus for the year Locally raised funds	36,204	58,500	36,395
4. International Student Revenue and Expenses	2019	2019	2018
		Budget	
International Student Roll	Actual Number 1	(Unaudited) Number 0	Actual Number 0
	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
Revenue	\$	\$	\$
International Student Fees	11,100	-	-

Surplus for the year International Students'

11,100

#### 5. Learning Resources

	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Curricular	51,312	48,950	55,435
Library Resources	821	150	817
Employee Benefits - Salaries	2,068,747	1,964,739	1,935,008
Staff Development	14,291	20,150	21,888
	2,135,171	2,033,989	2,013,148

#### 6. Administration

	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Audit Fee	6,161	6,161	4,567
Board of Trustees Fees	3,035	4,000	3,495
Board of Trustees Expenses	13,408	4,500	6,931
Communication	5,283	4,600	7,205
Consumables	14,750	9,500	9,141
Operating Lease	4,838	7,000	6,770
Other	13,497	8,050	8,378
Employee Benefits - Salaries	48,531	51,017	48,600
Insurance	8,695	10,083	11,311
Service Providers, Contractors and Consultancy	14,400	14,340	14,400
	132,598	119,251	120,798

#### 7. Property

	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Caretaking and Cleaning Consumables	8,032	7,000	6,777
Cyclical Maintenance Expense	(3,277)	16,155	16,156
Grounds	5,873	3,600	8,453
Heat, Light and Water	30,602	22,000	30,051
Rates	2,361	2,426	2,460
Repairs and Maintenance	22,856	18,800	23,948
Use of Land and Buildings	615,533	538,625	566,507
Security	5,588	5,000	7,039
Employee Benefits - Salaries	53,906	54,000	49,610
Contractor & Consultancy	63,978	44,500	38,907
	805,452	712,106	749,908

The use of land and buildings figure represents 8% of the school's total property value. Property values are established as part of the nation-wide revaluation exercise that is conducted every 30 June for the Ministry of Education's year-end reporting purposes.

#### 8. Depreciation

	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Building Improvements	30,954	23,742	31,019
Furniture and Equipment	35,903	33,879	44,261
Information and Communication Technology	44,057	40,928	53,472
Leased Assets	26,748	16,984	22,189
Library Resources	1,009	1,053	1,376
	138,671	116,586	152,317

#### 9. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Bank Current Account	246,785	92,381	3,073
Bank Call Account	12,831	58	58
Short-term Bank Deposits	100,834	-	152,064
Cash equivalents for Cash Flow Statement	360,450	92,439	155,195

The carrying value of short-term deposits with maturity dates of 90 days or less approximates their fair value.

Of the \$360,450 Cash and Cash Equivalents, \$101,335 is held by the School on behalf of the Ministry of Education. These funds are required to be spent in 2020 on Crown owned school buildings under the School's Five Year Property Plan.

#### 10. Accounts Receivable

	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Receivables	5,683	395	2,700
Receivables from the Ministry of Education	3,397	-	-
Banking Staffing Underuse	32,968	-	23,967
Interest Receivable	810	-	1,278
Teacher Salaries Grant Receivable	114,224	94,977	115,909
	157,082	95,372	143,854
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	6,493	395	3,978
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	150,589	94,977	139,876
	157,082	95,372	143,854
11. Inventories			
	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Stationery	-	2,479	1,845
		2,479	1,845

#### 12. Investments

The School's investment activities are classified as follows:	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Current Asset Short-term Bank Deposits	100,819	254,877	263,837
Total Investments	100,819	254,877	263,837

### 13. Property, Plant and Equipment

2019	Opening Balance (NBV)	Additions \$	Disposals <b>\$</b>	Impairment	Depreciation	Total (NBV) \$
Building Improvements	429,796	-	-	-	(30,954)	398,842
Furniture and Equipment	127,808	8,504	-	-	(35,903)	100,409
Information and Communication Tech	109,706	34,266	-	-	(44,057)	99,915
Leased Assets	66,445	32,891	(872)	-	(26,748)	71,716
Library Resources	3,811	1,559	-	-	(1,009)	4,360
Balance at 31 December 2019	737,566	77,220	(872)	-	(138,671)	675,242

	Cost or Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
2019	\$	\$	\$
Building Improvements	814,500	(415,658)	398,842
Furniture and Equipment	600,135	(499,726)	100,409
Information and Communication	377,674	(277,759)	99,915
Leased Assets	108,494	(36,778)	71,716
Library Resources	73,833	(69,473)	4,360
Balance at 31 December 2019	1,974,636	(1,299,394)	675,242

2018	Opening Balance (NBV)	Additions \$	Disposals <b>\$</b>	Impairment \$	Depreciation \$	Total (NBV) \$
Building Improvements	460,815	-	-	-	(31,019)	429,796
Furniture and Equipment	171,481	589	-	-	(44,261)	127,808
Information and Communication Tech	121,419	41,760	-	-	(53,472)	109,706
Leased Assets	37,336	65,974	(14,676)	-	(22,189)	66,445
Library Resources	3,762	1,424	- -	-	(1,376)	3,811
Balance at 31 December 2018	794,813	109,747	(14,676)	-	(152,317)	737,566

2018	Cost or Valuation \$	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value \$
Building Improvements	813,938	(384,142)	429,796
Furniture and Equipment	653,723	(525,915)	127,808
Information and Communication	569,168	(459,462)	109,706
Leased Assets	136,982	(70,537)	66,445
Library Resources	72,274	(68,463)	3,811
Balance at 31 December 2018	2,246,085	(1,508,519)	737,566

14.	<b>Accounts</b>	Pav	vable

	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Operating Creditors	10,112	8,698	21,717
Accruals	4,661	5,721	4,481
Capital Accruals for PPE items	6,154	-	-
Employee Entitlements - Salaries	114,224	94,977	115,909
Employee Entitlements - Leave Accrual	22,914	17,248	19,739
	158,065	126,644	161,846
Payables for Exchange Transactions	158,065	126,644	161,846
Payables for Non-exchange Transactions - Taxes Payable (PAYE and Rates) Payables for Non-exchange Transactions - Other	-	- -	-
	158,065	126,644	161,846
The carrying value of payables approximates their fair value.			
15. Revenue Received in Advance			
	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Income In Advance	4,735	6,391	886
	4,735	6,391	886
16. Provision for Cyclical Maintenance			
16. Trevision for eyoned maintenance	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Provision at the Start of the Year	80,777	(16,155)	64,621
Increase/(decrease) to the Provision During the Year	(3,277)	16,155	16,156
Provision at the End of the Year	77,500	-	80,777
Cyclical Maintenance - Current	-	-	80,777
Cyclical Maintenance - Term	77,500	-	-
	77,500		80,777
	,		/

#### 17. Finance Lease Liability

The School has entered into a number of finance lease agreements for computers and other ICT equipment. Minimum lease payments payable:

	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
No Later than One Year	32,857	15,945	28,425
Later than One Year and no Later than Five Years	47,522	-	48,383
	80,379	15,945	76,808

#### 18. Funds Held (Owed) for Capital Works Projects

During the year the School received and applied funding from the Ministry of Education for the following capital works projects:

	2019	Opening Balances \$	Receipts from MoE \$	Payments \$	BOT Contribution/ (Write-off to R&M)	Closing Balances \$
Roll Growth No 3	completed	53,325	(53,767)	(442)	-	-
Hall Extension	in progress	(64,812)	662,115	624,085	=	(26,782)
Gas Heaters	in progress	1,171	77	-	=	1,248
New Fences & Gates	in progress	-	36,441	39,491	=	(3,050)
Acoustic Treatments -Block E	in progress	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
Additional Gates & Fences	in progress	-	80,087	-	-	80,087
Totals		(10,316)	744,953	663,134	-	71,503
Represented by: Funds Held on Behalf of the Minist Funds Due from the Ministry of Ed						101,335 (29,832)
					<u>-</u> _	71,503

	2018	Opening Balances \$	Receipts from MoE \$	Payments \$	BOT Contribution/ (Write-off to R&M)	Closing Balances \$
10 Year Property Plan Preparation	completed	340	(3,300)	(2,960)	=	=
Roll Growth No 3	in progress	50,922	=	(2,403)	=	53,325
Hall Extension	in progress	(8,653)	=	56,159	=	(64,812)
Gas Heaters	in progress	-	18,262	17,091	-	1,171
Totals		42,609	14,962	67,887	-	(10,316)

#### 19. Related Party Transactions

The School is a controlled entity of the Crown, and the Crown provides the major source of revenue to the school. The school enters into transactions with other entities also controlled by the Crown, such as government departments, state-owned enterprises and other Crown entities. Transactions with these entities are not disclosed as they occur on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the school would have adopted if dealing with that entity at arm's length.

Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship on terms and condition no more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the school would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances. Further, transactions with other government agencies (for example, Government departments and Crown entities) are not disclosed as related party transactions when they are consistent with the normal operating arrangements between government agencies and undertaken on the normal terms and conditions for such transactions.

#### 20. Remuneration

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel of the School include all trustees of the Board, Principal, Deputy Principals and Heads of Departments.

	2019 Actual \$	2018 Actual \$
Board Members	•	•
Remuneration	3,035	3,495
Full-time equivalent members	0.09	0.10
Leadership Team		
Remuneration	452,867	510,446
Full-time equivalent members	5.00	5.00
Total key management personnel remuneration	455,902	513,941
Total full-time equivalent personnel	5.09	5.10

The full time equivalent for Board members has been determined based on attendance at Board meetings, Committee meetings and for other obligations of the Board, such as stand downs and suspensions, plus the estimated time for Board members to prepare for meetings.

#### Principal

The total value of remuneration paid or payable to the Principal was in the following bands:

	2019	2018
	Actual	Actual
Salaries and Other Short-term Employee Benefits:	\$000	\$000
Salary and Other Payments	130 - 140	130 - 140
Benefits and Other Emoluments	4 - 5	3 - 4
Termination Benefits	-	=

The number of other employees with remuneration greater than \$100,000 was in the following bands:

Remuneration	2019	2018
\$000	FTE Number	FTE Number
100 - 110	=	1.00
·	0.00	1.00

The disclosure for 'Other Employees' does not include remuneration of the Principal.

#### 21. Compensation and Other Benefits Upon Leaving

The total value of compensation or other benefits paid or payable to persons who ceased to be trustees, committee member, or employees during the financial year in relation to that cessation and number of persons to whom all or part of that total was payable was as follows:

	2019	2018
	Actual	Actual
Total	-	-
Number of People	-	-

#### 22. Contingencies

There are no contingent liabilities (except as noted below) and no contingent assets as at 31 December 2019 (Contingent liabilities and assets at 31 December 2018: nil).

#### Holidays Act Compliance - schools payroll

The Ministry of Education performs payroll processing and payments on behalf of school boards of trustees, through payroll service provider Education Payroll Limited.

The Ministry has commenced a review of the schools sector payroll to ensure compliance with the Holidays Act 2003. The initial phase of this review has identified areas of non-compliance. The Ministry has recognised an estimated provision based on the analysis of sample data, which may not be wholly representative of the total dataset for Teacher and Support Staff Entitlements. A more accurate estimate will be possible after further analysis of non-compliance has been completed, and this work is ongoing. Final calculations and potential impact on any specific individual will not be known until further detailed analysis has been completed.

To the extent that any obligation cannot reasonably be quantified at 31 December 2019, a contingent liability for the school may exist.

#### 23. Commitments

#### (a) Capital Commitments

There are no capital commitments as at 31 December 2019 (Capital commitments at 31 December 2018: nil).

#### (b) Operating Commitments

There are no operating commitments as at 31 December 2019 (Operating commitments at 31 December 2018: nil).

#### 24. Managing Capital

The School's capital is its equity and comprises capital contributions from the Ministry of Education for property, plant and equipment and accumulated surpluses and deficits. The School does not actively manage capital but attempts to ensure that income exceeds spending in most years. Although deficits can arise as planned in particular years, they are offset by planned surpluses in previous years or ensuing years.



#### 25. Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities in each of the financial instrument categories are as follows:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost (2018: Loans and receivables)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost (2018: Loans and receivables)	2019	2019	2018
	2019	Budget	2010
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Cash and Cash Equivalents	360,450	92,439	155,195
Receivables	157,082	95,372	143,854
Investments - Term Deposits	100,819	254,877	263,837
Total Financial assets measured at amortised cost	618,351	442,688	562,886
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Payables Borrowings - Loans	158,065 -	126,644	161,846 -
Finance Leases Painting Contract Liability	76,566 -	15,945 -	72,642 -
Total Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost	234,631	142,589	234,488

#### 26. Events After Balance Date

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak of COVID-19 (a novel Coronavirus) a pandemic. Two weeks later, on 26 March, New Zealand increased its' COVID-19 alert level to level 4 and a nationwide lockdown commenced. As part of this lockdown all schools were closed. Subsequently all schools and kura reopened on the 18th of May 2020.

At the date of issuing the financial statements, the school has been able to absorb the majority of the impact from the nationwide lockdown as it was decided to start the annual Easter School holidays early. In the periods the school is open for tuition, the school has switched to alternative methods of delivering the curriculum, so students can learn remotely.

At this time the full financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is not able to be determined, but it is not expected to be significant to the school. The school will continue to receive funding from the Ministry of Education, even while closed.

#### 27. Comparatives

There have been a number of prior period comparatives which have been reclassified to make disclosure consistent with the current year.

#### 28. Adoption of PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In accordance with the transitional provisions of PBE IFRS 9, the school has elected not to restate the information for previous years to comply with PBE IFRS 9. Adjustments arising from the adoption of PBE IFRS 9 are recognised in opening equity at 1 January 2019. Accounting policies have been updated to comply with PBE IFRS 9. The main updates are:

- Note 10 Receivables: This policy has been updated to reflect that the impairment of short-term receivables is now determined by applying an expected credit loss model.
- Note 12 Investments:

Term deposits: This policy has been updated to explain that a loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised only if the estimated loss allowance is not trivial.

Upon transition to PBE IFRS9 there were no material adjustments to these financial statements.



School Name:	Lyall Bay	School Number:	2892	
Strategic Aim:	All students will develop learning skills	that will enable them to be successf	ul in their lives, now and in the future	
Annual Aim:	- Collaborative planning and teaching	Effective planning, coordination and evaluation of the school's curriculum and teaching are in place - Collaborative planning and teaching in Maths and Literacy to support all learners Innovative teaching and learning; student agency developed in writing		
	Reciprocal learning centered relations -Students, parents, families, whānau a responsive learning strategies and act	and teachers work together to identify	ate communication student strengths, learning needs, set goals and plan	
	Effective and culturally responsive per - Engage in professional learning to fu		nt learning pedagogies in writing that are reflected in literacy	
	Effective assessment for learning devi		ning to learn capabilities.	
Target:	All students are able to access The No	ew Zealand Curriculum		
	To increase the number of students a	To increase the number of students achieving within or beyond the appropriate curriculum level in reading		
Baseline Data:	End of 2018 data % of students Sub working toward (SBT) and working toward (WT) across the school			
	17% of all students SWT and WT			
	3.3% Māori students SWT and WT 1.3% Pasifika students SWT and WT	(7/10 famala)		
	5.4% Asian students SWT and WT	,		
	o. 1707 Sight stode in 3 0 VVI girls VVI (1.	2, 10 11101		
	19.5% Males SWT and WT			
	13.5% Females SWT and WT			
	Cohort data: Yr 1-2 SWT and WT	Cohort data: Yr 3-4 SWT and WT	Cohort data: Yr 5-6 SWT and WT	
	Year 1:	Year 3:	Year 5:	
	Total WT: 21/27	Total WT: 12/68	Total WT = 3	
	Māori = 5/ 6	Māori = 3/13	Māori = 2/20	
	Asian = 5/6	Asian = 1/10	Other = 1/27	
	Other = 6/10	Other = 7/37	Gender = 2 boys, 1 girls	



Building the Best Learners Waihangitia ngā Ākonga Tino Pai

Gender = 11 boys, 10 girls

No Well WT Year 2:

Total WT: 19/60 (32%)

Māori = 6/16 Pasifika = 1/4

> Asian = 4/10Other = 9/20

Gender = 17 boys, 2 girls

Total SWT: 0

Gender = 12 (6 boys, 6 girls)

Total SWT = 3

Pasifika = 1/8Asian = 2/1

Gender = 1 boy, 2 girls

Year 4:

Total WT = 5

Asian 3/12 Other = 3/32

Gender = 3 boys, 2 girls

Total SWT = 2

Asian = 1/12Other = 1/32

Gender = 1 boy, 1 girl

Total SWT = 2

Māori = 1/20

Asian = 1/12

Other = 2/27Gender = 2 girls

Year 6:

Total WT = 4

Māori = 1/9

Pasifika = 1/5

Asian = 2/15

Gender = 3 boys, 1 girls

Total SWT = 1

Other = 1/26

Gender = 1 boys, 0 girls

Target: To increase the number of students working within or beyond the appropriate curriculum level in Reading



Actions What did we do?	Outcomes What happened?	Reasons for the variance Why did it happen?	Evaluation Where to next?
Build close relationships with whānau Consistent monitoring and tracking Target students monitored on database Teachers coaching around Target Student Culturally responsive programmes developed Text reflect cultural diversity of class Student voice evident in programmes Tuakana – Teina for increased reading mileage Individual learning goals Data analysis conversations to self review programmes (individual and small groups) Reading integrated with Inquiry Learning Early words programme to be for all target learners Review assessment data with syndicate and determine the particular learning needs Work with parents, families and whānau around ways to support students' learning Target reading groups covering the basics of reading for understanding Monitor target students in Reading at Syndicate Meetings Monitoring meetings to discuss progress of target students Moderation of running records	78% of students 'Working Within' or 'Working Beyond' Yr 1 – 41% 'WW and WB' Yr 2 – 73% 'WW and WB' Yr 3 – 86% 'WW and WB' Yr 4 – 82% 'WW and WB' Yr 5 – 86% 'WW and WB' Yr 6 – 89% 'WW and WB'  There have been positive shifts in achievement from midyear to end of year, with accelerated progress for many of our target learners. Yr 1 and 2: 14 children moved from WT to WW; Five children moved from WT to WB Yr 3-4: four children moved from WT to WW. Yr 5-6: 14 children moved from WT to WW  Of the 13 children who are 'SWT' – 9 have received additional learning support (including ORS), four are ELL with programmes in place  NZ European are slightly higher in reading than other ethnic groups. NZE 82%; Māori 81%; Pasifika 67%; Asian 72%, MELAA = 73%	Improvements for children occurred as a result of: The combined efforts within teams Regular discussions within syndicates about target students Documenting each target students progress and the adaptive practice that was put in place gave teachers an insight of how the programmes were impacting Internal PD using easTTle, Literacy Learning Progressions and the Learning Progressions Framework for deeper understanding of OTJ's. Coaching teams to support adaptive practice.  Time had been an issue so the school resourced extra release for teachers so they could to analyse the data, research adaptive practice and implement it, follow up with target children, write up analysis of what was happening for individual children and the impact the teaching.	Continue with target children focus, write up analysis of what was happening for individual children and the impact the teaching. Further development of goal setting so goals are set and understood by students and whānau- supported by moving to SMS 'HERO". Continue early targeting and monitoring is required to ensure closing of gaps early – investigation of students needs and abilities required Implications to literacy teaching practice identify effective pedagogy in literacy supporting building practice that correlates reading and writing Teachers continue to share adaptive practice that has had impact.  School-wide Strategic Aims in Reading  - Identify three target learners for each classroom so that accelerated learning is targeted and specific - Continue to build teacher assessment capability 'as' and 'for' learning - Design a school-wide assessment schedule that fits the intended outcomes for LBS learner agency and new SMS - Monitor and tracking assessment tasks that captures skills, knowledge and attitudes of our learners through formative assessment - Design and put in place 'resourcing' to support teacher PD - Continue use Learner Profiles – ongoing to track and monitor student progress and achievement - Collaborative approach to teaching as inquiry identified from learner profiles and Diverse Learners database - Promote professional readings to support teacher effectiveness - Professional growth – building effective practice through goal setting linked to teacher appraisal - Developing teacher pedagogical content knowledge through 'within school lead' role around learner agency



Reading Materials to encourage	- Literacy Learning Progressions
engagement	Male Students:
	- Read texts that connect with students – humour, male
Goal setting with tamariki and	authors, interest topics, exploring different text types
whānau.	to capture their ideas
School-wide professional	- Integrate reading with Inquiry for purpose
development for teachers on	- Wider access to personal choice
culturally responsive teaching	- Use Learner Profiles to identify students' strengths
practice.	and challenges to target
·	- Goal setting from students' profile challenges around
Literacy learning Progressions –will	comprehension strategies
be referred to support planning and	- Share literacy progressions with students for learner
teaching programmes	agency - Share reading goals in 'kids speak' to form goals
	through 'HERO'
	- Diverse Learners Database to track and monitor
	student progress
	- Professional readings to promote 'boys as readers'
	- Partnerships with family/whānau
	Māori students:
	- Revisit Tātaiako principles at whole staff and
	syndicate meetings through WSL's
	- Syndicate Inquiry Action plans –identify specific
	goals to raise achievement of Māori
	- Read and implement aspects of Te Kotahitanga
	http://tekotahitanga.tki.org.nz/
	- Form Learner Profiles to identify students'
	strengths and challenges to target
	- Goal setting from students' profile challenges
	around comprehension strategies
	- Share literacy progressions with students for
	learner agency
	- Share reading goals in 'kids speak' to form goals
	- Use Kura Ahurea programme to support Māori
	learners
	- Explicit teaching of comprehension strategies
	- Diverse Learners Database to track and monitor
	student progress
	- Professional readings to promote Māori
	achieving success as Māori
	- Partnerships with family/whānau
	Pasifika students:
	- Read texts that connect with students
	- Syndicate Inquiry Action plans –identify specific

goals to raise achievement of Pasifika



		- Use Tapasā framework to develop teacher competencies - introduced at Team level
		http://pasifika.tki.org.nz/Tapasa
		through WSL's
		- Form Learner Profiles to identify students'
		strengths and challenges to target Goal setting from students' profile challenges
		around comprehension strategies
		- Share literacy progressions with students for
		learner agency
		- Share reading goals in 'kids speak' to form goals
		- Connect with community/wider community to
		promote Pasifika male authors to visit and link
		to
		<ul> <li>Explicit teaching of comprehension strategies</li> </ul>
		- Diverse Learners Database to track and monitor
		student progress
		- Professional readings to promote cultural
		responsive practice
	Asian	- Partnerships with family/whānau
		- Read texts that connect with students
		- In class programmes are tailored to support
		needs of ELL students
		- ELL programmes focus on literacy
		- ELL programmes linked with class Inquiry to
		support vocabulary front loading
		- Read in first language
		<ul> <li>Find text in first language</li> </ul>
		- Form Learner Profiles to identify students'
		strengths and challenges to target
		- Goal setting from students' profile challenges
		around comprehension strategies - Share literacy progressions with students for
		learner agency
		- Share reading goals in 'kids speak' to form goals
		- Explicit teaching of comprehension strategies
		- Diverse Learners Database to track and monitor
		student progress
		- Professional readings to promote cultural
		responsive practice
		- Partnerships with family/whānau
		- Connect with community/wider community to
		promote support from volunteers in students
		first language



Building the Best Learners Waihangitia ngā Ākonga Tino Pai

	<ul> <li>Build from students' prior knowledge or offer experiences around themes and ideas explored in texts</li> <li>Gain perspectives – ask students to find out from parent's cultural practices connected to themes and ideas in text to develop comprehension</li> <li>Explicit teaching of vocabulary</li> </ul>

### Planning for next year:

Aim to increase student achievement is included in annual plan and targets. All targets are part of principal report each meeting and open for discussion and updates. Board employed 'extra' teacher to keep class numbers lower. Researching monitoring progress for all learners.

School Name:	Lyall Bay	School Number:	2892
Strategic Aim:	All students will develop learning skills that will enable	e them to be successf	ul in their lives, now and in the future
Americal Aires	Effective planning exerdination and evaluation of the	a a ba al'a aurriculum a	and topohing are in place
Annual Aim:	Effective planning, coordination and evaluation of the school's curriculum and teaching are in place - Collaborative planning and teaching in Maths and Writing to support all learners Innovative teaching and learning; student agency developed in writing		
	Reciprocal learning centered relationships are supported through appropriate communication -Students, parents, families, whānau and teachers work together to identify student strengths, learning needs, set goals and plan responsive learning strategies and activities.		
	Effective and culturally responsive pedagogy support - Engage in professional learning to further develop e		
	Effective assessment for learning develops students'	assessment and lear	ning to learn capabilities.



Target:	All students are able to access The New	Zealand Curriculum		
	To increase the number of students achieving within or beyond the appropriate curriculum level in writing			
Baseline Data:	End of 2018 data % of students SWT and  32% students SWT and WT across the s 6% Māori students WT - no SWT 3.9% Pasifika students SWT and WT 6.7% Asian students SWT and WT  40.5% Males SWT and WT 21.9% Females SWT and WT Cohort data: Yr 1-2 SWT and WT Year 1: Total WT = 23/25  Māori = 5/6 Pasifika = 5/5 Asian = 6/6 Other = 7/10 Gender = 13 boys, 10 girls No SWT  Year 2: Total WT: 29/60  Māori = 7/16 Pasifika = 2/4 Asian = 6/10 Other = 14/30 Gender = 25 boys, 4 girls No SWT		Cohort data: Yr 5-6 SWT and WT Year 5: Total WT = 16/64	
		Gender = 2 boys, 1 girl	Gender = 2 boys, 0 girls	



Target: To increase the number of	Target: To increase the number of	
students working at or above the	students working at or above the	
appropriate curriculum level in Writing	appropriate curriculum level in Writing	

Target: To increase the number of students working at or above the appropriate curriculum level in Writing.



Actions What did we do?	Outcomes What happened?	Reasons for the variance Why did it happen?	Evaluation Where to next?
Review assessment data with syndicate and determine the particular learning needs Data analysis meeting to determine acceleration of learning through strategies/approaches to be implemented Work with parents, families and whānau around ways to support students' learning School wide PD Learner Agency to support range of needs Teaching as Inquiry goal based on writing initiatives Moderation of writing (easTTle and OTJ's) Ongoing high level evaluation of 'where we are at'. Monitor target students in writing at Syndicate Meetings Monitoring meetings to discuss progress of target students School-wide professional development for teachers on culturally responsive teaching practice. Ties in with Tataiako professional development. Literacy learning Progressions –will be referred to support planning and teaching programmes Culturally responsive programmes Culturally responsive programmes developed Sharing of adaptive practice Review spelling programme Clicker7 for specific needs	67% working within and working beyond which is similar to last year. Yr 1 – 44% 'WW and WB' Yr 2 - 53% 'WW and WB' Yr 3 – 70% 'WW and WB' Yr 4 – 73% 'WW and WB' Yr 5 – 71% 'WW and WB' Yr 6 – 77% 'WW and WB' Yr 6 – 77% 'WW and WB' Within' and 'Working Beyond' is steady All cohorts are moving into closer alignment NZE - 69% 'WW and WB' Māori – 73% 'WW and WB' Pasifika – 56% 'WW and WB' Pasifika – 56% 'WW and WB' There is still a need to focus on specific groups/cohorts requiring school-wide strategic planning to address 'underachievement' as outlined in Implications.  Of the children who are 'SWT" 3 are ELL, 13 'SWT' receive support from outside agencies  There have been positive shifts in achievement from mid-year to end of year, with accelerated progress for many of our target learners. Yr 1 and 2: 8 children moved from WT to WW; Yr 3-4: 14 children moved from WT to WW.	Pronological Awareness Programme - Yolanda Sorryl continued to build.  More interesting motivations Play Based Learning in majority of classes Free Choice (Learner Agency) Oral language links (planning with a partner, talk/pair/share) Sharing learning intentions Using text as a model for writing (shared book) Making clearer links between reading and writing.  More emphasis on oral language through other curriculum areas (maths, learning through play) Development of workshops and flexible grouping Collaboration of teaching and learning  Yr 3-4 Learner Agency Development of workshops and flexible grouping Linking literacy tasks Some collaboration of teaching and learning Introduction of play based activities in two rooms.  Yr 5-6 Workshops and flexible grouping Learner agency Some playbased provocations	Further development of goal setting so goals are set and understood by students and whānau. Investigate what has had an impact for target learners and design relative programmes Senior leaders:  a. Seek and offer professional development opportunities – needs based b. To promote teacher effectiveness – to identify, promote and build effective practice across school by way of identifying 'expert' teachers through observation, leadership capabilities and opportunities, c. Track and monitor: student progress over time; priority students – Māori, Pasifika, Asian d. Identify individual student's achievement and profile learning needs e. Promote Tataiko and Tapasā – strategies and cultural competencies through Learner Agency f. Plan and promote moderation practices across and within syndicates g. School-wide data analysis meetings promoting and building internal evaluation effective practice to adapt teacher practice to the needs of target students/groups h. Continue to identify effective practice in writing programmes that promote student achievement in writing that can be transferred to other teaching other learning areas  Team leaders: i. To promote, support and help conduct 'data analysis meetings' using effective internal evaluation practice j. Support teachers to adapt practice, build pedagogical knowledge k. To track and monitor student progress – update termly – syndicate targets



Building the Best Learners Waihangitia ngā Ākonga Tino Pai

Focussed ELL support Student voice evident in programmes Individual learning goals through HERO

Data analysis conversations to self review programmes (through coaching groups)

Writing integrated with Inquiry Learning

Yr 5-6: 12 children moved from WT to WW

Writing achievement is significantly lower than reading achievement which has been an ongoing trend, although the gap is slowly closing.

Specific targeted teaching with groups/individuals.

Integration of literacy with other learning areas.

Target group using "Steps to Literacy" PD focus from 2018 continued in writing which strengthened teacher clarity and knowledge building of indicators which means results are more robust.

- Review programmes in place for those at risk of not achieving
- M. Offer teacher support and resourcing as required- To support teachers/syndicates through modelling, co-teaching, co-planning,
- n. Feedback progress/teacher inquiry/monitoring discussions to senior leadership
- Plan for monitoring and moderating practices in syndicates to build collaborative approach, practice, knowledge and skills in and across syndicates
- p. Moderation meetings are set termly
- Promote 'professional learning conversations' to identify effective practices among teachers to share and learn from colleagues
- Build collaborative practice in and across syndicates
- s. Collaborate to plan literacy programmes

#### School Wide

- t. Data interpretation and analysis school-wide implications
- Promote approaches for teaching to the needs of Māori and Pasifika students
- v. Promote effective literacy practice as outlined in LBS English Guidelines
- w. Promote moderation and offer PD in support
- Staff PD meeting (within and across syndicates) – building teacher knowledge and effective teaching of writing through easTTle
- Focus on target students collaborate to identify and discuss designing programmes to support student progress and achievement
- z. Collaborate as professional learning communities promoting critical conversations to strengthen communities of practice
- Share, feedback and build collective teacher efficacy

#### Syndicate Promoting PLC's

- bb. Teachers/syndicates identify implications at syndicate level
- cc. Keep updated monitoring and tracking system of target students in syndicates

Design teaching programme/strategies and Early targeting and monitoring is required to ensure closing of gaps early – investigation of student's needs, and abilities required Implications to literacy teaching practice



learners through formalive assessment  - Development of Learner Profiles - ongoing to track and monitor student progress and achievement  - Diverse Learners Database - Collaborative approach to teaching as inquiry identified fron learner profiles  - Promote professional readings to support teacher effectiveness  - Professional growth - building effective practice through goal esting linked to teacher appraisal  - Developing teacher pedagogical content knowledge through within school lead role with Learner Agency in writing.  - Literacy Learning Progressions  Gender:  Male students have high % of underachievement across all sectors and within cohorts  To promote achievement:  - Developing learner agency - share data with students and progressions in writing to support geal esting  - Collect student vote: attitude, writing topics, purpose for writing, learning goals  - Encourage writing by reading lexts that connect with students – humour, male authors, interest topics, exploring different tex types  to capture their ideas  - Explore Boys engagement in writing for edeptive practices to be implemented	, and the second	3 3 3	
Centify fires target learners for each classroom so that accelerated learning is targeted and specific			practice that correlates reading and writing Teachers share adaptive practice that has had impact.
communicate to their audience			<ul> <li>Identify three target learners for each classroom so that accelerated learning is targeted and specific</li> <li>Continue to build teacher assessment capability 'as' and 'for' learning</li> <li>Monitor and tracking assessment tasks that captures skills, knowledge and attitudes of our learners through formative assessment</li> <li>Development of Learner Profiles – ongoing to track and monitor student progress and achievement</li> <li>Diverse Learners Database – collaborative approach to teaching as inquiry identified from learner profiles</li> <li>Promote professional readings to support teacher effectiveness</li> <li>Professional growth – building effective practice through goal setting linked to teacher appraisal</li> <li>Developing teacher pedagogical content knowledge through 'within school lead' role with Learner Agency in writing.</li> <li>Literacy Learning Progressions</li> <li>Gender:</li> <li>Male students have high % of underachievement across all sectors and within cohorts</li> <li>To promote achievement:         <ul> <li>Developing learner agency - share data with students and progressions in writing to support goal setting</li> <li>Collect student voice: attitude, writing topics, purpose for writing, learning goals</li> <li>Encourage writing by reading texts that connect with students – humour, male authors, interest topics, exploring different text types</li> </ul> </li> <li>to capture their ideas         <ul> <li>Explore Boys engagement in writing for adaptive practices to be implemented</li> <li>Students have choice in writing responses to</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



	- Teachers design workshops to cater to learner
	agency
	<ul> <li>Explicit teaching of author styles that appeal</li> </ul>
	to males
	<ul> <li>Use a range of writing tools and sources to</li> </ul>
	enable students to express their ideas to their
	audience using apps and range of
	technologies
	- Create authentic writing purposes to enable
	students to write for authentic audience
	Māori students:
	- Revisit Tātaiako principles at syndicate
	meetings https://educationcouncil.org.nz/content/t%C4%81taiako-
	cultural-competencies-teachers-m%C4%81ori-learnerspdf-
	© Sundicate Inquiry Action plans, identify
	- Syndicate Inquiry Action plans –identify
	specific goals to raise achievement of Māori
	- Know the learner - Create learner profiles -
	goals, aspirations, strengths, challenges,
	supports, interests, passions, well being
	- Partnerships in learning - whānau
	- Promote gathering 'perspectives' – Māoridom
	views in discussions
	- Kura Ahurea PD to complement
	Pasifika students:
	<ul> <li>Practice cultural competencies outlined in</li> </ul>
	Tapasā - introduced at Team level
	http://pasifika.tki.org.nz/Tapasa
	<ul> <li>Exposed to texts that connect with students to</li> </ul>
	support writing
	<ul> <li>Syndicate Inquiry Action plans –identify</li> </ul>
	specific goals to raise achievement of Pasifika
	<ul> <li>Know the learner - Create learner profiles –</li> </ul>
	goals, aspirations, strengths, challenges,
	supports, interests, passions, well being
	- Partnerships in learning - whānau/aiga
	<ul> <li>Promote 'learner agency' – goal setting</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Raise expectations - Pasifika writing</li> </ul>
	achievement to 'Working Beyond' expected
	Curriculum Level by Identify the students
	'Working Within' and promote
	goals and learner agency to raise achievement to
	'Working Beyond'
	<ul> <li>Promoting high expectations for Pasifika</li> </ul>
	achievement as lowest % of shifts in writing
	achievement
	Asian students:



Building the Best Learners Waihangitia ngā Ākonga Tino Pai

	<ul> <li>Exposed to texts that connect with students</li> <li>In class programmes are tailored to support needs of ELL students</li> <li>ELL programmes focus on literacy</li> <li>ELL programmes linked with class Inquiry to support vocabulary front loading</li> <li>Teaching vocabulary through explicit practice</li> <li>Make connections to students prior knowledge and/or build experiences to promote and develop vocabulary for writing</li> <li>Explicit links to reading to build knowledge of language</li> <li>Effective practice for explicit teaching and learning</li> <li>Build partnerships with whānau</li> <li>Use ideas from Tataiako and Tapasā to make connections</li> </ul>
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Aim to increase student achievement is included in annual plan and targets. All targets are part of principal report each meeting and open for discussion and updates. The board has decided to lower class numbers by employing an extra teacher.

Continue with easTTle for assessment for learning.

Writing, particularly around engagement of boys is our PD focus. This is linked with our focus on learner agency – part of our Motu Kairangi Kāhui Ako work. Our WSL are working with Learner Agency and developing this across all aspects of the curriculum.

School Name:	Lyall Bay	School Number:	2892
Strategic Aim:	All students will develop learning skills that will enable	e them to be successf	ul in their lives, now and in the future



Annual Aim:	Effective planning, coordination and evaluation of the school's curriculum and teaching are in place - Collaborative planning and teaching in Maths and Literacy to support all learners Innovative teaching and learning; student agency developed in writing and developed in other learning areas  Reciprocal learning centered relationships are supported through appropriate communication -Students, parents, families, whānau and teachers work together to identify student strengths, learning needs, set goals and plan responsive learning strategies and activities.  Effective and culturally responsive pedagogy supports and promotes student learning - Engage in professional learning to further develop effective practices and pedagogies in writing  Effective assessment for learning develops students' assessment and learning to learn capabilities.			
Target:	Effective assessment for learning develops students' assessment and learning to learn capabilities.  All students are able to access The New Zealand Curriculum  To increase the number of students achieving within or beyond the appropriate curriculum level in mathematics and statistics			
Baseline Data:	End of 2018 data % of students SWT and 25.8% students SWT and WT across the 6% Māori students SWT and WT (13/22 3% Pasifika students SWT and WT (4/13 6% Asian students SWT and WT (13/22 25% Males SWT and WT 27% Females SWT and WT	e school male) 3 male)		
	Cohort data: Yr 1-2 SWT and WT Year 1: Total WT = 24/27	Cohort data: Yr 3-4 SWT and WT Year 3: Total WT = 22/68	Cohort data: Yr 5-6 SWT and WT Year 5: Total WT = 16/64     Māori = 5/20     Pasifika = 3/5     Asian = 2/12     Other = 6/27     Gender = 6 boys, 10 girls Total SWT = 2 (3%)     Asian = 1/12	



Year 2:	Gender = 1 girl	Gender = 1 girl
Total WT: 21/60		
Māori = 8/16	Year 4:	Year 6:
Pasifika = 2/4	Total WT = 13/54	Total WT = 11/55
Asian = 3/10	Māori = 2/8	Māori = 3/9
Other = 8/30	Asian = 4/12	Pasifika = 2/5
Gender = 17 boys, 4 girls	Other = 6/32	Asian = 4/15
No SWT	Gender = 9 boys, 4 girls	Other = 2/26
	Total SWT = 4/54	Gender = 5 boys, 6 girls
	Māori = 2/8	No SWT
	Asian = 1/12	
	Other = 1/32	
	Gender = 3 boys, 1 girls	
Target: To increase the number of	Target: To increase the number of	Target: To increase the number of
students working at or above the	students working at or above the	students working at or above the
appropriate curriculum level in	appropriate curriculum level in	appropriate curriculum level in
Mathematics	Mathematics	Mathematics



Building the Best Learners Waihangitia ngā Ākonga Tino Pai

Actions What did we do?
Review assessment data with syndicate and determine the particular learning needs Data analysis meeting to determine acceleration of learning through strategies/approaches to be implemented Work with parents, families and whānau around ways to support students' learning Maths PLD with Cognition exploring effective teaching and learning in maths continuing and linking with Learner Agency Monitor target students in Maths at Syndicate Meetings Monitoring meetings to discuss progress of target students Tataiako professional development. Collaborative teaching and planning in all teams Coaching model to support target
learners

Moderation of assessment

## Outcomes What happened?

75% of students achieved 'Working Within' and 'Working Beyond'

Yr 1 – 54,5% 'WW and WB'

Yr 2 – 71% 'WW and WB'

Yr 3 – 77% 'WW and WB'

Yr 4 – 78% 'WW and WB' Yr 5 – 72% 'WW and WB'

Yr 6 – 84% 'WW and WB'

NZE, Māori and Asian have comparable %'s

NZE - 82% 'WW and WB' Māori – 71% 'WW and WB' Pasifika – 45% 'WW and WB' Asian – 75% 'WW and WB'

There are no Pasifika 'sub working toward' but a high % 'working toward'. These tamariki are mostly in Yr 1-3.

There is still a need to focus on specific groups/cohorts requiring school-wide strategic planning to address 'underachievement' as outlined in Implications.

Of the children who are 'SWT" 6 are ELL, 7 'SWT' receive support from outside agencies

## Reasons for the variance Why did it happen?

Improvements occurred as a result of:

The combined efforts within teams Regular discussions within syndicates about target students Documenting each target students progress and the adaptive practice that was put in place gave teachers an insight of how the programmes were impacting Internal and external PD. Coaching teams to support adaptive practice Time had been an issue so the school resourced extra release for teachers so they could to analyse the data, research adaptive practice and implement it, follow up with target children, write up analysis of what was happening for individual children and the impact the teaching. Collaborative planning and teaching so everyone is responsible for all learners

## Evaluation Where to next?

Early targeting and monitoring is required to ensure closing of gaps early – investigation of student's needs, and abilities required

Implications to mathematics teaching practice Identify effective pedagogy in mathematics teaching and learning

Teachers share adaptive practice that has had impact Collaborative planning and teaching – build on programmes that were explored in 2018 in Junior and Senior Syndicates. Share practices that have been effective in accelerating learning

#### School-wide Strategic Aims in Mathematics

- Identify three target learners for each classroom so that accelerated learning is targeted and specific
- Continue utilising the support of external advisors to further develop teacher knowledge (pedagogy and content knowledge)
- c. Continue developing collaborative practices across classrooms, syndicates and school
- Design a curriculum approach to mathematics creating 'LBS learners mathematics capabilities/attributes'
- e. Continue to build teacher role in the classroom, using talk moves, 5 Practices, Launching Tasks and rich tasks
- f. Develop framework to support teachers in providing a balanced mathematics programme
- g. Design a school-wide assessment schedule that fits the intended outcomes for LBS learner agency
- Review assessment tasks so that specific skills, knowledge and attitudes is captured of our learners through formative assessment
- Moderate mathematical assessments schoolwide to ensure that curriculum level expectations are the same throughout the school
- Development of Learner Profiles ongoing to track and monitor student progress and achievement



Building the Best Learners Waihangitia ngā Ākonga Tino Pai

There have been positive shifts in achievement from mid-year to end of year, with accelerated progress for many of our target learners.

Yr 1 and 2: 19 children moved from WT to WW; 5 moved from WT to WB Yr 3-4: 16 children moved from WT to

Yr 5-6: 10 children moved from WT to WW

WW.

The 2017 Year 3 & 4 cohorts had the highest level of underachievement, the same cohort in 2018 (Yr 4 & 5) show less students SWT and WT than previously, and this trend continued for 2019 (Yr 5 & 6) Teachers have inquired deeply into teaching of maths and have made major changes due to Professional Development, research, trialling, measuring impacts. This has led to greater understanding not only of student needs but also more robust assessment. The impact of this is now being seen in data. The continued Professional Development in maths continued in 2019 to consolidate the progress made over the last two years.

- Diverse Learners Database collaborative approach to teaching as inquiry identified from learner profiles
- Promote professional readings to support teacher effectiveness
- m. Syndicate Target Action Plans identify specific goal for each syndicate in consultation with leadership and based on previous years data as each syndicate group has a different group of learners that are underachieving (Yr 1 Māori/European male, Yr 2 Pasifika, Yr 3 Māori male, Yr 4 females, Yr 5 Pasifika females)

#### Māori students:

- Revisit Tātaiako principles at whole staff and syndicate meetings
- Syndicate Inquiry Action plans –identify specific Māori learners
- p. Read and implement aspects of Te
  Kotahitanga http://tekotahitanga.tki.org.nz/
- Select rich tasks that are culturally responsive and authentic for learners
- Know the learner Create learner profiles goals, aspirations, strengths, challenges, supports, interests, passions, well being
- s. Partnerships in learning whanau goal setting interviews
- Promote gathering 'perspectives' Māoridom views in discussions

#### u. Pasifika students:

- v. Practice cultural competencies outlined in Tapasā - introduce at Team level http://pasifika.tki.org.nz/Tapasa
- w. Select rich tasks that are culturally responsive and authentic for learners
- x. Syndicate Inquiry Action plans –identify specific Pasifika students
- Know the learner Create learner profiles goals, aspirations, strengths, challenges, supports, interests, passions, well being
- z. Partnerships in learning whānau/aiga
- aa. Promote 'learner agency' goal setting
- bb. Promoting high expectations for Pasifika achievement as lowest % in mathematics achievement



Building the Best Learners Waihangitia ngā Ākonga Tino Pai

		dd. ee. ff. gg.	Syndicate Inquiry Action plans –identify specific Asian students Plan for and teach academic vocabulary to allow students to access word problems Select rich tasks that are culturally responsive and authentic for learners Effective practice for explicit teaching and learning Build partnerships with whanau – goal setting interviews
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#### Planning for next year:

Aim to increase student achievement is included in annual plan and targets. All targets are part of principal report each meeting and open for discussion and updates. The board has decided to lower class numbers by employing an extra teacher.

Ongoing collaborative teaching and learning and in Learner Agency will ensure that pedagogical understanding of learners and working toward growing student aspirations and interests will develop.

### **Kiwisport Funding**

We were pleased to receive \$5619.60 as targeted funding to promote sporting opportunities for our students. These funds were used for:

- funding transport for students who represented the school in a range of inter-school sporting events
- subsidising senior and middle school "learn to swim" programmes at the Kilbirnie Aquatic Centre
- supplementing our sporting equipment inventory so that students had access to an improved range of sports gear
- supporting the operating costs of our school swimming pool during both Terms 1 and 4



Building the Best Learners Waihangitia ngā Ākonga Tino Pai

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