## **PUPIL PREMIUM STRATEGY REVIEW 2021/22**

**<u>Teaching</u>** (for example, CPD, recruitment and retention)

Budgeted cost: £53,920

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed	Review (.	uly 2022)		
<ul> <li>High quality teaching of phonics. CPD for staff, new SSP and resources.</li> <li>Historically disadvantaged children have been more likely to not pass the Phonics Screening Check in Year 1 and struggle to catch up in later years.</li> <li>This year we are working with the Ramsbury English Hub to ensure a consistent approach to the teaching of phonics</li> </ul> Challenge: 1,3 Intended Outcome: B The attainment in phonics of disadvantaged learners is broad line with non-disadvantaged learners.	nonics. CPD for staff, not pass the Phonics Screening Check in Year 1 and struggle to	• .	Y1 Phonics Screening Check % Achieved standard			
	ear we are working with the Ramsbury English Hub to  The attainment in phonics of disadvantaged learners is broadly in	All pupils (24)	Non DL (16)	DL (8)		
	across EYFS and KS1, including the training of the Phonics lead to coach other members of staff, so that disadvantaged learners make at least expected or better progress in Phonics	coss EYFS and KS1, including the training of the Phonics lead nationally coach other members of staff, so that disadvantaged	83% (20)	81% (13)	88% (7)	
	from their individual starting points.  All staff in EYFS and KS1 to complete training so that Little Wandle can be fully implemented in September 2022.  The Little Wandle approach has a strong evidence base that indicates a positive impact on the accuracy of word reading and reading fluency through their lesson plans.	£4500 (Little Wandle resources) £1500 TA training Monitoring and coaching £720	Attainment in phonics of DL is line with DL.			
	EEF Teaching and Learning Toolkit  Phonics has a positive impact overall (+5 months) with very extensive evidence and is an important component in the development of early reading skills, particularly for children from disadvantaged backgrounds.	£6720				
Provide high-quality books, both physical and online resources to	Internal evidence shows that higher numbers of PP are not engaging with reading and so attainment in reading comprehension is not as strong as non-disadvantaged	Challenge: 1 Intended Outcome: B	PIRA reading at EXS % achi standard		chieved	
improve and develop the teaching and love	improve and develop learners. English Subject leader to support all teachers to disadvantaged learners is broadly in	arners. English Subject leader to support all teachers to crease engagement and develop positive attitudes to ading for all PP pupils. English Subject leader to monitor agagement and attainment in reading in KS2.  The attainment in reading of disadvantaged learners is broadly in line with non-disadvantaged learners nationally.  Our Go-Read app shows that	A	II Non DL	DL	
of reading at KS2.			Y1 88 (24) (2	% 88% 1) (14)	88% (7)	
			58% 5) (7)	80% (8)		

Fluent reading supports comprehension because pupils' cognitive resources are freed from focusing on word recognition and can be redirected towards comprehending	£1500	Y4 (23)	74% (17)	86% (12)	50% (4)
the text		Y5 (30)	60% (18)	70% (14)	40% (4)
		KS1 SATS Reading % Expected standard			<u>ected</u>
		All (2		on DL (11)	DL (12)
		52% (	12) 6	4% (7)	42% (5)
		KS2 SATS Reading % Expected standard (exc new pupil from Ukraine)			
		All (2		on DL (14)	DL (10)
		54% (	13) 71	% (10)	30% (3)
		and No	o in attai n DL in re ars exce	eading is	etween DL s significant
		home fi conside	rom a Dl erably les	learner sthan th	reads at is ne number of amily. (See
		every c	lass DL c	ıre readi	nows that in ng more to a non DL
		Plan for ways to increase parental engagement to support DL at home with reading.			
		Class	PP av reads	Non PP av reads	Diff in reads non PP/PP
		EYFS	8.66	102.7	94.04
		Y1	40.5	72.8	32.3

Г				11 ,/2	10 :	51.7		
				Y2	13.6		8.1	
				Y3	34.2		4.2	
				Y4	48.5		8.2	
				Y5	35.3	+	5.7	
				Y6	6.09	32.9	6.8	
•	support teaching and learning in class, specifically to support the whole class additional support to enable them to keep up with the learning.  EEF Strategies to support high quality teaching  Flexible grouping describes when pupils are allocated to	Challenge: 1, 2, 3, 5 Intended Outcome: A,B Monitoring shows that disadvantaged learners are supported in class. Disadvantaged learners make at least	expected.					
	teaching of English and Maths.	smaller groups based on the individual needs that they currently share with other pupils. Such groups can be formed for an explicit purpose and disbanded when that purpose is	expected or better progress from their individual starting points in Reading, Writing and Maths		All	Non DL	DL	
		met	£40,800	Y1 (24)	63% (15)	63% (10)	63% (5)	
				Y2 (22)	40% (9)	45% (5)	36% (4) - <b>9</b> %	
				Y3 (22)	32% (7)	33% (4)	30% (3) - <b>3</b> %	
				Y4 (23)	30% (7)	40% (6)	13% (1) - <b>29%</b>	
				Y5 (30)	30% (9)	45% (9)	0% - <b>45</b> %	
			Y6 (24)	38% (9)	50% (7)	20% (2) - <b>30</b> %		
				EYFS GL DL 33%		3) Non DL	71% (12)	
•	writing - CPD for staff, Wiltshire Council, we have changed our planning and		Challenge: 1, 3 Intended Outcome: B, C	Writing % achieve ex				
	resources to implement 'The Write Stuff'	teaching of English.			All	Non DL	DL	

	Support from Wiltshire LA, English Advisor and from the Ramsbury Hub will help ensure that we are delivering high quality English lessons.  Evidence from Tom Sherrington supports 'The Write Stuff' Jane Considine approach to teaching writing.	The attainment of disadvantaged learners is broadly in line with non-disadvantaged learners for Writing.  Internal writing moderation shows that disadvantaged learners use a wide variety of vocabulary in their writing.	Y1 (24) Y2 (22)	63% (15) 40% (9)	63% (10) 45% (5)	63% (5) 36% (4) -9%
	"If teachers in the relevant discipline can break these complex activities down into 'fine grained' stages, they'll be more effective in explaining them to their students." Providing models is a central feature of giving good explanations."	£2500	Y3 (22)	32% (7)	33% (4)	30% (3) - <b>3</b> %
			Y4 (23)	30% (7)	40% (6)	13% (1) - <b>29</b> %
			Y5 (30)	34% (10)	50% (10)	0% - <b>50%</b>
			Y6 (24)	58% (14)	50% (5)	64% (9) - <b>14%</b>
			Subject are using	moderatii leader sho g a wider ary in the	ows that or	
Implement systematic teaching of times tables     - CPD for staff, release time for maths SL, resources.	Year 3 and 4 teachers attend Wiltshire training with Maths Subject Leader (SL). A systematic approach to teaching tables will be developed by Maths SL. Adaptations in timetable will be made to allow extra practice time to practise times tables.  EEF guidance Improving mathematics in Key Stages 2 and 3.  "Ensure that pupils develop fluent recall of facts."	Challenge: 2 Intended Outcome: B The attainment in recalling times table facts of disadvantaged learners is broadly in line with non-disadvantaged learners. There is a systematic approach in school to teach times tables.	Y4 Multiplication Tables Check All children: 23 74% (17) children scored 20 or more in the multiplication check out of 25. 86% :non DL 56%: DL		1 20 or	
CPD for staff to develop high quality first teaching (Walkthrus, National College, Local Authority CPD)	CPD for teachers to develop knowledge-rich curriculum and ways to improve retention of knowledge in order to support disadvantaged learners.  EEF High Quality Teaching  "Ensuring every teacher is supported in delivering high-quality teaching is essential to achieving the best outcomes for all pupils, particularly the most disadvantaged among them."	Challenge: 1, 2, 3 Intended Outcome: A Internal and external monitoring will show that the quality of teaching is good. Teachers will know, use and talk about the guiding principles of Quality first teaching	next yed LC signeday' ted then be meeting Three m comple	ar.	A course ategies with staff a out the yout the yout the duction to	t CPD ear. ve
		£2000				

	used to develop high quality first teaching in the next academic year.

# <u>Targeted academic support (for example, tutoring, one-to-one support structured interventions)</u>

## Budgeted cost: £27,290

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Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed	
Small group and 1:1 tuition using a qualified teacher. (75% funding available for school led tutors)	alified teacher. (75% Year 6 children. Aim to support disadvantaged learners		39 children accessed school led tutoring. 59% (23) of children eligible for PP.
	Small group tuition has an average impact of four in	expected or better progress from their individual starting points in Reading and Maths	Y6: 9 children received maths tutoring 56% increased scaled score.
		£1700	Y6: 6 children received reading tutoring 83% increased scaled score.
			KS1: 9 children received tutoring for English. 78% increased standardised score.
			Y5: 9 children received tutoring for reading. 56% increased standardised score.
			Y5: 6 children received tutoring for maths. 67% increased standardised score
Additional speech and language screening and intervention for children who are not under therapy services.	Infant Language Link screening is used to provide targeted support. Narrative Therapy interventions and Speech and Language sessions are delivered by teaching assistants to identified disadvantaged learners in EYFS and Year 1.	Challenge: 3 Intended Outcome: C Disadvantaged learners can communicate effectively and have an appropriate vocabulary to support good learning.	This action has not yet been started. Continue next year.

	EEF -Teaching and Learning Toolkit:  Oral language interventions consistently show positive impact on learning.  EEF - social and emotional learning – improves interactions with others and self-management of emotions	£600 for teacher release to do the initial <b>Infant Language Link</b> screening with all children in Rec/Y1. £540 for TA time for intervention (1.5 hours per class per week for 12 weeks). £1140	
Additional reading and phonics for the bottom 20% - TA hours funded to support pupils	Pupils identified through termly phonics screening to receive additional 1:1 intervention, at least 3 times a week with a teaching assistant trained to deliver phonics teaching in line with school approach.  EEF Teaching and Learning Toolkit -Teaching assistant led intervention	Challenge: 1 Intended Outcome: B Disadvantaged learners' attainment in the Year 1 Phonics Screen Check is in line with non-disadvantaged learners.  £22,200	See above
Use published revision materials and web-based programs to support children's learning at home and in school: phonics, grammar and number facts. – CGP revision books for Y6, TTRS, Purple Mash, Nessy and Frogwell's e-library.	Provision of materials and web-based programs to allow learners to practise key skills at home. Computers to be provided where necessary so that learning can be completed at home.  EEF – Working with parents to support children's learning.  Provide practical strategies to support learning at home. This can support parental engagement.  EEF – digital technology – evidence that technology can increase the quality and quantity of practice that pupils undertake, both inside and outside of the classroom.	Challenge: 1, 2, 3 Intended Outcome: B,D Disadvantaged learners are regularly using resources at home and in school to support the learning of key skills – phonics, grammar and number facts £1500	Pupil voice chat to be carried out in T1
Shine Intervention Resources to support catch up intervention.	Following the completion of whole school assessments 3 times a year, Shine resources identify gaps in reading and maths. These resources are used by teaching assistants to provide targeted interventions.  EEF -Teaching and Learning Toolkit:  Small group tuition has an average impact of four months' additional progress over the course of a year.	Challenge: 1, 2 Intended Outcome: B Disadvantaged learners' gaps in learning are identified through diagnostic tests. Shine materials will close gaps in learning so that learners can make progress. £750	Materials have been used to support tutoring and interventions across the school.

# Wider strategies (for example, related to attendance, behaviour, wellbeing)

Budgeted cost: £25,792

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed				
Pastoral Support Manager employed for 32.5 hours a week to co-ordinate effective delivery and monitoring of pastoral interventions and be a point of contact for parents.	EEF Toolkit – Parental engagement Having a dedicated person to build a relationship with parents leads to improved relationships with school.  EEF Toolkit – Metacognition and self-regulation "Evidence suggests the use of 'metacognitive strategies' – which get pupils to think about their own learning – can be worth the equivalent of an additional +7 months' progress when used well."	Challenge: 4, 5, 6 Intended Outcome: D, E Pastoral Support Manager records show that a large proportion of disadvantaged learners and their families have been able to access pastoral interventions in school.  75% of costs £15,750	66 children had targeted pastore support intervention this academ year.  DL: 55% (36)  Non DL: 45% (30)  Pastoral Support Manager has coordinated interventions and signposted families to Mental Head Support, Young Carers, Mentor Mental Ment			
Monitoring of attendance (new activity added following T3 data review)	New attendance procedures to monitor and support	Challenge: 6	Attendance:			
	Headteacher monitor attendance and ensure that swift	Intended Outcome: F School records show that	All (186)	Non DL (115)	DL (71)	
Whole school procedures to monitor attendance and to		disadvantaged learners have been contacted by letter or have received a	91.6%	92.3%	90.5%	
support parents to improve attendance and punctuality.	DfE – Improving school attendance (March 2022)  Monitor and analyse attendance data regularly to ensure that intervention is delivered quickly to address absence  Use attendance, pastoral and SEND staff who are skilled in supporting pupils and their families to identify and overcome barriers to attendance.	phone call from the Pastoral Support Manager to address cases of persistent absence.	18 families have received phone c to offer support with attendance. 67% DL families 33% non DL families 13 letters were sent home regardin attendance 62% DL families 38% non DL families. All the families that were contacted either by phone call or letter improved attendance.  Persistent Absence		ndance. e regarding contacted	
			All (186)	Non DL (115)	DL (71)	
			35% (65)	29% (33)	45% (32)	

Thrive Training for 2 practitioners and Headteacher.	Thrive is a whole-school approach to support social and emotional wellbeing ensuring every young person can benefit. In addition, individual pupils can receive targeted intervention to help them become more resilient and open to learning.  EEF Toolkit Social and Emotional Learning.  Evidence suggests that children from disadvantaged backgrounds have, on average, weaker SEL skills at all ages than their more affluent peers. These skills are likely to influence a range of outcomes for pupils: lower SEL skills are linked with poorer mental health and lower academic attainment.	Challenge: 5 (Training funded through LA COMF funding £4911)	
Delivery of targeted interventions for specific pupils to promote positive social and mental health.	We will be providing additional specific opportunities to target pupils based on careful assessment of their needs from a selection of options as follows:  Drawing and Talking Therapy  ELSA  Targeted Thrive  EEF Toolkit Social and Emotional Learning.  Evidence suggests that children from disadvantaged backgrounds have, on average, weaker SEL skills at all ages than their more affluent peers. These skills are likely to influence a range of outcomes for pupils: lower SEL	Challenge: 5 Intended outcome: E A high proportion of pupils accessing this targeted intervention are from disadvantaged families. They will be able self-regulate in order to positively engage in lessons.	66 children had targeted pastoral support intervention this academic year. DL: 55% (36) Non DL: 45% (30)
	skills are linked with poorer mental health and lower academic attainment.	£5000	
Access to breakfast / after school club to support school readiness, social, emotional and mental health and transitions for specific children.	School evidence shows that there are a number of families being supported by our Pastoral Support Manager where the child does not have an appropriate start to the day or requires additional support at the end of the day.	Challenge: 5,6 Intended Outcome: D, F Identified disadvantaged children have accessed breakfast club or after school club in order to improve school readiness and social and mental health. Increase by 1 staff member for PP	We have funded 3 DL children to attend breakfast club this academic year. If all offered sessions were attended this would be a cost of £760
	EEF Evaluation report.  Breakfast clubs that offer pupils in primary schools a free and nutritious meal before school can boost their reading, writing and maths results by the equivalent of two months' progress over the course of a year, according to the results of a randomised controlled trial	children to attend breakfast club.  (£2250)  2 children to attend 2 sessions/week after school. (£1292)	

Learning Outside the Classroom - costs subsidised for disadvantaged families

Typically, we offer 50% subsidy to disadvantaged families so that learners are able to access these opportunities.

**Ofsted** research (2019) places emphasis on providing cultural capital, particularly for disadvantaged pupils.

Challenge: 7

#### **Intended Outcome:**

Disadvantaged learners have received a subsidy for trips in order to engage in wider curriculum activities. **Subsidy for DL families:** 

Liddington PGL: 8 pupils = £800 Hooke Court: 11 pupils = £1045

£1500

Review of outcomes: 2021/2022

### **Teaching** (for example, CPD, recruitment and retention)

- Evidence from the Year 1 Phonic Screening test shows that attainment of disadvantaged (DL) and non-disadvantaged learners (Non DL) is broadly in line. Disadvantaged learners achieved slightly better than the National average for 2019.
- Internal and statutory assessments show that the attainment in reading is low for all children. However, the gap in attainment in reading between DL and Non DL is on average 30%. After analysing reading engagement it was evident that non DL children are more likely to have support to read at home and on average have 41 more reads logged on the Go Read app than children from disadvantaged families. Attainment and engagement in reading will be a priority area for the strategy next year.
- Internal assessments suggest that the performance of disadvantaged children to reach expected standard in reading, writing and maths is lower than non-disadvantaged children. However, monitoring from learning walks show that disadvantaged learners are being supported by the teaching assistant or the teacher. Developing effective teaching strategies will be a key priority for next year.
- Internal writing moderation show that disadvantaged learners are now using a wider range of vocabulary in their writing. Writing attainment is low across the school and there is a gap in attainment in all year groups, except Y1 but is more significant in Y4 Y6.
- 43% of children in Y4 scored full marks or had one error on the Multiplication Tables Check test. Non-DL performed better (70%) than children from disadvantaged families (30%). A KS2 times table strategy will be introduced in September using resources provided by the LA.

## Targeted academic support (for example, tutoring, one-to-one support structured interventions)

• This year the school has accessed the National Tutoring Programme and has used government catch-up funding and funding from pupil premium to fund school led tutoring. Three tutors have worked with children in Year 2, Year 5 and Year 6. 39 children have accessed tutoring, 59% of children were eligible to receive pupil premium funding. Each child has been offered approximately 15 hours of tutoring and most children showed an increase in standardised score from November assessments or from mock SATS carried out in March (see figures above). Where children did not show increased scores this was due to other external factors such as SEND or attendance. School led tutoring will continue next year, however government funding will reduce from 75% to 60%.

## Wider strategies (for example, related to attendance, behaviour, wellbeing)

- We used pupil premium funding to provide wellbeing support for all pupils, and targeted interventions where required. Thrive has been evident across all classes and all children have been profiled to identify further individual or class support. Records from pastoral interventions show that 50% of our DL group accessed a pastoral intervention compared to 26% of children from non-disadvantaged families. We are continuing to build on this provision next year and will aim to embed Thrive fully into school life.
- Attendance has been an issue this year for all children and there is not a significant difference between the attendance of DL and Non DL families. However, in cases of persistent absence (below 90%), 45% of DL have had attendance less than 90% compared to 29% of Non DL families. The Pastoral Support Manager has been able to contact some families to offer support but has not been able to provide enough regular contact due to the high number of families that this affects. Next year Pupil Premium funding will be used to partially fund a Pastoral Support Assistant whose key priority will be to contact families, quickly and regularly, where attendance is a concern.
- Three DL have been able to access Breakfast club on a funded place to support the daily transition to school.
- 19 pupils have received a subsidy in order to engage in school residential trips.
- All disadvantaged learners were offered a computer device to borrow for the academic year.

Our Governors receive reports on progress of our Disadvantaged Learners regularly across the year, linked to the monitoring of the SDP. The PPG governor is involved in the strategic overview of the strategy, using our data and self-evaluation to hold the school to account and challenge proposals and outcomes.