

Pupil premium strategy statement

This statement details our school's use of pupil premium (and recovery premium for the 2022 to 2023 academic year) funding to help improve the attainment of our disadvantaged pupils.

It outlines our pupil premium strategy, how we intend to spend the funding in this academic year and the effect that last year's spending of pupil premium had within our school.

School overview

Detail	Data
School name	Stonebow Primary
Number of pupils in school	212
Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils	14.62%
Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers (3 year plans are recommended)	EYFS – Year 6
Date this statement was published	December 2022
Date on which it will be reviewed	October 2023
Statement authorised by	Paul Brockless
Pupil premium lead	Paul Brockless
Governor / Trustee lead	Allison Bourke

Funding overview

Detail	Amount
Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year	£ 43,920
Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year (see Catch Up Premium Plan for 21/22 expenditure)	£ 4,495
Pupil premium funding carried forward from previous years (enter £0 if not applicable)	£ 0
Total budget for this academic year If your school is an academy in a trust that pools this funding, state the amount available to your school this academic year	£ 48,415

Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

Statement of intent

Stonebow Primary School - Building Bridges to a Brighter Future

A nurturing and empowering school, where all children achieve their potential through rich, high quality learning experiences in partnership with parents and the wider community.

School Values:

Perseverance – never giving up even if things get tough

Concentration – focussing and resisting distraction

Curiosity – asking questions and wondering why

Co-operation – learning together and from each other

Respect – a positive way of treating or thinking of someone or something

Enthusiasm – being excited to learn

Our Pupil Premium strategy plan, will support our disadvantaged pupils in achieving their potential, as detailed above.

This may include:

- 1. Targeting gaps in attainment, through continuous assessment, tailoring specific support to bridge those gaps. To ensure that disadvantaged pupils' attainment does not fall behind that of their peers.*
- 2. Supporting families in accessing the broad enrichment opportunities on offer, such as visits and visitors - as part of our inspiring curriculum. Alongside our range of extra-curricular opportunities, to develop talent in sport and music. These may also support our pupil's well-being.*
- 3. Use of our school led tutoring funding, to specifically support pupils who qualify for the pupil premium in English (Writing) and Maths.*

Challenges

This details the key challenges to achievement that we have identified among our disadvantaged pupils.

Challenge number	Detail of challenge
1	Despite use of funding to support pupils, there remains a gap between the outcomes in attainment for Pupil Premium Pupils and Non Pupil Premium Pupils across the school (see data in Part B).
2	Despite use of funding to support pupils, there remains a gap between the progress of Pupil Premium Pupils and Non Pupil Premium Pupils across the school by the end of KS2 (see data in Part B).
3	From low baseline attainment on entry, despite making progress, the number of Pupil Premium pupils achieving a 'Good Level of Development' was 0% last year (for 3 pupils).
4	Attendance of Pupil Premium Pupils, below that of Non Pupil Premium Pupils for the academic year 21/22 (figures continued to be impacted by the Covid pandemic): All pupils = 94.26% PP Pupils = 91.27% Non PP = 94.77%
5	Despite specific targeting last year, continued lower engagement in sports activities by disadvantaged pupils, to support their health and well-being. Fewer than 10 Pupil Premium pupils, engaged in pre/after school sports clubs.

Intended outcomes

This explains the outcomes we are aiming for **by the end of our current strategy plan**, and how we will measure whether they have been achieved.

Intended outcome	Success criteria
To increase the proportion of Pupil Premium Pupils achieving expected standard in 1) Writing, 2) Reading and 3) Mathematics in line with national outcomes for 2023.	Is the percentage of Pupil Premium children achieving the expected standard in Writing, Reading and Mathematics in line with national outcomes for 2023?
To ensure pupils in Key Stage 2 make the expected progress compared to Key Stage 1 outcomes.	Is the progress score of Pupil Premium children in Writing, Reading and Mathematics, in line with national outcomes for 2023?
To improve CLL and Writing in EYFS, as no Pupil Premium pupils in EYFS achieved a Good Level of Development.	Are Pupil Premium pupils making good progress from their Baseline, with those showing the potential to do so, achieving the expected standard in CLL and Writing?
To improve the engagement of Pupil Premium Pupils in sports activities, which supports their well-being.	Are more Pupil Premium Pupils engaging in sports activities?

Activity in this academic year

This details how we intend to spend our pupil premium (and recovery premium funding) **this academic year** to address the challenges listed above.

Teaching (for example, CPD, recruitment and retention)

Budgeted cost: £28,102

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
<p>To continue the 'sustain' phase of the East Midlands Maths hub project, Teaching for Mastery approach in maths and extend into EYFS and KS1.</p> <p>Teacher release time to attend hub meetings and appropriate CPD for teachers and support staff.</p>	<p>1 The impact of mastery learning approaches is an additional five months progress, on average, over the course of a year.</p> <p>2 There is a lot of variation behind this average. It seems to be important that a high bar is set for achievement of 'mastery' (usually 80% to 90% on the relevant test). By contrast, the approach appears to be much less effective when pupils work at their own pace (see also Individualised instruction).</p> <p>3 Mastery learning also appears to be particularly effective when pupils are given opportunities to work in groups or teams and take responsibility for supporting each other's progress (see also Collaborative learning and Peer tutoring).</p>	<p>1, 2, 3</p>
<p>English Coordinator to investigate different approaches to writing (school visits, networking, courses etc.) – with a focus on approaches which may engage our reluctant writers, a number are disadvantaged pupils.</p>	<p>EEF Improving Literacy in KS2 recommendation: Teach writing composition strategies through modelling and supported practice. Writing can be thought of as a process made up of five components: planning; drafting; revising; editing; and publishing.</p> <p>Effective writers use a number of strategies to support each component of the writing process. For example, planning can be improved through the strategy of goalsetting. Describe and model how, when, and why pupils should use each strategy, support pupils to practise with feedback, then gradually reduce support as pupils increasingly use the strategies independently. Giving pupils a reason to write—and someone to write for—can support effective writing and provide opportunities to teach pupils how to adapt their writing for different audiences and purposes.</p>	<p>1, 2, 3</p>
<p>Reduced class sizes for maths in KS2, to enable year group teaching – through groups taught by senior leaders and agency staff.</p>	<p>4 1. Reducing class size has a small positive impacts of +2 month, on average. The majority of studies examine reductions of 10 pupils. Small reductions in class size (for example, from 30 to 25 pupils) are unlikely to be cost-effective relative to other strategies.</p> <p>5 2. There is some evidence for additional benefits of smaller class sizes with younger children, so smaller class sizes may be a more effective approach during the early stages of primary school.</p> <p>6 3. Smaller classes only impact upon learning if the reduced numbers allow teachers to teach differently – for example, having higher quality interactions with pupils or minimising disruption.</p>	<p>1, 2</p>

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

Budgeted cost: £11,992

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
<p>Targeted breakfast club, to support children with Reading, Writing or Maths.</p>	<p>The average impact of the small group tuition is four additional months' progress, on average, over the course of a year.</p> <p>Evidence shows that small group tuition is effective and, as a rule of thumb, the smaller the group the better. Some studies suggest that greater feedback from the teacher, more sustained the engagement in smaller groups, or work which is more closely matched to learners' needs explains this impact. Once group size increases above six or seven there is a noticeable reduction in effectiveness.</p>	<p>1, 2</p>
<p>Continued engagement with the National Tutoring Programme, to provide additional support and mentoring for Pupil Premium pupils across the school from Y1-Y6.</p>	<p>Evidence indicates that one to one tuition can be effective, providing approximately five additional months' progress on average.</p> <p>Short, regular sessions (about 30 minutes, three to five times a week) over a set period of time (up to ten weeks) appear to result in optimum impact. Evidence also suggests tuition should be additional to, but explicitly linked with, normal teaching, and that teachers should monitor progress to ensure the tutoring is beneficial. Studies comparing one to one with small group tuition show mixed results. In some cases, one to one tuition has led to greater improvement, while in others tuition in groups of two or three has been equally or even more effective. The variability in findings may suggest it is the particular type or quality of teaching enabled by very small groups that is important, rather than the precise size of the group.</p>	<p>1, 2</p>
<p>1. Additional support time with the class teacher and LSAs in EYFS, to allow focussed groups in CLL and Writing 2. Additional sports coach, sessions, working with pupils on Physical Development. (use of 2, enables time for 1)</p>	<p>1. There is an extensive evidence base showing the impact of communication and language approaches, including a number of meta-analyses. The evidence is relatively consistent, suggesting that communication and language approaches can be successful in a variety of environments. Little is known about the long-term impact of communication and language approaches, so additional evidence about whether, and how to ensure that, benefits are maintained once children start school would be valuable. The evidence base includes a number of high quality studies from the UK.</p> <p>A 2016 randomised controlled trial found a positive impact of four months' additional progress for the Nuffield Early Language Intervention – a programme designed to improve the spoken language ability of children during the transition from nursery to primary</p>	<p>1, 2, 5</p>

	<p>school (we may use NELI or other effective CLL strategies).</p> <p>2. Though the overall picture is positive, the evidence base is not well-developed and findings are inconsistent. It is not possible to provide a clear account of the reasons why some physical development approaches are effective, and very few individual interventions have been evaluated to a high standard. There is some evidence that programmes that combine physical activity with strategies to promote self-regulation can improve executive function and have a positive impact on learning.</p> <p>Evidence relating to the general positive impact of physical activity on cognitive outcomes is currently stronger than that related to specific programmes. There are some indications that physical activity, including outdoor play, can support children's learning.</p> <p>No high-quality evaluations have assessed the long-term impact of physical development approaches on learning.</p>	
Reinstate volunteer 'reading champions' (post pandemic), to support disadvantaged pupils through 1:1 reading.	Programmes involving teaching assistants or volunteers can have a valuable impact, but may be less effective than those using experienced and specifically trained teachers. Where tuition is delivered by volunteers or teaching assistants there is evidence that training and the use of a structured programme is advisable. (English lead will provide training on phonics and VIPERS, as used across the school)	1, 2, 3

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

Budgeted cost: £6,271

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Employment of an Education Welfare Officer, to support families in maintaining good attendance at school.	EEF - Attendance-REA-protocol-21092021.pdf Poor school attendance is a significant problem in the UK and many other countries across the world. In 2019/20, it was reported as 4.9% overall, with special schools showing a higher rate equal to 10.5% and persistent absence at 13.1% in England (gov.uk 2020). Research has found that poor attendance is linked to poor academic attainment across all stages (Balfanz & Byrnes, 2012; London et al., 2016) as well as anti-social characteristics, delinquent activity and negative behavioural outcomes (Gottfried, 2014; Baker, Sigmon, & Nugent, 2001). However, evidence suggests that small improvements in attendance can lead to meaningful impacts for these outcomes.	4
Engagement with relevant external agencies, to support the social,	Both targeted interventions and universal approaches have positive overall effects (+ 4 months). Schools should consider the appropriate combination of	1, 2, 3, 4

emotional and behavioural aspects.	behaviour approaches to reduce overall disruption and provide tailored support where required.	
<p>Training of a Senior Mental Health lead and support member of staff, to support mental health and well-being of pupils and staff. This will complement existing ELSA support in school.</p> <p>A 'nurture room' is being developed, to support children with SEBD needs and allow for some curriculum teaching for specific pupils, in a nurturing environment.</p>	<p>Social and emotional learning approaches have a positive impact, on average, of 4 months' additional progress in academic outcomes over the course of an academic year. This finding, however, has very low security, so schools should be especially careful to monitor the efficacy of SEL approaches in their settings.</p> <p>The average impact of behaviour interventions is four additional months' progress over the course of a year. Evidence suggests that, on average, behaviour interventions can produce moderate improvements in academic performance along with a decrease in problematic behaviours. However, estimated benefits vary widely across programmes.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4
Effective use of Learning Support Assistants, to pre-teach, support learning using appropriate teaching strategies and address specific misconceptions. Including East Midlands Hub focus on effectiveness of LSA's to support mastery approach.	The average impact of the deployment of teaching assistants is about an additional four months' progress over the course of a year. However, effects tend to vary widely between those studies where teaching assistants are deployed in everyday classroom environments, which typically do not show a positive benefit, and those where teaching assistants deliver targeted interventions to individual pupils or small groups, which on average show moderate positive benefits. The headline figure of four additional months' progress lies between these figures.	1, 2, 3
Dedicated Forest Schools afternoon sessions for EYFS and KS1 pupils and KS2 pupils with specific needs.	7 Outdoor Adventure Learning might provide opportunities for disadvantaged pupils to participate in activities that they otherwise might not be able to access. Through participation in these challenging physical and emotional activities, outdoor adventure learning interventions can support pupils to develop non-cognitive skills such as resilience, self-confidence and motivation.	4, 5
Funded access for Pupil Premium Pupils to Sport Clubs, run by the Sports Coach (am/pm one club per pupil)	There is a small positive impact of physical activity on academic attainment (+1 month). While this evidence summary focuses on the link between physical activity and academic performance, it is crucial to ensure that pupils access to high quality physical activity for the other benefits and opportunities it provides.	5
To support individual children financially in order to allow them to experience enrichment activities – e.g. music tuition, visits/visitors (50% contribution towards costs).	Raising aspirations is often believed to incentivise improved attainment. The current evidence base on aspiration interventions is extremely weak. The lack of studies identified means that an impact in months progress is not communicated. Schools should carefully monitor the impact on attainment of any interventions or approaches.	1, 2, 3

	<p>Music/Arts</p> <p>8 Overall, the average impact of arts participation on other areas of academic learning appears to be positive but moderate, about an additional three months progress.</p> <p>9 Improved outcomes have been identified in English, mathematics and science. Benefits have been found in both primary and secondary schools.</p> <p>10 Some arts activities have been linked with improvements in specific outcomes. For example, there is some evidence of the impact of drama on writing and potential link between music and spatial awareness.</p>	
<p>A focussed approach to parental engagement from EYFS to Y6, to engage parents in how best to support their children at home across the curriculum – starting with a ‘meet the teacher’ event in the Autumn and further specific meetings across the year.</p>	<p>Parental engagement in early years education is consistently associated with children’s subsequent academic success. On average, parental engagement programmes evaluated to date have led to a positive impact of approximately four additional months’ progress over the course of a year. However, there does appear to be some variation in effectiveness between approaches, suggesting that careful thought is needed when developing and introducing parental engagement approaches, and that on-going monitoring and evaluation is essential.</p> <p>Approaches that aim to increase general parental engagement, for example, by encouraging parents to read with their children can have a moderate positive impact for all children. Impact on disadvantaged families tends to be lower, however. Studies highlight the benefits of reading to children before they are able to read, and then of reading with children as soon as they are able to read. A number of studies have identified the positive impact of encouraging parents to talk with their children.</p> <p>Approaches that focus on developing parents own skills, for example by providing structured training, can have a moderate positive impact on learning. In general, more intensive approaches, which target particular families or outcomes, are associated with higher learning gains.</p>	1, 2, 3
<p>Continued access to remote learning, where necessary, via loans of laptops/Chromebooks and support with internet access. Subscription to appropriate apps and programmes to support learning.</p>	<p>EEF_Digital_Technology_Guidance_Report.pdf</p> <p>Tutoring systems can provide additional learning opportunities for pupils at risk of falling behind. The appeal is that these programmes offer an opportunity to provide personalised support, something that would be very costly if provided by teaching staff. They often claim to be able to accurately assess pupils’ understanding and adapt the content, so that pupils are practising at the right level.</p>	1, 2, 3

Total budgeted cost: £46,365

Part B: Review of outcomes in the previous academic year

Pupil premium strategy outcomes

This details the impact that our pupil premium activity had on pupils in the 2021 to 2022 academic year.

<u>Attainment gap – PP (27) V Non PP (172) pupils from Y1-Y6:</u>		
<u>Reading</u>		
Non PP Pupils Exp+ 60%, GDS 27%		
PP Pupils Exp+ 37%, 13%		
<u>Writing</u>		
Non PP Pupils Exp+ 52%, GDS 9%		
PP Pupils Exp+ 30%, 7%		
<u>Maths</u>		
Non PP Pupils Exp+ 67%, GDS 9%		
PP Pupils Exp+ 40%, 7%		
<u>Pupil Progress gap end of KS2 – All pupils (43), Non PP (37), PP (6)</u>		
<u>Reading</u>		
All Pupils 0.3		
Non PP Pupils 0.88		
PP Pupils -3.86 (difference to National -3.05)		
<u>Writing</u>		
All Pupils 1.17		
Non PP Pupils 1.88		
PP Pupils -3.91 (difference to National -3.18)		
<u>Maths</u>		
All Pupils -0.39		
Non PP Pupils -0.22		
PP Pupils -1.64 (difference to National -0.52)		
<p>The data above shows there is still a gap in attainment in Reading, Writing and Maths between PP and Non PP pupils. There is also a gap between the progress pupils make in school, compared with national scores, this is narrower in maths.</p>		
<u>Impact of wider strategies (taken from internal school tracker spreadsheet)</u>		
Intervention uptake and impact 21/22	Percent of PP uptake	Impact
Covid catch up maths KS2	31%	Focussed support in KS2, based on identification of gaps in knowledge
Covid catch up reading KS2	26%	Consolidation of development of VIPERS comprehension skills, based on identification whose progress has slipped
Handwriting - KS1	43%	In KS1, pupils have developed their handwriting and writing stamina, which suffered during Covid lockdown.

ELSA	6%	Our Emotional Literacy Support Assistants (ELSA) have supported a number of our Pupil Premium pupils with their mental health. Focussing on a specific need, this enables pupils to build up a number of strategies, which can then be adopted in the classroom and home.
Sports Clubs	23%	Sport is high profile across the school, not only in PE lessons but with a range of breakfast and after school clubs on offer. Furthermore, the school takes part in a local football league and competitions hosted by North Charnwood School Sports Network. A limited number of pupil premium pupils have accessed this, with a positive impact on their self-esteem and well-being.
Forest School	46%	Qualitative data, from pupil voice and observations by members of staff indicate the positive effect of Forest Schools on their confidence, resilience and development of social skills.
Music Lessons	9%	The 3 pupils have developed their instrumental skills and performed to an audience on a number of occasions.
IT support/access	46%	Pupils were able to access work remotely, as needed – including any Covid related absence or access to homework activities.

Externally provided programmes

Please include the names of any non-DfE programmes that you purchased in the previous academic year. This will help the Department for Education identify which ones are popular in England

Programme	Provider
N/A	

Service pupil premium funding (optional)

For schools that receive this funding, you may wish to provide the following information:

Measure	Details
How did you spend your service pupil premium allocation last academic year?	The pupils were part of the School Led Tutoring KS1 Reading and Maths group, supported in Maths by mastery resources, Read Write Inc. home reading and Covid Booster group for Writing. They also attended Forest Schools.
What was the impact of that spending on service pupil premium eligible pupils?	The pupils have developed socially/emotionally, via involvement in Forest Schools. They will continue to need support in Reading, Writing and Maths via School Led Tutoring.

