

Pupil premium strategy statement

– Reviewed November 2022

This statement details our school's use of pupil premium (and recovery premium for the 2021 to 2022 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	Weyford Nursery and Primary Academy
Number of pupils in school	393
Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils	21%
Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers (3 year plans are recommended)	2021- 2022 to 2024 - 2025
Date this statement was published	December 2021
Date on which it will be reviewed	July 2022
Statement authorised by	Julie Smith Headteacher
Pupil premium lead	Lynne Roadnight Deputy Headteacher
Governor / Trustee lead	Penny Payne Chair of Governors

Funding overview

Detail	Amount
Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year	£119, 705
Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year	£12,035
Pupil premium funding carried forward from previous years (enter £0 if not applicable)	£0
School based tutoring allocation this academic year	£9517.50
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	£131,740

Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

Statement of intent

Our intention is that all pupils, irrespective of their background or the challenges they face, make good progress and achieve high attainment across all subject areas. The focus of our pupil premium strategy is to support disadvantaged pupils to achieve that goal, including progress for those who are already high attainers.

We will consider the challenges faced by vulnerable pupils, such as those who have a social worker and young carers. The activity we have outlined in this statement is also intended to support their needs, regardless of whether they are disadvantaged or not.

High-quality teaching is at the heart of our approach, with a focus on areas in which disadvantaged pupils require the most support. This is proven to have the greatest impact on closing the disadvantage attainment gap and at the same time will benefit the non-disadvantaged pupils in our school. Implicit in the intended outcomes detailed below, is the intention that non-disadvantaged pupils' attainment will be sustained and improved alongside progress for their disadvantaged peers.

Our strategy is also integral to wider school plans for education recovery, notably in its targeted support through the National Tutoring Programme for pupils whose education has been worst affected, including non-disadvantaged pupils.

Our approach will be responsive to common challenges and individual needs, rooted in robust diagnostic assessment, not assumptions about the impact of disadvantage. The approaches we have adopted complement each other to help pupils excel. To ensure they are effective we will:

- ensure disadvantaged pupils are challenged in the work that they're set
 - act early to intervene at the point need is identified
- adopt a whole school approach in which all staff take responsibility for disadvantaged pupils' outcomes and raise expectations of what they can achieve

Challenges

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

Challenge number	Detail of challenge
1	Children enter the Nursery/ Reception with underdeveloped oracy and vocabulary skills. This is not only for disadvantaged children but in many cases their gaps are wider and has an impact on their progress from Reception

	through to Key Stage 2. This is been heightened due to the lockdowns during the COVID pandemic.
2	Ongoing data analysis evidences that disadvantaged children have greater difficulties in the acquisition of phonics skills and thus negatively impacts their ability to become competent readers and writers. Some of the disadvantaged children also have SEND needs.
3	Teacher assessments and testing evidence that reading attainment of disadvantaged children is significantly below their peers. The COVID lockdowns has exacerbated this particularly in Key Stage 1 Year 2 although there are pockets of disadvantaged children across the school who find learning to read a challenge.
4	Our assessments and observations indicate that the education and well-being of many of our disadvantaged pupils have been impacted by partial school closures to a greater extent than for other pupils. The teaching of writing remotely has proved a greater challenge and therefore across the school attainment in writing is lower than in reading and maths. Writing for disadvantaged children at expected and the higher level is lower across the whole school.
5	Attainment in maths for disadvantaged children is lower than for non-disadvantaged children and has been made greater by school lockdowns – this has resulted in significant knowledge gaps leading to pupils falling further behind age-related expectations.
6	Our observations and experience of disadvantaged families show that they live with significant pressures which can increase stress and can impact on children’s emotional wellbeing. During lockdown our disadvantaged children faced enormous challenges therefore socially and emotionally need to develop resilience and life skills to enable them to thrive.
7	Our attendance data indicates that attendance among disadvantaged pupils has been approximately 3% lower than for non-disadvantaged pupils and more disadvantaged pupils have been ‘persistently absent’ compared to their peers during that period. Our assessments and observations indicate that absenteeism is negatively impacting disadvantaged pupils’ progress
8	Many of our disadvantaged pupils have chaotic family lives leading to not being ready to learn day to day and lack of social development leading to challenging behaviour and emotional needs. Some of these children are in the social care system with a lack of positive role models and aspiration.

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
Improved oral language skills and vocabulary among disadvantaged pupils in the Early Years	86% to reach expected level of development in speaking (6 out of 7 children) – 2022
Improve phonics skills in Year 1 and Year 2 to enable disadvantaged children to achieve in line with their peers	80% of disadvantaged children to pass phonics test in Year 1 95% of disadvantaged children to pass phonics test in Year 2

Improve reading both fluency and comprehension to enable disadvantaged to achieve in line with their peers.	This is evident when triangulated with other sources of evidence including engagement in lessons and ongoing formative assessment.
Improve the quality of writing to enable disadvantaged children to achieve in line with their peers	This is evident when triangulated with other sources of evidence including engagement in lessons, GPS and ongoing formative assessment
Improve the outcomes for disadvantaged children in maths to achieve in line with their peers	This is evident when triangulated with other sources of evidence including engagement in lessons, times tables test and ongoing formative assessment
To achieve and sustain improved attendance for all pupils particularly disadvantaged pupils	Sustain high attendance from 2025 demonstrated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall attendance rate for all pupils being at least 96% and the attendance gap between disadvantaged and their non- disadvantaged peers being reduced by 3% The percentage of all pupils who are persistently absent being reduced from 15% in summer 2021 to 5% in 2025
To achieve and sustain wellbeing for all pupils in our school particularly our disadvantaged pupils	Sustained high levels of wellbeing from 2024-2025 demonstrated by: Quantitative data from student voice, student and parent surveys and teacher observations A significant participation in enrichment activities particularly among disadvantaged children
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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: £101,120

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
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Identified children in Year 1 and 2 to undertake phonics boosters	EEF evidence states that the average impact of the adoption of phonics approaches is an additional five months' progress over the course of the year. High impact low cost using school staff www.educationendowmentfoundation.org/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/phonics	2
All children in Year 2 to read with an adult daily (Aut/Spring) and Year 1 (Summer term) to develop fluency in decoding for reading	EEF evidence states that phonics approaches have a strong evidence base that indicates a positive impact on the accuracy of word reading (though not necessarily comprehension) particularly for disadvantaged children. www.educationendowmentfoundation.org/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/phonics	3
Targeted teaching for small groups for writing/ maths from Year 2 – 6 for pre teaching, overlearning, mastery of skills	EEF evidence stated that small group tuition is effective (the smaller the group the better) – low cost moderate impact. Small group tuition is most likely to be effective if it is targeted at pupil's specific needs. www.educationendowmentfoundation.org/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/small-group-work	4 5
Appoint a teacher for spring term for each morning for targeted support in English/ maths in Year 2	EEF evidence stated that small group tuition is effective (the smaller the group the better) – low cost moderate impact. Small group tuition is most likely to be effective if it is targeted at pupil's specific needs. www.educationendowmentfoundation.org/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/small-group-work	4 5

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

Budgeted cost: £22,483

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Undertake the Language Link and Talk Boost intervention for oracy in nursery/ Reception classes	EEF evidence emphasises the importance of spoken and verbal interaction for young children. Approaches that explicitly support communication through talking, verbal expression modelling and reasoning. High impact/ low cost using school staff www.educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/early-years-toolkit	1

All children in year 2 – 6 will access Accelerated Reader programme to support comprehension skills in reading twice weekly	EEF evidence states that the average impact of reading comprehension strategies is an additional 6 months' progress over the course of the year when carefully matched to a pupils reading capabilities. www.educationendowmentfoundation.org/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/readingcomprehension	3
Extra teacher in Year 2 for one term (spring) to target specific disadvantaged children in accelerating progress in reading, writing and maths	EEF evidence stated that small group tuition is effective (the smaller the group the better) – low cost moderate impact. Small group tuition is most likely to be effective if it is targeted at pupil's specific needs. Some studies suggest that greater feedback from the teacher gets more sustained engagement in smaller groups www.educationendowmentfoundation.org/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/small-group-work	3 4 5
One to one tutoring for reading in Year 5 using the SBT programme in six weeks' blocks	EEF evidence states that one to one tuition can be effective provided 5 months' progress on average. Short, regular sessions over a set period of time appear to result in optimum impact. www.educationendowmentfoundation.org/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/one-to-one-tuition	2 3
One to one tutoring using Third Space Learning for maths recovery in Year 6/ Year 5	EEF evidence states that one to one tuition can be effective provided 5 months' progress on average. Short, regular sessions over a set period of time appear to result in optimum impact. www.educationendowmentfoundation.org/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/one-to-one-tuition	5

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

Budgeted cost: £28319

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Undertake ELSA support for children with social and emotional needs where needed from weekly pastoral meetings and liaising with staff	EEF evidence suggests social and emotional learning approaches have a positive impact on average 4 months additional progress www.educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/social-emotional-learning	8

HSLW – bespoke programmes	EEF evidence suggests social and emotional learning approaches have a positive impact on average 4 months additional progress www.educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/social-emotional-learning	8
Provide parental support as needed to enable children’s learning to flourish and where needed intensive programmes for families in crisis	EEF evidence suggests there is a positive impact of 4 months additional progress if parental engagement is strong with higher impacts for pupils with low prior attainment. www.educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/parental-engagement	6 8
Targeted behaviour interventions to support reducing challenging behaviour	EEF evidence suggests that both targeted and universal approaches have positive overall effects (+4 months). This is done in conjunction with outside agencies such as EP and BPS.	6 8
The HSLW in Consultation with SLT with embed principles of good attendance and work with families	Embedding principles of good practise set out in the www.government.uk/government/publications/school-attendance-framework-for-securing-full-attendance-actions-for-schools-and-local-authorities	7

Total budgeted cost: £ 151,922

Part B: Review of outcomes in the previous academic year (2020-2021)

Pupil premium strategy outcomes

Challenge 1 - Improved oral language skills and vocabulary among disadvantaged pupils in the Early Years

Various talk interventions have taken place to support disadvantaged pupils, “Talk boost” programme in Nursery and “Language Link” in Reception. These programmes support children with mild to moderate SLCN. The programmes identified and tracked children who needed support and highlighted the appropriate interventions. We ran three cycles across the year. Daily reading and sharing stories was planned daily to support children to support sounds, words and language, and develop early literacy skills. We have found that many of our disadvantaged pupils did not have the opportunity to read books at home and were introduced to high value books and stories through targeted daily reading.

- 71% of all PP pupils reached expected level of development in 2022 (5/7)
- 75% Boys and 67% girls

To extend and improve outcomes further for the next academic year, the Early Years setting will adopt the “Helicopter stories and rhymes” daily programme to run alongside “Language Link” and “Talk boost”. It is felt this will further promote a language rich setting. Training for teachers took place in the summer term to ensure that the stories and rhymes is embedded from

September 2022. Disadvantaged pupils will have additional daily session in small groups. Training, for all Early Years staff, on the importance of promoting language is planned and will be delivery by an outside specialist.

Challenge 2 - Improve phonics skills in Year 1 and Year 2 to enable disadvantaged children to achieve in line with their peers

Daily phonics and phonic recovery programme took place across the school with Year 1/ Year 2 teachers and experienced LSAs leading the interventions. All Pupil Premium children had interventions whether it was to extend phonic knowledge with spelling patterns or revisit and embed phonics already taught.

- 82% of all children passed the Year 1 phonic screening 37/45
- 75% of disadvantaged pupils passed the Year 1 phonic screening (6/8)
- 50% of disadvantaged pupils passed when resitting in Year 2 (3/6)
- 67% of disadvantaged at end of KS1 (12/18)

Pupil Premium children were highlighted through Pupil Progress Meetings to ensure individual children were timetabled throughout the week to receive extra support. This support was designed around personal gaps in their learning either in recovery or in extending and had an impact on the children's attainment levels/ phonic results. This strategy will continue to embed teacher's priorities for disadvantaged children next academic year.

To improve the outcomes of all, including disadvantaged pupils, the academy has also invested in a new phonics scheme, Little Wandle. It is hoped that this will raise further the profile of early reading and phonics across the school and ensure that all children including Pupil Premium make good progress from their starting points also ensuring that the gap between Pupil Premium and non-Pupil Premium is narrowing.

All teaching staff across the whole primary school have received phonic and early reading training to start this new programme from September 2022. Parents of pupils in Early Years and Year 1 will be invited in to explain the importance of "fidelity" to the scheme and how they can support this at home. The school has appointed a Reading leader and an Academic Mentor to lead, support and monitor the quality of phonic and early reading teaching.

Challenge 3, 4, 5 - disadvantaged children to achieve in line with their peers in reading, writing and maths.

Evidence from EEF shows that pupils have made progress since returning to school, but by the summer, children from disadvantaged background continue to be behind in their learning. Time back in class has not yet made up for the disproportionate learning loss experienced by disadvantages pupils and this is emulated in our school.

Once back in school, children in Year 1 and Year 2 had daily fluency reading with the same adult for 25 minutes as internal observation highlighted this area was a weakness. For this to work and for continuity of adults, LSAs were "borrowed" from other areas across the school. We found that adults made a bond with their group of children and celebrated the successes. The adults also recognises the individual gaps and barriers of their children and adapt their teaching accordingly.

The Accelerated reader programme was introduced for all pupils from Year 2 to Year 6 and became two sessions within guided reading to support reading comprehension and to increase pupil awareness of book choice and different genres. Targeted daily reads with an adult (Y3-6) focused on children fluency and vocabulary choice. Home reading was relaunched with termly rewards and prizes for readers. Teachers monitored of reading records and followed up with comments at parents meetings.

- Reading - Key stage 1 outcomes in 2021/22 for disadvantaged children was 52% (11/20) by 2025 being in line with non-disadvantaged pupils.
- Reading - Key stage 2 outcomes in 2021/22 for disadvantaged children 64% (35/57) and by 2025 in line with non-disadvantaged

EEF evidence stated that small group tuition is effective (the smaller the group the better) has low cost and moderate impact. Small group tuition is most likely to be effective if it is targeted at pupil's specific needs. With this mind, we employed an additional teacher who has taught small groups for targeted writing and maths sessions in Year 2 and Year 5. These sessions have included pre-teaching, overlearning and mastery of skills.

- Writing – Key stage 1 outcomes in 2021/22 for disadvantaged children 29% (6/21) by 2025 75%
- Writing – Key stage 2 outcomes in 2022 for disadvantaged children 40%(23/57) by 2025 75%
- GPS - Key stage 2 outcomes in 2022 for disadvantaged children GPS 40% (8/20) by 2025 80%

Third Space Learning tuition was introduced to Year 5 as it delivers online teaching via specialist maths tutors. The implication of this meant that pupils received personalised one to one tutoring. All Year 5 Pupil Premium pupils all received this programme. Non Pupil Premium pupils then filled the programme spaces. The impact of this programme is shown below with PP pupil's attainment in line with non PP pupils and achieving better than national Year 5 PP pupils. This programme will continue next year.

The success of this:-

- 77% (10/13) Pupil Premium pupils met ARE at end of the school year.
- 78% (31/40) Non Pupil Premium pupils met ARE at end of the school year.
- Maths – Key Stage 1 outcomes in 2021/22 for disadvantaged children 43% (9/21) by 2025 be in line
- Maths – Key stage 2 outcomes in 2022 for disadvantaged children 58% (33/57) by 2025 in line with non-disadvantaged
- Year 4 multiplication test – outcomes in 2022 for disadvantaged children 27% (4/25)

Challenge 6,8 - disadvantaged families live with significant pressures that can impact on children's emotional wellbeing.

Our assessments and observation indicate that the education, mental health and wellbeing of many of our disadvantaged pupils have been impacted by partial school closures to a greater extent than for other pupils. A lack of resilience and low self-esteem- are preventing a significant number of our disadvantaged pupils fully engaging in their learning. This has resulted in significant knowledge leading to pupils falling further behind age-related expectations. Our internal data, book scrutinises and learning walks echoes national trends. The wellbeing of pupils is paramount and actions are taken whenever necessary to support families over a range of challenges including bereavement, divorce, abuse, etc. Moving forward we are training three new ELSAs for the school to impact on the wellbeing support in the school.

Challenge 7 - attendance among disadvantaged pupils has been approximately 3% lower than for non-disadvantaged pupils

Our attendance over time indicates that attendances and punctuality among disadvantaged pupils is lower than of non-disadvantaged pupils. This not only negatively influences pupil's attainment and progress but on their social and emotional development. Our HSLW and pastoral team work closely with parents, families, and offer support in various ways including transporting children to and from school, financial support with food voucher and school uniform.

Data shows that Pupil Premium pupils attendance is lower than non Pupil Premium but the gap is slightly narrower than national.

Weyford Nursery and Primary Academy attendance:

Pupil Premium – 91.9%

Non Pupil Premium – 93.9%

29% of Pupil Premium children were noted as persistent absentees working with our HSLW 52% improved attendance last academic year. We continue to work actively with families to continue this trend.

