

Pupil premium strategy statement

Before completing this template, you should read the guidance on [using pupil premium](#).

Before publishing your completed statement, you should delete the instructions (text in italics) in this template, including this text box.

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	Sitwell Junior School
Number of pupils in school	304
Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils	17%
Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers (3 year plans are recommended)	2021-22 2022-23 2023-24
Date this statement was published	19th October 2021
Date on which it will be reviewed	19th October 2022
Statement authorised by	Jennifer Dawson
Pupil premium lead	Sarah Walker
Governor / Trustee lead	Peter Sheldon

Funding overview

Detail	Amount
Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year	£60, 525
Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year	£7, 540
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	£68, 065

Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

Statement of intent

Objectives

- To narrow the gap in attainment between pupil premium and non-pupil premium children in all subjects, with a particular emphasis on higher attainers.
- To improve the attendance, and reduce the rates of persistent absence, of pupil premium children.
- To ensure pupil premium children have access to a range of extra-curricular activities.

How does our current pupil premium strategy plan work towards achieving these objectives?

At Sitwell Junior School, we aim to meet the above objectives by allocating the pupil premium funding effectively to address the common barriers to learning for disadvantaged children identified in research, with an emphasis on those specific to our cohorts and individual children. These barriers often include: less support at home, weak language and communication skills and attendance and punctuality issues. We will do this through quality first teaching, tracking and monitoring attendance and punctuality, targeted interventions, developing a love of reading, and promoting a broad and balanced curriculum.

Key Principles of our Strategy Plan

The principles upon which this plan will be delivered are through the following:

- Quality first teaching
- Learning Mentor one to one SEMH support
- HLTA small group interventions
- Small group and one to one focused work on closing gaps in learning led by Teaching Assistants
- Supporting all children to achieve age related expectations or above
- Effective tracking and monitoring of attendance
- Behaviour support
- Subsidised attendance at breakfast club, after school clubs, visits, residential and music lessons
- Participation in arts and sports festivals

Challenges

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

Challenge number	Detail of challenge
1	The percentage of pupil premium children achieving greater depth at the end of KS2 is lower than non-pupil premium children (see page 10)
2	A high proportion of the pupil premium children have English as an Additional Language (47%)
3	A high proportion of the pupil premium children are on the SEN register (47%)
4	Pupil premium children have limited life experiences outside of school (cultural capital)
5	The attendance rate of pupil premium children sits slightly above that of persistent absence (90.7%) for the academic year 2020-21

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
Improve the attainment of pupil premium children to ensure a higher percentage achieve greater depth at the end of KS2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of pupil premium children achieving the greater depth standard will be in line with non-pupil premium children • More able pupil premium children who are not on track will be identified early and interventions will be put in place to support these children in Y3-5
Improve the oracy skills of EAL pupils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils' English language and communication skills will improve • Parents with EAL will feel supported by the school
Provide wider opportunities (such as after school clubs etc.) to pupil premium children through subsidising the cost of attending such activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All pupil premium children will be encouraged to attend an after school club • All pupil premium children will attend residential trips • Pupil premium children will be encouraged to learn to play a musical instrument • Pupil premium children will be fairly selected to represent the school at sports, arts and other festivals
Improve the attendance rates of pupil premium children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The attendance rates of pupil premium children will be in line with non-pupil premium children

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attendance for pupil premium children will be tracked and monitored closely
Reduce the percentage of persistent absence for pupil premium children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Families whose child's attendance comes close to the persistent absence rate will receive support from Learning Mentors ● Families of pupil premium children whose attendance falls below the persistent absence rate will follow the Local Authority attendance pathway
Reduce the number of late marks for pupil premium children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pupil premium children will arrive on time and be ready to learn

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: £ 24, 546

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
<p>Pupil Premium Lead/Literacy Lead to deliver CPD for all staff on phonics delivery and reading interventions. These will then be delivered to whole classes and groups by Class Teachers and Teaching Assistants.</p>	<p>EEF Reading Comprehension Strategies:</p> <p>The average impact of reading comprehension strategies is an additional six months' progress over the course of a year. Successful reading comprehension approaches allow activities to be carefully tailored to pupils' reading capabilities, and involve activities and texts that provide an effective, but not overwhelming, challenge.</p> <p>Many of the approaches can be usefully combined with collaborative learning techniques and Phonics activities to develop reading skills.</p> <p>There are some indications that approaches involving digital technology can be successful in improving reading comprehension (<i>Reading Eggs</i>).</p> <p>Supporting struggling readers is likely to require a coordinated effort across the curriculum and a combination of approaches that include phonics, reading comprehension and oral language approaches. No particular</p>	1 and 2

	<p>strategy should be seen as a panacea, and careful diagnosis of the reasons why an individual pupil is struggling should guide the choice of intervention strategies.</p>	
<p>Purchase of phonics scheme of work, staff training and delivery to whole classes, small groups and individuals. CPD provided by outside provider/English lead.</p>	<p>EEF Phonics:</p> <p>The average impact of the adoption of phonics approaches is about an additional five months' progress over the course of a year.</p> <p>Phonics approaches have been consistently found to be effective in supporting younger pupils to master the basics of reading.</p> <p>While there have been fewer studies examining phonics with older readers, there is evidence that it can be a positive approach. If an older reader is struggling with decoding, phonics approaches will still be appropriate.</p> <p>Studies in England have shown that pupils eligible for free school meals typically receive similar or slightly greater benefit from phonics interventions and approaches. This is likely to be due to the explicit nature of the instruction and the intensive support provided.</p> <p>It is possible that some disadvantaged pupils may not develop phonological awareness at the same rate as other pupils, having been exposed to fewer words spoken and books read in the home. Targeted phonics interventions may therefore improve decoding skills more quickly for pupils who have experienced these barriers to learning.</p>	<p>1 and 2</p>
<p>Senior Leadership Team to deliver CPD for all staff on Rosenshine's Principles of Teaching</p>	<p>Rosenshine's Principles of Teaching and EEF Metacognition and Self-regulation:</p> <p>The average impact of metacognition and self-regulation strategies is an additional seven months' progress over the course of a year.</p> <p>Metacognition and self-regulation strategies can be effective when taught in collaborative groups so that learners can support each other and make their thinking explicit through discussion.</p>	<p>1</p>

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

Budgeted cost: £ 33, 519

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Higher Level Teaching/Teaching Assistant interventions	<p>EEF Teaching Assistant Interventions:</p> <p>The average impact of the deployment of teaching assistants is about an additional four months' progress over the course of a year. Research which focuses on teaching assistants who provide one to one or small group targeted interventions shows a stronger positive benefit of between four and six additional months on average. Often interventions are based on a clearly specified approach which teaching assistants have been trained to deliver.</p>	2 and 3
Learning Mentor SEMH support	<p>EEF Social and Emotional Learning:</p> <p>Social and emotional learning (SEL) interventions seek to improve pupils' decision-making skills, interaction with others and their self-management of emotions, rather than focusing directly on the academic or cognitive elements of learning. SEL interventions might focus on the ways in which students work with (and alongside) their peers, teachers, family or community.</p> <p>Three broad categories of SEL interventions can be identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School-level approaches to developing a positive school ethos, which also aim to support greater engagement in learning; • Universal programmes which generally take place in the classroom with the whole class; and • More specialised programmes which use elements of SEL and are targeted at students with particular social or emotional needs. 	3 and 5
EAL Learning Mentor support	<p>EEF Oral Language Interventions:</p> <p>The average impact of Oral language interventions is approximately an additional six months' progress over the course of a year. Some studies also often report improved classroom climate</p>	2

	<p>and fewer behavioural issues following work on oral language.</p> <p>Approaches that focus on speaking, listening and a combination of the two all show positive impacts on attainment.</p> <p>The studies in the Toolkit indicate that language interventions with frequent sessions over a sustained period may have a larger impact, overall. Approaches that are delivered one-to-one also have larger impacts.</p>	
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Wider strategies (for example, related to attendance, behaviour, wellbeing)

Budgeted cost: £ 10, 000

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Contributions towards breakfast club, after school clubs and music tuition	<p>EEF Arts Participation:</p> <p>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>Improved outcomes have been identified in English, mathematics and science. Benefits have been found in primary schools.</p> <p>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 a potential link between music and spatial awareness.</p> <p>Wider benefits such as more positive attitudes to learning and increased well-being have also consistently been reported.</p> <p>EEF Physical Activity:</p> <p>The average impact of engaging in physical activity interventions and approaches is about an additional one month's progress over the course of a year.</p> <p>The variability in effects suggests that the quality of the programme and the emphasis on, or connection with, academic learning may make more difference than the specific type of approach or sporting activities involved.</p>	1, 4 and 5

	<p>Participating in sports and physical activity is likely to have wider health and social benefits.</p> <p>Wider benefits from regular physical activity in terms of physical development, health and wellbeing as well as other potential benefits have been reported such as improved attendance.</p> <p>Pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds may be less likely to be able to benefit from sport clubs and other physical activities outside of school due to the associated financial costs (e.g. equipment). By providing physical activities free of charge, schools give pupils access to benefits and opportunities that might not otherwise be available to them.</p>	
<p>Contributions towards trips and residential</p>	<p>EEF Outdoor Adventure Learning:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>4 and 5</p>

Total budgeted cost: £ 68, 065

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 2020 to 2021 academic year.

Due to COVID-19, performance measures have not been published for 2020 to 2021, and 2020 to 2021 results will not be used to hold schools to account. Given this, please point to any other pupil evaluations undertaken during the 2020 to 2021 academic year, for example, standardised teacher administered tests or diagnostic assessments such as rubrics or scales.

If last year marked the end of a previous pupil premium strategy plan, what is your assessment of how successfully the intended outcomes of that plan were met?

Intended outcomes 2020-21

1. Quality of teaching for all

- Improve in year progress and attainment of pupil premium children through vocabulary development, particularly in reading.

Y6 Teacher Assessment	At age related expectation or above		Above Age related expectation	
	PP	Non-PP	PP	Non-PP
Maths	83%	79%	25%	37%
Reading	75%	73%	25%	39%
Writing	75%	77%	17%	29%
GPS	67%	73%	17%	29%

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic challenges, the school managed to implement a number of actions from the pupil premium strategy. Whole class reading books were reviewed and new ones selected and purchased where necessary. During whole class reading sessions, and through book talk, fluency was modelled, rehearsed and practised and children were given the opportunity to discuss text regularly. During the school closure period, whole class reading continued through the use of Google Classroom and Google Meet. Staff CPD increased teacher knowledge and confidence to deliver reading

sessions and assess children's reading ability. Therefore, this improved the accuracy of judgements and allowed teachers to identify children's gaps and next steps. Knowledge organisers were used consistently as a scaffold for children to develop language acquisition and construct their responses to reading activities.

2. Targeted support

- Improve in year progress and attainment of pupil premium children through higher level teaching assistant small group interventions
- Improve learning behaviours of pupil premium children through one to one interventions with Learning Mentors
- Improve in year progress and attainment of pupil premium children through one to one language skill development sessions with a bi-lingual Learning Mentor

Higher level teaching assistants were used very effectively during the autumn term and summer term of the 2020-21 academic year by delivering targeted intervention sessions to small groups of children from year groups 3-6. The needs of these children were identified through a baseline assessment, carried out in September 2020, and through ongoing assessments during lessons. Gaps in knowledge and understanding were identified and addressed through pre-learning tasks, pre-reading of the class text, over-learning, repetition and retrieval activities. Many of these were able to continue during the school closure period of the spring term as most of the pupil premium were invited to attend school. If they chose not to attend, these sessions took place through Google Meet where possible.

Learning Mentors led timetabled one to one sessions with pupil premium children throughout the year addressing SEMH needs, using ELSA resources and developing oracy skills. BOXALL assessments were carried out by the Learning Mentors and individual pupil targets were set, and worked on, during these sessions. Again, these sessions continued remotely during the school closure, via Google Meet, if the child was not attending school.

3. Other approaches

- Improve learning behaviours of pupil premium children by providing them with subsidised breakfast club places so that they arrive on time and are ready to learn
- Provide experiential learning opportunities to pupil premium children through subsidised places at after school clubs, on trips and residential
- Ensure pupil premium children fairly gain access to arts and sports festivals
- Improve the attendance rates of pupil premium children through the introduction of a new and improved attendance reward system

Despite the restrictions placed on educational settings throughout the last academic year, in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, breakfast club and after school provision continued. Although our after school provision was not as wide ranging compared to the

pre-pandemic academic year, this ran throughout the year. We were able to subsidise the cost of attendance at both breakfast club and after school provision for those pupil premium children and families that required it. This really supported our most disadvantaged families and maintained consistency for the children, ensuring their attendance was good and they arrived on time each day and were ready for learning.

Although trips and residential were limited during the last academic year, we were able to provide a range of experiential learning opportunities to the children in school and all pupil premium children were able to take part in these.

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
Reading Eggs	Blake eLearning

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?	N/A
What was the impact of that spending on service pupil premium eligible pupils?	N/A

Further information (optional)

Use this space to provide any further information about your pupil premium strategy. For example, about your strategy planning, or other activity that you are implementing to support disadvantaged pupils, that is not dependent on pupil premium or recovery premium funding.

N/A