# Pupil premium strategy statement

## This statement details our school’s use of pupil premium (and recovery premium for the 2021 to 2022/ 2022 – 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

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| Detail | Data |
| School name | Bishop’s Primary School |
| Number of pupils in school | 468 (2YO – Y6)  471 |
| Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils | 32.8  32.6 |
| Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers **(3 year plans are recommended)** | 2021-24 |
| Date this statement was published | December 2021 |
| Date on which it will be reviewed | December 2022  December 2023 |
| Statement authorised by | Clare Marriott |
| Pupil premium lead | Clare Marriott |
| Governor / Trustee lead | Kerry Lord |

**Funding overview**

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| **Detail** | **Amount** |
| Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year | £ 212,663.89  £210,520 |
| Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year | £ 21,828.64  £22,185 |
| Pupil premium funding carried forward from previous years (enter £0 if not applicable) | £ 16,224.53 |
| **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 | £ 250,717.06  £232,705 |

# Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

## Statement of intent

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| Bishop’s Primary School is based at the Josephine Butler Campus in Ashington alongside Duke’s Secondary School, Castle School and the NCEA Trust headquarters. We serve the wards of Ashington Central, College and Hirst and have capacity for over 510 children aged 2 -11 years.  At Bishop’s Primary, we celebrate the uniqueness and talents of every child. Our team of professionals care about the children in our care and we have high expectations of behaviour and achievement in all areas and therefore focus equally on the personal, social and academic development of all of our pupils. Our state-of-the-art campus boasts a range of fabulous facilities and opportunities both indoors and outdoors to provide a stimulating and exciting learning environment.  We depend on the support and cooperation of our parents and carers, in a shared responsibility, to nurture each child through their educational growth.  We recognise children’s prior learning, provide first hand learning experiences, allow the children to develop interpersonal skills, build resilience and become creative, critical thinkers.  Every child is recognised as a unique individual. The ability to learn is underpinned by the teaching of basic skills, knowledge, concepts and values. We constantly provide enhancement opportunities to engage learning and believe that childhood should be a happy, investigative and enquiring time in our lives where there are no limits to curiosity and there is a thirst for new experiences and knowledge.  Reading and the love of books are key to the work we do and this is prioritised through our choice of school book, our libraries, our linked activities and the text focus for each line of enquiry in our planning. We encourage all children to be good communicators and aim to develop vocabulary and communication skills across all areas of the curriculum. This is particularly important for our disadvantaged pupils who have lower starting points in communication than non-disadvantaged children. We aim for all children to be fluent readers by the end of Key Stage 1  We develop social, emotional and behavioural skills through an alternative curriculum, where children can work in small groups in Forest School activities, gardening and animal husbandry.  Our strategy is based on high-quality teaching and assessment, where knowledge gaps are identified quickly and strategies enable children to catch up to age related expectations. To ensure that the needs of individual and small groups of children can be met within the environment of quality first teaching, supported by targeted, proven interventions where appropriate. In addition to this strategy in classrooms, additional small group tuition will be provided through the National Tutoring Programme for identified pupils. |

## Challenges

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

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| Challenge number | Detail of challenge |
| 1 | Absence rates are currently higher than previously seen in school and that recorded nationally. Autumn Term 2021 attendance is 92.4%. Nationally in state funded Primary Schools, absence for Autumn 2019 was 4.3%  Pupil Premium Attendance for Autumn 2021 was 92.6% which was higher than non PP 91.1%  Attendance continues to be a challenge, with current attendance for Autumn 2022-3 at 94.6%. PP 94.1% and non PP 94.9%. Persistent absenteeism remains high at 14% |
| 2 | Pupils struggle to apply knowledge to new context, in numeracy this means standards in rapid recall and reasoning are disproportionately low when compared with arithmetic |
| 3 | Standards in early reading are lower than previously achieved moving into KS2, meaning a greater number of pupils entering key stage 2 having not passed a phonics screen.  Year 1 81.2%  Year 2 81.6%  Year 3 93% |
| 4 | The pandemic has impacted pupils to different degrees, internal data has identified pupils in all year groups that are significantly behind their pre-Covid attainment measure. |
| 5 | When children join Bishop’s Primary School, many are below age related expectations and have communication, language and literacy skills. A higher than average number receive support from SALT.  49 children in Yr-Y3 receive SALT  Higher number of children joining in EYFS with ASD and support from Portage. More children with higher SEND needs. |
| 6. | From the baseline on entry, it is evident that disadvantaged children have lower than average personal and social skills. Anxiety and social well-being issues have increased in the last year and we have seen more children requiring access to Thrive or Social and Emotional Well being support.  Increased number of children on a pathway for diagnosis.  Increased number of children demonstrating ‘emotional based school avoidance’. |
| 7. | Disadvantaged pupils need to have an equal start in education, be able to access the curriculum, make at least good progress in all subjects and will have high self-esteem and aspirations for their future. Children must start the day in school, ready to learn. Children need to feel safe and know who they can speak to when they need support and advice. |

## 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.

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| Intended outcome | Success criteria |
| Absence rates will reduce, comparable to 2019 rates and national benchmarks for both disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils. | The rate of absence for disadvantaged pupils will reduce to no more than 6% based on termly analysis in 2021-22, with the long term aim of being no more than 4.3% by 2024-25.  Autumn 21-22  PP 92.6%  Non PP 91.1%  Autumn 22-23  PP 94.1%  Non PP 94.9%  The gap between disadvantaged pupils and their peers will reduce to 1.5% by 2024-25  The gap at the end of the year 21-22 was better attendance from PP  PP 92.8%  Non PP 92.3% |
| Pupils experience a greater range of reasoning activities, based on a range of CPD opportunities for staff. As a result attainment in reasoning will increase, particularly for disadvantaged pupils. | End of KS2 assessments will show 75% of disadvantaged pupils achieving the expected standard in maths for the 2021-22 assessments, with 12% achieving GDS.  Attainment at the end of KS2 201-22 in Maths was low and further strategies are needed to address this. As a year group they were disproportionately affected by attendance.  EXS TA 63.8%  GDS TA 22.4%  EXS SAT 51.7%  GDS SAT 17.2% |
| Improved reading attainment, in particular disadvantaged pupils in year 1 to 3. | The proportion of disadvantaged pupils passing the 2021-22 phonics screen are at least:  70% in Year 1 (statutory data)  70% in Year 2 (statutory data)  84% in Year 3 (internal data)  2021-2  Y1 81.2% (statutory data)  Y2 81.6% (statutory data)  Y3 93% (internal data) |
| The pupils most impacted by the pandemic will be supported to make as much progress as possible towards their pre-Covid attainment standard. | The progress of pupils in receipt of focused tuition will make significant progress, closing the gap to their prior attainment figures.  End of primary assessment will show a significant improvement on assessments following school closures and Covid disruption.  End of year assessment:  Y3 above prior attainment for Reading and Maths  Y4 above prior attainment for Reading, Writing and Maths  Y5 in line with prior attainment for Reading and above for Maths |
| Disadvantaged pupils who have difficulties in speech, language and communication will receive additional support to make as much progress as possible.  A whole school approach to speaking and reading will lead to increased opportunities for speaking and listening for all children. | Fewer children will require SALT support by the end of Key Stage 1.  Children will have increased confidence and will be more willing to take part in speaking and listening activities. Pupil voice will demonstrate their ability to articulate their learning and idea.  49 children received SALT support  100% made progress  52% made better than expected progress  12% exceeded |
| Pupils who require support in social an emotional wellbeing will have access to individual and small group interventions. ELSA and Thrive, will be used as a whole school approach to improve pupil wellbeing. | Sustained higher levels of wellbeing shown in pupil voice and pupil engagement. There will be a reduction in the number of referrals for support for the SEND HINT emotional wellbeing team, PMHT and CYPs. |
| Increased numbers of disadvantaged pupils engaging in enrichment activities and access to partially funded places will be offered to PP children in school. | More disadvantaged pupils will take part in enrichment activities, residential visits, breakfast club, after school and lunch time activities.  76% of PP children attended some form of extra- curricular activity |

## 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: £ *44,408*

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| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed |
| CPD focusing on reasoning & enabling strategies for all year groups, from early years to year 6.  CPD from Maths Hub on Teaching for Mastery in Maths in KS2 | ‘The evidence indicates that explicitly teaching strategies to help plan, monitor and evaluate specific aspects of their learning can be effective’  ‘These approaches are more effective when they are applied to challenging tasks rooted in the usual curriculum content.’  [Link to evidence](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/metacognition-and-self-regulation)  ‘It is important to give feedback when things are correct ­– not just when they are incorrect. High-quality feedback may focus on a task, subject, and self-regulation strategies.’  [Link to evidence](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/feedback) | 2 |
| Continued development of stock of phonically matched reading books for early readers. | ‘The teaching of phonics should be matched to children’s current level of skill in terms of their phonemic awareness and their knowledge of letter sounds and patterns (graphemes).’  [Link to evidence](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/phonics)  2022-23  Purchase items to create ‘Curriculum Curiosity Cubes’ – a range of activities to support speaking and listening at home linked to a variety of curriculum areas. | 3 |
| Early Career Teacher support. | Additional CPD for ECT in maths and reading. Attendance at RWI training to develop her skills in the delivery of basic phonics.  5 teachers new to school. 2 ECTs, 6 new to year group. CPD on RWI and curriculum. | 2  3 |
| Enhanced and sustained development of fluency and flexibility with number facts and relationships. | Pupils will develop an improved ‘number sense’ in KS1. Pupils will develop fluency and flexibility with number facts and relationships. Staff undertake CPD joining online community hub to support their development and resources.  [Link to evidence](https://greatnorthmathshub.co.uk/newsletter-march-2021/)  KS1 continue with Mastering Number CPD through Hub and KS2 embark on Teaching for Mastery. | 2 |

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

Budgeted cost: £ *117,879.06*

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| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed |
| Small group tuition. | ‘Small group tuition has an average impact of four months’ additional progress over the course of a year.’  [Link to evidence](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/small-group-tuition)  Every group made positive progress.  Some was significant – maths in Y43 and Y4.  Small group tuition:  Y3,4 and 5 – Autumn 2022  Y4,5 and 6 – Spring 2023  Y3,4 and 5 – Summer 23 | 4 |
| Homework for upper key stage 2 pupils to support in school teaching and the transition to secondary school | ‘Homework has a positive impact on average (+ 5 months), particularly with pupils in secondary schools.’  [Link to evidence](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/homework) | 2, 4 |
| Continued development of stock of phonically matched reading books for early readers and varied texts in Key Stage 2 to support accelerated reading. | ‘The teaching of phonics should be matched to children’s current level of skill in terms of their phonemic awareness and their knowledge of letter sounds and patterns (graphemes).’  “The internet-based programme increased the reading age of pupils by three additional months in just 22 weeks. The effect on low-income pupils was even greater, with their reading age improving by five additional months in the same amount of time.”  [Link to evidence](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/phonics)  2022-23  Purchase items to create ‘Curriculum Curiosity Cubes’ – a range of activities to support speaking and listening at home linked to a variety of curriculum areas. | 3 |
| Additional SALT TAs employed to provide one to one and small group intervention. | ‘Language provides the foundation of thinking and learning and should be prioritised.’  [Link to evidence](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/literacy-early-years)  55 children receiving SALT support:  40 in EYFS/KS1  15 in KS2 | 5 |
| A whole school approach to speaking and reading will lead to increased opportunities for speaking and listening for all children. | ‘Approaches that focus on speaking, listening and a combination of the two all show positive impacts on attainment.’  Talk Boost and Phonics intervention will support the most disadvantaged in small group intervention.  [Link to evidence](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/oral-language-interventions)  Introduce TALKABOUT in KS2. | 5 |

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

Budgeted cost: £ *88,430*

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| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed |
| Attendance and home school link officer employed at a trust level for primary phase. | ‘Central to raising standards in education and ensuring all pupils can fulfil their potential is an assumption so widely understood that it is insufficiently stated – pupils need to attend school regularly to benefit from their education.’  [Link to evidence](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/907535/School_attendance_guidance_for_2020_to_2021_academic_year.pdf) | 1 |
| ELSA/Thrive TA employed to provide one to one and small group intervention. Thrive Lead will work with teaching staff to complete whole class Thrive assessments and write action plans. ELSA TA will provide alternative curriculum to support emotional needs of the most vulnerable. | ‘Establish school-wide norms, expectations and routines that support children’s social and emotional development.’  [Link to evidence](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/primary-sel) | 6 |
| Ensure disadvantaged pupils across the school have greater opportunities to gain experience outside of the local area and through extra curricular opportunities. | On average, pupils who participate in adventure learning interventions or extra curricular activities, make approximately four additional months’ progress over the course of a year. (EEF).  [Link to evidence](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/projects-and-evaluation/projects/childrens-university?) | 7 |

**Total budgeted cost: £** *250,717.06*

# 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.

2021-2022

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| *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.*  Academic Year 21/22 –  The attendance gap between disadvantaged children and their peers saw an increase and PP children attended 0.8% more than non PP.  Positive communications between Teacher and Learning Support Assistants to ensure quality interventions and consistency in lessons and interventions.  Pupils feel safe at school and speak positively of well-being in Pupil Voice.  Progress in the Thrive session is seen and this is beginning to show at other times within the school day.  More PP children attended extra-curricular provision  Addition of KS1 well matched phonics materials had an impact on the frequency of reading at home.  Service PP children were given additional opportunities and peer support from across the Trust. |

## Externally provided programmes

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| Programme | Provider |
| NA |  |
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