

Pupil premium strategy statement

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	Felsted Primary School
Number of pupils in school	232
Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils	11%
Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers (3 year plans are recommended)	2021-2024
Date this statement was published	08 December 2021
Date on which it will be reviewed	September 2022
Statement authorised by	Mrs Bryony Collins
Pupil premium lead	Miss Charlotte Hart
Governor / Trustee lead	Mrs Marilyn Edwards

Funding overview

Detail	Amount
Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year	£46,280
Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year	£1160 Provisional
Pupil premium funding carried forward from previous years (enter £0 if not applicable)	£16,069
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	£63, 509 (Not inc. Recovery)

Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

Statement of intent

Our intention is that all pupils should have the opportunity to reach their potential, making rapid progress across the year. We want all pupils, including those identified as disadvantaged to achieve at least their age expected expectations as they move through the school. We aim to achieve this through rigorous assessment of our pupils, enabling us to implement effective and appropriate strategies based on recognised evidence-based practice. Regularly reviewing the strategies in place and further assessments ensures our practice is continually effective.

Our approach is centred around high-quality teaching for all pupils and ensuring that disadvantaged pupils are an integral part of the class and supported primarily by our highly experienced class teachers. We focus relentlessly on learning and our strategy aims to adopt early interventions where needed. Evidence consistently show high-quality teaching for all pupils to have the greatest impact on closing the attainment gap and will benefit both disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils.

At Felsted Primary School our definition of disadvantaged pupils incorporates a broad range of students, including pupils who are eligible for the pupil premium grant and those children who may be disadvantaged through other factors, such as socioeconomic reasons or family disruption. Disadvantaged pupils are identified by need not assumptions or labels. We use national, evidence-based practice to analyse and understand pupil needs, which we respond to by planning, implementing and evaluating effective practice across the school.

Our strategy for our disadvantaged pupils is currently implemented along with our wider plans for school recovery. We are using targeted support for pupils' who education has been most disrupted, including both disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils.

Challenges

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

Challenge number	Detail of challenge
1	Our assessments and observations show slower language development and comprehension skills for our disadvantaged pupils on entry and throughout school career, linked to a lack of vocabulary.

2	Our basic skills assessments and ongoing observations evidence that early reading skills, including the application of phonics, is slower to develop for some disadvantaged pupils.
3	Informal observations and conversations, including anecdotal evidence highlight that our disadvantaged pupils have limited life experiences and opportunities to join in enrichment opportunities.
4	Analysis of assessments over the past three years show that there are gaps in learning associated with inconsistent prior learning, inconsistent prior attendance and Covid lockdowns.
5	Informal observations and conversations, including anecdotal evidence highlight how a lack of cultural capital exacerbates gaps in learning and ability to attend to lessons for some of our disadvantaged pupils.
6	Informal observations and conversations with pupils and parents evidence that social, emotional and mental health factors are impacting on the learning of disadvantaged pupils.

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
Pupils make at least expected progress in reading, writing and maths and increased numbers of PP children attain the age related expectations.	Gap will close in progress made and standards reached between PP and non PP. Rapid increase in reading ages, phonics assessments and reading comprehension assessments for PP children.
Pupils access a wide range of interventions to meet their needs, including speech and language.	As their needs are being addressed, PP pupils make expected progress or exceed their targets set in R,W,M.
Pupils access a wide range of enrichment experiences both in and out of school.	Pupil surveys reflect enjoyment in school and improved attitudes to learning. Social skills, independence, perseverance and team work are developed.
Positive SEMH is embedded allowing pupils to learn, make progress and reach age expected standards.	Pupil surveys reflect enjoyment, safety and pupils ability to focus on learning in class. PP Pupils are reaching age expected standards. Mentoring assessment tool demonstrates improvement in pupils SEMH.

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: £ 9969

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupil Progress meetings track progress of PP pupils and appropriate, timely interventions are put in place. • Robust diagnostic assessments in place running alongside National Curriculum assessments • Pupil voice, parental voice, teacher voice used to inform our approach • TPP training for leadership and disseminated to all staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASW (2018) Key Drivers of the Disadvantaged Gap: Literature Review • Applied Developmental I Science (2018) Drivers of Human Development 	<p>1, 2, 4, 6</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maths and English are high priority on school improvement plan. • Development of language and comprehension a focus across the school • CT CPD on vocabulary development and explicit teaching of vocabulary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary Myatt 2016 – High Challenge, Low Threat • EEF (2020) Improving Literacy on KS1: Guidance report • EEF (2017) Improving Literacy in KS2: Guidance report • Quigley – Improving the Vocabulary Gap: Mind the Gap 	<p>1, 2, 4, 5</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and use of high quality engaging texts for all pupils • Equality of opportunity for pupils talk through use of talk partners throughout the school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rowland (2021)– equality of opportunity and valuing everyone’s contribution. 	
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Targeted academic support (for example, tutoring, one-to-one support structured interventions)

Budgeted cost: £38,869.99

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
<p>Speech and Language therapist employed half a day per fortnight. Her role involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing pupils and planning effective intervention strategies • Monitoring implementation of S&L care plans • Working directly with pupils where needed • Training CTs and LSAs to deliver effective S&L interventions • Intervention used: Time to Talk / Talk Boost / Socially Speaking 	<p>Rowlands (2021) identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language gap for PP children when compared to their peers. • A focus on language needs to continue throughout all schooling. • Language comprehension facilities independence in learning • EEF – oral language interventions consistently show positive impact on learning. • Evidence shows that oral language interventions are effective, with evidence supporting the development in social skills, speech and language, behaviour and mental health. This includes Specialist therapists will train up staff they work with in school, therefore upskilling them and increasing their knowledge. <p>Oral language interventions Toolkit Strand Education Endowment Foundation EEF</p>	<p>1, 4,</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of Chrome Books 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EEF – digital technology – clear evidence technology 	<p>1, 3, 4,</p>

<p>for pupils to use in class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mastering Memory Pictures APP 	<p>approaches are beneficial for writing and maths practice.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gym trail session running 4 morning a week for 30mins prior to school day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EEF- small group tuition - most likely to be effective if it is targeted at pupils' specific needs. Diagnostic assessment can be used to assess the best way to target support. 	<p>4, 6</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LSA trained and deployed to support pupil progress and wellbeing 0.4 days a week – undertakes S&L screening for pupils starting in EYFS in conjunction with class teacher and LSA using the I can communication tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EEF – oral language interventions consistently show positive impact on learning. • EEF – Teaching and Learning Tool kit - social and emotional learning – improves interaction with others and self - management of emotions – impacts on attitudes to learning and social relationships in school, which increases progress in attainment. • EEF – Social and emotional learning strategies. Teaching and learning toolkit 	<p>1, 2, 4, 6</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One LSA delivers interventions 0.8 days a week and another LSA 0.2 days per week to pupils identified as in need. • Above includes phonics interventions for KS1, including phonological awareness • Time to talk • Zones of Regulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EEF – oral language interventions consistently show positive impact on learning, including high quality small group interventions • EEF - Phonics has a positive impact overall with very extensive evidence and is an important component in the development of early reading skills, particularly for children from disadvantaged backgrounds. • Proven interventions are used, with evidence supporting the development in social skills, speech and language, behaviour and mental health. Oral language interventions Toolkit Strand Education Endowment Foundation EEF • EEF - Social and emotional learning approaches have a positive impact, on average but impact must be carefully measured 	<p>1, 2, 4, 6</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-to-one tuition (Recovery Premium) for PP children in years 1, 2, 3 and 6. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EEF Toolkit - One to one tuition is very effective at improving pupil outcomes and might be an effective strategy for providing targeted support for pupils that are identified as having low prior attainment or are struggling in particular areas. 	1, 2, 4, 5, 6
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Wider strategies (for example, related to attendance, behaviour, wellbeing)

Budgeted cost: £3277

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lego therapy lunchtime club to which disadvantaged pupils are invited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a strong evidence base that structured opportunities for language development and practice have a high impact on learning for a low cost Oral language interventions Toolkit Strand Education Endowment Foundation EEF Speech and language are one of the main barriers to pupils progressing in reading, writing, maths and the wider curriculum and Speech and language data shows that if gaps in language are targeted then progress is accelerated. Oral language interventions Toolkit Strand Education Endowment Foundation EEF 	1, 3, 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extra-curricular clubs (run by Premier Education an external provider) before and after school. Free places provided for PP children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EEF – sports participation increases educational engagement and attainment. 	3, 6

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EEF – Teaching and Learning Tool kit - social and emotional learning – improves interaction with others and self - management of emotions – impacts on attitudes to learning and social relationships in school, which increases progress in attainment. • EEF – Social and emotional learning strategies. Teaching and learning toolkit 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural capital experiences promoted in the curriculum. • Essential experiences built into Dimensions curriculum • Sports events promoted to PP are encouraged to attend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning is contextualised in concrete experiences and language rich environments. • OFSTED research (2019) places emphasis on improving cultural capital, particularly for disadvantaged pupils. • EEF – sports participation increases educational engagement and attainment. 	3, 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Librarian employed to facilitate use of the library for all pupils with a focus on disadvantaged pupils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OFSTED research (2019) places emphasis on improving cultural capital, particularly for disadvantaged pupils. 	3, 5

Total budgeted cost: £52,115.99

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.

Our internal data shows that our disadvantaged children's progress was lower than in previous years and they did not all make the progress that was expected at the beginning of the year. This is most noticeable in reading and writing. Disadvantaged pupils who were securely working at age related expectations at the beginning of the 2020-21 academic year, returned to school after the last school closure having lost significant ground on their peers. Although gains were made, there was not enough time to get the children back on track before the end of the 2020-21 year. This was most noticeable in upper KS2. Therefore, the outcomes we aimed to achieve in our previous strategy by the end of 2020/21 were not fully realised and our strategy this year aims to rectify that.

Our assessments show that the disadvantaged children were not able to reach the standards expected to them due to the COVID 19 pandemic. Robust evidence gathered from schools across Essex and the country show that many pupils, especially those from a disadvantaged background have missed out on; social interactions, building relationships with teachers and peers, accessing teacher subject knowledge, having a structure and routine, consistency of expectations, opportunities for conversation and discussion, high quality modelling and feedback. During this period, our disadvantaged pupils were also not able to benefit from our targeted interventions and wider strategies as we had intended. This includes the curtailment of enrichment and extra-curricular activities, such as school clubs, visits and visitor to school.

Despite the pandemic, our year 2 phonics check results from November 2021 are broadly in line with the previous 2019 national average, including for PP children, demonstrating that the targeted academic support that we put in place for these children was successful. EYFS GLD for 2021 was also at the 2019 national average and exceeded our baseline predictions from the beginning of the 2020-21 school year, again showing the effectiveness of our strategy in enabling pupils to make up lost learning. PP children achieved in line with their peer due to our targeted support for the prime areas of Physical development and Communication and Language.

In line with national evidence and research conducted in Essex, our assessments and observations indicate that social, emotional and mental health was disproportionately impacting on disadvantaged pupils, particularly in light of the national lockdowns. We used pupil premium funding to provide wellbeing support for all pupils, and targeted

interventions where required. We are building on that approach with the activities detailed in this plan.

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

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

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.