

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	Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Primary School
Number of pupils in school	292 including nursery 248 excluding nursery
Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils	43.1% (107/248)
Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers (3 year plans are recommended)	2021/2022
Date this statement was published	September 2021
Date on which it will be reviewed	December 2021 July 2022 July 2024
Statement authorised by	Marie Graham
Pupil premium lead	Clare Sutherland
Governor / Trustee lead	N/A

Funding overview

Detail	Amount
Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year	£133,155
Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year	£14,500 (4 instalments)
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	£147,655

Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

Statement of intent

By following the key principles below, we believe we can maximise the impact of pupil premium spending.

The causes and consequences of disadvantage are varied: Pupil Premium students are not a standardised group. However, pupils eligible for the Pupil Premium are more likely to be lower-attaining than other children. Tackling disadvantage at Our Lady of the Rosary is not only about supporting low attainers; just as much emphasis is placed upon middle and high disadvantaged attainers by looking at individual classes and groups. The Education Endowment Foundation has noted that the consequences of the pandemic will be far reaching for all children, but particularly those from socially disadvantaged families.

We aim to ensure that there is a whole school approach and effort to accelerate the progress and attainment of our disadvantaged pupils, supporting them in achieving the best possible outcomes in both learning and in their wider lives.

School responds to the complexity of disadvantaged pupils' needs by tackling the challenge at three levels in a tiered approach:

1. A whole-school approach promoting learning which sets high aspirations for all pupils (High Quality Teaching)
2. Strategies to identify and support all underperforming pupils (Targeted Academic Support)
3. Strategies specifically targeted at supporting pupils and their families from disadvantaged backgrounds. (Wider Strategies)

School emphasises the importance of 'quality teaching first'. We aim to provide a consistently high standard, through setting high expectations, monitoring performance, tailoring teaching and support to suit pupils and sharing best practice. This approach is supported by a body of research which has found that good teachers are especially important for pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds.

School sees pupils as individuals, each with their own challenges, talents and interests. Staff work to identify what might help each pupil make the next steps in their learning, whether they are performing below, at, or above expectations. Staff focus on providing targeted support for underperforming pupils during curriculum time (as well as providing learning support outside school hours).

Staff seek out strategies best suited to addressing individual needs, both socially and academically, rather than simply fitting pupils into their existing support strategies from nursery to Y6. We provide both individual support for pupils that have very specific learning needs and group support for pupils with similar needs, deliberately recruiting and training staff to meet the children's needs.

Staff support pupils to develop a growth mind-set towards learning whilst nurturing self-confidence, motivation and aspiration.

Challenges

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

Challenge number	Detail of challenge
1	Pupils historically enter school with poor oral language skills and communication skills which are exceptionally low on baseline. Children lack the experiences and vocabulary required of the current curriculum as a direct result of low income. This is particularly evident in the Early Years where speech and language is lower than expected on entry.
2	The impact of COVID 19 and slight loss of direct teaching/ learning has had an impact on the academic attainment of pupils across school. Pupils are demonstrating they lack metacognitive approaches and the ability to recognise their strengths and weaknesses as well as demonstrating a dip in stamina for sustained tasks and the ability to work with independence. Poor memory skills and the inability to transfer knowledge to long term memory also impacts on pupil progression and attainment in ARE and HS reading, writing , maths and phonics.
3	Resources and educational based activities are limited in the home setting and local community for some pupils. (cultural capital expansion)
4	Limited experiences and opportunities outside of the family home as a direct result of low income results in a lack of exposure to rich and varied vocabulary in different environments which impacts on language acquisition, progress and attainment.
5	Social and emotional experiences and mental health in the family home life impacts significantly on the education and wellbeing of some pupils. The impact of social and emotional experiences, in addition to the challenges through COVID, has seen more pupils experiencing emotional wellbeing needs. The wider family is also requiring support from school staff.
6	Attendance can be a barrier to disadvantaged pupils, although this is sometimes linked to medical needs of children with SEND; this is not always the case.

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 further narrow the gap by the end of KS2 in reading, writing and maths attainment between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils at ARE and HS.	<p><u>Gap in reading:</u> ARE gap decreases from 13% (2021) to 0% HS - decreases from 15% (2021) to 0%</p> <p><u>Gap in writing:</u> ARE gap decreases from 17% (2021) to 0% HS- gap decreases from 8% (2021) to 0%</p> <p><u>Gap in maths:</u> ARE gap decreases from 16% (2021) to 0% HS- gap decreases from 16% (2021) to 0% 2022 gap is maintained at 0%. 2023 gap is maintained subject to cohort intake</p>

Narrow the gap between the percentage of disadvantaged pupils and non-disadvantaged pupils who pass the phonics screen.	Gap between PP and non PP to be 4% maximum by 2022 (by targeting xxx PP pupils) in Y2 retake this year, and 0% by 2023. (2021 gap was xxx%).
To ensure attendance for disadvantaged children is inline with others.	To maintain disadvantaged pupils attendance to be inline with non disadvantaged (Currently at xx% for no dis and xx% for disadvantaged pupils)
To diminish the disadvantaged gap in communication, language and learning by the end of Reception by improving the skills in Communication and Language preparing pupils well for greater success in specific areas of Reading, Writing and Maths for all pupils eligible for PP in EYFS class.	Pupils eligible for PP in Reception class make rapid progress by the end of the year so that all pupils eligible for PP meet or exceed age related expectations. Where a specific SEN has been identified, progress is rapid from starting points. Build on and develop parental engagement with the roll out of Tips by Text, stay and Play and Family Learning (+4 mths EEF).
To provide personalised, targeted pastoral support for individual pupil premium pupils to support their emotional wellbeing in order for them to be happy, secure and fully engaged in school. (and where needed out of school)	Children will be identified based upon SEMH needs. 100% of Healthy Minds referrals will result in active support or therapy for identified children. Specific social and emotional support for identified disadvantaged individuals and their families by named responsible person (AHT) e.g. Relax Kids, Mindfulness, Friends, Commando Joe's etc.
Increased opportunities for Cultural Capital and curriculum visits / experiences funded by school for PP, impact positively on pupil achievement for this group	Enrichment opportunities (capital culture) across all key stages will be planned across the year to ensure 'wow' trips and four themed school environment experiences to increase learning and vocabulary development .

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: £ 18.000

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
To provide quality CPD through The National College	Improving the quality of teaching is the strongest lever schools have to improve outcomes, particularly for disadvantaged pupils.	1,2,3,4
To ensure quality teaching and learning so that all teaching is at least good with the majority being outstanding.	Good teachers are especially important for pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds. For disadvantaged pupils, the difference between a good and bad teacher is a whole year's learning (Sutton Trust 2011 and social mobility Commission 2014b).	1,2,3,4

Embed the practice that all staff are trained in, and use cognitive and metacognitive practices, particularly focussed on supporting children in recalling their previous learning.	<p>EEF Guide to supporting school planning: a tiered approach to 2021.</p> <p>Quality first teaching is at the heart of all we do. Evidence suggests that a curriculum based on the elements of memory cognition and metacognition results in high levels of impact with pupils making on average 7 months additional progress. (EEF 2018)</p> <p>Worked examples, live modelling, and teacher verbalisation of metacognitive talk support pupils in the process of becoming independent learners. Strategies to develop metacognitive thinking are most effective when subject specific rather than through the teaching of 'generic thinking skills'. EEF Metacognition and self-regulated learning review (May 2020)</p>	2,4
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Targeted academic support (for example, tutoring, one-to-one support structured interventions)

Budgeted cost: £ 55,997

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
1:1 tutoring in school with TA or teacher to work with identified children.	NFER Report shows a 16% increase in outcomes when one to one tuition). 1:1 tuition Short, regular sessions (about 30 minutes, 3-5 times a week) over a set period of time (6-12 weeks) appear to result in optimum impact. (+5 months gain EEF) <i>EEF Teaching and Learning Toolkit: one to one tuition (30th August 2018)</i>	2
1:1 tuition through recovery premium funding.	1:1 tuition Short, regular sessions (about 30 minutes, 3-5 times a week) over a set period of time (6-12 weeks) appear to result in optimum impact. (+5 months gain EEF) <i>EEF Teaching and Learning Toolkit: one to one tuition (30th August 2018).</i>	2
Small group tuition target must move pupils identified which is monitored through personalise learning tracking	NFER highlights - data driven schools which focus on early intervention rather than end of Key Stage raised attainment more effectively. NFER Report shows a 20% increase in outcomes when small group teaching (16% when one to one tuition).	2

Phonics and reading based family learning sessions.	Parents play a crucial role in supporting their children’s learning, and levels of parental engagement are consistently associated with children’s academic outcomes. (EEF Parental Engagement)	1,4,6
Ensure that accurate next step targets are identified for all disadvantaged pupils in phonics. Sounds Write trained lead employed to ensure robust organisation, training and monitoring of phonics teaching and progress. To be addressed through additional small group targeted support, provided by the class teacher.	Phonics approaches have been consistently effective in supporting young readers to master the basics of reading, with an average impact of an additional four months progress. (EEF 2018). Phonics intervention provides an average impact of 4+ months additional progress. (EEF 2018) Disadvantaged pupils perform well in phonics, due to specifically targeted children that receive specific intervention, extra tuition and close monitoring by DHT, KS Leads and class teacher.	2
Speech and language therapists provide targeted support to pupils with a priority on disadvantaged pupils. 1:1 target personalised sessions linked to Launchpad for Literacy assessments.	DFE(2020) have concluded that due to COVID-19 some pupils entering reception will have missed more than 20 weeks of early education with most impact being on language development. (EEF 2019) Further research into Communication and language approaches which work- proven to be high impact/ low cost and add a positive 6 months to children (EEF). Specific interventions such as ‘Nuffield Early Language Intervention’ (+ve 4 month impact). <u>Launchpad for Literacy</u> - promises systematic approach to close gaps, early identification is paramount linked to early childhood development provided by a developmental screen tool which identifies gaps.	1,4
Cohort dependent speech and language delivery booster sessions - Nuffield Early Language Intervention (NELI) to improve listening, narrative and vocabulary skills. (Reception)	The Nuffield Early Language Intervention (NELI) has been found to improve children’s language and early literacy skills. The programme involves a trained teaching assistant providing short small-group and individual teaching sessions to around 3-6 pupils for 20-weeks. Robust evaluations found NELI children made on average 3 months of additional progress in language.	1

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

Budgeted cost: £ 18,120

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Cultural capital- wider curriculum experiences planned in to the year including Beach School, factory and museum visits.	The term 'cultural capital', is defined as: " the essential knowledge that children need to be educated citizens " (p31 Ofsted EY Inspection Handbook). It goes on to say: Cultural capital is the essential knowledge that children need to prepare them for their future success	3, 4
Free breakfast club	Running free of charge, universal breakfast club before school delivered an average of 2 months' additional progress for pupils in Key Stage 1. It was also found school breakfasts are more nutritious and that attending the club effectively prepares pupils for learning. Breakfast club schools also saw an improvement in pupil behaviour and attendance.	6
Target family learning	Parents play a crucial role in supporting their children's learning, and levels of parental engagement are consistently associated with children's academic outcomes. (EEF Parental Engagement)	4,6
Social and emotional support for identified disadvantaged individuals and their families post lockdown	Self-regulation strategies and social and emotional learning can be consistently linked with successful learning, or the contribution of in school gaps. Secure knowledge and curriculum can support this and create a +3 month (EEF).	5
Attendance team to monitor and support Pupil premium families to maintain attendance, punctuality and readiness to learn including persistent absentees.	EEF report (2015) states that pupils need to be in school to learn and achieve and that there is a direct link between pupil achievement at KS2 and KS4. Pupils with no absence are 1.6 times more likely to achieve level 4 or above, and 4.7 times more likely to achieve level 5 or above, than pupils that missed 15-20 percent of all sessions	6
To Identify barriers to learning and be reactive and respond to unexpected needs of Disadvantaged pupil and their wider families e.g. wider issues personal fund - uniform, furniture acquisition, food parcels	Initial experiences of education: Learning identities are shaped early, influenced by family expectations and initial education ¹⁸ . Adults who have experienced early successes in education are more likely to continue to learn throughout adulthood. This early positive educational experience provides "cumulative advantage" throughout the life course. Schuller and Watson. (2009). Learning Through Life: Inquiry into the Future for Lifelong Learning. NIACE	2,5,6

Total budgeted cost: £ 92,117

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.

All of our children returned to school in September 2020. National school closure resumed on 4th January 2021 and schools fully reopened again on 8th March 2021. Since reopening, school has had numerous 'bubble closures' of year groups across the year. All pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds were all offered a place in provision as part of the vulnerable group offer. The gap between disadvantaged pupils and non-disadvantaged pupils was closing rapidly prior to lockdown. School has 43.1% disadvantaged children across Reception- Y6

The children who did not have access to any devices were provided with the technology they needed and given support with setting up devices and providing them with free dongles to ensure families had internet access. In addition, paper packs as well as stationery and resources to be able to complete the work were provided. The lack of support and ICT access has now been resolved with the use of Catch Up funding to purchase Kindle fires for every PP child in school.

Home learning was delivered to a high standard and quality assured by SLT and our SIA. Key disadvantaged and vulnerable pupils were targeted and offered 1:1 sessions with TAs and teachers to ensure that they received the highest quality education possible. This strategy was well received, especially targeted maths and phonic sessions.

Disadvantaged families were called weekly for wellbeing calls and food parcels were sought and delivered weekly to some of our families who could not attend the setting. This had a direct impact on attendance on online face to face teaching as pupils were more likely to attend all sessions when in direct communication with a member of staff.

Disadvantaged pupils usually perform well in phonics, due to specifically targeted children that receive specific intervention, extra tuition and close monitoring by DHT, Phase 1 Lead, English Lead and class teacher. The groups are targeted and last academic year 82% of Y1 pupils achieved at least a benchmark score of 32 and 89% of Y2 pupils. Further specific Sounds Write training has been obtained to ensure current and new staff are trained and highly skilled, leading them to be effective practitioners.

In some cohorts, the gap between PP pupils and all pupils widened slightly especially where the % of PP in that class is higher. Each class has varying % of pupil premium pupils making the data look distorted in some year groups. This is addressed by analysis of data and identifying individual target children in each cohort as 'must moves'. These target children form the basis of performance management targets.

Although Covid has caused disruption this year, children still made good or better progress and gaps in knowledge were addressed upon return to school through effective and robust systems that are well embedded across school such as interventions and high-quality teaching.

The data below does not reflect a 'normal' year at Our Lady of the Rosary, however, it is still broadly in line or above National Data (2019 - 73% ARE).

Exit 2021 Whole School Summary (47% PP at time of data analysis with each child equal to 0.95%):

Total: 220 pupils (103 PP)

Reading:

	ALL	PP	Non PP	Gap
ARE	73%	66%	79%	13%
HS	27%	21%	32%	11%

Writing:

	ALL	PP	Non PP	Gap
ARE	65%	58%	72%	14%
HS	12%	8%	16%	8%

Maths:

	ALL	PP	non PP	Gap
ARE	69%	65%	72%	7%
HS	17%	11%	22%	11%

End of EYFS:

	PP Expected	Non PP Expected	Gap
Reading 75%	71%	76%	5%
Writing 75%	71%	76%	5%
Maths 81%	83%	81%	-2%

The overall attendance for disadvantaged pupils was **at xxx%**.

Please see link provided :

Pupil Premium Plan strategic review 2020-21:

<https://ourladyrosary.org.uk/about-us/premium-allocations/>

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
Lexia	Core 5 Lexia Learning Systems LLC
Bug Club	ActiveLearn
Scholastic Pro	Scholastic
Lexplore	Lexplore Analytics

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

