# 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

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| Detail | Data |
| School name | Carbeile Junior School |
| Number of pupils in school  | 354 |
| Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils | 40% (including PLAC/LAC) |
| Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers  | 2021-2023 |
| Date this statement was published | September 2021 |
| Date on which it will be reviewed | July 2022 |
| Statement authorised by | P. Hamlyn |
| Pupil premium lead | C. Sales |
| Governor / Trustee lead | S.Morton |

**Funding overview**

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| **Detail** | **Amount** |
| Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year | £156,070 |
| Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year | £12,760 (88 x £145) |
| 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 | £168,830 |

# Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

## Statement of intent

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| **Key Principles*** To ensure that teaching and learning opportunities meet the needs of all the pupils and all children receive quality first teaching.
* Ensure that appropriate provision is made for disadvantaged pupils
* In making provision for disadvantaged pupils we recognise that not all pupils who receive free school meals will be socially disadvantaged and we also recognise that not all pupils who are socially disadvantaged are registered or qualify for free school meals. Therefore, we reserve the right to allocate Pupil Premium funding as needed.

**Ultimate Objectives*** To address social disadvantage by addressing gaps in pupils’ knowledge and skills
* To narrow the attainment gap between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils within internal school data
* For all disadvantaged pupils in school to reach age related expectations by the end of Year 6 and thus go on to achieve good GCSEs in Maths and English.
* To provide pastoral support to ensure children feel happy and safe in school and allow them to achieve their full potential.

**Achieving these Objectives*** Small class sizes and intervention classes with highly focused teaching Additional learning support – TA in every class
* Pastoral support
* National tutoring programme
* Booster lessons
* Reading buddies
* Pupil Premium Champion to monitor PP children across the school
* Funding trips and visits as required ensuring children have first-hand experiences to use in their learning in the classroom.
* Funding of home learning software
* Behaviour and nurture at lunchtimes
* Attendance incentives
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## 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 | Social barriers and emotional intelligence |
| 2 | Attitudes to learning |
| 3 | Poor literacy skills (especially reading comprehension) and poor vocabulary |
| 4 | Poor numeracy skills |
| 5 | Lack of aspiration |
| 6 | Attendance |
| 7  | Parental engagement |
| 8 | Narrow experiences outside school – cultural capital |
| 9 | Impact of Covid-19 |

## 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 |
| Children are able to talk about their feelings in a controlled way and acknowledge problems can be solved.The most vulnerable children are safeguarded.Children’s basic needs are met. | Children retain more friendships and have less fall outsChildren have trusted adults to share worries with.Children need less support in class time to resolve friendship issues.Safeguarding is outstanding and all training is up-to-date.Children do not struggle to concentrate in lessons due to hunger. |
| Children demonstrate excellent attitudes to learning in all lessons. | Children talk about school with enthusiasm (pupil conferencing).Children use learning powers to good effect in lessons (lesson visits/drop ins)Children are engaged and there is no low level disruption in lessonsChildren talk about their personal targets with excitement.Children set/attempt challenging targets. |
| PP children’s reading and writing improves in line with non-PP children | PP progress in reading is good.PP children enjoy reading and can talk enthusiastically about a book they are reading.Children enjoy English lessons (pupil conferencing).PP achieve in line with non-PP children. |
| PP children’s maths improves in line with non-PP children | PP progress in maths is goodPP children enjoy maths lessonsPP achieve in line with non-PP children |
| Children have high aspirations and are ambitious  | Children talk about their future with enthusiasmChildren talk about academic targets with excitementChildren attempt challenging targetsChildren speak ambitiously about their future at Secondary school and work.Children are resilient to failure |
| The attendance of PP children improves | Attendance for PP children is in line with others. Whole school attendance is at least in line with national at 96%. |
| Children read more regularly at home and access the library more frequently. Children have the facilities available to do their home learning online. | Parents understand the importance of reading at home. The number of children reading 3 times a week increases. Children borrow library books weekly.Children use Bug Club to access online books.Parents attend parent meetings |
| Children are offered experiences by school (subsidised if necessary). | Children gain experiences outside school.The experiences have an impact on their vocabularyChildren acquire the cultural capital they need to succeed in life. |
| Gaps in learning due to Covid-19 are addressed and children’s attainment is good. | Children make good progress and 75% meet age-related expectations by the end of the year. |

## 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: £108,268

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| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed |
| Pupil Premium Champion monitoring progress of PP children.(£10,818) | ‘Ofsted – Disadvantaged Pupils – a concerted effort?’ Successful schools often appoint a senior leader to raise the profile and champion the learning of disadvantaged pupils.  | 1-9 |
| SENCO (£9313) | 23% of SEN are PP. These children have a provision plan and are monitored by the SENCO. | 3 and 6 |
| 2 extra teaching assistants per year group – 100 TA hours (£42,225) | There is a TA in every classroom in the morning. Their deployment is discussed at pupil performance meetings and they target the PP children.There is no significant gap between the attainment of PP children and others.Small group tuition (+4 months) | 2, 3, 4 and 9 |
| Regular Safeguarding updates and CPD  | Staff are fully informed and can therefore make good decisions and safeguard children effectively. | 1 and 6 |
| 4 intervention classes taught by a teacher(£30,972) | Teachers have higher quality interactions with pupils and give more frequent feedback (+2 months)Within class attainment grouping (+2 months) | 2, 3 and 4 |
| Regular CPD for English and maths teaching to ensure quality first teaching. Lesson visits and drop ins.(£500) | Collaboration and sharing of good practice has an impact on quality of teaching. Focused feedback with areas for development means that teaching improves. | 3 and 4 |
| Phonics screening on entry to Year 3 and comprehension test using PIRA (standardised test)Reading skills lessons taught 4 times per week.Bug Club provided for home reading.(£180) | Effective diagnosis of reading difficulties is critical. Reading comprehension strategies focus on the learners’ understanding of written text. Pupils learn a range of techniques which enable them to comprehend the meaning of what they read.(+ 6 months) | 3 |
| Year 6 reading buddiesTA to run club at lunchtimes(£1500) | Peer tutoring has a positive impact on the tutor and tutee. (+ 5 months) | 3 |
| Learning Powers made explicit in every lesson. | Children are specifically taught learning skills and develop more responsibility for their learning.(+7 months) | 2 and 5 |
| National Tutoring Programme to improve reading outcomes(£12,760 exact figure unknown) | Small group tuition (+4 months)One to one tuition (+5 months) | 3 |

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

Budgeted cost: £ 21,212

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| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed |
| Booster lessons before school (£6000) | Clear structure with strong links to the curriculum delivered by highly effective teachers.(+ 3 months) | 3 and 4 |
| Academic interventions (Speech and language, fine and gross motor skills, autism, dyslexia)(£7319) | Oral language interventions aim to support learners’ use of vocabulary, articulation of ideas and spoken expression +6 monthsSmall group tuition targeted at pupils’ specific needs. (+4 months) | 3 and 4 |
| Pre-teach of topic vocabulary with a TA(£2711) | Children who may find vocabulary difficult to understand are more confident in lessons.(+ 4 months) | 3 |
| Regular trips and visits (subsidised when necessary)(£4000) | The narrowness of children’s cultural capital has a huge impact on their progress in reading comprehension.  | 1, 3 and 8 |
| Subscription to Mathletics, Bug Club and Reading Eggs (39% £1182) | Home learning tasks linked to classroom work.Access to high quality texts.Parental engagement (+4 months)Homework (+5 months) | 3, 4 and 7 |

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

Budgeted cost: £ 13,473

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| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed |
| RSHE lessons delivered weekly | Children need an emotionally safe ethos in the classroom. They will then share concerns with the teacher early on before they become a catalyst for anger. | 1 and 5 |
| Pastoral interventions (Thrive, Lego therapy, MKC)(£12,973) | Children learn strategies to cope with unhappy feelings and become more engaged in school work. Children are supported in friendships and social interactions so form good friendships.Social and emotional learning (+4 months) | 1 |
| Attendance awards weekly and termly.£300 | When children attend school regularly without constant breaks, they make more progress. Evidence shows that children who attend school make better friendships, take more ownership in their learning and are more confident.Children enjoy receiving awards and will often try harder when an award is being offered. | 6 |
| Regular opportunities for parents to come into school (Learning hours, parent evenings, coffee mornings, assemblies, maths and English workshops) | Parental engagement means that children are supported better. Parents are more likely to support with reading and other home learning tasks. (+ 4 months). | 7 |
| Science club for PP children, Aspirations day. | Children who are ambitious are more likely to be successful. | 5 |
| Purchase of cereal bars that are available for PP children. (£200) | Children are better able to concentrate on their work if they have eaten breakfast. |  |

**Total budgeted cost: £142,953 + £23,450 CIC funding (accounted for separately) = £166,403**

# 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.

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| Due to COVID-19, performance measures have not been published for 2020 to 2021. However our in-school data shows that the number of PP children at expected standard in combined reading, writing and maths increased from Autumn 1 to Summer 2 in all year groups (Year 3 +29%, Year 4 +3%, Year 5 +3% and Year 6 + 20%).Learning walks and lesson visits demonstrated children’s outstanding attitudes to learning. The gap between PP children and others in reading was narrowed in all year groups.Parental engagement was made difficult due to restrictions as they could not come into school. However, they engaged well with the home learning videos and parent opinion of the provision during lockdown was excellent.Trips and visits did not happen due to Covid, however wherever possible we will make sure children still get these experiences (for example, year 6 children will go on a residential to Porthpean which they missed last year).All pupils that were entitled with a free school meal were provided with a meal or voucher during lockdowns. Regular contact was made with children to check on their well-being. Children have settle back into school really well and are happy. |

## 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*

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| Programme | Provider |
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## Service pupil premium funding (optional)

*For schools that receive this funding, you may wish to provide the following information:*

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| Measure | Details  |
| How did you spend your service pupil premium allocation last academic year? | Main spend was on providing pastoral support for children whose parents are serving. Weekly MKC gatherings where children made occasion cards/crafts for families to send away. An opportunity for children to talk to their peers about shared experiences. This is run by a teacher who has been in the military. |
| What was the impact of that spending on service pupil premium eligible pupils? | Children feel supported and happy to belong to a group where they can openly discuss any problems. |