# Pupil premium strategy statement - Year 3 of strategy - a 3 year strategy (20/21, 21/22, 22/23)

## This statement details our school’s use of pupil premium (and recovery premium for the 2022 to 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 | Russell Lower School |
| Number of pupils in school | 450 449 |
| Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils | 8% 7% (36) (31) 2021/22, 6% |
| Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers **(3 year plans are recommended)** | 2020/21 to  2022/2023 |
| Date this statement was published | September 2022 v2 |
| Date on which it will be reviewed | June 2023 |
| Statement authorised by | Nicki Walker  Headteacher |
| Pupil premium lead | Louise Bunney/Sarah Knight  Deputy Head Inclusion Lead |
| Governor / Trustee lead | Francesca Crowther, lead for disadvantaged pupils |

**Funding overview**

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| **Detail** | **Amount** |
| Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year | £51,385 |
| Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year | £4785 (based on 33) |
| Pupil premium funding carried forward from previous years (enter £0 if not applicable) | £0 |
| **Total budget for this academic year** | £56,170 |

# Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

## Statement of intent

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| At Russell Lower School as of 2021-2022 we have adopted the **RADY (raising the attainment of disadvantaged youngsters)** approach. It is our intent to:  **raise expectations;**  **raise awareness;**  **raise aspirations;**  in order to close gaps between our disadvantaged pupils and their non-disadvantaged peers both in terms of attainment and holistic opportunities and experiences through focusing on **equity not equality**.  **RADY Pledge**  Our school pledges to take the following steps as part of the implementation of RADY to provide an equitable approach, resulting in improved outcomes for disadvantaged youngsters:   * An **uplift will be applied for all disadvantaged youngsters** at the start of the phase of education so that, if all children reach their increased target, attainment will be equalised by the end of the phase of education, and we can diagnose and address gaps in knowledge, skills and understanding at the earliest opportunity * RADY will form the **Golden Thread** through the existing school development plan, resulting in all leaders driving RADY through their respective areas which will help to ensure that RADY becomes a sustainable approach that is embedded into the school culture * We will work to achieve **proportional representation for disadvantaged youngsters in all aspects of school life** by the end of the first year of implementation so that our disadvantaged youngsters are challenged in lessons and engaging in wider experiences outside of the classroom that will develop their skills to be successful in life * From the **end of 2021-2022 all colleagues within the school will understand what RADY is** and be able to articulate what we are doing as a school to increase the attainment of our disadvantaged youngsters.   Research states that disadvantaged pupils have been disproportionately affected by the pandemic. In order to address this our strategy is integral to wider school plans and our SDP ‘golden threads’ for whole school improvement and education recovery. We understand that by developing evidence-based practices (which we have been focussing on for several years now) that support our disadvantaged pupils we will also be enhancing staff skills and provisions for *all* pupils.  At Russell Lower high-quality teaching is at the heart of everything we do, with a focus on areas in which disadvantaged pupils require the most support. This is proven to have the greatest impact on closing the disadvantage attainment gap and at the same time will benefit the non-disadvantaged pupils in our school.  We also continue to make use of targeted support through the **National Tutoring Programme** for pupils whose education has been worst affected, including non-disadvantaged pupils with us making use of Tuition Partners (Third Space maths) and **School Led Tutoring** (KS2 reading fluency)**.**  We believe **accurate early identification of need and knowing our pupils well** is key in supporting our disadvantaged pupils to make good progress and achieve high attainment in all subject areas. For this reason, teachers carry out **PP passports within the first two weeks** of pupils returning to school and **appropriate support/provisions are identified and set up by the end of the third week** back in September.  We also believe **engagement of our PP/vulnerable families is key** and continue to develop our communication with these families whilst being mindful to protect these families from any kind of stigmatisation or stereotyping. We invite them to contribute **(via Your thoughts questionnaire)** to influence the provision their children receive so that it has the greatest impact on raising attainment.  Through robust diagnostic assessment carried out by Phase Leaders, the Inclusion Lead (PP lead), the Deputy Head (PP strategy lead) and the Headteacher supported by LSAs and class teachers during **half termly** **PP meetings/Pupil Progress Meetings** (PPMs) we are able to ensure our approach to supporting our disadvantaged pupils is responsive to common challenges and individual needs.  We worked with Challenging Education (Louise Blackburn) during 2021/22 to trial RADY in Year 4. We will be entering out second year of RADY in 2022/23. |

## 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 | Attainment  Internal assessments, observations, National research and feedback from families highlights there has been an impact on some of our PP pupil’s education and wellbeing (levels of emotional resilience, self-belief and positive attitudes) over the last two and a half years due to the impact of covid 19 and school closures. This is also true for some ‘other’ children.  In some cases this has led to significant learning gaps leading to pupils falling further behind ARE.  The particular focus in 22/23 will be narrowing writing and maths gaps.  Summer 2022 whole school outcomes:   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | PP ARE+ | Non PP ARE+ | GAP | | Reading | 87% | 89% | -2 | | Writing | 55% | 79% | -24 | | Maths | 69% | 84% | -15 | |
| 2 | **Language skills and vocabulary**  Assessment and observations indicate increased oral language issues and vocabulary gaps within EYFS on entry to Russell Lower which impacts progress and attainment in that and years beyond. |
| 3 | **SEMH and wellbeing**  School monitoring, observations and feedback from families have indicated issues around basic, emotional, physical and mental health needs which impact readiness for learning and self-esteem.  Parental referrals for support significantly increased during the pandemic and lockdowns. This includes for their own mental health, anxieties and well-being , which impact directly on their ability to support children.  Internal monitoring from pre 2020-2021 indicated that PP children were disproportionately under-represented across wider school opportunities such as school representation and extra-curricular club attendance. This improved during 2021/22 to be proportional in almost every wider school opportunity, but need to be sustained and developed even further during 2022/23.  During 2021-2022 9 pupils (1 of whom are disadvantaged) required additional support with social and emotional needs, with 16 (8 of whom are disadvantaged) receiving small group interventions.  This will need to continue in 2022/23. |
| 4 | **Additional needs**  Internal monitoring and observations highlight how many of our PP children also have additional needs such as SEND/EAL/LAC/Safeguarding concerns. This results in many of these children often struggling with basic concepts and requiring additional support/provision/services in order to raise achievement  2021-2022: 22% of our disadvantaged pupils are also on the SEN register with 31% of those having an EHCP.  2022-23: 41% of our PP children are also on the SEND register with 7% of those having an EHCP. No of pupils = 11 out of 27 PP are also on SEND Register. 2 have EHCPs. |
| 5 | **Parental engagement and support**  Internal monitoring (and restrictions due to COVID 19) highlights reduced parental engagement and support amongst our disadvantaged pupils.  Due to restrictions during National Lockdowns, and partial national school closures, we also continue to see issues around parenting skills.  This continued to be a greater issue for disadvantaged pupils than non-disadvantaged pupils during 21/22, so must remain a focus in 22/23. |
| 6 | **Attendance**  Internal monitoring over recent years has indicated this is a strength (around a 1-2% difference between PP attendance and whole school)  However, during 2021-2022 and a huge rise in Covid cases both locally and within the school, we feel this must remain a focus. The rate of Persistent Absence among a minority of the PP children was an issue during 2021/22 and had an impact on the overall figures.  For 2021/22:   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | No. on roll | Whole school attendance | Unauthorised | Persistent absentees whole school | **PP persistent absentees** | **Non-PP persistent absentees** | PP | | 440 | 94% | 1% | 16%, | **24%** | **17%** | 93% (36) |   Data taken from the [national and local authority tables](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/pupil-absence-in-schools-in-england-2018-to-2019) on pupil absence in schools in England for 2018/19.This table shows the recent full-year national statistics on persistent absence. The figures indicate the percentage of all pupils on roll who are persistent absentees.   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **2016/17** | **2017/18** | **2018/19** | | Primary schools | 8.3% | 8.7% | 8.2% |   **Note**: data for the 2019-20 academic year is not comparable due to the impact of coronavirus.  Research indicates that absenteeism negatively affects all pupil’s progress inclusive of disadvantaged pupils. This is restated in the 2022 [‘Working Together to improve school attendance’](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-improve-school-attendance) guidance. |

## Intended outcomes

This explains the outcomes we are aiming for **by the end of our current strategy plan (July 2023)**, and how we will measure whether they have been achieved.

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| Intended outcome | Success criteria | Review June 23 |
| **Attainment**  Improve disadvantaged pupil attainment at the end of each academic year in reading, writing and maths. | Outcomes show that all gaps have closed/reduced significantly between PP and non-PP (excluding those with significant SEND) pupils in reading, writing and maths in each year group. | Good progress:  These have continued to improve in all areas: Reading now -1%, W now -21% and Maths now -11% . If you take SEND out of both PP and non-PP data the gaps are even more impressive: R +1%, W-15% and Maths -4%. This is probably a more accurate picture of where we are now. SEE SDP for more evaluation  PP attainment now 61% in writing (from 55%)  PP attainment now 88% in reading (from 87%  PP attainment now 76% in Maths (frim 69%) |
| **Language skills and vocabulary**  Improved oral language skills and vocabulary in EYFS and KS1 which lead to improvements in KS2 for all children but particularly disadvantaged pupils. | Assessments and observations indicate significantly improved oral language skills and vocabulary acquisition among disadvantaged pupils.  This is evident when triangulated with other sources of evidence, including engagement in lessons, book scrutiny and on-going formative assessment. | Good progress:  OFSTED Nov 22  LA Deep Dive March 23  PP Visits and data  Book scrutinies and expectations |
| **SEMH and wellbeing**  All children’s, particularly disadvantaged children’s, basic, emotional, physical and mental health needs are being met ensuring readiness for learning, high levels of self-esteem and greater levels of emotional resilience. | Sustained levels of wellbeing evidenced by:   * Qualitative data from pupil voice, parent surveys and teacher observations * Increased SDQ (or equivalent) scores amongst disadvantaged pupils * Fewer referrals being made to Pastoral Support * There will be an equitable approach to supporting our disadvantaged pupils across the whole curriculum and in regards to cultural capital * There will be proportional representation of disadvantaged children in opportunities across the school such as school council, sports ambassadors, extra-curricular clubs, music lessons etc. | Good progress:  SDQs  Pupil Voice  Teacher reports  Fewer referrals to pastoral support  Over representation in term of the proportion of PP children in things such as School Council, Sports Ambassadors and extra-curricular clubs (this does need to continue to be pushed with parents it is not yet ‘natural’ |
| **Additional needs**  Disadvantaged pupils to access appropriate, evidence-based, highly effective provisions and/or external services without delay in order to make accelerated progress. | Monitoring and analysis of provisions and external services being used/accessed indicate that all are effective.  This is evident when triangulated with other sources of evidence, including engagement in lessons, book scrutiny and on-going formative assessment. | Good progress:  OFSTED Nov 22  LA Deep Dive March 23  PP Visits and data  Book scrutinies and expectations  Good engagement and progress in most areas |
| **Parental engagement and support**  Parents feel well supported to meet all the needs of their children both academically, socially and emotionally. | * PP attendance is at least as good if not better than the rest of the school and as good as LA/NA * Greater involvement/participation of disadvantaged pupil’s parents at school events such as parent drop-ins and workshops * Qualitative data from parent surveys/voice and teacher observations | Very good progress:  Summer 1 attendance data good:  Attendance PP = 94.5% (non-PP 95%) This is better than National data for ‘all’ children which stands at 94% for primary schools  PP PA 12.9 (began yr at 17%)  Non-PP PA 10% so gap now below 3% - this is an 8% decrease in the gap  Inclusion Coffee mornings have increased participation  As has Inclusion lead role itself |
| **Attendance**  To achieve and sustain improved persistent absentee figures for all pupils, particularly our disadvantaged pupils. | Sustained high attendance demonstrated by:   * Re-written attendance policy taking account of the [Working Together 2022](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-improve-school-attendance) guidance * the overall attendance % for all pupils being no less than 96%, and the attendance gap between disadvantaged pupils and their non-disadvantaged peers continuing to be in-line with one another * the percentage of all pupils who are persistently absent being <8% and the figure among disadvantaged pupils being no more than 2% lower than their peers. | Good progress:  Summer 1 attendance data good:  Attendance PP = 94.5% (non-PP 95%) This is better than National data for ‘all’ children which stands at 94% for primary schools  The target of 96% has been impossible this year – both at Russell and nationally due to decreased immunity due to lockdowns and use of term time holidays  PP PA 12.9 (began yr at 17%)  Non-PP PA 10% so gap now below 3% - this is an 8% decrease in the gap  We need to continue with this next year to get to the <8% PA for all and no more than 2% gap – we are almost there! |

**Activity in this academic year (2022/23)**

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: £*14,501*

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| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed | Ref to Menu of approaches |
| Year groups to make suitable and well informed curriculum adaptions due to the impact of COVID 19 | * [The EEF ‘High Quality Teaching’](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/support-for-schools/school-improvement-planning/1-high-quality-teaching) states that ‘Curriculum adaptation and enhancement is core to the work of school improvement. Many pupils have lost out on time in the classroom this year, which means that adaptations to the curriculum may be necessary; however, choices must be made judiciously, and should be based on information provided by careful diagnostic assessment, as well as teachers’ knowledge of their pupils and content.’ * [Impact of Covid-19 school closures and subsequent support strategies on attainment and socioemotional wellbeing in Key Stage 1](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/projects-and-evaluation/projects/nfer-impact-of-school-closures-and-subsequent-support-strategies-on-attainment-and-socioemotional-wellbeing-in-key-stage-1) * [Impact of Covid-19 disruptions in primary schools: attainment gaps and school responses](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/projects-and-evaluation/projects/covid-19-disruptions-in-primary-schools-attainment-gaps-and-school-responses) | 1, 2, 3, 4 | HQT 1,2  WS 1 |
| Introduction of NELI in EYFS with specific training to develop oracy | * There is a strong evidence base that suggests oral language interventions, including dialogic activities such as high-quality classroom discussion, are inexpensive to implement with high impacts on reading: [Oral language interventions | Toolkit Strand | Education Endowment Foundation | EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/evidence-summaries/teaching-learning-toolkit/oral-language-interventions/) * EEF results of large-scale effectiveness trial indicates +4 months. * Oxford Language Report indicates that over half of those surveyed (>1300) reported that at least 40% of their pupils lacked the vocabulary to access their learning. 69% of primary school teachers believe the word gap is increasing.’ [‘Why closing the words gap matters’ 2018](https://educationblog.oup.com/primary/why-closing-the-word-gap-matters-the-oxford-language-report) * [The EEF ‘Preparing for Literacy’](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/literacy-early-years) states that we should ‘Prioritise the development of communication and language’ | 1, 2, 3, 4 | TAS1  TAS2  TAS 3  TAS 4  HQT 2 |
| To ensure EYFS and KS1 school reading books are all closely aligned with the phonics long term plan and books are at an appropriate level to support phonic development. | Phonics approaches have a strong evidence base that indicates a positive impact on the accuracy of word reading (though not necessarily comprehension), particularly for disadvantaged pupils: [Phonics | Toolkit Strand | Education Endowment Foundation | EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/evidence-summaries/teaching-learning-toolkit/phonics/)  [The EEF ‘Improving Literacy in KS1’](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/literacy-ks-1) states ‘Children will need a range of wider language and literacy experiences to develop their understanding of written texts in all their forms. This should include active engagement with different media and genres of texts and a wide range of content topics.’ | 1, 2 | HQT 2  HQT 1, 2, 5 |
| To purchase training and one teacher to train for KS2 reading fluency intervention | Promoted by Central Beds to offer strategies that have swift and powerful impact on pupil’s reading achievement in a short space of time. | 1, 4 | HQT 2, 4, 5  TAS 1, 5 |
| Enhancement of our maths teaching and curriculum through working with BEST academy to embed Teaching for Mastery across all year groups.  This will be delivered through the use of two half days of inset and SD sessions. | The [EEF ‘Improving Mathematics in the Early Years and Key Stage 1’](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/early-maths) states ‘Professional development should be used to raise the quality of practitioners’ knowledge of mathematics, of children’s mathematical development, and of effective mathematical pedagogy.’ [Improving Mathematics in Key Stages 2 and 3](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/public/files/Publications/Maths/KS2_KS3_Maths_Guidance_2017.pdf)  [EEF Mastery learning](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/mastery-learning) approaches are deemed to provide +5 months impact on pupil achievement. | 1, 4 | HQT 2, 3  HQT 1, 4, 5 |
| Doodle maths to be introduced to year 2 and embedded across the whole of in KS1 providing children with daily fluency practise both in school and at home | Internal monitoring of the use of Doodle Maths during 2020-2021 for year 1 children evidenced an improvement in fluency  December 2020:  41% < doodle maths age 5  81% < doodle maths age 6  June 2021:  9% < doodle maths age 5 up 32%  33% < doodle maths age 6 up 42% | 1, 4, 5 | HQT 5 |
| School to become part of the RADY programme with year 4 being the focus | The [EEF ‘High-quality teaching’ states](file:///\\school\officeusers$\Louise\Pupil%20Premium\2021-2022\Strategy%20final%20documents\EEF%20‘High-quality%20teaching’%20states) ‘The best available evidence indicates that great teaching is the most important lever schools have to improve pupil attainment. Ensuring every teacher is supported in delivering high-quality teaching is essential to achieving the best outcomes for all pupils, particularly the most disadvantaged among them.’  This is a programme that has been supported by the LA. | All | HQT 1, 2, 5  TAS 2, 5 |
| Rewriting of the behaviour policy and continued whole staff training on behaviour management approaches with the aim of developing our school ethos and continuing to improve behaviour across school with a consistent approach – emotion coaching | Both targeted interventions and universal approaches can have positive overall effects:  [Behaviour interventions | EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/behaviour-interventions)  Evidence from the [EEF’s Teaching and Learning Toolkit](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/social-and-emotional-learning) suggests that effective Social and Emotional Learning can lead to learning gains of +4 months over the course of a year – ‘[Improving Social and Emotional Learning in Primary Schools’](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/primary-sel) | 1, 3 | HQT 4  WS 1, 2, 4 |
| Further develop support for children’s basic, emotional, physical and mental health needs at lunch times through the recruitment of more MDSAs. | The [EEF Toolkit](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/behaviour-interventions) suggests that targeted interventions matched to specific students with particular needs or behavioural issues can be effective in supporting improvements to their learning by +4 months. | 3, 4 | WS 1, 2, 3, 6 |

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

Budgeted cost: £*30,998*

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| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed | Ref to Menu of approaches |
| Use of NELI oral language intervention within EYFS (4-5 children for 20 weeks. 3X30 min group sessions weekly and 1x15 min individual session) | * Oral language interventions can have a positive impact on pupils’ language skills. EEF results of large-scale effectiveness trial indicates +4 months. [Oral language interventions | Toolkit Strand | Education Endowment Foundation | EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/evidence-summaries/teaching-learning-toolkit/oral-language-interventions/) * Supported by the LA: Randomised control trial in 15 schools and feeder-nurseries after 30 weeks indicates children who had received the intervention had improved expressive language skills, including the use of vocabulary and grammar. Their letter-sound knowledge and spelling also improved, indicating the foundations of phonics were in place. | 1, 2, 3, 4 | TAS 1, 2, 3, 4  HQT 4  WS 6 |
| Offer high quality maths, phonics, reading, writing and SPaG provisions (SO, tutoring and LSA provisions) in order to narrow the gap between disadvantaged and others in school | 2020-2021 gaps in school **2021-2022 gaps**  Reading 17% gap **2% gap**  Writing 22% gap **24% gap**  Maths 18% gap **15% gap**   * EEF small group tuition +4 months * 1:1 tuition/small group work and personalised learning results in a +5 months gain EEF * Phonics approaches have a strong evidence base indicating a positive impact on pupils, particularly from disadvantaged backgrounds. Targeted phonics interventions have been shown to be more effective when delivered as regular sessions over a period up to 12 weeks: [Phonics | Toolkit Strand | Education Endowment Foundation | EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/evidence-summaries/teaching-learning-toolkit/phonics/) * DfE research has found that disadvantaged pupils have been worst affected by partial school closures, and that the attainment gap has grown as a result of national lockdowns. | 1, 2, 3, 4 | TAS 1, 2, 3, 4  HQT 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| Engaging with the National Tutoring Pro-gramme to provide a blend of tuition, mentoring and school-led tutoring (third Space and KS2 Reading fluency)for pupils whose education has been most impacted by the pandemic. A significant proportion of the pupils who receive tutoring will be disadvantaged, including those who are high attainers. | Tuition targeted at specific needs and knowledge gaps can be an effective method to support low attaining pupils or those falling behind, both one-to-one:  [One to one tuition | EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/one-to-one-tuition)  And in small groups:  [Small group tuition | Toolkit Strand | Education Endowment Foundation | EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/evidence-summaries/teaching-learning-toolkit/small-group-tuition/) | 1, 3, 4 | HQT 5  TAS , 2, 4 |
| IL to direct staff to use a bank of research based, high quality, effective provisions within each year group to ensure there is consistency and progression across the school such as switch on to be delivered by trained members of staff who receive regular CPD. | •[EEF teaching assistant interventions](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/teaching-assistant-interventions) +4 months | All | TAS 1, 2, 3, 4 |
| Access to private speech and language support where needed. Buy in services one half day a week | [EEF 1:1 tuition](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/one-to-one-tuition) +5 months gain | All | TAS 1, 2, 3, 4 |
| Sign up to initiatives such as Letterbox club in order to support parental engagement | Feedback from previous years of use of Letterbox club and the positive impact this has had on children and parental engagement/support at home. | All | HQT 5  WS 3, 6 |

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

Budgeted cost: £11, 303

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| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed | Ref to Menu of approaches |
| Provide practical strategies to support learning at home through phonics, reading, writing and maths workshops | The [EEF ‘Preparing for Literacy’](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/literacy-early-years) states ‘Promising strategies include encouraging parents to read to children before they can read, then to begin reading with children as soon as they can; and running workshops showing parents how to read and talk about books with their children effectively.’  ‘[Working with Parents to Support Children’s Learning’](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/supporting-parents)  [EEF – parental engagement](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/parental-engagement) +3 months approaches and programmes which aim to develop parental skills such as literacy or IT skills; general approaches which encourage parents to support their children with, for example reading or homework; the involvement of parents in their children’s learning activities; and more intensive programmes for families in crisis. | All | WS 6 |
| Embed use of the Pastoral Support Team under the Inclusion Lead evidencing their impact. | Evidence shows that children growing up in disadvantaged environments or affected by ACES during early childhood is linked to poorer Social, Emotional and Behavioural outcomes for children.  Our Pastoral Support Team have been effective for several years in supporting a number of children. Due to some members of staff stepping back we have taken the decision to restructure how PS is offered at Russell through the use of the Inclusion Lead, Pastoral Lead and upskilling of teaching and LSA staff. | 1, 3, 4, 5 | WS1, 2, 6 |
| Introduction of SEND/PP/PS parents café/workshops | [EEF – parental engagement](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/parental-engagement) +3 months approaches and programmes which aim to develop parental skills such as literacy or IT skills; general approaches which encourage parents to support their children with, for example reading or homework; the involvement of parents in their children’s learning activities; and more intensive programmes for families in crisis.  The EEF states ‘Developing a holistic understanding of the needs of pupils, and strategies to support those needs, will require consistent and purposeful engagement with parents and families.’ | All | WS 1, 2, 6 |
| Embed use of PP passport so ALL staff become aware holistic development areas. | The [EEF Toolkit](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/support-for-schools/school-improvement-planning/2-targeted-academic-support) suggests that targeted interventions matched to specific students with particular needs or behavourial issues can be effective in supporting improvements to their learning. | All | WS 1, 2, 6 |
| Focus on increasing participation in opportunities across the school such as school council, sports ambassadors, extra-curricular clubs, music lessons etc. | EEF evidence indicates that when pupils take pride and engage in wider aspects of school life socially, they achieve well as they are more settled.  [Improving behaviour in schools](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/public/files/Publications/Behaviour/EEF_Improving_behaviour_in_schools_Report.pdf) | 1, 3, 4, 6 | WS 1, 2, 3, 4 |
| Wrap around care to support parents in being able to work and provide better opportunities for their children outside of school. | From previous monitoring and parent feedback we know parents value this support in being able to work and therefore provide more opportunities for their children outside of school. | 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 | WS 5 |
| Children continue to be supported with their basic needs, social and emotional learning and cultural capital experiences through accessing educational visits and visitors and enrichment opportunities such as mindfulness superheroes and support from inspiring music. | Feedback from parents in previous years.  [EEF social and emotional learning](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/social-and-emotional-learning) +4 months | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 | WS 1, 2, 3, 6 |
| To continue to dedicate time to monitor attendance and work with parents to ensure this is high for PP children.  Embedding principles of good practice set out in the DfE’s [Improving School Attendance](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-attendance/framework-for-securing-full-attendance-actions-for-schools-and-local-authorities) advice and [Working Together 2022](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-improve-school-attendance) | Clear evidenced link between attendance and attainment. [NfER briefing for school leaders](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/473976/DFE-RS411_Supporting_the_attainment_of_disadvantaged_pupils_-_briefing_for_school_leaders.pdf) identifies addressing attendance as a key step. | 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 | WS 2 |
| To act upon LA PP review (Oct 2021) in order to progress practice to further improve the effectiveness of our PP strategy at Russell | This will enable us to focus on areas of strength and development across our PP strategy. | All | HQT 2, 3 |

**Total budgeted cost: £ 56,802**

# 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 and 2021 to 2022 (the life of the 3 year strategy)

Note: Due to COVID-19, performance measures have not been published for 2020 to 2021, 2020 to 2021 and 2021 to 2022, however monitoring of impact has still been maintained at Russell Lower School.

**2022/23**

Over 2022-2023 we saw a slight decline in the numbers of PP children from 36 to 31 (43 the previous year). This number remained stable over the year. By the end of the academic year, 35% of our disadvantaged pupils were also on the SEN register. 55% of our PP children are boys and 73% of the SEND PP children are boys. This contributes to the difficulty in narrowing gaps for boys.

Despite our previous strategies (pre pandemic) being effective in narrowing the gaps as evidenced by our 2019 data whereby we had successfully narrowed attainment gaps in reading (-7%), Writing (-14%) and Maths (-14%) the outcomes we aimed to achieve over the last three years through our strategies have not been fully realised. However, we have been extremely successful in continuing to reduce these again following the huge impact of the pandemic:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **June 2019** | **June 2021** | **Difference 19 - 21** | **July 2022** | **Difference**  **19 - 22** | **July 2023** | **Difference**  **19 - 23** |
|  | **PP ARE+** | **PP ARE+** |  | **PP ARE+** |  | **PP ARE+** |  |
| Reading | 80% | 61% | -19% | 87% | +7% | 88% | +8% |
| Writing | 65% | 44% | -21% | 55% | -10% | 61% | -4% |
| maths | 68% | 55% | -13% | 69% | +1% | 76% | +8% |

This means that we are now exceeding attainment outcomes from pre-pandemic times in reading and maths and are only 4% behind in writing.

Foundation Stage GLD June 2022 was 0% (but only 2 children). PP FS GLD June 23 was 75% (3/4)

Whole school PP reading ARE (87% July 22, 88% July 2023) 22% (23%) more than the LA KS1 average (55%) for 2019 FSM analysis (pre covid),

Whole school PP writing ARE (55% July 2022, 61% 2023) 8% (14%) more than the LA KS1 average (47%) for 2019 FSM analysis (pre covid)

Whole school PP maths ARE ( 69% July 2022, 76% July 2023) 14% (21%) more to the LA KS1 average (55%) for 2019 FSM analysis (pre covid)

Whole school reading gap between PP and other is 23% 2022 (24% 2023) less than the LA KS1 average (-25%) for 2019

Whole school writing gap between PP and other is 3% 2022 (6% ) less than the LA KS1 average (-27%) for 2019

Whole school maths gap between PP and other is 9% 2022 (13%) less than the LA KS1 average (-24%) for 2019

**Phonics Results:**

**June 2023**

Year 1 – 89% (91% 2022) of children passed the phonics screening – 75% of PP (100% 2022) children passed, 89.5% (90.5% 2022) of non-PP children passed. The difference was two new boys who started Russell in Y1 and were very weak. They both did not pass.

Year 2 – 97% passed (92% 2022) – 100% of PP (75% of PP in 2022) children passed, 96% (94% 2022) of non-PP children passed

Of the provisions run over 2022-2023 internal monitoring and analysis indicates they were highly effective. Spring 2023 provisions (latest available data) for PP pupils had an average of +0.22 impact which shows they were having a more positive impact than expected. Provisions are effective and becoming more effective: Average intervention effectiveness 21/22 = 0.1, already in 22/23 it is 0.24

The introduction of Doodle maths to year 1 (2021) and Year 2 (2022) was also effective for all children with Y1 making +5 months progress and Y2 +0 months progress (kept up with chronological age even with huge absence) in 2021/22. In 2022/23 progress has been much steeper with average progress in Year 1 = +9 months, Year 2 = +7 months

Whole school attendance was an issue in 21/22 due to huge absence from Covid-19 all year. It was then very difficult again in 22/23 due to lowered immunity and term time holidays. We continue to monitor the attendance of all children very carefully, but specifically PP PA attendance as it was very high:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | No on roll | Whole school attendance | Unauthorised | Persistent absentees whole school | **PP persistent absentees** | **Non-PP persistent absentees** | PP |
| 2022 | 440 | 94% | 1% | 16%, | **24%** | **17%** | 93% (36) |
| 2023 | 449 | 95% | 1% | 10% | **12.9** | **9.55** | 94%  (31 |
| Diff 22 to 23 | +9 | +1% | 0% | PA reduced by 6% | PP PA reduced by 11% | Non PP PA reduced by 7% | +1% |

**2021- 2022**

Our internal assessments during 2021/22 suggested that the performance of disadvantaged pupils was lower than in the previous years (pre pandemic) in key areas of the curriculum, but was improving and almost at pre-pandemic levels. This was also true of non-PP children. Our assessment of the reasons for these outcomes points primarily to Covid-19 impact, which disrupted all our subject areas to varying degrees, but most significantly, writing and boys.

Over 2021-2022 we saw a slight decline in the numbers of PP children from, 43 to 36. This number remained stable over the year. By the end of the academic year, 31% of our disadvantaged pupils were also on the SEN register with 38% of those having an EHCP. 5% of our PP pupils also had English as an additional language.

Despite our previous strategies (pre pandemic) being effective in narrowing the gaps as evidenced by our 2019 data whereby we had successfully narrowed attainment gaps in reading (-7%), Writing (-14%) and Maths (-14%) the outcomes we aimed to achieve over the last two years through our strategies have not been fully realised. However, we have been extremely successful in reading (-2% by July 2022), and Maths (back to -15% by July 2022). We have a bigger challenge in writing.

Although our gaps have now widened again in writing, as indicated below we feel that during 2021/22 outcomes for our disadvantaged pupils were still good with the PP strategy having impact as evidenced by the following:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **June 2019** | **June 2021** | **Difference 19 - 21** | **July 2022** | **Difference 19 - 22** |
|  | **PP ARE+** | **PP ARE+** |  | **PP ARE+** |  |
| Reading | 80% | 61% | -19% | 87% | +7% |
| Writing | 65% | 44% | -21% | 55% | -10% |
| maths | 68% | 55% | -13% | 69% | +1% |

Foundation Stage GLD June 2022 was 0% (but only 2 children). One service child with ‘gaps’, one with significant safeguarding issues and lack of pre-school experience as well as a house move and parent with medical needs.

Whole school PP reading ARE (87%) 22% more than the LA KS1 average (55%) for 2019 FSM analysis (pre covid),

Whole school PP writing ARE (55%) 8% more than the LA KS1 average (47%) for 2019 FSM analysis (pre covid)

Whole school PP maths ARE ( 69%) 14% more to the LA KS1 average (55%) for 2019 FSM analysis (pre covid)

Whole school reading gap between PP and other is 23% less than the LA KS1 average (-25%) for 2019

Whole school writing gap between PP and other is 3% less than the LA KS1 average (-27%) for 2019

Whole school maths gap between PP and other is 9% less than the LA KS1 average (-24%) for 2019

**Phonics Results:**

**June 2022**

Year 1 – 91% of children passed the phonics screening – 100% of PP children passed, 90.5% of non-PP children passed

Year 1 – 92% of children passed – 75% of PP children passed, 94% of non-PP children passed

Of the provisions we were able to run over 2021-2022 internal monitoring and analysis indicates they were highly effective. Spring 2022 provisions (latest available data) for PP pupils had an average of +0.07 impact which shows they were having a more positive impact than expected.

The introduction of Doodle maths to year 1 (2021) and Year 2 (2022) was also effective for all children with Y1 making +5 months progress and Y2 +0 months progress (kept up with chronological age even with huge absence). We predict that Y2 will have similar success in their second year of using the programme.

Whole school attendance was an issue in 21/22 due to huge absence from Covid-19 all year. We continue to monitor the attendance of all children very carefully, but specifically PP PA attendance as it is high:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. on roll | Whole school attendance | Unauthorised | Persistent absentees whole school | **PP persistent absentees** | **Non-PP persistent absentees** | PP |
| 440 | 94% | 1% | 16%, | **24%** | **17%** | 93% (36) |

Our assessments and observations indicated that pupil behaviour, wellbeing and mental health were again impacted last year, primarily due to COVID-19 absence related issues. During this time, we continued to make our PP pupils a high priority in this area using pupil premium funding to provide wellbeing support for all pupils, and targeted interventions where required through the use of our Pastoral Support Team (PST).

We continue to develop and improve our Pastoral Support offer at Russell through the activities detailed in this plan.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2020 - 2021**  Our internal assessments during 2020/21 suggested that the performance of disadvantaged pupils was lower than in the previous years (pre pandemic) in key areas of the curriculum. Our assessment of the reasons for these outcomes points primarily to Covid-19 impact, which disrupted all our subject areas to varying degrees.  Over 2020-2021 we saw a 38% increase in PP pupils from 31 to 43. By the end of the academic year, 30% of our disadvantaged pupils were also on the SEN register with 38% of those having an EHCP. 5% of our PP pupils also had English as an additional language.  Despite our previous strategies (pre pandemic) being effective in narrowing the gaps as evidenced by our 2019 data whereby we had successfully narrowed attainment gaps in reading (-7%), Writing (-14%) and Maths (-14%) the outcomes we aimed to achieve over the last two years through our strategies have not been fully realised.  Although our gaps have now widened again, as indicated below we feel that during 2020/21 outcomes for our disadvantaged pupils were still good with the PP strategy having impact as evidenced by the following:   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **June 2019** | **June 2021** | **Difference** | |  | **PP ARE+** | **PP ARE+** |  | | Reading | 80% | 61% | -19% | | Writing | 65% | 44% | -21% | | maths | 68% | 55% | -13% |   Foundation Stage – GLD June 2021 50% (only 4 children). This is 6% higher than the LA average for 2019 (pre covid) this was compared to 69% non-PP internally.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Oct 2020** | | | **June 2021** | | | **Oct to June** | **Oct to June** |  | |  | **PP ARE+** | **Other** | **Difference** | **PP ARE+** | **Other** | **Difference** | **PP ARE+ difference** | **Other ARE+ difference** | **Difference** | | Reading | 51% | 69% | -18% | 61% | 78% | -17% | +10% | +9% | +1% | | Writing | 38% | 68% | -30% | 44% | 66% | -22% | +6% | -2% | +8% | | Maths | 41% | 63% | -22% | 55% | 73% | -18% | +14% | +10% | +4% |   Whole school PP reading ARE 6% more than the LA KS1 average (55%) for 2019 FSM analysis (pre covid),  Whole school PP writing ARE 3% less than the LA KS1 average (47%) for 2019 FSM analysis (pre covid)  Whole school PP maths ARE equal to the LA KS1 average (55%) for 2019 FSM analysis (pre covid)  Whole school reading gap between PP and other is 8% less than the LA KS1 average (-25%) for 2019  Whole school writing gap between PP and other is 5% less than the LA KS1 average (-27%) for 2019  Whole school maths gap between PP and other is 6% less than the LA KS1 average (-24%) for 2019  Non-SEN PP ARE+ for June 21:  R: 73% - +8% than all PP. -5% compared to ‘other’  W: 53% - +9% than all PP. -13% compared to ‘other’.  M: 67% - +14% than all PP. -6% compared to ‘other’  Our disadvantaged pupils made more progress than ‘other’ pupils in years 2 and 4 for R, W and M.  **Year 2 phonics results**  Out of the 5 PP pupils 80% passed the year 2 phonics check. A notable achievement was the Y2 phonics screening, with 93% of all children passing (+15% on LA of 78%)  As evidenced in schools across the country, school closure was most detrimental to our disadvantaged pupils, and they were not able to benefit from our pupil premium funded improvements to teaching and targeted interventions to the degree we had intended and had provided previously.  The impact was mitigated by our resolution to maintain a high quality curriculum, including during periods of partial closure, which was aided by use of online live learning for all children daily. Parent feedback from this for all pupils was extremely positive with over 90% reporting their children were accessing this all to most of the time and 88% feeling their children’s learning was still progressing. They felt the following aspects were working well:    Of the provisions we were able to run over 2020-2021 internal monitoring and analysis indicates they were highly effective. Summer provisions for PP pupils had an average of +0.08 impact which shows they were having a more positive impact than expected.  The introduction of Doodle maths to year 1 was also effective with 63% of children making >6 months progress between the period of December and June. This was inclusive of the lockdown period between January and the 8th March where we were not able to full embed the programme.  Whole school attendance remained high at 97.93% with PP attendance at 96.83 (NA for Autumn 19/20 was 92.4% and for Autumn 2020-2021 95%)  Our assessments and observations indicated that pupil behaviour, wellbeing and mental health were impacted last year, primarily due to COVID-19-related issues. During this time we continued to make our PP pupils a high priority in this area using pupil premium funding to provide wellbeing support for all pupils, and targeted interventions where required through the use of our Pastoral Support Team (PST).  **Autumn**  1:1 support 21% of PP children  Desty mentoring 2% of PP children by the end of the year there was a reduction in SDQ score  PP provision: 100% effective  **Spring**  1:1 support 23% of PP children  PST carried out regular checking in class and zoom meetings with a number of PP families in order to support the children and adults during the Lockdown period.  **Summer**  1:1 support 12% of PP children  Year 3 Lego play 5% of PP children  All: 100% effective  PP: 100% effective  Year 4 Lego play therapy 7% of PP children  All: 89% effective with some making more than expected progress  PP: 67% effective  We continue to develop and improve our Pastoral Support offer at Russell through 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 |
| KS2 Reading Fluency | CBC Council |
| NELI | NFER |
| Doodle Maths/Spell | Doodle |
| TTRS | TTRS |
| Switch On reading and writing | CBC Council |
| Accelerated Reader | Renaissance |
| Third Space Maths | Third Space Learning |

**Further information (optional)**

|  |
| --- |
| **Additional activity**  Our pupil premium strategy has been supplemented by additional activity that has not being funded by pupil premium or recovery premium. That included:   * utilising the [DfE grant to train a senior mental health lead](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/senior-mental-health-lead-training). The training we have selected focused on the training needs identified through the online tool: developing our understanding of our pupils’ needs, give pupils a voice in how we address wellbeing, and support more effective collaboration with parents. * In addition, we trained two mental health first aiders   **Planning, implementation, and evaluation**  In planning our new pupil premium strategy, we evaluated why activity undertaken in previous years had not had the degree of impact that we had expected. We also commissioned a pupil premium review in Autumn 2021-2022 to get an external perspective, and signed up to the RADY programme. Both these had very positive reviews and the recommendation was to do ‘more of the same’ in 2022/23 as we had successfully closed gaps in reading (-2%), narrowed the gap in Maths (-15%), but still needed to work on writing, which had been the most significantly impacted area during Covd-19.  We triangulated evidence from multiple sources of data including assessments, engagement in class, book scrutiny, feedback from parents, pupils and teachers in order to identify the challenges faced by disadvantaged pupils.  We looked at a number of reports, studies and research papers and attended CPD courses around effective use of pupil premium, focussing on areas such as; developing an evidence based PP strategy; the impact of disadvantage on education outcomes and how to address challenges to learning presented by socio-economic disadvantage. We also looked at studies about the impact of the pandemic on disadvantaged pupils.  We used the [EEF’s implementation guidance](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/implementation) to help us develop our strategy, particularly the ‘explore’ phase to help us diagnose specific pupil needs and work out which activities and approaches are likely to work in our school. We will continue to use it through the implementation of activities.  We have put a robust evaluation framework in place for the duration of our three-year approach and will adjust our plan over time to secure better outcomes for pupils. |

**Further information- 2 (optional)**

The PP strategy has been written with the ‘[Using Pupil Premium for School Leaders’](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1066915/Using_pupil_premium_guidance_for_school_leaders.pdf) document and the Menu of approaches. These have been referenced in the document using the following codes:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| HQT 1  HQT 2  HQT 3  HQT 4  HQT 5 |
| TAS 1  TAS 2  TAS 3  TAS 4  TAS 5 |
| WS 1  WS 2  WS 3  WS 4  WS 5  WS 6 |