

Pupil Premium Strategy Statement 2023 - 2024

This statement details our school's use of pupil premium (and recovery premium for the 2023 to 2024 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	Sytchampton Endowed Primary School
Number of pupils in school	89
Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils	9% (8 pupils)
Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers	2021 - 2024
Date this statement was published	1st November 2023
Date on which it will be reviewed	1 st November 2024
Statement authorised by	Amanda Richards Headteacher
Pupil premium lead	Amanda Richards
Governor / Trustee lead	Dr Pinky Jain

Funding overview

Detail	Amount
Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year	£19945.00
Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year	£2000.00
Pupil premium funding carried forward from previous years (enter £0 if not applicable)	-
Total budget for this academic year	£21945.00
If your school is an academy in a trust that pools this funding, state the amount available to your school this academic year	



Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

Statement of intent

At Sytchampton Endowed Primary School our motto is 'Ready, Steady, Grow.' We aim for **all** of our pupils, irrespective of their backgrounds or challenges, to be ready for life, to develop resilience and independence and to develop into well rounded individuals who have the self- belief to achieve their dreams and ambitions.

We recognise that disadvantaged children can face a wide range of barriers which may impact on their ability to learn. As a small school, we pride ourselves on developing high quality relationships with our pupils and families so that we are able to identify these barriers precisely, rather than focussing upon the symptoms and making assumptions. This forms the basis of our strategy design which aims to maximise the impact of our Pupil Premium funding so that our disadvantaged and vulnerable learners overcome any barriers and are able to achieve their full potential, thus improving their long-term outcomes.

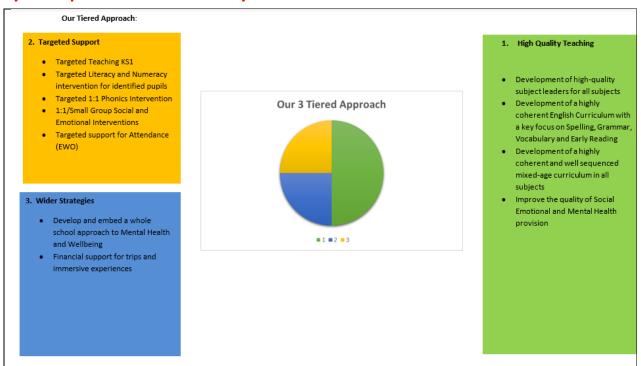
Our ultimate objectives are to:

- Remove barriers to learning created by poverty, family circumstance and background
- Narrow the attainment gaps between disadvantaged pupils and their non-disadvantaged counterparts both within school and nationally
- Ensure ALL pupils are able to read fluently and with good understanding to enable them to access the breadth of the curriculum
- Enable pupils to look after their social and emotional wellbeing and to develop resilience and independence
- Develop confidence and ability both academically and across a range of wider interests

The Key Principles Underpinning Our Strategy:

At Sytchampton, we take a tiered approach to Pupil Premium Grant spending. Research, including that by the Sutton Trust (2015), reveals that 'In the battle to improve social mobility...the quality of classroom teaching has by far the biggest impact on pupils, particularly those from poorer homes.' This is why the first tier of our strategy focusses upon a whole school approach to providing the highest quality of teaching for all pupils across the entire curriculum. The next two tiers provide a balance of targeted academic support and wider support.





Recovery and National Tuition Funding:

Our plans for education recovery are an integral part of our strategy. In addition to identifying those pupils who are disadvantaged, we use ongoing formative and summative assessment to identify other pupils whose education has been worst affected by the COVID pandemic. Through a combination of high quality and adaptive teaching and targeted support (including 1:1 tuition as part of the National Tutoring Programme) we aim to close any gaps and ensure that all pupils 'keep up' rather than just 'catching up.'

Challenges

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

Challenge number	Detail of challenge
1	Our data and analysis reveals that 45% of our disadvantaged pupils also have Special Educational Needs, 2 of whom have particularly complex needs (these pupils are all male) requiring specialist support to develop their social and emotional skills so that they can access learning effectively. Data analysis reveals that disadvantaged pupils who are not SEND generally achieve well, working at Age Related Expectations or above.
2	Discussions with families, have also revealed that 5 of our disadvantaged pupils have a history of trauma (including 3 Ukranian Refugees who have recently fled a war afflicted country), which affects their ability to access learning and regulate their emotions.
3	Our observations, discussions with families and parent surveys reveal that many of our pupils lack resilience when faced with challenges and struggle to access learning



	independently, which has been particularly impacted by remote learning and school closures.
4	Data analysis, teacher assessments and observations reveal that disadvantaged boys do not achieve as well in Writing due to gaps in vocabulary, spelling and grammar.

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
Improved progress for SEND pupils who are also disadvantaged	Progress in the core subjects for SEND pupils who are also Disadvantaged is at least expected
	 Progress in the core subjects for SEND pupils who are also Disadvantaged is broadly in line with that of other pupils if not better
	 SEND/PPG pupils can identify a range of strategies to self-regulate and incidents of de-regulation have decreased compared to the start of the year
Improved progress and close the gap for pupils with a Trauma background	 Progress for pupils identified as having a Trauma background, who are also Disadvantaged is at least expected in the core subjects
	 Progress for pupils identified as having a Trauma background, who are also Disadvantaged is broadly in line with that of other pupils if not better
To achieve and maintain improved independence and resilience for all pupils in the school, particularly for our disadvantaged pupils	 Student resilience survey scores are improved compared to the start of the year
	 Student resilience survey scores for disadvantaged pupils are much improved compared to the start of the year
	 Pupil interviews and teacher observations reveal that pupils are demonstrating more independence and resilience
Improved attainment in Writing for disadvantaged boys at the end of KS1 and KS2	The proportion of Disadvantaged pupils achieving Age Related Expectations in Writing at the end of KS1 and KS2

4



greater than that of other
disadvantaged pupils nationally



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

Budgeted cost: £ 10,686

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Focus on developing Subject Leaders (Subject Leader Release time, CPD, Resources, Coaching Support)	The EEF's support strategies for 2020-2021 place an emphasis on professional development to develop the skills of school staff in both teaching and learning and assessment. The new OFSTED Handbook is now being used in schools and colleges. It emphasises the importance of the curriculum as the key driver in defining a high-quality education. Looking at some of the observations in OFSTED reports from schools inspected since September 2019.	1,2,3
	OFSTED are conducting 'deep dives' into subjects, they want to see high quality, in-depth subject knowledge, delivered by specialists who know how to ensure pupils learn the curriculum. This will then drive up standards in all subjects.	
Development of a highly coherent English Curriculum with a key focus on Spelling, Grammar, Vocabulary and Early Reading (Development and embedding of Phonics Shed, Hooked On Books and The Write Stuff as whole school approaches to Writing and Reading; continued use of of Spelling Shed, Letterjoin to ensure coherence	 The EEF Guidance Report 'Improving Literacy In Key Stage 1' (4.9.2020), identifies 'lever points; that schools can use to make a significant difference to pupils' learning: Use a wide range of explicit and implicit approaches to the teaching of vocabulary Use of a balanced and engaging approach to develop reading which integrates both decoding and comprehension skills (Hooked On Books) Schools should teach pupils to use strategies for planning and monitoring their writing (The Write Stuff) Promote fluent written transcription skills by encouraging extensive and effective practice and explicitly teaching spelling (Letterjoin, Spelling Shed) https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/educationevidence/guidance-reports/literacy-ks-1 	4



and consistency across the school)		
Embed a highly coherent and well sequenced, mixedage curriculum in all subjects which is well resourced and supports teacher knowledge. (CPD for staff, Subject Lead release time, Small Schools Curriculum Project)	The OFSTED Research reviews in a range of foundation subjects (History, Geography, Music, Languages) have provided an evidence based guide to help develop the planning and teaching. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/principles-behind-ofsteds-research-reviews-and-subject-reports We have used Schema Theory and identifying threshold concepts to develop a curriculum in all subjects which enables our pupils to know more and remember more: https://www.chrisquigley.co.uk/threshold-concepts/ CPD in Metacognition and Retrieval. Embedding retrieval activities at the start of every subject. Developing a Trips and Enrichment Overview which maps out memorable	1,2,3,4
Embed and establish high quality leadership and provision for pupils with SEND/EAL (SEND Conference SEND EEF Research Project and CPD, SEND Networks, CPD for all staff, Provision Map Online Resource, Trauma Lead, Play Therapy CPD, Ipads and Technology investment)	learning experiences across the curriculum. The EEF Guidance Report 'Special Educational Needs in Mainstream Schools' sets out five evidence-based recommendations to support pupils with SEND. In order to ensure that we address these recommendations, it is vital that we have skilled leaders who are able to drive improvement. https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/send	1.2
Improve the quality of SEMH provision for all pupils but in particular those with ASD and Trauma Backgrounds (Trauma Informed Schools Play Therapy)	The EEF have carried out research which has established that social and emotional learning approaches can have a positive impact, on average, of 4 months' additional progress in academic outcomes over the course of an academic year. It also states that 'evidence suggests that children from disadvantaged backgrounds have, on average, weaker SEL skills at all ages than their more affluent peers. These skills are likely to influence a range of outcomes for pupils: lower SEL skills are linked with poorer mental health and lower academic attainment.'	1,2,3



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learning	<u></u>	

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

Budgeted cost: £ 9,000.00

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Targetted and high quality teaching support for pupils in Key Stage 1 to ensure that gaps are closed and pupils make rapid	The Year 1 / 2 mix is a complex group to teach, especially given the gaps caused by COVID disruption. Over the past two years, we have invested our recovery funding into using a qualified teacher to support the teaching of the core subjects in this year group. We found this approach worked well in accelerating progress for these pupils:	1, 4
progress	2020 - 2021	
	'Pupils in Year 1 made rapid progress over the course of Autumn 2, and as a result a high proportion were working at Age Related Standards by the end of the term (93%). This was a significant improvement from the baseline assessment at the start of the Autumn Term (60%). Year 2 pupils made expected progress. This strategy meant that the Class Teacher could focus upon tailored teaching to ensure that the Year 1 pupils closed the gap that had opened as a result of the Spring lockdown in Writing.' (COVID Recovery Strategy)	
	2021 – 2022	
	The proportion of pupils achieving expected or above at the end of KS1 in the core subjects was considerably stronger than that of other schools nationally.	
	2022 – 2023	
	For almost every group, our Key Stage 1 outcomes are better or significantly better than other school both compared to 2022 and to 2019.	
	Our outcomes at Key Stage 1 both at the expected and Greater Depth standard are considerably better than the indicative national averages (July 2023).	



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	The proportion of pupils achieving Greater Depth in Reading (36%) is notably higher than national averages in 2019 (25%) and 2022 (18%)	
	The proportion of pupils achieving Greater Depth in Writing (21%) is higher than the national averages in 2019 (15%) and 2022 (8%)	
	The proportion of pupils achieving Greater Depth in Maths (36%) is notably higher than the national averages in 2019 (22%) and 2022 (15%)	
	100% of pupils achieved the Expected Standard in Phonics at the end of KS1.	
	Experience has shown us that investing in smaller and more targeted groups for teaching in the core subjects in Key Stage 1 has a significant impact upon the outcomes for these pupils.	
1:1 Phonics intervention	The EEF have carried out extensive research into the benefit of Phonics teaching and intervention:	4
targeted at pupils in the lowest 20%, disadvantaged	https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education- evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/phonics	
pupils and pupils with identified gaps as a result of the pandemic (Validated phonics scheme with tightly focussed interventions, CPD for staff, Pupil	The have found that 'most studies of phonics are of intensive support in small groups and one to one with the aim to supporting pupils to catch up with their peers. The effects of one to one tends to be a little higher (+5 months) compared with small group interventions (+4 months), but this needs to be offset by the number of pupils who can receive support.' 2022 – 2023	
Progress Meetings, 1:1 support)	100% of pupils achieved the Expected Standard in Phonics at the end of KS1.	
Targetted small group and 1:1 Literacy and Numeracy Intervention for	Historically, in our school, Disadvantaged Pupils have achieved the expected standards in Reading, Writing and Maths, but do not achieve Greater Depth, particularly in Writing. This has been further exacerbated by the pandemic and the disruption to pupils' education.	4
pupils identified as disadvantaged or with gaps in order to keep up not catch up.	Overall, evidence shows that small group tuition is effective and, as a rule of thumb, the smaller the group the better. Tuition in groups of two has a slightly higher impact than in groups of three, but a slightly lower impact than one to one tuition. (EEF Toolkit)	
Targeted small group and 1:1 Emotional and Social Intervention	The EEF have carried out research which has established that social and emotional learning approaches can have a positive impact, on average, of 4 months' additional progress in academic outcomes over the course of an	1,2,3



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for pupils identified as disadvantaged or with gaps (particularly those with SEND and/or Trauma Backgrounds)	academic year. It also states that 'evidence suggests that children from disadvantaged backgrounds have, on average, weaker SEL skills at all ages than their more affluent peers. These skills are likely to influence a range of outcomes for pupils: lower SEL skills are linked with poorer mental health and lower academic attainment.' https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/social-and-emotional-learning	
EWO support services to work with Disadvantaged Pupils who are persistently absent	In 'Supporting the attainment of disadvantaged pupils; Articulating success and good practice' the authors discuss the importance of robust attendance data tracking and monitoring systems in schools, to address attendance issues. This allows patterns of absence to be scrutinised and then targeted interventions to be put in place. It also allows schools to monitor the effectiveness of any interventions they are putting in place to improve attendance and readjust as necessary. This is far more effective than general approaches to improving attendance and requires strong and determined leadership.	2,3

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

Budgeted cost: £ 300

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Develop and embed a whole school approach to Mental Health and Wellbeing (DSMHL Training Wellbeing Champion Training)	The EEF have identified that 'when carefully implemented, social and emotional learning can increase positive pupil behaviour, mental health and well-being, and academic performance. It is especially important for children from disadvantaged backgrounds, and other vulnerable groups, who, on average, have weaker social and emotional skills than their peers.' https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/primary-sel This has been compounded by the impact of the COVID pandemic and must be a priority going forward: 'Pupils' experiences of the pandemic will be very varied. Some, despite restrictions, will feel safe and mostly enjoy their time. For others, it will be challenging or even traumatic. Schools and teachers are used to supporting their pupils through challenges that they face in life – the	1,2,3



	current situation will amplify those situations many times over.' https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/coronavirus/school-guidance-for-coping-with-coronavirus	
Financial support for trips and immersive experiences	Whilst the EEF state 'There is moderate evidence that outdoor adventure learning can have a positive impact on attainment,' the Council for Learning Outside the Classroom (LOtC) commissioned a survey through Teacher Voice which found that: 87% of teachers said that Learning Outside the Classroom made lessons memorable and 77% agreed that it motivated and enthused young people with regards to their learning. Learning outside the classroom therefore adds value to each individual's academic and personal development and should be embedded into the curriculum. At Stychampton, we value the importance of enabling disadvantaged pupils to access the same experiences as their peers as a means of inspiring them and engaging them in learning and widening their life experiences.	2,3
Contingency Fund for acute issues	Based upon our previous experiences, and those of other schools in similar contexts, we have identified a need to set a small amount of funding aside to respond quickly to needs which may not have been identified yet.	All

Total budgeted cost: £ 19,989.00

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 2021 to 2022 academic year.

	Aims	Success Criteria	Evaluation		
			2020-2021	2021 - 2022	2022 - 2023



1	The proportion of	The proportion of	Coronavirus	There were no	Pupils in EYFS are
	Disadvantaged	Disadvantaged pu-	– the pro-	Pupil Premium	no longer as-
	Pupils achieving	pils achieving Ex-	portion of	Pupils in the Year	sessed as to
	Greater Depth at	ceeding at the end of	PPG pupils	2 or Year 6 co-	whether they are
	the end of EYFS,	EYFS is at or above	achieving	horts this aca-	exceeding.
	KS1 and KS2 is at		GD is still	demic year.	
	least in line with	The proportion of	lower than		Numbers of PPG
	that of other Pu-	Disadvantaged Pu-	that of other	However, none of	pupils in KS1 and
	pils nationally.	pils achieving	pupils na-	our Pupil Pre-	KS2 were small
	,	Greater Depth at the	tionally, but	mium pupils in the other year	as a proportion of the cohort
		end of KS1 is at or	this picture	groups achieved	(KS1 2 pupils, KS2
		exceeding:	is reflected	Greater Depth (9	3 pupils). Of the
		Reading 25%	across the	pupils). Having	KS2 pupils, one
		Reduing 25/6	school. This	said this, only a	was a Ukranian
		Writing 16%	has been im-	very small pro-	Refugee who
		NA - 1 - 240/	pacted by	portion of all pu-	only joined the
		Maths 21%	the disrup-	pils achieved	school at the
		The proportion of	tion caused	Greater Depth in	start of the aca-
		Disadvantaged Pu-	by school	Writing through-	demic year and
		pils achieving	closures and	out the school	the other pupil
		Greater Depth at the	COVID.	(12.31%) and this	was a school re-
		end of KS2 is at or		has been identi-	fuser.
		exceeding:	However,	fied as a whole	
		enecoug.	PPG pupils	school priority.	In KS1 50% of pu-
		Reading 25%	who are not		pils achieved
		Writing 18%	SEND have		Greater Depth in
		Willing 10%	generally		Reading, Writing
		Maths 23%	made at		and Maths.
			least ex-		In KS2 one pupil
			pected pro-		(33%)achieved
			gress.		Greater Depth in
					Reading, but
					none of the PPG
					pupils achieved
					Greater Depth in
					Writing or
					Maths.
2	Disadvantaged	All disadvantaged	50% of pu-	Only 33.33% of	There were no
	pupils achieve at	pupils achieve at	pils achieved	disadvantaged	Pupil Premium
	least the ex-	least the expected	the Ex-	pupils achieved	Pupils in EYFS last
	pected standards	standard in Writing	pected	the Expected	year.
	in Writing at the	at the end of EYFS,	Standard in	Standard in Writ-	1. 1/04 1 11 22 0
	end of EYFS, KS1	KS1 and KS2.	Writing.	ing (however,	In KS1 both PPG
	and KS2		Two pupils	those who did	pupils achieved
			who did not	not achieve the	the Expected Standard in Writ-
			were new to	Expected Stand-	ing.
			the school	ard were either	
			this year and	SEND or recently	In KS2 (see above
			both en-	joined the school	for details of
			tered well		these 3 pupils),
					33% achieved the



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			below expected. Another pupil who did not is also SEND.	as refugees from Ukraine)	expected stand- ard in Writing.
3	Attendance of Disadvantaged Pupils is at least in line with, if not exceeding, that of other pupils nationally.	Absence of Disadvantaged pupils is at least in line with or below 4.93% (Autumn 2019/2020)	Attendance of PPG pupils was 96.72% which is better than that of all other pupils nationally.	Attendance of PPG pupils was 83.95%. Generally, attendance of Pupil Premium Pupils is good compared to that of other pupils nationally (not taking into account, three exceptional cases — 2 refugees who joined the school late in the Summer Term, and one pupil with a Trauma background and multi agency involvement).	Attendance of PPG pupils was 89.55% last year. One of the Pupil Premium Pupils was a school refuser last year. Additionally, another PPG pupils was a Ukranian Refugee who returned to the Ukraine on two occasions for extended periods. If these two pupils are is discounted from the data, PPG attendance would have been94.8% which is significantly better than that of other PPG pupils nationally.

Externally provided programmes

Programme	Provider



Service pupil premium funding (none)

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