Marshchapel Infant School Pupil Premium Strategy Statement

This statement details our school's use of pupil premium (and recovery premium for the 2021 to 2022 academic year) funding to help improve the attainment of our disadvantaged pupils.

It outlines our pupil premium strategy, how we intend to spend the funding in this academic year and the effect that last year's spending of pupil premium had within our school.

School overview

Detail	Data
School name	Marshchapel Infant School
Number of pupils in school	22
Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils	32% (7 children)
Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers	2021-22
Date this statement was published	November 2021
Date on which it will be reviewed	July 2022
Statement authorised by	Amanda Turner
Pupil premium lead	Amanda Turner
Governor / Trustee lead	Michael Gamble

Funding overview

Detail	Amount
Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year	£7,600
Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year	£1,118
Pupil premium funding carried forward from previous years (enter £0 if not applicable)	£2,220
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	£10,938

Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

Statement of intent

We want all pupils, irrespective of their background or the challenges they face, to make good progress and achieve high attainment across all the curriculum. The focus of this strategy is to support disadvantaged pupils to achieve that goal, including progress for those who are already high attainers.

We will consider the challenges faced by vulnerable pupils, such as those who have a social worker and young carers. The activity we have outlined in this statement is also intended to support their needs, regardless of whether they are disadvantaged or not.

High-quality teaching is at the heart of our approach, 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. Implicit in the intended outcomes detailed below, is the intention that non-disadvantaged pupils' attainment will be sustained and improved alongside progress for their disadvantaged peers.

Our strategy is also integral to wider school plans for education recovery, notably in its targeted support through school-led tutoring for pupils whose education has been worst affected, including non-disadvantaged pupils.

Our approach will be responsive to common challenges and individual needs, rooted in robust diagnostic assessment, not assumptions about the impact of disadvantage. The approaches we have adopted complement each other to help pupils excel. To ensure they are effective we will:

- ensure disadvantaged pupils are challenged in the work that they're set
- act early to intervene at the point need is identified
- adopt a whole school approach in which all staff take responsibility for disadvantaged pupils' outcomes and raise expectations of what they can achieve

Challenges

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

Challenge	Detail of challenge
number	

1	Assessments, observations, and discussions with pupils indicate underdeveloped oral language skills and vocabulary gaps among many disadvantaged pupils. These are evident from Reception through to KS1 and in general, are more prevalent among our disadvantaged pupils than their peers.
2	Assessments, observations, and discussions with pupils suggest disadvantaged pupils generally have greater difficulties with phonics than their peers. This negatively impacts their development as readers.
3	Internal assessments indicate that maths attainment among disadvantaged pupils is significantly below that of non-disadvantaged pupils. On entry to Reception, disadvantaged attainment in maths is below that of non-disadvantaged children and this gap widens as children move through KS1.
4	Our assessments and observations indicate that the education and wellbeing of many of our disadvantaged pupils have been impacted by partial school closures to a greater extent than for other pupils. This has resulted in significant knowledge gaps leading to pupils falling further behind age-related expectations, especially in reading, writing and maths.

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 early language skills and vocabulary among disadvantaged pupils.	Assessments and observations indicate significantly improved oral language among disadvantaged pupils in EYFS and Year 1. This is evident when triangulated with other sources of evidence, including engagement in lessons, book scrutiny and ongoing formative assessment.
Improved early reading attainment among disadvantaged pupils.	Phonics screening in Y1 2021-22 show that more than 80% of disadvantaged pupils met the expected standard.
Improved maths attainment for disadvantaged pupils.	Assessments indicate that maths outcomes in 2021-22 show 75% of disadvantaged pupils met the expected standard (analysis by year group).
To achieve and sustain improved wellbeing for all pupils in our school, particularly our disadvantaged pupils.	Sustained high levels of wellbeing from 2021-22 demonstrated by qualitative data from pupil voice, pupil and parent surveys and teacher observations.

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: £3,950

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge numbers addressed
Oral language strategies including: • targeted reading aloud and book discussion with young children; • explicitly extending pupils' spoken vocabulary; • the use of structured questioning to develop reading comprehension; and • the use of purposeful, curriculum-focused, dialogue and interaction.	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: EEF research at https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/educationevidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/oral-language-interventions NELI programme	1,2
To secure stronger phonics teaching for all pupils	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: https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/educationevidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/phonics	2
Teachers to access Maths Hub resources and CPD (including Teaching for Mastery training).	The DfE non-statutory guidance has been produced in conjunction with the National Centre for Excellence in the Teaching of Mathematics, drawing on evidence-based approaches: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1017683/Maths_guidance_KS_1_and_2.pdf	3

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

Budgeted cost: £5,951

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge numbers addressed
Nuffield Early Language Intervention for early language one-to-one support	Oral language interventions can have a positive impact on pupils' language skills. Approaches that focus on speaking, listening and a combination of the two show positive impacts on attainment: https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/educationevidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/oral-language-interventions	1, 2
Daily phonics/reading using the Read Write Inc programme (small groups and one-to-one)	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: https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/educationevidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/phonics	2
Daily White Rose maths session	Centre for Excellence in the Teaching of Mathematics, drawing on evidence-based approaches: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment data/file/1017683/Maths guidance KS 1 and 2.pdf	3

Total budgeted cost: £9,901

Part B: Review of outcomes in the previous academic year

Pupil premium strategy outcomes

This details the impact that our pupil premium activity had on pupils in the 2020 to 2021 academic year.

Our internal assessments during 2020/21 suggested that the performance of disadvantaged pupils was lower compared to non-disadvantaged pupils and therefore the outcomes we aimed to achieve in our previous strategy by the end of 2020/21 were not fully realised.

Our assessment of the reasons for these outcomes points primarily to Covid-19 impact, which disrupted all our subject areas to varying degrees. 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. 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 resources such as Read Write Inc. and White Rose Maths.

Our assessments and observations indicated that pupil behaviour, wellbeing and mental health were significantly impacted last year, primarily due to COVID-related issues. The impact was particularly acute for disadvantaged pupils. We used pupil premium funding to provide wellbeing support for all pupils, and targeted interventions where required. We are building on that approach with the activities detailed in this plan.