# Havannah Primary School 2022-23 Pupil premium strategy statement

## 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 – 2022-23

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Detail | Data |
| School name | Havannah Primary School |
| Number of pupils in school | 217 |
| Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils | 20% |
| Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers | 2021-22 to 2024-25 |
| Date this statement was published | September 2022 |
| Date on which it will be reviewed | July 2023 |
| Statement authorised by | Stefanie Williams  Headteacher |
| Pupil premium lead | Clare Birdsall |
| Governor / Trustee lead |  |

**Funding overview**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Detail** | **Amount** |
| Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year | £61,925 |
| Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year | £6,235 |
| Pupil premium funding carried forward from previous years | £0 |
| **Total budget for this academic year** | £68,160 |

# Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

## Statement of intent

|  |
| --- |
| At Havannah Primary School, we want to ensure that all pupils, irrespective of their background or the challenges they face, make good progress and achieve a good level of attainment based on their personal educational journeys. The focus of our pupil premium strategy is to support disadvantaged pupils to achieve these goals. We strive to ensure resources and support are provided for all children as a result.  Based on the Education Endowment Fund (EEF) guidance, we have a tiered approach to spending:   1. Improving the quality of teaching and learning e.g. CPD, training 2. Targeted academic support e.g. interventions, tuition, 1:1 support 3. Wider strategies e.g. breakfast clubs, sports clubs, visits and residentials, SEMH   Quality-first teaching is key and we will prioritise this to help narrow the gap between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils. Training, CPD and resources to support high-quality teaching will be key to ensuring that the progress and attainment of both disadvantaged pupils and non-disadvantaged pupils will be improved.  Our approach will look at each individual pupil and their needs and any targeted support will be put in place to ensure pupils excel. Regular assessments will be used to identify and monitor the impact of targeted support and they will be reviewed frequently.  We will also identify any wider strategies to support children. This may include ways to improve attendance, giving children breakfast or snack, supporting families financially with access to educational opportunities and supporting children with their social, emotional and mental health. All of these can have a detrimental impact on children’s learning so we want to remove these barriers to ensure children are able to learn effectively.  Our ultimate objectives are:   * To narrow and work to close the attainment gap between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils. * For all disadvantaged pupils in school to make or exceed expected progress rates. * To support our children’s health and wellbeing to enable them to access learning at an appropriate level. |

## Challenges

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Challenge number | Detail of challenge |
| 1 | Assessments, observations and discussions with pupils indicate underdeveloped speech and language on entry, as well as vocabulary gaps. This has been exacerbated by disruptions to education due to COVID-19. |
| 2 | Assessments, observations and discussions with pupils show early reading and phonic knowledge are weaker for our disadvantaged pupils, especially in KS1.  In both Year 1 and Year 2, 75% of disadvantaged pupils are working below expected. |
| 3 | Assessments, observations and discussions with pupils show writing quality and stamina have reduced, especially for our disadvantaged pupils due to the challenges of teaching writing remotely during the pandemic. |
| 4 | From questionnaires, online tracking and discussions with pupils, a large proportion of our disadvantaged pupils do not read regularly at home. Many do not enjoy reading books and some find reading difficult. |
| 5 | Assessments indicate that reading attainment among disadvantaged pupils is below expected. 52% of disadvantaged pupils were assessed as working below the expected standard in reading at the end of the summer term 2021. |
| 6 | Assessments and observations indicate children’s mental health and wellbeing of many of our disadvantaged pupils have been impacted by partial school closures to a greater extent than for other pupils. These findings are supported by national studies.  Teacher referrals for support have increased during the pandemic and a large proportion (82%) of disadvantaged pupils have either received, are currently receiving or have been identified to receive SEMH support in this academic year. |

## 

## 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 oral and language skills and vocabulary among disadvantaged pupils. | Children engaging fully in teaching and learning.  Speech and language needs are addressed.  Evidence in books shows an improvement in vocabulary use. |
| Improved phonic knowledge for disadvantaged pupils in KS1. | Gaps in phonic knowledge are identified and addressed and individual, targeted interventions are put in place. |
| To improve writing attainment amongst disadvantaged pupils. | Children are able to show stamina when writing at length.  Gaps in writing skills are identified and addressed.  KS2 writing outcomes in 2024/25 show that more than 70% of disadvantaged pupils met the expected standard. |
| For more children to enjoy reading and choose to read for pleasure. | Use of pupil voice, pupil and teacher questionnaires (OURFP survey) and teacher observations. |
| To improve reading attainment amongst disadvantaged pupils. | Children’s reading is age appropriate and allows them to access the whole curriculum.  Targeted interventions have measurable impact.  Strategies to decode texts are secure for all children.  KS2 reading outcomes in 2024/25 show that more than 70% of disadvantaged pupils met the expected standard. |
| To achieve and sustain improved wellbeing for pupils, particularly for our disadvantaged pupils. | To reduce the number of pupils needing to access social and emotional support.  Qualitative data from pupil voice, pupil and teacher surveys and teach observations show improved SEMH. |

## 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: £ *[20,000]*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed |
| Purchase of resources to support a [DfE validated systematic Synthetic Phonics programme](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/choosing-a-phonics-teaching-programme/list-of-phonics-teaching-programmes) – RWI to continue strong phonics teaching for all pupils. | Phonics approaches have a strong evidence base that indicates a positive impact on the accuracy of work reading (though not necessarily comprehension), particularly for disadvantaged pupils:  [Phonics / Toolkit Strand / Education Endowment Foundation / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/phonics) | 2, 4 and 5 |
| Training for staff to improve reading teaching, enthuse readers and enhance reading outcomes | There is extensive evidence that exposing children to a wide range of texts with an appropriate level of challenge will develop pupils’ language capabilities.  Actively teaching reading fluency (recommendation 2) as well as modelling reading comprehension strategies (recommendation 3) can improve pupils’ understanding of texts and their ability to infer meaning.  [Improving Literacy in Key Stage 2 / Guidance Report Version 2 / Subject Specific Evidence, Education Endowment Foundation / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/literacy-ks2) | 4 and 5 |
| Metacognition training | Metacognition and self-regulation approaches to teaching support pupils to think about their own learning more explicitly, often by teaching them specific strategies for planning, monitoring, and evaluating their learning.  [Teaching and Learning Toolkit / Metacognition / Education Endowment Foundation / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/metacognition-and-self-regulation) | 3, 5 and 6 |
| Purchase of resources to support the teaching of reading throughout Key Stage 2 | Reading comprehension can be improved by teaching pupils specific strategies to improve pupils’ understanding of written texts and their ability to infer meaning from context.  [Improving Literacy in Key Stage 2 / Guidance Report Version 2 / Subject Specific Evidence, Education Endowment Foundation / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/literacy-ks2) | 4 and 5 |

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

Budgeted cost: £ *[30,000]*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed |
| Nuffield Early Language Intervention: an early language programme to improve children’s language and early literacy skills.  Fund ongoing teaching assistant training and release time. | An evidence-based oral language intervention for children in Reception who show weaknesses in their oral language skills and who are therefore at risk of experiencing difficulty with reading. It is delivered by a trained teaching assistant to small group and individual sessions for around 20 weeks.  [Oral language interventions / Toolkit Strand / Education Endowment Foundation / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/oral-language-interventions) | 1 |
| ‘Word Aware’  A structured whole school approach to promote the vocabulary development of all children. | Oral language interventions emphasise the importance of spoken language and verbal interaction in the classroom. The aim is to support learners’ use of vocabulary, articulation of ideas and spoken expression. The aim is to explicitly extend pupils’ spoken vocabulary through the use of purposeful, curriculum-focused, dialogue and interaction.  [Oral language interventions / Toolkit Strand / Education Endowment Foundation / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/oral-language-interventions) | 1 |
| Additional 1:1 phonics sessions targeted at disadvantaged pupils who require further phonics support. | Phonics approaches have a strong evidence base indication a positive impact on pupils, particularly from disadvantaged backgrounds.  [Phonics / Toolkit Strand / Education Endowment Foundation / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/phonics) | 2 |
| Daily phonic sessions for children in Year 2 and 3 who require further phonics support. | There is a strong and consistent body of evidence demonstrating the benefit of structured interventions for pupils who are struggling with their literacy. The first step is to accurately diagnose capabilities and match difficulties in order to match pupils to appropriate interventions (recommendation 7).  [Improving Literacy in Key Stage 2 / Subject Specific Evidence / Education Endowment Foundation / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/literacy-ks2) | 2, 4 and 5 |
| Enhanced Mainstream Provision to provide small group tuition targeted to specific needs in Maths, Reading and Writing for KS2 | Small group tuition approaches can support pupils to make effective progress by providing intensive, targeted academic support to those identified as having low prior attainment or at risk of falling behind. The approach allows the teacher to focus on the needs of a small number of learners as well as allowing greater levels of interaction and feedback.  [Small Group Tuition / Education Endowment Foundation / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/small-group-tuition) | 2, 3 and 5 |
| Inference training | Explicit teaching of reading comprehension strategies through modelling and supported practice (recommendation 3)  [Improving Literacy in Key Stage 2 / Subject Specific Evidence / Education Endowment Foundation / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/literacy-ks2)  Using TAs to deliver high quality small group support using structured interventions (recommendation 5)  [Making Best Use of Teaching Assistants / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/teaching-assistants) | 2, 3 and 4 |
| Pre-teaching and same day 1:1 sessions additional to lessons to consolidate and reinforce learning | Use Teaching Assistants to help pupils develop independent learning skills and manage their learning (recommendation 3)  Ensure explicit connections are made between learning from everyday classroom and teaching structured interventions (recommendation 7)  [Making Best Use of Teaching Assistants / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/teaching-assistants) | 3 and 5 |
| Small group sessions of key stage 2 children in targeted spelling sessions | Promoting basic skills of writing with a focus on spelling so pupils can concentrate on writing composition. Teaching pupils to use morphemes can develop and broaden pupils’ vocabulary.  [Improving Literacy in Key Stage 2 / Subject Specific Evidence / Education Endowment Foundation / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/literacy-ks2) | 2 and 3 |
| Providing targeted interventions for specific needs focusing on motor skills and sensory skills | Understanding pupils and their learning needs is essential to effectively support pupils to learn and make progress (recommendation 2).  [Special Educational Needs in Mainstream Schools / Subject Specific Evidence / Education Endowment Foundation / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/send)  Providing short sensory motor circuits helps to energise and settle children with an aim to focus concentration in readiness for the day’s activities.  [Sensory Circuits](https://www.childrenschoicetherapy.co.uk/sensory-circuits/)  Motor Skills United to focus on particular aspects of physical development, such as fine and gross motor skills.  [Physical development approaches / Early Tears Toolkit / Education Endowment Foundation / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/early-years-toolkit/physical-development-approaches) | 6 |

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

Budgeted cost: £ *[18,160]*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed |
| ELSA | An educational psychology led intervention for promoting the emotional wellbeing of children and young people.  [Evaluation reports – ELSA network.](https://www.elsanetwork.org/elsa-network/evaluation-reports/)  SEL interventions in education are shows to improve SEL skills and are therefore likely to support children to understand and engage in healthy relationships with peers and emotional self-regulation, both of which may subsequently increase academic attainment.  [Social and Emotional Learning / Toolkit Strand / Education Endowment Fund](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/social-and-emotional-learning) | 6 |
| Targeted bespoke support from our Family Support Worker | Offer sustained and intensive support where needed (recommendation 4).  [Social and Emotional Learning / Toolkit Strand / Education Endowment Fund](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/social-and-emotional-learning) | 6 |
| Targeted bespoke access to SWaNS and Play Therapy | There is extensive evidence associating childhood social and emotional skills with improved outcomes at school and in later life, in relation to physical and mental health, school readiness and academic achievement.  [Social and Emotional Learning / Toolkit Strand / Education Endowment Fund](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/social-and-emotional-learning) | 6 |
| ‘Magic Breakfast’ club | Research shows that pupil behaviour and attainment improved for schools that ran a breakfast club. School breakfasts may be more nutritious and can help prepare pupils for learning (recommendation 4).  [Improving behaviours in school / Subject Specific Evidence / Education Endowment Foundation / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/behaviour) | All |
| Increased outdoor learning – including Forest schools and contributions to residentials for PP children | There is a wider evidence base indicating that outdoor adventure learning many have positive impacts on outcomes such as self-efficacy, motivation and teamwork. Outdoor adventure learning many play an important part of the wider school experience, regardless of any impact on academic outcomes.  [Outdoor adventure learning / Toolkit Strand / Education Endowment Foundation / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/outdoor-adventure-learning) | 6 |
| Access to sports clubs | Providing physical activities free of charge gives disadvantage pupils access to benefits and opportunities that might not otherwise be available to them. There are wider benefits in terms of physical development, health and wellbeing as well as other potential benefits such as improved attendance.  [Physical activity / Teaching and Learning Toolkit / Education Endowment Foundation / EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/physical-activity) | 6 |
| Funding educational visits to enhance the curriculum | Ofsted’s annual report 2020/21 identifies the importance of not solely bridging gaps in academic learning. A rounded experience, including a rich curriculum gives children the opportunity to have an enhanced knowledge and understanding of the world.  [Ofsted’s annual report](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ofsted-annual-report-202021-education-childrens-services-and-skills) | 6 |
| Contingency fund for acute issues | Based on our experiences and those of similar schools to ours, we have identified a need to set a small amount of funding aside to respond quickly to needs that have not yet been identified. | All |

**Total budgeted cost: £** *[68,160]*

# 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.

|  |
| --- |
| Oral and language skills  The NELI programme gave disadvantaged pupils the opportunity to practise their speaking and listening within small groups. It gave them confidence to join in with small group discussions and their vocabulary improved around specific topics. The children enjoyed the sessions and it gave the children additional time to work on specific speech and language skills.  Phonics  RWI is the synthetic phonics programme used throughout KS1 to support decoding, accelerating reading accuracy and developing comprehension. In Y1, 75% of disadvantaged pupils passed the Phonics Screening Check. The pupil who did not pass has SEN. Of the two Y2 pupils who didn’t pass their Phonics Screening in Y1, they both passed the resit in at the end of Y2.  Writing  Across the school, KS2 teachers have tweaked their approach to teaching to include aspects of Jane Considine’s The Write Stuff. This has been to focus on ‘text generation’ and support the modelling and scaffolding of high-quality sentences with specific focuses. This has been to enable all pupils, but particularly disadvantaged pupils, to learn how to shape sentences into cohesive pieces using relevant grammar. Across the year, pupils have produced some excellent independent pieces of writing using taught strategies.  KS1 data for 2022 showed 25% of Y2 disadvantaged pupils met or exceeded the expected standard in writing. Of the three children who didn’t meet the expected standard, two have SEN.  KS2 data for 2022 showed 50% of Y6 disadvantaged pupils met or exceeded the expected standard in writing. Of the two children who didn’t meet the expected standard both had SEN.  Reading for pleasure  This has been a focus this year as we recognise the importance a love of reading on a child’s academic success and emotional well-being.  Children have had more ownership over purchasing new, high-quality reading books they would like in their class libraries and there has been more time dedicated to reading for pleasure and book talk.  All year groups have the opportunity to enjoying reading in a ‘Reading Retreat’ at lunch times and a reading newsletter is regularly published to promote reading for pleasure as well as giving tips to parents on how they can support their children at home. Around school, pupils are keen to speak to other children and staff about books they are reading and staff, as well as pupils, recommend books to others.  Reading attainment  The school has two focuses for reading: in KS1 RWI helps pupils build the foundation of Literacy to become proficient with ‘word reading’ and fluency then to focus on comprehension. In KS2, whole class guided reading builds on this fluency and has a greater focus on language comprehension. Whole class texts have been carefully selected to provide a wide range of genres, authors and literary heritage.  In Y1, 75% of disadvantaged children passed the Phonics Screening Check at the end of the year. The child who didn’t pass has SEN but did make good progress.  In Y2, 50% of disadvantaged children met or exceeded the expected standard in reading. Of the children who didn’t pass, the focus has been on decoding and fluency with the RWI programme. One child made great progress with fluency and decoding. The other child will continue to have intensive support to work on the foundations of word reading.  In Year 6, 100% of disadvantaged pupils met or exceeded the expected standard. 50% met the expected standard and 50% achieved greater depth.  Wellbeing  Pupils’ well-being has still been a big focus. Staff identified specific pupils throughout school who needed additional support to focus on their social, emotional and mental well-being. This support was individualised and involved staff in school as well as external agencies. Pupils involved in sessions showed a more positive, receptive approach to school following sessions. |

## 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 |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Service pupil premium funding (optional)

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Measure | Details |
| How did you spend your service pupil premium allocation last academic year? |  |
| What was the impact of that spending on service pupil premium eligible pupils? |  |

# Further information (optional)

|  |
| --- |
| *Use this space to provide any further information about your pupil premium strategy. For example, about your strategy planning, or other activity that you are implementing to support disadvantaged pupils, that is not dependent on pupil premium or recovery premium funding.* |