# Pupil premium strategy statement

## This statement details our school’s use of pupil premium (and recovery premium for the 2024 to 2025 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 | Kirkham and Wesham Primary School |
| Number of pupils in school | 201 |
| Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils | 26% |
| Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers **(3 year plans are recommended)** | 2022 to 2025 |
| Date this statement was published | November 2022 |
| Date on which it will be reviewed | July 2025 |
| Statement authorised by | L Glynn (Headteacher) |
| Pupil premium lead | L Glynn |
| Governor / Trustee lead | Lynne Lowe (CoG) |

**Funding overview**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Detail** | **Amount** |
| Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year 24/25 | £84325 |
| Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year 24/25 | £10452 |
| Pupil premium funding carried forward from previous years (enter £0 if not applicable) | £0 |
| **Total budget for this academic year**  If your school is an academy in a trust that pools this funding, state the amount available to your school this academic year | £94777 |

# Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

## Statement of intent

|  |
| --- |
| When making decisions about using Pupil Premium funding it is important to consider the context of the school and the subsequent challenges faced. This is done alongside research conducted by the EEF.  We find the common barriers to learning for disadvantaged children can be: less support at home, weak language and communication skills, lack of confidence, more frequent behaviour difficulties and attendance and punctuality issues. There may also be complex family situations that prevent children from flourishing. The challenges are varied and there is no “one size fits all”. We will ensure that all teaching staff are involved in the analysis of data and identification of pupils, so that they are fully aware of strengths and weaknesses across the school.  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.  Principles   * We ensure that teaching and learning opportunities meet the needs of all the pupils * We ensure that appropriate provision is made for pupils who belong to vulnerable groups, this includes ensuring that the needs of socially disadvantaged pupils are adequately assessed and addressed * In making provision for socially disadvantaged pupils, we recognise that not all pupils who receive free school meals will be socially disadvantaged * We also recognise that not all pupils who are socially disadvantaged are registered or qualify for free school meals. We reserve the right to allocate the Pupil Premium funding to support any pupil or groups of pupils the school has legitimately identified as being socially disadvantaged. * Pupil premium funding will be allocated following a needs analysis which will identify priority classes, groups or individuals. Limited funding and resources means that not all children receiving free school meals will be in receipt of pupil premium interventions at one time |

## Challenges

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Challenge number | Detail of challenge |
| 1 | Weaker Language and Communication skills |
| 2 | Low attainment on entry to the Early Years Foundation Stage in all areas |
| 3 | More frequent behaviour difficulties |
| 4 | Attendance and Punctuality issues. |
| 5 | Chaotic family lives and Social Service involvement |

## Intended outcomes

This explains the outcomes we are aiming for **by the end of our current strategy plan** for disadvantaged pupils and how we will measure whether they have been achieved.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Intended outcome | Success criteria |
| Children Key Stage 1 ready | *Gap between disadvantaged/non-disadvantaged GLD reduced* |
| Children have skills to read widely, often and for pleasure | Achieve above national average PSC, attainment gap in reading reduced |
| Progress in reading | Achieve above national Average progress scores on Reading (0) |
| Progress in writing | Achieve above national Average progress scores on Writing (0) |
| Progress in maths | Achieve above national Average progress scores on maths (0) |
| Improved school attendance and punctuality | Attendance above 95% |

## 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: £ 43,470

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed |
| Futrther Embed DfE approved SSP | 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/) | 1, 2 |
| Further roll our Tutoring with lighting squad – catchup program linked to SSP – Introduce FFT Routes to Reading in Y2 to build on phonics learning | 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/) | 1, 2 |
| *Additional staff recruited* | Research shows that early intervention by skilled staff addressing specific barriers to learning helps unlock the learning potential [Teaching Assistant Interventions | EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/teaching-assistant-interventions)  [Teaching Assistant Interventions | EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/teaching-assistant-interventions) | 1, 3, 5 |
| *Staff CPD)* around Mastery, Collaborative, learning and feedback  Release for evaluation time and training | High quality CPD in place, all from research base,  Mastery learning approach in mathematics. Member of Literacy and Maths hubs. [Mastery learning | EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/mastery-learning)  Collaborative learning approaches have a positive impact, +5 months on average, and may be a cost-effective approach for raising attainment.  [Collaborative learning approaches | EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/collaborative-learning-approaches)  Providing feedback is a well-evidenced and has a high impact on learning outcomes. Effective feedback tends to focus on the task, subject and self-regulation strategies: it provides specific information on how to improve.  [Feedback | EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/feedback) | 1, 2, 3,4, 5 |
| Purchase of standardised diagnostic assessments.  Training for staff to ensure assessments are interpreted and administered correctly. | In order to overcome specific barriers learning Standardised tests can provide reliable insights into the specific strengths and weaknesses of each pupil to help ensure they receive the correct additional support through interventions or teacher instruction:  [Standardised tests | Assessing and Monitoring Pupil Progress | Education Endowment Foundation | EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/tools/assessing-and-monitoring-pupil-progress/testing/standardised-tests/) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| Improve reading outcomes – use the approach earlier in the year to achieve better outcomes | Reading comprehension strategies are high impact on average (+6 months). Alongside phonics it is a crucial component of early reading instruction.[Reading comprehension strategies | EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/reading-comprehension-strategies)  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/) | 1, 2, 3, 4 |
| To analyse summative assessment data and identify the children who require catch up and more targeted intervention.  Pupil progress meetings termly  Regular monitoring of targeted interventions | EEF Toolkit guidance:  <https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/support-for-schools/school-improvement-planning/2-targeted-academic-support>  ‘These interventions should be targeted at specific pupils using information gathered from assessments and their effectiveness and intensity should be continually monitored. Some pupils may have made quick gains once they returned to school full time, so assessment needs to ongoing, but manageable.’ | 1, 2, 3, 4, |
| To introduce accelerated reader into KS2 | Reading comprehension strategies are high impact on average (+6 months). Alongside phonics it is a crucial component of early reading instruction.[Reading comprehension strategies | EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/reading-comprehension-strategies) | 1, 2, 3, 4 |
| To introduce evidence informed reciprocal reading approach | Reading comprehension strategies are high impact on average (+6 months). Alongside phonics it is a crucial component of early reading instruction.[Reading comprehension strategies | EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/reading-comprehension-strategies) | 1, 2, 3, 4 |

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

Budgeted cost: £ 32,890

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed |
| *Use of NTP approved phonics tutoring program* | 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/) | 1,2 |
| *ILP* | Targeted intervention address core reading needs of children so that they can better access curriculum and regulate behaviours | 1, 2, 3 |
| *Accelerated Reading* | Reading comprehension strategies are high impact on average (+6 months). Alongside phonics it is a crucial component of early reading instruction.[Reading comprehension strategies | EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/reading-comprehension-strategies) | 1, 2 |
| *Small group and 1:1 interventions* | Targeted deployment, where teaching assistants are trained to deliver an intervention to small groups or individuals has a higher impact, whereas deployment of teaching assistants in everyday classroom environments has not been shown to have a positive impact on learners [Teaching Assistant Interventions | EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/teaching-assistant-interventions) | 1, 2 |
| *Lucid*  Purchase of standardised diagnostic assessments. (Gl Lucid)  Training for staff to ensure assessments are interpreted and administered correctly. | In order to overcome specific barriers learning Standardised tests can provide reliable insights into the specific strengths and weaknesses of each pupil to help ensure they receive the correct additional support through interventions or teacher instruction:  [Standardised tests | Assessing and Monitoring Pupil Progress | Education Endowment Foundation | EEF](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/tools/assessing-and-monitoring-pupil-progress/testing/standardised-tests/) | 1, 2, 3, 4 |

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

Budgeted cost: £ *14,937*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed |
| *Sensory and pastoral support* | Targeted intervention address base needs of children so that they can better access curriculum and regulate behaviours | 1, 2, 3, 4, |
| *Library refresh* | Exposure to quality texts improves the outcomes for all children DfE reading framework | 1, 2 |
| *Access to trips and wider opportunities and Prioritisation at school events* | Greater connection to learning and improved outcomes in curriculum areas |  |
| *LM attendance*  This will involve training and release time for staff to develop and implement new procedures and appointing attendance/support officers to improve attendance. | Emotional avoidance attendance initiative introduced to target most vulnerable families that have the lowest attendance – evidence from the local authority working party on improving attendance  EEF Guidance about Wider strategies focusing on : SEL, Well-being and Mental Health.  <https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/support-for-schools/school-improvement-planning/3-wider-strategies> | 3, 4, 5 |
| *Well-being family days* | Build strong family links to base all interaction on and promote improved engagement and outcomes | 3, 4, 5 |
| *Lunch time support – playground games* | Develop friendships and belonging to | 3, 4, 5 |
| *Quality texts* | Exposure to quality texts improves the outcomes for all children DfE reading framework | 1, 2 |
| Whole staff training on relationship and behaviour management approaches with the aim of developing our school ethos and continuing to improve behaviour for learning across school. | 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) | 1, 2 3, 4 |
| Improve the quality of social and emotional (SEL) learning. (LM) | There is extensive evidence associating childhood social and emotional skills with improved outcomes at school and in later life (e.g., improved academic performance, attitudes, behaviour and relationships with peers):  [EEF\_Social\_and\_Emotional\_Learning.pdf(educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/public/files/Publications/SEL/EEF_Social_and_Emotional_Learning.pdf) | 3, 4, 5 |
| To improve metacognition and ability to self regulate including establishment of sensory room | Evidence suggests the use of ​‘metacognitive strategies’ – which get pupils to think about their own learning – can be worth the equivalent of an additional +7 months’ progress when used well. However, while the potential impact of these approaches is very high, particularly for disadvantaged pupils, less is known about how to apply them effectively in the classroom.  [Metacognition and Self-regulated Learning | EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/metacognition) |  |

**Total budgeted cost: £** 91,297 (£3480 carry forward)

# 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 2024 to 2025 academic year.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Intended outcome | Success criteria | Evaluation |
| Children Key Stage 1 ready | *Gap between disadvantaged/non-disadvantaged GLD reduced* | 2025 GLD 73%  PP attainment - 3 disadvantaged pupils, 1 met GLD however, progress from starting points is good.  Extra transition times provided for PP pupils to ensure a smooth transition to Y1. |
| Children have skills to read widely, often and for pleasure | Achieve above national average PSC, attainment gap in reading reduced | PSC is above national average, 92% of children met the check.  PP 5/6 pupils achieved above the expected standard. Daily targeted interventions have been in place to support with progress and will continue to be a focus next year. |
| Progress in reading | Achieve above national Average progress scores on Reading | 92% of pupils in Year 1 achieved the expected standard in the phonics screening check.  66% of Y2 pupils achieved the expected standard in reading compared to 50% of PP  9 PP pupils, 4 of which are SEN.  KS2 66% achieved the expected standard. 3/7 PP pupils achieved the expected standard. However, assessment tracking shows pupils made better than expected progress.  Three pupils missed the expected standard by one mark.  All classrooms have an inviting reading area. Greater focus on reading home.  All pupil premium children are heard read in school everyday.  Staff training on expectations of the teaching of reading.  All classes complete daily guided reading sessions.  Introduction of weekly wow words to enhance vocabulary development. |
| Progress in writing | Achieve above national Average progress scores on Writing | KS2 Y6, 66% of pupils achieved the expected standard in writing. 57% of PP pupils achieved the expected standard. Focused interventions all year to support good progress for PP pupils.  Writing moderation to ensure consistency of assessments. Introduction of weekly wow words to enhance vocabulary development. |
| Progress in maths | Achieve above national Average progress scores on maths | KS2 Y6 70% pupils achieved .  7 PP pupils, 2/7 achieved the expected standard, 2 pupils missed by one mark.  Focused interventions all year. Booster sessions were run after school. Maths subject lead provided training for all staff. |
| Improved school attendance and punctuality | Attendance above 95% | Whole school attendance is 95.5% for the year.  PP attendance is 94%  We celebrate good attendance in assemblies and give rewards.  Our Learning Mentor supports families to encourage good attendance. |

## 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 |
| Lancashire Mastery Maths | LCC |
| Success for all Phonics | FFT |
| Tutoring with Lightning Squad (TWL) | FFT |
| Routes to Reading | FFT |
| Reciprocal Reading | FFT |
| Mastering Number | NCETM |
| Accelerated reading | Renaissance |
| Times Tables Rock Star |  |