# Pupil premium strategy statement – The English Martyrs Catholic School and Sixth Form College

This statement details our school’s use of pupil premium (and recovery premium) 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 outcomes for disadvantaged pupils last academic year.

## School overview

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| Detail | Data |
| Number of pupils in school | 1486 |
| Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils | 32% |
| Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers **(3 year plans are recommended)** | **2024-2027**    *To be reviewed annually* |
| Date this statement was published | **September 2024** |
| Date on which it will be reviewed | July 2025 |
| Statement authorised by | Colette Hogarth |
| Pupil premium lead | Colette Hogarth |
| Governor / Trustee lead | Mary Frain |

## Funding overview

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| **Detail** | **Amount** |
| Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year | £427,710.94 |
| Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year | £0 |
| Pupil premium (and recovery premium\*) funding carried forward from previous years *(enter £0 if not applicable)*  *\*Recovery premium received in academic year 2021 to 2022 can be carried forward to academic year 2022 to 2023. Recovery premium received in academic year 2022 to 2023 cannot be carried forward to 2023 to 2024.* | £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* | £427,710.94 |

# Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

## Statement of intent

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| **Founded on Truth.  Built on Justice.  Animated by Love.**  At The English Martyrs Catholic School and Sixth Form College, our core belief is that every student deserves a foundation of equity and success, grounded in meaningful and transformative experiences that affirm their value as learners, community members, and cherished children of God. We are driven by the mission to enrich each student's life through unwavering support and opportunities for growth, ensuring that they thrive academically, socially, and spiritually.  **Vision and Aspirations**  We are committed to delivering high-quality teaching that is both accessible and adaptable to meet the diverse needs of our students. Our approach ensures that each learner can realise their full potential, benefiting from a curriculum that embraces both academic rigor and individualised learning pathways. By addressing specific learning points and tailoring our pedagogy, we foster an environment where every student can excel, regardless of their background.  At English Martyrs, we employ a systematic and child-centered approach to narrowing the attainment gap for disadvantaged students. This strategy is characterised by a blend of provision, personalized intervention, academic challenge, and dedicated mentoring. Our goal is to address and respond to the unique needs of each child, providing the resources and support they require to flourish.  **Holistic Curriculum and Support**  Our curriculum is designed to be both robust and inclusive, supported by a compassionate pastoral and inclusion framework. We aim to break down barriers to learning, empowering students to succeed in all areas of their education. Central to this strategy is our commitment to literacy and reading, which are foundational to lifelong learning. Through specialised, structured literacy programs, we ensure that our disadvantaged students will achieve at levels that at least match national benchmarks, while keeping pace with their peers.  We leverage data to track and enhance student outcomes. Our comprehensive analysis encompasses attainment and progress metrics, attendance, behaviour, safeguarding concerns, engagement in enrichment activities, and post-KS3 and KS4 decisions. This rigorous monitoring allows us to refine our strategies continually and respond proactively to emerging needs.  **Building Cultural Capital**  We recognise the profound impact of material disadvantage and cultural deprivation on our students' lives. At English Martyrs, we are unwavering in our commitment to dismantling these barriers, ensuring that every student has access to the resources and experiences necessary to build cultural capital. Our broad and varied enrichment programs, supplemented by targeted tutoring and robust career support, provide opportunities for students to discover their passions, develop critical life skills, and prepare for future success.  Our dedication is captured in the words of Pope Francis: “Educating is an act of love; it is giving life...It demands that we use the best resources, that we awaken passion and start paths of formation for young people.” This sentiment guides our work, inspiring us to invest deeply in our students’ journeys.  **Grounded in Faith**  Our philosophy is anchored in Maslow’s ‘hierarchy of needs’, a model that we have adapted to guide our routines and expectations. This framework emphasises meeting students’ basic needs as a foundation for growth, enabling them to experience the fullness of life and reach their academic potential. By addressing each level of this hierarchy, we ensure that our students feel safe, valued, and inspired to learn.  C:\Users\lhannah\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\C147C401.tmp  Our ethos is further informed by the teachings of Saint Francis of Assisi, and we take inspiration from his words: “Start by doing the necessary, then the possible, and suddenly you are doing the impossible.” This principle fuels our belief in the power of strong, positive teacher-student relationships. By fostering a culture of mutual respect and high expectations, we empower our school community to strive for excellence and make the “impossible possible.”  **Implementation and Impact**  High Quality Teaching: Ongoing investment in teacher training and resources to deliver adaptive and engaging instruction.    Personalised Interventions: Tailored academic and pastoral support for those most in need, with a focus on closing attainment gaps.  Enrichment and Engagement: A diverse range of extracurricular activities, cultural experiences, and spiritual growth opportunities.  Monitoring and Evaluation: Continual assessment and review of our impact, ensuring our strategies remain effective and responsive.  In all that we do, we are guided by our faith and commitment to the well-being and success of every student, striving to ensure they leave our school prepared to embrace the future with hope, knowledge, and resilience.  Let us journey together in faith and love, doing what is necessary, and with God’s grace, achieving the impossible. |

## 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**    **Physiological, safety and basic needs** | Attendance is lower for disadvantaged students compared to non- disadvantaged. We know that poor attendance affects disadvantaged students more than their advantaged peers.    Some Disadvantaged students need additional support to get to school and start the day with a positive, welcoming experience.    Some Disadvantaged students need a trusted adult to advocate for their needs and support them through challenges.    There are financial and socio -economic challenges for Disadvantaged students who lack basic provisions such as food/ breakfast, uniform, equipment and books. |
| **2**    **Belonging and Achievement** | Our reading provision identify some disadvantaged students who have lower reading ages and proficiency than their peers. This also includes lower confidence in basic numeracy functions.    Some of our disadvantaged students lack self -esteem and can take either a passive or avoidance approach to learning and contribute less to class discussion.    Class charts shows that some of our disadvantaged students struggle with self- organisation and independent learning such as homework. They can lack the metacognitive skills of resilience and self- regulation.    Some disadvantaged parents need additional opportunities to engage with college and know how to effectively support their child’s achievement.    Some disadvantaged students need academic intervention to fill gaps in knowledge, raise their self- belief and their potential to improve and achieve in assessments. |
| **3**    **Dignity and Worth** | Disadvantaged students, including high prior attainers, can have barriers that prevent them from “dreaming big” and lack positive role models to encourage them.    They need additional careers support to find a fulfilling pathway.    They can lack the opportunities for cultural capital that non-disadvantaged students experience.    Disadvantaged students need to compete with non- disadvantaged and achieve a set of qualifications that help them to “Live Life to the Full”. |

## 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.

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| Intended outcome | Success criteria |
| Physiological, safety and basic needs | |
| **Improving attendance through focused support, mentoring, and pastoral care systems.** | * Improved attendance of disadvantaged students, evidenced through attendance data. * Precise tracking and systematic interventions regarding student absence, evidenced by attendance log and communication home. * Support with school attendance by targeting specific groups, such and disadvantaged SEND students and LAC students. * PL/APL focus on disadvantaged student attendance and needs, building positive relationships with parents/carers. * Catch up intervention from learning mentors reduces the impact of poor attendance on Year 11 outcomes. * Timely communication and intervention with parents. |
| **Providing safe, inclusive environments where students facing significant life challenges can have their basic needs fulfilled.** | * Ordinarily Available Offer is tailored to the needs of disadvantaged students and is the minimum expectation in every classroom. * Pastoral Managers, Academic Pastoral Leaders and Learning Mentors (Yr 11) advocate for pupil and support with homework, catch up, praise, rewards etc. * Use of student services for basic and academic needs (uniform, revision guides etc.) * Food ingredients and materials for art and technology provided. * CPD informs all staff about our students and their needs * Use of Class Charts to create seating plans in which disadvantaged students are directly accessible by teacher. * Support to access enrichment, trips and events, with systematic tracking in place. |

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| Belonging and Achievement | |
| **Offering resources and frameworks to support students in developing proficiency and confidence in self-organisation and independent learning.** | * Improvements behaviour sanction data. * Reward points are in line with non-disadvantaged peers. * Interventions and tracking from learning mentors in Year 11 to support independent learning. * CPD programmes for staff on strategies for metacognitive approaches. * Continuous positive reinforcement of expectations through Virtues curriculum, use of PREP and rewards. |
| **Creating curricular opportunities for students to enhance their literacy, oracy, and numeracy skills, ensuring academic success while also fostering self-confidence and self-esteem.** | * Increased reading ages and increased progress in literacy, using the Accelerated Reader programme. * Strong attendance at literacy interventions. * Disadvantaged students are prioritised for opportunities for oracy in the classroom as well as shoulder time. Seating plans ensure disadvantaged students are accessible. * Systematic use of whiteboards encourages engagement and allows staff to check for understanding and support students more effectively. * CPD training on oracy is used effectively by teachers to support students in classroom. * Disadvantaged students are prioritised in the marking and feedback on students’ independent work. * Access and engagement with literacy and numeracy interventions. |
| **Communicate effectively and actively engage with parents to increase aspiration and engagement** | * Ensuring all Disadvantaged parents/ carers have the MCAS and Class chart app. * PM/APL/Learning Mentors (yr 11) prioritise communication with families of disadvantaged students. * Attendance at information evenings and parent consultations events is monitored, disadvantaged parents receive personalised invitations and in the case of non-attendance receive a bespoke summary of the event in person or via telephone. * Social Media reach and engagement through Facebook and the College Website. * Use of text messages for key communications. * Building relationships with families, enabling them to get access to resources, early help and other external agencies. |

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| Dignity and Worth | |
| **Designing an engaging and varied curriculum for our students that captures their interest while motivating our higher prior achievers to reach their full potential.** | * Broad, ambitious curriculum where students have equal access to qualifications including EBACC. * Disadvantaged students’ outcomes rapidly improve to be in line with national non-disadvantaged. * Gaps in knowledge and experiences for disadvantaged students are identified and addressed through systematic monitoring. * Focus within Curriculum Leaders meetings. * Positive discrimination for questioning and feedback. * Prioritised for a wide range of intervention. * Removing barriers for attending revision sessions. |
| **Realising potential through a careers program that empowers our students to broaden their horizans and be aspirational for themselves and their futures** | * Disadvantaged students are prioritised for additional careers activity with qualified providers. * Support from school staff at careers fayre to engage with employers and post 16 providers. * Additional support to secure work experience. * Monitoring and tracking of destinations shows strong % of disadvantaged students in the sixth form and at university/ post-16 education. * NEET information. * Virtues programme has explicit instruction on confidence, resilience and aspirations for life. |
| **Facilitating enrichment experiences, trips, and events to broaden students' perspectives and enhance their cultural capital.** | * Strong participation data in enrichment activities. * Individual disadvantaged student level:  forensic monitoring of participation and swift intervention for students not engaging with offer. * Department level:  curriculum intent plans demonstrate how cultural capital is woven into the curriculum.  Triangulated by lesson visits, stakeholder voice and work in books over time. * Strategic programme of visits and guest speakers from a range of backgrounds. * Targeted participation in opportunities within the school day e.g. Shakespeare project, pupil parliament, debating opportunities * Financial support to go on retreat programmes and spiritual/liturgical experiences and other trips. * Targeted opportunities to visit the theatre, book shops * Universal events and trips ensure everyone participates * Positive discrimination for leadership roles. |

## 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: £ *£100,000*

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| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed |
| High Quality Teaching | The school places exceptional teaching and learning at its foundation. Research consistently highlights that fostering cognitive and metacognitive strategies in the classroom significantly boosts student progress, achievement, and self-confidence.    The Education Endowment Foundation (EEF) emphasises that embedding specific practices leads to the most impactful learning experiences. These practices include enhancing long-term knowledge retention, developing fluency in essential skills, employing subject-specific techniques, strategically selecting approaches for tasks, explicit linking to prior knowledge, anticipating and identifying common misconceptions, and checking for understanding effectively.    Evidence from the EEF indicates that collaborative lesson planning within departments enhances the effectiveness of teaching methods, such as clear and explicit instruction, scaffolding, and adaptive grouping, yielding greater learning outcomes. The English Martyrs EMCS model and the Assess-Plan-Do-Review approach align well with this research, ensuring that student-centered strategies permeate school life.    A crucial aspect of promoting deep learning involves metacognitive practices, where reflecting on the process of learning itself plays a vital role in strengthening memory retention and recalling critical information for sequential learning. Prioritising metacognition, supported by research, involves explicitly teaching students how to understand the purpose of their learning, equipping them with the tools to recognise their strengths and areas for development, and fostering resilience, independence, and academic success.    The school’s approach is further reinforced by Maslow’s hierarchy of needs, which underpins its commitment to both staff and student well-being. By ensuring that all community members have their fundamental and psychological needs met, the school creates an environment where everyone can realise their full potential, thriving in a setting designed to support optimal growth and self-actualization.  https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/support-for-schools/school-planning-support/1high-quality-teaching    https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit    https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/metacognition  Barak Rosenshine’s *Principles of Instruction.*  Tom Sherrington’s *Rosenshine’s Principles in Action* (2019).  <https://www.teachertoolkit.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Principles-of-Insruction-Rosenshine.pdf> | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Inclusion Team Professional Development | Teaching Assistants play a key strategic role in supporting, teaching and working with students.  EEF research suggests TA’s must be utilised in the following ways:  1.Effective use in classroom conditions:   * TAs not being used as an informal resource for LA students * TAs to add value to what teachers do not replace them * TAs to help students develop independent learning skills and manage their own learning * TAs to be fully prepared for their role in the classroom  1. Effective use in delivering structured interventions outside of the classroom:    * TAs to deliver high quality 1-2-1 and small group support using structured interventions    * TAs to use evidence-based interventions in their small groups and 1-2-1 instructions 2. Integrating learning from work led by teachers and TAs:    * Ensure explicit connections are made between learning from everyday classroom teaching and structured interventions   https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/teachingassistants | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Pastoral Leaders and Academic Pastoral Leaders | These layers of pastoral support are instrumental in providing rigorous and focused support. The work of the EEF along with the Youth Endowment fund have published the latest evidence in March 2022 in the three reports on rapid interventions and impact on attendance.  ‘Nudge’ texts/letters and specific removals or barriers to learning on a 1-2-1 basis have the biggest impact for PAs and students at risk of becoming PAs. Information conveying these support networks should also be provided to families in their first language alongside an English translation.  EEF research does suggest other approaches have a meaningful impact, but these are mostly measured in the 1-2-1 experiences and personalised support so are harder to measure in raw data but clearly evident in individual cases. These include: incentives and disincentives, mentoring, behaviour interventions, extra-curricular activities, provision of meals (breakfast and lunch programmes), and teaching social and emotional skills.  https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/evidencereviews/attendance-interventions-rapid-evidence-assessment | 1, 2 and 3 |
| St Peter’s Staffing | As a Catholic school we value the ‘culture of vocation’ of every member of our community as made in the image and likeness of God. Staff working in the ‘St Peter’s are a central point for the provision of systematic support along with cultivating a place of compassion, justice and renewal. Through having such a centre, students are reminded of their value and able to then go on to develop their whole sense of self and ultimately their fullest potential.  http://www.nwcdtp.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/christ-at-the-centre-2005-1.pdf  The centre also allows staff to have high quality training as well as to lead on key initiatives which scaffold students’ daily experiences. CPD reflects current research and texts written about inclusion and diversity to promote dignity and enable them to communicate effectively and become more resilient and self-aware.  Malone, Tony (Jan. 2021) Equality, Diversity & Inclusion: The Practical Guide: The essential handbook for terminology and communicating inclusion with dignity. | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Literacy and Reading | Research suggests that the greatest barrier to learning and success is through the recognition and understanding of language along with the subsequent metacognitive practices of comprehension. Evidence consistently demonstrates that decoding and comprehension are vital skills for students to be able to read. Fluency of reading (spoken and silent) is considered to be the bridge between those two skills: ‘A fluent reader is one who can accurately and automatically decode words’ (Rasinski – EEF).  The EEF model for improving literacy is used as a planning tool with key strategies and a definitive measure for impact. These areas include: disciplinary literacy; targeted vocabulary instruction; the reading of complex academic texts; breaking down writing tasks; opportunities for structured talk; and high-quality interventions for struggling students. This method is highly effective in analysis specific structures for support and to ensure consistency across the curriculum.  EEF research further emphasises the importance of oracy and its impact of improving outcomes by +6 months of learning and progress across the curriculum as well as improving classroom climate and behaviour for learning. Any approach that focus on speaking, listening and a combination of the two all show positive impacts on attainment and outcomes. James Mannion talks about the oracy framework and connects it Maslow’s self-actualisation: ‘When we develop the ability to do things with confidence and flair, it is utterly transformative…Developing the ability to speak and listen is a form of self-actualisation.’ A key factor in oracy is having one to one conversations with our students particularly those who are disadvantaged, these dialogues are instrumental in providing formative support and immediate feedback, as well as ensuring they feel ‘noticed’. Within the context of setting, it is vital to ensure that teachers set positively so that they are exposed to language and successful modelling of oracy from their peers as research suggests that is who has the greatest impact on in terms of language acquisition. It also means that they are able to envisage how they could speak publicly as they have seen it happen live in the learning.  https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidance-reports/literacyks3-ks4  https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learning-toolkit/oral-language-interventions  https://oracycambridge.org/  https://www.sapere.org.uk/p4c-and-oracy/?gad\_source=1&gclid=EAIaIQobChMIwIe2jdTgiAMVw2xBAh0oLC45EAAYASAAEgJoEfD\_BwE | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Character Education and Virtues Curriculum | Character development is exemplified in the Gospel values and Christian virtues celebrated and lived within our community. Government initiatives and strategies recognise the significance of this education to develop students in, around, and outside of, the curriculum. The ideal is to develop students so that they have: motivation and future goals, the abilities to overcome and persevere through setbacks; the building of habitual moral and ethic behaviours; and social confidence in relationships and dialogue. When such an education is recognised and given value it shows success through short term goals (friendships, success in subjects, confidence in extracurricular events) and long-term goals (aspirations and destinations).  Virtues and valued learned through reading and literacy allow a lived narrative which then becomes exemplified in personal, collective and corporate experiences.  Further evidence from the EEF shows how reading is integral to the acquisition and retention of Social and Emotional Language, “a teacher might connect the characters and situations in a book with the children’s experiences by reading a passage at least twice and then asking questions…Open-ended questions like these enable children to link fictional texts to their own experiences, learn new vocabulary, and practise applying social and emotional skills.”  https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/f ile/904333/Character\_Education\_Framework\_Guidance.pdf http://www.nwcdtp.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/christ-at-the-centre-2005-1.pdf  The Holy Bible | 1, 2 and 3 |

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

Budgeted cost: *£150,000*

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| **Activity** | **Evidence that supports this approach** | **Challenge number(s) addressed** |
| Extra Literacy provision | Evidence suggests that students need focused and specific interventions to support progress in literacy. Initiatives which are translated into curricular learning through literacy along with programmes to support personalised needs are the most effective in ensuring long term progress.  Through a well-structured and developed programme for students, pathways must be provided for all students who need that support. When EL lessons complement literacy lessons students are able to retain and embed their new learning/skills so as to be able to successfully complete tasks of writing and comprehension.  In order to be truly effective, literacy needs to be defined clearly and shown as an explicit strategy, e.g. this is how you write a question in Maths, this is how you answer a question in history, this is how you ask a question in RE etc. The recent report by the National Literacy Trust (June 2022) has shown that students who are on FSM are those who enjoyed writing more than their peers. The report has also highlighted that following from the lower figures of ability and interest in writing from 2020/2021, boys now especially enjoyed having the opportunities to write including doing so in their spare time. The main ways of writing and communication amongst students is through text/direct messages (90.4%), in-game communications (83.0%), fiction/short stories on paper (25.2%), and fiction on a screen (19.0%). Most importantly, the research shows that students on FSM enjoyed writing for two main reasons. The first being that it helped them deal with emotions such as confidence, happiness or to relax alongside also feeling that they are connected to others and can see how writing is valuable for their futures.   * <https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/evidence-reviews/literacydevelopment> * <https://literacytrust.org.uk/research-services/research-reports/children-and-young-peopleswriting-in-2022/> * <https://d2tic4wvo1iusb.cloudfront.net/production/documents/guidance-for-teachers/pupil-premium/guide_to_the_pupil_premium_-_2024.pdf?v=1727884053> * Alex Quigley Closing the Vocabulary Gap. * Shotton Hall Research School - <https://researchschool.org.uk/shottonhall/news> | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Targeted Curriculum Interventions | Curricular interventions and support in lessons and from teachers and leaders ensures that students have access to skills and resources for success. EEF research shows that in order to ‘strengthen the toolbox’ students need precise and explicit instructions in curricular disciplines along with consistent revision and learning routines.  Rowland demonstrates that any targeted approach must be rooted in best practice and centred on improving the day-to-day learning experiences of disadvantaged pupils, leading to better long-term choice and opportunity:   * Strategic and Evidence-Informed: there must be collaboration among pupils, families, teachers, leaders, system leaders, and wider agencies * Focus on Day-to-Day Learning: Improving the daily learning experiences of disadvantaged pupils is central alongside enhancing long-term choices and opportunities for them. * Whole School Culture: the whole school culture must prioritize addressing disadvantage. This involves ownership and buy-in from all stakeholders within the community. * Impact of Socio-Economic Disadvantage: understand the impact of socio-economic disadvantage on learning and provides strategies to mitigate these effects.   <https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/news/eef-guest-blog-building-study-habitsand-revision-routines>  <https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/evidence-reviews/specialeducational-needs-and-disabilities-send>  Rowland, Marc (2021) Addressing Educational Disadvantage in Schools and Colleges: The Essex Way |  |
| Reading Interventions | Language is the foundation of all learning and formation. Engagement with language is intrinsic to student acquisition of vocabulary, literacy key skills and comprehension. The most powerful tool for unlocking and accessing language and literacy is through reading. It is through reading that student progress and predictions can be measured and reported on with accuracy.  Opportunities for reading and doing so in a variety of ways is paramount for students to be able to access the spoken and written word with confidence, clarity and ease.    Accelerated Reader has identified six elements for successful reading: regular reading; access to books at home; the choice of reading; the sharing of reading with trusted adults and peers; time to read; and the reading experience being enjoyable. All strategic interventions are centralised around these elements and so have the highest impact upon improving student experiences of books and reading. Through more exposure to reading throughout the curriculum, language will become varied, and dialogue will be more overt.  <https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/evidence-reviews/literacydevelopment>  Accelerated Reader – What Children are Reading |  |

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

Budgeted cost: £ *150,000*

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| Activity | Evidence that supports this approach | Challenge number(s) addressed |
| St Peter’s, Savio and Emmaus centres | Provision of centres for support and interventions have a significant impact on behaviour for learning. Students who understand reasoning around their behaviours are more able to manage their own character and become more self-aware and responsible. Through personalised conversations and strategic activities, students can remain within their educational context and form positive relationships with members of their community.    The EEF report on behaviour highlights the importance of knowing your students and knowing what influences them. Centres such as P4L allows for that focused approach which ensures the best outcomes for all.  https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/evidencereviews/essential-life-skills    https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/evidence-reviews/socialand-emotional-learning  <https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidancereports/behaviour> | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Virtues and RSE curriculum – PREP, TenTen and Respect ME | Virtues and RSE programmes allow for students to engage with the world on issues of diversity, inclusion, economics, politics, ethics and relationships. Through reflecting upon a broad range of issues, students are able to articulate their human rights and protected characteristics and apply their understandings to contexts around the world.  At the core of all of their learning and critical reflections, it is important for students to recognise their own self-worth, and uniqueness as a creation and person of God. Through the value of the human person and their dignity and integrity, each student is fully able to feel part of the community and know that they deserve to live their life to the fullest and achieve their potential.  https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/public/files/Publications/SEL/EEF\_Social\_and\_ Emotional\_Learning.pdf | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Breakfast, lunch time and after college support for homework and revision | Providing safe spaces for students around the college day is imperative to ensure they are able to be fully present in their learning. The idea of breakfast clubs and lunch clubs ensures that all have something to eat/drink as well as opportunities to do homework’s and revisions they have not been able to complete for personal reasons. Removing social and physical barriers to learning ensures there is a greater equity to resources, learning and ultimately progress and success.    https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/projects-and-evaluation/projects/magic-breakfast  https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/projects-and-evaluation/projects/nationalschool-breakfast-programme | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Parental/Carer Engagement | Studies of interventions and communications with parents all demonstrate that there is a greater impact when relationships with parents are effectively developed. Through consistent and focused conversations, parents feel more involved, aware and supportive of the school systems. Research has shown improvements in students’ attainment, attendance, and behaviour. The research also shows that families and student support systems appreciate having experiences of the school/college and feel more able to provide support when they are working alongside staff.  https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/guidancereports/supporting-parents    https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/education-evidence/teaching-learningtoolkit/parental-engagement | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Well-Being and social/emotional support | The EEF on SEL uses models from CASEL who define the learning as “The process through which children…acquire and effectively apply the knowledge, attitudes, and skills necessary to understand and manage emotions, set and achieve positive goals, feel and show empathy for others, establish and maintain positive relationships, and make responsible decisions”. Opportunities for well-being and support ensure that students are given the space and time to interact, explore and investigate their own feelings. Students are able to gain new SEL skills when they are given the time to engage with the learning sequentially and then put it into practice through active forms of learning such as role play and discussion. Small groups and interactions ensure students are confident to collaborate and discuss important issues with their peers.    https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/public/files/Publications/SEL/EEF\_Social\_and\_ Emotional\_Learning.pdf | 1, 2 and 3 |

**Total budgeted cost: £** *[*427,710.94 *]*

## Externally provided programmes

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| **Programme** | **Provider** |
| Fresh Start – Read Write Inc | Shotton Hall Research School |
| Accelerated Reader | Clennell Solutions |

# Part B: Review of outcomes

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| Challenge | Detail | Evidence |
| 1 | High Quality Teaching | * Our Ordinarily Available Offer is embedded, using the EMCS framework for lessons. Staff Voice (Sept 2024) shows that 99% believe our EMCS and our ordinarily available offer is inclusive for all. * After mocks in Year 11, SLT mentored List 49, a group of PP and SEND students with low progress. These students made progress from data drop to exam. * Lesson visits and seating plans across the whole college prioritise PP so they are closer to the teacher and receive additional support and interaction. * Sept 2023 – Staff Voice says that 100% of staff believe our EMCS and SIMPLE pedagogy is inclusive for all students. 98% believe the curriculum is ambitious and challenging. * CPD for all staff is continually strong – sharing best practice is a key focus. * Summer data for 2023 shows that the Pupil Premium gap has closed. Results showed that Progress 8 is at -0.30, which is the same as 2022.  Progress for disadvantaged pupils is at -0.86, which is slightly better than 2022 (-0.94) with the gap to other pupils reducing from -0.95 to -0.76. * Summer data for 2024 shows that the Pupil Premium gap has closed again with the gap to other pupils reducing from -0.76 to -0.69. The disadvantaged gap has closed consecutively for the previous three years. |
| 2 | Attendance | * Our attendance data shows that we have made progress for disadvantaged students. Overall, attendance is 1.2% better than this time last year. * Disadvantaged Attendance is 3.0% better than this time last year and now 0.5% below national average. * SEND is 3.3 % better than this time last year. * Year 7: 1.0 % better than last year’s Year 7 and PA better by 6% - solid * Year 8: 1.5 % better than last year’s Year 8 and PA better by 1% - but 2.1% worse (PA 7% worse) -than this time last year when they were in Year 7 – we will be trying to sort this * Year 9: 2.0 % better than last year’s Year 9 – PA 3% better and they are 0.5% better than they were last year in Year 8 (PA 0% better). * Year 10: 0.8 % better than last Year’s Year 10 – PA 5% better and they are 1.1 % better than this time last year when they were Year 9 (PA 3 % better) * Year 11 – interventions are working – they are now 1.1 % better than Year 11 at this stage last year and PA is 2% better – they are 0.2% better than this time last year when they were in Year 10 and PA is 1% better. * Attendance improvements show that the attendance team are having an effect, along with targeted interventions from tutors and leaders. |
| 3 | Engagement | * School uniform support for PP students as requested. All PP students given a tie to support families. * Revision guides provided for PP students as requested. * PP students have ingredients provided for food technology and materials for tech and art. * PP students had transport provided for after college revision * Excellent feedback from staff regarding contextual information around the significant challenges some of our vulnerable PP students have at home. * Improved engagement in enrichment activities.  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | Academic year 2022-2023 | Academic year 2023-2024 | | Total attendance | 6920 | 8114 | | SEND representation | 16.5% | 13.32% | | PP representation | 27.9% | 28.86% |  * 17.25% increase on enrichment last year and there is still data to collect for the last half term. * Enrichment activities hugely important to PP cohort, they continue to represent a large section of those who attend. * Our Mastery intervention programme is embedded and continues to show impact. * Mastery comparisons year on year:  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | Academic year 2022-2023 | Academic Year 2023-2024 | | Total sessions | 1719 | 3523 | | Average SEND representation | 11.2% | 11.70% | | Average PP representation | 13% | 17% |  * 104% increase in attendance to mastery sessions on previous academic year. * Those who attended Mastery most regularly, made the most progress, as seen below:  |  |  | | --- | --- | | Sessions attended | Average subject progress index | | 0-9 | -1.01 | | 10-19 | -0.46 | | 20-29 | -0.28 | | 30-39 | 0.37 | | 40+ | 0.517 |  * 36 PP students attended Pearson tutoring, Average improvement for students who completed the sessions with regularity was 25%. |
| 4 | Behaviour / Rewards | * Disadvantaged students are rewarded in line with their peers. * Consistent amount rewarded to PP students across the year, which has been a key focus. * Good gender balance of achievement points is evident. * Data in Term 1a shows a huge increase in the use of and engagement with achievement points awarded when compared to the same time last year:   C:\Users\lhannah\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\24F9E1F8.tmp   * So far this year, there have been 17 less disadvantaged children suspended, 6 less more than once, and 1 less more than twice, the disadvantaged gap is closing by a rate of 4.1% even though less non-disadvantaged children are also being suspended. The gap is genuinely closing. * Removals from lessons is reducing. So far, 31 less disadvantaged children have been removed. 6 less disadvantaged children have more than 2 removals. 16 less have had more than 10 removals.The disadvantaged gap has closed by 23.71% for removals. |
| 5 | Reading and Literacy | * Data shows a significant amount of progress for students who engaged in reading intervention.   2022-23 Phonic Intervention Data   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Intervention | Number of pupils accessing | Average progress for pupils accessing intervention (%) | Average progress for pupils accessing intervention (Months) | | Phonics KS3 | 36 | 83% Improvement (73% SEN 74%PP) | 11.0 months | | Phonics KS3 Registration | 17 | 100% Improvement | 10.9 Months | | Phonics KS4 Registration | 17 | 73% Improvement (80%SEN75%PP) | 33 Months |     2023-24 Phonic Intervention Data Cycle 1   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Intervention | Number of pupils accessing | Average progress for pupils accessing intervention (%) | Average progress for pupils accessing intervention (Months) | | Phonics KS3 Registration | 36 | 88% Improvement (90%SEN 88% PP) | 12.77 Months | | Phonics KS4 Registration | 13 | 85% Improvement (89%SEN 100% PP) | 12.31 Months |     2023-24 Phonic Intervention Data Cycle 2   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Intervention | Number of pupils accessing | Average progress for pupils accessing intervention (%) | Average progress for pupils accessing intervention (Months) | | Phonics Y7 | 19 | 95% Improvement (89% SEN 91%PP) | 25 Months | | Phonics Y8 | 22 | 90% Improvement (100% SEN 88%PP) | 10 Months | | Phonics Y9 | 13 | 88% Improvement (100% SEN 85%PP) | 15 Months | | **Total** | **54** | **91% Improvement**  **(96% SEN 88%PP)** | **17 Months** |     Form time AR Data – Term 3a:   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Year | 16.04.24 | 23.04.24 | 29.04.24 | 06.05.24 | 13.05.24 | | Year 7 | 1365 | 1534 | 1590 | 1638 | 1657 | | Year 8 | 661 | 720 | 772 | 798 | 808 | | Year 9 | 730 | 747 | 814 | 830 | 841 |   Comprehension Intervention    2022-23 Comprehension Intervention Data:   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Intervention | Number of pupils accessing | Average progress for pupils accessing intervention (%) | Average progress for pupils accessing intervention (Months) | | Comprehension KS3 | 60 | 83% Improvement (85%SEN 88%PP) | 10.7 Months |     Weekly Intervention 2023-24 Cycle 1:  Y7 – 18 (50%PP, 34% SEN)  Y8- 19 (56% PP, 28% SEN)  Y9- 27  (63%PP, 38% SEN)    2023-4 Comprehension Intervention Data- Cycle 1:   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Intervention | Number of pupils accessing | Average progress for pupils accessing intervention (%) | Average progress for pupils accessing intervention (Months) | | Comprehension KS3 | 62 | 86% Improvement (71%SEN 81%PP) | 7.55 Months |     Weekly Intervention 2023-24 Cycle 2:  Y7 – 17 (35%PP, 29% SEN)  Y8- 14 (43%PP, 43% SEN)  Y9- 17 (58%PP, 35% SEN)  **Total – 48 (45% PP, 36% SEN)**    2023-4 Comprehension Intervention Data- Cycle 2:   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Intervention | Number of pupils accessing | Average progress for pupils accessing intervention (%) | Average progress for pupils accessing intervention (Months) | | Comprehension Y7 | 17 | 82% Improvement (94% SEN 94% PP) | 10 Months | | Comprehension Y8 | 14 | 79% Improvement (83% SEN 67% PP) | 9 Months | | Comprehension Y8 | 17 | 94% Improvement (100% SEN 89% PP) | 11 Months | | **Total** | **48** | **85% Improvement (92% SEN 83% PP)** | **10 Months** |     Reading and Literacy Student Voice May 2024   * Student voice was carried out in May 2024 Y7-9 * 78 responses from students who had completed intervention Cycle 2 * 81% felt intervention had boosted their confidence reading * 92% felt intervention had improved their reading * 94% recognised intervention had a positive impact on their Reading Age * Data from engagement in the library and books borrowed shows an average of 42% of books borrowed are borrowed by a disadvantaged student. * Students rewarded consistently for their engagement in reading. Positive response from students and parents. Free books given to all disadvantaged students. Disadvantaged students prioritised for culturally enriching activities such as the author visits. * We currently have 241 dyslexic friendly books and 127 wellbeing/inclusivity books in our library for our students to access. Evidence of increased rentals of these from disadvantaged students. |