

## 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	Lynnfield Primary School
Number of pupils in school	R – Y6 = 247 N = 21 L (2YO) = 11
Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils	R -Y6 = 161 = <b>65.1%</b>
Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers ( <b>3 year plans are recommended</b> )	2021-2022
Date this statement was published	17 <sup>th</sup> December 2021
Date on which it will be reviewed	December 2022
Statement authorised by	Sue Sharpe
Pupil premium lead	Kate McIntyre
Governor / Trustee lead	Vicky Folland

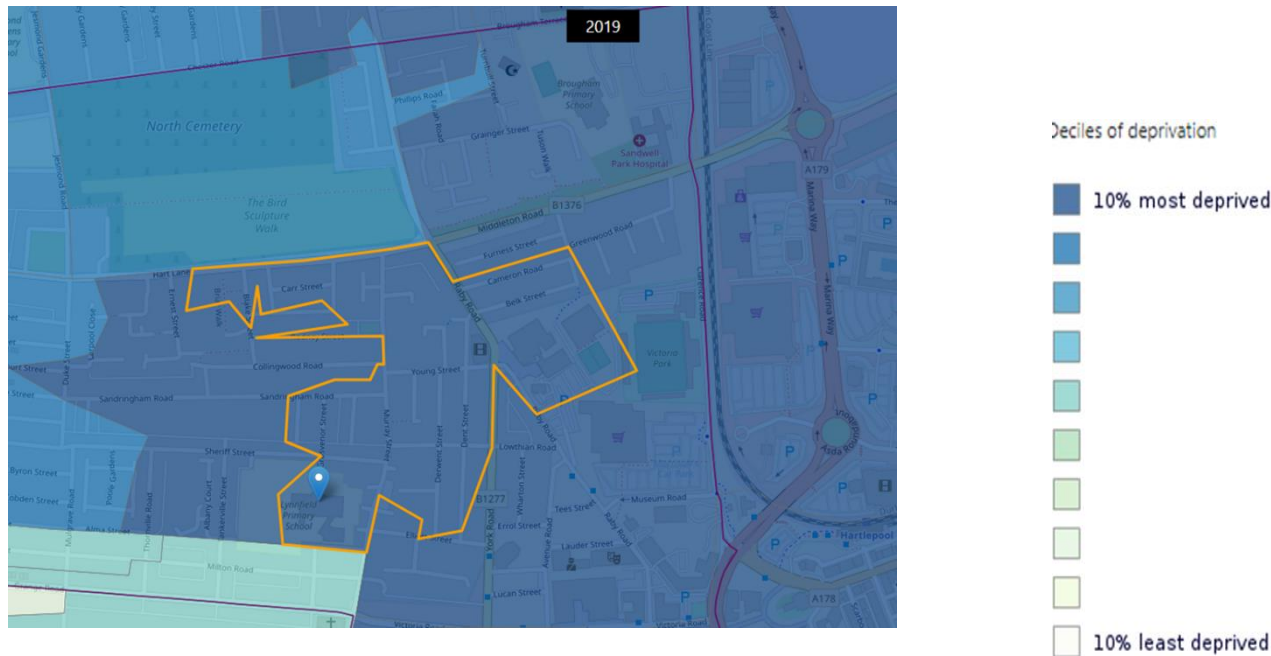
## Funding overview

Detail	Amount
Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year	PP £ 262,275 LACPP £13,600 EYPP £5,454
Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year	£ 27,550
Pupil premium funding carried forward from previous years (enter £0 if not applicable)	£0
<b>Total budget for this academic year</b> If your school is an academy in a trust that pools this funding, state the amount available to your school this academic year	£308,879

# Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

## Statement of intent

The pupil premium funding is intended to improve outcomes for disadvantaged pupils in school in England. Lynnfield Primary School is located in Hartlepool, the north east of England. At the school, 65.1% of pupils (R-Y6) qualify for pupil premium funding. When making decisions about how the funding should be used, it is vital to take into account the context of the school. Despite approximately a third of the children (R-Y6) being regarded as 'non pupil premium', the school is located in the lowest decile (1) of most deprived neighbourhoods in the country with a LSOA IMD ranking of 155 out of 32 844. This is a drop from 208 in 2015 demonstrating the area is in decline. The neighbourhoods surrounding the school predominantly are within this decile and 62.4% of all of the children live in IMD rank 1 – the bottom 10%, and a further 29.7% live in the bottom 20% decile.



[http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/ioid\\_index.html#](http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/ioid_index.html#)

Our ultimate aim is to narrow the attainment gap between the disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils whilst also reaching the national standard by the end of year 6 and ultimately gain GCSEs at the end of Y11. We acknowledge that to do this we must exceed the national expected progress rates as the starting points for our pupils are very much lower than the national average.

The key principles of our strategy are that we:

- We reserve the right to address social disadvantage for any pupil regardless of whether or not they qualify for pupil premium funding due to the deprived context of the school area
- Ensure quality first teaching is at an optimum to meet the individual needs of pupils
- Understand that pupil's social and emotional needs must be effectively met in order to access the academic curriculum
- Use an 'early intervention' approach to social, emotional, health and academic needs to identify and provide effective support to pupils at risk of poor outcomes

Common barriers to achieving this aim include but are not limited to; poverty, under developed language and social skills, less support at home, unmet SEMH needs, social care involvement, attendance and punctuality.

## Challenges

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

Challenge number	Detail of challenge
1	Well below average language and communication skills
2	Lower than average attainment in R, W, M and phonics
3	Social care involvement
4	SEMH needs
5	Low aspirations
6	Attendance and punctuality

## 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
Increase the number of pupils at 'typical' in the talk matters data analysis year on year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successful scrutiny of EY planning demonstrates teaching staff are responding to the gaps as identified in the WellCom assessments and the Reception baseline</li> <li>• Pupil Progress meetings demonstrate pupils are making progress in the communication, language and development strand of the Development Matters Document</li> </ul>
Improve current attainment in R, W and M across the school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved results in standardised tests across the year in reading</li> <li>• End of year maths standardised test demonstrates good attainment</li> <li>• Minutes of Pupil Progress meetings demonstrates progress and challenge</li> <li>• Moderation meetings demonstrate progress and challenge</li> </ul>
Improve outcomes of Phonics screening check	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are a significant number of pupils making progress and accelerated progress through the RWI program</li> <li>• Pupils reading ages in Y1 – Y3 increase to within 3 months of their chronological age (SALFORD)</li> <li>• An increasing number of pupils are making accelerated progress to/are at ARE as demonstrated through the scores in given standardised tests across the year Y1 – Y3</li> <li>• Pupils accessing Key Stage 2 phonics make accelerated progress in their reading scores</li> </ul>
Improve the personal development and welfare of those pupils identified as having SEMH needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nurture School status attained</li> </ul>
Raise aspirations of PP pupils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PP pupils are represented on the school council</li> <li>• PP pupils access aspirational activities/events to ensure they have a good understanding of opportunities available to them.</li> </ul>
Improve attendance of all identified PP pupils (PA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce PA of PP pupils from 18/19 figure of 12.1% to 8.5% (within national comparator of 8.7%) (most recent figure that can be used due to covid lockdowns)</li> <li>• Increase attendance of PP pupils to overall 96% (18/19 95.2%)</li> <li>• Continued successful implementation of the Jigsaw Curriculum</li> </ul>

## 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.

### 1. Teaching (for example, CPD, recruitment and retention)

Budgeted cost: £100,334

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
1.1 A key focus on the teaching of early reading <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part Funding of RWI Support</li> <li>• RWI lead time (English Lead)</li> <li>• Part Funding EY Lead</li> <li>• Part Funding TA roles</li> </ul>	Studies in England have shown that pupils eligible for free school meals typically receive similar or slightly greater benefit from phonics interventions and approaches. This is likely to be due to the explicit nature of the instruction and the intensive support provided. It is possible that some disadvantaged pupils may not develop phonological awareness at the same rate as other pupils, having been exposed to fewer words spoken and books read in the home. Targeted phonics interventions may therefore improve decoding skills more quickly for pupils who have experienced these barriers to learning. Studies in England have shown that pupils eligible for free school meals may receive additional benefits from being taught how to use reading comprehension strategies. <u>Evidence</u> EEF Phonics (+ 5m) EEF Reading Comprehension Strategies (+ 6m)	1,2
1.2 Teaching and Learning focus on evidence based strategies to support teaching and learning to improve progress and outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part Funding PP Lead (DHT)</li> <li>• Part Funding SLA Speech and language</li> </ul>	A team around the child approach has been adopted to ensure best use of teacher and TA time. <u>Evidence:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EEF Reducing Class Sizes (+2m)</li> <li>• EEF: Mastery Learning (+ 5m)</li> <li>• EEF: Teaching Assistants (+ 4m)</li> <li>• EEF Phonics (+ 5m)</li> <li>• EEF Reading Comprehension Strategies (+ 6m)</li> </ul>	1, 2
1.3 Improve the early language of pupils in EY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part funding of enhanced speech and language service</li> <li>• Part funding of EY Lead</li> </ul>	There is evidence to suggest that pupils from lower socioeconomic backgrounds are more likely to be behind their more advantaged counterparts in developing early language and speech skills, which may affect their school experience and learning later in their school lives. Given that Oral language interventions can be used to provide additional support to pupils who are behind their peers in oral language development, the targeted use of approaches may support some disadvantaged pupils to catch up with peers, particularly when this is provided one-to-one.	1,2,5

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part Funding SLA Speech and language</li> </ul>	<u>Evidence:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EEF Oral Language intervention (+ 6m)</li> <li>EEF Phonics (+ 5m)</li> <li>EEF Early Literacy Approaches (+4m)</li> </ul>	
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## 2. Targeted academic support (for example, tutoring, one-to-one support structured interventions)

Budgeted cost: £14, 000

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
1.1 Part fund the staff delivering NELI	<p>The attainment gap between disadvantaged children and their more affluent peers opens early and continues throughout schooling. There is a wealth of evidence to show that early intervention has great potential to narrow the gap, but few nursery and reception year programmes have been rigorously tested for impact. This is why the EEF funded the Nuffield Early Language Intervention. Children receiving the 30-week version (beginning in Nursery, and continuing in early Reception) made about four months of additional progress in language skills compared to children receiving standard provision. The impact of the 20-week version (delivered solely in Reception) was smaller. These impacts on language skills were still seen 6 months after the intervention</p> <p><u>Evidence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EEF: Nuffield Early Language Intervention (+2m)</li> </ul>	1,2
2.2 1:1 Tutoring program to aid catch up (recovery premium) led by existing teachers in the school to provide tutoring for 103 children	<p>EEF Evidence indicates that one to one tuition can be effective, providing approximately five additional months' progress on average. Evidence also suggests tuition should be additional to, but explicitly linked with, normal teaching, and that teachers should monitor progress to ensure the tutoring is beneficial and this is why at Lynnfield we will use our own teachers only to deliver tuition to children in their own class as evidence demonstrates this is more effective than using teaching assistants. Studies comparing one to one with small group tuition show mixed results. In some cases one to one tuition has led to greater improvement, while in others tuition in groups of two or three has been equally or even more effective. The variability in findings may suggest it is the particular type or quality of teaching enabled by very small groups that is important, rather than the precise size of the group and so we will provide tutoring in groups of up to 4 children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EEF: One to one tuition (+ 5 months)</li> </ul>	1, 2  Not from this budget

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

Budgeted cost: £194,545

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
<p>3.1 Further development of nurture provision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part funding of the Nurture Provision across school</li> <li>• Part Funding of Inclusion AHT</li> <li>• Online Boxall Subscription</li> <li>• Purchase of gifts (cultural capital)</li> </ul>	<p>Lynnfield School believes that, for pupils to be successful in their learning it is essential that their mental health and well-being has been supported. It is widely known that ‘All behaviour is communication’ (Bennathan, 2012) and best practice demonstrates the use of positive relationships being the route to resolving difficulties. As a school community we value the integrated approach to mental health and behaviour and as a result our policy is developed to support both aspects through a joined-up policy. We seek to support pupils in a holistic and equitable way, taking into account but not making excuses for pupil’s background, current circumstances and life events.</p> <p><u>Evidence:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EEF Behaviour intervention ( + 3m)</li> <li>• EEF Social and emotional learning (+ 4m)</li> <li>• EEF Metacognition and Self-regulation strategies (+ 7m)</li> <li>• DfE 2018 mental Health and Behaviour in schools</li> <li>• DfE 2016 Counselling in schools: a blueprint for the future</li> <li>• DfE 2015 Special Needs and disabilities code of practice 0 – 25.</li> </ul>	<p>1,2,3,4,5,6</p>
<p>3.2 Improve attendance and punctuality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding of PSA and</li> <li>• Funding of Vulnerable Pupils AHT</li> </ul>	<p>A significant number of PP children are persistently absent which impacts negatively on their progress as children who do not attend school do not do as well as those who do.</p> <p><u>Evidence:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EEF: Research has found that poor attendance is linked to poor academic attainment across all stages (Balfanz &amp; Byrnes, 2012; London et al., 2016) as well as anti-social characteristics, delinquent activity and negative behavioural outcomes (Gottfried, 2014; Baker, Sigmon, &amp; Nugent, 2001). However, evidence suggests that small improvements in attendance can lead to meaningful impacts for these outcomes. (Attendance interventions rapid evidence assessment – EEF)</li> <li>• DFE White Paper report November 2018: Research to understand successful approaches to supporting the most academically able disadvantaged pupils</li> </ul>	<p>1,2,4,5,6</p>
<p>3.3 Raise aspirations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part Funding of Educational Trips</li> </ul>	<p>Families on a lower income and those in crisis may not be able to afford to pay for school trips which would impact on children’s access to a broad and balanced curriculum</p> <p><u>Evidence:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EEF toolkit - Social and Emotional Development (Average impact +4 months)</li> </ul>	<p>4, 3, 5</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arts participation (+2 months)</li> <li>• Behaviour interventions- (moderate impact +3 months)</li> <li>• Outdoor adventure learning (+4 months)</li> <li>• DfE Research to understand successful approaches to supporting the most disadvantaged pupils 2018</li> </ul>	
<p>3.4 Raising aspirations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part funding of the Jigsaw PSHE curriculum</li> <li>• School Council</li> </ul>	<p>Jigsaw supports children's understanding of others and their own needs and rights which contributes to a positive school environment thus improving pupil progress and attendance. Having a school council gives the children a mechanism to have their voice heard.</p> <p><u>Evidence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EEF Behaviour intervention ( + 3months)</li> <li>• EEF Social and emotional learning (+ 4 months)</li> </ul>	6, 4, 5

**Total budgeted cost: £308 879**

## 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.

Please see previous reviewed strategy

### 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
Maths Beat	Oxford University Press