



Pupil premium strategy statement

Academic Year 2021-2022

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	Hopton CEVC Primary School
Number of pupils in school	90
Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils	24%
Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers (3 year plans are recommended)	2021-2022 2022-2023 2023-2024
Date this statement was published	December 2021
Date on which it will be reviewed	December 2022
Statement authorised by	Full Governing Body
Pupil premium lead	Claire Wright
Governor / Trustee lead	Kate Clements

Funding overview

Detail	Amount
Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year	£ 40520
Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year	£ 3770
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	£ 44290

Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

Statement of intent

In light of the COVID and recovery premium we, aim to

- Ensure that we address curriculum gaps, in Maths and English specifically.
- Enable children to become confident readers to access life and learning.
- Focus on how children are dealing with change and the return to school
- Develop the external environment to maximise outdoor learning and social opportunities.
- Focus all CPD on subject leadership and the knowledge and skills taught across year groups in all areas of the curriculum.
- Support children's mental health and wellbeing through a consistent and robust system of Pastoral Care.
- Use coaching model to develop teaching and learning. Senior Teachers and Head teacher to work alongside staff to help develop practice.

Our current Pupil Premium strategy plan focuses on the following to achieve the objective set out above

- Implementation of 'Writing for Excellence' from Greenfield Education, to address the sequence of teaching and learning of phonics and English within school, therefore addressing gaps succinctly, including CPD and interventions.
- Promote reading across the school by investing in the library. Use the local community to support the running of the library. Become a 'Silver Stories' School to offer support to the elderly community whilst promoting the love of reading. Ensure that reading assessment is robust.
- Use of 'Ready to Progress' criteria, alongside our current White Rose mixed age plans to provide interventions.
- Work with the English and Maths hubs to develop our practice further.
- Regular attendance of subject leader network meetings in Thurston to develop subject knowledge.
- Use of Language Link and Word Aware strategies to address gaps in communication and oracy skills.
- Implement 'playtime' zones during lunchtime to support to self-regulate, behaviour and emotions.
- Mental Health Support through the West Suffolk Mental Health Support Team, and Emotional Literacy Learning Assistant (ELSA) 'Brain Buddies' sessions with the Mental Health team for identified cohort.
- Work with MDSA's to develop outside space and resources. Increase the MDS ratio to support the play.
- Staff meetings will focus on the knowledge and skills across the curriculum in each subject area so staff fully understand the prior learning.

Key Principles of the Plan

The Pupil Premium Plan seeks to address the key challenges of the school, through a long term focus on the main barriers that are having the most adverse impact on our disadvantaged pupils. The plan uses a tiered model which focuses on:

- 1) High Quality Teaching
- 2) Targeted Academic Support
- 3) Wider Strategies

Whilst implementing this support, it is also important to Hopton CEVC Primary School that we continue to work alongside our curriculum drivers, the foundations of the school vision, direction and individualised curriculum for

the children. The drivers have been identified by parents, Governors, staff and children and form a structure to which all learning is planned. It is the **WHY** to the decisions we make. They continue to be woven into all aspect of school, including the Pupil Premium Strategy. They are:

Autumn 1



Playing is a huge part of my human fabric. Being playful within my learning allows me to explore the impossible and pour fun into the process. Socialising and interacting with others is a skill that needs to be developed over time. I am open to solutions and actively seek to get on with everyone.

Autumn 2



I am enthusiastic and passionate about life. I love to ask 'what if...?' and allow my imagination to take me on a journey. I am open to the fact that something may have more than one answer and take pleasure in exploring the possibilities. My joy in learning new things is infectious and I often take others on my journey.

Spring 1



I understand who I am and the impact my actions have on others. I have an understanding of the world around me, looking to learn about other cultures and beliefs. I am tolerant of others and how they see the world. I have a solid moral compass and strive to lead by example in all areas of life.

Spring 2



I take part in unusual and daring activities that take me out of my comfort zone. I take part in new experiences whether I like them or not! My learning is exhilarating, and I come to school with a sense of excitement. I break away from daily routines to keep myself moving forwards and loving what I do.

Summer 1		<p>I understand that communication is the key to relationships and learning. I am able to use my voice in a manner of complex ways which led me to forge friendships and extend my knowledge. I take pride in voicing my opinions and seek to listen to others in the process. My voice is the most powerful tool I can harness.</p>
Summer 2		<p>I am open to new experiences and use them to scaffold my learning. I understand that in order to grow I need to embrace all that is on offer to me. I use experiences to make links and conclusions about life. I share experiences with others and play an important role in discovering and exploring.</p>

Challenges

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

Challenge number	Detail of challenge
1	Poor language and communication skills
2	Working below age related expectations due to gaps in knowledge
3	Emotional wellbeing, resilience and behaviour difficulties.
4	Complex family situations that prevent children from flourishing. This can sometimes cause disengagement from parents. These challenges are varied, requiring intensive support and individual reasons to situations.
5	Continued concerns about COVID, causing poor attendance.

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → For all children to be available for learning. Social, emotional and mental health challenges are supported in a whole school approach → Transition from COVID-19 will be successfully managed and supportive for the children. Children will therefore feel happy and safe in school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Children who struggle in the mainstream environment will have support to manage and regulate their emotions. They will spend less time out of the classroom after dysregulation. → Behaviour incidents decline in the school. Both classroom and playtime patterns of behaviour will be monitored.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Children will know how to get help and report back on the success of the help. → Children are shown to be confident, resilient, independent and have a strong sense of character. → Children are taught to be responsible and respectful → Children will embrace an increased challenge and risk within learning. → Children have a strong sense of self and belonging. → Children are confident and independent learners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Staff subject knowledge is strengthened and they are able to articulate knowledge and skills across the key stages in all areas to demonstrate progression in learning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Knowledge and skills mapping complete for all subjects and CPD delivered to all teaching staff including TAs. → Teachers know what comes before and after and can speak confidently and with shared responsibility about the delivery of the curriculum.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → For more children entitled to PP to be working in line with peers in communication and language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → For at least 60% of PP children to be working at expected levels in communication and language. → Children will be identified and supported through Language Link and Junior Language Link. → Word Award training and implementation continues across the school to ensure children are exposed to the correct vocabulary. → Through word aware children gain clarity on the spoken word. → Staff develop practice through CPD on research on oracy in school. → Pedagogy and teaching is improved with a set of none negotiables for oracy within school.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Investment in reading. <p>For more children entitled to PP be working in line with their peers in reading.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → For at least 60% of PP children to be working at expected levels in Reading. → Children will read more. → They will make expected/better than expected progress. → Children will show an interest in books and talk enthusiastically about their reading experiences. → Children will have a consistent and rich exposure to vocabulary- supported by the Word Aware Programme. → Practitioners will understand the important of 'Oracy through CPD and research'

<p>➤ Investment in writing</p> <p>For more children entitled to PP be working in line with their peers in writing</p>	<p>→ For at least 60% of PP children to be working at expected levels in Writing</p> <p>→ Children will be offered rich experiences to aid their creative writing</p> <p>→ Children will make expected/better than expected progress.</p> <p>→ Staff will be upskilled to ensure the teaching of writing is good.</p> <p>→ Children with literacy learning difficulties will be equipped with strategies/ resources to enable them to write (this could be ICT)</p>
<p>➤ Children in EYFS need a suitable outside environment which is resourced well to achieve their Early Learning Goals.</p>	<p>→ Opportunities through learning in Outdoor play will be increased. Children will progress in both confidence and social skills by using the area.</p> <p>→ Children will have access to a safe outside area.</p> <p>→ The area will be sufficiently resourced to compliment the environment</p> <p>→ Resources will allow children to excel in their Early Learning Goals where appropriate.</p> <p>→ Pupil perceptions evidence impact.</p>
<p>➤ Financial restrictions will not reduce opportunities for children thus impacting their social and emotional well-being</p>	<p>→ Financial circumstances do not create a barrier to emotional well being</p> <p>→ Financial circumstances do not create a barrier to learning.</p> <p>→ Children are not hungry</p> <p>→ All children have the resources they need in school</p> <p>→ Trips are subsidised.</p>

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: £ 13,000

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
<p>Language Link & Junior Language Link assessment and interventions (£300)</p> <p>Voice 21 Training & Implementation of Oracy Benchmarks across the school.</p>	<p>The Education Endowment Foundation’s (EEF) evaluation of oral language interventions as part of the its ‘Teaching and Learning Toolkit’ shows that they have a ‘positive impact’ on learning at a very low cost. It summarised that “Overall, studies of oral language interventions consistently show a positive impact on learning, including oral language skills and reading comprehension. On average children who participate in oral language interventions make approximately five months’ additional progress over the course of the year”</p> <p>Research behind the Oracy Benchmarks outlines what constitutes a high quality oracy education. They provide a robust and realistic framework for teachers and schools to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Understand what makes a high quality oracy education. → Articulate clear goals for their own oracy provision. → Open up dialogue about their current practice → Guide strategic planning and improvement 	<p>1, 2</p>
<p>Word Aware Vocabulary Programme</p>	<p>“Vocabulary levels are strong predictors of later literacy skills. They predict not only how well children will develop reading comprehension, but also their phonological awareness and phonic knowledge. Vocabulary level at age 5 has been found to be the single best predictor of whether a child brought up in poverty will escape poverty in adult life. Without a good vocabulary, children struggle to understand what they are taught, to express how they feel, to manage social situations and resolve conflicts” Jean Gross CBE, in foreword to ‘Word Aware-Teaching Vocabulary across the day, across the curriculum’ (2014)</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>Working with English and Maths hubs to improve teaching and learning further</p>	<p>(EEF) Professional development is likely to be more effective when designed and delivery shows an expertise from a range of sources. This may include internal and external expertise. Teacher developers should choose activities that suit the aims and context of their professional development programme. Successful models have included regular, expert-led, conversations about classroom practice, teacher development groups and structured interventions.</p> <p>Maths lead will continue to work with National Centre for Excellence in the Teaching of Mathematics (NECTUM) to ensure that staff CDP and delivery of Mathematics is of a high standard. NECTMS pedagogical aims are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Teachers adapt strategies to ensure children adopt the whole curriculum. 2) Teachers and children emphasise number facts, precise mathematical languages and full sentences. 3) Lessons develop children’s fluency and reading together. 4) Teachers plan maths lessons by mapping key mathematical concepts in a topic, then breaking them down into small steps. 	<p>2</p>

	<p>5) Teachers are adopting and adapting teaching for mastery principles in mixed-age classes.</p> <p>Ofsted identified that personalised professional development and upskilling of all staff through subject specialists, lead to strong progress for students in programme schools they have visited.</p>	
<p>Progression mapping for all subjects to ensure teachers and TAs subject knowledge is strengthened further. (£8000)</p>	<p>(EEF) High quality teaching improves pupil outcomes, and effective professional development offers a crucial tool to develop teaching quality and enhance children’s outcomes in the classroom.</p> <p>To improve pupil outcomes, careful attention should be paid to how professional development is designed.</p> <p>Professional Development may aspire to include a mechanism from each of these groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Build knowledge. → Motivate staff → Develop teaching techniques → Embed practice. 	2
<p>Investment in writing</p> <p>Implementation of ‘Writing for Excellence’ by Greenfield’s Education.</p> <p>Teachers will plan for opportunities, experiences and resources to support creative writing.</p> <p>Software and technology will be purchased where necessary to support children with literacy.</p> <p>TA training for interventions (moving children on)</p> <p>Catch Up CGP Materials to given for every child in school</p>	<p>The Centre for Literacy in Primary Education States:</p> <p>“ School should provide a range of meaningful opportunities to write for real purposes and audiences and to respond to writing as a reader. From the earliest stages, it is important that children understand that writing is a means of expression and a communication tool. We know a culture of book talk deepens reader response and allows children to explore the effect that the author of a text has created on the reader. We need to give children opportunities to reflect on their own texts in the same way. The teaching of writing is effective when children see the use in it; when there is real, authentic purpose; when there is an audience that authenticates their voice, whether themselves or another reader. Create opportunities for writing inspired by meaningful events and experiences in texts and real life. This provides the children with ways in to talking and writing about their own feelings, experiences and interests and, with purpose in mind, begin to think about their audience and adapt their tone accordingly. Children take pleasure in a reader’s feedback and begin to link writing with communication. It is important for teachers to validate children’s writing with appropriate response, focusing first on the effect that the writing has on the reader</p>	2
<p>Investment in reading</p> <p>Teachers will read aloud to the children. Children will be taught reading comprehension once a week in discrete lessons. Opportunities will be created for peer reading across the school. Parents will be encouraged to read with their children during book looks.</p>	<p>Department for Education</p> <p>Having access to resources and having books of their own has an impact on children’s attainment. There is a positive relationship between the estimated number of books in the home and attainment (Clark 2011).</p> <p>Children who have books of their own enjoy reading more and read more frequently (Clark and Poulton 2011).</p> <p>An important factor in developing reading for pleasure is choice; choice and interest are highly related (Schraw et al, 1998; Clark and Phythian-Sence, 2008)</p>	2

<p>Workshops from external professionals will be delivered to the children. World Book Day will be embraced across the school. (£1000) Redesign & resource the library (£4000) Silver Stories will be initiated across the school. Kindles for the library (£3000) Cost to include, charging stations and protective covers.</p> <p>£8000</p>	<p>Literacy -targeted rewards, such as books or book vouchers have been found to be more effective in developing reading motivation than rewards that are unrelated to the activity (Clark and Rumbold, 2006).</p> <p>Parents and the home environment are essential to the early teaching of reading and fostering a love of reading; children are more likely to continue to be readers in homes where books and reading are valued (Clark and Rumbold, 2006).</p> <p>Reading for pleasure is strongly influenced by relationships between teachers and children, and children and families (Cremin et al, 2009).</p>	
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Targeted academic support (for example, tutoring, one-to-one support structured interventions)

Budgeted cost: **£ 11,000.**

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
<p>Create a Pastoral Co-Ordinator in the School with ELSA qualifications.</p> <p>Provide 1:1 support for identified children. (£7000)</p> <p>Provide ongoing support for the parental community</p>	<p>The Emotional Literacy Support Assistant (ELSA) programme is an example of an individualised intervention to support pupils experiencing a range of social and emotional needs. Semi-structured interviews were conducted to explore parents’ constructions of several aspects of the programme: its aims and how these are achieved; its impact on children, within school and home contexts; the function and value of parental contact with ELSAs; and ways in which the programme could be improved. A thematic analysis of the data indicated that a majority of parents perceived the programme to impact positively on social and emotional aspects of development, with skills learned within the ELSA sessions transferring to the home context. Parents also noted several ways in which the programme could be enhanced: improved home–school communication; agreed and measurable targets and outcomes; and plans for children’s next steps. Implications for developments and extensions of the ELSA programme are discussed and the role of educational psychologists within this process is highlighted.</p> <p>Educational Psychology in Practice (Volume 36 2016- Volume 2)</p>	<p>3,4 & 5</p>
<p>Lexplore Reading Analytics (£3000)</p>	<p>This assessment method, invented in January 2013, is based upon data from the Kronoberg project; an entirely unique longitudinal study of reading and writing which began almost 30 years ago at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm. As part of the project, eye movement recordings were taken for hundreds of children, both with and without reading difficulties. Their academic and reading progress was then followed from year 3 to adulthood.</p> <p>By analysing eye movement patterns from this study combined with additional research from the Dyslexia Project in the Swedish municipalities of Järfälla and Trosa, the researchers and founders Gustaf Öqvist Seimyr and Matias Nilsson Benfatto were able to show that the statistical models they had</p>	<p>2</p>

	<p>developed could accurately predict which students would experience difficulties after as little as 30 seconds of reading. The cumulative results from their work were published in PLoS One (Benfatto et al., 2016).</p> <p><i>“ Eye movements provide one of the best ways to measure reading ability at an incredibly in-depth level. “</i></p>	
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Wider strategies (for example, related to attendance, behaviour, wellbeing)

Budgeted cost: £ 20, 000

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
<p>MDSA team to produce and implement a robust lunchtime play plan. This will require a high level of planning and resourcing to ensure the offer remains consistent. (£2000)</p> <p>Reflection/ area for SEND created outside UKS2 classroom. (£2000)</p> <p>Forrest school training for Senior teacher. Extend the outside learning offer across the school. (£1000)</p>	<p>EEF recognises that</p> <p>Social and emotional learning (SEL) interventions seek to improve pupils’ decision-making skills, interaction with others and their self-management of emotions, rather than focusing directly on the academic or cognitive elements of learning.</p> <p>SEL interventions might focus on the ways in which students work with (and alongside) their peers, teachers, family or community.</p> <p>Three broad categories of SEL interventions can be identified:</p> <p>School-level approaches to developing a positive school ethos, which also aim to support greater engagement in learning;</p> <p>Universal programmes which generally take place in the classroom with the whole class; and</p> <p>More specialised programmes which use elements of SEL and are targeted at students with particular social or emotional needs</p> <p>EEF on outdoor learning</p> <p>Outdoor Learning might provide opportunities for disadvantaged pupils to participate in activities that they otherwise might not be able to access. Through participation in these challenging physical and emotional activities, outdoor adventure learning interventions can support pupils to develop non-cognitive skills such as resilience, self-confidence and motivation.</p> <p>The application of these non-cognitive skills in the classroom may in turn have a positive effect on academic outcomes</p>	<p>3, 4 & 5</p>
<p>Provide an on-going budget for resources in the Keeping it well In School (KIWIS) room (£3000)</p> <p>Provide enrichment interventions for children using referrals from class teachers. (£4000)</p> <p>Continue CPD for all staff in this area (including ELSA training) £2000</p>	<p>The Department for Education (DfE) recognises that ‘in order to help their pupils succeed; schools have role to play in supporting them to be resilient and mentally healthy”. There is good evidence to support this assertion and Ofsted have highlighted that children and young people themselves want to learn more about how to keep themselves mentally healthy. The delivery of the RSE curriculum, use of ELSA in school and the support of the Primary Mental Health Team through the Brain Buddies programme, has allowed children this opportunity. The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) advises that all primary schools should be supported to adopt a comprehensive, ‘whole school’ approach to promoting the social and emotional wellbeing of the children. Such an approach moves beyond learning and teaching and pervade all aspects of the life of a school, and has been found to be effective in bringing about and sustaining health benefits.</p>	<p>3, 4 & 5</p>

Plan for transition out of COVID -19. To include sessions, experiences and workshops on well-being (£2000)	DfE also identifies a whole school approach to promoting mental health as a protective factor for child and adolescent mental health.	
A reserved amount of money will be used so there are no restrictions to the opportunities available for children. Children’s emotional well-being will be protected where possible though the funding (£2000)	<p>‘Poverty is known to affect children's self- confidence and their relationships with other children. Young people living in low-income households report a stigma attached their circumstances, which impacts on school and community involvement. Children growing up in poverty are more likely to suffer from low self-esteem.’</p> <p><i>The cost of child poverty for individuals in society.</i> A literature Review.</p>	3, 4 & 5
<p>EYFS teacher will provide resources which complement the new outside area.</p> <p>All learning will be planned around opportunities in both the inside and outside environment.</p>	<p>EEF states</p> <p>Play can be broadly defined as an enjoyable activity that is pursued for pleasure or its own sake. It can be contrasted with activities that have explicitly defined learning outcomes, or games, which are likely to have clearer rules or a competitive element. Play-based activities might be solitary or social, and involve a combination of cognitive and physical elements. Activities might be adult-guided, for example through the suggestion of a scenario for pretend play. In other cases, activities will be largely child-initiated (“free-play”), with adult involvement focused on the provision of props, or the design and management of the learning environment.</p> <p>Some examples of play-based learning may overlap with Self-regulation approaches or Social and emotional learning strategies. Some play-based interventions have been developed for children with social, emotional or behavioural problems. These programmes explicitly aim to improve social and cognitive skills by teaching children how to play.</p> <p>Positive outcomes have been identified for a range of early learning outcomes including vocabulary, reasoning and early numeracy. Evidence related to early language and problem solving outcomes is mixed.</p>	1,3,4 & 5

Total budgeted cost: £ 44000

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.

Due to COVID-19, performance measures have not been published for 2020 to 2021, and 2020 to 2021 results will not be used to hold schools to account.

Please see the Pupil Premium Strategy Statement for 2020-2021 on the school website for impact from PP spending in the last academic year.

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
Brain Buddies The course aims to develop students' understanding of what emotion regulation is via skills building in understanding, identifying and developing strategies for regulating their emotions through self-care, self-calming strategies and thinking strategies such as problem-solving.	Primary Mental Health Team

