

# PUPIL PREMIUM STRATEGY STATEMENT

This statement details our school's use of pupil premium (and recovery premium for the 2022 to 2023 academic year) funding to help improve the attainment of our disadvantaged pupils.

It outlines our pupil premium strategy, how we intend to spend the funding in this academic year and the effect that last year's spending of pupil premium had within our school.

## School overview

Detail	Data
School name	EWANRIGG JUNIOR SCHOOL
Number of pupils in school	122
Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils	73/122     60%
Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers <b>(3 year plans are recommended)</b>	2022/2023 to 2025/2026
Date this statement was published	December 2022
Date on which it will be reviewed	July 2023
Statement authorised by	YVONNE CRAIG, HEAD
Pupil premium lead	SHELLEY MCGLASSON ASSISTANT HEAD
Governor / Trustee lead	JANET BUTLER GOVERNOR

## Funding overview

Detail	Amount
Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year	£105, 260
Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year	£8228.70
Pupil premium funding carried forward from previous years (enter £0 if not applicable)	£0
<b>Total budget for this academic year</b>	£113, 488.70
If your school is an academy in a trust that pools this funding, state the amount available to your school this academic year	Service children £960

# Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

## Statement of intent

Our intention is that all pupils, irrespective of their background or the challenges they face, make good or better personal and academic progress and achieve high attainment across all subject areas. The focus of our pupil premium strategy is to support disadvantaged pupils to achieve that goal, including progress for those who are already high attainers.

We will consider the challenges faced by our vulnerable pupils, such as those who have vulnerable parents and families, those with a social worker, those who are young carers, the bereaved, those struggling financially and those with social and emotional mental health issues. We will also consider the needs of those who face digital poverty and lack of digital access and support with home learning. We will also consider the complex needs of our super deprived children including those with a combination of SEMH needs, SEND, attendance issues and safeguarding issues. The activities we have outlined in this statement is also intended to support the needs of our children, regardless of whether they are termed disadvantaged or not.

High-quality teaching is at the heart of our approach, with a focus on areas in which disadvantaged pupils require the most support. This is proven to have the greatest impact on closing the disadvantage attainment gap and at the same time will benefit the non-disadvantaged pupils in our school. Implicit in the intended outcomes detailed below, is the intention that non-disadvantaged pupils' attainment will be sustained and improved alongside progress for their disadvantaged peers.

Our strategy is also integral to wider school plans for education recovery, notably in its targeted support through the School Led Tutoring Programme and the WELL programme for pupils whose education has been worst affected, including non-disadvantaged pupils.

Our approach will be responsive to common challenges and individual needs, rooted in robust diagnostic assessment, not assumptions about the impact of disadvantage. The approaches we have adopted complement each other to help pupils excel. To ensure they are effective we will:

- ensure disadvantaged pupils are challenged in the work that they're set
- act early to intervene at the point need is identified
- adopt a whole school approach in which all staff take responsibility for disadvantaged pupils' outcomes and raise expectations of what they can achieve

## Challenges

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

Challenge number	Detail of challenge
1	Assessments, observations, and discussions with pupils indicate under-developed oral language skills and vocabulary gaps among many disadvantaged pupils. These are evident throughout KS2 and in general, are more prevalent among our disadvantaged pupils than their peers. Due to Covid lockdowns we have observed that the gap between chronological age and age related expectations has widened, especially technical vocabulary in maths, grammar and reading. SPAG is the only area our disadvantaged children are below National.
2	Assessments, observations, and discussions with pupils suggest pupils generally have greater difficulties with phonics than their peers. This negatively impacts their development as readers.
3	External assessments indicate that maths attainment amongst disadvantaged pupils is significantly below that of non-disadvantaged pupils 21/22 Key Stage 2 there was a differential of 11%. Reading attainment amongst disadvantaged pupils is significantly below that of non-disadvantaged pupils 21/22 Key Stage 2 there was a differential of 6%.
4	<p>Our assessments and observations indicate that the education and well-being of many of our disadvantaged pupils have been impacted by partial school closures to a greater extent than for other pupils. These findings are supported by national studies.</p> <p>This has resulted in significant resilience, stamina, personal and knowledge gaps leading to pupils falling further behind age-related expectations, especially in maths.</p>
5	<p>Our assessments, observations and discussions with pupils and families have identified, due to lockdowns, social and emotional issues for many pupils, notably due to a lack of the social and emotional support usually given by school and other services. Children have also missed out on our many enrichment activities and real life experiences such as visits, and the arts. Our children have particularly missed out on sport and physical exercise and nutritional food leaving some with far less healthy lifestyles since lockdown. These challenges particularly affect disadvantaged pupils, including their attainment.</p> <p>There were 30/133 (23%) referrals to outside agencies during 2021 – 2022. 21% are disadvantaged children and 2% of those are non-disadvantaged children. 43/133 (32%) children required additional support with social and emotional needs, 25% are disadvantaged children and 7% are non-disadvantaged children.</p>
6	Our attendance data over the last 3 years states that in: 2019 – 2020 non-disadvantaged was 3% higher.

	<p>2020-2021 where non-disadvantaged was also 3% higher.</p> <p>Compared to 2021-2022 where disadvantaged was 1% higher.</p> <p>Persistent absences were at the highest between 22-23 due to COVID and other illnesses where children had to stay at home.</p> <p>21 – 22 – National Figures are released in March 2023 according to the DFE website.</p>
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## Intended outcomes

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

Intended outcome	Success criteria
Improved vocabulary among disadvantaged pupils.	Assessments and observations indicate significantly improved vocabulary with a closer correlation between attainment and age expected expectations or better among disadvantaged pupils. This is evident when triangulated with other sources of evidence, including engagement in lessons, book scrutiny and ongoing formative assessment.
Improved reading attainment among disadvantaged pupils.	KS2 reading outcomes in 2025/26 show that more than 75% of disadvantaged pupils met the expected standard. This target may change as gaps in learning post COVID are filled.
Improved maths attainment for disadvantaged pupils at the end of KS2.	KS2 maths outcomes in 2025/26 show that more than 75% of disadvantaged pupils met the expected standard. This target may change as gaps in learning post COVID are filled.
To achieve and sustain improved wellbeing for all pupils in our school, particularly our disadvantaged pupils.	<p>Sustained high levels of wellbeing from 2025/26 demonstrated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• qualitative data from student voice, student and parent surveys and teacher observations</li> <li>• a significant increase in participation in enrichment activities, particularly among disadvantaged pupils</li> <li>• increased staff development in relation to social and mental health needs and associated intervention training</li> <li>• increased physical activity and understanding of the importance of having a healthy lifestyle</li> </ul>
To achieve and sustain improved attendance for all pupils, particularly our disadvantaged pupils.	<p>Sustained high attendance from 2025/26 demonstrated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the overall absence rate for all pupils being no more than 4%, and the attendance gap between disadvantaged pupils and their non-disadvantaged peers being reduced by 2%.</li> </ul>

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the percentage of all pupils who are persistently absent being below 10% and the figure among disadvantaged pupils being no more than 8% lower than their peers.</li></ul> |
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## 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: **£39, 952.45**

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
<p>Purchase of standardised diagnostic assessments.</p> <p>Training for staff to ensure assessments are interpreted and administered correctly.</p> <p>IDL ENGLISH</p> <p>IDL MATHS</p> <p>RENAISSANCE NUMERACY/STAR MATHS/FRECKLE</p> <p>GL SCREENER</p> <p>RENAISSANCE ACCELERATED READER £3900</p> <p>TESTBASE</p> <p>TT ROCKSTARS</p> <p>BIG MATHS</p> <p>READING EGGS</p> <p>DIMENSIONS CURRICULUM</p> <p>LITTLE WONDLE</p>	<p>Standardised tests can provide reliable insights into the specific strengths and weaknesses of each pupil to help ensure they receive the correct additional support through interventions or teacher instruction:</p> <p><a href="#">Standardised tests   Assessing and Monitoring Pupil Progress   Education Endowment Foundation   EEF</a></p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4</p>
<p>Enhancement of our maths teaching and curriculum</p>	<p>The DfE non-statutory guidance has been produced in conjunction with the National Centre for Excellence in the</p>	<p>3</p>

<p>planning in line with DfE and EEF guidance.</p> <p>We will fund teacher release time to embed key elements of guidance in school and to access Maths Hub resources and CPD (including Teaching for Mastery training).</p>	<p>Teaching of Mathematics, drawing on evidence-based approaches:</p> <p><a href="#">Maths guidance KS 1 and 2.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk)</a></p> <p>The EEF guidance is based on a range of the best available evidence:</p> <p><a href="#">Improving Mathematics in Key Stages 2 and 3</a></p>	
<p>Improve the quality of social and emotional (SEL) learning.</p> <p>SEL approaches will be embedded into routine educational practices and supported by professional development and training for staff.</p>	<p>There is extensive evidence associating childhood social and emotional skills with improved outcomes at school and in later life (e.g., improved academic performance, attitudes, behaviour and relationships with peers):</p> <p><a href="#">EEF Social and Emotional Learning.pdf(educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)</a></p>	4 and 5

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

Budgeted cost: £26, 067

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
<p>Purchase of a programme to improve listening, narrative and vocabulary skills for disadvantaged pupils who have relatively low spoken language skills.</p>	<p>Oral language interventions can have a positive impact on pupils' language skills. Approaches that focus on speaking, listening and a combination of the two show positive impacts on attainment:</p> <p><a href="#">Oral language interventions   EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)</a></p>	4, 5
<p>Additional phonics sessions targeted at disadvantaged pupils who require further phonics support. This will be delivered in</p>	<p>Phonics approaches have a strong evidence base indicating a positive impact on pupils, particularly from disadvantaged backgrounds. Targeted phonics interventions have been shown to be more effective when delivered as regular sessions over a period up to 12 weeks:</p>	2

collaboration with our local English hub.	<a href="#">Phonics   Toolkit Strand   Education Endowment Foundation   EEF</a>	
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## Wider strategies (for example, related to attendance, behaviour, wellbeing)

Budgeted cost: **£29, 849**

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
<p>Behaviour Lead studying NPQ BL and then whole staff training on how to promote self regulation and relationships management, with the aim of further improving emotional stability and self regulation across school. Behaviour Lead to access WELL behavior training. Friday Behaviour Club.</p> <p>Draw and talk</p> <p>Talk time</p> <p>Off load</p> <p>Links to family action – decider skills</p> <p>Lego therapy</p> <p>Pastoral Lead</p> <p>NADT X2 CHILDREN</p> <p>CPOMS</p> <p>NADT</p>	<p>Both targeted interventions and universal approaches can have positive overall effects:</p> <p><a href="#">Behaviour interventions   EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)</a></p>	5
<p>Embedding principles of good practice set out in the DfE's <a href="#">Improving School Attendance</a> advice.</p> <p>This will involve training and release time for staff to develop and implement new procedures and appointing a pastoral lead attendance/support officers to improve attendance.</p>	<p>The DfE guidance has been informed by engagement with schools that have significantly reduced levels of absence and persistent absence.</p>	5, 6



Contingency fund for other issues.	Based on our experiences and those of similar schools to ours, we have identified a need to set a small amount of funding aside to respond quickly to needs that have not yet been identified, up to and including extra support staff to ensure interventions still occur during staff absences.	All
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**Total budgeted cost: £95,868.45**

## Part B: Review of outcomes in the previous academic year

### Pupil premium strategy outcomes

This details the impact that our pupil premium activity had on pupils in the 2021 to 2022 academic year.

Our assessments during 2021 – 2022 demonstrate that in certain subjects our disadvantaged pupils performed higher than non-disadvantaged.

- In reading disadvantaged pupils performed 6% lower than non-disadvantaged pupils.
- In maths disadvantaged pupils performed 11% lower than non-disadvantaged pupils.

However:

- In SPAG disadvantaged pupils performed 14% higher than non-disadvantaged pupils.
- In Writing disadvantaged pupils performed 1% higher than non-disadvantaged pupils.

In two areas of the curriculum disadvantaged pupils performed better than non-disadvantaged pupils. As well as closing the gap from the previous year, disadvantaged children have performed better than non-disadvantaged which demonstrates the pupil strategy has made a significant impact.

Compared to National:

- In reading our disadvantage children were 14% higher than national disadvantaged.
- In writing our disadvantage children were 10% higher than national disadvantaged.
- In maths our disadvantage children were 9% higher than national disadvantaged.
- In SPAG our disadvantage children were -1% lower than national disadvantaged.

The above results demonstrate how the pupil premium strategy has impacted our disadvantaged children.

Overall attendance in 2021/22 was in line with the national average. Our assessments and observations indicated that pupil emotional stability, wellbeing and mental health

were significantly impacted due to COVID-19-related issues. The impact was particularly acute for disadvantaged pupils who did not engage well with home learning or the National Tutoring Programme. We used pupil premium funding to provide wellbeing support for all pupils, and targeted interventions where required. We are building on that approach with the activities detailed in this plan.

During 2019-2020 attendance was lower than usual at EJS and lower than national average, standing at 93% overall. PP attendance was 91%, non PP was 94% - with a differential of 3. When all pupils were expected to attend 20-21PP attendance stood at 97%. This shows a two year differential of 3% with PP children attending 3% less than NPP. PP attendance rose by 2% from academic year 2018 – 2019 (91%) to 94% in academic year 2019 -2020.

[National data for attendance is set to be released in March 2023](#)

## Service pupil premium funding

Measure	Details
How did you spend your service pupil premium allocation last academic year?	<p>We deployed part of the Mental Health Lead hours to provide support for emotional wellbeing and academic achievement of service children.</p> <p>Extra tuition has been provided.</p>
What was the impact of that spending on service pupil premium eligible pupils?	Teachers observed improvements in wellbeing amongst service children. Assessments demonstrated progress in subject areas where extra support classes were provided.

## Further information (optional)

### Additional activity

Our pupil premium strategy will be supplemented by additional activity that is not being funded by pupil premium or recovery premium. That will include:

- embedding more effective practice around feedback. [EEF evidence](#) demonstrates this has significant benefits for pupils, particularly disadvantaged pupils.
- utilising a [DfE grant to train a senior mental health lead](#). The training we have selected will focus on the training needs identified through the online tool: to develop our understanding of our pupils' needs, give pupils a voice in how we address wellbeing, and support more effective collaboration with parents.
- offering a wide range of high-quality extracurricular activities to boost wellbeing, behaviour, attendance, and aspiration. Activities will focus on building life skills such as confidence, resilience, and socialising. Disadvantaged pupils will be encouraged and supported to participate.

### Planning, implementation, and evaluation

In planning our new pupil premium strategy, we evaluated why activity undertaken in previous years had not had the degree of impact that we had expected. We also commissioned a pupil premium review to get an external perspective.

We triangulated evidence from multiple sources of data including assessments, engagement in class book scrutiny, conversations with parents, students and teachers in order to identify the challenges faced by disadvantaged pupils. We also used the EEF's families of schools database to view the performance of disadvantaged pupils in schools similar to ours and contacted schools with high-performing disadvantaged pupils to learn from their approach.

We looked at a number of reports, studies and research papers about effective use of pupil premium, the impact of disadvantage on education outcomes and how to address challenges to learning presented by socio-economic disadvantage. We also looked at studies about the impact of the pandemic on disadvantaged pupils.

We used the [EEF's implementation guidance](#) to help us develop our strategy, particularly the 'explore' phase to help us diagnose specific pupil needs and work out which activities and approaches are likely to work in our school. We will continue to use it through the implementation of activities.

We have put a robust evaluation framework in place for the duration of our three-year approach and will adjust our plan over time to secure better outcomes for pupils.