



Pupil Premium Strategy Statement 2025-2026

This statement details our school's use of pupil premium for the 2025-2026 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	Holywell Village First School
Number of pupils in school	140 (161 including Nursery)
Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils	20%
Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers (3 year plans are recommended)	2024-2027
Date this statement was published	31 st December 2025
Date on which it will be reviewed and published	31st December 2026
Statement authorised by	Sarah Brett
Pupil premium lead	Sarah Brett
Governor / Trustee lead	Adrian Dougherty

Funding overview

Detail	Amount
Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year	£34845
Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year	0%
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	N/A

Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

Statement of intent

Our School Vision: *'At Holywell Village First School we have high aspirations for our children to become well-rounded, respectful and responsible future citizens. They are happy, independent and have positive self-esteem. They have a thirst for learning and are emotionally regulated so they are 'Ready to Learn'. They are curious about the world around them and are confident to 'have a go'. They are reflective learners who persevere and demonstrate good communication and social skills. They are thoughtful, caring and kind.'*

We believe that the Pupil Premium, which is additional to main school funding, is the best way to address the current underlying inequalities between children eligible for free school meals (FSM) and their peers by ensuring that funding to tackle disadvantage reaches the pupils who need it most. The impact of Covid 19 continues to be more pronounced in this cohort of pupils and it is our duty to ensure that this group of pupils make good progress and achieve highly.

Though the activity outlined in this statement has been designed to address the specific needs of our pupils from a disadvantaged background, it is our intention that pupils beyond this cohort also see the benefit.

This strategy forms part of wider school improvement plans to ensure the education of all pupils can recover from the effects of the pandemic. We envisage this recovery period to continue for the foreseeable future. Other programmes will be implemented for pupils whose education has been worst affected, including non-disadvantaged pupils.

Our objectives and planned activities are informed by educational research from trusted institutes (most notably the Education Endowment Fund - EEF), clear and robust assessments, and professional observations and discussions. All recovery and pupil premium funds have been and will continue to be implemented following the EEF guidance document ***PUTTING EVIDENCE TO WORK: A SCHOOL'S GUIDE TO IMPLEMENTATION: 'Explore, Prepare, Deliver, Sustain'***.

To ensure our plans are effective we will:

- act early to intervene at the point need is identified
- 'consider the intended and unintended impact for children and families experiencing poverty' any new policy or practice intended to improve pupils' outcomes
- adopt a whole school approach in which all staff take responsibility for disadvantaged pupils' outcomes and raise expectations of what they can achieve

There are three core elements to our plan:

A. Teaching (for example, CPD, recruitment and retention)

High quality teaching and pastoral support are the principle drivers in raising pupils' achievement and improving their emotional well-being. *'The best available evidence indicates that great teaching is the most important lever schools have to improve outcomes for their pupils.'* EEF

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

Teaching Assistant Interventions. The EEF states: *'Research which focuses on teaching assistants who provide one to one or small group targeted interventions shows a stronger positive benefit of between four and six additional months on average. Often interventions are based on a clearly specified approach which teaching assistants have been trained to deliver.'*

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

Nurture and Emotional Literacy Support: *Evidence from the EEF's Teaching and Learning Toolkit suggests that effective SEL (Social and Emotional Literacy) can lead to learning gains of +4 months over the course of a year.*

These strategies are developed following careful assessment and based upon strong evidence from trusted organisations. We will:

- ensure disadvantaged pupils are provided with a broad and balanced education, tailored to their particular needs, which ensures they can achieve well across the curriculum
- 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	Previous assessments, lesson observations and discussions with staff and pupils indicate underdeveloped language skills and vocabulary gaps among a significant proportion of the pupil population. These gaps were evident from Nursery through to Year 4 and in general, were more prevalent among our disadvantaged pupils than their peers. Although this remains the case across most of the school, there are 'green shoots' of improved Communication and Language skills in EYFS, with 2024 and 2025 data being above National Averages.
2	Prior to 2019, the gap between disadvantaged and Non-disadvantaged had closed; 100% of disadvantaged pupils passed the check at Year 1. Assessments, lesson observations and discussions with staff and pupils show disadvantaged pupils currently have greater difficulties with phonics than their peers. This negatively impacts their development as readers. In 2025 33% of disadvantaged pupils passed the phonics check compared to 83% of their peers.

	60% of disadvantaged pupils passed the Phonics Check by the end of Year 2, compared to 88% of their peers.
3	<p>Assessments, lesson observations and discussions with staff and pupils indicate that writing attainment among disadvantaged pupils is significantly below that of non-disadvantaged pupils.</p> <p>On entry to Reception class in the last 3 years, between 75-100% of our disadvantaged pupils arrived below age-related expectations compared to 27-50 % of other pupils. This gap narrows but does not close by the end of Year 4. By July 2023 the gap in achievement in Writing in Year 4 between disadvantaged pupils and their peers was 42%; in 2024 it was 14%. In 2025 it was 9%.</p>
4	<p>Assessments, lesson observations and discussions with staff and pupils indicate that Maths attainment among disadvantaged pupils is significantly below that of non-disadvantaged pupils.</p> <p>On entry to Reception class in the last 3 years, between 75-100% of our disadvantaged pupils arrived below age-related expectations compared to 27-40 % of other pupils. This gap narrows but does not disappear by the end of Year 4. By July 2023 the gap in achievement in maths in Year 4 between disadvantaged pupils and their peers was 20%, by July 2024 it was 14% and by 2025 it was 9%.</p>
5	<p>Our assessments and observations indicate that the education and wellbeing 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 knowledge gaps leading to pupils falling further behind age-related expectations. In the year 2020-2025 - 29% of the Reception to Year 4 cohort required nurture intervention.</p>
6	<p>Our assessments, observations and discussions with pupils and families have identified social and emotional issues for many pupils, notably due to a lack of social contact, and a lack of enrichment opportunities during school closure. These challenges particularly affect disadvantaged pupils, including their attainment.</p> <p>Teacher referrals for social and emotional support have markedly increased during and since the pandemic. In the 23-24 academic year, 63% of the disadvantaged cohort required nurture intervention. In 2024-2025, 50 % of the disadvantaged cohort required nurture. These pupils accessed small groups or one-to-one nurture support.</p>
7	<p>In 2022-2023 - the average absence for the disadvantaged cohort was 9.3% compared to the whole school cohort of 5.7%.</p> <p>Persistent absenteeism: of the whole school cohort, 15.89 % were deemed to be persistently absent; 38.46% of the disadvantaged were persistently absent. Prior to 2019, this gap was much smaller and reducing year on year.</p> <p>In 2023-2024, the absence rate for the school was 4.5% and 8.2% for the FSM cohort respectively. 9% of the school cohort was deemed to be 'persistently absent' and 30 % Free School Meals cohort were 'persistently absent'.</p> <p>In the 2024-2025 cohort the absence rate for school was 3.33%- and 5.46%- for the disadvantaged cohort. 6.79% of the school cohort was deemed to be 'persistently absent' and 17.65 % Free School Meals cohort were 'persistently absent'.</p> <p>The impact of the interventions are now resulting in gaps narrowing significantly; however these interventions must continue so that these improvements can be embedded.</p>

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 oral language skills and vocabulary among disadvantaged pupils.	Assessments and observations indicate significantly improved oral language among disadvantaged pupils. This is evident when triangulated with other sources of evidence, including engagement in lessons, book scrutiny and ongoing formative assessment and subject tracking. The % of Reception pupils reaching the 'Communication and Language' Goal is in line with or exceeds National Averages by 2026/2027.
Improved reading attainment among disadvantaged pupils.	Reception Early Learning Goal in 'Reading' and KS1 and Y 4 reading outcomes in 2026/2027 show that more than 80% of disadvantaged pupils meet the expected standard. This is evident when triangulated with other sources of evidence, including engagement in lessons, book scrutiny and ongoing formative assessment and subject tracking.
Improved phonics attainment among disadvantaged pupils.	Reception Early Learning Goal in 'Word Reading' and Year 1 & 2 phonics check outcomes in 2026/2027 show that more than 80% of disadvantaged pupils meet the expected standard.
Improved writing attainment among disadvantaged pupils.	Reception Early Learning Goal 'Writing' and KS1 and Y 4 writing outcomes in 2026/2027 show that more than 80% of disadvantaged pupils meet the expected standard. This is evident when triangulated with other sources of evidence, including engagement in lessons, book scrutiny and ongoing formative assessment and subject tracking.
Improved maths attainment for disadvantaged pupils	Reception Early Learning Goal in 'Number' and 'Number patterns' and KS1 and Y 4 maths outcomes in 2026/2027 show that more than 80% of disadvantaged pupils meet the expected standard. This is evident when triangulated with other sources of evidence, including engagement in lessons, book scrutiny and ongoing formative assessment and subject tracking.
To achieve and sustain improved wellbeing for all pupils in our school, particularly our disadvantaged pupils.	Sustained high levels of wellbeing from 2026/2027 demonstrated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> qualitative data from pupil voice, pupil and parent surveys and teacher observations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a significant increase in participation in enrichment activities, particularly among disadvantaged pupils
To improve the attendance of Pupil Premium Cohort so that the % of absence is in line with their peers.	% of persistent absenteeism is significantly reduced and is in line with their non-disadvantaged peers. Their attendance is in line or better than national averages by 2026/2027.

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: £4200

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
<p>Embedding activities to develop oracy, language and vocabulary skills across the school curriculum. These can support pupils to articulate key ideas, consolidate understanding and extend vocabulary.</p> <p>We will purchase resources and fund ongoing teacher training and release time. <i>Talk Boost (early Talk Boost, KS1 Talk Boost and KS 2 Talk Boost)</i> <i>NELI</i> <i>Language Interventions</i> <i>Colourful Semantics</i></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>Oral language interventions EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)</p> <p>£2000</p>	1,2,3 & 4
CPD and release time for a member of staff to embed the 'Sustaining'	Year 2 (ECT year 2) teacher engage with 'Sustaining Mastery in Maths' via the Great North Maths Hub in order to:	4

<p>phase of the Mastery in Maths approach.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● enhance their mathematical subject knowledge, emphasising key areas of maths ● learn how to establish an effective collaborative planning culture ● plan, teach and reflect collaboratively to provide a coherent mastery curriculum ● continue to refine school structures and systems to embed and sustain mastery ● continue to ensure a sustainable model for collaborative planning and ongoing specialist subject knowledge development for all teachers. <p>A guidance report from the Education Endowment Foundation Improving Mathematics in Key Stages 2 & 3 was published in November 2017. It endorses many of the components of teaching for mastery. Links between its recommendations and a teaching for mastery approach are made explicit in this blog.</p> <p>A report by the Fair Education Alliance looks at schools with good outcomes for disadvantaged children in maths. Investigating 20 schools and Early Years providers, it pinpoints the factors in their success. Many of the schools cite teaching for mastery as a key factor.</p> <p>NCETM – Research into Mastery in Maths</p> <p>£1200</p>	
<p>Release for staff to embed the principles and practice around ‘Emotional literacy and co-regulation to support school readiness.’ Using peer-to-peer coaching and lesson studies.</p>	<p>Aims & objectives for the ‘Emotional literacy and co-regulation to support school readiness.’ CPD to develop emotion coaching knowledge and skills to enable participants to feel equipped to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● hold conversations with adults, young people, children and families that lead to improved emotion literacy and family wellness. Mindful Emotion coaching is about building and enriching relationships, focusing on connecting and problem solving together. ● understand science underpinning the positive, tolerable and toxic stress response. ● develop an understanding of the neuroscience of resilience using metaphors. ● develop insight into their own emotional world and the value of self-care and a commitment to it. ● understand how to facilitate emotional literacy in young people, adults, children and families. 	<p>5,6</p>

	£1000	
--	-------	--

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

Budgeted cost: £ 25480

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Programme to improve listening, narrative and vocabulary skills for disadvantaged pupils who have relatively low spoken language skills. <i>Talk Boost (Early Years, KS 1 and KS2) and NELI</i>	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: Oral language interventions EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk) £13000 (equivalent of 0.6 x full time LSA salary across 6 classes)	1,2,3 & 4
Additional early intervention phonics sessions targeted at disadvantaged pupils who require further phonics support. <i>Early phonics interventions (SEND team advised programmes) Floppy's Phonics</i>	Phonics approaches have a strong evidence base indicating a positive impact on pupils, particularly from disadvantaged backgrounds. Targeted phonics interventions have been shown to be more effective when delivered as regular sessions over a period up to 12 weeks: Phonics Toolkit Strand Education Endowment Foundation EEF £6240 (proportion of HLTA salary)	2
Additional phonics into writing/spelling sessions targeted at disadvantaged pupils who require further phonics support. <i>Early phonics interventions (SEND team advised programmes) Word Aware</i>	Phonics approaches have a strong evidence base indicating a positive impact on pupils, particularly from disadvantaged backgrounds. Targeted phonics interventions have been shown to be more effective when delivered as regular sessions over a period up to 12 weeks: Phonics Toolkit Strand Education Endowment Foundation EEF £3120 (proportion of HLTA salary)	3
Pre-teaching small group early interventions for mathematics in support of the Mastery for Maths teaching strategy in school.	EEF Recommendation 5 Use high quality targeted support to help all children learn mathematics £3120 (proportion of HLTA salary)	4

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

Budgeted cost:£7212

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Nurture for well-being	<p>Improving Social and Emotional Learning in Primary Schools reviews the best available research to offer school leaders six practical recommendations to support good SEL for all children. It stresses this is especially important for children from disadvantaged backgrounds and other vulnerable groups, who, on average, have weaker SEL skills at all ages than their better-off classmates. In this school this is delivered through Emotional Literacy Support and Emotion Coaching.</p> <p>Evidence from the EEF's Teaching and Learning Toolkit suggests that effective SEL can lead to learning gains of +4 months over the course of a year.</p> <p>Social and Emotional Interventions EEF (£2212) (proportion of LSA salary)</p>	5, 6 & 7
Emotion Coaching – and Elsa support for vulnerable pupils.	<p>Research shows that emotion coached children :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● are more emotionally stable. ● are more resilient. ● achieve more academically. ● are more popular. ● have fewer behavioural problems. ● have fewer infectious diseases. <p>Achievement For All Alliance For Learning</p> <p>ELSA:</p> <p>Teachers were able to identify a measurable and significant improvement in the students' emotional literacy within the school after students had received ELSA support. The self rating scale produced by pupils was found to be a less reliable device for measuring impact than the teacher checklist. The combined scores for all the students in the 'end of case review' and 'interim' groups have shown some improvement in their overall emotional literacy. The qualitative analysis indicates that the majority of students have found working with ELSAs a positive experience. Five themes were identified from the qualitative analysis: - social behaviour and friendships -</p>	5, 6 & 7

	<p>self-esteem and feelings - social and emotional confidence - behaviour - learning and concentration. It is encouraging that behaviour was the least identified theme whereas self-esteem and feelings were the most often identified theme.</p> <p>Elsa Network Group (£5000) (proportion of LSA X 2 salaries)</p>	
<p>To reduce the % of absence gap between Pupil in receipt of Pupil premium and their peers -particularly those deemed to be 'persistently absent'.</p>	<p>Good attendance '...is essential for pupils to get the most out of their school experience, including their attainment, wellbeing, and wider life chances. The pupils with the highest attainment at the end of key stage 2 and key stage 4 have higher rates of attendance over the key stage compared to those with the lowest attainment. At KS2, pupils not meeting the expected standard in reading, writing and maths had an overall absence rate of 4.7%, compared to 3.5% among those meeting the expected standard. Moreover, the overall absence rate of pupils not meeting the expected standard was higher than among those meeting the higher standard (4.7% compared to 2.7%).' (Working together to improve school attendance DFE 2024)</p> <p>Other strategies support the inclusion and emotional well-being of pupils so they feel safe and ready to come to school as recommended by Working together to improve school attendance :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regularly analyse attendance and absence data to identify pupils or cohorts that require support with their attendance and put effective strategies in place ● Build strong relationships with families, listen to and understand barriers to attendance and work with families to remove them ● Support pupils and parents by working together to address any in-school barriers to attendance. ● Where barriers are outside of the school's control, all partners should work together to support pupils and parents to access any support they may need voluntarily. ● Where absence intensifies, so should the support provided, which will require the school to work in tandem with the local authority and other relevant partners. 	<p>7</p>

	No cost	
--	---------	--

Total budgeted cost: 36892

Pupil premium strategy outcomes

This details the impact that our pupil premium activity had on pupils in the 2024-2025 academic year.

We have analysed the performance of our school's disadvantaged pupils during the 2021/22, 2022/23, 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 academic years using EYFS Profile data, key stage 1 performance data, phonics check results, judgements about the multiplication check outcomes and our own internal assessments.

Schools are not required to publish their key stage 1 results.

DfE has shared our school's 2025 performance data with us, to help us better understand the impact of the pandemic on our pupils and how this varies between different groups of pupils. COVID-19 had a significant impact on the education system and this disruption affected schools and pupils differently, and because of this, it is more difficult to interpret why the results are as they are using the data alone.

To help us gauge the performance of our disadvantaged pupils we compared our results to those for disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils at a national and regional level (although these comparisons are to be considered with caution given the caveats stated above). We also looked at these comparisons using pre-pandemic scores for 2019, in order to assess how the performance of our disadvantaged pupils has changed during this period.

Further details on the attainment and any gaps can be found in the [Further Information](#) section below:

Data from tests and assessments suggest that, despite some strong individual performances, the progress and attainment of the school's disadvantaged pupils in previous years was below our expectations and the gap between this cohort and their peers had widened (where previously the gap was narrowing or had been eradicated). Our most recent data suggests the gap, although wide, is starting to close.

Absence among disadvantaged pupils was 5% higher than their peers in 2021/22 and persistent absence 32% higher. In 2023/2024 absence was disadvantaged pupils' absence was 3.1% higher and persistent absence 22.78% higher than the rest of the cohort. In 2023/2024 disadvantaged pupils' absence was 4.5% higher and persistent absence 27.7% higher than the rest of the cohort.

In 2024/2025 disadvantaged pupils' absence was a much improved picture: disadvantaged pupils' absence was 2.3% higher and persistent absence 14.9 % higher than the rest of the cohort - these gaps are significantly narrower than the previous academic year.

Our anecdotal evidence suggests that this is primarily a parental issue related to anxieties around Covid where the social contract between schools and parents has been weakened; adult mental health issues and in some cases, parental choice are also factors . We recognise this gap is too large which is why raising the attendance of our disadvantaged pupils will continue to be a focus of our 2024-2027 plan.

Our observations and assessments demonstrated that pupil behaviour remained excellent but challenges in relation to wellbeing and mental health remain significantly higher than before the pandemic. The impact on disadvantaged pupils has been particularly acute. The % of disadvantaged pupils requiring emotional support/nurture or individual support for behaviour and wellbeing is far higher than their peers. A major contributing factor to any behaviour related incidents are rooted in Special Educational Needs.

These results mean that we are not at present on course to achieve all of the outcomes that we set out to achieve by 2025/2026, as stated in the Intended Outcomes section above. We have reviewed our strategy plan and made changes to how we intend to use some of our budget this academic year, as set out in the Activity in This Academic Year section above. The Further Information section below provides more details about our planning, implementation, and evaluation processes.

Further Information

A.	Improved oral language skills and vocabulary among disadvantaged pupils.	<p><u>2021-2022 EYFS</u> <i>The use of Talk Boost and Nuffield Early Language Intervention (NELI) has had excellent impact resulting in Good Level of Development = 76% (this is 6% better than pre-Covid attainment of the 2019 cohort) Communication and Language 88% (this is only 5% lower than the 2019 cohort).</i> <i>However, they very small % of pupils who are in receipt of Pupil Premium did not achieve the goal in Communication and Language</i></p>
		<p><u>2022-2023</u> EYFS <i>Good Level of Development = 75%- maintained good attainment Communication and Language Rec- 91% - 100% Of disadvantaged pupils achieved .</i></p>
		<p><u>2024-2025</u> EYFS <i>Good Level of Development = 94%- maintained good attainment Communication and Language Rec- 75% Of disadvantaged pupils achieved.</i></p>
B.	Improved reading attainment among disadvantaged pupils.	<p><u>2021-2022</u> EYFS <i>Comprehension 92% Word Reading 80% However, 50% of the very small % of pupils who are in receipt of Pupil Premium did not achieve to goal reading and comprehension Reading across Years 1-4 showed an increasing gap between PP and non-PP pupils compared to 2019 gap ranging from -29% to -13%.</i></p>
		<p><u>2022-2023</u> EYFS <i>Comprehension 91% 100% Of disadvantaged pupils achieved . Word Reading 75% - 100% Of disadvantaged pupils achieved . Reading across Years 1-4 Reading across Years 1-4 showed an increasing gap between PP and non-PP pupils compared to 2019 gap ranging from -52% - + 8%.</i></p>

		<p><u>2023-2024</u> EYFS Comprehension 75% Of disadvantaged pupils achieved with a gap of 19% . Word Reading 25% Of disadvantaged pupils achieved with a gap of 55% . Reading across Years 1-4 : Reading across Years 1-4 showed an decreasing gap between PP and non-PP pupils compared to 2023 and the gap ranged from -48% - + 5%. By KS 2 the gap is much narrower.</p>
		<p><u>2024-2025</u> EYFS (cohort of 2 pupils) Comprehension 50% Of disadvantaged pupils achieved with a gap of 43% . Word Reading 50% Of disadvantaged pupils achieved with a gap of 35% . Reading across Years 1-4 : Reading across Years 1-4 showed a decreasing gap between PP and non-PP pupils compared to 2023 and the gap ranged from -64% - + 9%. By Year 4 the gap is much narrower.</p>
C.	Improved phonics attainment among disadvantaged pupils.	<p><u>2021-2022</u> Rec phonics (word reading) 80% However, they very small % of pupils who are in receipt of Pupil Premium did not achieve to goal in Communication and Language Year 1 phonics 67% of pupils receipt of Pupil Premium passed compared to 71% of peers. Year 2 phonics re-check 0% of pupils receipt of Pupil Premium passed compared to 40% of peers By end of year 2, 90% of pupils were confident within their phonics; 10% of the cohort will require further intervention in phonics in KS2.</p>
		<p><u>2022-2023</u> Year 1 phonics 25% of pupils receipt of Pupil Premium (incl. admits and EHCP pupil) passed compared to 73% of peers. Year 2 phonics re-check 60% of pupils receipt of Pupil Premium passed compared to 40% of peers By end of year 2 91% of pupils were confident within their phonics; 9% of the cohort will require further intervention in phonics in KS2.</p>
		<p><u>2023-2024</u> Year 1 phonics 40% of pupils receipt of Pupil Premium (EHCP pupil) passed compared to 78% of peers. Year 2 phonics re-check 50% of pupils receipt of Pupil Premium passed compared to 50% of peers By end of year 2 92% of pupils were confident within their phonics; 8% of the cohort will require further intervention in phonics in KS2.</p>
		<p><u>2024-2025</u> Year 1 phonics 33% (1 out of 3 pupils) pupils receipt of Pupil Premium (included EHCP pupil) passed compared to 83% of peers. Year 2 phonics re-check 40% of pupils receipt of Pupil Premium passed compared to 50% of peers By end of year 2 88% of pupils were confident within their phonics; 12% of the cohort will require further intervention in phonics in KS2.</p>

D.	Improved writing attainment among disadvantaged pupils.	<p>2022-2023 <i>Rec Writing 75% of the cohort attained Writing; 100% of the very small % of pupils who are in receipt of Pupil Premium achieved the goal in Writing</i> <i>.Writing across Years 1 - 4 showed an increasing gap between PP and non-PP pupils compared to 2019 gap ranging from -77% to -4%.</i></p>
E.		<p>2023-2024 EYFS <i>Writing 25% Of disadvantaged pupils achieved with a gap of 52% .</i> <i>Writing across Years 1-4</i> <i>Writing across Years 1-4 showed a similar gap between PP and non-PP pupils compared to 2023 and the gap ranged from -73% - +8%. By KS 2 the gap is much narrower.</i></p>
		<p>2024-2025 EYFS <i>Writing 50% Of disadvantaged pupils achieved with a gap of 28% .</i> <i>Writing across Years 1-4</i> <i>Writing across Years 1-4 showed a similar gap between PP and non-PP pupils compared to 2023 and the gap ranged from -49% - +9%. By Year 4 the gap is much narrower.</i></p>
F.	Improved maths attainment for disadvantaged pupils	<p>2021-2022 <i>Rec maths(number) =92% However, 50% of the very small % of pupils who are in receipt of Pupil Premium did not achieve the goal in number.</i> <i>Maths across Years 1 - 4 showed an increasing gap between PP and non-PP pupils compared to 2019 gap ranging from -46% to -26%.</i></p>
		<p>2022-2023 <i>Rec maths(number)whole cohort =80%. 100% of the very small % of pupils who are in receipt of Pupil Premium achieved the goal in number.</i> <i>Maths across Years 1 - 4 continued to show a gap between PP and non-PP pupils compared to 2019 gap ranging from -55%% to +1%.</i></p>
		<p>2023-2024 <i>Rec maths(number)whole cohort= 94%. 75% of the very small % of pupils who are in receipt of Pupil Premium achieved the goal in number.</i> <i>Maths across Years 1 - 4 continued to show a gap between PP and non-PP pupils compared to 2019 gap ranging from -62%% to +6%. By KS 2 the gap is much narrower.</i></p>
		<p>2024-2025 <i>Rec maths(number)whole cohort= 94%. 50% of the very small % of pupils who are in receipt of Pupil Premium achieved the goal in number.</i> <i>Maths across Years 1 - 4 continued to show a gap between PP and non-PP pupils compared to 2019 gap ranging from -63%% to +12%. By Year 4 the gap is much narrower.</i></p>
G.	To achieve and sustain improved wellbeing for all pupils in our school,	<p>2021-2022 <i>Continued and sustained CPD and timetabling of suitably qualified and appropriate staff has resulted in more children being directly supported in nurture/emotion regulation through the Emotion</i></p>

<p>particularly our disadvantaged pupils.</p>		<p><i>Coaching/Sand Story or ELSA nurture pathways, either 1-1 or in small groups. Prior to 2019 four to five pupils would be supported per week. During 2021-2022 the weekly average number of pupils receiving support for their emotional well-being more than doubled. In the year 2021-2022 56% of the school cohort accessed emotional support via nurture or Sand Stories. However, 65% of the Pupil Premium cohort accessed support where 36% of their peers accessed the same support.</i></p> <p><i>During 2021-2022 100% pupils had availability of support from LSAs/teachers to check in and talk about their emotional well-being with a suitably qualified and informed member of staff.</i></p> <p><i>100% of pupils in receipt of Pupil Premium attended the residential visit to Robinwood improving their social inclusion and develop their resilience.</i></p> <p><i>100% of pupils in receipt of Pupil Premium accessed ‘bike week’ – improving their physical fitness, riding stamina and ability. Anecdotal evidence from the bike training provider and the PE lead shows that pupils, who have attended our Bike Week also go onto access further cycling development opportunities at the next phase of their education.</i></p>
		<p>2022-2023</p> <p><i>In 2022-2023 43% of the school cohort required short or long-term nurture/emotion regulation intervention through the Emotion Coaching/Sand Story or ELSA nurture pathway; 67% of the disadvantaged cohort required this intervention .</i></p> <p><i>100% pupils had availability of support from LSAs/teachers to check in and talk about their emotional well-being with a suitably qualified and informed member of staff.</i></p> <p><i>100% of pupils in receipt of Pupil Premium attended the residential visit to Robinwood improving their social inclusion and to develop their resilience.</i></p> <p><i>100% of pupils in receipt of Pupil Premium accessed ‘bike week’ – improving their physical fitness, riding stamina and ability.</i></p>
		<p>2023-2024</p> <p><i>In 2023-2024 30% of the school cohort required short or long-term nurture/emotion regulation intervention through the Emotion Coaching/Sand Story or ELSA nurture pathway; 58% of the disadvantaged cohort required this intervention.</i></p> <p><i>100% pupils had availability of support from LSAs/teachers to check in and talk about their emotional well-being with a suitably qualified and informed member of staff.</i></p> <p><i>100% of pupils in receipt of Pupil Premium attended the residential visit to Robinwood improving their social inclusion and to develop their resilience.</i></p> <p><i>100% of pupils in receipt of Pupil Premium accessed ‘bike week’ (with some adjustments in provision) – improving their physical fitness, riding stamina and ability.</i></p>
		<p>2024-2025</p> <p><i>In 2024-2025 25% of the school cohort required short or long-term nurture/emotion regulation intervention through the Emotion Coaching/Sand Story or ELSA nurture pathway; 50% of the disadvantaged cohort required this intervention.</i></p>

		<p><i>100% pupils had availability of support from LSAs/teachers to check in and talk about their emotional well-being with a suitably qualified and informed member of staff.</i></p> <p><i>100% of pupils in receipt of Pupil Premium attended the residential visit to Robinwood improving their social inclusion and to develop their resilience.</i></p> <p><i>100% of pupils in receipt of Pupil Premium accessed 'bike week' (with some adjustments in provision) – improving their physical fitness, riding stamina and ability.</i></p>
--	--	--