Kilgarth School - Pupil premium strategy review

This review 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. This is the first review of a three-year plan designed to close the gap towards national expectations for our complex pupils.

Detail	Data
School name	Kilgarth School
Number of pupils in school	59
Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils	78%
Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers (3 year plans are recommended)	2021-2024
Date this statement was published	12/2021
First Review Date	02/2023
Second Review Date	02/2024
Statement / Review authorised by	Jane Westlake Headteacher
Pupil premium lead	Daniel Griffiths
	Deputy Headteacher
Governor / Trustee lead	Sandra Boggan Vice Chair of Governors

School overview 2023-24

Funding overview 2022-23

Detail	Amount
Pupil premium funding allocation for 2022-23	£62,615 [37 -9 LAC]
Recovery premium funding allocation for 2022-23	£36,708
Pupil premium funding carried forward from 2021-22 (enter £0 if not applicable)	£ 0
Total budget for 2022-23	£ 99,323

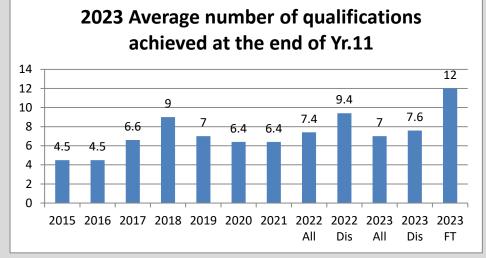
Intended outcomes [2021-2024]

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.

Int	ended outcome	Success criteria
acr	pils will experience high quality teaching oss the curriculum that meets their needs d ensures that they make progress.	Teacher observation, work scrutiny and pupil voice will allow pupils to maintain gains in knowledge, skills and understanding across the curriculum.

Year 1/2 - Impact

- Teaching across the school has been judged to be highly effective across the curriculum and leads to outstanding outcomes for highly complex pupils.
- Quality Assurance and awarding body moderation reports reflect the high quality teaching and feedback provided to pupils to support their learning and progress.
- Progress across the curriculum is good and outstanding in many subject areas.
- The number of outcomes per pupil has been sustained at pre-C19 levels and has actually increased despite several hard to reach/engage pupils within the year group. This has been maintained at 7.6 outcomes for all pupils, discounting one pupil that did not engage with school.
- Recovery premium funding has been used effectively to account for differential missed learning due to C-19 lockdowns. This has also enabled class sizes to be reduced and support in the classroom to be enhanced. As such class sizes do not exceed 6 pupils each with a lead teacher and at least one teaching assistant.



- Outcomes at the end of KS4 have been maintained despite historic detrimental effect of school closures. There was no significant difference between PP / NPP pupils for this measure as 92% of these pupils were considered to be disadvantaged.
- For those pupils [4] who transitioned to Kilgarth at the end of KS2 and engaged with a full curriculum model the average number of outcomes was 12.
- 94.5% of parents and carers identified that in their view teaching was outstanding. *
- 83.7% of parents and carers felt that their child was making progress at school. *
- 86.4% parents and carers felt that the school meets the needs of their child. *
- 90.9% of pupils stated that teachers help them do their best all or most of the time. ^

* Progress Review Day survey January 2024- NB. This includes responses from 12 parents/carers of Yr.7 pupils prior to meeting with teachers to discuss their child's progress. Further views of parents/carers will be gathered at Progress Review Day 2 in May 2024. ^ Pupil Survey November 2023 [N:22]

Pupil wellbeing measures to show that pupils enjoy school and feel that they are a valued member of our school community.	 Sustained levels of well-being achieved by pupils demonstrated by: Wellbeing surveys [pupil/parent] Pupil voice Teacher observations A high proportion of pupils earn extended social activities through good engagement and effort in lessons
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Year 1/2 - Impact

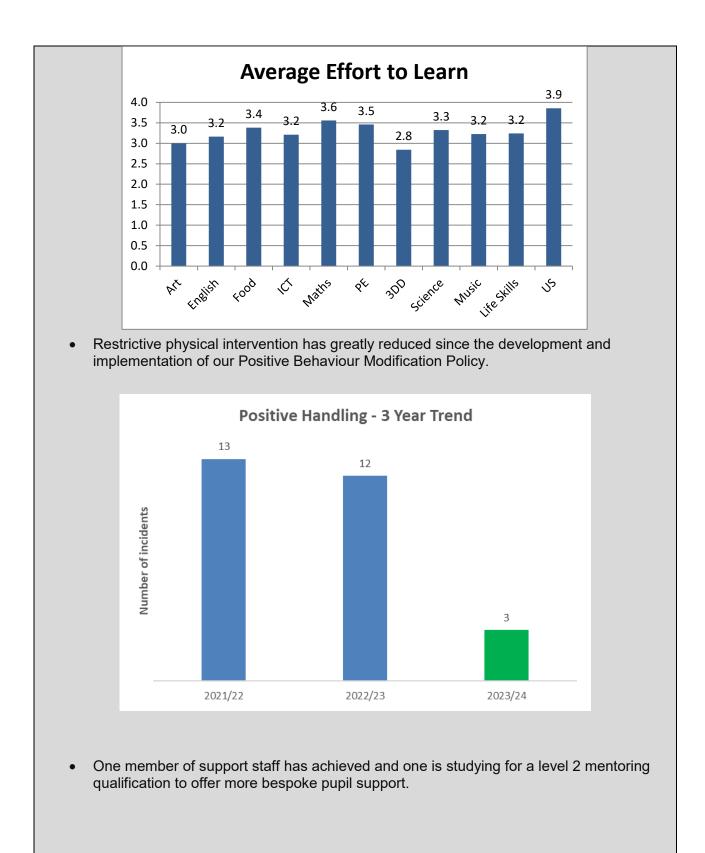
- 90% + of pupils earn socials regularly through engagement with positive behaviour modification systems.
- The average effort to learn score is over 3 (good) for all subject area.
- 4.5% of pupils enjoy school all of the time. ^
- 50% of pupils enjoy school most of the time. ^
- 27.3% of pupils enjoy school some of the time. ^
- Teachers carefully differentiate work of a complex cohort of pupils to ensure engagement and participation in learning.
- 95.4% of pupils agreed or strongly agreed that their voice is heard by teachers during lesson time with 4.6% disagreeing.
- 81.8% of pupils agreed or strongly agreed that there is an adult that they can talk to if something is worrying them, with 13.6% neither agreeing or disagreeing.
- Natural and logical systems are employed to hold pupils to account for lost learning time thereby sustaining progress over time.
- All PP+ pupils have been provided with a personal laptop via their personal education plan funding.

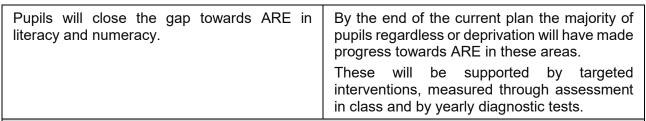
^ pupil survey autumn 2023

Pupils will improve their metacognitive and	Sustained levels of engagement through good
self-regulatory skills that allow pupils to	behaviour for learning as pupils will become
overcome barriers to engagement and	more able to self-manage and engage without
progress.	entering a period of crisis.
	Pupils will gain a greater understanding of their own needs and how to manage their learning through a programme of SEAL [Social, Emotional Aspects of Learning] across KS3.

Year 1/2 - Impact

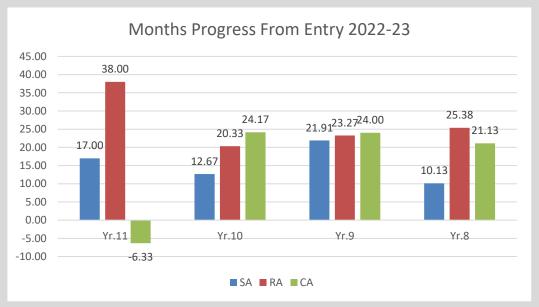
• All KS3 pupils have accessed a programme designed to promote social and emotional skills that underpin effective learning and positive behaviour choices. This has resulted in positive effort to learn trends across the curriculum.





Year 1/2 - Impact





- Teaching continues to be highly effective in these areas with high levels of support to foster progress.
- English & Mathematics faculty development has provided additional teaching capacity to endure that all pupils in the main body of the school study English and Mathematics every day. Flexible Learning & Individual Learning pupils continue to receive 1:1 tuition for English and Mathematics as part of an agreed individual bespoke provision.
- After consultation with colleagues in a partner MLD school, a revised literacy strategy has been formulated that aims to rapidly close the gap in this key school improvement area.

- In 2022 the school achieved re-accreditation for the 10th year running for the Secondary Quality Mark. Recognising our commitment to improving basic skills of our pupils across the curriculum.
- Summer 2023 in Mathematics 72.2% up from 20% of PP pupils in 2022 are making expected or better than expected progress compared to 0% down from 27.3% of NPP pupils in 2022. This is a gap of 72.2%. *
- Despite the complex nature and levels of deprivation experienced by our pupils 25% made expected or better progress in GCSE Mathematics summer 2023. This metric remains unchanged from the previous year 2022.
- Summer 2023 in English 27.2% up from 8% of PP pupils in 2022 are making expected or better than expected progress compared to 0% down from 18.2% of NPP pupils in 2022. This is a gap of 27.2%. *
- Despite the complex nature and levels of deprivation experienced by our pupils 25% made expected or better progress in GCSE English Language summer 2023. This is down from 31% in 2022.

* Yr. 11 93% PP [11/12 pupils [6 LAC]] 7% NPP [1/12] - the proportion of NPP pupils has a detrimental effect on the PP/NPP gaps for this data set.

Pupils will engage with school in line with their provision and close the gap towards average school attendance of 95%.	By the end of the current plan all pupils regardless of deprivation will have made gains in their yearly attendance rates.	
	The overall school attendance trend will improve year on year closing the gap towards the national average.	

Year 1 - Impact

Reward systems and interventions by form tutors and our pastoral support worker have fostered an upward trend, closing the gap towards national average attendance.

- 2018/19 69.8% [PP 68.9% NPP 70.9%]
- 2019/20 69.6% [PP 68.3% NPP 70.7%]
- 2020/21 74.1% [PP 74.6% NPP76.7%]
- 2021/22 78.7% [PP 77.89% NPP 81.07%]
- 2022/23 81.14 [PP 78.05% NPP 88.86%] CLA 80.84%
- 2022/23 24% of pupils achieved 100% attendance for a full school term
- 2022/23 >50% of pupils achieved over 90% attendance for a full school term

Year 1 - Impact

- 100% of pupils were entered for GCSE English Language and Mathematics.
- 92.3% of pupils accessed GCSE English Language and Mathematics.
- 92.3% of pupils attained a suite of qualifications that gave them access to post 16 study.
- 77% of pupils had a specific destination at the end of KS4.
- All CLA pupils have been provided with a personal laptop computer as part of their personal education plan [PEP] funding to support their post 16 studies.

Activity in year 2 [2022-2023]

This details how we intend to spend our pupil premium (and recovery premium funding) **this academic year** to address the challenges listed above.

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Purchase of additional standardised diagnostic assessments e.g. Lexplore Training will be provided for staff to ensure assessments are interpreted correctly.	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: <u>Standardised tests Assessing and Monitoring Pupil</u> <u>Progress Education Endowment Foundation EEF</u>	1, 2, 3
Developing metacogni- tive and self-regulation skills in all pupils. This will involve ongo- ing teacher training and support and release time. It will first be rolled out in maths, science and SEAL followed by other subjects.	Teaching metacognitive strategies to pupils can be an inexpensive method to help pupils become more independent learners. There is particularly strong evidence that it can have a positive impact on maths attainment: <u>Metacognition and self-regulation Toolkit Strand </u> <u>Education Endowment Foundation EEF</u>	1, 2, 3
Social and emotional learning (SEL) inter- ventions seek to im- prove pupils' decision- making skills, interac- tion with others and their self-management of emotions, rather than focusing directly on the academic or cognitive elements of learning.	The average impact of successful SEL interventions is an additional four months' progress over the course of a year. The security of this evidence is, however, very low, so schools should carefully moni- tor the efficacy of approaches in their own settings. Alongside academic outcomes, SEL interventions have an identifiable and valuable impact on attitudes to learning and social relationships in school. <u>Social and emotional learning Toolkit Strand </u> <u>Education Endowment Foundation EEF</u>	
Reducing class sizes across the curriculum will provided a low	Reducing class size is an approach to managing the ratio between pupils and teachers, as it is suggested that the range of approaches a teacher can employ	1, 2, 3, 4

Teaching - Budgeted cost: £ 49,661 [50%]

otropp high damaged	and the amount of attention each student will be adver-	
stress high demand learning environment for pupils to learn.	and the amount of attention each student will receive will increase as the number of pupils per teacher becomes smaller.	
	Education evidence Teaching and Learning Reducing class size Education Endowment Foundation EEF	
Feedback is information given to the learner about the learner's performance relative to learning goals or outcomes. It should aim to (and be capable of producing) improvement in students' learning.	Providing feedback is a well-evidenced and has a high impact on learning outcomes. Effective feedback tends to focus on the task, subject and self- regulation strategies: it provides specific information on how to improve. <u>Feedback [Teaching and Learning Reducing class size Education Endowment Foundation EEF</u>	
Enhancement of our Mathematics teaching and curriculum planning in line with DfE KS3 and EEF guidance.	The DfE non-statutory KS3 guidance has been pro- duced in conjunction with the National Centre for Ex- cellence in the Teaching of Mathematics, drawing on evidence-based approaches: <u>Teaching mathematics at key stage 3 - GOV.UK</u> (www.gov.uk)	1, 3, 4
We will fund teacher release time to embed key elements of the guidance in school, and to access Mathematics Hub resources and CPD offers (including Teaching for Mastery training).	To teach Mathematics well, teachers need to assess pupils' prior knowledge and understanding effectively, employ manipulatives and representations, teach problem solving strategies, and help pupils to develop more complex mental models: <u>KS2 KS3 Maths Guidance 2017.pdf</u> (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)	
Improving literacy across the curriculum so that all teachers and support assistants are teacher of literacy.	Acquiring disciplinary literacy is key for students as they learn new, more complex concepts in each sub- ject: <u>Improving Literacy in Secondary Schools</u>	2
It will be rolled out first in Mathematics to help raise attainment for all pupils, followed by subjects identified as priorities.	Reading comprehension, vocabulary and other liter- acy skills are heavily linked with attainment in maths and English: <u>word-gap.pdf (oup.com.cn)</u>	
Provide increased lev- els of in class support for pupils learning by increasing the levels of	The average impact of the deployment of teaching assistants is about an additional four months' pro- gress over the course of a year. However, effects tend to vary widely between those studies where	1, 2, 3, 4

TA support in the classroom. TAs will support learn- ing in the general classroom environ- ment and to deliver tar- geted out of class in- terventions. The role can also include ad- ministrativo support	teaching assistants are deployed in everyday class- room environments, which typically do not show a positive benefit, and those where teaching assis- tants deliver targeted interventions to individual pu- pils or small groups, which on average show moder- ate positive benefits. The headline figure of four ad- ditional months' progress lies between these figures.	
ministrative support.	dowment Foundation EEF	

Targeted academic support - <u>Budgeted cost: £ 24,830 [25%]</u>

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Adopting a targeted reciprocal teaching programme as a reading intervention for all pupils regardless of disadvantage who need additional help to comprehend texts and address vocabulary gaps.	Reading comprehension strategies can have a positive impact on pupils' ability to understand a text, and this is particularly the case when interven- tions are delivered over a shorter timespan: <u>Reading comprehension strategies Toolkit Strand</u> Education Endowment Foundation EEF	2, 3
Phonics recovery programme to emphasises the skills of decoding new words by sounding them out and combining or 'blending' the sound-spelling patterns.	Phonics has a positive impact overall (+5 months) with very extensive evidence and is an important component in the development of early reading skills, particularly for children from disadvantaged backgrounds. Phonics Toolkit Strand Education Endowment Foundation EEF	
Supplementary Studies small group tuition for Yr.11 pupils to support end of key stage outcomes	Tuition targeted at specific needs and knowledge gaps can be an effective method to support low at- taining pupils or those falling behind, both one-to- one: <u>Small group tuition Toolkit Strand Education</u> <u>Endowment Foundation EEF</u>	2,5
Individual targeted tuition for literacy and numeracy		

Wider strategies Budgeted cost: £ 17,461 [25%]

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Embedding principles of good practice set out in DfE's <u>Improving School</u> <u>Attendance</u> advice.	The DfE guidance has been informed by engagement with schools that have significantly reduced persistent absence levels.	4
Staff will get training and release time to develop and implement new procedures. Attendance/support officers will be appointed to improve attendance.		
Adoption of a talking therapy (CBT) interventions for specific pupils who require support with regulating their behaviour and emotions.	There is evidence to suggest that CBT can have a high impact on risk behaviours and behavioural dif- ficulties: <u>Cognitive Behavioural Therapy - Youth Endow- ment Fund</u>	5,6,7
Parental engagement refers to teachers and schools involving parents in supporting their children's academic learning.	Parental engagement has a positive impact on average of 4 months' additional progress. It is crucial to consider how to engage with all parents to avoid widening attainment gaps. <u>Parental engagement Toolkit Strand Education</u> Endowment Foundation EEF	4,5
Such as the involvement of parents in their children's learning activities; and more intensive programmes for families in crisis.		
Further development of our positive behaviour modification systems. These seek to improve attainment by reducing challenging behaviours in school. These include a variety of general and targeted approaches to engage pupils and remove barriers to	The average impact of behaviour interventions is four additional months' progress over the course of a year. Evidence suggests that, on average, behaviour interventions can produce moderate improvements in academic performance along with a decrease in problematic behaviours. However, estimated benefits vary widely across programmes.	5,6,7
learning.	Behaviour interventions Toolkit Strand Education Endowment Foundation EEF	

Total budgeted cost: £ 99,323