## Pupil premium strategy statement

This statement details our school's use of pupil premium (and recovery premium for the 2022 to 2024 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	Newland School for
	Girls
Number of pupils in school	627
Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils	45%
Academic year/years that our current pupil premium	1
strategy plan covers	
Date this statement was published	27/9/2023
Date on which it will be reviewed	1/10/20234
Statement authorised by	V. Callaghan
Pupil premium lead	E Martinson
Governor / Trustee lead	B. Maxwell

#### **Funding overview**

Detail	Amount
Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year	£ 299, 795
Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year	<mark>£ 41,760</mark>
Pupil premium funding carried forward from previous years (enter £0 if not applicable)	£0
Total budget for this academic year	<mark>£ 311 760</mark>
If your school is an academy in a trust that pools this funding, state the amount available to your school this academic year	

## Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

#### **Statement of intent**

- Our intent at Newland is to enrich the lives of all our students, no matter their background or prior attainment. To that end, we aim to both raise the achievement of all our learners, as well as ensuring that we close the gap between our student groups. At Newland, we have a much higher than national average number of students with Pupil Premium funding. It is therefore right to ensure most of their needs are increasingly met through high quality universal provision. Our model to achieve success with these students is therefore as follows:
- The progress and achievement of all students is rigorously monitored and evaluated throughout key points in the academic year. Any of our girls (whether disadvantaged, LAC or Service Children) who are identified as requiring support will receive the necessary help to achieve. This is coordinated by our Senior and Wider Leadership Team, and Pastoral Mentors through regular meetings and academic reviews.
- We will ensure that our designated senior leader (Mrs Martinson) has a clear overview of how the funding is being allocated and will measure the impact to ensure a difference is made to students' outcomes and achievement.
- We have ring fenced the funding so that it is always spent on supporting the targeted students. We provide a tailored and personal approach to Pupil Premium for our girls.

### Challenges

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

Challeng e number	Detail of challenge
1	Low Literacy levels
2	Lack of resilience, low aspirations or difficulty in establishing positive relationships
3	Poor recall and knowledge retention limits progression onto application of knowledge or skills
4	Attendance- PP attendance is below Non PP national average at 87.8% . Persistent absence is above the national average at 29%
5	Parental engagement - reduced attendance at parents evenings and school events and ineffective support for school attendance negatively impacting students aspirations
6	Poor Health - associated with adverse childhood experiences which have long term impact on physical and mental health

### **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
Improve outcomes for PP students	Less than 5% attainment gap in Basics 9-7, 9-5 and 9-4
	PP attainment 8 >44.00
	Uptake at Intervention - no gap,
	H/W referrals - no gap,
	Equipment referrals - no gap,
	T&L - PP first evident in 100% of lessons
Improve health and wellbeing and therefore	Whole school attendance above 94.%
increase PP attendance	PP attendance gap <3%
	PP PA <25%

#### 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: £ 58 809

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Developing self efficacy and a teaching an learning culture of high expectation for disadvantaged students	Against the Odds: Achieving greater progress for secondary students facing socio-economic disadvantage – research report (2021) – Social Mobility Commission	1,2,3,4
	This report explores a range of ideas which may be useful to consider. Successful findings include: vertical tutoring and mixed attainment classes at Key Stage 3 were associated with higher rates of progress for pupil premium students; the staff culture regarding pupil premium was found to be an important factor – concerningly, in some schools, as many as a quarter of staff have reservations about the pupil premium, seeing it as discriminatory or ineffective. It was also found that mechanisms for listening to students in schools was not well developed. Whilst the report makes interesting reading, there were three key recommendations for school leaders:	
	<ul> <li>School leaders should regularly explore staff attitudes towards the pupil premium, how well their school responds to the needs and circumstances of its students, and the impact of their policies on students' wellbeing.</li> <li>When schools have had little success at reducing the progress gap, they should refocus on a small number of critical, context-specific issues,</li> </ul>	

Literacy interventions • Tier 3 • Vocabulary • WOW • Reading lessons	such as improving the experience of transferring students or reducing student absence.' The report found that 96% of teachers surveyed reported that they are required to provide PP students with additional attention or support, e.g. marking their books first, asking more questions during lessons, handing materials to them first etc. – but it was also found that schools have had mixed results from this. Research for education inspections framework cites Huttenlocher, 2010 and Gilkerson 2018 to highlight evidence of the Vocabulary gap that exists between disadvantaged students and their peers. Most GCSE papers require a reading age of 15 years however 33% of our Y7 students have a reading age greater than 12mths below chronological reading age. KS2 QLA and GL progress test data shows that the weakest aspect of many of our students reading is inference. Disciplinary Literacy CPD indicates that modelling reading and low stakes testing develops inference. The EEF Toolkit indicates on average, reading comprehension approaches deliver an additional six months' progress. Successful reading comprehension approaches allow activities to be carefully tailored to pupils' reading capabilities, and involve activities and texts that provide an effective, but not overwhelming, challenge	1,2
MFL Intervention	The average impact of the small group tuition is four additional months' progress, on average, over the course of a year.	1,2,3,5
	Evidence shows that small group tuition is effective and, as a rule of thumb, the smaller the group the better. Some studies suggest that greater feedback from the teacher, more sustained the engagement in smaller groups, or work which is more	

closely matched to learners' needs explains this impact. Once group size increases above six or seven there is a noticeable reduction in effectiveness	
Following the EEF 7 step model of revision in practice our aim is to activate students prior knowledge and via; explicit instruction, modelling and guided practice enable the student to complete their own independent revision. In order to achieve this students require high quality revision resources. The purchase of this can be a barrier to disadvantaged families.	1,2,3,5

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

Budgeted cost: £ 25000

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Provision of taxi transport home from after school intervention sessions to promote attendance	The average impact of approaches involving extending school time is about an additional three months' progress over the course of a year. The average impact is influenced by the targeted use of before and after school programmes, which have higher impacts on average. The impact is also slightly lower when school time is extended in secondary school.	3,5,6
	The research also indicates that attracting and retaining pupils in before and after school programmes is harder at secondary level than at primary level. To be successful, any extension of school time should be supported by both parents and staff. It should also be noted that more extreme increases may have diminishing effects if engagement of pupils is reduced.	
Revision Residential	Metacognition and self-regulation approaches aim to help pupils think about their own learning more explicitly, often by teaching them specific strategies for planning, monitoring and evaluating their learning. Interventions are usually designed to give pupils a repertoire of strategies to choose from and the skills to select the most suitable strategy for a given learning task.	3,5,6

<ul> <li>Self-regulated learning can be broken into three essential components:</li> <li>cognition - the mental process involved in knowing, understanding, and learning;</li> <li>metacognition - often defined as 'learning to learn'; and</li> <li>Motivation - willingness to engage our metacognitive and cognitive skills.</li> </ul> Metacognition and self-regulation approaches have consistently high levels of impact, with pupils making an average of seven months' additional progress.
The evidence indicates that teaching these strategies can be particularly effective for low achieving and older pupils.

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

Budgeted cost: £ 219,573.67

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Music lessons -To improve cultural capital and engagement of PP students	Overall, the impact of arts participation on academic learning appears to be positive but low. Improved outcomes have been identified in English, mathematics and science. Benefits have been found in both primary and secondary schools, with greater effects on average for younger learners and, in some cases, for disadvantaged pupils. Wider benefits such as more positive attitudes to learning and increased well-being have also consistently been reported.	5,6,7
Breakfast for all	EEF evaluation found that supporting schools to run a free of charge, universal breakfast club before school delivered an average of 2 months' additional progress.	7
Food Tech ingredient provision	One barrier to attendance for PP students is their ability to fund participation in Food technology.	5,6

Hardship fund	Feedback from Pixl meetings and the DFE Understanding KS4 attainment and progress report reinforces the need to identify individual barriers to education for PP students. For a number of our students these barriers are material in the case of uniform or equipment or may be the requirement for support to access extracurricular or enrichment activities	5,6
Attendance officer, safeguarding lead and Year leaders Attendance Rewards	The Joseph Rowntree Foundation published a report in 2002 on girls and exclusion from school. The report notes that truancy, or 'self-exclusion', is one of a range of strategies that girls may use to cope with difficulties at school. It found that bullying, especially psychological bullying, is a significant factor in causing girls to self-exclude, and often goes unrecognized. It adds that many girls are unwilling to access the forms of support available to them. Factors such as parentally-condoned absence, low aspirations and caring responsibilities can also contribute to truancy among girls. In cases of Persistent absenteeism bespoke solutions must be found in order to break down barriers to attendance. The attendance officer and year leaders are on the front line on creating a culture of attendance. Challenging and following up on absenteeism and forging relationships with our most disengaged parents in order to identify barriers to attendance.	4,6,7
School Nurse and counselling services and Hub wellbeing provision	Emotional wellbeing is a clear indicator of academic achievement, success and satisfaction in later life. Evidence shows that mental health and wellbeing programmes in schools, can lead to significant improvements in children's mental health, and social and emotional skills. Wellbeing provision in schools can also lead to reductions in classroom misbehaviour and bullying.90% of school leaders have reported an increase in the number of students experiencing anxiety or stress over the last five years. Concurrently, referrals to specialist mental health services nearly doubled between 2010-11 and 2014-15. As a result, NHS Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) are overwhelmed. Currently, just one in four children with a diagnosable mental health problem gets access to the treatment and care that they need. Despite improvements since, waiting times remain too long, and high thresholds for access to care are causing an unnecessary escalation of need. To reduce the burden on the NHS, there needs to be a greater focus on prevention through early identification and intervention. We aim to support this by facilitating access to counselling services during the school day.	7
Broadening Cultural Experiences -	Overall, the impact of arts participation on academic learning appears to be positive but low. Improved outcomes have been identified in English, mathematics and science. Benefits have been found in both primary and secondary schools, with greater effects on average for younger learners and, in some cases, for disadvantaged pupils.	2,5

	Some arts activities have been linked with improvements in specific outcomes. For example, there is some evidence of a positive link between music and spatial awareness and between drama and writing. Wider benefits such as more positive attitudes to learning and increased well-being have also consistently been reported.	
Newland Flyers	Research to understand successful approaches to supporting the most academically able disadvantaged pupils (2018) – DfE The findings in this report are based on a small-scale qualitative study, but may be of use as the <i>Potential for Success</i> Sutton Trust report (Motecute, 2018) highlighted that 'there is currently little evidence on how best to support highly able students, and even less on how to support students who are capable of high attainment who are from disadvantaged backgrounds'. A key finding from this research was that a suite of activities, as opposed to a single intervention, was successful in supporting the most academically able disadvantaged learners. Interventions across four areas were deemed to be needed: academic extension, cultural enrichment, personal development and the removal of financial barriers to achievement. It is worth noting that these areas were supported by working in partnership with parents, universities, local businesses and other external sources.	2,5

Total budgeted cost: £ 301, 382.67 Any expenditure over and above the pupils premium allowance and recovery funding will be draw from the school budget

# 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.

ACADEMIC YE	AR					
Quality of teach	ing for all					
Action	Intended outcome	Impact		Lessons Learned		
PP First -	Increase engagement of PP students in lessons	PP Outcomes Attainment/Progress 8 Summar Measure Average Total Attainment 8 Average Total Progress 8 Basics 9-5 Measure Students Achieving 9-5 in English and Maths Basics 9-4 Measure Students Achieving 9-4 in English and Maths K54 Results Measure Students Achieving 5 Standard Passes inc EM ? Students achieving 5 Standard Passes inc EM ? Students achieving 5 Standard Passes inc EM ? Lesson observa PP FIrst question Seen 13/33 Not Seen 11/33 Not Seen 11/33 Not Seen 11/38 Not Seen 5/38 Not Commented PP FIrst question Seen 21/38 Not Seen 5/38 Not Commented PP FIrst question Seen 22/32 Not seen 3/32	Pupil Premium All Non-PP (DC: Disadvantaged) GAP Pupil Premium All Non-PP (DC: Other - Not C PP (DC: Disadvantaged) GAP Pupil Premium All Non-PP (DC: Other - Not C PP (DC: Disadvantaged) GAP Pupil Premium All Non-PP (DC: Other - Not C PP (DC: Disadvantaged) GAP Pupil Premium All Non-PP (DC: Other - Not C PP (DC: Disadvantaged) GAP Pupil Premium All Non-PP (DC: Other - Not C PP (DC: Disadvantaged) GAP tion data shorn ning HT1 d on 10/33 ning HT3 d on 12/38	47.62 3.62 0.055 50 0.37 0.37 0.37 50 50 50 50 51 50 50 51 50 50 51 50 50 51 50 50 51 50 50 51 50 50 51 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	40.58 37.34 3.24 -0.81 -0.59 -0.97 0.38 Mocks % 18 22.4 14.5 7.9 Mocks % 37.8 46.9 30.6 16.3 Mocks % 36.9 30.6 14.3 16.2 22.4 11.3	Ensure that all leaders are focussed on PP first strategies in lesson drop ins and that the value is high.

		Not Commented on 7/32	
		This indicates in increased focussed by both staff and leaders on the PP first strategy as the year progressed	
Literacy interventions - Tier 3 - Vocab ulary - WOW - Readi ng	Improve outcomes for PP students by increasing literacy levels	<ul> <li>Y7 - 46 students were below CRA at the beginning gog the academic year. of the 46, 30 students made accelerated progress of greater than 12 months by the end of the year</li> <li>Y8 -23 students were below CRA at the beginning of the academic year. of the 23, 10 students made accelerated progress of greater than 12 months by</li> </ul>	Ensure that Lexia students are set up as a SISRA filter group in order to measure wider impact across the curriculum. Continue to fund additional licenses to
lesson s		the end of the year	ensure that larger volumes of intervention can start in Y7 where impact is greatest
Action	Intended outcome	Impact	Lessons Learned
Mock results day/Revision launch	To raise aspirations and improve revision techniques	A dedicated programme of timetabled revision strategies and the steering of pupils through the 13 weeks prior to the final exam continues to have a positive impact on student progress with on average 1.1 grade of progress per student per subject from mocks to final exams.	Arbor will be used in order to direct the students into the appropriate sessions to ensure that students are revising in the areas of greatest need and monitor attendance more accurately
		Attainment/Progress 8 Summary         Vol         Mocks Total           Measure         Pupil Premium         Total         Mocks Total           All         49.22         38.77           Non-PP (DC: Other - Not D         51.24         40.58           PP (DC: Disadvantaged)         47.62         37.34           Average Total Attainment 8         GAP         3.62         3.24           Non-PP (DC: Other - Not D         0.37         -0.63           Non-PP (DC: Other - Not D         0.37         -0.59           PP (DC: Disadvantaged)         0         -0.97           Average Total Progress 8         GAP         0.37         0.38           Basics 9-5         0         -0.37         0.38	Directed time has been used to further support the delivery of scheduled intervention windows in line with these launch sessions.
		Measure         Pupil Premium         Exams %         Mocks %           All         52.3         18           Students Achieving 9-5 in English and Maths         PP (DC: Other - Not D         55.1         22.4           Basics 9-4         GAP         5.1         7.9           Measure         Pupil Premium         Exams %         Mocks %           All         71.2         37.8	Holistic monitoring of intervention using SISRA filters will enhance our ability to measure progress by
		Students Achieving 9-4 in English and Maths         Non-PP (DC: Other - Not D         77.6         46.5           FP (DC: Disadvantaged)         66.1         30.6           KS4 Results         Pull Premium         Kms%           All         67.6         36.9           Non-PP (DC: Other - Not D)         73.5         44.9           Students achieving 5 Standard         PD (DC: Other - Not D)         73.5         44.9	intervention type.
		Students achieving 5 Standard         PP (DC: Disadvantaged)         62.9         30.6           Passes inc EM ?         GAP         10.6         14.3	

tal tuition ment ints Breat provide a provide	on in stude akfas vided stude	ents st for all d at brea ents did ogy prac dients	studen aktime.	5 of the it contin	ese were	be	Continue to publicize music tuition and offer singing which has largest uptake Continue to provide toast at breaktime Ensure that the same level of support is offered for GCSE practicals. Investigate central purchasing options with Parent pay available.
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and Alth e pre-		h attend					
	pre-pandemic levels we were above at both the DFE and FFT national averages					The impact of attendance rewards was measured and on reflection only the	
was sign	In years 7.8.9.and 11 PP attendance impa was above the national average, will b significantly so in Year 7,8, and 11. 2023						autumn and summer term trips appear to have a significant impact. As a result these will be continued in 2022 2023. Smaller and more frequent rewards will be
			All	Var 7	Voar 0	VaarQ	issued with freddos weekly for all students with 100% attendance
	284	1 School					weekly and half termly
1.500	204	FFT National	84.9%	88.1%	85.6%	83.9%	100% reward lunches.
		Difference	+1.7%	+3.9%	+4.7%	-1.5%	
			All	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	
Not FSI	MG 340	) School	90.9%	92.6%	92.4%	88.1%	
		FFT National	91.3%	93.0%	91.9%	91.0%	
		Difference	-0.5%	-0.4%	+0.5%	-2.9%	
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		Homework referrals: PP 9 PP 745 Gap: 178 Uniform referrals: PP: 388 PP: 356 Gap: 33	-	n	
School Nurse and counseling services	To support mental health and wellbeing and as a result improve attendance and outcomes		How much did Let's Connect do?	Period: Mini la stasson show that have been approximately a star of program of the star of th	Where students already had poor attendance the impact was limited as they did not regularly attend sessions.this will impact student selection going forward. Barnardo's have been made aware that 2 members of staff have been identified to attend the WRAP 1 support programme and the WRAP 2 training programme which will support delivery of WRAP 1 in Newland Girls School in the coming school year. School staff who complete the above events will be able to co- facilitate WRAP with Barnardo's from January 2023. To support group work delivery next term, there will need to be additional capacity built in to allow the identified members of NewlandGirls staff time, for planning and supporting delivery with the Barnardo's lead worker in school.

Broadening Cultural Experiences -	To raise aspiration and enhance cultural capital	Trip	Date	Lead Staff	Total No of Stud ents	No of PP	No of Non PP	Continue to support the programme with a more focussed approach to supporting costs for PP students rather than
		COP 26	Oct	LRE	5	2	3	general subsidy on more costly visits.
		Y8 Railwa Y Childr en @Hull Truck	Dec	DPE	126	56	70	
		Chicag o	Nov	GWI	31	16	15	
		Mead owHal I	14/1 2	EMA	245	102	143	
		Y11 + Y10 - Thask STAX Muse	19/1 /Y10 21/1	PHA	42	20	22	
		um visit	Y11		39	19	20	
		Go Ape	4/4 5/4/	EMA	158	70	88	
		Y7 Camp	20/6	MGR	31	12	19	
		Y8 Camp	20/6	MGR	32	13	19	
		Arran	10/7 /22	cwo	36	11	22	
		Flami ngo Land	15/7 /22	MGR	153	69	84	
		Music Lesso ns (All years)	21/2 2	ЈНК	65	36	29	
Newland Flyers	The Newland Flyers programme is designed to raise aspirations and enrich the experiences of our most able pupils. Pupils from all year groups are selected for the programme based on ability and there are a range of specific activities and	Due to remaining covid restrictions the opportunity for Flyers visits and enrichment remained limited in 2021 2022.				Ensure that funding is available to support opportunities as they arise this academic year		

development opportunities planned for each year group.	

### 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
Online small group and 121 tuition	My Tutor
Maths small group intervention	Teach first - Academic mentor
Maths, English and Science small group intervention	PET XI