

Pupil Premium Strategy Statement Blessed Edward Oldcorne Catholic College 2023-2026



Detail	Data
Number of pupils in school	1056
Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils	17%
Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers (3 year plans are recommended)	2023-2026
Date this statement was published	October 2023
Date on which it will be reviewed	October 2024
Statement authorised by	Greg McClarey
Pupil premium lead	Paul Edmunds
Governor / Trustee lead	ТВА

Funding overview

Detail	Amount
Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year	£169,355
Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year	£10,023
Pupil premium (and recovery premium*) funding carried forward from previous years (enter £0 if not applicable) *Recovery premium received in academic year 2021 to 2022 can be carried forward to academic year 2022 to 2023. Recovery premium received in academic year 2022 to 2023 cannot be carried forward to 2023 to 2024.	£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	£179,387

Part A: Pupil premium strategy plan

Statement of intent

At Blessed Edward Oldcorne Catholic College our intention is to adopt an adaptive, long term, evidenced based strategy to help us to address the inequalities, challenges and barriers that many of our disadvantaged learners face. We have high expectations for all our learners and take on the mantra that 'no one is beyond reach'. Indeed, we hope that our disadvantaged learners are aware of, and feel, that they are loved, that they are wanted and that they do belong.

We recognise the importance of whole school culture, ownership and buy-in to address disadvantage. Disadvantaged pupils do not lack talent or the ability to make significant contributions to our society. We have encountered many barriers to success for disadvantaged pupils, while financial poverty is one, we have identified a poverty in stable and supportive parenting, poverty in aspiration, poverty in self-confidence, poverty in attendance, poverty in mental health and well-being, poverty in reading and a poverty in self-control and social interactions also play a significant role in limiting student success. Pulling down barriers will take more than simply throwing money at them.

Our disadvantaged cohort show a significant gap on entry to our school. While our nondisadvantaged students start school with a mean SAT score of 106, our disadvantaged students have a mean score of 95. This is also reflected in reading age, on average there is a 3 year gap between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged students. In our current Year 10 cohort, 36% are designated EAL.

Our ambition is to ensure that all learners, regardless of background or life experiences so far, receive a high-quality teaching experience, thus enabling them to achieve improved outcomes. We are of the opinion that the greatest impact on what happens to these children occurs in the classroom, inclusive teaching and learning can change lives and every encounter and interaction matters.

We strive to ensure all staff have a shared understanding We will strive to nurture and support these pupils and encourage them to take a pride in their achievements.

This plan forms part of our whole school *"Think Disadvantage"* strategy and will focus on the poverty element of this strategy.

Our approach is evidenced based, underpinned with a tiered approach in line with the Education Endowment Foundation framework. We will drive our strategy along 5 key strands: **Aspirations, Academic, Character and Culture, Parental support and Nutrition, Health and Well Being**. Each strand, where possible, will have specific, deliverable and measurable targets which will be regularly reviewed and adapted.

Challenges

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

Strand	Detail of challenge
number	
1 Academic.	To ensure all disadvantaged students achieve their potential. Reduce the persistent achievement gap between disadvantaged students and peers, particularly in English and maths. Students to achieve in line with their non-disadvantaged peers. Enable all students, including disadvantaged, to have age-appropriate reading skills to enable them to access the full curriculum. To develop a culture of reading for pleasure. To challenge able student to read material outside their comport zone to develop a wider personal reading cannon. Quickly identify any specific learning need and ensue support is put in place.
2 Aspirations	Provide disadvantaged students with an enhanced careers support to give them the richest and widest horizon when leaving school.
3 Parental	Ensure disadvantaged students maintain the same attendance profile as
Support	non-disadvantaged students.
	Develop greater parental support opportunities.
4 Character and	Support all students, including disadvantaged, to modify self-behaviour.
Culture	Disadvantages students are overrepresented in after school detention and internal isolation figures.
	Analysis has shown that disadvantaged students are underrepresented in
	wider school activities such as, school trips, performances, sports teams etc
5 Nutrition,	Ensure students have access to well-balanced nutrition when at school.
Health and Well	Access to quality sports teaching, sporting equipment, sport teams and
Being.	clubs and access to healthy lifestyle education. Access to mental health and wellbeing support.

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
1 Academic	Disadvantages students achieve Fisher 20 outcomes.
	Through extracurricular reading interventions disadvantaged
	students achieve an age-appropriate reading age.
	Able students are regularly introduced to new challenging reading material.
2 Aspirations	All disadvantaged students receive regular careers advice,
	guidance and employer encounters
	New opportunities created to expose disadvantage students to a
	wide range of possible careers.
3 Parental support	Disadvantaged students maintain same attendance profile as
	non-disadvantaged students.
	Parents invited to attend parents evenings and other events.
	A range of parental support strategies in place.
4 Character and culture	Using restorative justice, pastoral support, school counsellor and
	external agencies, disadvantage students are not
	overrepresented in discipline figures. Increase in disadvantaged students participating on wider school community activities.
	Trip organisers prioritise disadvantaged students when planning
	trips and activities.
	Inclusion Quality Mark status achieved, providing a nationally
	recognised framework to recognise and develop inclusiveness.
5 Nutrition, Health and	Parental support website in place and school counsellor offers
wellbeing.	parental support events.
	Students supported in curriculum through PDE lessons
	Nutrition, health and wellbeing intrinsic in Year 11 GCSE preparations.
	Student participation in sports clubs/teams monitored.

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: £ 62,000

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Review impact of whole school homework policy on disadvantaged students. Focus on quality of feedback and efficacy in preparing for exams.	The Role of Homework in Student Learning Outcomes: Evidence from a Field Experiment Andrew Grodner & Nicholas G. Rupp -2013	1,2
Continue to develop "Know your Student" programme as part of the "Think Disadvantage" strategy	Know your Students has had a positive impact on attainment and progress for all students including disadvantaged.	1
Appoint a Whole School Disciplinary Reading Coordinator. Improve reading comprehension by prioritising disciplinary literacy.	Acquiring disciplinary literacy is key for stu- dents as they learn new, more complex con- cepts in each subject.	1,2,5
We will fund professional development and appropriate resources for each subject area.	EEF - Improving Literacy in Secondary Schools -Reading comprehension, vocabulary and other literacy skills are heavily linked with attainment in English	1
Ensure PDE lessons provide opportunities to explore Nutrition, Health and Well Being support.	Reynolds AJ, Temple JA, Ou S, et al. Effects of a School-Based, Early Childhood Intervention on Adult Health and Well-being: A 19-Year Follow-up of Low-Income Families. <i>Arch Pediatr Adolesc</i> <i>Med.</i> 2007;161(8):730–739. doi:10.1001/archpedi.161.8.730	3,5

Embed aspirations	Musset, P. and L. Mytna Kurekova (2018),	2
and career guidance	"Working it out: Career Guidance and Employer	
in all curriculum	Engagement", OECD Education Working Papers,	
areas. Making the	No. 175, OECD Publishing, Paris,	
link between subjects		
and career pathways	https://www.goodcareerguidance.org.uk/case-	
explicit for all	study/linking-curriculum-learning-to-careers	
learners, including		
disadvantaged.		

Targeted academic support (for example, tutoring, one-to-one support,

structured interventions)

Budgeted cost: £ 62,000

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Appoint a new college Reading-Coordinator to test and created reading interventions for all year groups	Sullivan, A. & Brown, M. found that the impact of reading for pleasure on vocabulary, Maths and spelling between 10 - 16-year-olds was four times greater than the impact of a parent holding a degree qualification.	1
Support identified students with wave 2 or 3 intervention in GCSE English	Students working with English intervention staff regularly achieve or exceed their Fischer targets.	1
Support identified students with wave 2 or 3 intervention in GCSE Maths	Students working with Maths intervention staff regularly achieve or exceed their Fischer targets.	1
Structured intervention for KS3 students who fall into the Non-Secondary Ready category based on SATS results.	NSR intervention is monitored by regular outcome testing	1

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

Budgeted cost: £ 55,387.

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
School Librarian created a school reading cannon for each year group. Form tutors read twice a week with their form group.	EEF - Improving Literacy in Secondary Schools Reading comprehension, vocabulary and other literacy skills are heavily linked with attainment in English	1,4
Develop a pre-emtive approach to attendance management. Contacting specific parents, including disadvantaged, on Friday mornings, encouraging them to send their child to school the following week.	Research Evidence DfE – Improving school attendance (Updated) December 2021 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sc hool-attendance/framework-for-securing-full-att endance-actions-for-schools-and-local-authorities	3
Embed the college drivers for Think SEND and knowing your Double Disadvantaged students through strategic meetings and planning at all levels	Pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disa- bility (SEND) have the greatest need for excel- lent teaching and are entitled to provision that supports achievement at, and enjoyment of, school. The attainment gap between pupils with SEND and their peers is twice as big as the gap be- tween pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers. However, pupils with SEND are also more than twice as likely to be eligible for free school meals. EEF https://educationendowmentfounda- tion.org.uk/education -evidence/guidance-reports/send	1
Supporting Students Social, Emotional and Behavioral Needs Increased capacity within the non-teaching pastoral support team and continuing to improve their knowledge and skills	Internal and external evidence indicates that stu- dent wellbeing has been adversely affected by the pandemic. <u>Research Evidence</u> <i>'Impacts of lockdown on the mental health and</i> <i>wellbeing of children and young people'</i> https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/sites/default/fil es/MHF%20Scotland%20Impacts%20of%20Lo ckdown.pdf	4

Use a range of classroom behaviour strategies and additional resources to reduce disadvantaged students over representation in suspension and negative behaviour point analysis.	Rideout, Glenn, et al. "Measuring the impact of restorative justice practices: Outcomes and contexts." <i>Journal of Educational Administration</i> <i>and Foundations</i> 21.2 (2010): 35.	4
Develop a deeper relationship with parents: Develop a parental communication app. Year 11 exam preparation support evenings, PDE Q/A sessions, Counsellor led sessions, one-one parent exam support meetings (PEP), disadvantaged parents personally invited to parents evenings, develop website to have greater support for cost of living and mental health and well being. Develop a parental forum, personally invite disadvantages parents to attend.	Understanding the Impact of Parent School Involvement on Children's Educational Outcomes Gail L. Zellman & Jill M. Waterman University of California, Los Angeles	3
Appoint a Work Experience Co-ordinator to ensure all students, including disadvantaged have access to high quality work based experiences.	https://www.goodcareerguidance.org.uk/case- study/experiences-of-workplaces	2

Total budgeted cost: £179,387

Part B: Review of the previous academic year

GCSE outcomes for disadvantaged students.

Prior attainment		
	РР	Non-PP
2022	101.31	106.71
2023	102.02	105.19

Relative performance	2022	2023
	Gap between PP and Non-PP students	
APS		
E&M Threshold		
Both Subjects 5 or Above	-36.68%	-17.9%
Both Subjects 4 or Above	-22.63%	-23.78%
Progress 8		
Progress 8 Entries	-1.56	-1.47
Progress 8 Score	-0.8	-0.67
Attainment 8	-19.65	-12.27
Performance		
EBACC APS	-1.64	-1.11
Strong pass in Maths	-26.76%	-17.6%
Strong Pass in English	-32.97%	-14.77%

National Comparison 2023	BEO	Nat.
A8	41.1	
P8	-0.28	

Externally provided programmes

Please include the names of any non-DfE programmes that you used your pupil premium (or recovery premium) to fund in the previous academic year.

Programme	Provider
<u>The Be You programme</u> is a 10-12 week bespoke alternative provision which aims to raise the self-esteem, confidence and resilience of young people.	Worcestershire Children First Virtual School https://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/info/20757/ the_virtual_school/2185/virtual_school_training_providers
The Positive Outcomes Project (POP) POP will provide 1:1 work with children and young people or provide group work for children in their school setting. It aims to deliver services for children and young people within their communities whilst providing high quality placements for student social workers	Worcestershire Children First https://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/pop
<u>The Edge</u> The aim of this programme is to develop and accredit students with those personal attributes essential for employability and life	PIXL.org
<u>Nessy Fingers</u> Gets children typing real words fast and introduces spelling practice immediately. It follows a structured sequence of word lists that progress from easy to complex	Nessy Fingers Touch Typing for Home https://www.nessy.com/en-gb/product/nessy-fingers- home