



Pupil Premium Policy

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What is Pupil Premium?

Introduced in 2011 by the Coalition Government, the Pupil Premium is additional funding provided to publicly-funded schools in England with the aim of raising the attainment of disadvantaged pupils. In 2017-2018, £2.4 billion of Pupil Premium funding was allocated in respect of around 2 million pupils, with the following pupils attracting funding:

- Children registered as eligible for free school meals (FSMs) at any point since May 2011 (referred to as 'Ever 6 FSM'). £1,320 was allocated for each such pupil in reception to year 6.
- £1,900 for each 'Child Looked After' (CLA) by a local authority, or who left the care of a local authority in England or Wales because of adoption, a special guardianship order, or a child arrangements order (sometimes referred to as Pupil Premium Plus).

The £2.4 billion also includes a Service Premium of £300, which is paid in respect of pupils who have had a parent in the regular armed forces at any point since January 2012 (referred to as 'Ever 6 Service Children'), or who are in receipt of a pension under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme of the War Pensions Scheme after their parent died while serving the armed forces.

Schools must use the Pupil Premium funding they receive for the benefit of registered pupils; they are not restricted to using it solely on pupils that it is paid in respect of.

What do schools have to publish?

Local authority maintained schools are required to publish a strategy for using Pupil Premium funding on their websites. Schools are also accountable for their use of Pupil Premium funding via the performance tables, which report in the performance of disadvantaged pupils compared to other pupils, and through Ofsted inspections, which report on the attainment and progress of pupils who attract the Pupil Premium.

How do schools receive the funding?

For maintained schools, the Government pays the local authority the relevant funding in quarterly instalments, and they pass it onto their schools in respect of each eligible pupil on the January school census.

KS1 and Free School Meals

Since September 2014, all children in Reception, Year 1 and Year 2 have automatically been entitled to a free school lunch. However, registering for free meals is still important as it provides additional funding for the school which can be spent on additional equipment, staffing, etc. which can benefit your child along with others.



Early Years Pupil Premium

The Early Years Pupil Premium, introduced in April 2015, is additional funding for 3 and 4 year olds who are receiving any number of hours of state-funded early education and:

- Meet the benefit-related criteria for free school meals; or
- Are currently looked after by a local authority in England or Wales; or
- Have left care in England and Wales through adoption, a special guardianship order or a child arrangement order.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

What are Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)?

The term Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) is used to describe a wide range of stressful or traumatic experiences that children can be exposed to whilst growing up. ACEs range from experiences that directly harm a child (such as suffering physical, verbal or sexual abuse, and physical or emotional neglect) to those that affect the environment in which a child grows up (including parental separation, domestic violence, mental illness, alcohol abuse, drug use or incarceration).

What impact can ACEs have?

When exposed to stressful situations, the “fight, flight or freeze” response floods our brain with corticotrophin-releasing hormones (CRH), which usually forms part of a normal and protective response that subsides once the stressful situation passes. However, when repeatedly exposed to ACEs, CRH is continually produced by the brain, which results in the child remaining permanently in this heightened state of alert and unable to return to their natural relaxed and recovered state.

Children and young people who are exposed to ACEs therefore have increased – and sustained – levels of stress. In this heightened neurological state, a young person is unable to think rationally and it is physiologically impossible for them to learn. ACEs can therefore have a negative impact on development in childhood and this can in turn give rise to harmful behaviours, social issues and health problems in adulthood. There is now a great deal of research demonstrating that ACEs can negatively affect lifelong mental and physical health by disrupting brain and organ development and by damaging the body's system for defending against diseases. The more ACEs a child experiences, the greater the chance of health and/or social problems in later life.

ACEs research shows that there is a strong dose-response relationship between ACEs and poor physical and mental health, chronic disease (such as type II diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; heart disease; cancer), increased levels of violence, and lower academic success both in childhood and adulthood.

Can ACEs be prevented?

Whether you are an adult looking to reverse the impact of your own ACEs, or a parent or caregiver keen to make sure that your children do not grow up with ACEs themselves, the simple answer is - yes! Stable, nurturing adult-child relationships and environments help children develop strong cognitive and emotional skills and the resilience required to flourish as adults. By encouraging such relationships ACEs can be prevented, even in difficult circumstances, and it is crucial to support and nurture children and young people as they develop and grow. For adults who

experienced ACEs in their childhood, it is also very possible to minimise the impact of ACEs on their health, relationships and lives in general.

- Information on ACEs taken from Blackburn with Darwen Council
(Link: <https://www.blackburn.gov.uk/Pages/aces.aspx>)

Our Pupil Premium overview 2017 - 2018

For the financial year 2018-19, Old Church Primary School has been allocated £171,600 Pupil Premium funding. This figure was allocated as primary schools receive £1300 for each child registered as eligible for free school meals at any point in the last 6 years and £1900 for children who are looked after.

Number of pupils and pupil premium grant (PPG) received	
Total number of pupils on roll	360
Total number of pupils eligible for PPG	130 (36%)
Total amount of PPG received	£171,600

Current attainment

	2018 school	2018 Disadvantaged school
% of Pupils working at the expected level in Reading	Attainment 80%	81%
% of Pupils working at the expected level in writing	75.6%	76.2%
% of Pupils working at the expected level in maths.	71.1%	61.9%
% of Pupils working at the expected level in GAPS	84.4%	81%
% of Pupils working at the expected level in Reading, Writing and Maths	62.2%	57.1%
% of Pupils working above the expected level in Reading	24.4%	23.8%
% of pupils working above the expected level in writing	11.1%	9.5%
% of pupils working above the	13.3%	4.8%



expected level in maths		
% of Pupils working ABOVE the expected level in GAPS	26.7%	23.8%

Year 1

Phonics pass	Whole School	Pupil Premium	Free School Meals
	84.1%	85%	92.9%

Identified barriers to learning at Old Church Primary School

In-school barriers

- 100% of children enter school below the National average with 94% well below the national expected standard (2017/18 cohort)
- Limited experiences outside of school of visiting places of interest that stimulate imagination and discussion..
- Lacking development of independence skills in learning / resilience and belief in themselves.

External barriers

- Social difficulties experienced by families including housing, finance, family literacy and parental anxieties.
- Some pupils come from homes with limited experiences of higher education and may therefore have low aspirations for their futures. Only 5.8% of the population have a higher level qualification with 56.7% having no qualifications.
- High levels of deprivation- 75% of children come from the lowest 0-20% IDACI band with 100% of children come from the lowest 40% band
- High levels of ACE factors for many children

Desired outcomes

- See individual spending plans on the website