## **Pupil premium strategy statement**

Before completing this template, you should read the guidance on <u>using pupil</u> <u>premium</u>.

Before publishing your completed statement, you should delete the instructions (text in italics) in this template, including this text box.

This 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.

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	Weavers Academy
Number of pupils in school	1303
Proportion (%) of pupil premium eligible pupils	21.9%
Academic year/years that our current pupil premium strategy plan covers (3 year plans are recommended)	09/21 – 09/23
Date this statement was published	10/2021
Date on which it will be reviewed	07/23
Statement authorised by	J Hunt
Pupil premium lead	M Higgins
Governor / Trustee lead	N McCartney

## **Funding overview**

Detail	Amount
Pupil premium funding allocation this academic year (22/23)	£382,218
Recovery premium funding allocation this academic year (22/23)	£106,018
Pupil premium funding carried forward from previous years (enter £0 if not applicable)	£0

Total budget for this academic year	£488,235
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 intention is that all pupils, irrespective of their background or the challenges they face, make good progress and achieve positive outcomes across the curriculum, particularly in English and Maths The focus of our pupil premium strategy is to support disadvantaged pupils to achieve that goal.

We will consider the challenges faced by vulnerable pupils, such as those who have a social worker and young carers. The activity we have outlined in this statement is also intended to support their needs, regardless of whether they are disadvantaged or not.

High-quality teaching is at the heart of our approach, with a focus on areas in which disadvantaged pupils require the most support. This is proven to have the greatest impact on closing the disadvantage attainment gap and at the same time will benefit the non-disadvantaged pupils in our school. Implicit in the intended outcomes detailed below, is the intention that non-disadvantaged pupils' attainment will be sustained and improved alongside progress for their disadvantaged peers.

Our strategy is also integral to wider school plans for education recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic, notably in its targeted support through the National Tutoring Programme for pupils whose education has been worst affected, including non-disadvantaged pupils.

Our approach will be responsive to common challenges and individual needs, rooted in robust diagnostic assessment, not assumptions about the impact of disadvantage. The approaches we have adopted complement each other to help pupils excel. To ensure they are effective we will:

- ensure disadvantaged pupils are challenged in the work that they're set
- 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	Detail of challenge
number	

1	The attainment of disadvantaged pupils in maths GCSE is generally lower than that of their peers and teacher diagnostic assessments suggest that many pupils particularly struggle with problem solving tasks.
	Assessments on entry to year 7 in the last 2 years indicate that approximately 12% of our disadvantaged pupils arrive below agerelated expectations compared to 2% of their peers. Subsequent internal and external assessments show that this gap widens by around 14% during pupils' time at our school.
2	Assessments, observations and discussion with KS3 pupils indicate that disadvantaged pupils generally have lower levels of reading comprehension than peers. This impacts their progress in all subjects.
	On entry to year 7 in the last 2 years, approximately 13% of our disadvantaged pupils arrive below age-related expectations compared to 2% of their peers. This gap impacts on outcomes at GCSE during pupils' time at our school.
3	Our assessments, observations and discussions with pupils and families suggest that the education of many of our disadvantaged pupils continues to be affected by the impact of the partial school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic, and to a greater extent than for other pupils. These findings are supported by national studies.
	This has resulted in knowledge gaps resulting in disadvantaged pupils falling further behind age-related expectations, especially in maths.
4	Our observations suggest many lower attaining disadvantaged pupils lack metacognitive / self-regulation strategies when faced with challenging tasks, notably in their monitoring and evaluation of their answers. This is indicated across the curriculum, particularly maths and science.
5	Our assessments (including wellbeing survey), observations and discussions with pupils and families have identified social and emotional issues for many pupils, such as anxiety, depression (diagnosed by medical professionals) and low self-esteem. This is partly driven by concern about catching up lost learning and exams/future prospects. These challenges particularly affect disadvantaged pupils, including their attainment.
	Teacher referrals for support remain high. Approximately 100 referrals (85% of whom are disadvantaged) currently require additional support with social and emotional needs.
6	Our attendance data over the last 2 years indicates that attendance among disadvantaged pupils has been between 6 and 8% lower than for non-disadvantaged pupils.
	65% of disadvantaged pupils have been 'persistently absent' compared to 49% of their peers during that period. Our assessments and

	observations indicate that absenteeism is negatively impacting disadvantaged pupils' progress.
7	Low aspirations and motivation of some disadvantaged students and heir families. This includes a lack of understanding related to education and career pathways.
8	Lack of parental engagement with the school for some disadvantaged families

### **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 attainment among disadvantaged pupils across the curriculum at the end of KS4, particularly in Maths and English	<ul> <li>2024/25 KS4 outcomes demonstrate that disadvantaged pupils achieve:</li> <li>An average Attainment 8 score of at least 33</li> <li>A Progress 8 score which is at least positive</li> <li>at least 60% passing GCSE maths and English at grade 4 or above</li> </ul>
Improved reading comprehension among disadvantaged pupils across KS3.	Reading comprehension tests demonstrate a 60% improvement in comprehension skills among disadvantaged pupils and a smaller disparity between the scores of disadvantaged pupils and their non-disadvantaged peers. Teachers should also have recognised this improvement through engagement in lessons and book scrutiny.
Improved metacognitive and self-regulatory skills among disadvantaged pupils across all subjects.	Teacher reports and class observations suggest disadvantaged pupils are more able to monitor and regulate their own learning. This finding is supported by improved homework completion rates across all classes and subjects.  This will result in improved attendance, so it is no more than a 2% gap.  A reduction in persistent absentees (PA) amongst students eligible for additional funding to be less than 20%

To achieve and sustain improved wellbeing for all pupils, including those	Sustained high levels of wellbeing by 2024/25 demonstrated by:		
who are disadvantaged.	<ul> <li>qualitative data from student voice, student and parent surveys and teacher observations.</li> </ul>		
	a significant increase in participation in enrichment activities, particularly among disadvantaged pupils.		
To achieve and sustain improved attendance for all pupils, particularly our	Sustained high attendance by 2024/25 demonstrated by:		
disadvantaged pupils.	The attendance gap between disadvantaged pupils and their non- disadvantaged peers being reduced to within 2%		
	The percentage of all pupils who are persistently absent being below 20% and the figure among disadvantaged pupils being no more than 20% lower than their peers.		
All staff employ the Disadvantaged First Strategy for questioning, feedback, support and communication in class.	Disadvantaged students are give priority check in during lessons to improve engagement, and checking understanding.  This will be evidence by lesson visits, and student's voice.		
Teachers receive regular updated information about disadvantaged students and share strategies that work well to improve outcomes	Teachers will know who their most vulnerable students are using the Inclusion Index and use this information to plan accordingly for Wave 2 and Wave 3 intervention to close gaps rapidly.		
Disadvantaged students are provided with fair access to high quality enrichment and extension activities to broad their horizons and develop cultural capital	Disadvantaged students will be supported to take part in enrichment and extension activities such as Duke of Edinburgh, School Visits out of hours, music tuition for example that they may not have been able to access.		
Raise aspirations of disadvantaged students	Disadvantaged students receive a careers appointment before their peers and the Aspire programme is used to target those with low aspirations who are disadvantaged with a family history of being NEET.		
Increased parental engagement to support learning and outcomes	Parents of disadvantaged students receive a personalised invite to all school events such as parents evening, target setting evening, Revision support		

	evenings and other events that focus on outcomes, careers, and success.
To ensure effective transition into Year 7 and mid-year transfers are supported to make progress	All information received from feeder/previous school and parents ensures students are in the correct sets with targeted support and additional provisions where necessary to reduce disruption to learning and improved attitudes to learning.

## 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: £ 6000

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Purchase of standardised diagnostic assessments. Training will be provided for staff to ensure assessments are interpreted correctly. (Accelerated reader, Lexonic for example)	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:  Standardised tests   Assessing and Monitoring Pupil Progress   Education Endowment Foundation   EEF	1, 2, 3
Developing metacognitive and self-regulation skills in all pupils.  This will involve ongoing teacher training and support and release time.  It will first be rolled out in maths and science 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:  Metacognition and self-regulation   Toolkit Strand   Education Endowment Foundation   EEF	1, 4
Enhancement of our maths teaching and curriculum planning in line with DfE KS3 and EEF guidance – using White Rose Maths to support.  We will fund teacher release time to embed key	The DfE non-statutory KS3 guidance has been produced in conjunction with the National Centre for Excellence in the Teaching of Mathematics, drawing on evidence-based approaches:  Teaching mathematics at key stage 3 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)  To teach maths well, teachers need to assess pupils' prior knowledge and understanding effectively, employ	1, 3, 4

elements of the guidance in school, and to access support and training.	manipulatives and representations, teach problem solving strategies, and help pupils to develop more complex mental models:  KS2 KS3 Maths Guidance 2017.pdf (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)	
Improving literacy in all subject areas in line with recommendations in the EEF Improving Literacy in Secondary Schools guidance.  We will fund professional development and instructional coaching focussed on each teacher's subject area.  This is a whole school strategy.	Acquiring disciplinary literacy is key for students as they learn new, more complex concepts in each subject:  Improving Literacy in Secondary Schools  Reading comprehension, vocabulary and other literacy skills are heavily linked with attainment in maths and English:  word-gap.pdf (oup.com.cn)	1, 2

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

Budgeted cost: £ 45000

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Engaging with the National Tutoring Programme to provide a blend of tuition, mentoring and school-led tutoring for pupils whose education has been most impacted by the pandemic. A significant proportion of the pupils who receive tutoring will be disadvantaged, including those who	Tuition targeted at specific needs and knowledge gaps can be an effective method to support low attaining pupils or those falling behind, both one-to-one:  One to one tuition   EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)  And in small groups:  Small group tuition   Toolkit Strand   Education Endowment Foundation   EEF	1, 2, 3

are high attainers. – Thirdspace Learning – Maths		
Extended school day	Extending school time involves increasing learning time in schools, include extending core teaching and learning time in schools as well as the use of targeted before and after school programmes (including additional small group or one to one tuition). This includes breakfast club, after school session, Saturday school and holiday revision and summer school sessions.  Extending school time   EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)	1, 3

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

Budgeted cost: £ 329,000

Activity	Evidence that supports this approach	Challenge number(s) addressed
Careers interventions	Aspiration interventions EEF Inconclusive but positive impact where it has an academiccomponent	6
Duke of Edinburgh Award funding	Outdoor adventure learning EEF Inconclusive academic resultbut positive improvement in self- efficacy	7
School Shoes / Ingredients for food / Breakfast club	School Uniform  EEF No academic result but it is "it isim- portant to consider how to support fami- lies that may not be able to afforduniform."	7
Music Lessons	Arts ParticipationEEF +3 Months	6
Behaviour Team (50% of salary) to focus on PP students Appointment of a Behaviour Champion, and Keyworkers to support the most vulnerable disadvantaged students.	Behaviour interventions seek to improve attainment by reducing challenging behaviour in school. This entry covers interventions aimed at reducing a variety of behaviours, from low-level disruption to aggression, violence, bullying, substance abuse and general anti-social activities.	5

Dedicated PP attendance champion	Behaviour interventions   EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)  Parental engagement refers to teachers and schools involving parents in supporting their children's academic learning. Parental engagement   EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)	
Pastoral Managers (contribution)	Social and emotional learning (SEL) interventions seek to improve pupils' decision-making skills, interaction with others and their self-management of emotions, rather than focusing directly on the academic or cognitive elements of learning.  SEL interventions might focus on the ways in which students work with (and alongside) their peers, teachers, family or community.  Social and emotional learning   EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)	2
ALR Plus	Teaching assistants (also known as TAs, classroom support assistants or teachers' aides) are adults who support teachers in the classroom. Teaching assistants' duties can vary widely, but they are generally deployed in two ways; to support the teacher in the general classroom environment, or to provide targeted interventions, which are often delivered out-of-class  Teaching Assistant Interventions   EEF (educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk)	4
Diversity / PSHE support and training	Social and Emotional LearningEEF +4 Months	5

Learning rewards related to homework	Behaviour intervention EEF + 4 months, Homework + 5 Months	3,5
Supplying of educational and resources, including revision guides for all subjects, scientific calculators, stationery etc.	The EEF toolkit indicates a +5 gain where students are able to access and complete extended learning.	7
Resilient Me Workshops to equip PP students with attitudes and skills to be successful in the classroom: Year 10- Motivated Me Year 11- Prepare to Pass	The EEF Toolkit indicates a +4 gain for SEL and a +4 gain for interventions that change behaviours.	5,6
Monitoring and targeting use of GCSEPod through pre-prepared playlists for PP students	identifies uses and recommendations to consider: these recommendations have been considered.  Supports retention of Subject Specific vocabulary and powerful knowledge, best practice is when it is used for rehearsal and interleaving and has an accompanying self- quiz/low stakes quizzing.	7, 3
Purchase of home learning and revision resources – Seneca and paper-based revision guides and work packs to support	EEF Digital Technology Toolkit identifies uses and recommendations to consider: these recommendations have been considered. Supports retention of Subject Specific vocabulary and powerful knowledge, best practice is when it is used for rehearsal and interleaving and has an accompanying self- quiz/low stakes quizzing.	7, 3
Contingency fund for acute issues.	Based on our experiences and those of similar schools to ours, we have identified a need to set a small amount of funding	All

aside to respond quickly to needs that	
have not yet been identified.	

Total budgeted cost: £382,217

# 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.

Due to COVID-19, performance measures have not been published for 2020 to 2021, and 2020 to 2021 results will not be used to hold schools to account. Given this, please point to any other pupil evaluations undertaken during the 2020 to 2021 academic year, for example, standardised teacher administered tests or diagnostic assessments such as rubrics or scales.

If last year marked the end of a previous pupil premium strategy plan, what is your assessment of how successfully the intended outcomes of that plan were met?

### **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
Small group tuition	Impress the Examiner
1-1 Online tutoring	Third Space Learning
Small group tutoring	Eden Method - English

## Service pupil premium funding (optional)

For schools that receive this funding, you may wish to provide the following information:

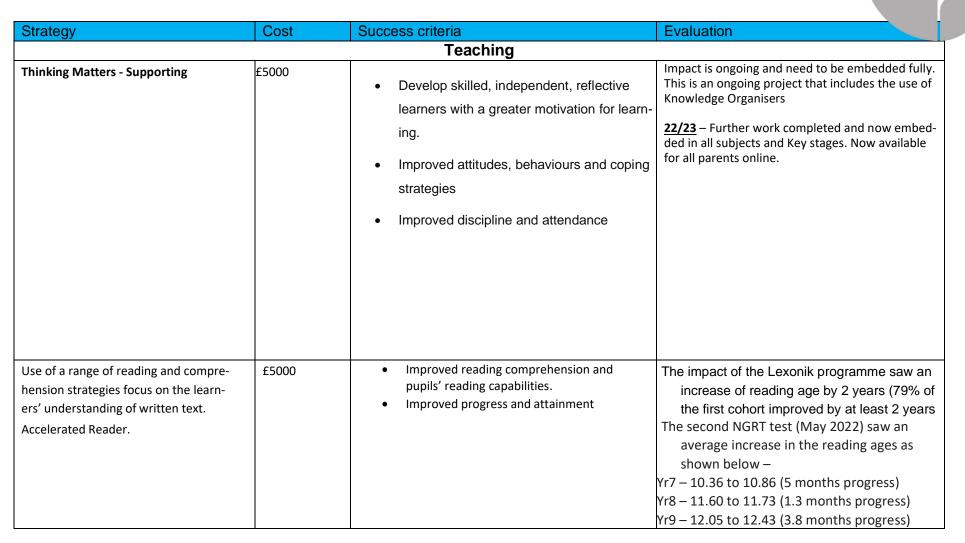
Measure	Details
How did you spend your service pupil premium allocation last academic year?	N/A
What was the impact of that spending on service pupil premium eligible pupils?	N/A

# **Further information (optional)**

Use this space to provide any further information about your pupil premium strategy. For example, about your strategy planning, or other activity that you are implementing to support disadvantaged pupils, that is not dependent on pupil premium or recovery premium funding.

### Pupil premium expenditure 2021/22 and

#### 2022/2023 - Impact Weavers Academy



			Yr10 – 12.62 to 13.95 (1 year and 3.3 months progress)  22/23- Year 8 - out of 184 retested 108 showed an improvement of on average 3.4 months Year 9 - out of 153 retested,103 showed an improvement of 3.2 months
Online tutoring	£10,100	21/22 Students to make progress in line or better than non pp students in Maths  22/23 – Improved outcomes for PP students in Maths as a result of the use of Thirdspace Learning	Outcomes in Maths for these students were not as positive as expected or in line with previous year.  27/37 students achieved a Grade 4, with 17/37 achieving a Grade 5 or better in Maths  22/23 – Gap between PP and Non PP didn't close sufficiently with 29% of PP students achieved Grade 5+ in Maths compared with 41% Non PP.
Subject based initiatives and enrichment to support individuals in all year groups (bids)  Subject resources for unattended lessons	£7000	<ul> <li>Subject specific progress to be good and in line with non-PP students. Increased participation rates. Improved attendance rates for targeted students.</li> <li>To close gaps caused by attendance and increase confidence and learning</li> </ul>	Improved access to learning resources and school uniform to reduce impact on learning. Students voice and parent voice positive in the support families received to ensure they can access learning.  22/23 PP attendance increased by 1.2% PP PA reduced by 5.4%  This was achieved but Priority check in with PP pupils and group work with families. The appointment of an Attendance Champion to work with parents resulted in greater parental engagement especially with the harder to reach families and those students who are PA.

Leadership of in class interventions	£12000	Improved outcomes for key identified	80% of students identified in Key stage 3 who re-
in Maths and Reading		groups in Maths and Reading	ceived support were working ARE in Maths due to
			small group support.
			Reading ages for identified students showed an av-
			erage of 16+ months improvement from the start
			of the program.
			22/23 – Gap between PP and Non-PP didn't close
			sufficiently with 29% of PP students achieved
			Grade 5+ in Maths compared with 41% Non PP

Holiday and Saturday sessions offered for PP students in Y11  Trial of Staff Twilight sessions – targeted wave 3 intervention	£2000 Rewards £5000 Staffing £3000	<ul> <li>PP attendance is above non PP</li> <li>Progress for PP students in bucket 3 subjects is in line or better than expected.</li> <li>Outcomes in Maths is inline or better thanexpected.</li> <li>Outcomes in English in line or better than expected</li> </ul>	October, February, and Easter revision sessions were offered for studentsas well as weekend sessions. Attendance to invite was on average 75%  The progress in the Open Element for disadvantagedstudents was -0.54 compared to Non disadvantaged students which was 0.08  Combined at grade 5 the difference was -5% between Dis advantaged and non-disadvantaged  Combined at grade 4 the difference was significantly more between Dis advantaged and non-disadvantaged.
			In English the progress was 0.07 for non-disadvantaged and -0.52 for disadvantaged

Doduced class since is mostly and Eaglish	C100 000	Improved the quality of teaching and learning	In Maths the progress was 0.01 for non-disadvantaged and -0.29 for disadvantaged.  22/23  Attendance at interventions was on average 70% of those invited for PP students. English and Maths at G5 was 21% English and Maths at G4 was 45%
Reduced class sizes in maths and English in Yr11 – Additional teaching groups created including:	£100 000	and improved quality of feedback / one to one teaching support for learners. Additional staffing, resources and additional support targeted at PP students.	Reduced classes in maths and English resulted in the following gaps. More work is needed to reduce this:  Grade 4 match up – non disadvantaged 64.8 compared with disadvantaged 44.3%  Grade 5 match up – non disadvantaged 33.3 compared with disadvantaged 20.  Gap in maths was approximately ¼ of a grade and English was ½ grade between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged.  22/23: English and Maths at G5 was 21%
Small group work withdrawal session for PP students working below target in maths	£50 000	PP students are working at age related expectation or better by the end of the year 7	English and Maths at G4 was 45%  80% of students identified in Key stage 3 who received support were working ARE in Maths due to small group support.  22/23  Student voice positive, student engagement is good – Impact of this was positive for identified students who attended lunchtime English and

	Maths. Funding supported PETXI English and Maths
	which had a positive impact on student attitudes to
	earning in English and Maths. Impact on outcomes
	s variable.

Contribution to enrichment activities for Creative Arts	£3000	<ul> <li>All PP students participate in at least one club or enrichment activity each term;     Greater no's or proportion of PP studentslead in KS4</li> <li>Increase outcomes in open bucket</li> </ul>	Improved access to enrichment activities including theatre trips, music performance and workshops. Student voice was very positive on the impact of this on students' engagement and enjoyment of school.  Open Element for disadvantaged students was on average -0.54 for progress  22/23  Art PP outcomes at G5 were 67% v Non-PP at 78% Drama coach supported the 2 Drama students
PP academic mentor- to work 1:1 supporting PP most vulnerable students.  Attendance officers  Mentors	£4500 £500 rewards	<ul> <li>Significantly enhanced attendance team specifically targeting PP students to ensure PP students attendance is in line with or better than non-PP.</li> <li>To ensure PP students' behaviour is in line with or better than non-PP.</li> <li>To increase achievements so that PP students is in line with or better than non-PP.</li> <li>To increase outcomes so that PP students is in line with or better than non-PP</li> <li>To increase PP students' attendance in linewith non-PP</li> </ul>	achieving a Grade 5  Increase capacity in the attendance team was impacted by significant staff absence. This will be addressed in 22/23 with the appointment of an Attendance Lead, a further PP champion for attendance with an SLT lead and 2 attendance officers.  Increased in rewards to support most vulnerable students and rewarding them for homework, attitude to learning and attendance.  22/23  Introduction on teacher tutoring and this being included in staff timetables to allow a more focused and impactful conversation – Student voice is positive and encouraging but impact on attendance and outcomes need to be fully evidenced.

	Overall attendance for 22/23 was 88% - a rise of 2% compared to the previous year.

Wider strategies: removing the non-academic barriers to success in school:			
Increase the capacity within the Pastoral and Raising Standards Team to provide additional specific provisions to support the attendance of PP students.  Councillor  Whole school behaviour training	£140 000	<ul> <li>Improved attendance and punctuality of year groups and individuals.</li> <li>Improved parental engagement and attendance at parents' evenings and meetings to support the child.</li> <li>Improved early targeted intervention for PP students.</li> <li>Improved Early help support for PP students</li> </ul>	The full impact of this is still to be established. The importance of distraction free teaching and disruption free learning is imperative to support the progress and outcomes for disadvantaged students.  22/23 Outcomes P8 –0.11 P8 English –0.23 P8 Maths –0.11 P8 EBACC –0.13 P8 OPEN –0.04 Over 150 students have been seen by the school Counsellors and 100% of cases were closed for the academic year 22/23. The counselling team work closely with the Inclusion Team and safeguarding team to triage support and signpost to external agencies when appropriate. Over 1200 student drop-in sessions were recorded since January 2023, where Inclusion team members were supporting students to remove barriers from accessing classroom provision regularly. 65% of students improved their engagement with lessons and 61% improved their presentation in their work, 62% of students follow instructions first time. 825 respond well to positive praise.

Uniform and access to school fund	£7000	<ul> <li>Students in all year groups are able to attend school and lessons in the correct uniform</li> <li>Enable the raising of standards team to provide support to ensure positive outcomesfor disadvantaged learners via a selection of approaches including e.g. bus passes for PP students</li> </ul>	Uniform was provided for students to help them be prepared to come to school to aid attendance. Was also used to support some students in lockdown.  22/23 – students were provided with school uniform, shoes, and essential clothing to ensure they are able to attend school. Impact of increase living costs contributed more to this than in previous years.
Breakfast club/ Catering incentive/rewards	£4000	line with non pp students.	Parents and student voice identified this as a support mechanism in ensuring students attended school and were prepared for learning. Key identified students had significantly improved attendance and an improved attitude to learning.  22/23 – Improved attendance by an average of 3.4% for 20 of the most vulnerable students in KS3 with poor attendance prior to joining weavers. Number continue to grow and Breakfast club is regularly attended by in excess of 30 students each morning.
Career interventions	£3046.81		92% of all students stayed in education or went into employment-based education.  22/23 - 85% of all students in education or training for 2 terms after KS4 – More work is needed here to reduce the number of NEET students.  Priority careers appointments for all Yr11 at risk in 1st term

Duke of Edinburgh	£5006.19	Improved self efficacy and raised aspiration for students on the Duke of Edinburgh pro- gramme	<ul> <li>This has provided the following:         <ul> <li>20 silver and 40 bronze students to sign up for DofE free of charge over the next few years</li> <li>An additional 12 sets of expedition equipment for PP students to borrow to complete DofE expedition sections</li> </ul> </li> <li>The result is that this extra curricular opportunity is more accessible for students.</li> <li>In 2022-23, 2 students benefitted at bronze level and 3 at silver level</li> </ul>
Music lessons	£2565	Improved aspirations and access to wider cultural capital for students	9 students have benefitted from heavily discounted music peripatetic lessons for a year. These lessons are 20 minutes per week with a specialist teacher on an instrument or voice of their/parents' choice. Classical instruments are also provided as part of this cost where needed. Of these, 2 students are studying music at KS4/5 and it is therefore supporting their progress. An additional one has chosen GCSE music for the next academic year. All are working towards graded exams to demonstrate progress and raise aspirations through additional qualifications.  22/23 7 students have benefitted from heavily discounted music peripatetic lessons for a year. These lessons are 20 minutes per week with a specialist teacher on an instrument or voice of their/parents'

			choice. Classical instruments are also provided as part of this cost where needed. Of these, 1 student is studying music at KS4/5 and it is therefore supporting their progress. All are working towards graded exams to demonstrate progress and raise aspirations through additional qualifications.
Diversity/PSHE support and training	£3500	in incident relating to protected characteris- tics	We saw a significant decrease of incidents against protective characteristics and improved attitudes to diversity.  Student voice states that students feel supported in school and they are know where