# PE and sport premium

The [PE and sport premium](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pe-and-sport-premium-for-primary-schools) is funding allocated to primary schools that must be used to:

* make additional and sustainable improvements to the existing PE, sport and physical activity offer available in the school
* build capacity and capability in the school and make sure that improvements made to the quality of PE, sport and physical activity provision now are sustainable and will benefit pupils joining the school in future

Governors and trustees are responsible for monitoring PE and sport premium spending. This means:

* ensuring appropriate use of the funding (in line with [conditions of grant](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pe-and-sport-premium-conditions-of-grant-2023-to-2024) and any other relevant financial rules and procedures)
* ensuring that spending represents good value for money
* evaluating the impact of spending on pupil outcomes

### Reporting spending

Schools that receive the PE and sport premium are required to publish a report on their websites by 31 July each year that details the amount of PE and sport premium received, a full breakdown of how it has been spent, and covers:

* the measurable impact on pupils’ PE attainment, physical activity and sport participation due to the spending
* how the spending will be sustainable in the future
* the percentage of year 6 pupils who met the national curriculum swimming and water safety requirements

Whilst school leaders are responsible for drafting the report, we recommend that governing boards review it ahead of publication and ensure it is published prior to 31 July. [Youth Sport Trust](https://www.youthsporttrust.org/school-support/primary-pe-sport-premium) and [The Association for Physical Education](https://www.afpe.org.uk/page/About_the_Primary_PE_and_Sport_Premium) provide a reporting template.

## PE and sport premium monitoring tool

|  | Monitoring priorities | Notes and actions |
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| 1 | Schools should prioritise PE and sport premium spending to improve in the following five key areas:   * increasing all staff’s confidence, knowledge and skills in teaching PE and sport * increasing engagement of all pupils in regular physical activity and sport * raising the profile of PE and sport across the school, to support whole school improvement * offering a broader and more equal experience of a range of sports and physical activities to all pupils * increasing participation in competitive sport   Refer to the reports provided by school leaders and ask questions to help you understand how spending has met any of the above key priorities. |  |
| 2 | Schools should see continuing professional development (CPD) for staff as a key priority to ensure that improvements to the teaching of PE, sport and physical activity are sustainable. This could include:   * professional development * mentoring * appropriate training * access to external resources   Governing boards should monitor the quality of the CPD provided to ensure that it is effective and fit for purpose, ensuring that the school uses established quality assured local, regional, and national subject-specific and suitably qualified providers.  Refer to our [guidance on CPD for school staff](https://www.nga.org.uk/knowledge-centre/cpd-school-staff/) for further information. |  |
| 3 | Evaluate how the use of the PE and sport premium fits into school improvement plans and assess the impact it is having on pupils. Consider:   * the overall quality of the teaching of PE * how it assists with the development of transferrable life and social skills such as respect, fairness and resilience * the impact PE and sport have on other school priorities, values and ethos * the role of PE and sport as a vehicle to engage and raise achievement in other subjects * how PE and sport create opportunities to learn and maximise social development * how PE and sport improve pupil engagement and wellbeing   Refer to reports from the school’s PE lead as well as insights gained from [school visits](https://www.nga.org.uk/knowledge-centre/school-visits-guidance) and interactions with staff and pupils.  NGA’s [PE and school sport guidance](https://www.nga.org.uk/knowledge-centre/pe-and-school-sport/) sets out the features of high-quality provision.  The Department for Education’s updated [School Sport and Activity Action Plan](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-sport-and-activity-action-plan#Overview) sets out new ambitions for equal access to PE and sport for girls and boys and two hours of PE a week.  [Guidance](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pe-and-sports-in-schoolshttps:/www.gov.uk/government/publications/pe-and-sports-in-schools) is available to help schools meet the ambitions of the [physical education national curriculum](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-curriculum-in-england-physical-education-programmes-of-study), aims of the school sport and activity action plan and [Chief Medical Officers’ physical activity guidelines](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/physical-activity-guidelines-uk-chief-medical-officers-report). |  |

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| 4 | Assess the impact of spending on the five key areas (referred to in section 1 of this tool). Also consider:   * Do pupils take part in 30 to 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous intensity [physical activity each day](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/childhood-obesity-a-plan-for-action/childhood-obesity-a-plan-for-action#helping-all-children-to-enjoy-an-hour-of-physical-activity-every-day)? * Is the school offering a wide range of sports and physical activities to pupils? * What is the school doing to encourage all pupils to take part in competitive sport? * Do all pupils leaving the school meet the minimum national curriculum requirements for swimming? * Is the profile of PE and sport promoted within the school (for example, are achievements recognised, such as in assemblies)?   This list is not exhaustive – there are many ways in which schools can make use of PE and sport premium. Governing boards should have a focus on ensuring that spending results in sustainable improvements to the PE, sport and physical activities it provides. |  |

### This tool was produced in partnership with the Department for Education (DfE) and the Local Government Association (LGA).