

## Schools Forum – 7 December 2021

<b>Title of paper:</b>	Proposed pupil growth allocation for 2022/23
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### Summary

As part of the budget setting process for the financial year (FY) 2022/23, this report outlines the proposed requirements of the Pupil Growth Contingency Fund (PGCF) for 2022/23 and seeks Schools Forum's approval to allocate £1.116m for this purpose. The funding will be used to fund pupil growth in both maintained schools and academies. As part of the budget setting process for 2022/23, the School Funding team must inform the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) by 21 January 2022 on the level of funding allocated for pupil growth for academies for the period April 2022 to August 2022, from the pupil growth contingency fund.

Growth Funds are an established mechanism nationally, to support expanding schools. The Department for Education (DfE) Schools Forums: Operational and good practice guidance document from March 2021 identifies the creation of a fund and the agreement of criteria for pupil growth as one of the functions Schools Forums are responsible for deciding on (Page 5).

### Recommendations:

<b>1</b>	To approve the allocation of £1.116m to support pupil growth in 2022/23 (appendix 1 outlines the current commitments and projected requirements for pupil growth in 2022/23 based on the current PGCF criteria for primary and secondary growth).
<b>2</b>	To note  (a) the requirement to allocate funding to academies for the period April 2022 to August 2022 as guided by the ESFA (but which will be reimbursed to the LA's Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)).  (b) that the amount to be allocated (and reimbursed) is £0.445m;  (c) that the total amount of academies individual school budget shares will be netted off against the pupil growth given out for this period, and the Authority's Dedicated Schools Grant for 2022/23 will be adjusted accordingly.
<b>3</b>	To approve the allocation of any unallocated DSG funding in the Schools Block, which cannot be passed onto schools due the national funding formula guidelines in 2022/23, to the pupil growth contingency fund should there be a surplus balance.

## 1 Reasons for recommendations

- 1.1 The Pupil Growth Contingency Fund continues to provide funding to schools and academies who have admitted additional pupils to meet the growing need for school places. The level of pupil growth in Nottingham has been substantial. The Council invested £42m in its primary school expansion programme from 2009-2018, creating over 5000 additional school places over the period of expansion, once all year groups are full.
- 1.2 The City's significant pupil growth started to impact on the secondary sector from 2017; therefore, an appropriate funding model was implemented to support this. In April 2018, Schools Forum approved the criteria and methodology under which funding can be allocated to secondary schools (as detailed in Appendix 2). Then on 15 January 2019, Schools Forum approved to alter the funding criteria for primary school pupil growth, so that teachers are funded at a salary of a M6 teacher rather than an M3 teacher, so that it mirrors the same salary given to secondary schools (see Appendix 3). Both criteria are currently updated annually to reflect the pay increases.
- 1.3 The local authority (LA) retains a statutory duty to ensure all children within the city are able to access a suitable school place. A centrally held pupil growth fund allows the LA to manage the process of supporting schools to meet basic need. Collaborative and strategic coordination and cooperation between all Nottingham City learning settings has, and continues to be required, to meet the secondary sufficiency needs.
- 1.4 Financial support for schools that are providing significant additional capacity to meet this need is essential to avoid schools being at a financial disadvantage until the increased pupil numbers are reflected in their budgets. This will encourage the efficient deployment and allocation of resources as a school grows, while protecting the growth fund against long-term, non-sustainable funding commitments.
- 1.5 For maintained schools, there is usually a funding lag period of 7 months, between September and March, if schools have to provide additional staff for an extra class of pupils, but the increased number on roll are not reflected in their budget until the following April. The PGCF is used to support schools to address this funding lag.
- 1.6 Academies' FY runs from September to August, therefore, academies receive a full 12 months of PGCF. This is paid in two separate payments: 7/12ths of the annual amount is paid in September (to cover the period Sept – March). The other 5/12ths is paid in April (to cover the period April to August). This additional 5/12ths element for academies is then reimbursed to the LA's Dedicated School's Grant by the ESFA.
- 1.7 When a school expands (if the need for additional capacity is agreed with Council and the attached criteria is met), they may receive funding for every year that they admit additional pupils, until the school is full, which is normally 7 years for a primary and 5 years for a secondary school. If a school expands by a one-off bulge year, they will receive funding for that year only.
- 1.8 The forecast expenditure for 2022/23 has been costed on the basis of existing remaining primary growth commitments, the final payments for which end in September 2022, and the current and anticipated level of growth at the secondary phase. This figure includes both existing/known commitments for secondary growth,

as well as an estimated contingency figure based on potential additional capacity needs for the September 2022 academic year.

## 2 Background

- 2.1 For 2022/23, the level of funding for pupil growth requested from Schools Forum is £1.116m. Table 1 below demonstrates how the fund is projected to be allocated. A full breakdown of known and projected expenditure by school is shown in Appendix 1 attached.

Agreed expansions / PAN increases / bulge classes	£0.504m
Additional funding for academies to fund full FY	£0.365m
Contingency	£0.247m
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£1.116m</b>

The Table 2 below shows the level of funding approved in recent years.

2021/22	£1.282m
2020/21	£1.394m
2019/20	£1.324m
2018/19	£1.148m
2017/18	£1.052m
2016/17	£1.318m
2015/16	£1.047m
2014/15	£1.523m

- 2.2 For 2022/23, the known requirements that are already committed or projected for the pupil growth fund total £0.869m.
- 2.3 A further £0.247m has been set aside to allow for contingency, to support any other schools accommodating additional pupils (if it meets the funding criteria attached).
- 2.4 Ensuring that the supply of school places meets demand is, and remains, a statutory duty of Local Authorities, even though LAs are no longer able to open new schools. As commissioners of education working with a range of providers, Nottingham City is striving to meet school place needs in a way that promotes parental choice, diversity and enabling access to good or outstanding schools close to home.
- 2.5 Since the considerable increase in secondary demand since 2017, additional capacity has been implemented, with expansions creating 8 extra forms of entry across Trinity School, NUASt and Fernwood Academy. This is in addition to the extra capacity which has also been negotiated at other academies as detailed in Appendix 1, through a combination of increased PANs and bulge classes.
- 2.6 Pupil forecasting shows there is further need for places, with the Year 7 demand projected to peak in 2022-24, and overall capacity pressure set to peak in 2025-27 as the larger cohorts move through. The expectation is that most of this remaining need will be met by the new Bluecoat Trent Academy secondary school, which has opened on a temporary site in September 2021. The newly built school on the permanent site is due for completion by September 2023.

- 2.7 As the new school opened in September 2021, the ESFA guidance states that it must be funded using estimated pupil numbers from September 2021 in the local funding formula, not via the pupil growth fund. The funding allocated to the free school via the local funding formula will be recoupable from the LA by the ESFA from the first year of opening.
- 2.8 As a LA, we aim to provide parental choice and to maximise the number of pupils securing their preferred school. For September 2021 secondary school admissions, in the face of increasing demand, 85% of pupils were offered their first or second choice secondary school. However, with the rising number of applications and the increasing pressure on capacity in existing secondaries, this has reduced from 92% in 2016. The LA's ambition strives to ensure that all pupils in Nottingham attend a good school, close to home and with the opening of the new Bluecoat Trent Academy, it is expected that the number of pupils securing their first or second preference of secondary school will start to increase again.
- 2.9 The full breakdown and updates to Pupil Growth Contingency Fund spend will continue to be reported to Schools Forum as a regular agenda item.

### **3 Other options considered in making recommendations**

- 3.1 None.

### **4 Outcomes / Deliverables**

- 4.1 Continued provision of required school places and maximising the number of pupils who secure their first or second preference. To address the growing need for additional capacity in the secondary sector, in line with the LAs statutory requirement to provide school places. The provision of this revenue funding in a timely manner supports schools to effectively meet the needs of pupils and to maintain standards and performance, without sustaining a significant funding shortfall.

### **5 Finance colleague comments (including implications and value for money / VAT)**

- 5.1 In the FY 2019-20, the DfE introduced a formulaic approach to allocating growth funding to local authorities to try to ensure that the funding was distributed fairly and consistently. The new growth factor was fairer because it distributes funding based on the actual growth that local authorities' experience, rather than the amount they have historically chosen to spend. In the FY 2022/23 funding will continue to be allocated using the same methodology, but will be based on the growth in pupil numbers between the October 2020 and October 2021 censuses in each middle super output area (MDSOA) boundary.

See Appendix 4 for a summary of the revised methodology for allocating pupil growth funding to local authorities.

- 5.2 In the FY 2022/23 local authorities will continue to be responsible for managing their pupil growth funding locally and setting their pupil growth criteria's.

In the "Fair funding for all: completing our reforms to the National Funding Formula" consultation which closed 30 September 2021 the DfE stated that they intend as part of the hard NFF to introduce a new methodology for allocating pupil growth funding to schools as part of the NFF whereby they intend to:

- I. Use a national, standardised criterion to determine which schools are eligible for funding.

The main criterion would involve the size of the forecast growth, to ensure that additional funding is only allocated where growth is significant.

Where growth is not significant, we would expect schools to manage within the funding allocations on the basis of lagged data until the following year in which budgets will increase, to reflect the higher pupil numbers.

- II. Factor this funding into school's core NFF allocations, where growth is significant enough to meet the national criteria.
- III. Standardise the amount that eligible schools receive. The aim is to spend broadly the same proportion of the total Schools Block on growth as at present, adjusted to reflect the level of growth that is forecast when the hard NFF is introduced, and in subsequent years.

At present no timeframe has been confirmed as to when the DfE intend to introduce the new pupil growth funding criteria. The outcome of the consultation has yet to be released on the next steps towards a national funding criteria for pupil growth. Once this has been issued the LA will notify SF of the outcome of the consultation and the impact on Nottingham City schools. For information on the consultation and the LA's response to the consultation refer to "Funding update for 2022/23 and the national consultation on completing the NFF reforms" report section 2.8. This report was discussed at SF on 12 October 2021.

- 5.3 In the FY 2022/23 the DfE have increased the rates applied to the growth in primary and secondary pupils by 1.79%. The increase in primary pupils in each MSOA between the October 2020 and October 2021 censuses will be multiplied £1,485 and likewise the increase in secondary pupils in each MSOA is multiplied by £2,220.
- 5.4 As per paragraph 2.1 this report seeks approval to allocate £1.116m for pupil growth for both maintained schools and academies in the city in the FY 2022/23. The estimated funding requirement for 2022/23 has been calculated based on the principles included in the Pupil Growth Contingency Fund Criteria set by Schools Forum on 24 April 2018. However, updates have been made to the rates included in the primary and secondary school criteria's. **Table 3** shows the updates to the rates for 2022/23 compared to 2021/22.

<b>Table 3: Revision to 2022/23 rates</b>		
	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>
Teachers Pay	Increased to reflect the estimated cost of a M6 teacher in the FY 2022/23. Assumed a 0% pay award in September 2021 and a 2% pay award from September 2022.	
Teaching Assistants Pay	Increased to reflect the estimated cost of a point 12 TA in 2022/23. A 1.75% pay award has been assumed in both 2021/22 and 2022/23.	
Midday supervisors Pay	Increased to reflect the estimated cost of a point 8	

	MDSA in 2021/22. The costing has been based upon 7.5 hours per week and an assumed 1.75% pay award in 2021/22 and 2022/23.	
Deprivation factor rates: FSM		Inflated by 2% to reflect the increase in funding allocated through the national funding formula in 2022/23.
FSM6 and IDACI		Applied the rate values that are to be used in the local funding formula in 2022/23 to allocate funding to schools.
Classroom set up costs	Uplifted the classroom set up costs by 2% from £8,468 per class to £8,637. For secondary schools which are due to expand by more than one class this figure is tapered on a sliding scale dependent on the number of classes the school is to expand by. See Appendix 2 as to how this is tapered.	

The secondary school's deprivation ratios have also been updated to reflect the latest ratio's for secondary schools. These are now based on the pupils in the October 2020 school census rather than the October 2019 school census that were used in the FY 2021/22.

- 5.5 As stated in Table 4 £0.503m has been allocated for maintained schools and academies pupil growth for the period September 2022 to March 2023, £0.445m for academies for the period April 2022 to August 2022, plus an additional contingency of £0.168m for any further expansions that may be required in 2022/23. If approved the funding will be included in the 2022/23 budget and will be funded as outlined in Table 4.

<b>Table 4: Analysis of pupil growth funding 2022/23</b>		
<b>Forecast income</b>		
2022/23 DSG Schools block allocation	-£0.672m	
Reimbursement from the ESFA for academies (Apr 22 to Aug 22)	-£0.445m	
<b>Total income</b>		<b>-£1.116m</b>
<b>Forecast expenditure</b>		
Planned expansions/bulge years maintained schools and academies (September 2022 to March 23)	£0.503m	
Funding to cover academies for the full academic year (Apr 22 to Aug 22)	£0.445m	
Contingency	£0.168m	
<b>Total forecast expenditure</b>		<b>£1.116m</b>
<b>Variance</b>		<b>£0</b>

- 5.6 The School Organisation Team will be allocating £0.445m to academies in 2022/23 to fund the extra pupils they took in from September 2021 for the period April 2022 to August 2022. Refer to paragraphs 1.6 for an explanation as to why this is required. The 2022/23 pupil growth for academies relating to April 2022 to August 2022 will be included in the submission of the 2022/23 school budgets to the ESFA. This funding will then be reimbursed to the Local Authority in 2022/23.
- 5.7 Should there be a surplus balance in the Schools Block once the October 2021 data has been received from the ESFA in December 2021 and the LA has passed onto schools all the funding that can be allocated through the local funding formula, the LA proposes to allocate the remaining unallocated balance to the pupil growth contingency fund for 2022/23. At present the LA cannot say how much the remaining balance will be as it is dependent on the make-up of pupils on the October 2021 school census. The primary and secondary units of funding were based on the make-up of pupils on the October 2020 school census. The LA is proposing this recommendation as a significant number of city schools are projected to be in receipt of transitional protection and as a result of the introduction of the national funding formula in 2020/21. This is estimated to equate to 74 of our 94 schools in 2022/23. Increasing the factor rates would not result in all schools receiving the additional funding as it would just be deducted from the protection. Only schools not in receipt of protection would benefit from the increase in the factor rates.

An update on the financial position on the Schools Block will be provided to SF in the Schools Budget 2022/23 report which will be brought to Schools Forum on 18 January 2022. See recommendation 3.

Julia Holmes  
Senior Commercial Business Partner  
3 November 2021

## **6 Legal and procurement colleague comments (including risk management issues, and legal, Crime and Disorder Act and procurement implications)**

### **6.1 Legal Implications**

6.1.1 The budgetary framework for the financing of maintained schools is contained in Chapter IV of Part II of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 ("SSFA"). This chapter of the SSFA includes sections 45A (determination of specified budgets of a local authority) and 47A (the duty on a local authority to establish a schools forum for its area).

6.1.2 Section 45A(2) of the SSFA states that for the purposes of Part II of the SSFA, a local authority's "schools budget" for a funding period is the amount appropriated by the authority for meeting all education expenditure by the authority in that period of a class or description prescribed for the purposes of this subsection (which may include expenditure incurred otherwise than in respect of schools). Section 45A(2A) of the SSFA states the amount referred to in subsection (2) includes the amount of any grant which is appropriated, for meeting the expenditure mentioned in that subsection, in accordance with a condition which –

- (a) *is imposed under section 16 of the Education Act 2002 (terms on which assistance under section 14 of that Act is given) or any other enactment, and*
- (b) *requires that the grant be applied as part of the authority's schools budget for the funding period.*

6.1.3 This means that the designated schools grant (“DSG”), which is paid to local authorities under section 14 of the Education Act 2002 (“EA2002”) essentially on condition imposed by the Secretary of State under section 16 of the EA2002 that it is applied as part of an authority’s schools budget for the funding period, is part of the school’s budget. Indeed, the DSG is the main source of income for the school’s budget (Education and Skills Funding Agency (“ESFA”) guidance *Dedicated schools grant Conditions of grant 2020-2021* (Updated 19 July 2021), paragraph 3.1). Local authorities can add to the school’s budget from local sources of income (*ibid*, paragraph 3.1). Local Authorities retain responsibility for setting the overall level of their ISB and for determining school budget shares, subject to the Schools and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2021, SI 2021/59 (“SEYFR”).

6.1.4 The detail is prescribed by regulations.

6.1.5 Amongst other things, regulation 1 of SEYFR states the following:-

*(4) In these Regulations—*

...

*“1996 Act” means the Education Act 1996;*

...

*“2003 Act” means the Local Government Act 2003;*

...

*“2020 Regulations” means the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2020;*

...

*“capital expenditure” means expenditure of a local authority which falls to be capitalised in accordance with proper accounting practices, or expenditure treated as capital expenditure by virtue of any regulations or directions made under section 16 of the 2003 Act;*

...

*“CERA” means capital expenditure which a local authority expects to charge to a revenue account of the authority within the meaning of section 22 of the 2003 Act;*

6.1.6 Amongst other things, regulation 8 of SEYFR states the following:-

*(6) Except as provided for in paragraphs (13) and (14) [not relevant here], a local authority must not deduct the expenditure referred to in Schedule 2 (other than expenditure referred to in paragraph 8 (expenditure on licences) and Part 5 (Children and Young People With High Needs) of Schedule 2) without authorisation from its schools forum under regulation 12(1), or from the Secretary of State under regulation 12(3).*

6.1.7 Amongst other things, regulation 12 of SEYFR states the following:-



(1) *On the application of a local authority, its schools forum may authorise—*

...

(c) *the making of deductions from the authority's schools budget of expenditure under regulation 8(6);*

6.1.8 Schedule 2 to SEYFR sets out the following expenditure relevant to this report:-

**1**

*CERA incurred for purposes not falling within any other paragraph of this Schedule or Schedule 1.*

...

**3**

*Any deductions under any of paragraphs 1 and 2(a), 2(b), 2(c), 2(d) and 2(e) must not exceed the amount deducted under each of the corresponding paragraphs of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the 2020 Regulations for the previous funding period.*

**4**

*Expenditure due to a significant growth in pupil numbers as a result of the local authority's duty under section 13(1) of the 1996 Act to secure that efficient primary education and secondary education are available to meet the needs of the population of its area, including expenditure resulting from the additional costs associated with establishing a new school.*

6.1.9 Therefore, the expenditure proposed here is potentially expenditure to be made from the school's budget for Nottingham City Council ("NCC") and NCC's DSG at that. This is provided if the money is to be spent in the way proposed in this report, that it is either spent as CERA as defined by SEYFR and in accordance with SEYFR, or it is spent due to a significant growth in pupil numbers as a result of NCC's duty under section 13(1) of the 1996 Act to secure that efficient primary education and secondary education are available to meet the needs of the population of its area. That last point is particularly important where it is envisaged that any such expenditure would be made to assist the expansion of an Academy since any expenditure of NCC's schools budget on an Academy without a clear legal duty or power enabling NCC to do so would be unlawful. The reasons for recommendations and the background sections to this report set out that a significant growth in pupil numbers means that section 13(1) of the 1996 Act is potentially engaged here and the proposed expenditure would be lawful on that basis alone.

6.1.10 Lastly as expenditure caught by Schedule 2 to SEYFR, regulation 8(6) of SEYFR requires NCC to seek the approval of Nottingham City Schools Forum under regulation 12(1)(b) of SEYFR for the expenditure referred to in this report, hence this report.

Dionne Screatton, Senior Solicitor, Commercial Employment and Education, 17<sup>th</sup> November 2021

**7 HR colleague comments**

7.1 Not required.

## **8 Equality Impact Assessment**

8.1 Attached at Appendix 5, and due regard will be given to any implications identified in it.

## **9 List of background papers other than published works or those disclosing confidential or exempt information**

9.1 None

## **10 Published documents referred to in compiling this report**

10.1 Pupil Growth Contingency Fund – criteria setting – 24 April 2018 and 15 January 2019.

10.2 ESFA - Schools revenue funding 2021 to 2022 – Operational guide – July 2020

10.3 DfE - The School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2020

10.4 ESFA - Schools Forum – Operational and good practice guide – September 2018

## Appendix 1 – breakdown of schools due to receive funding from 2022/23 pupil growth contingency fund

School	Amount £	Funding criteria	Funding start date	Funding end date (up to and including)
<b>Primary expansions</b>				
Glade Hill Primary	51,902	Staffing / utilities	Sept 2016	Sept 2022
Mellers Primary	51,902	Staffing / utilities	Sept 2016	Sept 2022
<b>Primary expansions classroom set up</b>				
Glade Hill Primary	8,638	Classroom set up x1	Sept 2016	Sept 2022
<b>Primary sub total</b>	<b>112,442</b>			
<b>Secondary expansions / PAN increases</b>				
NUAST - 4 FE age range extension	119,024	Staffing / deprivation funding	Sept 2018	Sept 2022
Bulwell - 1 FE PAN increase	49,597	Staffing / deprivation funding	Sept 2018	Sept 2022
Djanogly City Academy – 2 FE PAN increase	90,021	Staffing / deprivation funding / classroom set up and resources	Sept 2019	Sept 2023
Nottingham Free School - 1 FE PAN increase	36,403	Staffing / deprivation funding	Sept 2019	Sept 2023
The Fernwood Academy - 3 FE expansion	96,061	Staffing / deprivation funding / classroom set up and resources	Sept 2020	Sept 2024
<b>Secondary sub total</b>	<b>391,106</b>			
<b>Contingency funding</b>				
Secondary contingency (based on estimated up to 3 FE increase)	<b>168,148</b>	Staffing / deprivation funding / resources	Sept 2022	Sept 2022
<b>Total DSG required (excluding funding to be reimbursed from the ESFA for academies funding)</b>	<b>671,696</b>			
<b>Additional funding for primary academies to fund April – August '22 (reimbursed by ESFA)</b>				
South Wilford	36,650	Staffing / utilities	Apr-2016	Apr-2022
<b>Additional funding for secondary academies to fund April – August '22 (reimbursed by ESFA)</b>				

Trinity School – 1 FE expansion	32,291	Staffing / deprivation funding / classroom set up	April 2018	April 2022
NUAST – 4 FE age range extension	83,832	Staffing / deprivation funding	April 2018	April 2023
Bulwell Academy – 1 FE PAN increase	35,003	Staffing / deprivation funding	April 2019	April 2023
Djanogly City Academy – 2 FE PAN increase and 1 FE Sept '21 bulge class	84,550	Staffing / deprivation funding / classroom set up	April 2020	April 2022 for 1 FE bulge and April 2024 for 2 FE PAN increase
The Fernwood School – 3 FE expansion	67,598	Staffing / deprivation funding / classroom set up	April 2021	April 2025
Nottingham Free School – 1 FE PAN increase	25,579	Staffing / deprivation funding	April 2020	April 2024
<b>Sub total to be reimbursed by ESFA</b>	<b>365,503</b>			
<b>Contingency funding</b>				
Secondary contingency (based on estimated up to 2 FE increase relating to Sept '21 admissions)	<b>79,226</b>	Staffing / deprivation funding / resources	April 2022	April 2022
<b>Total forecast expenditure for 22/23</b>	<b>£1,116,425</b>			

## **Appendix 2 – proposed criteria for secondary phase pupil growth (values updated 11 October 2021)**

### **Conditions / principles of funding:**

- Funding allocated to schools which are increasing their PAN or expanding beyond it, by a minimum of one full class (i.e. 25-30 pupils).
- Funding allocated where growth is at the request of / in agreement with the Council's School Organisation Team.
- Funding will only be allocated if additional costs are incurred. If a capacity increase or expansion can take place within the current teaching structure of the school and additional costs are marginal, contingency funding will not be allocated.
- Funding allocated for classroom costs based on consideration of the increase in overall actual numbers, i.e. the difference in pupils leaving Year 11 and joining Year 7, from the date of the increased capacity.
- If a school is expanding by more than one class, the funding allocation per class will be tapered on a sliding scale as detailed below.
- Period of funding – 5 years, based on the school growing year on year from Years 7-11, or when the school is full, whichever is the earliest. 'Bulge' years – funding for the relevant year only.
- From April 2018, for any academy choosing to reduce their PAN against the wishes of the LA, pupil growth contingency funding will not be payable for subsequent increases / admission over PAN.
- All decisions on the necessity and level of funding will be assessed by the LA Pupil Place Planning Officer, on a case by case basis in accordance with the criteria agreed by Schools Forum and in consultation with the school. The Service Manager for Access & Inclusion will then undertake a further review and confirm that the criteria are met. Following approval, the funding will then be confirmed to the school.

### **Criteria and funding values:**

- Staffing funding based on an M6 teacher (including on-costs).
- Deprivation funding based on each schools proportion of pupils eligible for the FSM, FSM6 and IDACI band factors.
- Classroom set up costs, up to a maximum of £8,637 per additional class / 25-30 pupils. This element is only payable in justifiable circumstances, e.g. if the school has physically expanded to create brand new additional classrooms that require furniture and equipment. It will not apply where there is already existing space / surplus capacity within the school.
- All three of the above criteria payable for each additional class (per class of 25-30 pupils) but tapered on a sliding scale as follows:
  - 1 class = 100% funding
  - 2 classes = 80% funding
  - 3 classes = 60% funding
  - 4 classes = 40% funding
  - 5 classes = 20% funding

**Table 1: SECONDARY CRITERIA AND FUNDING VALUES  
(for one additional form of entry)**

**Note** - the following funding streams are paid on a sliding scale for each additional form of entry added, as detailed in the conditions of funding stated above

<b>Funding streams</b>	<b>7/12ths (Sept- March)</b>	<b>5/12ths (April – August)</b>	<b>Annual value</b>
Funding for a Teacher at Main Scale 6 (including on-costs)	£29,505	£20,652	£50,157
Deprivation funding based on each schools proportion of pupils eligible for the FSM, FSM6 and IDACI band factors	School specific amount, to a <u>maximum</u> of £21,506	School specific amount, to a <u>maximum</u> of £15,362	School specific amount, to a <u>maximum</u> of £36,868
Classroom set up costs – fixtures / fittings / smart board This element is only payable in justifiable circumstances, e.g. if the school has physically expanded to create brand new additional classrooms that require furniture and equipment. It will not apply where there is already existing space within the school.	£5,039	£3,598	Up to £8,637 per additional class (25-30 pupils)

**Growth fund is not used for:**

- Schools with existing surplus capacity which are admitting additional pupils up to the PAN.
- Schools admitting over PAN or increasing their PAN at their own choice
- Schools who are directed / requested to admit additional pupils admitted through Appeals, FAP, LAC, errors etc, as these numbers will be extremely low on an individual school basis.

**Appendix 3 – criteria for primary phase pupil growth (values updated 11 October 2021)**

**Schools Forum on 15 January 2019, agreed to alter the funding criteria for primary school pupil growth, so that teachers are funded at a salary of M6, as is the case for secondary schools.**

1. For any *new* primary funding decisions from April 2018 onwards, funding for utilities costs will only be allocated based on specific need / evidence, on a case-by-case basis.
2. For 'bulge year' funding allocations in KS2, a Teaching Assistant may not be required, or can potentially be shared between more than one class. Allocations on a case-by-case basis as per the application process above.

<b>Table 2: PRIMARY CRITERIA AND FUNDING VALUES (based on a class of 30 pupils)</b>			
<b>Funding Streams</b>	<b>7/12ths (Sept-March)</b>	<b>5/12ths (April-Aug)</b>	<b>Annual Value</b>
<b>Staffing</b>			
Teacher M6 (with on costs)	£29,505	£20,652	£50,157
Teaching Assistant	£17,481	£12,487	£29,968
Midday Supervisor	£2,290	£1,636	£3,927
<b>Total staffing cost package</b>	<b>£49,277</b>	<b>£34,775</b>	<b>£84,052</b>
<b>Utilities</b>			
Utilities Costs (£150 per pupil per annum)	£2,625 (based on 30 pupils)	£1,875 (based on 30 pupils)	£150 x 30 = £4,500
<b>TOTAL COST (staffing and utilities – based on additional 30 pupils)</b>	<b>£51,902</b>	<b>£36,650</b>	<b>£88,552</b>
<b>New classroom set up</b>			
Classroom set up costs - Fixtures & Fittings			Up to £6,556
Smart board kit			Up to £2,081
Total classroom set up costs			<b>Up to £8,637</b>

## APPENDIX 4

### Methodology for allocating pupil growth to local authorities 2022/23

