

Schools Forum – 5 December 2023

Title of paper:	Proposed pupil growth allocation for 2024/25
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Summary	
<p>As part of the budget setting process for the financial year (FY) 2024/25, this report outlines the proposed requirements of the Pupil Growth Contingency Fund (PGCF) for 2024/25 and seeks Schools Forum's approval to allocate £0.909m for this purpose. The funding will be used to fund pupil growth in both maintained schools and academies.</p> <p>As part of the budget setting process for 2024/25, the School Funding team must inform the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) on 22 January 2024 on the level of funding allocated for pupil growth for academies for the period April 2024 to August 2024, from the pupil growth contingency fund.</p> <p>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 Forum's are responsible for deciding on (Page 5).</p>	
Recommendation(s):	
1	To approve the allocation of £0.909m to support pupil growth in 2024/25. Appendix 1 outlines the current commitments and projected requirements for pupil growth in 2024/25 based on the current PGCF criteria – also included in Appendices 2 and 3 for primary and secondary growth.
2	To note: (a) the requirement to allocate funding to academies for the period April 2024 to August 2024 as guided by the ESFA; but which will be reimbursed to the LA's Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). (b) the amount to be allocated (and reimbursed) is £0.302m; (c) 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 2024/25 will be adjusted accordingly.

1 Reasons for recommendations

- 1.1 The Pupil Growth Contingency Fund is not currently required for primary growth payments, as all previous commitments have been met. However, the Fund continues to provide funding to schools and academies who have admitted additional pupils to meet the growing need for secondary school places.
- 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**). Both primary and secondary criteria are 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 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' Financial Year 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 September – 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 Funding will be allocated to schools, where they have agreed with the LA to admit an extra class (or more) to meet Basic Need in the area, either on a temporary basis or as an ongoing commitment or formal expansion. If a school is admitting more than one additional class to meet Basic Need, the funding allocation per class will be tapered on a sliding scale, as set out in the full funding criteria included at Appendix 2.
- 1.8 A new requirement of the 2024/25 Pupil Growth Funding criteria is that an extra class (i.e. between 25-30 pupils) will be funded regardless of whether it is within or outside of PAN.
- 1.9 Schools will receive funding for every year that they admit the additional class, which in the case of a permanent increase is normally 5 years for a secondary school. If a school increases their capacity by a temporary bulge year, they will receive funding for that year / or temporary period only.
- 1.10 The forecast expenditure for 2024/25 has been costed on the basis of 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 expected additional capacity needs for the September 2024 academic year.

2 Background

- 2.1 For 2024/25, the level of funding for pupil growth requested from Schools Forum is £0.909m. **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	£0.259m
Additional funding for academies to fund full FY	£0.302m
Contingency for an additional 6 FE	£0.348m
TOTAL	£0.909m

Table 2 below shows the level of funding approved in recent years, which has been gradually reducing:

2023/24	£0.935m
2022/23	£1.116m
2021/22	£1.282m
2020/21	£1.394m
2019/20	£1.324m

- 2.2 For 2024/25, the known requirements that are already committed or projected for the pupil growth fund total £0.259m.
- 2.3 A further sum £0.348m has been set aside to allow for contingency, to support other schools accommodating additional pupils (if it meets the funding criteria attached). This year's contingency has been calculated on the basis of an estimated 6 additional classes required in September 2024, which includes extra capacity for Year 7 entry as well as some additional capacity for in-year admissions across other year groups.
- 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 local schools.
- 2.5 To recap on the significant additional capacity we've implemented in collaboration with secondary academies since 2017, this has been through a variety of measures - permanent expansions across Trinity School, NUAST and Fernwood Academy creating an extra 8 forms of entry (FE). Additionally, the new 1200 place Bluecoat Trent Academy secondary school opened on a temporary site in September 2021, providing a further 8 FE. Additional places have also been agreed at other academies through a combination of increased PANs and temporary bulge classes.
- 2.6 Despite this significant investment, secondary capacity remains tight, with more capacity required in Year 7 and across other year groups. Significant overall capacity pressure is currently set to continue up to 2029 and as the larger cohorts move through the year groups.
- 2.7 The LA's ambition is for all pupils in Nottingham attend a good school, close to home. We aim to promote parental choice and to maximise the number of pupils securing their preferred school. For September 2023 secondary school admissions, in the face of increasing demand, 88% of pupils were offered their first or second choice secondary school. This was a 3% percent increase on the previous year, despite another rise in the number of applications received. However, with the increasing number of applications and the sustained pressure on capacity, this has reduced from 92% in 2016. The LA continues to work in collaboration with academies to maximise available capacity in existing provision, while also looking to secure further school expansions to meet demand.
- 2.8 The full breakdown and annual updates to Pupil Growth Contingency Fund spend will continue to be reported to Schools Forum.

3 Other options considered in making recommendations

- 3.1 None.

4 Outcomes / Deliverables

- 4.1 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 is 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 2024/25 funding will continue to be allocated using the same methodology, but will be based on the growth in pupil numbers between the October 2022 and October 2023 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 2024/25 local authorities will continue to be responsible for managing their pupil growth funding locally and setting their pupil growth criteria's.

Additional new requirements have been introduced from the financial year 2024/25:

- For the first time local authorities will be required to provide growth funding where a school or academy has agreed with the local authority to provide an extra class to meet basic need in the area (either as a bulge class or as an ongoing commitment). Funding, either through the growth fund, or by adjusting pupil numbers in the APT, growth funding will need to be provided regardless of whether the additional class is within or outside of the PAN.
- As a minimum local authorities will have to provide funding to a level which is compliant with the following formula:

Primary and secondary growth factor value (£1,550) x number of pupils x Area Cost Adjustment ACA

Based on the values allocated in both the primary and secondary phases for a class of 30 pupils, the pupil growth criteria Nottingham City exceeds the minimum value per pupil of £1,550 per pupil.

- 5.3 In the FY 2024/25 funding will be allocated to local authorities based on:

- the increase in primary pupils in each MSOA between the October 2022 and October 2023 censuses multiplied by (£1,550 x ACA)
- the increase in secondary pupils in each MSOA between the October 2022 and October 2023 censuses multiplied by (£2,320 x ACA)

- 5.4 As per paragraph 2.1 this report seeks approval to allocate £0.909m for pupil growth for both maintained schools and academies in the city in the FY 2024/25. The estimated funding requirement for 2024/25 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 2024/25 compared to 2023/24.

Table 3: Revision to 2024/25 rates		
	Primary	Secondary

Teachers Pay	Increased to reflect the estimated cost of a M6 teacher in the FY 2024/25. Applied September 2023 cost of an M6 teacher April to August 2024 and assumed a 3% pay award from September 2024.	
Teaching Assistants Pay	Increased to reflect the actual cost of a point 12 TA in 2023/24 uplifted by 3.5% estimated pay award for 2024/25.	
Midday supervisors Pay	Increased to reflect the actual cost of a point 8 MDSA in 2023/24 and uplifted by a 3.5% estimated pay award for 2024/25. The costing has been based upon 7.5 hours per week.	
Deprivation factor rates: FSM		Inflated rate to reflect the increase in funding allocated through the national funding formula in 2024/25 (1.6%).
FSM6 and IDACI rates		Inflated rates to reflect the increase in funding allocated through the national funding formula in 2024/25 (1.4%).
Classroom set up costs	Uplifted the classroom set up costs by 1.4% from £8,810 per class to £8,933. For secondary schools which are due to expand by more than one class this is 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 2022 school census rather than the October 2021 school census that were used in the FY 2023/24.

- 5.5 As stated in **Table 4** £0.259m has been allocated for maintained schools and academies pupil growth for the period September 2024 to March 2025, £0.302m for academies for the period April 2024 to August 2024, plus an additional contingency of £0.348m for any further expansions that may be required in 2024/25. If approved the funding will be included in the 2024/25 budget.

Table 4: Analysis of pupil growth funding 2024/25		
Forecast income		
2024/25 DSG Schools block allocation	-£0.607m	
Reimbursement from the ESFA for academies (April 2024 to August 2024)	-£0.302m	
Total income		-£0.909m
Forecast expenditure		
Planned expansions/bulge years maintained schools and academies (September 2024 to March 2025)	£0.259m	
Funding to cover academies for the full academic year (April 2024 to August 2024)	£0.302m	
Contingency	£0.348m	
Total forecast expenditure		£0.909m

Variance		£0.000m
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5.6 The School Organisation Team will be allocating £0.302m to academies in 2024/25 to fund the extra pupils they took in from September 2023 for the period April 2024 to August 2024. Refer to paragraphs 1.6 for an explanation as to why this is required. The 2024/25 pupil growth for academies relating to April 2024 to August 2024 will be included in the submission of the 2024/25 school budgets to the ESFA. This funding will then be reimbursed to the Local Authority in 2024/25.

5.7 As in the financial year 2023/24 the LA propose that any surplus funding in the Schools Block in the 2024/25 will be used to support the proposed additional distribution out to schools.

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 2023 school census. The primary and secondary units of funding were based on the make-up of pupils on the October 2022 school census.

5.8 An update on the financial position on the Schools Block will be provided to SF in the Schools Budget 2024/25 report which will be brought to Schools Forum on 16 January 2024.

5.9 For the first time in 2024 to 2025 the ESFA will be allocating funding based on both growth and falling rolls.

Falling rolls funding will be distributed on the basis of the reduction in pupil numbers that local authorities experience for each year. It is based on the observed differences between the primary and secondary number on roll in each local authority between the October 2022 and October 2023 school censuses. Falling rolls are measured at the MSOA within each local authority – these are areas used by the ONS based on population data, which allow us to capture falling rolls in small geographical areas within local authorities. The falling rolls allocation for each local authority will be £140,000 per MSOA which sees a 10% or greater reduction in the number of pupils on roll between the two census years. This allocation will be subject to an ACA.

The Local Authority does not anticipate that it will receive any falling rolls funding in 2024/25 as it is anticipated that the falling rolls will not meet the 10% threshold.

In 2024/25 local authorities will continue to have discretion over whether to operate a falling rolls fund. Where local authorities operate a fund, they will only be able to provide funding where school capacity data 2022 (SCAP) shows that school places will be required in the subsequent three to five years. This SCAP requirement replaces previous guidance that funding may only be used where local planning data shows that the surplus places will be needed within the next three financial years.

The requirement that schools must be Ofsted rated 'good' or 'outstanding' to be eligible for falling rolls funding will no longer apply from the 2024 to 2025 financial year.

At present the pupil forecasts are not showing that the schools places will be required in the next three to five years where schools are experiencing falls in pupil numbers so a falling rolls fund cannot be set up.

Julia Holmes
Senior Commercial Business Partner
16 November 2023

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 schools budget. Indeed, the DSG is the main source of income for the schools budget (Education and Skills Funding Agency (“ESFA”) guidance *Dedicated schools grant Conditions of grant 2023-2024* (Updated 1 September 2023) states that local authorities can add to the schools 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 202, SI 2023/59 (“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;

...

“2022 Regulations” means the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2022;

...

“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 2022 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 schools 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.

Alexa McFadyen
Senior Solicitor (Employment)
03/11/23

7 HR colleague comments

7.1 Not required.

8 Equality Impact Assessment

8.1 Has the equality impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?

No

An EIA is not required because: this annual funding approval request does not require a change to policy or practice.
(Please explain why an EIA is not necessary)

Yes

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 operational guide 2024 to 2025 – Updated 11 October 2023

10.3 DfE - The School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2023

10.4 ESFA - Schools Forum – Operational and good practice guide – 2021

10.5 Growth and falling rolls fund guidance: 2024 to 2025 – Updated 11 October 2023

Appendix 1 – breakdown of schools due to receive funding from 2024/25 pupil growth contingency fund

School	Amount £	Funding criteria	Funding start date	Funding end date (up to and including)
Secondary expansions / PAN increases – Sept 2024 intake				
NUSA - 1 FE increase over PAN	56,755	Staffing / deprivation funding	Sept 2022	Sept 2024
The Fernwood Academy - 3 FE expansion	99,120	Staffing / deprivation funding / classroom set up resources	Sept 2020	Sept 2024
Nottingham Girls Academy – 1 FE bulge year over PAN (then to be reviewed)	50,692	Staffing / deprivation funding	Sept 2024	Sept 2024
Academy TBC – 1 FE bulge year over PAN	52,871	Staffing / deprivation funding	Sept 2024	Sept 2024
Secondary sub total	259,438			
Secondary contingency Sept '24-March '25 (based on estimated up to 6 FE increase)	348,114	Staffing / deprivation funding / classroom set up resources	Sept 2024	Sept 2024
DSG required Sept 24-March 25	£607,552			
Additional funding for secondary academies - Sept 2023 intake, to fund April – August '24 (reimbursed by ESFA)				
Bulwell Academy – 1 FE increase over PAN in Sept 2023	43,885	Staffing / deprivation / classroom set up funding	April 2024	April 2024
Djanogly City Academy – 2 FE PAN increase	74,433	Staffing / deprivation funding / classroom set up	April 2020	April 2024
The Fernwood School – 3 FE expansion	77,745	Staffing / deprivation funding / classroom set up	April 2021	April 2025
Nottingham Free School – 1 FE PAN increase	29,209	Staffing / deprivation funding	April 2020	April 2024
Bluecoat Beechdale, Aspley, Wollaton Emmanuel – 1 FE increase over PAN	36,514	Staffing / deprivation funding	April 2024	April 2024
NUSA – 1 FE increase over PAN	39,725	Staffing / deprivation funding	April 2024	April 2024
Subtotal to be reimbursed by ESFA	£301,511			
Total forecast expenditure for 2024/25	£909,063			

Appendix 2 – new 2024/5 criteria for secondary phase pupil growth (values updated 18 October 2023)

Conditions / principles of funding:

- Funding will be allocated to schools, where they have agreed with the LA to admit an extra class (or more) to meet Basic Need in the area, either on a temporary basis or as an ongoing commitment or formal expansion.
- An additional class (i.e. between 25-30 pupils) will be funded regardless of whether it is within or beyond PAN.
- If a school is admitting more than one additional class to meet Basic Need, the funding allocation per class will be tapered on a sliding scale as detailed below.
- Period of funding – 5 years for a permanent increase, 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.
- Consideration will also be given to the increase of overall Number on Roll (NOR) across the school, and whether the extra class can be covered within the existing staffing structure, i.e. accounting for the difference in NOR leaving Year 11 and joining Year 7.
- Funding will only be allocated if additional costs are incurred, i.e. for staffing a full class and classroom resources.
- All decisions on the rationale for funding will be assessed by the Council’s Place Planning Manager, on a case by case basis in accordance with the criteria agreed by Schools Forum and in consultation with 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 £8,933 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

Funding streams	7/12ths (Sept 24- March 25)	5/12ths (April 25 – August 25)	Annual value
Funding for a Teacher at Main Scale 6 (including on-costs)	£33,555	£23,968	£57,524
Deprivation funding based on each schools proportion of pupils eligible for the FSM, FSM6 and IDACI band factors	School specific amount, from a <u>minimum</u> of £7,745 to a <u>maximum</u> of £26,195	School specific amount, from a minimum of £5,532 to a <u>maximum</u> of £18,710	School specific amount, from a <u>minimum</u> of £13,277 to a <u>maximum</u> of £44,905
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 additional classrooms that require furniture and equipment. It will not apply where there is already existing space within the school.	£5,211	£3,722	Up to £8,933 per additional class (25-30 pupils)

Growth fund is not used for:

- Schools admitting an additional class by their own choice and not in agreement with the LA to meet Basic Need in the area.

Appendix 3 – criteria for primary phase pupil growth (values updated 18 October 2023)

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.

PRIMARY CRITERIA AND FUNDING VALUES (based on a class of 30 pupils)			
Funding Streams	5/12ths (April 24- Aug 24)	7/12ths (Sept 24- March 25)	Financial Year Value
Staffing			
Teacher M6 (with on costs)	£23,140	£33,555	£56,695
Teaching Assistant	£14,936	£20,911	£35,847
Midday Supervisor	£2,013	£2,818	£4,830
Total staffing cost package	£40,089	£57,284	£97,372
Utilities			
Utilities Costs (£150 per pupil per annum)	£1,875 (based on 30 pupils)	£2,625 (based on 30 pupils)	£150 x 30 = £4,500
TOTAL COST (staffing and utilities – based on additional 30 pupils)	£41,964	£59,909	£101,872
New classroom set up			
Classroom set up costs - Fixtures & Fittings			Up to £6,782
Smart board kit			Up to £2,151
Total classroom set up costs			Up to £8,933

APPENDIX 4

Methodology for allocating pupil growth to local authorities 2024/25

