

## **PUPIL GROWTH FUND**

### **1. Pupil Growth Criteria**

- 1.1 The following criteria apply to all Havering primary schools, secondary schools, academies and free schools. The funding of growth in special schools, additionally resourced provisions and the AP Academy are subject to different arrangements.
- 1.2 Growth is generally defined as an increase in pupil numbers at a school to meet basic need requirements of the local authority. This need is usually met through either the permanent expansion of a school (e.g. to increase the PAN (Published Admission Number) by an additional form of entry beginning in Reception) or a bulge class in a year group of a school to meet a need in a particular planning area.

### **1.3 Primary Schools and Academies Growth**

In a school where an additional class has been opened from the start of a new academic year the pupils admitted will not have been included in the previous October census which is the basis for funding schools in a financial year.

#### Funding

Funding will be allocated on the basis of the relevant AWPU value for that financial year x 28 pupils.

For LA maintained schools funding will be at 7/12ths of the year (September to March) and for Academies 12/12 (September to August). 5/12ths of the cost of supporting academies will be recouped from the ESFA.

For half form of entry expansions, the above funding will be halved.

#### Example

Expansion or bulge class increasing a school's PAN by 1 f.e.

AWPU of £2,972.35 x 28 pupils x 7/12 = £48,548

#### 1.4 Secondary Schools and Academies

Where a school increases its PAN with the approval of the LA, additional funding will be allocated to meet additional costs arising in a school for growth above 14 pupils and after a deduction of 1 pupil per existing year group.

##### Funding

Funding will be allocated on the basis of the relevant AWPU at 7/12<sup>th</sup> (September to March) and for Academies 12/12<sup>th</sup> (September to August). 5/12ths of the cost of supporting academies will be recouped from the ESFA.

##### Example

Expansion or bulge class increasing the PAN of an academy from 220 by 20 places to 240

Existing number of teaching groups 7. 20 places – 7 = 13

KS3 AWPU of £4,179.92 x 13 pupils = £54,339

5/12<sup>th</sup> to be recouped from ESFA so cost to DSG £31,698

#### 1.5 Growth Related Funding

The growth fund is also used to fund the following circumstances arising from the local authority's expansion programme.

##### 1.5.1 Unfilled places

To guarantee funding to the schools that agree to take a bulge class should the year group be slow to fill. The school will have made a commitment in appointing staff for the additional classroom and top up funding is allocated if the pupil numbers in the previous October census are below the number required to adequately fund those commitments. This is subject to a school being able to organise its pupil numbers in a reduced number of classes.

##### Funding

Funding is allocated up to 28 pupils having deducted the number of pupils on the October census for which the school will have received AWPU funding above the 30 per class relating to the school's previous PAN

### Example

A bulge class in year 4 from 2 to 3 f.e. with 76 pupils on roll at October census.

NOR 76  
Previous PAN 60  
No. above previous PAN 16  
Max funded of 28 less 16 12  
12 x AWPU (currently £2,972.35) = £35,668

This funding is allocated on condition that the school has opened and resourced an additional class.

### 1.5.2 Capacity for future growth

In the primary sector, additional capacity is sometimes required by the local authority to meet expected future growth and for this reason it is necessary to refuse a request from a school to reduce its PAN.

This will be in circumstances where pupil numbers are significantly below the school's revised PAN in subsequent years and could be organised in a reduced number of classes were it not for the LA requiring the school to retain capacity for in year admissions and expected growth in the relevant planning area.

### Funding

Additional funding is therefore allocated to support the school in meeting the costs of retaining a number of classes that it would otherwise choose to reduce. The pupil numbers funded are those above the class numbers in the relevant year group x 28.

Schools will not be funded for any year group already funded through the falling rolls fund.

### Example

A school with an increase in PAN from 60 to 90 in 2015 with the following numbers as at the October 2017 census:

	YrR	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6
PAN	90	90	90	60	60	60	60
NOR	70	69	68	60	60	60	60

### Funding

YrR    3 classes x 28 = 84  
       84 – 70        = 14  
       14 x AWPU £2,972.35 = £41,613

Yr1    3 classes x 28 = 84  
       84 – 69        = 15  
       15 x AWPU £2,972.35 = £44,585

Yr2    3 classes x 28 = 84  
       84 – 68        = 16  
       16 x AWPU £2,972.35 = £47,557

#### 1.5.3 Infant Class Sizes

Infant Class regulations continue to apply in restricting class sizes to 30 other than in limited circumstances. These include “Children who move into the area outside of the normal admissions round for whom there is no other available school within reasonable distance”. It is normally for these reasons that pupils are admitted over 30.

It is considered that in the majority of schools, classes of 31 can be accommodated without the need for additional resources but once numbers increased to 32, head teachers may need to introduce other strategies.

### Funding

Funding will be allocated to schools when class sizes exceed 31. This will be based on the average cost of a Teaching Assistant for 27.5 hours per week for 39 weeks per year. The current average cost is £15,981.

### Example

Infant class size	32
Pupils funded above 31	1
Average TA cost	£15,981
Sept – March @ 7/12	£9,322

This will be reconsidered in the new financial year when account is taken of the funding that the school will have received in its budget for the additional pupils.

### Half form of entry schools

The primary expansion programme will lead to a number of Havering's 1½ f.e schools becoming 2 f.e. but for those remaining, an additional class is required in the Reception year. This is because an admission number of 45 requires two classes of 22 and 23; pupil numbers which are insufficient to fund the staffing and other costs of running the two classes.

### Funding

Additional funding will therefore be allocated for ½ and 1½ and 2½ f.e. as for the growing primary schools at 2.1.1 above, grossed up to 12/12 for the full financial year.

### Example

Expansion or bulge class increasing a school's PAN by 1 f.e.

AWPU of £2,972.35 x 14 pupils x 12/12 = £41,613

## 1.5.4 Additional Needs Supplement

For schools that expand the new cohort will include some pupils with additional needs who will, once on census, be eligible for pupil premium and will therefore require additional support from the school from the date of admission. Pupil Premium grant would not, however, be allocated until the following financial year leaving the school to meet support costs from its existing budget. An additional supplement is allocated to the growth funding based on the proportion of pupil premium pupils on the school roll.

### Funding

For the initial period between September and March additional funds are allocated on the basis of the percentage on roll at the school at the Pupil Premium funding rate (£1,320 in 2018-19)

### Example

Additional pupils	30	
Percentage of PP in school		20%
30 x 20% x PP £1,320 =		£7,920
Period Sept – March @ 7/12 =		£4,620

## **2. Surplus funds**

Any funding in the Pupil Growth Fund unspent by the end of the financial year will carry forward and its use determined in consultation with the Schools Funding Forum.