



# **School Budget Guidance 2022/23**

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## Introduction

1. This guidance seeks to provide detailed information about the funding arrangements for all education provisions maintained by Kent County Council. In addition, it provides such detailed information for the benefit of academies within Kent although academies must read this guidance in the context that the ESFA is their funding body and may make such adjustments as they see fit.
2. The final section of this guidance relates to other grants which are calculated nationally and passported through local authorities to schools that they maintain. All other sections relate to funding provided to schools from the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG).
3. Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)
4. The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) is payable to local authorities under section 14 of the Education Act 2002. The DSG is split into four blocks: The Schools Block (SB), High Needs Block (HNB), Early Years Block (EYB) and Central Schools Services Block (CSSB).
5. Schools Block (SB)
6. For some time, the Government's aim has been to move to a Hard National Funding Formula (NFF) for schools. A Hard NFF is where funding for schools is passed directly from Government to Schools using the same funding rates and factors for all schools in the country thus removing local discretion on how funding is allocated at a local level. Currently, funding is allocated to local authorities using a "Soft" funding formula. In the first instance, central government allocate funding to LAs using an NFF and it is then distributed to schools at local level using a Local Funding Formula (LFF).
7. The Schools' Funding Forum (SFF) advises the LA on the LFF which may contain a combination of different factors within a national framework of 14 factors set by the ESFA. The SFF recommended the proposals included in this guidance at their meeting on the 26<sup>th</sup> of November 2021.
8. The final decision on the composition of the LFF rests with the LAs Cabinet Member for Education. This guidance sets out the effect of this decision.
9. Typically, the ESFA provide guidance annually on the DSG funding settlement in July/August for future funding periods. The Government has reiterated its intention to move to a Hard NFF but has not provided details of when this will happen.
10. Following confirmation from the Secretary of State and with support from both schools (through the budget consultation) and the SFF, a 1%

transfer of the Schools Block will be made to the High Needs block, a total of £10m. This will be ring-fenced to support greater inclusion of children with an Education health and Care Plan in all primary and secondary schools.

11. High Needs Block (HNB)

12. The HNB is allocated to LAs via a high needs NFF introduced in 2018-19 (annually updated), details of the makeup of the HNB NFF are explained in the [High needs national funding formula: technical note](#). LAs have a level of discretion in determining funding rates but this must be within the ESFAs Place Plus funding methodology.

13. Early Years Block (EYB)

14. The EYB is allocated to LAs via an NFF for 2 Year Olds and 3 and 4 Year Olds and is then distributed to Northfleet Nursery School and Schools with Early Years classes via a LFF. The NFF was introduced for the financial year 2017-18 and rates have been increased in 2022-23. The SFF accepted a recommendation to pass the increase in the NFF to provides in full for 2022-23.

15. Central School Services Block (CSSB)

16. The CSSB is allocated to LAs to be used to fund several statutory functions exercised centrally for the benefit of all schools within their area.

## Three Year Budget Planning Assumptions

### Income 2023/24 (Year 2) & 2024/25 (Year 3)

17. Our recommendation to schools is to assume a funding uplift of 3% per annum in years 2 and 3. Mainstream schools in receipt of Minimum Funding Guarantee should assume an uplift of 0.5%. Special schools in receipt of Minimum Funding Guarantee should assume no uplift.
18. The year 2 and 3 tabs in the school budget templates have been provided so that schools can enter their assumptions relating to budget uplifts for the formula, MFG and MPPL before seeing an illustration of what these will look like.
19. Future year income is only indicative and will be subject to further government announcements.

### Staffing 2023/24 (Year 2) & 2024/25 (Year 3)

20. The outcome of pay settlements in years 2 and 3 are subject to future negotiation and announcement and it is not possible to be certain at this time. However, it is recognised that schools will need to make an assumption in planning their multiyear budget. The following assumptions are offered as advice and cannot be guaranteed.
21. Pay assumptions relate only to inflationary increases, schools will need to consider performance related increases on an individual basis.
22. Further, pay assumptions reflect a best estimate of likely outcomes of both local and national negotiations and schools will need to take their own view on whether to follow such recommendations or use an alternative assumption.

	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	From April	From September	From April	From September	From April	From September
Teaching Staff Pay Uplift		4%		3%		3%
Non-Teaching Staff Pay Uplift	4%		3%		3%	

## **Mainstream School Funding**

### **Formula Budget**

#### **Basic Entitlement AWPU**

23. AWPU (Age Weighted Pupil Unit) is an amount of funding attributed to each pupil at the school.
24. There are three rates payable, one each for Primary, Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4 pupils.
25. The pupil numbers used to calculate the AWPU allocations are taken from the October 2021 pupil census.
26. Pupils have been counted by headcount, irrespective of whether they are part time.
27. Pupils recorded as being in National Curriculum year groups R to 6 are classed as in the primary phase and those in 7 to 11 are classed as in the secondary phase. Secondary pupils are additionally split into key stage groups; KS3 (Y7-Y9) and KS4 (Y10-Y11).

#### **Deprivation**

28. Free School Meals
29. The proportion of pupils eligible for FSM recorded on the October 2021 census is multiplied by the total pupil count used for AWPU funding, to reach the number of eligible pupils. This number is then multiplied by the funding rate.
30. Ever 6 Free School Meals
31. The proportion of pupils eligible for FSM at any time in the last six years and recorded on the October 2021 census is multiplied by the total pupil count used for AWPU funding, to reach the number of eligible pupils. This number is then multiplied by the funding rate.
32. IDACI
33. The IDACI measure groups the pupils in each school into 7 bands of which 6 attract funding. The proportion of pupils in each band is the number of pupils matched to the band divided by the total number of pupils matched to any band.
34. The banding of each pupil is linked to the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in which they live and uses a dataset published by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) on 26 September 2019.



### **Lower prior attainment**

39. This factor measures the proportion of eligible pupils in each school which is multiplied by the total pupil number and then the relevant funding rate.
40. Eligible primary pupils are those identified as not achieving the expected level of development in the early years foundation stage profile (EYFSP).
41. Eligible secondary pupils are those not reaching the expected standard in KS2 at any of reading writing or maths.
42. Since 2017 to 2018, the number of eligible secondary pupils has been weighted so that year-on-year fluctuations in pass-rates following the introduction of the more challenging KS2 tests in the 2015 to 2016 academic year do not disproportionately affect the distribution of funding through this factor in the mainstream formula.
43. For the financial year 2022 to 2023, the weightings are:
  44. pupils in year 7 to 9 inclusive in October 2021: 65%
  45. pupils in year 10 in October 2021: 64%
  46. pupils in year 11 in October 2021: 58%
47. The number of pupils identified as having low prior attainment in the data will be multiplied by the relevant weighting to determine the number of pupils eligible for the factor for funding purposes.
48. Following the cancellation or incompleteness of assessments in summer 2020 and summer 2021 due to coronavirus (COVID-19), 2019 assessment data is used as a proxy for assessments which would have taken place in 2020 to 2021. Infant schools will use the same pupil proportion as in the 2021/22 financial year as they no longer have any suitable assessment data.
49. Pupils who have not undertaken the assessment are given the overall average attainment score of their year group, so are considered when calculating a school's LPA rate.

### **Lump sum**

50. The lump sum will be paid to all schools (primary and secondary), regardless of size, at the same rate. This factor recognises fixed costs in running a school and is primarily intended to protect small schools which would not be financially viable using only pupil led factors.

### **Sparsity**



51. The sparsity factor allocates funding to schools that are remote, measured by sparsity distances, and are small, based on average year group size.
52. There is a change to the way that sparsity distances have been measured this year, by road distances instead of straight-line distances. To calculate a school's sparsity distance, we take all the pupils for whom it is the nearest compatible school and find the average shortest road distance from these pupils' home postcodes to their second nearest compatible schools.
53. In addition, the factor includes a new distance threshold taper this year. This means that where schools' sparsity distances are marginally below the main distance thresholds for sparsity funding, they will still attract some allocation. The distance threshold taper has been set 20% below the main distance thresholds.
54. A school is eligible for sparsity funding in the NFF if:
55. its sparsity distance is equal to or above the main distance threshold, or above the tapered distance threshold, and
56. the average year group size (calculated as the pupil count divided by number of year groups present at the school) is below the relevant size threshold

School phase	Size threshold: Maximum average number of pupils per year group	Main distance threshold: Minimum average distance to second nearest compatible school	Distance taper threshold: Minimum average distance to second nearest compatible school
Primary	21.4	2 miles	1.6 miles
Secondary	120	3 miles	2.4 miles
Middle	69.2	2 miles	1.6 miles
All-through	62.5	2 miles	1.6 miles

- 57.
58. The maximum sparsity values in 2022/23 are £55,039.05 for primary schools and £80,056.8 for secondary and all-through schools.
59. Schools' allocations are tapered according to average year group size, so that the smaller the school the greater the allocation. Schools with a sparsity distance equal to or greater than the main distance threshold (2 or 3 miles) and an average year group size of less than half the year group threshold receive 100% of the sparsity funding for their phase. Examples are provided below.
60. Example 1: School A's sparsity allocation.

61. School phase; Primary
62. Average number of pupils per year group; 16.05
63. Average distance to second nearest compatible school; 2.2 miles
64. Eligible for sparsity funding? Yes
65. School A is small and remote enough to be eligible for sparsity funding. Using the average year group size taper calculation, the school will receive £27,519.53,  $(1 - ((16.05 - 10.7) / 10.7)) * 55,039.05$
66. Example 2: School B's sparsity allocation.
67. School phase; Primary
68. Average number of pupils per year group; 10.70
69. Average distance to second nearest compatible school; 2.2 miles
70. Eligible for sparsity funding? Yes
71. School B is small and remote enough to be eligible for sparsity funding. Using the average year group size taper calculation, the school will receive £55,039.05  $(1 - ((10.7 - 10.7) / 10.7)) * 55,039.05$ . This is the maximum sparsity allocation for primary schools, which all primary schools with a sparsity distance of 2 miles or more, and with 10.7 or fewer pupils on average per year group attract.
72. Distance taper threshold
73. Schools with a sparsity distance between the distance taper threshold and the main threshold will attract some sparsity funding. This is a change that has been introduced for 2022 to 2023. The amount depends on both their size and how far away their sparsity distance is from the main threshold. The closer the school's sparsity distance to the main distance threshold, the greater their allocation and vice versa. Schools with a sparsity distance half-way between the distance taper threshold and the main threshold will receive half as much as they would were they equal to or above the main threshold.
74. The distance taper threshold is set 20% below the main distance thresholds used in the local funding formula.
75. Example 3: School C's sparsity allocation.
76. School phase; Primary
77. Average number of pupils per year group; 16.05
78. Average distance to second nearest compatible school; 1.9 miles
79. Eligible for sparsity funding? Yes

80. School C is eligible for sparsity funding through the distance taper threshold, as its average number of pupils per year group is less than the size threshold for its phase and its sparsity distance is greater than the distance taper threshold but less than the main distance threshold.
81. The distance taper threshold is applied after the average year group size taper has been applied. The sparsity value applying the average year group size taper is £27,519.53 (just as it was in example 1). Then the distance taper methodology is applied as  $(1 - ((2 - 1.9) / (2 - 1.6))) * 27,519.53$ . In this example, the school will therefore receive £20,639.65. This is 75% of the amount the school would have received had its sparsity distance been equal to or greater than the main distance threshold.
82. Example 4: School D's sparsity allocation through the NFF.
83. School phase; Primary
84. Average number of pupils per year group; 16.05
85. Average distance to second nearest compatible school; 1.7 miles
86. Eligible for sparsity funding? Yes
87. School D is eligible for sparsity funding through the distance taper threshold, as its average number of pupils per year group is less than the size threshold for its phase and its sparsity distance is greater than the distance taper threshold but less than the main distance threshold.
88. As above, the distance threshold is applied after the average year group size methodology. The sparsity value applying the average year group size taper is £27,519.53, as shown in examples 1 and 3. The distance taper threshold is applied as  $(1 - ((2 - 1.7) / (2 - 1.6))) * 27,519.53$ . In this example, the school will therefore receive £6,879.88. This is 25% of the amount the school would have received had its sparsity distance been equal to or greater than the main distance threshold. School D would receive less than School C due to being further away from the main distance threshold.

### **London fringe**

89. This factor is an uplift applied to the above detailed factors to recognise additional costs associated with this geographical area. In Kent the multiplier used is 3.73% which mirrors the National Funding Formula. The relevant districts are Dartford and Sevenoaks.

### **Split sites**

90. This is a funding factor provided to a small number of schools who have facilities in multiple locations subject to the following details.
91. Definition of a Split Site

92. Must be a mainstream Primary, Secondary or All through school that has 750 pupils or less on roll as per October census (Age range year R to year 11).
93. The two or more sites must belong to a single school that has one DfE number.
94. The two or more standalone sites cannot be physically connected nor accessed from another part of the school; they must, however, be separated by a highway and be a minimum of 0.2 miles apart.
95. Over 30% of the school's total curriculum must be taught and delivered on each individual site.
96. Schools sharing facilities, federated schools, and schools with remote sixth forms or remote early years provision are not eligible for split site funding
97. Elements of funding that make up the factor
98. Reception Staff - £8,000
99. Premises Staff - £ 5,000
100. Senior leadership costs - £10,000
101. Non-salary expenditure - £10,000
102. Total value of SSF = £33,000
103. Methodology - Lump sum

### **Rates**

104. Starting in the 2022/23 financial year, the ESFA will pay business rates bills directly to billing authorities on behalf of schools for all educational premises.
105. The dedicated schools grant made to local authorities will continue to include funding for business rates and individual school budgets will include an allocation. However, the funds will not be paid to the local authority or on to the schools as the payments are to be made centrally.
106. It is important for schools to budget business rates expenditure equal to the amount of funding included in the formula allocation.
107. Further practical information about this change will be published in due course.

### **Private finance initiative (PFI) contracts**

108. This factor relates to the additional funding provided to PFI schools to cover the revenue affordability shortfall costs of the PFI contract.

109. This element of funding will be included in the school's formula budget allocation and will be recouped in full by the LA through the school's advances system.

### **Exceptional circumstances**

110. LA's may request the inclusion of additional premises factors in their formula for exceptional circumstances. Additional premises factors may be approved in cases where the nature of the school premises gives rise to a significant additional cost greater than 1% of the school's total budget, and where such costs affect fewer than 5% of the schools (including academies) in the authority. Kent submitted a disapplication to the ESFA for an exceptional premises factor and it was agreed it could be included in Kent's formula from 2017-18. Eligible schools are those schools that were in receipt of a rental factor in 2012-13 where the cost was greater than 1% of its school's budget and the same rental is still in existence where the cost is 1% or more of the school's current budget. Along with new rentals that have subsequently been identified to the Schools Finance Team.

### **MPPL for primary and secondary schools**

111. The purpose of this factor is for local authorities to provide the National Funding Formula (NFF) MPPLs to every school. All local authorities must implement the MPPLs by following the same methodology used in the NFF summarised below.
112. To ensure consistency for all schools, including those with non-standard year groups, DfE has simplified the calculation for a school's individual minimum per-pupil levels within the NFF. For all schools, the department now applies the calculation below:
113. 
$$\frac{(\text{Number of primary year groups} \times \text{£}4,265) + (\text{number of KS3 year groups} \times \text{£}5,321) + (\text{number of KS4 year groups} \times \text{£}5,831)}{\text{Total number of year groups}}$$
114. This provides per-pupil funding of at least £4,265 for each primary school, and £5,525 for each secondary school with standard structures of seven and five year groups respectively. For middle schools, all-through schools, and other schools with a non-standard year group structure, this will produce a specific minimum per-pupil value that relates to the number of year groups in each phase.
115. The only factors not included in per-pupil funding for the purpose of the MPPL calculation are premises and growth funding. The total of the remaining factors divided by the pupil number used throughout the budget must be at least equal to the MPPL identified for the school. If it isn't then this factor will provide such funding as is necessary to reach the MPPL.

### **Minimum funding guarantee (MFG)**

116. Schools receive protection on their funding from year to year through the MFG. A school is guaranteed to receive 100.5% of the funded average amount per pupil allocated in the preceding year, less exempt items (NNDR, Lump Sum, Sparsity). For 2022-23 the MFG has been set at plus 0.5% (100% plus 0.5% = 100.5%).

#### **Variations to pupil numbers**

117. In a small number of cases where new schools do not have all of their year groups open yet, the pupil number used throughout the formula has been adjusted. These adjustments reflect the individual funding agreements made with the schools and can include retrospective adjustments for the previous year.

#### **Factors not used in Kent**

118. KCC has not included Factors relating to Looked After Children (LAC) and Mobility. The LAC factor was removed from the local formula in 2018/19 with the aim of replicating the NFF where the LAC factor was not included. It should be noted that the Children in Care Pupil Premium was increased by £400 to recognise that it was no longer part of the LFF. Historically Kent has not had a mobility factor in its local formula, the reason for this is that the mobility factor was used to target deprivation funding and Kent felt that the basket of factors in the local formula already did this adequately. Also, it was not convinced about how effectively this factor tracked mobility.

## **De-delegation**

### **De-delegation overview**

119. As part of the DfE Schools Funding Reforms, which commenced on 1 April 2013, several formerly centrally retained DSG budgets were delegated to schools for the first time. This new delegation of funding was directed by the DfE and applied to certain centrally retained budgets (as recorded against specific section 251 budget lines). At the same time as this directed delegation, School Funding Forums were given additional powers to de-delegate and return this funding to the LA. This de-delegation power applies only to maintained schools and not to special schools, PRU's or academies. Voting on de-delegation is restricted to maintained school members of the SFF only and is further restricted to each phase of education (i.e. maintained primary school reps vote on primary de-delegation).

### **Schools in Financial Difficulty (DFFG)**

120. This funding is used to support individual maintained schools experiencing financial difficulty. Applications are submitted to the Delegated Formula Funding Group (DFFG) for consideration prior to a recommendation to the SFF for its approval. The SFF may also consider an application directly.

### **Schools in Financial Difficulty (Targeted Intervention)**

121. This funding is used to support maintained schools in vulnerable positions by means of projected Ofsted ratings. Without this funding the LA could not support any maintained school requiring help and this would impact significantly on our ability to move Kent schools from satisfactory to good and potentially jeopardize the overall progress we have made in recent years. All payments are approved by the Director of Education, Quality and Standards and are made to maintained schools only.

### **Free School Meal (FSM) eligibility**

122. This funding is used to fund a small team of staff who undertake checks on the Governments Hub database (run by DWP/HMRC) to confirm individual pupil's eligibility for Free School Meals. This service has invested time and resources into procuring an on-line system to enable parents to confirm eligibility instantly. This system has the benefit of being able to provide immediate eligibility confirmation to the parent and at the same time send secure/confidential notification to the school/academy.

### **County wide SiMS Licence**

123. KCC uses this funding to purchase a county wide SiMS licence, which is of benefit to all maintained schools in Kent. There are significant financial savings to maintained schools from this arrangement. This licence is owned by KCC, if a maintained school converts to an academy during the year a credit is returned to KCC if the academy purchases a licence directly. The county wide contract is managed by EIS on behalf of the Council.

#### **Supply Cover - Trade Union Duties**

124. This funding is pooled with contributions from participating academies and used to fund the supply cover costs for releasing local trade union stewards to support members in schools and academies. Schools and academies who employ trade union stewards are only able to reclaim supply cover costs when their steward supports an employee in a school or academy that has contributed to the pooled arrangement, i.e., all maintained schools and participating academies only.

#### **Supply Cover - School Personnel Services**

125. This funding is firmly linked to the work covered by the Schools in Financial Difficulty (Targeted Intervention) funding mentioned above. It is used to fund SPS time where personnel support is needed in difficult cases to negotiate compromise agreements or work with Governing Bodies where action is needed in respect of the senior leadership team in the school. This funding only covers SPS support to maintained schools.

#### **De-delegation Rates per pupil**

126. At the SFF meeting held on the 26th of November 2021, Primary and Secondary school representatives voted to de-delegate the budgets listed above. The table below is the amount per pupil that will be de-delegated from school budgets:

<b>De-delegation rates (£p per pupil)</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>
Schools in Financial Difficulty (DFFG)	£1.09	£1.09
Schools in Financial Difficulty (Targeted Intervention)	£18.28	£8.64
Free School Meal (FSM) eligibility	£0.61	£0.61
County wide SiMS Licence	£4.31	£4.31
Supply Cover - Trade Union Duties	£1.96	£1.96
Supply Cover – SPS	£0.84	£0.84



## **Growth Funding**

### **Overview Growth Funding**

127. Annually the Schools' Funding Forum (SFF) agree the Local Authorities (LA) policy for funding pupil growth in schools (the term schools used throughout this document includes academies). All LA Growth Policies are scrutinised and agreed with the Education Skills and Funding Agency (ESFA) to ensure that they are reasonable and compliant with the nationally set Basic Need criteria.

128. The scope of this funding is for revenue associated growth costs only and does not relate to capital items. There are three established strands to Kent's Growth funding policy with a further strand added for the 2022/23 policy only:

- Annual Revenue Resources Cost
- Contribution to Learning Space Set Up Costs
- New School Start Up Funding
- Funding of previously High Weald Academy pupils

129. In all instances schools can only access Growth funding where the expansion is for Basic Need or funding previously High Weald Academy pupils. The DfE define Basic Need as new pupil places which are requested by the LA because there are insufficient places available for pupils in the area. Area Education Officers (AEOs) determine if schools meet eligibility for the DfE Basic Need criteria. For the avoidance of any doubt growth in pupil numbers will not be funded where the increase in pupil numbers is within an existing Planned Admission Number (PAN) unless the pupils are being funded under section 7 of this policy.

### **Annual Revenue Resources Cost**

130. A LAs financial year runs from April to March and an Academies financial year runs from September to August. In both instances funding is predicated on the previous October pupil census count, this funding system is known as lagged pupil funding. A consequence of this system is that an increase in pupils, for example from September would not be funded for a LA school for the period September to March (7 months) and for an Academy for the period September to August (12 months). This element of Growth funding recognises that there is an unfunded resource needed to support these pupils. Annual Revenue Resource Costs are funded in one of two ways, either under the heading Reorganisation funding or Rising Roll funding.

### **Reorganisation Funding – Protected Pupil funding**

131. Includes:
- a) Permanent expansion – an increase over time to all year groups in the school
  - b) Bulge year/ bulge years (not a permanent expansion)
  - c) A new school

### **Primary School Reorganisation Funding**

132. Reorganisation protection in Primary Schools is split into three different types and in all cases is based on a guaranteed number of funded pupils, the three groups are:
133. Where the increase in pupils triggers enough funding that will meet the cost of the resource needed to support the additional intake, see example 1 for an illustration.
134. Where the increase in PAN will take a longer period of time to fill up and provide the necessary level of resources needed to cover the costs of the additional intake, see example 2 for an illustration.
135. Where the initial year group intake is in school year groups 1 to 6 and not year R. Protection is provided for the full period any additional classes remain open until the pupils leave the school. See example 3 for an illustration.
136. Growth funding will only be triggered where the increase to the PAN is over a certain threshold, for a primary school it will be 20% and for a Secondary school it will be 10%. For example, if a primary school was increasing its PAN from 30 to 45 this would trigger funding as it is an increase of 50%. However, if a Primary school was increasing its PAN from 28 to 30 this would not trigger funding as it is an increase of 7% and below the 20% threshold. The rationale for applying a threshold is that the additional number of pupils would not constitute an increase in additional resources.
137. Example 1 - Where the increase in the PAN is 30, the extra pupils will fully fund the additional class. In this instance protection will be provided in the year of admission only.
138. Example 2 - There are a wide range of PANs in the primary school phase. Sometimes where a school increases it's PAN the initial change creates a situation where in the short term the schools finds that it has an un-economical PAN. The best way to explain this is by looking at a primary school that has its PAN increased from 20 to 30 pupils. The Primary school has to comply with Infant Class Size legislation (cannot exceed more than 30 pupils in an infant class). Before the increase to the schools PAN, there would have been two classes for pupils in Years R to 2 (Yr R- 20, Yr 1-20 & Yr 2-20 = 60

pupils / 2 = 30 per class). However the change in the PAN would force the class structure of the school to change as follows:

- In Yr 1 the schools PAN will be (Yr R-30, Yr 1-20 & Yr 2-20 = 70 pupils)
- In Yr 2 the schools PAN will be (Yr R-30, Yr 1-30 & Yr 2-20 = 80 pupils)
- In Yr 3 the schools PAN will be (Yr R-30, Yr 1-30 & Yr 2-30 = 90 pupils)

139. From Yr1 the school would have to run 3 classes in order to comply with Infant Class Size legislation, however they would not have an efficient number of pupils on roll to meet the additional cost of the new class until Yr3. In this instance the school would be protected on 90 pupils for the first three years until the new PAN had worked its way through. Where a school does not meet the criteria in example 1 then it will be at the discretion of the AEO to determine and agree the period and number of pupils a school is protected on.

140. Example 3 – A Primary School with a PAN of 30 pupils agrees to increase its intake to 60 pupils in year group 3. In the initial year of the expansion the school will receive protection on 30 pupils. In the following years when the pupils move into year groups 4,5 and 6 protection will be provided on 51 (30+21) pupils. The new class is protected on 21 pupils for the full period any additional classes remain open until the pupils leave the school.

141. In all cases, funding for bulge classes is contingent upon the opening and continued maintenance of such classes, containing a number of pupils in excess of any vacancies in alternative classes in the relevant year group.

142. Protection will be calculated by multiplying the number of protected pupils by the basic entitlement (AWPU).

143. Example - a school increases its PAN from 30 pupils to 60 pupils.

144. LA School - Protection for the period September to March (i.e. the first 7 months) = 30 additional places x basic entitlement rate per pupil x 7/12

145. LA School - Protection for the period April to August (i.e. the next 5 months) = 60 planned pupils less the actual number of pupils on roll in year R as at October census. For the purpose of this example the school has 55 pupils in Yr R. The school will be protected on 5 pupils for the period April to August (at 5/12 x AWPU).

146. Academy - Protection for the period September to August (12 months) = 30 additional places x basic entitlement rate.

147. For a new school protection will be applied in the same way as above however all the other factors included in the delegated formula budget (including any Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG)) will be included in the calculation.

148. Schools can be requested to increase their PAN permanently or for a defined period i.e., one year, two years etc. In relation to where a school is requested to increase their PAN permanently, protection will be paid for a maximum period of three years, and this will only include protection for the individual year group in the year the expansion takes place.

### **Secondary School Reorganisation Funding**

149. The principles contained within the paragraphs above will be applied to secondary school reorganisations.

### **Rising Roll**

150. Rising roll will only apply to a permanent expansion that meets the Basic Need criteria. It will start from the period following the final year of reorganisation funding and will run until the school's final year of expansion.

151. Rising roll is a helpful and necessary continuation of growth funding for growing schools however it only funds on actual numbers and not a protected number. It is necessary as lagged number funding means that a LA school for 7 months (September to March) and an academy for 12 months (September to August) will be expected to meet the resources to support an increase in pupil numbers however funding will not follow until the following year.

152. In cases where rising roll funding is triggered as above, the number of eligible pupils will be multiplied by the relevant AWPU rates, and then multiplied by 7/12ths (September to March) for a LA school and 12/12 (September to August) for an academy.

### **Contribution to Learning Space Set Up Costs**

153. The purpose of learning space set up funding is a contribution towards the necessary equipment needed to furnish a classroom, it is for those items not classified as a capital item.

### **Primary School Contribution to Learning Space Set Up Costs**

154. A contribution of £6,000 towards the setup costs of each new learning space will be made from the Growth Fund. In general, a learning space is defined as the increase in pupil numbers divided by 30 pupils.

### **Examples**

155. School has a permanent increase in its PAN from 30 to 60. Over the period of the expansion the school will have to open 7 additional classes, therefore they will receive  $7 \times £6,000 = £42,000$ .

156. School has a bulge year (one year only) increase in its PAN from 30 to 45. If the school has to open a class, then they will receive £6,000 as contribution towards the setup costs of the classroom.

### **Secondary School and Special School Learning Space Set Up Costs**

157. A contribution of £6,000 towards the setup costs of each new learning space will be made from the Growth Fund. The number of learning spaces funded will be determined by the schools AEO.

### **New School Set Up Funding**

158. The purpose of this element of growth funding is to recognise revenue setup costs prior to the opening of the school.

### **Primary School Start Up Funding**

159. A new Primary School can claim up to £50,000 towards the setup costs prior to the opening of the school. The amount of £50,000 has been based on the typical costs associated with a setup of a new primary school. To access this funding the new school must submit a plan of expenditure to its AEO for their authorisation. The plan of expenditure may not mirror exactly the typical costs but instead detail other reasonable expenditure. In this instance it will be at the discretion of the AEO to agree the amount of start-up funding paid up to the maximum of £50,000

### **Secondary School and Special School Start Up Funding**

160. A new Secondary School or new Special School can claim up to £143,000 towards the setup costs prior to the opening of the school. The amount of £143,000 has been based on the typical costs associated with a setup of a new Secondary School or Special School. To access this funding the new school must submit a plan of expenditure to its AEO for their authorisation. The plan of expenditure may not mirror exactly the typical costs but instead detail other reasonable expenditure. In this instance it will be at the discretion of the AEO to agree the amount of start up funding paid up to the maximum of £143,000

### **Amalgamations**

161. In the year of amalgamation the two predecessor schools will retain their individual lump sums (£120k) until the end of the financial year. Due to the different financial years this will be different for a maintained school and an academy. For a maintained school it is March and for an academy it is August.

162. In the financial year following the amalgamation the newly amalgamated school will receive 85% of the collective lump sums for the two predecessor schools. The school will receive  $2 \times £120k = £240k \times 85\% = £204k$ .
163. From the second financial year after the amalgamation took place the new amalgamated school will receive one lump of £120k.
164. In exceptional circumstances a submission can be made to the Education Funding Agency (EFA) to request for an extended period of protection beyond the standard period.
165. The protected lump sum will automatically be funded from the Schools Block DSG and will not be charged against the LAs growth fund as this is a national funding arrangement.

### **Budget**

166. The annual budget to support this growth policy is made up from the National Funding Formula Growth allocation only.

### **Pupils admitted from High Weald Academy (temporary addition to end August 2023)**

167. High Weald Academy is due to close at the end of August 2022. In discussions between the LA, the School Funding Forum and the ESFA it has been agreed that under these exceptional circumstances the growth policy should seek to offer additional funding to affected schools admitting pupils from High Weald Academy and allocations of funding will be made as follows.

### **Qualifying pupils – Group A**

168. Pupils funded within Group A will be pupils who were recorded on the October 2021 census at High Weald Academy in year groups 7 to 10 who then left at the start of the Spring term in January 2022.

### **Qualifying pupils – Group B**

169. Pupils funded within Group B will be pupils in year groups 7 to 10 who were still in attendance at High Weald Academy in January 2022 and as such will leave the academy at some time before August 2022

### **Admitting Schools**

170. In this section the term “admitting school(s)” refers to the school admitting a pupil directly from High Weald Academy. Additional funding is only available to the admitting school. The movement of a large cohort of pupils from a single closing school to other schools is considered exceptional and will receive funding. In any case where a pupil previously at High Weald Academy makes a further move from

the admitting school, this will be considered an unexceptional in-year admission for the receiving school with no funding implication. The admitting school will continue to receive funding defined in this policy.

### **Counting of pupils in groups A and B and identification of admitting schools**

171. The counting of pupils in group A and the identification of their admitting schools will be based on a dataset shared between the Leigh Academies Trust and the Kent County Council in January 2022 in mutual good faith and shall be considered final.

172. The counting of pupils in group B and the identification of their admitting schools will be based on a dataset shared between the Leigh Academies Trust and the Kent County Council in September 2022 in mutual good faith and shall be considered final.

### **Period of funding**

173. Group A pupils

Where the admitting school is a maintained school

April 2022 until March 2023

Where the admitting school is an academy

April 2022 until August 2023

174. Group B pupils

Where the admitting school is a maintained school

September 2022 until March 2023

Where the admitting school is an academy

September 2022 until August 2023

### **Funding Rate**

175. The funding rate provided per pupil during the relevant period of funding will be made up of two parts.

176. The relevant AWPU rate based on the year group of the pupil recorded on the October 2021 census.

177. An additional amount representing the average amount per pupil that would have been recouped from Kent County Council for the 2022/23 budget of High Weald Academy had it not closed, for the following factors.

Free School Meals

Ever 6 Free School Meals

Deprivation IDACI

English as an additional language

Low Cost High Incidence SEN

### **Availability of funding**

178. Kent County Council has received approval of a disapplication to remove Group A pupils from the 2022/23 local authority pro-forma tool and pro rata the remaining 2022/23 High Weald Academy budget for 5 months.
179. This will have no impact on the High Weald Academy which will continue to receive its existing 2021/22 budget allocation until August 2022 at which point it will close.
180. The funding made available by these adjustments shall be used to fund allocations under this section of the growth policy.
181. It is recognised that the provisions of this policy will not in all cases fund every previously High Weald Academy pupil at their admitting school for the entire period from admission to being included within the admitting school's formula budget allocation. However, discussions at the Schools Funding Forum and with the ESFA have concluded that this is the greatest extent to which additional support can be provided to admitting schools by this policy.
182. Kent County Council will commence payments under this policy as soon as is practicable.

### **Implementation of The School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2021 Part 3 Chapter 2 Regulation 29**

183. In any case that a previously High Weald Academy pupil funded under this policy is permanently excluded from their admitting school, funding awarded under this policy shall be immediately withdrawn.



## **Falling Rolls Fund**

184. At their meeting on the 26<sup>th</sup> of November 2021 the SFF agreed to continue the existing arrangements for falling rolls funding and set aside a budget of £1m for this purpose.
185. The falling rolls fund is designed to provide short term financial support to schools who meet several criteria in a situation where their roll has fallen but evidence exists to show that the places will be needed again within the next three years.
186. The eligibility criteria and funding methodology are as set out below.

### **Falling Roll Fund Criteria - Primary**

187. The school must have been judged good or outstanding at their last OFSTED inspection. (This is a mandatory criterion. A disapplication may be applied if all other criteria are met)
188. The number of pupils on roll on the latest October census is less than 420.
189. The total number of pupils on roll has dropped between latest October census and the previous years' October census. A drop in roll resulting from a bulge year or planned reduction in PAN will be excluded.
190. The average number of pupils per class has fallen below an average of 25 per class based on assumed class structures
191. The class structure is based on estimating the minimum number of classes the school could have be operating using the previous October census. (total roll divided by 30 = minimum number of classes). This excludes those schools that traditional operate on an average of less than 25 per class.
192. Planning data shows the places will be required at a "travel to learning planning group" level within the next three years and further assurance has been gained from the relevant Area Education Officer.
193. This fund does not cover schools in receipt of pupil protection through other funds.
194. Any MFG the school receives will be deducted from the grant amount.
195. The funding would be reviewed annually and is expected only to be for three years, any longer-term funding would be for exceptional circumstances only with agreement from both the Schools Funding Forum, Local Authority and Disapplication process (if applicable).

196. A condition of this grant is a curriculum funding model will need to be completed.

### **Falling Roll Fund Methodology - Primary**

197. The number of ghost places is funded based on the Primary Age Weighted Pupil Unit.

198. The number of ghost places to be funded is the lower of:

- Reduction in roll between latest and previous years October census
- The difference between the minimum number of children required to operate the assumed class structure and the actual number on roll.
- The maximum number of places required in the next 3 years.

### **Example:**

199. A school's total roll has fallen by 50 from 370 to 320 between the latest October census (Oct 2021) and previous years' October census (Oct 2020). The planning data and AEO assurance estimates 50 places are required in the next three years.

200. The assumed class structure based on October 2020 census was  $370 / 30 = 13$  classes

201. The assumed class structure based on October 2021 census was  $320 / 30 = 11$  classes

202. This suggests the school may have to reduce the number of classes by 2

203. The minimum number of children required to sustain a 13-class structure would be

204.  $13 \text{ classes} \times 25 \text{ pupils per class} = 325$ .

205. The number of ghost places to be funded is 5 which is the lower of:

- Reduction in roll between latest and previous years' October census:  $370 - 320 = 50$
- Difference between minimum number of children required to maintain assumed class structure and current roll:  $325 - 320 = 5$
- Number of places required in the area over the next 3 years: 50

### **Falling Roll Fund Criteria - Secondary**

206. The school must have been judged good or outstanding at their last OFSTED inspection. (This is a mandatory criterion. A disapplication may be applied if all other criteria are met)
207. The school has fewer than 550 pupils (excluding sixth form) in the October census prior to the start of the financial year.
208. The number of places offered by the school across year groups 7 to 11, if full, is greater than 550.
209. Planning data shows the places will be required at a “travel to learning planning group” level within the next three years and further assurance has been gained from the relevant Area Education Officer.
210. This fund does not cover schools in receipt of pupil protection through other funds.
211. Any MFG the school receives will be deducted from the grant amount.
212. The funding would be reviewed annually and is expected only to be for a maximum of three years. Any longer-term funding would be allocated on an exceptional basis with agreement from both the Schools Funding Forum, Local Authority and Disapplication process (if applicable).
213. A condition of this grant is a curriculum funding model will need to be completed.

### **Falling Roll Fund Methodology - Secondary**

214. The number of ghost places to be funded is the difference between 550 and the number of pupils on roll (based on the October census) x rate (as set out in the table below).
215. The rate applied is tapered to reflect the economies of scale achieved from an increasing number of pupils on roll.

0 to 49 ghost pupils	£1,400
50 to 99 ghost pupils	£1,500
100 to 149 ghost pupils	£1,600
150 to 199 ghost pupils	£1,700
200 to 249 ghost pupils	£1,800
250 to 299 ghost pupils	£1,900
300 to 349 ghost pupils	£2,000
Above 350 ghost pupils	£2,100

**Example:**

216. A good school with a capacity of 600 who has experienced a reduction in roll, they have 525 on roll as at the October 21 census. Future planning data and the AEO suggest the school is expected to require 100 additional places in the next three years.

217. Total annual funding =  $550 - 525 = 25 \times \text{£}1,400 = \text{£}35,000$   
(profiled  $\text{£}2,917$  per month)

218. For a maintained school – the school would receive  $\text{£}2,917$  per month between April 2022 and March 2023 in line with the financial year.

219. For an academy - the school would receive  $\text{£}2,917$  per month from September 2022 to August 2023 in line with the financial year.

220. The calculated number of ghost places will be capped to the number of places required.

## High Needs Funding

### Place Plus Special Schools

#### Introduction

221. This section of the guidance should be read alongside the special rates template.
222. Special School pupils are funded using a rate which is determined by a model which this section of the guidance seeks to describe, and which is set out in the special rates template. The implementation of place plus in special schools means that the school will receive £10k per place irrespective of whether a pupil attends and then a top up which is the funding rate described here less the £10k place funding.
223. A key point to note is that special school rates are calculated for each academic year as commissioned place numbers often change from one academic year to the next but special schools are funded in a financial year using a weighted average of these rates. This calculated weighting is set out in section 2 of the special rates template.

#### Commissioned Place Numbers

224. See special rates template Section 1.
225. The agreement of Commissioned Place Numbers takes place every autumn for the following academic year between the school and the LA Head of SEN. This determines the number of places which the LA agrees to fund, and the school agrees to provide for.
226. The number of Commissioned Places for each academic year is important as it influences both the funding rate per pupil determined within the special rates template and how the school receives its funding through the Place Plus funding methodology.

#### Special Schools Funding Formula

##### Introduction

227. The special school funding rate calculated for each academic year is determined by a funding formula which uses several factors to determine a funding rate for each pupil in a special school (based on their primary need type).
228. The funding formula was created by a working group, consisting of Special School Headteachers and Local Authority Officers, and was introduced in September 2010. All types of Special School were

represented in the working group to ensure the agreed funding formula is equitable.

229. The various factors which make up the funding formula can be separated into two distinct categories: pupil led factors and school led factors. Pupil led factors determine a rate per pupil based on pupil characteristics (such as a primary need type); school led factors determine a lump sum due to the school, which is then divided by the number of commissioned places for the academic year to lead to an effective rate per pupil. The rate per pupil for pupil led factors and school led factors are then totalled to provide a rate per pupil for each primary need type.

230. We will now examine the funding formula in detail by looking at pupil led, and school led factors for both day and residential pupils.

### **Calculation of Pupil Funding Rates**

#### **Pupil Led Funding Factors**

231. See special rates template Section 3.

#### **Day Rate**

232. Day Rate funding is targeted at teaching in the classroom and varies depending on the pupil primary need type.

Teachers and Learning Support Assistants

233. Each pupil will have a primary need type. Each primary need type has a model classroom which defines how many pupils would typically be in the class and how many teachers and learning support assistants would be needed. The average cost of the staff in the model class is divided by the number of pupils to become the primary component of the day rate.

Unweighted Leadership

234. This is for fixed leadership costs in relation to the number of pupils in the school, for example one headteacher, but salary would be influenced by number of pupils in the school.

Weighted Leadership

235. There are weighted leadership costs in relation to the number of classes the school needs to run, with these costs driven by pupil need type. The difference between unweighted and weighted is that with unweighted there is a direct relationship between the number of pupils and how many leadership positions are needed in the school. For weighted there is direct relationship between the number of staff and how many leadership positions are needed.

Premises per Place.

236. It is recognised that there is a variable premises cost for each pupil.

Grounds per Place.

237. It is recognised that there is a variable grounds cost for each pupil.

Admin Supplies and Services per Place.

238. It is recognised that there is a variable supplies and services cost for each pupil.

Adjusted Rate due to School Type

239. As the need type attached to a pupil does not determine the complexity or severity of need, the following uplifts to the basic ASD need type rate apply:

- 10 % of all ASD places in C&I and PSCN Special Schools are funded at ASD2.

- All ASD2 pupils in Stone Bay are funded at ASD2

240. The final day rate is the sum of the above mentioned six parts adjusted, if necessary, on account of the previous paragraph.

#### **Residential Weekday rate and Residential Weekend Rate**

241. Included in these rates is funding for the following elements:

- Care Staff - waking hours
- Care Staff - sleeping hours (sleeping and waking staff)
- Key workers and middle management
- Medical services
- Premises staff
- Leadership
- Stationery

#### **Subsidy on Day Places (Catering)**

242. Funding is provided for each pupil, in recognition of the fact that additional staff are required at mealtimes to support pupils.

#### **Lunch Grant**

243. In 2011-12 several Department for Education (DfE) grants were rationalised and included was the lunch grant, where all schools received £11 per pupil towards the cost of providing healthy meals. This grant is now included in the Special Schools funding formula.

### **Specialist Schools Funding**

244. In 2011-12 several Department for Education (DfE) grants were rationalised, and the Specialist Schools Funding grant was included in this rationalisation process. Historically 12 out of the 24 Special Schools in Kent received this funding and it was agreed that the total sum of funding in 2011-12 would be distributed on an equal basis to all Kent Special Schools.

### **Further Delegation**

245. As part of the schools national funding reforms in 2013-14 the LA was instructed to delegate certain retained central budgets to all schools and academies. In September 2012 the induction regulations changed so that teaching schools can act as the appropriate body to monitor, and quality assure NQT induction. To allow schools to pay for services for their preferred appropriate body, the funding for NQTs has now been delegated to schools and included in the funding formula.

### **Residential Weekday Places – Catering**

246. Funding is allocated for breakfast and evening meals as a contribution towards the cost of the food.

### **Residential Weekend Places – Catering**

247. Funding is allocated for breakfast and evening meals as a contribution towards the cost of the food. Weekend residential pupils will not receive the weekday catering funding rate in addition as this is included in the weekend rate.

### **London Fringe Day / Weekday / Weekend Pupils**

248. Schools in the London Fringe Area have additional staffing costs associated with this geographical area. In recognition of the additional staffing costs salary related elements in the formula have been uplifted.

### **School Led Funding Factors**

249. See special rates template section 4

### **Lump Sum Day**

250. Schools receive a lump sum in recognition that there are core costs common to all schools, regardless of size. The lump sum is then divided by the number of commissioned places at the school for the academic year to determine a rate per pupil.

251. The lump sum is made up of the following parts; Leadership and Management, Further Delegation Extended Schools, Further Delegation Personnel, Stationery and Services, KPSN(Broadband), Premises and Standards Fund (mainstreaming of grants/all Special Schools received an equal split of the total amount).



### **Lump Sum Catering Day**

252. All Schools receive a lump sum for catering. As with the catering factor in the pupil led element of the formula this is in recognition of the additional staff needed to supervise pupils at mealtime. The lump sum is divided by the number of commissioned places at the school for the academic year to determine a rate per pupil.

### **Specialist Schools Funding (Lump Sum)**

253. All Schools receive a lump sum for Specialist Schools funding relating to the further delegation already mentioned. The lump sum is then divided by the commissioned place numbers for the academic year to calculate a rate per pupil.

### **Free Mid-Day Meals**

254. It is a statutory requirement that if a pupil is eligible for a Free School Meal (FSM) then the school must provide the pupil with a meal. The funding for this is incorporated into the funding rate by calculating the % of FSM pupils on roll at the school as at the October census and this % is then multiplied by the funding rate to determine the rate per pupil.

### **Gross Day Floor Area (square metres)**

255. This funding is targeted at utility costs, cleaning costs, maintenance costs and premises staff. The total funding generated is divided by the number of commissioned places for the academic year to calculate a rate per pupil.

256. In year adjustments to funding for premises will only be made if the premises square metre footprint generates funding of more than 1% of the overall funding the school has received in the previous financial year.

### **Grounds Site Area (hectares)**

257. This funding is targeted at grounds maintenance. The total funding generated is divided by the number of commissioned places for the academic year to calculate a rate per pupil.

### **Rentals**

258. Funding for rentals will only be paid if the school needs to hire additional premises to deliver the curriculum. Before entering into any agreement, the school must get authorisation from their Area Education Officer (AEO) that it meets the necessary criteria (to deliver the curriculum) and on confirmation from the AEO the school must seek advice from LA Property Services regarding the robustness of the agreement entered. If this criterion is not met in full, the reimbursement of costs will not be considered. The total agreed cost per annum is then

divided by the number of places for the academic year to calculate a rate per pupil.

### **Hydrotherapy Pool**

259. All PSCN and CI schools that have a hydrotherapy pool will receive a lump sum payment. The lump sum payment is then divided by the commissioned place numbers for the academic year to calculate a rate per pupil.

### **Split Site - Band 1**

260. Schools organised on two or more main sites, which are separated by a busy main road or a shortest walking route of 0.5 – 5 miles are eligible for Band 1 Split Sites funding. This is in recognition of the additional costs associated with transporting staff and children between sites. Schools where a bridge or tunnel is available to overcome the problems of a busy main road do not qualify. The lump sum payment is divided by the commissioned place numbers for the academic year to calculate a rate per pupil.

### **Split Site - Band 2**

261. Schools organised on two or more main sites, which are separated by an average journey time by road of more than 15 minutes or by a shortest walking route of 5 miles or more are eligible for Band 2 Split Sites funding. This is in recognition of the additional costs associated with transporting staff and children between sites. In exceptional circumstances the overall lump sum may be adjusted to recognise additional costs, where this is the case an appraisal of the overall costs of the school needs to be carried out. The lump sum payment is divided by the commissioned place numbers for the academic year to calculate a rate per pupil.

### **Residential Floor Area Weekday – square metres**

262. This funding is targeted at utility costs, cleaning costs, maintenance costs and premises staff. The total funding generated is divided by the number of commissioned residential school places for the academic year to calculate a rate per pupil.

### **Residential Floor Area Weekend – square metres**

263. This funding is targeted at utility costs, cleaning costs, maintenance costs and premises staff. The total funding generated is divided by the number of commissioned residential school places for the academic year to calculate a rate per pupil.

### **Residential Lump Sum**

264. All Residential Special schools will receive a lump sum in recognition that there is generally a common core cost to all schools

regardless of size. The lump sum is divided by the number of commissioned place numbers at the school for the academic year to determine a rate per pupil.

### **London Fringe Day / Residential Pupils**

265. Schools in the London Fringe Area have additional staffing costs associated with this geographical area. In recognition of the additional staffing costs salary related elements in the formula have been uplifted.

### **Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG)**

266. See special rates template Section 2
267. The purpose of the MFG is to provide stability in funding for schools. The MFG in Kent's local funding formula for 2022-23 has been set at 0% for Special Schools; this means that in 2022-23, no Special School will receive less funding per pupil with a given need type than in 2021-22.

### **Place Plus Funding Methodology**

268. See special rates template Section 2
269. We have seen how the funding rate for the financial year is calculated by amalgamating funding rates calculated for two academic years. The Place Plus funding methodology is used to pay the funding rate for the financial year to each special school.
270. Place Plus was introduced by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) in April 2013 as part of several national funding reforms for schools and aims to apply a level of consistency to all High Needs funding regardless of whether the pupil is placed in a mainstream school, specialist resource provision, special school, independent school, or FE college.
271. Place Plus aims to identify an individual sum of funding for each high needs pupil (based on their need type) and is made up of three separate elements: Element 1 and Element 2 constitute the base funding (also known as place funding) of £10,000 per commissioned place in the school, and Element 3 funding (known as top-up funding) is the difference between the funding rate of the pupil primary need type (calculated using the funding formula introduced in September 2010) minus the £10,000 Element 1 and Element 2 place funding.
272. It is important to note that Element 1 and Element 2 funding is guaranteed regardless of whether the pupil attends during the year (as it is paid per commissioned place, not actual places filled) and Element 3 top-up funding is paid to the school on a monthly pro-rata basis, based on each month the pupil is on roll at the school.

273. The application of Place Plus is best illustrated using an example:
274. Using the agreed funding formula, an individual funding rate of £21,000 is calculated for a pupil with a specific need type, and the pupil attends the special school for 9 months of the financial year. Using the Place Plus funding methodology; £10,000 will be paid to the special school through Element 1 and Element 2 place funding and the remaining £11,000 will be paid to the school on a pro-rata basis through Element 3 funding. As the pupil is on roll at the special school for 9 months of the financial year, the special school will receive  $\text{£}11,000/12 \text{ months} \times 9 \text{ months} = \text{£}8,250$  Element 3 funding.
275. Where actual pupil numbers in a school exceed the number of places commissioned by the LA, Element 1, Element 2 and Element 3 funding is allocated to the school on a pro-rata basis from the point commissioned places were first exceeded. If actual numbers subsequently fall beneath commissioned places during the academic year, the Element 1 and Element 2 funding will continue to be paid at the highest point for the remainder of the academic year.
276. LA maintained schools receive Element 1, Element 2, and Element 3 funding directly from the LA whereas academies receive Element 1 and Element 2 funding from the ESFA, with Element 3 funding being provided by the LA. In some situations, the LA may pay additional Element 1 and Element 2 place funding directly to an academy, such as when actual numbers in a Special Academy exceed commissioned place numbers.

### **Funding for Other Local Authority (OLA) Pupils**

277. Prior to the School Funding reforms in April 2013 funding regulations directed LAs to recoup funding from the placing LA, for pupils placed in their LA schools by OLAs. For clarification this meant that there was no difference in a way a school was funded for their own LA pupils and an OLA pupil as the funding came direct from the LA where the school was located. It was the responsibility of the LA to then recoup the funding for the OLA pupil from the placing LA.
278. As part of the April 2013 school funding reforms, the ESFA removed LA recoupment for Non Looked After Children from the regulations and placed the responsibility with the individual school to recoup the funding for pupils placed in its schools by OLAs. In April 2013 via Kent Association Special Schools (KASS) now Kent Special Educational Needs Trust (KSENT) it was agreed that the LA would continue to recoup funding for OLA pupils placed in Kent schools. In effect there is no change to the process in place prior to 2013, the difference now is that it needs to be with the consent of the Special School which has been obtained through KSENT.

## Teachers Pay & Pensions Special Schools

279. The teachers' pay and pension grants were mainstreamed into the dedicated schools grant for the 2021/22 financial year.
280. Special schools will continue to receive a separate income stream to replace these grants at a rate per place for the 2022/23 financial year which will be the same rate as in 2021/22.
281. The funding rate is the amount of funding received in the 2020/21 financial year divided by the weighted average number of places in the school over the same financial year.
282. Special schools with an STLS SLA also receive this funding on account of employer pension costs for STLS teachers. This is shown separately on the special school funding templates.

## Observation & Assessment Special Schools

283. Observation and assessment provisions in special schools will be funded by means of a lump sum for each nine FTE places plus a funding rate per FTE place.
284. This calculation is set out in section 6 of the special rates template

## Special Schools Pooled Budgets

285. Special schools have pooled budgets which mirror the de-delegation arrangements detailed above for mainstream schools.
286. The rates are as set out in the following table.

<b>De-delegation rates (£p per pupil)</b>	<b>Special</b>
Schools in Financial Difficulty (DFFG)	£0
Schools in Financial Difficulty (Targeted Intervention)	£17.46
Free School Meal (FSM) eligibility	£0.61
County wide SiMS Licence	£4.31
Supply Cover - Trade Union Duties	£1.96
Supply Cover – SPS	£0.84

## **Specially Resourced Provisions**

### **Background**

287. To receive high needs funding for an SRP pupil the school's SRP must be named on the pupil's Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP).
288. SRP funding is made up of 3 elements:
- Element 1 (E1) or "Core Education Funding
  - Element 2 (E2) or "Additional Support Funding"
  - Element 3 (E3) or "Top Up Funding" = Individual to each SRP
289. E1 and E2 added together is your 'place funding' and will be based on a guaranteed number of commissioned places. Funding is guaranteed for the number of agreed places regardless of how many pupils are placed in the SRP.
290. E1 is included in the mainstream funding formula detailed above. If the number of SRP pupils included in the formula is less than the number of commissioned places, then a further allocation of £4,000 per extra place will be paid.
291. E2 is paid for the current number of commissioned places.
292. E3 is the top up rate. E3 is calculated by taking the SRP need type funding rate and deducting £6,000 (E2). How your rate is calculated is explained in more detail below. E3 will only be paid for actual pupils on roll at the SRP and funding will follow the pupil monthly.

### **Commissioned Place Numbers**

293. If your School/Academy has an SRP in Kent, you will be contacted by a Local Authority (LA) SEN Officer in the autumn each year to agree a number of places for the following academic year. As the financial year spans two academic years you may have different place numbers for April to August and September to March.

### **Excess Place Funding**

294. Where a pupil is placed in an SRP and the number of commissioned places is exceeded, Elements 1 and 2 will be paid by the LA pro rata monthly for as long as the number of commissioned places is exceeded.
295. When calculating the amount of excess place funding you receive, the number of places you are under/over your commissioned

places for both pre-16 and post-16 will be considered and where applicable other SRPs within the school/academy. Excess element 1 funding will be reduced to account for excess SRP pupils included in the formula budget.

296. For example, if in one month you are 1 place over your commissioned post 16 places you would receive  $£6,000 \times 1/12 = £500$  but if you are also under your pre 16 places by 1 pupil we would deduct from this amount  $£10,000 \times 1/12 = - £833.33$ . The net payment would be  $£500 - £833.33 = - £416.67$  which would result in no excess E1 & E2 payment in that month. The amount of excess place funding will always be positive, and no place funding will ever be deducted as you are guaranteed place funding for your commissioned number of places.

### **Calculating your SRP Rate**

297. The individual SRP rate is calculated based on the historic Individually Assigned Resources (IAR) rate which has been periodically uplifted. The amount of funding that would have been attracted through IAR for the number of commissioned places and the need type mix recorded on the October census is calculated and then divided by the number of places. The first £6k of this figure is E2 with the rest being E3.
298. There are 3 steps to this calculation which can be seen in the SRP Rates tab on the Budget Template, each step is explained below:
299. Step 1 - Establish the commissioned place numbers for both pre and post 16 in both relevant academic years. Then weight these place numbers to get a weighted average number of places for the financial year. The pre-16 places are weighted  $5/12 \times 2021/22$  academic year places and  $7/12 \times 2022/23$  academic year places. The post-16 places are weighted  $4/12 \times 2021/22$  academic year places and  $8/12 \times 2022/23$  academic year places.
300. Step 2 - Establish the need mix of the SRP based on the mix of needs of the pupils on role as at the October census. For SRPs that are new and have no pupils as of October a generic need mix has been used based on the type of provision. These numbers are in red on the template. The weighted average places based on the need mix are then allocated. To do this the number of pupils as of October for each need type are divided by the total number of October pupils, to get a proportion for each need type. Finally, the proportion is then multiplied by the total weighted average places to get a spread of commissioned places across the different need types.
301. Step 3 - As the mix of places has been established, the amount of cash the places should attract if you are at capacity can be calculated. The number of places is multiplied by the relevant IAR rate for each need type. The IAR rate differs depending on the number of

places. The first 3 pupils get one rate and then the rate falls for places 4 to 20 and again for any over 20. The rates are shown on the template in step 3. The total cash amount for each need type is then added together and divided by the total weighted average places to get an average amount per pupil. This is the High Needs IAR element of the rate.

### **Element 3 (Top Up rate)**

302. To calculate the Top Up rate, we deduct element 2 (£6,000) from the total SRP rate.

### **Funding for Other Local Authority (OLA) Pupils**

303. Prior to the School Funding reforms in April 2013 funding regulations directed LAs to recoup funding from the placing LA, for pupils placed in their LA schools by OLA's. For clarification, this meant that there was no difference in the way a school was funded for their own LA pupils and an OLA pupils, as the funding came direct from the LA where the school was located. It was the responsibility of the LA to then recoup the funding for OLA pupils from the placing LA.

304. As part of the April 2013 school funding reforms, the Education Funding Agency (ESFA) removed LA recoupment from the regulations and placed the responsibility with the individual school to recoup the funding for pupils placed in its schools by OLA's.

305. Kent's policy has been to continue to fund all SRP pupils attending an LA school and an academy on the same basis, regardless of whether they are a Kent LA pupil or an OLA pupil and then recoup the funding from the OLA that has placed the pupil.

306. It is at the LA school or academies discretion if they want to apply this arrangement where the LA funds them in the first instance and then recoups the funding from the OLA. This process will be applied unless notified by the LA school or academy.

307. If the LA school or academy choose to do their own recoupment then this will be applied to all OLA pupils attending their school or academy.



## High Needs Top Up in Mainstream Schools

308. The LA has full responsibility for both funding and paying for High Needs pupils in mainstream schools, for both LA schools and academies.
309. From April 2015 Kent is now compliant with the DfE national definition of High Needs SEN pupil (HNP) which defines an HNP as a monetary value where the additional need of the pupil is £6,000 or more. Prior to April 2015 the definition of HNP in Kent was a pupil with a statement of 25 hours or more.
310. For a pupil to meet the £6,000 criteria and trigger funding the school must apply through the LA SEN team. The application process is web based and is a submission made by the schools Special Education Needs Co-ordinator (SENCO).
311. On completion of the application for high needs funding a value will be calculated for the additional need of the pupil. If the cost of the additional need is £6,000 or more the pupil will be defined as a high needs pupil and the value of the additional need will be known as the pupil funding offer. For the avoidance of any doubt an application is not dependent on the pupil having an Education Health Care Plan (EHCP).
312. The description notional SEN budget has been used for some time by the Department for Education (DfE) to describe the level of funding included in a school's delegated budget that is targeted at SEN and Additional Education Needs (AEN).
313. In Kent the following factors are used:
- E6FSM
  - IDACI
  - EAL
  - High incidence low cost SEN
  - Part of lump sum
314. Where a pupil meets the HNP funding criteria i.e., £6,000 or more and is a Pre 16 pupil the cost of the first £6,000 of additional need is paid from the schools notional SEN budget, for Post 16 the first £6,000 is funded in full by the LA.
315. It is best to use an example to explain how Place Plus is applied in a mainstream school using a pupil that has agreed additional need costing £9,000.

<b>Element 1 - Core Education Funding</b>			
Primary (Yrs R to 6) AWPU	Secondary KS3 (Yrs 7 to 9) AWPU	Secondary KS4 (Yrs 10 to 11) AWPU	Post 16 National Funding Formula (NFF), paid as part of annual budget settlement.
Included within funding formula	Included within funding formula	Included within funding formula	Post 16 National Funding Formula (NFF), paid as part of annual budget settlement.
<b>Element 2 - Additional Support Funding</b>			
£6,000 - paid from schools notional SEN budget	£6,000 - paid from schools notional SEN budget	£6,000 - paid from schools notional SEN budget	£6,000 paid by LA
<b>Element 3 - Top Up Funding</b>			
£3,000, paid by LA (£9,000 - £6,000= £3,000)	£3,000, paid by LA (£9,000 - £6,000= £3,000)	£3,000, paid by LA (£9,000 - £6,000= £3,000)	£3,000, paid by LA (£9,000 - £6,000= £3,000)

316. Where there is a disproportionate impact on a schools notional SEN budget due to the number of HNPs in the school, compared to their overall level of notional SEN funding, the LA can provide additional funding to help meet this pressure. The term given for this funding is notional SEN top up funding.
317. Schools will receive SEN top up funding if E2 (£6,000) is greater than 10% of the schools notional SEN budget. The following example is an illustration of how the calculation will be applied.
318. Example: Small primary school with a notional SEN budget of £10,000, with a High Needs pupil that has additional need costing £12,000.
319. Step 1 - School will pay first £6,000 (E2) from notional SEN budget and LA will pay top up funding E3 of £6,000 to the school.
320. Step 2 - School will only contribute 10% of notional SEN budget towards E2 (£6,000),  $10\% \times £10,000 = £1,000$ . School will be given back £5,000 and will therefore receive £11,000 towards the cost of supporting the pupil.
321. In addition to this there is a further threshold applied which guarantees that no school will contribute more than 28% of its notional SEN funding towards the cost of E2, the first £6,000.
322. Example: a school that has notional SEN funding of £210,000 and has 12 HNPs.

323. Step 1 - Contribution per pupil towards E2 (£6,000) = School will pay maximum of £6,000 per pupil as notional SEN budget >£60k.
324. Step 2 - 28% threshold = £210,000 X 28% = £58,800. School will not pay more than £58,800 towards additional cost of High Needs pupils in the school.
325. Step 3 - E2 contribution for 8 pupils = 12 X £6,000 = £72,000. School will receive notional SEN top up of £13,200 (£72,000 - £58,800 (28% threshold)).

### **Period of funding**

326. The funding is broken down into three periods, period 1 - April to August, period 2 - September to December and period 3 - January to March.
327. Funding will be allocated monthly and will be payable for the full month from the date the pupil is eligible for high needs funding until the end of the funding period. If a pupil leaves during one of the three funding periods, the school will continue to receive the funding until the end of the period the pupil left in. For example, if a pupil was in receipt of funding in April but left in June, funding would continue until the end of August.
328. Schools will need to apply annually for pupil funding. For the avoidance of any doubt this is for new HNPs and existing HNPs who will need to submit annually for the funding to continue. In addition to this, a new application will need to be made for any pupil that changes school.
329. Where a school submits its annual application for an existing pupil, funding will continue until the end of the period at the same rate that was paid at the beginning of the funding period. The new rate will be paid from the first month of the following funding period. In general, if schools do not submit annually, funding will stop from the funding period following the period the annual submission was due.

### **HNPs in mainstream schools from Other Local Authorities (OLA)**

330. As part of the 2013-14 school funding reforms, the regulations that directed Local Authorities (LA's) to recoup funding from another LA where a pupil was attending one of its schools was removed. From 2013-14 it is the institutions responsibility to collect the funding direct from the OLA.
331. The LA will collect the high needs funding from the OLA on the request of the school and pay any high needs funding due to the school through the Kent schools advances funding system. However, this arrangement will only be made for the school on the basis that the funding can be recouped from the OLA. The school will need to provide

the LA with the relevant details to confirm that the OLA agree to fund, required information will include contact name and billing address. This part of the process will be arranged during the application process detailed above.

## **Alternative Provision**

### **Pupil Referral Units (Non Health)**

332. A number of PRU commissioned places will be determined at a county level equal to 0.042% of the secondary pupil population. These places will be shared across the alternative provision districts in proportion to the allocation of devolved funding to non-selective secondary schools dealt with later. These will be the funded places.
333. In districts where there is a PRU, the place number for the district will be multiplied by the PRU funding rate of £18,720 to arrive at the delegated budget for the district which will be the total budget for the PRU.
334. The number of PRU places in each district will be uplifted by a uniform percentage to recognise that places may be commissioned by other bodies besides the LA. These additional places will be added to the funded places to arrive at the total places.
335. All place numbers are rounded.
336. Each PRU will receive place funding equal to £10k per total place. This includes £4k element 1 funding and £6k element 2 funding.
337. Each PRU will then receive top up funding (element 3) equal to the district delegated budget less the place funding already provided.
338. A PRU within the London fringe will receive an uplift to their total funding of 3.73% of their total funding in keeping with mainstream schools.
339. A PRU will also receive an allocation for teachers pay and pensions on the same basis as set out above for special schools.

### **The Rosewood School (Health)**

340. The Rosewood School will receive a budget equal to the agreed place number multiplied by the standard PRU funding rate of £18,720.
341. The Rosewood School also acts as budget holder for out of county provision, but this is dealt with outside of the place plus process.
342. The Rosewood School will also receive an allocation for teachers pay and pensions on the same basis as set out above for special schools

## **Devolved Funding to Non Selective Secondary Schools**

343. A fund of £11,931,482 is available for distribution to PRUs (non-health) plus devolved allocations to non-selective secondary schools. Schools within the London fringe area receive an uplift to their allocation of 3.73% which is paid in addition to this fund.
344. The fund is initially distributed to all secondary schools within Kent.
345. 50% of the fund is distributed to all secondary schools based on their share of the total headcount. The headcount of each school is the average of the actual year 7 to 11 headcount on the previous October census and the operational capacity of the school. The total headcount is the sum of headcount across all secondary schools.
346. 40% of the fund is distributed to all secondary schools based on their share of the distribution of pupils recognised by the IDACI measure in the school budget.
347. 5% of the fund is distributed to all secondary schools based on their share of the distribution of looked after children.
348. 5% of the fund is distributed to all secondary schools based on their share of the distribution of pupils with English as an additional language.
349. The data used for the distribution is the same as is used for the mainstream formula budget.
350. Once the initial allocations are calculated a grammar school adjustment is made. The allocation to each grammar school is removed with the total grammar allocation in the district being shared among the non-selective secondary schools in the district in proportion to their initial allocations.
351. Next, if there is a PRU in the district then the delegated budget it receives is top sliced from the non-selective secondary school allocations in proportion to their adjusted allocations. There is no deduction for any part of a delegated budget relating to London fringe.
352. The remaining allocations become the devolved funding allocations for the schools in the district.

## Early Years Funding

### 3 & 4 Year Olds

353. Eligibility for Early Years Free entitlement funding exists from the term after the pupil is three years old and continues up to and including the term when the pupil is 5 years old. Mainstream funding for Yr. R and Early Years Free entitlement cannot be claimed for the same period. [Further details on eligibility criteria](#)
354. Free entitlement funding can be claimed up to a maximum of 1,140 hours (38 weeks x 30hours) for one pupil in an academic year (September to August) when meeting the [criteria](#), if the pupil does not meet the criteria, they can claim up to a maximum of 570 hours (38 weeks X 15 hours).
355. Each maintained setting will have a funding rate per pupil, made up of three factors detailed in the following paragraphs. Funding for the financial year will be calculated as follows: Funding rate for the setting x the number of free entitlement hours for the financial year.
356. Payments will be made in accordance with a timetable published separately. [Details of the funding periods and pupil count dates](#)

#### **Base rate**

357. A flat hourly base rate for all providers.

#### **Leadership qualification Factor**

358. This factor recognises that the most significant single indicator of high quality provision is the qualification levels of staff in a setting. To be in receipt of the Qualified Leader supplementary rate, a setting must have a nominated leader with either Qualified Teacher Status (QTS) or Early Years Professional Status (EYPS). The leader must have been directly employed by that setting and must have significantly influenced the learning of the children within that setting. The Qualified Leader may be part-time but to have significantly influenced the learning they must have worked at the setting for at least 50% of a full time equivalent.
359. A setting with a nominated leader with QTS and paid under the statutory teachers' pay and conditions, would receive an additional £0.90 per child hour. Settings with a nominated leader with either i) full accredited EYPS or ii) QTS (but not paid under the statutory teachers' pay and conditions), would receive an additional £0.30 per child hour.

#### **Disadvantage Factor**

360. This factor targets funding at the most deprived children.

361. The deprivation factor has been determined by calculating an average Mosaic deprivation score for the setting based on the addresses of the children that attended the setting as at the October census. If a settings average score was above the qualifying threshold, then they would qualify for the supplement, the amount of which depended upon the settings score relative to the minimum qualifying threshold. As the disadvantage factor was based on the addresses of individual children, and a small sample size, it is possible for a disadvantage rate to be lower when compared to last year.

### **Early Years Pupil Premium**

362. From April 2015, 3 & 4 year old early years pupil premium can be claimed for pupils that meet the criteria.
363. The criteria require that the child is aged 3 or 4 and receiving the 15 hours free childcare. Their parent must also get at least one of the following:
- Income Support
  - Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
  - Income-related Employment and Support Allowance
  - Support under part six of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
  - The guaranteed element of State Pension Credit
  - Child Tax Credit (provided you are not also entitled to Working Tax Credit) and have an annual gross income of no more than £16,190
  - Working Tax Credit run-on, which is paid for 4 weeks after you stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit
  - Universal Credit - your household income must be less than £7,400 a year after tax not including any benefits you get
364. A child may also get early years pupil premium if they are currently being looked after by a local authority in England or Wales or if they have left care in England or Wales through:
- Adoption
  - Special guardianship order
  - A child arrangements order
365. [Further information on early year's deprivation pupil premium](#)
366. [To access further information on CIC EYPP](#)



## Other Grants

### Supplementary Grant

367. The government has announced that there will be a supplementary grant paid to schools in the 2022/23 financial year. This grant is intended to cover the cost pressure of the social care levy and other inflationary pressures. This grant is understood to meet the commitment made by government to compensate public sector employers for the cost of the social care levy.

368. The ESFA confirmed that there was not enough time to put this funding into the schools and early years blocks of the DSG in time for the 2022/23 financial year. It is for this reason that the grant is being paid separately. However, it is our understanding that this grant will be mainstreamed into the DSG in 2023/24. The school budget templates published with this guidance help schools to plan this based on an assumption that the mainstreaming will work in a similar fashion to the pay and pension grants that were mainstreamed in 2021/22.

369. Supplementary funding was included in the high needs block of the DSG for 2022/23 and funding for the social care levy was considered as part of the general funding uplift for specialist settings. Specialist settings will not receive the supplementary grant.

370. Details of the grant have been published although the individual school level allocations are still awaited and are expected in the spring.

371. This grant has three components for pupils in years R-11.

Primary, KS3 and KS4 per pupil rates

A school lump sum

Primary and Secondary per pupil rates for pupils eligible for Ever6 free school meals

372. The rates have been published as follows.

Primary per pupil rate	£97
KS3 per pupil rate	£137
KS4 per pupil rate	£155
School lump sum	£3,680
Ever6 free school meals Primary pupil	£85
Ever6 free school meals Secondary pupil	£124

The rates above will be subject to an area cost adjustment uplift

373. Allocations will also be made for early years pupils in a setting within a maintained nursery or primary school whether maintained or academy. This will be a per pupil amount of £24. The count of pupils will be taken from the January 2022 census.
374. Post 16 pupils in a maintained school or academy will also attract an allocation of £35 per learner. The post 16 count will be taken from the 2022/23 16 to 19 funding allocations.
375. It is our understanding that the early years and post 16 rates are lower than the rates for years R to 11 as the grant for these age groups is only intended to help with the social care levy. Years R to 11 are also attracting funding for wider cost pressures.
376. It is our understanding that this grant is exclusively for public sector employers and as such early years pupils in the PVI sector or post 16 learners in the FE college sector will not attract comparable funding.

[Further information has been published by the ESFA](#)

### **Covid Recovery Premium**

377. In February 2021, the government announced a one-off recovery premium as part of its package of funding to support education recovery.
378. The recovery premium provides additional funding for state-funded schools in the 2021 to 2022 academic year. Building on the pupil premium, this funding will help schools to deliver evidence-based approaches for supporting disadvantaged pupils.
379. The recovery premium will be allocated using the same data as the pupil premium. This means the following pupils will attract recovery premium funding to schools:
- pupils who are eligible for free school meals (FSM)
  - pupils who have been eligible for free school meals at any point in the last 6 years
  - children looked after by local authorities and referred to as looked-after children (LAC)
  - post looked-after children (post-LAC)
380. School allocations will be calculated on a per pupil basis. Mainstream schools will get:

£145 for each eligible pupil in mainstream education

£290 for each eligible pupil in a special unit

Other types of eligible schools will get £290 for each eligible pupil.

381. There is a minimum payment referred to as a 'floor' to ensure that:

an eligible primary school will not receive less than £2,000

an eligible secondary school will not receive less than £6,000

382. The recovery premium will be paid in 4 payments to schools during the 2021 to 2022 academic year. The first two payments were made in the 2021/22 financial year with the final payments due in the May and July 2022 school advances. A ready reckoner has been provided alongside this guidance to help anticipate the level of funding in the 2022/23 financial year.

[Further information has been provided by the ESFA](#)

### **School Led Tutoring Grant**

383. School-Led Tutoring is part of the National Tutoring Programme (NTP). Eligible state-funded schools will receive a ring-fenced grant to source their own tutoring provision for disadvantaged and vulnerable pupils who have missed the most education due to COVID-19.

384. Funding is allocated for around 60% of pupils, in Year 1 to 11, eligible for pupil premium, per school. 75% of the cost is subsidised in academic year 2021/22. Schools will need to fund the remaining 25% through other budgets, for example recovery premium or pupil premium. The subsidy rate for 2022/23 will be 60% and for 2023/24 will be 25%.

385. There are several conditions of funding:

Allocations distributed in academic year 2021/22 will only be available for that academic year and will not be added to schools' baselines in calculating any future years' funding allocations

The grant is ring-fenced for expenditure on School-Led Tutoring only

If schools decide not to use the school-Led Tutoring grant allocated to them, they cannot use it for other interventions and the ESFA will recover the full amount back as an overpayment

The funding can be used to cover the staff costs of delivering catch-up tuition.

Where internal staff are delivering tuition, this must be in addition to their contracted hours and duties. Schools may also use the funding to cover the duties of internal staff released for tutoring, rather than the tutoring itself. However, it must not fund the same role twice or be used to fund any current salaried positions

The funding cannot be used to cover costs such as diagnostic tools, room hire, equipment, laptops, transport, stationery, or record keeping

This funding cannot be used to pay for the unsubsidised costs of NTP Academic Mentors or Tuition Partners

All schools are required to return the data requested.

Schools are expected to keep records of all payments related to the school-Led Tutoring grant. These will be required in the event of an audit

386. The ESFA have provided a tracker and calculator tool which we have included alongside this guidance. This tool has two key purposes:

To help schools track information during the academic year, so they have the relevant information to hand when they complete and return their mandatory School-Led Tutoring Year-End Statement to the ESFA by the end of July 2022.

To help schools plan their spend, it includes a reconciliation calculation, this will provide an indication of any underspend that will be recovered by the ESFA at the end of the academic year. Refer to the Calculating Overpayments Guidance for more information.

[Further information has been provided by the ESFA](#)

## **Pupil Premium**

387. The pupil premium continues into the 2022/23 financial year and our planning assumption is that this will continue to be the case for the whole three year budget planning period.

388. Pupils who are eligible for free school meals or have been eligible in the past 6 years will attract a rate of £1,385 in the primary phase and £985 in the secondary phase.

389. Pupils who have been adopted from care or have left care will attract a funding rate of £2,410.
390. Children who are looked after by the local authority will attract a funding rate of £2,410 which will be managed by the local authority.
391. Our recommendation to schools is to plan with the same rates in future years of multiyear budgets.
392. The service premium will be £320 in 2022/23 and this is also expected to continue for the foreseeable future. This will be payable for a pupil who has a parent who:

Is serving in HM Forces

Has retired on a pension from the Ministry of Defence

[Further information has been provided by the ESFA](#)

### **Teachers Pay & Pension Grants**

393. The teachers pay and pension grants were mainstreamed into the DSG in the 2021/22 financial year for most previously eligible pupils.
394. The grants have continued to be payable for early years and post 16 pupils. The grants have not continued to be payable for pupils in years R to 11.
395. Our expectation is that this funding will continue to be available. However, for post 16 pupils, the teachers pay grant will be rolled into the core funding formula for the 2022/23 academic year. Further efforts are likely to mainstream this funding into other funding allocations.
396. Our recommendation to schools continuing to receive these grants is to expect to continue to do so on the same terms, other than the change in the previous paragraph, throughout the multiyear budget planning period. It is considered unlikely that a rate uplift will be forthcoming as the purpose of the grants was to address a historic cost pressure.

[Further information on the Teachers' Pay Grant has been provided by the ESFA](#)

[Further information on the Teachers' Pension Grant has been provided by the ESFA](#)

### **Universal Infant Free School Meals Grant**

397. This is an academic year grant which has already been confirmed for the 2021/22 academic year. Our planning assumption is that it will continue on the same basis for the three year budget planning period.
398. Each meal taken by an eligible pupil attracts £2.34. An allocation assumes that pupils will take 190 school meals over an academic year, providing £444.60 per eligible pupil, as counted below.
399. Allocations count the number of pupils recorded as taking a meal in year 1 and year 2 in the October and January school censuses within the relevant academic year. Pupils known to be eligible for free school meals (FSM) in the same censuses who are taking a meal are then deducted as funding is provided with the mainstream formula. This figure is then divided by 2 to give the average number of eligible UIFSM pupils in years 1 and 2.
400. The number of reception pupils used will be the greater of:
- The number of pupils recorded as taking a meal in the October and January school censuses within the relevant academic year, minus those pupils taking a meal known to be eligible for FSM in the same censuses, divided by 2 (this gives the average number of eligible UIFSM pupils in reception for the academic year
- The number of pupils recorded as taking a meal in the January school censuses within the relevant academic year, minus those pupils taking a meal known to be eligible for FSM in the same census
401. Dual registered pupils are counted where they took their meal on the census days, even if it is their subsidiary setting.
402. Where a school does not record pupils in year groups, those aged 4, 5, or 6, on the relevant school censuses are used to calculate the allocations.
403. The school budget templates include a section on the other grants tab to help schools anticipate the level of funding from this grant.

[Further information has been provided by the ESFA](#)

## **PE & Sport Premium**

404. The PE & Sport Premium helps primary schools to ensure that children have regular access to physical activity. Our planning assumption is that this academic year grant will continue through the three year budget planning period.

405. Schools must use the funding to make additional and sustainable improvements to the quality of the PE, physical activity, and sport they provide. This includes any carried forward funding.
406. Schools must publish details online of how they spend their PE and sport premium funding by the end of the summer term. Online reporting must clearly show:
- The amount of PE and sport premium received
  - A full breakdown of how it has been spent
  - The impact the school has seen on pupils' PE, physical activity, and sport participation and attainment
  - How the improvements will be sustainable in the future
  - The percentage of pupils within the year 6 cohort in the 2021 to 2022 academic year who met the national curriculum requirement to swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres using a range of strokes effectively and perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations
407. Schools receive PE and sport premium funding based on the number of pupils in years 1 to 6. In cases where schools do not follow year groups (for example, in some special schools), pupils aged 5 to 10 attract the funding. In most cases, the number of eligible pupils is taken from the January school census.
408. Schools with 16 or fewer eligible pupils receive £1,000 per pupil. Schools with 17 or more eligible pupils receive £16,000 and an additional payment of £10 per pupil.

[Further information has been provided by the ESFA](#)