

## Pupil Premium Information

2018-2019

### **What is the Pupil Premium?**

The Government believes that the Pupil Premium, which is additional to main school funding, is the best way to address the current underlying inequalities between children eligible for free school meals (FSM) and their peers by ensuring that funding to tackle disadvantage reaches the pupils who need it most.

The Pupil Premium was introduced in April 2011 and is allocated to schools to work with pupils who have been registered for free school meals at any point in the last six years (known as 'Ever 6 FSM'). Schools also receive funding for children who have been looked after continuously for more than six months, and children of service personnel.

### **Accountability**

The Government believes that head teachers and school leaders should decide how to use the Pupil Premium. We are held accountable for the decisions we make through:

- the performance tables which show the performance of disadvantaged pupils compared with their peers
- the new Ofsted inspection framework, under which inspectors focus on the attainment of pupil groups, in particular those who attract the Pupil Premium
- the reports for parents that we as a school publish online.

<b>Disadvantaged pupils</b>	<b>Pupil premium per pupil</b>
Pupils in year groups reception to year 6 recorded as Ever 6 free school meals	£1,320
Looked-after children (LAC) defined in the Children Act 1989 as one who is in the care of, or provided with accommodation by, an English local authority	£2,300
Children who have ceased to be looked after by a local authority in England and Wales because of adoption, a special guardianship order, a child arrangements order or a residence order	£2,300
<b>Service children</b>	<b>Pupil premium per pupil</b>
Pupils in year groups reception to year 6 recorded as Ever 6 service child or in receipt of a child pension from the Ministry of Defence	£300
<b>Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP)</b>	£300

## **Eligibility**

### **Ever 6 Free School Meals (FSM)**

The pupil premium for 2018 to 2019 will include pupils recorded in the January 2018 school census who are known to have been eligible for FSM since May 2012, as well as those first known to be eligible at January 2018.

### **Children adopted from care or who have left care**

The pupil premium for 2018 to 2019 will include pupils recorded in the January 2018 school census, who were looked after by an English or Welsh local authority immediately before being adopted, or who left local authority care on a special guardianship order or child arrangements order (previously known as a residence order). These are collectively referred to as post-LAC in these conditions of grant.

### **Ever 6 service child**

For the purposes of these grant conditions, Ever 6 service child means a pupil recorded in the January 2018 school census who was eligible for the service child premium since the January 2013 census as well as those recorded as a service child for the first time on the January 2018 school census.

### **Mainstream schools**

For the purposes of these conditions of grant, mainstream school means infant, junior, primary, middle, secondary, high schools, special school and pupil referral units. It does not include general hospital schools or other alternative provision.

DfE allocate PPG to schools and local authorities (who must allocate for each FTE pupil on the January 2018 school census, at each school they maintain) the following amounts:

- £1,320 per pupil for each Ever 6 FSM FTE pupil aged 4 and over in year groups reception to year 6, except where the pupil is allocated the LAC or post-LAC premium
- £300 for each pupil aged 4 and over in year groups reception to year 6 who is either Ever 6 service child FTE or in receipt of pensions under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme (AFCS) and the War Pensions Scheme (WPS)

### **Use of the LAC premium**

The LAC premium must be managed by the designated virtual school head (VSH) in the local authority that looks after the child, and used without delay for the benefit of the looked-after child's educational needs as described in their personal education plan.

The VSH should ensure there are arrangements in place to discuss how the child will benefit from pupil premium funding with the designated teacher or another member of staff in the child's education setting who best understands their needs. Processes for allocating funds to a child's education setting should be as simple as possible to avoid delay.

Local authorities may not carry forward funding held centrally into the financial year 2018 to 2019. Centrally-held LAC premium that has not been spent, or allocated to the child's education setting, by 31 March 2019 will be recovered.

### **Allocation and payment arrangements**

PPG allocations will be confirmed in June 2018 once pupil number data from the January 2018 census has been validated and agreed. PPG will be paid to local authorities in quarterly instalments by:

- 29 June 2018
- 28 September 2018
- 28 December 2018
- 29 March 2019

### **Early Years Pupil Premium**

The Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP) gives providers additional funding to support disadvantaged three and four year old pupils.

### **Eligibility**

Three and four year olds will be eligible for EYPP if the child receives the universal 15 hours entitlement and they meet any of the following criteria:

- their family gets one of the following:
  - Income Support
  - income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
  - income-related Employment and Support Allowance
  - support under part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
  - the guaranteed element of State Pension Credit
- Child Tax Credit (provided they 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 they stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit
- Universal Credit – For places starting in the summer term of 2018 (on or after 1st April 2018), or any subsequent term, if a parent is entitled to Universal Credit they **must** have an annual net earned

income equivalent to and not exceeding £7,400, assessed on up to three of the parent's most recent Universal Credit assessment periods. 4 Further guidance on checking eligibility is set out below.

- they are currently being looked after by a local authority in England or Wales
- they have left care in England or Wales through:
  - an adoption order
  - a special guardianship order
  - a child arrangements order