



RESPONDING TO DfE REFORM OF SCHOOL FUNDING

A CONSULTATION WITH SCHOOLS

Issued on 18 September 2020

For reply by 23 October 2020

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Why are we undertaking this consultation?

1. The council's aim is for all schools to be good or better and in order to achieve this we need to develop a strong school system built upon effective relationships with all stakeholders.
2. The council is therefore undertaking this consultation in advance of the detailed 2021-22 school budget setting process in order to inform the Schools Forum¹ of your views on a small number of matters that are consistently raised with schools. This will ensure current views can be taken into account when funding decisions are taken.
3. The main focus of this consultation is towards mainstream schools, although there is some relevance to Kennel Lane Special School and College Hall Pupil Referral Unit.
4. No new significant questions are being raised for the first time this year.

What are we seeking comments on?

5. There are five questions posed in this consultation:
 1. Should funds continue to be allocated to mainstream schools as closely as possible to the way the Department for Education (DfE) allocates funds to the council?
 2. Should we aim to set the minimum per pupil funding increase from 2020-21 at the highest permitted rate of 2% for all school types i.e. mainstream and special?
 3. Should schools receiving the highest increases in per pupil funding finance the cost of ensuring all schools receive a minimum increase in per pupil funding from 2020-21?
 4. Should funds from maintained mainstream schools continue to be "de-delegated" back to the council on permitted budgets where there are strategic, risk sharing or cost-effective benefits to gain?
 5. Should maintained schools continue to make a financial contribution to the education related statutory and regulatory duties required of the council that are no longer financed through a grant from the DfE?

Who should respond to this consultation?

6. The chair of governors of maintained schools, in consultation with the head teacher and other governors, academy school representatives and other relevant organisations.
7. Information from paragraph 14 to paragraph 23 of this document presents an overview of the national funding reforms, together with the impact in BF anticipated at this stage. Paragraphs 24 to 29 set out the general approach being taken by the council in setting budgets for schools. Matters on school funding where views are being sought are then set out from paragraph 34.
8. Whilst views are being sought from all schools – maintained, academy, special and Pupil Referral Unit – and other interested parties such as diocesan authorities and trades unions, different aspects of this consultation are more relevant to different stakeholders as follows:
 - Mainstream Maintained Schools. Questions 1 to 5.
 - Mainstream Academy Schools. Questions 1 to 3.

¹ Each LA is required to establish and maintain a Schools Forum to represent Education providers and partners on key financial matters. The membership of the BF Forum has been drawn from head teachers, including academies, governors and representatives of the teacher associations, diocesan boards, Early Years private sector providers and Bracknell and Wokingham College.

- Kennel Lane Special School. Questions 2 and 5.
- College Hall Pupil Referral Unit. Question 5.

Further information

9. Further information on school funding, including policy documents from the DfE and financial information provided by Bracknell Forest Council (BFC) can be found at:

<https://schools.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/finance/school-funding-consultation-2021-to-2022-financial-year>

10. Bursars of maintained schools were briefed on this consultation at the 10 September support session. As this consultation relates to matters routinely raised with schools each year, no further briefings are planned.

Queries

11. It is recognised that school funding is governed by a complicated framework so If you have any queries on this consultation, please contact:

Paul Clark, Finance Business Partner – People Directorate: Telephone 01344 354054

Email: paul.clark@bracknell-forest.gov.uk

Responses

12. Please use this consultation document to make your responses by completing your preferences against each question and then email your signed, scanned reply, **by Friday 23rd October 2020** to:

education.finance@bracknell-forest.gov.uk

13. Please complete the following details before making your reply. If this is a joint response, for example from the head teacher and chair of governors, please include details from both parties, including signatures and make one response only:

School / Organisation:				
Name of respondent(s):	(1)		(2)	
Position:	(1)		(2)	
Signature:	(1)		(2)	
Contact details:	(1)		(2)	

School Funding Reform – Mainstream Schools

National context

14. The DfE commenced funding reforms for schools and education in earnest from April 2018. This includes the introduction of the National Funding Formula (NFF) which distributes funding based on schools' and pupils' needs and characteristics and uses the same factor values for all schools across the country. It replaces an historic per pupil funding model that was based on the DfE funding each LA at around their traditional spending level.
15. The one exception to uniform factor values being applied to all schools is that an area cost adjustment is added where relevant to reflect specific, geographic cost pressures, such as those paying London Weighting to staff salaries. For BF, this equates to a 5.7% uplift.
16. The factors in the NFF and broadly reflects the aggregate position of all LA funding formulae previously in use. The relative weighting of funds distributed through each factor also largely reflects the average distribution of funding previously made by LAs, but with significant differences to this approach relating to increasing funding on additional needs factors and also recognising disadvantage in a broader sense. These increases have been financed by a lower amount of core per pupil funding and also a reduced lump sum amount that all schools receive, irrespective of size.
17. The DfE place a ring-fence on the funding provided to LAs for schools and education. This means it can only be used for the purposes defined by the DfE and cannot be diverted to fund other costs.
18. The reforms to the funding framework have been accompanied with additional funding to help smooth the impact of change so that those areas that would ordinarily lose money still receive an increase each year in per pupil funding as well as those areas receiving increases through the new NFF.
19. The NFF has in general resulted in larger funding increases than the national average being received by most BF schools. This is as a consequence of the relatively low per pupil funding rates historically received from the DfE compared to similar schools in other areas of the country. This is now being addressed with the uniform funding rates which ensure schools with similar characteristics receive similar amounts of funding, irrespective of where they are located.
20. The key elements of the new system used by the DfE to fund LAs are:
 1. A simple and consistent funding formula is used to calculate individual budgets for all schools. It contains basic per pupil funding together with supplements for additional educational needs –deprivation (3 strands), low prior attainment and English as an additional language – a top up for high in-year pupil admissions, and a fixed lump sum allocation payable in the same value to all schools.

Annex 1 sets out each NFF factor and their values in 2020-21 together with the funding rates used by BFC.
 2. Separate arrangements are in place to fund LAs and schools for costs in respect of business rates and the "Growth Fund"². These are treated differently as the DfE do not consider that need to spend on these items correlates closely to the number of pupils on roll at census date.

² The Growth Fund covers diseconomy funding to reflect the small class sizes usually in place and other allocations to new schools such as pre-opening costs, and for existing schools, significant in-year increases in pupil numbers and Key Stage 1 funding top ups to limit classes to 30 pupils.

3. In addition, there are two funding protection mechanisms:
 - i. The Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG)³. To provide a degree of funding stability between financial years. Each LA needs to set a minimum change in per pupil funding that a school can experience compared to 2020-21 with the DfE allowing a rate of between +0.5% and +2.0%.
 - ii. The Minimum Per Pupil Funding Levels (MPPFL)⁴. To ensure that every primary school receives at least £4,000 per pupil (£3,750 in 2020-21), and every secondary school at least £5,150 per pupil (£5,000 in 2020-21).

21. LAs remain responsible for setting budgets in their area within outline parameters set by the DfE. They are not required to apply all of the factors in the NFF and are also permitted to apply different factor values. For example, some LAs have agreed with their schools to divert some money to support pupils with high needs. This means they will not have enough money to fully pay the NFF factor values.

22. There are only a small number of changes being introduced to the national process of funds allocation to LAs for 2021-22 as follows:
 - a. Funding from the teachers' pay grant and the teachers' pension employer contribution grant, including the supplementary fund, has been added to schools' NFF allocations from 2021-22. This replaces the specific grant funding approach which will discontinue at 31 March 2021. It results in the ordinary headline MPPFL set out above in paragraph 20 3 ii increasing to £4,180 for primary aged pupils and £5,415 for secondary aged pupils.
 - b. The 2019 update to the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)⁵ has been incorporated into pupil data used for funding purposes so that deprivation funding allocated through the formulae is based on the latest data.
 - c. Following the cancellation of assessments in summer 2020 due to coronavirus pandemic, funding allocations to schools for low prior attainment will use 2019 assessment data as a proxy for the 2020 reception (primary schools) and year 6 cohort (secondary schools).

23. The latest announcements also re-confirm the government's commitment to removing LAs from the process of allocating funds to schools. A consultation document on proposals for this will be released by the DfE in December 2020.

³ The MFG compares per pupil funding allocations between years and where the change is below the minimum threshold, a funding top-up is added to meet the minimum per pupil change requirement. The MFG calculation required by the DfE excludes funding for business rates and fixed lump sum allocations. The cost of top-up funding is financed by scaling back increases to schools experiencing funding gains.

⁴ The NFF includes MPPFLs that are applied equally to all primary and secondary schools (£4,180 and £5,415 respectively in 2021-22 with the former grant funding added). LAs must also apply these minimum rates in their local funding formula. The only factors not included in per-pupil funding for the purpose of the MPPFL calculation are premises e.g. business rates, split site factor and growth funding.

⁵ IDACI uses post code data to calculate the probability of a family with children living in that area being eligible to income support benefits. The higher the probability, the higher the funding top-up, within bandings determined by the DfE.

Bracknell Forest approach to the reforms

24. Arrangements regarding education funding in BF have been well established on the basis of a partnership with schools and the Schools Forum. Whilst most funding decisions on school budgets remain the responsibility of the council, they have always been taken on the basis of recommendations from the Schools Forum. This follows consideration of the views gathered from schools on key budget matters through these annual financial consultations.
25. In setting the 2020-21 budget, 68% of the school respondents to the 2019 financial consultation agreed that the strategy should be to mirror the factors and factor values of the NFF in the local BF Funding Formula, as far as this is affordable.
26. Schools will be aware that there is a medium-term local funding pressure relating to new schools and the 2021-22 budget will need to continue to reflect the financial impact arising. Whilst the DfE allocates additional funds to LAs with increasing pupil numbers, in the past this has not been sufficient to fund the costs arising from the *BF Start-up and Diseconomy funding policy for new and expanding schools* which can be viewed from the link above at paragraph 9.
27. As part of this policy, the Schools Forum has agreed a medium-term financial strategy which includes the council providing £1m of funding, drawing down £1m held in the earmarked New School Start-up / Diseconomy Reserve that was created in the Schools Budget for this purpose and if necessary, using a part of the annual increase in NFF funding. The detailed implications of this can only be determined once the October 2020 census data is available. Annex 2 shows the final funding arrangements agreed for the 2020-21 financial year.
28. For 2020-21, taking account of the local perspective, all factor values were set at the same, affordable, proportional amount as those in the NFF, which was 99.8%, meaning on average, schools were funded at levels very close to that delivered by the DfE.
29. Based on strong support from schools in the previous year to aim for a close fit to the NFF allocation for each school, with minimal changes being introduced nationally by the DfE, no changes to the overall strategy of allocating funds to schools for the 2021-22 budget are proposed by BFC.

2021-22 financial position

30. Schools have previously received a briefing note on the 2021-22 financial position, which relates to some preliminary information being released by the DfE that allows a general view to be taken, with further information required to have sufficient confidence in budget projections. For ease of reference, key information from that briefing note is copied in directly below.
31. 2021-22 is the second year of a three-year funding settlement that will see core school funding increase by £2.6bn in 2020-21 compared to 2019-20, and by a further £2.2bn and £2.37bn in 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively. In addition to this, there is around a further £2bn to fund additional teachers' pay and pension costs previously separately funded by grant.
32. School funding through the NFF is increasing by 3.8% in cash terms which is equivalent to 3.1% per pupil. The main features are.
 - a. The key factors in the NFF will increase by 3%. The exceptions being funding for pupil eligibility to a FSM which will increase by 2.2% to reflect the expected cost increase in providing a free meal, and the factor values of some of the IDACI bands by more than 3.0% to ensure that the average funding per eligible pupil allocated through IDACI increases by 3.0%.

- b. The MPPFL⁶ will ensure that every primary school receives at least £4,000 per pupil (£3,750 in 2020-21), and every secondary school at least £5,150 per pupil (£5,000 in 2020-21).
 - c. Provisional data indicates that 15 primary and 2 secondary schools will be funded at these MPPFLs.
 - d. Where the normal operation of the NFF does not allocate at least 2% more pupil-led funding per pupil compared to its 2020-21 NFF baseline, top-up funding is added to meet this rate of increase.
 - e. Provisional data indicates that 5 primary and 1 secondary school receive this funding top-up.
 - f. Additionally, on average, primary schools will receive a further £180 and secondary £265 per pupil respectively to cover additional teachers' pay and pension costs previously funded through the separate grants. These amounts increase the MPPFL to £4,180 and £5,415 respectively.
 - g. Subject to consultation with the Schools Forum, we expect that the former Teachers' Pay and Pension grant funding amounts will be added to school budgets through the core per pupil funding amounts (AWPU). This is consistent with how the funding has been added by the DfE to the NFF.
 - h. Additional funding is to be provided for small and remote schools in 2021-22, with primary schools now attracting up to £45,000, compared to £26,000 previously. This is a first step towards expanding the support the NFF provides for such schools from 2022-23. No BF schools qualify on the eligibility criteria which requires primary schools to have less than an average of 21.4 pupils per year group and be at least 2 miles away as the crow flies from the second nearest compatible school. For secondary schools the thresholds are an average of 120 pupils per year group and be at least 3 miles away as the crow flies from the second nearest compatible school.
33. Using this initial data indicates that average per pupil funding for BF primary schools will increase by 4.2% to £4,057 and secondary schools by 3.0% to £5,394. To enable a proper like-for-like comparison, these rates are quoted before adding the £180 and £265 for the teachers' pay and pensions' grant additions (£190 and £280 respectively for BFC after reflecting the 5.7% area cost uplift). These increases are intended to ensure that BFC can closely replicate the allocations in the NFF and pay their schools at the same values as calculated by the DfE although this may not be the case where there are local factors to consider that are not reflected adequately in the NFF.

All figures quoted for BF should be viewed as a guide as they are subject to final funding allocations from the DfE and the budget decisions of the Schools Forum.

⁶ The NFF includes MPPFLs that are applied equally to all primary and secondary schools (£4,180 and £5,415 respectively in 2021-22 with the former grant funding added). LAs must also apply these minimum rates in their local funding formula. The only factors not included in per-pupil funding for the purpose of the MPPL calculation are premises e.g. business rates and growth funding.

Areas where comments are being sought from schools

Strategy for allocating funds to schools

34. Responses from schools to previous consultations of how funding should be allocated to schools clearly supported aiming for as close fit as possible to the NFF as this reflects how the funds are allocated by the government and the long-held objective that this approach will be mandatory. Moving to this position in a timely manner is likely to reduce the funding turbulence should an alternative approach be in place immediately before the change to the NFF becomes mandatory.

Allocating funds to mainstream schools in 2021-22

Question 1 - Response requested from:

All primary and secondary schools
(maintained and academy)

1. Do you agree that subject to affordability, the factors and their values in the BF Funding Formula should continue to be the funded at the same value as the NFF, with each factor to be reduced by the same proportional value if there are insufficient funds?

Yes

No

Setting the minimum per pupil funding increase from 2020-21 – the MFG

35. As set out above, the DfE includes a minimum 2% increase in per pupil funding from 2020-21 in the NFF. However, LAs can set their own, affordable rate, albeit this must be through a different, mandatory calculation. LAs need to consider the rate of MFG they wish to set and how it will be financed.
36. The DfE has determined that the rate can be between +0.5% and +2.0%. In accordance with the overriding funding strategy of mirroring the NFF, BFC would recommend that the same +2.0% increase should be applied, subject to affordability.
37. In terms of financing any cost associated with the MFG, the Schools Forum has previously agreed that those schools receiving an increase in their per pupil share are required to finance the cost of those schools losing money. In order to fund this from schools receiving the greatest funding gains, only those with gains above the average percentage increase make a contribution.
38. In previous years, the same MFG rate has always been applied to Kennel Lane Special school as mainstream schools, and this is proposed to continue. The MFG does not apply to pupil referral units.

Allocating funds to schools in 2021-22

Question 2 - Response requested from:

All primary, secondary and special schools (maintained and academy)

2. Do you agree that subject to affordability, schools should receive a minimum +2% increase in per pupil funding from the 2020-21 financial year? 2% is the highest increase permitted by the DfE.

Yes

No

Question 3 - Response requested from:

All primary and secondary schools (maintained and academy)

3. Do you agree that any cost associated with providing all schools with the agreed minimum percentage increase in per pupil funding from 2020-21 should be met by those schools receiving the largest increases in per pupil funding, typically those above the average percentage increase?

Yes

No

'De-delegation' proposals

39. As a result of previous consultations, schools will be aware that national funding arrangements require all LAs to delegate funding to mainstream schools for the same services and functions, with a general presumption of maximum delegation. However, where relevant school representatives on a Schools Forum agree that the whole budget for their phase e.g. primary or secondary should be returned to the Council for central management, this is allowed, but only in respect of a small number of services. This recognises that there are reasons of cost efficiency, shared risk management and effectiveness of structure that a strategic approach can bring.
40. The DfE term this approach 'de-delegation' and it applies only to maintained primary and secondary schools. Academy schools are responsible for providing these services and therefore receive their share of 'de-delegated' budgets direct, with some being available for purchase from the council. 'De-delegation' is not relevant to special schools or pupil referral units as these institutions are funded from separate High Needs budgets where the DfE requires different arrangements to apply.
41. Overall, around £1.4m of Schools Block funding is involved in BF and covers contingencies (including schools in financial difficulties and exceptional costs in primary schools), support to underperforming ethnic groups and bilingual learners, CLEAPSS subscriptions, Behaviour Support Services, staff supply cover costs (primarily maternity leave absence), premature retirement / dismissal costs and free school meal eligibility checking. In general, a per pupil deduction is made to maintained school budgets and passed back to the council to use to fund central management of the services.

42. The Schools Forum is responsible for agreeing 'de-delegation' of services, with a decision required each year. The relevant services affected are summarised below in Table 1. When asked, schools have always supported on-going 'de-delegation' of services, with 98% of respondents on average agreeing in each of the last 4 years.

Table 1: Services subject to de-delegation at April 2020 with approximate amounts

Ref	Service area	Gross budget	Academy deduction	Potential budget for LA to manage
		£k	£k	£k
<u>Items requested for-de-delegation</u>				
1	Contingencies; support to schools in financial difficulty and exceptional costs (1)	315	-114	201
2	Support to underperforming ethnic minority and bi-lingual pupils	136	-32	104
3	CLEAPSS licence fees	1	0.5	0.5
4	Staff supply for official absences (1, 2)	513	-163	350
5	Premature retirement / dismissal costs (1)	67	-21	46
6	Free school meals eligibility checking	22	-8	14
7	Behaviour and Education Support Team	321	-87	234
8	Anti-bullying co-ordinator	27	-9	18
	TOTAL	1,403	-434	969

- 1 Not available for buy-back by academy schools
 2 Includes maternity leave, trades union and suspensions.

43. More information on de-delegated services can be found at from the link above at paragraph 9:

De-delegation of services permitted by the DfE

Question 4 - Response requested from:	Maintained primary and secondary schools ONLY (not relevant to academies or maintained special school or PRU)
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4. To continue the strategic and cost effective approach in the use of the funds for contingencies (including schools in financial difficulties including those in or in danger of entering an Ofsted category), support to underperforming ethnic groups, CLEAPSS licence fees, staff supply cover costs, premature retirement / dismissal cost, free school meal eligibility checking and Behaviour Support Services, do you agree that the Schools Forum should again agree to de-delegate all relevant funding for continued central management by the LA?

Yes	No	
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Funding proposals for education related statutory and regulatory duties of the council

44. Schools will be aware that from April 2017, the DfE implemented a saving of £600m through the complete withdrawal of the Education Services Grant (ESG) which was the mechanism used to fund LAs for their statutory and regulatory education related duties as prescribed in various Education Acts and other relevant statutes. This followed a cut of £200m in 2015-16.
45. Despite withdrawal of the funding, nothing has changed in terms of the duties and responsibilities on the LA from Education Acts which means that expenditure cannot be avoided. The main functions this relates to are School Improvement, in particular expenditure incurred in connection with statutory powers where schools are under performing; expenditure on monitoring National Curriculum assessment arrangements in the EYFS, KS1 and KS2; Finance; Human Resources; Health and Safety; Legal Services; planning and reviewing education related services; provision of statutory information; compliance with the Equalities Act 2016; collection of electronic data from schools; functions in relation to the standing advisory council on religious education; expenditure on the appointment of governors; Education Welfare Services; and Asset Management Planning.
- Further details of these responsibilities can be found at Annex 3.
46. LAs previously received £77 per pupil to finance delivery of these duties, which for BFC amounted to £1.23m. The cost of delivering these services amounted to £1.893m, meaning the council previously provided a subsidy of £0.663m. Prior to the cuts in ESG grant funding, the £1.893m spend was in line with ESG grant income receipts.
47. The Council accepts that schools are not in a position to pay the full £77 per pupil funding rate that was previously received from the DfE. However, neither is the council able to fully fund school services due to the significant reduction in general grant funding at a time of increasing pressures, most notably on child and adult social care needs. These factors contribute to a significant budget gap for the Council which is currently estimated at around £15m over the next 3 years.

48. Despite these significant financial pressures, Members of the council are clear in their commitment to support all schools to deliver high standards and understand that to achieve this there need to be complimentary high-quality services available from the council. Therefore, services to schools remain a priority. In order to ensure essential services across the council are protected, changes are required and the medium-term expectation is that school support services will need to move to an affordable cost base, which will include both reducing costs and seeking contributions from schools. This work will be progressed through the Council’s Transformation Programme which includes representation from schools.
49. This approach is in line with expectations of the DfE, which “recognise that local authorities will need to use other sources of funding to pay for education services once the general funding rate has been removed” and will “allow local authorities to retain some of their schools block funding to cover the statutory duties that they carry out for maintained schools which were previously funded through the ESG.”
50. The amount to be retained by LAs will need to be agreed by the maintained schools members of the Schools Forum. It will be determined through a single rate per 5 to 16 year old pupil deduction from all maintained schools. The rate must be expressed per place rather than per pupil for special schools and PRUs. A higher rate can be charged to specialist providers, but the council proposes to be consistent to all schools.
51. In each of the 4 years where views have been sought, schools have always supported contributing to these costs, with 82% of respondents on average agreeing. Comments from respondents mention the financial difficulties that schools are facing, but also recognise the need for the services currently being provided and that they have to be financed from somewhere. Although it is estimated that these costs have increased by around 5% over the past 2 years, the council is proposing to retain the £20 per pupil contribution. Based on the estimated number of pupils likely to be educated in maintained schools, this amounts to around £0.229m.

On-going contribution to LA education related statutory and regulatory duties

Question 5 - Response requested from:	Maintained primary, secondary, and special schools and the PRU (not relevant to academies)
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5. In respect of making a financial contribution to the education related statutory and regulatory duties required of the council that will no longer be financed through DfE grant, do you agree that maintained schools should continue to make a £20 per pupil / place contribution?

Yes		No	
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Next Steps

52. The results of this consultation, including all comments made by schools, will be considered by the Schools Forum on 19th November. The Schools Forum will need to take a strategic approach in making decisions but is expected to approve the majority view of schools.
53. Publication of 2021-22 individual school budgets will follow last year's timeline, with provisional budgets issued in early January 2021 and final budgets in March 2021. The expectation is that the January provisional budgets will reflect the October 2020 verified census data (subject to this being provided by the DfE no later than mid-December) and the final budget decisions of the Schools Forum and will therefore be very close to final allocations.

Do you have any other suggestions or comments on this consultation?

Thank you for taking the time to respond to this consultation.

Responses to this consultation will be summarised, reported to the Schools Forum and posted on the Council's public website. Any specific comments made will be reported to the Schools Forum through a confidential annex which will not be made public.

Signed, scanned electronic responses should be emailed to: education.finance@bracknell-forest.gov.uk

The closing date for responses is **Friday 23rd October, 2020.**

[https://bfcouncil.sharepoint.com/sites/fina/bpm/FIBPSCB-FIN9.6/Financial Consultations/Consultation 2020/1. September 2020/Consultation with schools - September etc 2020 v1.docx](https://bfcouncil.sharepoint.com/sites/fina/bpm/FIBPSCB-FIN9.6/Financial%20Consultations/Consultation%202020/1.%20September%202020/Consultation%20with%20schools%20-%20September%20etc%202020%20v1.docx)

SNFF Units of Resource compared to BF Funding Formula - 2020-21

Factor	National Core SNFF	BF Actual SNFF ¹	BF 2020-21 Actual ²	BF 2019-20 Annex 5	BF 2018-19 Actual	BF 2017-18 Actual
	Unit of resource					
Per pupil funding:					+	
Age Weighted Pupil Unit: Primary	£2,857	£3,020	£3,014	£2,769	£2,796	£2,831
Age Weighted Pupil Unit: Secondary - KS3	£4,018	£4,247	£4,239	£4,087	£4,066	£4,060
Age Weighted Pupil Unit: Secondary - KS4	£4,561	£4,821	£4,812	£4,297	£4,275	£4,060
Additional needs funding:						
Deprivation						
Current FSM top up (Primary)	£450	£476	£475	£373	£420	£470
Current FSM top up (Secondary)	£450	£476	£475	£634	£634	£1,450
FSM anytime in last 6 years: Primary	£560	£592	£591	£88	£86	£0
FSM anytime in last 6 years: Secondary	£815	£861	£850	£385	£385	£0
IDACI ³ band F: Primary	£210	£222	£222	£182	£182	£406
IDACI band E: Primary	£250	£264	£264	£445	£445	£609
IDACI band D: Primary	£375	£396	£396	£192	£430	£813
IDACI band C: Primary	£405	£428	£427	£412	£430	£1,016
IDACI band B: Primary	£435	£460	£459	£738	£738	£1,219
IDACI band A: Primary	£600	£634	£633	£607	£914	£1,422
IDACI band F: Secondary	£300	£317	£316	£1,349	£1,349	£1,406
IDACI band E: Secondary	£405	£428	£427	£1,254	£1,254	£2,109
IDACI band D: Secondary	£535	£565	£564	£2,940	£2,940	£2,812
IDACI band C: Secondary	£580	£613	£612	£1,998	£1,998	£3,516
IDACI band B: Secondary	£625	£661	£659	£15,723	£15,723	£4,219
IDACI band A: Secondary	£840	£888	£886	£2,831	£2,831	£4,922
Low prior attainment						
Low prior attainment: Primary	£1,065	£1,126	£1,124	£917	£1,586	£642
Low prior attainment: Secondary	£1,610	£1,702	£1,698	£1,216	£1,216	£973
English as an additional language (EAL)						
EAL: Primary	£535	£565	£564	£427	£427	£247
EAL: Secondary	£1,440	£1,522	£1,519	£777	£777	£247
Mobility						
Mobility: Primary	£875	£925	£923	£315	£315	£315
Mobility: Secondary	£1,250	£1,321	£1,319	£0	£0	£0
Lump sum:						
Lump sum: Primary	£114,400	£120,914	£120,684	£160,143	£160,143	£160,000
Lump sum: Secondary	£114,400	£120,914	£120,684	£148,573	£148,573	£170,000

¹ Includes BF area cost uplift at 5.69%

² Scaled to the affordable level of 99.8% of the national SNFF

³ IDACI is a deprivation measure linked to low family income and a pupil's home address post code. It determines the probability of a pupil living in a low income household from their post code and weights funding according to severity of deprivation. It does not require individual pupil data to determine entitlement

2020-21 costs and financing associated with the Growth Fund⁷

	Primary £'000	Secondary £'000	Total 2020-21 £'000	Remaining Funds £'000
<u>New schools:</u>				
Diseconomy costs	364.8	840.0	1,204.8	
	364.8	840.0	1,204.8	
<u>Retained Growth Fund</u>				
Start-up costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Post opening costs	15.0	0.0	15.0	
In-year pupil growth	150.0	150.0	300.0	
KS1 classes	50.0	0.0	50.0	
	215.0	150.0	365.0	
Total estimated costs	579.8	990.0	1,569.8	
<u>Financing:</u>				
BF council			252.5	409.0
DSG balances			0.0	746.0
2020-21 DSG income - Growth Fund			792.3	
2020-21 DSG income - SNFF			525.0	
Total estimated costs			1,569.8	1,155.0
<u>Costs by school:</u>				
KGA - Oakwood	258.6	0.0	258.6	
KGA - Binfield	121.2	840.0	961.2	
Total estimated costs	379.8	840.0	1,219.8	

⁷ The Growth Fund comprises 3 elements: funding for significant in-year increases in pupil numbers at existing schools; allocations to schools requiring additional financial support to meet Key Stage 1 Infant Class Size Regulations; and pre-opening, diseconomy and post opening costs for new schools.

Outline of LA education related statutory and regulatory duties

In the 2015 Spending Review, the DfE announced a saving of £600m through the complete withdrawal of the ESG which is the mechanism used to fund LAs for their statutory and regulatory education related duties as prescribed in various Education Acts and other relevant statutes. This follows cuts of £200m in 2015-16.

Despite withdrawal of the funding, nothing has changed in terms of the duties and responsibilities on the LA from Education Acts of which the main matters are:

- a) School Improvement, in particular expenditure incurred in connection with functions under the Education and Inspections Act 2008. The LA is required to use statutory powers where schools are under performing. This includes implementing interventions as defined in the Schools Causing Concern document 2016, including Schools that have been judged inadequate by Ofsted, Schools that are coasting, and Schools that have failed to comply with a warning notice. A range of statutory powers are available for the fulfilment of duties, including requiring the governing body to enter into arrangements of additional support, collaboration with other schools, appointing additional governors which includes paying a National Leader of Governance to be a temporary Chair of Governors and establishing an interim executive board which has the power to suspend the delegated budget.

Furthermore, LAs must exercise their education functions with a view to promoting high standards. They need to act as champions of education excellence across schools, to understand the performance of schools, using data to identify those schools that require improvement and intervention, work with the Regional Schools Commissioner to ensure swift and effective action is taken when underperformance occurs in a maintained school, including and using their intervention powers, where this will improve leadership and standards, encourage good and outstanding maintained schools to take responsibility for their own improvement and to support other schools, and enable other schools to access such support.
- b) Expenditure on monitoring National Curriculum assessment arrangements in the EYFS, KS1 and KS2 which includes identifying and training of moderators. Supply cover for schools is provided where moderators are employed. The Standards and Testing Agency also have an expectation that a thorough quality assurance process is in place for visits in schools.
- c) Finance, including preparation of budgets (including the Funding Formula for Schools), making grant claims, completion of statutory accounts, internal and external audit arrangements, managing a school's suspended delegated budget, developing and maintaining the financial framework that schools need to operate within, including the issuing of notice of financial concern and the action and monitoring required thereafter, and providing advice on procurement with a view to securing continuous improvement.
- d) Human Resources, including recruitment, training, continuing professional development, performance management and personnel management of staff, investigations of employees, or potential employees, functions in relation to local government superannuation, advice in relation to staff pay and the management of all such staff, the determination of conditions of service for non-teaching staff, the appointment or dismissal of employees, the investigation and resolution of complaints, liaison and negotiation with trade unions.

- e) Health and safety, including compliance with duties under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the relevant statutory provisions that are defined and the LAs monitoring the performance role, including the provision of advice.
- f) Legal services relating to the statutory functions of the council.
- g) Planning and reviewing education related services.
- h) Provision of information to, or at the request of the Crown and the provision of other information which the authority is under a duty to make available.
- i) Compliance with the Equality Act 2010, including the LAs monitoring and performance role, including the provision of advice.
- j) Expenditure on establishing and maintaining electronic computer systems, including data storage, which are intended primarily to maintain linkage between local authorities and schools.
- k) Functions in relation to the standing advisory council on religious education including reconsideration and preparation of an agreed syllabus of religious education.
- l) Expenditure on the appointment of governors, the making of instruments of government, and the provision of information to governors. Links to statutory functions set out above in paragraph a).
- m) Education welfare services, including making arrangements to identify children not receiving education, send a written notice to a parent whose child of compulsory school age is not receiving suitable education and subsequent school attendance and education supervision orders, investigate the whereabouts of pupils who have poor attendance and administering and enforcing requirements and protections for those below compulsory school leaving age taking part in employment or performances.
- n) Asset management, including management of the authority's capital programme, preparation and review of an asset management plan, negotiation and management of private finance transactions and contracts (including academies which have converted since the contracts were signed), landlord premises functions for relevant academy leases, health and safety and other landlord premises functions for community schools.