



THE LONDON BOROUGH
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To: Members of the
SCHOOLS' FORUM

Andrew Downes (Chairman)	Secondary Academy Governor
David Bridger (Vice-Chairman)	Non-School Representative (Church of England)
Colin Ashford	Primary Academy Governor
Janice Box	Primary Maintained Head Teacher
David Dilling	Primary Academy Governor
Patrick Foley	Primary Maintained Head Teacher
Lee Mason-Ellis	Primary Academy Head Teacher
Neil Miller	PRU Head Teacher
Paul Murphy	Secondary Academy Head Teacher
Sam Parrett	Non-School Representative (14-19 Partnership)
Neil Proudfoot	Non-School Representative (Joint Teacher Liaison Committee)
Karen Raven	Secondary Academy Head Teacher
Alison Regester	Non-School Representative (Early Years)
Keith Seed	Special Head Teacher/Governor
David Wilcox	Secondary Academy Governor
Aydin Önaç	Secondary Maintained Head Teacher
1 x vacancy	Non-School Representative (Catholic Church)
1 x vacancy	Primary Maintained Governor

A meeting of the Schools' Forum will be held at the Bromley College of Further and Higher Education, Rookery Lane, Bromley, BR2 8HE on **THURSDAY 9 MARCH 2017 AT 4.30 PM** *

*** PLEASE NOTE STARTING TIME AND VENUE**

MARK BOWEN
Director of Corporate Services

A G E N D A

- 1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE
- 2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST
- 3 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 12 JANUARY 2017 (Pages 3 - 10)
- 4 NATIONAL FUNDING FORMULA PRESENTATION (Pages 11 - 84)
- 5 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

6 DATE OF NEXT MEETING

All meetings are at Bromley College unless otherwise stated.

29 June 2017

21 September 2017

23 November 2017

11 January 2018

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SCHOOLS' FORUM

Minutes of the meeting held at 4.30 pm on 12 January 2017

Present:

Andrew Downes (Chairman)	Secondary Academy Governor
Dr Martin Airey	Secondary Academy Head Teacher
Janice Box	Primary Maintained Head Teacher
David Dilling	Primary Academy Governor
Patrick Foley	Primary Maintained Head Teacher
Neil Miller	PRU Head Teacher
Neil Proudfoot	Non-School Representative (Joint Teacher Liaison Committee)
Karen Raven	Secondary Academy Head Teacher
Keith Seed	Special Head Teacher/Governor
David Wilcox	Secondary Academy Governor
Aydin Önaç	Secondary Maintained Head Teacher

Also Present:

Jane Bailey	Director: Education
David Bradshaw	Head of ECHS Finance
Amanda Russell	Head of Schools Finance Support
Philippa Gibbs	Democratic Services Officer

25 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from David Bridger and Colin Ashford. Councillor Fortune, the Portfolio Holder for Education also tendered his apologies.

26 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

27 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 24 NOVEMBER 2016

The minutes of the meeting held on 24 November 2016 were approved, and signed as a correct record.

28 DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT 2017-18

Report ED17032

The Schools' Forum considered a report which provided an outline of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) allocation for 2017/18 and an overview of how this would be spent. The DfE released the DSG allocations on 20th December 2016 alongside the second stage of the consultation on the National Funding Formula (NFF) and the High Needs Funding Formula (HNFF) to be introduced in 2019/20. The final DSG allocation was in line with the expectations of LA Officers with details of the allocation set out in Appendix 1 of the report.

For 2017/18 the Blocks were not ring fenced and therefore an overspend in one block could be offset against an underspend in another block in order to ensure that the DSG was balanced overall. The Early Years Block funding had been allocated based on the new Early Years Funding Formula (EYFF) which had been consulted on earlier in the year. The allocation for Bromley had increased, as anticipated, which meant that no savings had needed to be found in this area and that most EY providers would see an increase in their funding in 2017/18.

The High Needs Block had received an allocation of £46 million from which the DfE deducted funding recouped for an agreed number of places at special academies, AP academies and other post 16 institutions. These deductions totalled £6.774 million bringing the allocation to the High Needs Block down to £39.2 million.

It had been anticipated that around £2 million savings needed to be identified and achieved within the High Needs Block in 2017/18. Following the meeting of the Schools' Forum on 15th November 2016 and the meeting of the Working Group on 12th December 2016 the following savings were identified and included in the proposed budget allocation for 2017/18:

- 1.5% reduction on top up bands for special schools, AP provision and unit places from September £86k
- 1.5% reduction on banded top up funding for statemented pupils in mainstream schools from September £25k
- Savings to be identified within the Sensory Support Services £50k
- Additional funding target for primary and secondary schools to contribute towards the cost of non PEX (permanently excluded pupils) at the PRUs £100k
- Savings to SEN transport costs charged to the DSG £100k
- Savings to be identified within the Phoenix Pre School Service £392k

The savings identified totalled £753,000, considerably short of the target that had been originally identified and, even after receiving around £460,000 for population growth, the High Needs Block remained overspent by £820,000. In recognition of the challenges facing Local Authorities in Balancing the High Needs Block the DfE had announced a new grant entitled High Needs Strategic Planning Fund. This

was to be paid to Local Authorities in January 2017. Bromley would receive a one off payment of £140,000 to be used to carry out a full strategic review of the high needs provision.

Prior to the re-alignment of the funding blocks in 2016/17, the Schools Block was overspent by around £4 million and the High Needs Block underspent by £2.8 million. Following re-alignment around £3.5 million funding was reallocated from the High Needs Block to the Schools Block. As the three blocks within DSG were not yet ring-fenced it was proposed that the overspend within the High Needs Block should be met with further savings within the Schools Block.

Turning to the de-delegation of funding back to the Local Authority for staffing costs relating to maternity, jury service, suspension, and free school meal assessments. Due to the reduced number of maintained schools it was no longer financially viable to manage this as a central budget. It was therefore proposed that the funding remain with maintained schools and that these schools should be responsible for managing these costs in the same way as academies.

In 2016/17 Bromley received a combined figure of £1.2 million for the Education Services Grant (ESG) representing £543,000 for the General fund element and £742,000 for the Retained Duties element. Officers anticipated that this sum would reduce to £181,000 for the period April – August 2017 at which point the funding would cease. The DfE had introduced a new function allowing the LAs to retain funding within the Schools Block to cover the cost of statutory duties for maintained schools previously funded through ESG. It was proposed that schools should be asked to agree a notional sum of £30 to be retained for each pupil, generating a total of £97,000.

The Head of Schools' Finance Support tabled a document setting out the outcome of the Early Years consultation. Of the circa 249 Early Years settings in the Borough, 69 responses to the consultation had been received. This response rate was in line with expectations. The response in relation to supplements was disappointing however, an analysis of the responses had demonstrated that a number of settings wished to retain the quality supplement. This was no longer an option under the new rules and could therefore not be a consideration of the LA.

The PRU Head Teacher sought clarification and confirmation that the savings options outlined above represented the key proposals. The Head of ECHS Finance confirmed that following the last meeting of the Schools' Forum and the Working Group meeting the proposals outlined were the options that were being taken forward.

Members of the Schools' Forum noted that the LA would receive a £224,000 New Burdens Grant and queried how this money would be spent. In response the Director of Education explained that the funding would be directed toward initiatives such as SEN reforms, developing the local offer and funding the demands introduced by the Children and Families Act 2014. The £140,000 one off payment would fund a comprehensive strategic review of the services delivered by the Local Authority in relation to the high needs block. The review

would encompass the existing partnerships and the development of effective systems to address the challenges and ensure that competing demands within the high needs block were addressed. The Director of Education stressed that this would be a very big project. The ambition for the review was that the LA would be in a position to deliver a 10-15 year strategy. This would enable the LA to be proactive, anticipate evolving demands, and plan ahead. The Schools' Forum noted that Head Teachers across the Borough would be interested in how the money was spent and would want to see that achievable and deliverable outcomes for the review were identified. The Director of Education suggested that the Schools' Partnership Board would be the appropriate forum for this monitoring and scrutiny.

In response to a question concerning the accountability of the LA in terms of targeting the £224,000 New Burdens Funding where it was most needed, the Head of ECHS Finance confirmed that as a new funding stream the drawdown of funding would need Executive approval and Members would scrutinise proposals as part of this process. It was agreed that Officers would ensure that Members of the Schools' Forum would be provided with the Committee Report when it was available.

In relation to the Strategic Planning Fund, a Member of the Forum noted that there had been a long history of reviewing SEN provision and stressed the need to ensure that there was sufficient resource available to implement any plans that arose from the latest strategic review. In response the Director of Education acknowledged that there had been a number of reviews. The challenge was to now identify how the information that had been gathered throughout previous reviews could be used in the future to develop and deliver sustainable services. This review would be a full review looking at developing a model for supporting SEN. It would involve a series strategic decisions around the structure at the centre. There were a number of big issues that needed to be explored and it was important that the LA engaged with all its partners as well as the community. One of the biggest issues to be reviewed was inclusion.

The Schools' Forum noted that in previous years there had been the ability to offset any overspend in in blocks by moving funding between blocks. This flexibility was now being withdrawn. Whilst in 2018/19 there would be some flexibility, from 2019/20 any flexibility would be completely removed and the LA would no longer have the ability to offset any overspends that occurred.

In response to a question, the Head of Schools' Finance Support suggested that an appendix detailing how the £2 million funding had been spent could be included in the DSG Outcome Report.

A Secondary Head Teacher Representative stressed, in relation to paragraph 3.15 of the report, that in preparation for the introduction of the NFF Secondary Head Teachers would like the ratio of 1:1.29 to be implemented as soon as possible and not delayed any further. This was in the context of the national expectation that when introduced, the NFF would put secondary schools in this position. In response, the Head of Schools' Finance Support highlighted that as a result of the Minimum Funding Guarantee no funding could currently be taken

away from primary schools. In addition to this, a Primary Maintained Head Teacher representative highlighted that all primary schools in the Borough would lose funding as a result of the NFF whilst secondary schools would gain. Members of the Schools' Forum stressed that it was scandalous that even with the introduction of the NFF Bromley would remain the lowest funded LA and this position should be objected to at the highest levels. It was not clear why Bromley would not receive additional funding whilst neighbouring Boroughs such as Bexley and Croydon saw their funding position improve. Head Teachers could only presume that it was a result of levels of deprivation across the Borough.

The Schools' Forum noted that whilst the LA had submitted a response to the consultation, a response to which the Schools' Forum had contributed, LB Bromley was not listed in the outcome document produced by the DfE as having provided a response. The Chairman suggested that it was worth checking with the DfE how responses that were submitted were logged so that the LA and the Schools' Forum could be confident that any future responses to consultations were registered.

The following motion was proposed by David Dilling and seconded by Keith Seed:

“The Schools' Forum feels that it is deeply regrettable that schools are being asked to find £58 per pupil as cuts. The Schools' Forum therefore cannot accept the budget in its current form and asks the Local Authority to find additional funding from alternative sources.”

Following a vote the motion was unanimously CARRIED.

In relation to the de-delegation in maintained schools, Members of the Forum acknowledged that as a result of the low number of maintained schools that remained it was no longer viable to run a pooled resource. If it was agreed that de-delegation was to cease the funding would remain in the school's budgets. It was agreed that the schools affected should be notified of the changes as soon as possible in order to provide time for them to implement alternative arrangements.

The representatives of maintained schools in the Borough agreed to recommend that the Local Authority cease de-delegation for staffing costs relating to maternity, jury service and suspension, and to free school meal assessments.

In relation to the new de-delegation relating to retained duties, the representatives of maintained schools disagreed with a de-delegation of £30 per student. In response to a question surrounding the consequences of not agreeing the de-delegation, the Head of ECHS Finance confirmed that the LA would need to review the services affected (such as HR, asset management and audit) and consider whether it was feasible to continue to provide them.

Following discussion the representatives of maintained schools agreed that £30 per pupil in relation to changes in the Education Support Grant (ESG) should not be de-delegated from budgets.

RESOLVED: That:

- 1. The outcome of the Early Years consultation be noted;**
- 2. De-delegation for staffing costs relating to maternity, jury service and suspension, and to free school meal assessments cease.**
- 3. That no funding be retained by the LA to cover the cost of statutory duties for maintained schools previously funded through ESG.**
- 4. The Schools' Forum feels that it is deeply regrettable that schools are being asked to find £58 per pupil as cuts. The Schools' Forum therefore cannot accept the budget in its current form and asks the Local Authority to find additional funding from alternative sources.**

29 CONSTITUTION OF THE SCHOOLS FORUM

Report ED17031

The Schools' Forum considered a report which provided an overview of the representation on the Schools' Forum. The Constitution was last fundamentally reviewed in September 2012 when the DfE introduced new Schools' Forum Regulations. Since then there have been no further major DfE regulation affecting Schools' Forums.

As a result of a number of LA maintained primary schools converting to academy status there needed to be a shift in membership with an increase of two primary academy members and a decrease of two primary maintained members of the Forum.

It was proposed that:

- a) there was a reduction of one maintained primary governor representative (down to zero), the position is currently vacant.
- b) there was a reduction of one maintained primary head representative (down to one), there are currently two maintained primary head representatives.
- c) there was an increase of one academy primary head representative (up to two).
- d) there was an increase of one academy primary governor representative (up to three).

It had also come to light that there were currently two representatives from one school on the Forum, in breach of paragraph 1.10 of the Constitution. It was recommended that the Member with the shortest length of membership should be removed from office and an alternate member sought.

It was recommended that no changes to the Non-Schools Membership be made at this time.

The Forum noted that there would be three vacancies on the Forum. The relevant group would be asked to nominate a representative using a democratic process. Where this would not be possible the Council would approach the relevant group for nominations.

In light of the proposed changes Janice Box agreed to step down as a Maintained Primary Head Teacher representative.

A Secondary Head Teacher representative queried the rationale behind the differing number of primary and secondary head teachers and the Head of ECHS Finance explained that the membership was based on pupil numbers. The Secondary Head Teacher asserted that the number of primary and secondary head teacher representatives should be the same.

In relation to the breach of paragraph 1.10, Dr Martin Airey reported that he would be prepared to step down if necessary and the Secondary Head Teachers' Forum who elected him would have to discuss this and nominate another representative.

The Forum also noted that Sam Parrett and Neil Miller represented the same Multi Academy Trust and that this would need to be reviewed.

In view of the inclement weather that was closing in and the potentially difficult driving conditions the proposed changes to the Constitution of the Schools' Forum were immediately put to the vote. It was agreed by majority that the proposed changes to the Constitution be approved.

RESOLVED: That the proposed changes to the Constitution of the Schools' Forum be recommended to the Education Budget Sub-Committee for approval.

30 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

No other business was considered.

31 DATE OF NEXT MEETING

It was agreed that an additional meeting would be held at 4.30pm on Thursday 9th March 2017.

32 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 AS AMENDED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) (VARIATION) ORDER 2006 AND THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000

RESOLVED: that the press and public be excluded during consideration of the items of business listed below as it is likely in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings that if members of the Press and public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information.

**33 PART 2 (EXEMPT) MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 24
NOVEMBER 2016**

The Part 2 (Exempt) Minutes of the meeting held on 24 November 2016 were agreed, and signed as a correct record.

The Meeting ended at 5.50 pm

Chairman

Report No.
ED17039

London Borough of Bromley

PART ONE - PUBLIC

Decision Maker: **SCHOOLS' FORUM**

Date: **THURSDAY 9TH March 2017**

Decision Type: Non-Urgent Non-Executive Non-Key

Title: **SCHOOLS NATIONAL FUNDING FORMULA AND HIGH NEEDS
NATIONAL FUNDING FORMULA SECOND STAGE
CONSULTATIONS**

Contact Officer: Amanda Russell, Head of Schools Finance Support
Tel: 020 8313 4806 E-mail: Amanda.Russell@bromley.gov.uk

Chief Officer: Director: Education (ECHS)

Ward: (All Wards);

1. Reason for report

This report provides an overview of the second stage consultation documents including DfE presentation and worked examples relating to Bromley and to individual schools.

2. **RECOMMENDATION(S)**

The Schools Forum is asked to consider the relevant information with a view to producing responses to the two consultations

Impact on Vulnerable Adults and Children

1. Summary of Impact:
-

Corporate Policy

1. Policy Status: Not Applicable: Further Details
 2. BBB Priority: Children and Young People:
-

Financial

1. Cost of proposal: Not Applicable: Further Details
 2. Ongoing costs: Not Applicable: Further Details
 3. Budget head/performance centre:
 4. Total current budget for this head: £
 5. Source of funding:
-

Personnel

1. Number of staff (current and additional):
 2. If from existing staff resources, number of staff hours:
-

Legal

1. Legal Requirement: Statutory Requirement Non-Statutory - Government Guidance None: Further Details
 2. Call-in: Not Applicable: Further Details
-

Procurement

1. Summary of Procurement Implications:
-

Customer Impact

1. Estimated number of users/beneficiaries (current and projected):
-

Ward Councillor Views

1. Have Ward Councillors been asked for comments? Not Applicable
2. Summary of Ward Councillors comments:

3. COMMENTARY

- 3.1 The second stage of the DfE consultation on the proposed National Funding Formulas for Schools and for High Needs was launched on the 14th December with a closing date of 22nd March 2017. LA Officers have recently attended a number of DfE led presentations and seminars which have helped with the understanding of the proposals which are very detailed and complex.
- 3.2 It is proposed that the Schools Forum Members would benefit with having access to this information and to detailed modelling that that has since been carried out showing the impact on Bromley as a local authority and on individual schools. This will be provided as a presentation at the Schools Forum Meeting and will then allow SF members to contribute fully to the preparation of the LAs responses to the two consultation documents.
- 3.3 It is anticipated that following the Schools Forum meeting there will be sufficient time to finalise the consultation responses and to circulate to SF members before the consultation date.

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Schools Forum Meeting Thursday 9th March

List of documents

1. Schools National Funding Formula consultation Document Stage 2

https://consult.education.gov.uk/funding-policy-unit/schools-national-funding-formula2/supporting_documents/NFF_Stage2_schools_consultationdoc.pdf

2. Schools National Funding Formula Overview
3. Schools NFF – London councils Draft Response
4. Schools National funding Formula Consultation Response Form
5. High Needs National Funding Formula Stage 2
https://consult.education.gov.uk/funding-policy-unit/high-needs-funding-reform-2/supporting_documents/High%20needs%20funding%20reform%20%20government%20response%20and%20stage%20%20proposals.pdf
6. HN National Funding Formula Overview
7. HN NFF London Councils Draft Response
8. HN NFF Consultation Response Form
9. DfE Presentation
10. LA Allocations
11. Impact on Individual Bromley Schools
12. Copy of Area Cost Adjustments
13. Funding Formula Comparisons
14. Secondary School worked example
 - 2016/17 Funding (password = Broml_583)
 - NFF Calculation
 - Illustrative NFF Calculation
 - Year 1 Estimate
15. Primary School Worked example
 - 2016/17 Funding (password = Broml_583)
 - NFF Calculation
 - Illustrative NFF Calculation
 - Year 1 Estimate

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Schools national funding formula – draft response

1. In designing our national funding formula, we have taken careful steps to balance the principles of fairness and stability. Do you think we have struck the right balance?

- 1.1 Following a positive policy shift since the first consultation, particularly with the introduction of additional funding and the 3% cap on overall funding reductions, the proposed national funding formula now strikes a better balance between fairness and stability. However, the delivery of a fairer system of school funding has been undermined by an inadequate level of overall funding.
- 1.2 Whilst the mechanics and financial impact of the new funding system are set out in detail, the government does not provide evidence that thousands of schools have the ability to maintain or improve performance levels with reduced cash budgets. This is a real concern for schools at a time when savings of 8 per cent are already required to meet wider cost pressures by 2019/20¹.
- 1.3 Over 1,500 London schools are set to face funding cuts as a result of the funding formula, typically of 2 per cent or more. Additional funding for schools set to gain will not be sufficient to meet wider cost pressures. Neither fairness nor stability can be achieved under a redistributive model.
- 1.4 Our analysis of illustrative school-level allocations suggests that £335 million of additional funding – just 1 per cent of the schools block – could be used to protect all schools from a cash cut and enable gainers to reach their formula allocations sooner. London Councils believes that this relatively modest amount of additional investment is the fairest approach to delivering such a far-reaching reform, mirroring arrangements for the high needs national funding formula.
- 1.5 The proposed national funding formula is just one of several pressures on school budgets in London. As the National Audit Office identifies, reform of pension and national insurance contributions, the apprenticeship levy, pay rises, the national living wage and general inflation will all lead to additional costs for schools. London faces a particularly acute challenge around teacher recruitment and retention at all levels, which will only intensify if schools do not have the resources to attract the new teachers needed for a rapidly rising pupil population. These pressures will mean that schools will have to find significant savings from their budgets, which have already been reduced since 2010. This will make it difficult for schools to maintain standards, which poses a real threat to London's school improvement trajectory.
- 1.6 In addition to protecting schools from the impact of the funding formula, we believe that government has a broader responsibility to cushion schools against the impact of wider cost pressures, particularly those that are a direct result of government policy such as the apprenticeship levy.

¹ *Financial Sustainability of Schools*, National Audit Office

2. Do you support our proposal to set the primary to secondary ratio in line with the current national average of 1:1.29, which means that pupils in the secondary phase are funded overall 29% higher than pupils in the primary phase?

- 2.1 Illustrative allocations show that the primary / secondary ratio is a key driver of funding changes at individual school level. Whilst national guidance on the appropriate ratio has been in place for some time, the decision to set this ratio solely through a national average still creates a high degree of turbulence in some areas and for some smaller schools.
- 2.2 For the primary / secondary ratio and the formula more generally, funding would correspond more closely with need if the proposals were underpinned by a much stronger evidence base on school cost drivers. The formula often has the effect of rebalancing funding between different types of school within an area (e.g by phase, school size or selection policy), which can appear arbitrary or unfair at an individual school level when it is the result of an unsophisticated national average approach.

3. Do you support our proposal to maximise pupil-led funding, so that more funding is allocated to factors that relate directly to pupils and their characteristics?

- 3.1 Yes. Local authorities already aim to channel as much funding as possible through pupil-led factors locally, in line with national guidelines. Whilst this should continue under a national formula, it is equally important that schools with exceptional characteristics - such as split sites and PFI contracts - continue to be recognised fairly in the new funding system.

4. Within the total pupil-led funding, do you support our proposal to increase the proportion allocated to the additional needs factors (deprivation, low prior attainment and English as an additional language)?

- 4.1 Yes. We support the principle of channelling a higher level of funding through additional needs factors in comparison to the proportion of funding currently allocated through these factors locally.
- 4.2 As the consultation recognises, under the current system a local authority might not use a particular factor if data does not vary significantly between schools in its area. For example, if all schools have equally high rates of EAL, funding could be channelled through the base rate instead of the EAL factor. The weightings in local formulas are therefore likely to underestimate the extent to which additional needs drive actual costs.
- 4.3 Under the proposed funding system, there would be an inconsistency between deprivation funding within the formula and deprivation funding channelled through the pupil premium outside of the formula. Whilst deprivation factors based on free school meals (FSM) within the national funding formula will be area cost adjusted, the pupil premium grant based on the same criteria is currently distributed through a flat per pupil rate. London Councils believes that the pupil premium should be protected and adjusted for area costs, in line with other education funding streams.

5. Do you agree with the proposed weightings for each of the additional needs factors?

- 5.1 English as an Additional Language data is currently the best available proxy for language proficiency, a key cost driver for many London schools. We agree that a more nuanced and direct measure of language proficiency would better align funding with need and support the ambition to move towards a system that uses data from the new school census question.
- 5.2 Updates to IDACI data will need to be managed carefully. Unlike the most recent update of IDACI data, local authorities will no longer be in a position to manage any turbulence once a 'hard' formula has been introduced. Similarly, the impact of the introduction of Universal Credit on the FSM will need to be recognised in the new formula.
- 5.3 The high weighting proposed for prior attainment nationally is likely to redistribute funding away from relatively high-performing areas such as London.
- 5.4 It is important that pupil premium funding continues to be allocated to disadvantaged pupils alongside the NFF. This funding provides vital additional support to children who do not have access to the educational advantages of their more-affluent peers.

6. Do you have any suggestions about potential indicators and data sources we could use to allocate mobility funding in 2019-20 and beyond?

- 6.1 London Councils strongly supports the inclusion of mobility as a formula factor, in line with our first round consultation response. The decision to distribute mobility funding based on historic spend is a sensible interim measure, but we agree that a more sustainable methodology is required in the longer-term. Using a historic spend methodology, only 0.1% of funding will be channelled through the mobility factor, which is unlikely to capture the true cost of pupil mobility in London
- 6.2 London Councils commissioned the Education Datalab to produce detailed research into the impact of pupil mobility on London's schools. The report provides evidence of the higher levels of mobility in the capital and provides estimates of the per pupil costs of different types of mobility based on interviews with schools. Practical proposals for the design of a national funding formula factor, based on the national pupil database, are also outlined.
- 6.3 London Councils would therefore like to be involved in further discussions about how to design a pupil mobility factor that captures accurately the true cost of mobility to schools.

7. Do you agree with the proposed lump sum amount of £110,000 for all schools?

- 7.1 Especially following the opening of a number of small free schools in London the financial viability of small schools is not just an issue in rural areas. Given the challenges around securing large sites for new schools in the capital, this is likely to become increasingly relevant at secondary level: 40 secondary schools with fewer than 750 pupils are located in London, representing a relatively proportionate 11 per cent share of the national total.
- 7.2 The proposed formula could be challenging for schools with a particular faith or community focus, some of which can be as small as 1 FE. The impact on these schools should be considered specifically as part of the equalities impact assessment.

- 7.2 To support school place planning, the revenue and capital funding systems should work together to encourage the creation of new schools that are of an efficient size and able to deliver a full curriculum. The level of the lump sum is an important part of this incentive, so clearer national guidance on the minimum size of a sustainable new school would be beneficial.

8. Do you agree with the proposed amounts for sparsity funding of up to £25,000 for primary schools and up to £65,000 for secondary, middle and all-through schools?

n/a

9. Do you agree that lagged pupil growth data would provide an effective basis for the growth factor in the longer term?

- 9.1 No. Unfunded pupil growth is a significant challenge in London and we do not agree that the proposal to use lagged pupil growth data is an effective solution.
- 9.2 Under the current system, pupils who enter new or expanded schools essentially receive no funding for the first seven months of the academic year (September to March). Pupil growth within the financial year can only be met by recycling existing funding, redirecting funding away from other schools in the area. London Councils analysis suggests that unfunded in-year growth currently costs the capital's education system around £50 million each year.
- 9.3 The cost of pupil growth will not be met by a system with a one year lag included. A fair funding system cannot allow the continuation of unfunded pupils and we believe that in-year contingency funding should be made available for any pupil growth that has not been forecast through the growth factor itself.
- 9.4 London Councils is predicting that the capital needs an additional 113,000 school places between 2015-2020 to cope with rising demand. This amounts to 78,275 places at primary level and 34,835 at secondary. This is the largest increase in demand for places in the country and will put incredible strain on the school system to create these new places.
- 9.5 Whilst we agree that ONS population forecasts are not suitable for the growth factor, we believe that school capacity survey (SCAP) data could be more promising. Since the department already uses this data for the distribution of basic need funding, it could also be used as part of the growth factor on the revenue side.

10. Do you agree with the principle of a funding floor that would protect schools from large overall reductions as a result of this formula? This would be in addition to the minimum funding guarantee.

- 10.1 Yes. We support the principle of a floor funded by additional investment. The decision to introduce a 'hard' formula creates a very high degree of volatility, with the impact of the formula varying significantly between and within local authority areas. A permanent funding floor is therefore essential.

10.2 As the consultation recognises, schools in some areas would experience reductions of “over 10 per cent” without the inclusion of a funding floor. Whilst a permanent funding floor is necessary within the current overall schools budget, it will create challenges and distortions for both ‘winners’ and ‘losers’. For those schools that would experience the largest losses under the formula, the floor could lead to a prolonged and unmanageable funding freeze continuing into the next parliament – this would affect schools in London disproportionately unless there is a sustained investment of additional funding each year to raise all schools up to their final formula allocation more rapidly.

11. Do you support our proposal to set the floor at minus 3%, which will mean that no school will lose more than 3% of their current per-pupil funding level as a result of this formula?

11.1 According to the National Audit Office, schools will be required to make £3 billion of savings by 2019/20. In this challenging financial context, the consultation does not demonstrate that a further 3 per cent cash cut can be delivered without impacting on school standards.

11.2 Without conclusive evidence showing that schools are able to keep pace with existing cost pressures, we do not believe that a redistributive model is suitable for the new national funding formula. London Councils analysis shows that the introduction of a stronger funding floor is an efficient mechanism for providing cash protection to all schools in the country whilst ensuring that gainers reach their formula allocation sooner. A funding floor of zero per cent would cost just £335 million, equivalent to 1 per cent of the schools block.

12. Do you agree that for new or growing schools the funding floor should be applied to the per-pupil funding they would have received if they were at full capacity?

12.1 As the consultation recognises, effective per-pupil rates are much higher whilst a school is still filling up because the fixed lump sum makes up a greater share of the overall school budget. It would not be appropriate to use the same per-pupil baseline for schools filling up, because funding would be over-allocated to these schools. Further clarity is needed on the exact methodology and proposed data sources.

13. Do you support our proposal to continue the minimum funding guarantee at minus 1.5% per pupil? This will mean that schools are protected against reductions of more than 1.5% per pupil per year.

13.1 Yes, the MFG should continue as under the current system. With allocations set centrally for each school in the country, there are likely to be outlying schools that face significant changes in funding each year as data updates. A protection mechanism is necessary in addition to the funding floor, especially once the local authority role managing turbulence is removed under a ‘hard’ formula.

14. Are there further considerations we should be taking into account about the proposed schools national funding formula?

14.1 The system of funding new schools from 2018/19 will need to be considered carefully and separate arrangements are likely to be required. Without a baseline against which to apply

floors and caps, an unadjusted application of the new formula would lead to severely distorted funding levels for new schools.

- 14.2 Factors based on historic spend are unlikely to meet actual costs in high growth areas such as London. For example, the business rates factor will not meet the cost of bills for new and expanding schools. A mechanism for retrospective or in-year adjustment should be introduced for these factors.

15. Are there further considerations we should be taking into account about the impact of the proposed schools national funding formula?

- 15.1 Many of the cost pressures facing schools, as identified by the National Audit Office, are the direct result of government policy, such as changes to national insurance and pension contributions. Any action the government can take to ease these cost pressures would make the introduction of a fair funding formula less challenging.
- 15.2 For example, the apprenticeship levy will apply inconsistently across schools. Whilst standalone academies are likely to be exempt, community and voluntary schools will be eligible for the levy because the local authority is classed as the employer. London Councils does not believe that this different approach can be justified and we call on the government to apply a consistent exemption to all schools with a pay bill under £3 million.
- 15.3 London has a higher number of unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASCs) than other regions and some areas have specific funding arrangements in place locally for this potentially key cost driver. UASCs are an example of an exceptional school-level pressure that a 'hard' formula will struggle to capture accurately at a national level but are currently picked up locally. The impact of the formula on similar cost drivers – uncommon, but highly significant for individual schools - will need to be considered carefully.
- 15.4 London's schools are facing considerable pressure to recruit high quality teaching staff across a range of subjects, as well as retaining them in the long term. TES reports in *A Question of Quality: TES Teacher Recruitment Index*² that London is the region that has the most difficulty currently recruiting teaching staff. Funding reductions could further exacerbate this situation and impact on pupil outcomes.

16. Do you agree that we should allocate 10% of funding through a deprivation factor in the central school services block?

- 16.1 Yes. Local authorities in more deprived areas are likely to incur higher costs.

17. Do you support our proposal to limit reductions on local authorities' central school services block funding to 2.5% per pupil in 2018-19 and in 2019-20?

- 17.1 We support the inclusion of a funding floor in the new central school services block, but the protection that this isolated mechanism provides in 2018/19 will be insignificant when compared to the cuts to funding for central functions in 2017/18.

² *A Question of Quality: TES Teacher Recruitment Index*, TES, April 2016

- 17.2 Our analysis suggests that London boroughs face an effective £38.1m (46 per cent) cut in funding for central functions in 2017/18 as a result of savings to the education services grant, assuming that schools forums approve the central retention of retained duties funding³. The government has recognised that this cannot be achieved through efficiencies alone.
- 17.3 To meet the shortfall, boroughs are forced to choose between reducing core school funding (either through a top-slice or buy-back model) or redirecting funding away from other key services through the use of general council funds. Neither option is a sustainable or sufficient solution at a time of unprecedented funding cuts for local government. The significant funding gap for statutory functions that this leaves is an acute risk to school standards and pupil welfare in the capital. Therefore London Councils is calling on the government to reinstate this funding into the education services grant.
- 18. Are there further considerations we should be taking into account about the proposed central school services block formula?**
- 18.1 Following the effective end of the education services grant and the decision to roll retained duties funding into the schools block, a new system of funding for central functions begins in 2017/18. One year later, a second system of funding central functions will be introduced through the new fourth block of DSG.
- 18.2 The introduction of two new systems in two years appears to lead to an uneven transition path for local authorities. A very large cut to funding for central functions from September 2017 will be followed by small losses or gains from 2018/19. London Councils does not agree with the proposed reduction in funding for central functions but, if the savings do go ahead, this would be an unnecessarily disjointed transition.

³ Factoring in the transitional ESG grant and the new school improvement grant – assumes the top-slicing of former retained duties funding is approved in all boroughs.

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Schools National Funding Formula – Stage 2 Consultation Response

1. In designing our national funding formula, we have taken careful steps to balance the principles of fairness and stability. Do you think we have struck the right balance?
2. Do you support our proposal to set the primary to secondary ratio in line with the current national average of 1:1.29, which means that pupils in the secondary phase are funded overall 29% higher than pupils in the primary phase?
3. Do you support our proposal to maximise pupil-led funding, so that more funding is allocated to factors that relate directly to pupils and their characteristics?
4. Within the total pupil-led funding, do you support our proposal to increase the proportion allocated to the additional needs factors (deprivation, low prior attainment and English as an additional language)?
5. Do you agree with the proposed weightings for each of the additional needs factors?
6. Do you have any suggestions about potential indicators and data sources we could use to allocate mobility funding in 2019-20 and beyond?
7. Do you agree with the proposed lump sum amount of £110,000 for all schools?
8. Do you agree with the proposed amounts for sparsity funding of up to £25,000 for primary schools and up to £65,000 for secondary, middle and all through schools?
9. Do you agree that lagged pupil growth data would provide an effective basis for the growth factor in the longer term?
10. Do you agree with the principle of a funding floor that would protect schools from large overall reductions as a result of the formula? This would be in addition to the minimum funding guarantee.
11. Do you support our proposal to set the floor at minus 2%, which will mean that no school will lose more than 3% of their current per-pupil funding level as a result of the formula?
12. Do you agree that for new or growing school the funding floor should be applied to the per pupil funding they would have received if they were at full capacity?

13. Do you support our proposal to continue the minimum funding guarantee at minus 1.55 per pupil? This will mean that schools are protected against reductions of more than 1.55 per pupil per year.

14. Are there any further considerations we should be taking into account about the proposed schools national funding formula?

High Needs National Funding Formula Stage 2 Overview

Introduction

The High Needs funding review focusses on the distribution of high needs funding to local areas and opposed to individual institutions, and aims to ensure that funding is distributed on a more rational and consistent basis, more closely aligned to the underlying needs of individual areas. DfE have now confirmed that LAs planned spending levels in 2016-17 will be used as the basis for high needs funding allocations for 2017-18, and that they would move to a national funding formula from 2018-19.

The formula will be based on the following factors:

- Population aged 2 – 18
- Low attainment
- Health and disability
- Deprivation
- A basic per pupil entitlement

It is also proposed that there is an area cost adjustment to the above factors to ensure fairness to those local authorities that have pupils from other authority areas in some of the high needs places they fund.

Changes to funding of special units and resourced provision

Special units and resourced provision in mainstream schools are an important bridge between specialist and mainstream provision. The provision is designated by the LA as a place where the specific needs of pupils with education, health and care plans can be met. At present these units are funded by the LA (if they are a maintained school) or by the EFA (if they are an academy) on the basis of £10,000 per place, with the place numbers deducted from the pupil numbers used for the rest of the school's mainstream funding through the local formula to avoid double counting.

It is now proposed that places occupied by pupils on the roll of the school at the time of the school census return are funded at £6,000 per place but places not filled by pupils on the school roll at the time of the census will still be funded at £10,000 – in this proposal it assumed that the first £4,000 for “filled” places will come from the schools funding formula (ie basic funding plus and other relevant factors). This change will reduce how much of the funding for special units comes from the high needs block, and increase how much comes from the schools block – the EFA will transfer funding between the two blocks to reflect this.

Proposed High needs funding formula factor weightings

Formula factor	Proposed weightings			Data used for illustrative allocations
	SEN (90%)	AP (10%)	Combined	
1. Population	50%	50%	50%	Latest population aged 2-18 projection for 2018 from the Office of National Statistics
2. Deprivation				
a. Free School Meal eligibility	8.3%	25%	10%	Number of children eligible for FSM
b. IDACI	8.3%	25%	10%	Number of children in bands A-F from 2014 ONS population estimates
3. Low attainment				
a. Key Stage 2 results	8.3%	0%	7.5%	Number of children not achieving level 3 or above in KS2 tests in 2011-15
b. Key Stage 4 results	8.3%	0%	7.5%	Number of children not achieving 5+ A* to G GCSEs in 2011-15
4. Health and disability				
a. Children in bad health	8.3%	0%	7.5%	Number of children and young people declared as in bad or very bad health in the 2011 census
b. Disability living allowance	8.3%	0%	7.5%	Number of children aged 0 -15 for whom parents receive DLA
Total	100%	100%	100%	

High needs national funding formula – draft response

- 1. In designing our national funding formula, we have taken careful steps to balance the principles of fairness and stability. Do you think we have struck the right balance?**
 - 1.1 Pressures on high needs budgets are amongst the most acute of any local government service area in the capital. London Councils is disappointed that the scale and urgency of this financial challenge has not been recognised in the second round consultation.
 - 1.2 Boroughs are already spending significantly more than the allocations provided by central government through the high needs block, which has failed to keep pace with rapid and unpredictable demand pressures in recent years. Reserves and general council funds are not a sustainable funding stream for high needs at a time of unprecedented funding cuts for local government, with core funding from central government to councils falling 63 per cent in real terms over the decade by 2019/20.
 - 1.3 Although the effective resources available for high needs have been substantially reduced, the government has not provided evidence to show that the required savings are deliverable without harming standards. London Councils is concerned that insufficient funding from central government is now a serious risk to the welfare and educational outcomes of high needs pupils in the capital and elsewhere.
 - 1.3 Whilst we agree with the principle of reforming high needs funding, it will be impossible to achieve fairness through the redistribution of an insufficient funding pot. The acute pressure on high needs budget will only intensify and efficiencies alone will not meet the growing funding gap. We believe that an injection of additional funding into the high needs block is required urgently to keep pace with the triple pressure of rapidly rising demand, rising prevalence rates and changing types of need.
- 2. We are proposing a formula comprising a number of formula factors with different values and weightings. Do you agree with the following proposals?**
 - **Historic spend factor – to allocate to each local authority a sum equal to 50% of its planned spending baseline**
 - **Basic entitlement – to allocate to each local authority £4,000 per pupil**
 - 2.1 Yes, we support the inclusion of a historic spend factor and basic entitlement factor.
- 3. We propose to use the following weightings for each of the formula factors listed below, adding up to 100%. Do you agree? • Population – 50% • Free school meals eligibility – 10% • IDACI – 10% • Key stage 2 low attainment – 7.5% • Key stage 4 low attainment – 7.5% • Children in bad health – 7.5% • Disability living allowance – 7.5%**
 - 3.1 The weightings appear to be reasonable, but it is difficult to comment further without a stronger evidence base on high needs cost drivers. We therefore welcome the department's commitment to commission further research into high needs outcomes and costs.

- 4. Do you agree with the principle of protecting local authorities from reductions in funding as a result of this formula? This is referred to as a funding floor in this document.**
- 4.1 Yes. The impact of the high needs funding reform is likely to be particularly volatile, so a strong protection mechanism is essential.
- 5. Do you support our proposal to set the funding floor such that no local authority will see a reduction in funding, compared to their spending baseline?**
- 5.1 Given the acute demand pressures on high needs budgets and the lack of evidence that cash savings are deliverable without affecting outcomes, a redistributive model would not have been appropriate for high needs. We believe that the same argument applies to the schools national funding formula.
- 5.2 The spend baselines are not a true reflection of actual spend and therefore do not provide true protection. Overspends on high needs are widespread in London as a result of a sustained period of the high needs block failing to keep pace with intense demand pressures, but protection is only applied against planned levels of spend. We believe that protection should be applied against actual level of spend.
- 6. Do you agree with our proposals to allow limited flexibility between schools and high needs budgets in 2018-19?**
- 6.1 We would support maximum flexibility between blocks in order to manage high needs pressure and reinforce incentives for the entire education system to improve high needs outcomes.
- 6.2 We do not agree with proposals to restrict the transfer of funding between blocks. It is not clear why Schools Forum approval would not be sufficient to approve the transfer of funding between blocks. This is an established and proven mechanism for making decisions in the interests of the entire local education community, so we do not agree that the approval of a majority of schools by phase should also be necessary.
- 7. Do you have any suggestions about the level of flexibility we should allow between schools and high needs budgets in 2019-20 and beyond?**
- 7.1 The optimal level of flexibility in the long-term will be dependent on the extent to which high needs allocations keep up with actual costs. Given the acute pressure on high need budgets, we would support maximum flexibility between DSG blocks.
- 7.2 A flexible relationship between the schools and high needs block also reinforces incentives to control high needs spend and improve high needs outcomes across the entire local education system. For example, schools that put forward pupils for EHC plans or permanent exclusions do so with the knowledge that funding may be redirected away from the schools block if the high needs block overspends. Mainstream schools currently benefit when high needs spend is spent efficiently and this financial incentive would be weakened under a system of standalone blocks.

- 7.3 Beyond 2019-20, Schools Forum approval should be an appropriate and sufficient mechanism for the transfer of funding between blocks.
- 8. Are there further considerations we should be taking into account about the proposed high needs national funding formula?**
- 8.1 There is a clear link between cost pressures on the revenue side and the sufficient provision of new high needs places. Special schools and units are facing particularly severe pressure as part of London's broader school place challenge, with the number of pupils educated in dedicated SEND places in the capital increasing 23 per cent between 2011 and 2016. The type of need is changing rapidly, which compounds the difficulty of providing sufficient places. For example, whilst the number of special school pupils with a physical disability fell 36 per cent over the same period in London, the number of special school pupils with autism spectrum disorder increased by over 50 per cent.
- 8.2 The introduction of a dedicated £200 million SEN capital pot is welcome and we believe that this pot should increase to meet the full costs of providing sufficient SEN places. Short-term investment in providing new special school places is likely to be offset by reduced spend on more costly placements in the independent sector in the long-term.

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High Needs Funding Formula Stage 2 Consultation response

1. In designing our national funding formula, we have taken careful steps to balance the principles of fairness and stability. Do you think we have struck the right balance?
2. We are proposing a formula comprising a number of formula factors with different values and weightings. Do you agree with the following proposals?
 - Historic spend factor – to allocate to each local authority a sum equal to 50% of its planned spending baseline
 - Basic entitlement – to allocate to each local authority £4,000 per pupil
3. We propose to use the following weightings for each of the formula factors listed below, adding up to 100%. Do you agree?
 - Population – 50%
 - Free school meals eligibility – 10%
 - IDACI – 10%
 - Key Stage 2 low attainment – 7.5%
 - Key stage 4 low attainment – 7.5%
 - Children in bad health – 7.5%
 - Disability living allowance – 7.5%
4. Do you agree with the principle of protecting local authorities from reductions in funding as a result of this formula? This is referred to as a funding floor.
5. Do you support our proposal to set the funding floor such that no local authority will see a reduction in funding, compared to their spending baseline?

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Consultation on national funding formulae for schools and high needs

14 December 2016 to 22 March 2017



Schools and high needs national funding formulae consultation – 2 stages

- **Stage 1** (March to April 2016): a vision for the future funding system as a whole and the principles that underpin it, including:
 - the design of the system
 - the role of the local authority
 - the factors to include for each funding formula
- **Stage 2:** detailed proposals for the design of the formulae and illustrations of the impact on local authorities and schools, including:
 - The weightings of the factors within the formulae
 - The limits on losses (“funding floors”) and gains under the formulae
 - Transitional protections
 - Detailed impact tables for every school and LA in England
 - The stage 2 consultation is open **until 22 March 2017**

We received 6,000+ responses to the schools consultation and 1,000+ on high needs



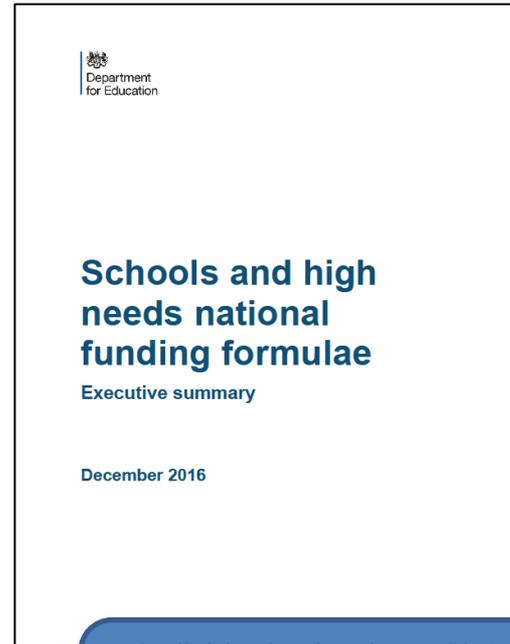
On 14 December we published:

- Response to consultation 1
- Executive summary
- Consultation 2 on national formulae for funding **schools, central schools services and high needs**
- Illustrative allocations:
 - LA-level tables
 - Schools
 - High needs
 - Central school services
 - Combined

As soon as possible we will be publishing illustrative funding for schools that are new and still filling up

Individual schools and LAs can also access detailed school-level illustrations through the COLLECT system

- School-level tables
- Technical notes



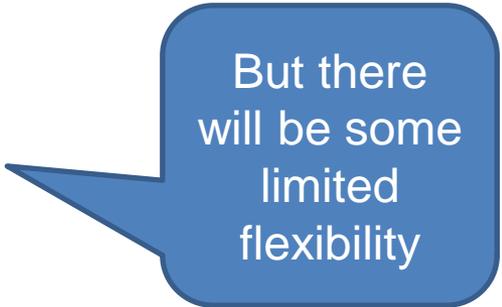
Consultation stage 1 outcome – structural changes

We have confirmed:

- We will introduce the **Central School Services Block** to the DSG in 2018-19
- We will move to a **hard formula in 2019-20**
- We will ring-fence the schools block in 2018-19



New name!



But there will be some limited flexibility

Schools national funding formula



Our starting point in developing the formula was local authorities formulae

We looked at **how funding is distributed** – similarities and differences, explicit and implicit use of factors – and are proposing to:

- maintain the **primary to secondary ratio** in line with the current average. This doesn't mean the same ratio everywhere: but in our formula, we have kept £ within the same phase.
- maximise the **% of funding for pupil-led** compared to school-led factors (slightly higher than current system)
- increase the total spent through the **additional needs factors**, to better reflect the implicit distribution of funding now – and therefore set a slightly lower % for basic per pupil funding
- step the **basic per pupil funding rates** from KS1/KS2 to KS3 to KS4, in line with current practice



Reflecting additional needs within the schools formula

Within the additional needs block, we propose to:

- Continue to have a substantial **deprivation** factor in addition to the pupil premium, using pupil-level and area-level data (6 IDACI bands) to reach a broad group of disadvantaged children
- Increase substantially the weighting of the **low prior attainment** factor, reflecting that attainment data is one of the strongest indicators of how children are likely to do later
- Increase total spend on the **English as an additional language (EAL)** factor as we are using EAL3 consistently
- Protect local authorities' current spend on **mobility**, but work on a more sophisticated indicator for 2019-20 onwards

We will transfer funding for looked-after children (currently £24m) from the DSG to the pupil premium plus

New factor!



School-led factors within the schools formula

We propose to:

- Provide a **lump sum**, but at a lower level than the current national average; and the same amount for all types of school
- Spend more on the **sparsity** factor than in the current system, with a combination of taper and floor to avoid cliff-edges and protect the very smallest remote schools
- Fund the **premises** factors on the basis of historic spend in 2018-19, but uprate the PFI factor by a measure of inflation
- Fund the **growth** factor on the basis of historic spend in 2018-19 (having looked at alternatives), but putting forward a proposal to adopt a **lagged growth** methodology from 2019-20

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Providing stability for schools

We propose to include in the formula a **funding floor**, so that no school can lose more than 3% per pupil overall as a result of this formula:

- Calculation is based on the minimum funding guarantee (MFG) methodology (with some technical adjustments due to the treatment of premises funding in the modelling)

On **transition**, we are:

- able to afford gains of up to 3% per pupil in NFF year one, and a further 2.5% per pupil in NFF year two
- consulting on whether the MFG should remain at -1.5% per pupil throughout

We will not pursue our proposals for a locally variable MFG



Data to support schools formula consultation

To illustrate the impact of the proposed formula and inform the consultation, we have published:

- at school-level, each school's 2016-17 (or 2016/17) **baseline** funding
- at local authority level, 2016-17 baselines for each DSG block, based on the 2016-17 baselines exercise (with adjustments)
- at school and local authority level –
 - **illustrative funding** if the formula was implemented in full in 2016-17, without any transitional protections
 - **illustrative year 1 funding**, if pupil and school characteristics stayed as they are in 2016-17
 - As soon as possible we will publish illustrative funding for schools that are new and still filling up

Calculated on the basis that they are full rather than on current pupil numbers



Local authorities and mainstream schools are able to access detailed information

Through COLLECT, mainstream schools and local authorities can see:

- Explanation of how their baseline was calculated – including technical adjustments to pupil counts and baselines. For maintained schools, baselines come from the 2016-17 APT; for academies, from 2016/17 academy allocations
- Explanation of the illustrative national formula calculation – including pupil characteristics data for each factor; and additional funding through the floor
- Explanation of the illustrative year 1 formula calculation – taking into account the maximum change proposed in year 1, but noting that local authority formulae will still operate in 2018-19



NB: caveats to note on the illustrative funding figures

It is important to recognise that:

- The illustrative funding amounts are **not actual allocations** for any specific year: illustrations based on 2016-17 data, to inform consultation
- Schools' baselines are the **total core funding received through the schools block and the minimum funding guarantee adjustment** in 2016-17 – no other grants included
- Illustrative funding won't reflect **changes** to maintained schools since March 2016; or changes to academies since May 2016 – e.g. a school that merged in September will see data for its predecessor schools only
- We have illustrated all numbers in **cash terms** per pupil.



Central schools services block national funding formula



Central school services block

- We will use a per pupil formula for ongoing responsibilities with an **additional factor for deprivation**
- The funding for ongoing responsibilities will comprise:
 - £15 per pupil from retained duties ESG
 - Total local authority spend on relevant ongoing responsibilities (e.g. admissions)
- We have confirmed we will fund historic commitments on the basis of evidence
- We will apply an ACA using the **general labour market methodology**



New factor!



In the stage 1 consultation we said we would use the hybrid methodology as per the schools NFF



We are asking for views on the central schools services block

- Should we allocate 10% of funding through a deprivation factor?
- Does the limit to year on year reductions of 2.5% strike the right balance between progress towards formula and stability?
- Is there anything else we should consider?



High needs national funding formula



High needs consultation stage 1 responses

- **Broad support for the principles and building blocks** of a national formula to distribute high needs funding to local authorities
- But concerns were raised, including:
 - **Risks of a ring-fence** around mainstream schools funding
 - **Impact of reduced levels of high needs funding** in some areas
 - How we had proposed to change the **funding of special units** in mainstream schools, and of independent special schools
- Full details of the consultation responses, issues raised and the government's response, published in the stage 2 consultation document and annex A



High needs national funding formula consultation stage 2 – overview

The stage 2 consultation on high needs:

We are proposing that 50% of the spend baseline in each local authority is included to reflect actual costs

- Confirms which formula factors will be in the national formula, and proposes weightings and values
- Sets out that we can afford up to **3% gains per year** for over 70 local authorities in 2018-19 and 2019-20
- Proposes a **funding floor** in the formula so that **no local authority loses funding** compared to their spend baseline
- Proposes **limited flexibility** to address the risks of a schools block ring-fence, continuing into 2019-20 and beyond
- Confirms modified changes to the funding of special units in mainstream schools, and no changes to the funding of independent special schools



High needs national funding formula factors.....

Formula factors

Other formula factors and adjustments

Basic entitlement: basic unit of funding for pupils and students in specialist SEN institutions	
Population factor	
Health and disability factors:	Disability living allowance
	Children in bad health
Low attainment factors:	Key stage 2 low attainment
	Key stage 4 low attainment
Deprivation factors:	Free school meals
	IDACI
Historic spend factor	

Area cost adjustments (ACA)

Import/export adjustments

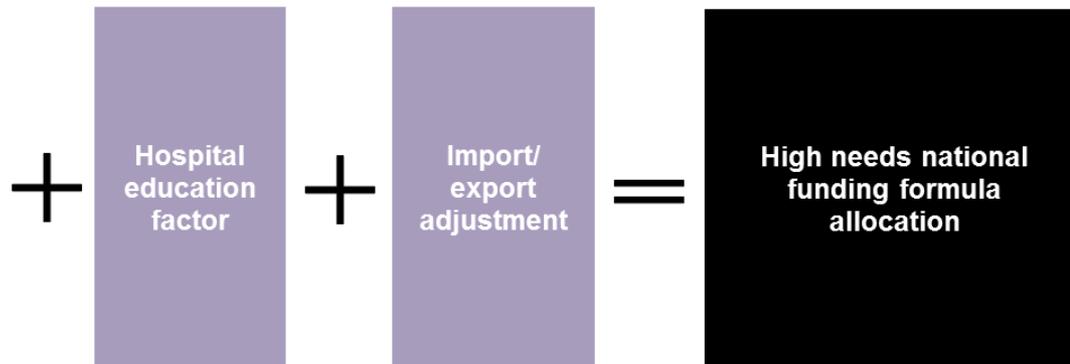
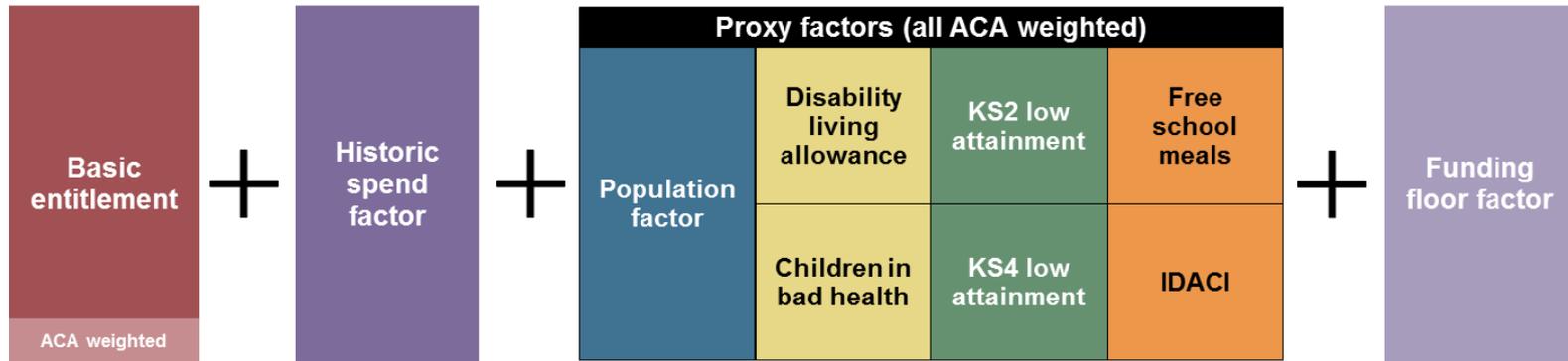
Funding floor factor

Hospital education factor

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..how the factors link to calculate allocations....



.....and the proposed values/weightings for each of the factors

- Basic entitlement factor
= £4,000 per special school pupil
- Import/export adjustments
= £6,000 per high needs pupil/student (net adjustment)
- Historic spend factor
= cash sum equivalent to 50% of spend baseline

Proxy factors	Proposed weightings		
	SEN (90%)	AP (10%)	Com-bined
1. Population	50%	50%	50%
2. Deprivation			
a. Free school meals (FSM) eligibility	8.3%	25%	10%
b. Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI)	8.3%	25%	10%
3. Low attainment			
a. Key stage 2 (KS2) results	8.3%	0%	7.5%
b. Key stage 4 results	8.3%	0%	7.5%
4. Health and disability			
a. Children in bad health	8.3%	0%	7.5%
b. Disability living allowance (DLA)	8.3%	0%	7.5%



High needs funding formula – points to note

- The illustrative allocations use:
 - data available before November 2016 – we will use more recent data, where available, in the actual 2018-19 allocations
 - 2016-17 spend baselines, as published in July 2016, with an adjustment to reflect the change to the funding of special units in mainstream schools – we will carry out a further baseline exercise to create a 2017-18 spend baseline, liaising with LAs on what they report, as necessary
- In calculating the historic spend factor, the funding floor and the gains, we adjust the spend baseline to exclude hospital education funding, the basic entitlement funding and the import/export adjustments, so that changes on account of these flow in full through the formula



High needs funding – local budget flexibility

The role of mainstream schools in making special and alternative provision and need for local budget flexibility:

- Continuing facility to support mainstream schools with extra funding from local authority high needs budgets
- Proposal to allow, if necessary, limited transfers from schools to high needs budgets in 2018-19, with the approval of the schools forum and a majority of schools/academies, by phase
- Proposal for continuing limited flexibility in 2019-20 and beyond – schools could agree small charge on their budgets to enable pooling of funds to support where more special provision is needed



High needs funding formula – preparing for implementation

The importance of local authorities working in partnership to review and plan ahead:

- £23m high needs strategic planning fund allocated to all local authorities this year – see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/high-needs-strategic-planning-fund>
- Keeping the local offer under review – see chapter 4 of the consultation document
- Allocations of special provision capital fund to be announced early in 2017, and decisions on special free schools proposals to be taken forward
- What more can we do to help local authorities manage high needs cost pressures?



High needs funding reform – what else? What next?

- Need to consider further how the revenue funding for **special free schools** should work
- **Alternative provision** still under review following the white paper earlier in the year – funding implications of schools commissioning need to be considered further
- **Post-16 funding changes** proposed in first consultation need more work in the context of other developments. Specific consultation on post-16 changes likely in 2017.
- Plans to undertake **further research** – looking at the link between outcomes, costs and benefits; the availability of new data to improve the formula, and the funding of national and regional provision for very complex needs



Research will lead to a review of the high needs funding formula in 4 years

Stage 2 consultation: next steps

- The consultation period is **14 weeks** until **Wednesday 22 March 2017**:
 - Schools: <https://consult.education.gov.uk/funding-policy-unit/schools-national-funding-formula2/>
 - High Needs: <https://consult.education.gov.uk/funding-policy-unit/high-needs-funding-reform-2/>
- **Please respond using the online survey**, so that we can fully capture and analyse responses. If for exceptional reasons respondents are unable to use the online system, they should contact us at:
SchoolsNationalFundingFormula.CONSULTATION@education.gov.uk & HighNeedsFundingReform.CONSULTATION@education.gov.uk

NB: Please use the same mailbox for **NFF data queries** and **NFF data access requests**, but use subject headings to help us differentiate



NFF consultation: summary of illustrative NFF allocation (schools block, high needs block and central school services block)

KEY:	Baseline Funding	Illustrative NFF funding	Illustrative NFF year 1	Explanation
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This table shows illustrative LA funding for the schools block, high needs block and central school services block, based on the proposed NFF.

This table

- **baseline funding** for each block based on planned patterns of spend as reported by LAs following the 2016-17 baselines exercise and historic commitments exercise (technical adjustments and data sources are explained in more detail in the step-by-step guides and technical notes, and (for the schools block) through COLLECT)
- illustrative funding if the **NFFs were implemented in full in 2016-17 and without any transitional protections**, and percentage change from the LA's baseline
- illustrative funding in the **first year of transition towards the NFF**, and percentage change from the LA's baseline

The following sheets provide a summary of each block individually.

Region (alphabetical order)	LA name (alphabetical order within region)	These columns show the LA baselines against which illustrative NFF funding is compared. Baselines for each block are explained in the individual sheets for each block, and in greater detail in the supporting technical notes and step-by-step guides for local authorities.				These columns show illustrative NFF funding at LA level if the formulae were fully implemented in 2016-17. These allocations include the funding floors for the schools and high needs blocks. These figures are purely illustrative: actual allocations will reflect final decisions on the formulae and updated data each year.				These columns show illustrative NFF allocations in the first year of transition for each of the schools, central school services and high needs blocks. They are based on the same calculations as the NFF illustrative funding if the formulae were implemented in full in 2016-17 (and are also based on the same data). These allocations include funding floors, and the NFF year 1 minimum funding guarantees and gains capping policies relevant to each block.					
		Baselines				Illustrative NFF allocations if formulae were fully implemented in 2016-17				Illustrative NFF funding in first year of transition					
		Schools block baseline	High needs block baseline	Central school services block baseline (Excludes funding for historic commitments)	LA total baseline for schools, high needs and central school services blocks (Excludes funding for historic commitments)	Illustrative NFF schools block	Illustrative NFF high needs block	Illustrative NFF central school services block (Excludes funding for historic commitments)	Illustrative NFF allocations for the schools, high needs and central school services blocks (Excludes funding for historic commitments)	Percentage change if NFF fully implemented	Illustrative NFF year 1 schools block	Illustrative NFF year 1 high needs block	Illustrative NFF year 1 central school services block (Excludes funding for historic commitments)	Illustrative NFF year 1 allocations for schools, high needs and central school services blocks (Excludes funding for historic commitments)	Percentage change in NFF year 1
		[a]	[b]	[c]	[d]	[e]	[f]	[g]	[h]	[i]	[j]	[k]	[l]	[m]	[n]
	England total	#####	£5,602,199,173	£233,012,283	£37,607,000	#####	#####	1.4%	£31,955,901,680	£1,167,950,676	£233,012,283	#####	0.7%		
OUTER LONDON	Barking and Dagenham	£195,491,012	£25,673,308	£1,357,346	£22,021,666	£195,285,032	£30,352,944	£1,300,007	£226,945,983	2.0%	£195,570,154	£26,387,000	£1,323,412	£223,280,567	0.3%
OUTER LONDON	Barnet	£228,484,349	£46,101,071	£1,423,362	£26,008,783	£226,096,119	£46,101,071	£1,119,203	£273,916,439	-0.8%	£227,738,300	£46,101,071	£1,458,178	£275,297,586	-0.3%
OUTER LONDON	Bexley	£171,605,854	£30,465,880	£90,072	£203,018,454	£173,394,114	£30,465,880	£1,293,116	£205,153,110	1.1%	£173,121,952	£30,465,880	£969,877	£204,557,708	-0.8%
OUTER LONDON	Brent	£225,207,821	£52,170,130	£1,143,098	£278,526,049	£220,977,724	£52,170,130	£1,514,026	£274,661,880	-1.2%	£223,026,148	£52,170,130	£1,176,180	£276,372,458	-0.8%
OUTER LONDON	Bromley	£196,272,628	£43,398,865	£1,533,064	£241,204,557	£195,677,084	£43,398,865	£1,445,322	£240,521,270	1.3%	£196,494,706	£43,398,865	£1,494,737	£241,388,308	0.1%
OUTER LONDON	Croydon	£225,111,292	£56,420,223	£3,070,323	£284,606,844	£237,641,313	£56,425,229	£1,765,312	£295,831,890	3.9%	£229,826,307	£56,425,229	£2,993,565	£289,245,101	1.6%
OUTER LONDON	Ealing	£219,801,468	£19,163,277	£2,166,219	£21,634,065	£21,910,117	£19,163,277	£1,624,951	£22,764,798	1.7%	£222,764,798	£19,163,277	£2,112,064	£214,543,239	1.1%
OUTER LONDON	Enfield	£247,234,058	£57,793,146	£1,954,868	£288,981,872	£233,529,742	£44,036,174	£1,786,975	£237,155,890	2.9%	£250,117,776	£49,933,427	£1,905,801	£292,957,004	1.4%
OUTER LONDON	Greenwich	£194,771,364	£43,730,103	£1,276,892	£239,778,149	£190,331,222	£43,730,103	£1,441,152	£235,502,477	-1.8%	£192,672,240	£43,730,103	£1,307,920	£237,610,263	-0.9%
OUTER LONDON	Harrow	£145,612,133	£30,233,598	£1,170,239	£177,015,970	£144,553,466	£30,233,598	£1,112,839	£175,899,903	-0.6%	£145,135,886	£30,233,598	£1,140,983	£176,510,467	-0.3%
OUTER LONDON	Havering	£165,854,358	£21,461,236	£1,375,762	£188,691,356	£166,925,762	£23,215,369	£1,212,455	£191,353,585	1.4%	£166,761,750	£22,067,838	£1,341,368	£190,170,756	0.8%
OUTER LONDON	Hillingdon	£200,496,732	£33,352,311	£1,213,167	£235,062,210	£205,637,792	£34,362,910	£1,537,432	£241,538,134	2.8%	£203,873,571	£34,278,000	£1,242,841	£239,394,412	1.8%
OUTER LONDON	Hounslow	£170,713,190	£41,355,331	£1,296,712	£213,365,234	£171,171,966	£41,355,331	£1,290,013	£213,817,311	0.2%	£171,304,710	£41,355,331	£1,290,013	£213,950,055	0.3%
OUTER LONDON	Kingston upon Thames	£92,779,646	£17,575,405	£776,667	£111,131,718	£93,746,511	£17,575,405	£721,823	£112,043,738	0.8%	£93,435,299	£17,575,405	£757,251	£111,767,954	0.6%
OUTER LONDON	Merton	£114,451,646	£31,105,465	£803,835	£146,360,946	£119,404,216	£31,105,465	£866,126	£151,375,807	3.4%	£116,713,881	£31,105,465	£823,496	£148,642,842	1.6%
OUTER LONDON	Redbridge	£201,600,371	£40,006,914	£2,094,142	£243,701,427	£209,859,805	£40,006,914	£1,576,646	£251,443,366	3.2%	£205,890,859	£40,006,914	£2,041,788	£247,939,561	1.7%
OUTER LONDON	Richmond upon Thames	£99,454,511	£22,700,302	£717,475	£122,872,289	£100,655,692	£22,700,302	£817,602	£124,173,596	1.1%	£100,217,199	£22,700,302	£735,025	£123,652,626	0.6%
OUTER LONDON	Sutton	£137,998,872	£32,653,263	£1,166,893	£171,819,028	£140,600,481	£32,653,263	£1,060,207	£174,313,952	1.5%	£139,639,097	£32,653,263	£1,137,720	£173,430,081	0.9%
OUTER LONDON	Waltham Forest	£196,074,695	£34,306,694	£1,569,811	£231,951,200	£192,056,133	£35,038,208	£1,329,129	£228,423,469	-1.5%	£193,856,090	£35,038,208	£1,530,566	£230,424,863	-0.7%

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KEY:	Baseline Funding	Illustrative NFF	Illustrative NFF year 1	Explanation
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Bromley Schools

The school's baseline funding is the total core funding received through the schools block and MFG in 2016-17 (or 2016/17 if an academy). Other grants/funding sources are excluded.

These columns show illustrative NFF funding if the proposed formula had been implemented in full and without any transitional protections in 2016-17. We use pupil numbers and characteristics from 2016-17 to illustrate the NFF impact, and compare to the school's baseline funding, including MFG.

In the first year of transition towards the formula, LAs will continue to determine funding locally. This column illustrates the change in the amount the department would allocate to LAs in respect of each school, taking into account the maximum change proposed in NFF year 1 (gains of up to 3% and an MFG of -1.5% per pupil).

LAESTAB	URN	School Name	Phase		Baseline funding	Illustrative NFF funding if formula implemented in full in 2016-17, without transitional protections			Illustrative NFF funding in the first year of transition	
					Funding the school received in 2016-17 or 2016/17	Illustrative total NFF funding	Percentage change compared to baseline	Illustrative NFF year 1 funding	Percentage change compared to baseline	
3052000	140080	Alexandra Junior School	Primary	No	£1,058,000	£1,029,000	-2.7%	£1,043,000	-1.3%	
3052001	140451	Alexandra Infant School	Primary	No	£907,000	£883,000	-2.6%	£895,000	-1.3%	
3052002	137216	Balgowan Primary School	Primary	No	£2,452,000	£2,382,000	-2.9%	£2,417,000	-1.4%	
3052003	101588	Bromley Road Primary School	Primary	No	£968,000	£943,000	-2.6%	£956,000	-1.3%	
3052004	101589	Churchfields Primary School	Primary	No	£1,649,000	£1,605,000	-2.7%	£1,627,000	-1.4%	
3052005	141785	Hawes Down Junior School	Primary	No	£1,166,000	£1,135,000	-2.7%	£1,151,000	-1.3%	
3052006	141784	Hawes Down Infant School	Primary	No	£840,000	£818,000	-2.6%	£829,000	-1.3%	
3052070	143426	Harris Primary Academy Orpington	Primary	No	£1,859,000	£1,806,000	-2.8%	£1,832,000	-1.4%	
3052008	142299	Marian Vian Primary School	Primary	No	£2,470,000	£2,400,000	-2.9%	£2,435,000	-1.4%	
3052009	139639	Gray's Farm Primary Academy	Primary	No	£1,897,000	£1,844,000	-2.8%	£1,870,000	-1.4%	
3052010	142298	Oak Lodge Primary School	Primary	No	£2,319,000	£2,253,000	-2.8%	£2,286,000	-1.4%	
3052011	137035	Stewart Fleming Primary School	Primary	No	£1,897,000	£1,844,000	-2.8%	£1,870,000	-1.4%	
3052012	142301	Wickham Common Primary School	Primary	No	£1,602,000	£1,558,000	-2.8%	£1,580,000	-1.4%	
3052014	142584	Burnt Ash Primary School	Primary	No	£1,995,000	£1,939,000	-2.8%	£1,967,000	-1.4%	
3052016	139678	Harris Primary Academy Kent House	Primary	No	£1,887,000	£1,834,000	-2.8%	£1,861,000	-1.4%	
3052017	137069	Pickhurst Infant Academy	Primary	No	£1,466,000	£1,426,000	-2.8%	£1,446,000	-1.4%	
3052018	137070	Pickhurst Junior School	Primary	No	£1,934,000	£1,880,000	-2.8%	£1,907,000	-1.4%	
3052022	101601	Southborough Primary School	Primary	No	£1,833,000	£1,783,000	-2.8%	£1,808,000	-1.4%	
3052023	139966	Harris Primary Academy Crystal Palace	Primary	No	£1,828,000	£1,776,000	-2.8%	£1,802,000	-1.4%	
3052024	137242	Valley Primary School	Primary	No	£2,051,000	£1,993,000	-2.8%	£2,022,000	-1.4%	
3052026	143110	Red Hill Primary School	Primary	No	£2,812,000	£2,733,000	-2.8%	£2,772,000	-1.4%	
3052027	140648	St John's Church of England Primary School	Primary	No	£1,172,000	£1,141,000	-2.7%	£1,156,000	-1.3%	
3052028	142233	Mottingham Primary School	Primary	No	£2,082,000	£2,023,000	-2.8%	£2,052,000	-1.4%	
3052029	140533	Castlecombe Primary School	Primary	No	£1,057,000	£1,029,000	-2.7%	£1,043,000	-1.3%	
3052030	143109	Dorset Road Infant School	Primary	No	£438,000	£428,000	-2.2%	£433,000	-1.1%	
3052031	140934	Harris Primary Academy Beckenham	Primary	Yes						
3052034	142694	Chelsfield Primary School	Primary	No	£533,000	£521,000	-2.3%	£527,000	-1.1%	
3052035	140936	Harris Primary Academy Shortlands	Primary	Yes						
3052036	140999	La Fontaine Academy	Primary	Yes						
3052038	138611	Crofton Infant School	Primary	No	£2,147,000	£2,087,000	-2.8%	£2,117,000	-1.4%	
3052039	142697	Darrick Wood Junior School	Primary	No	£1,532,000	£1,490,000	-2.7%	£1,511,000	-1.4%	
3052040	137032	Darrick Wood Infant School	Primary	No	£1,119,000	£1,119,000	-2.7%	£1,135,000	-1.3%	
3052041	101614	Downe Primary School	Primary	No	£468,000	£457,000	-2.2%	£462,000	-1.1%	
3052042	140449	Farnborough Primary School	Primary	No	£1,033,000	£1,006,000	-2.7%	£1,019,000	-1.3%	
3052043	137067	Green Street Green Primary School	Primary	No	£1,687,000	£1,640,000	-2.8%	£1,664,000	-1.4%	
3052046	142721	Pratts Bottom Primary School	Primary	No	£446,000	£437,000	-2.2%	£442,000	-1.1%	
3052053	142743	The Highway Primary School	Primary	No	£965,000	£941,000	-2.5%	£953,000	-1.3%	
3052056	136915	Warren Road Primary School	Primary	No	£3,021,000	£2,934,000	-2.9%	£2,978,000	-1.4%	
3052057	141117	St. Mary Cray Primary Academy	Primary	No	£1,175,000	£1,144,000	-2.7%	£1,159,000	-1.3%	
3052059	141352	Trinity Church of England Primary School	Primary	No	£2,235,000	£2,171,000	-2.8%	£2,203,000	-1.4%	
3052062	101631	James Dixon Primary School	Primary	No	£2,205,000	£2,143,000	-2.8%	£2,174,000	-1.4%	
3052064	141291	Leasons Primary School	Primary	No	£1,302,000	£1,266,000	-2.7%	£1,284,000	-1.4%	
3052065	142033	Mead Road Infant School	Primary	No	£505,000	£494,000	-2.3%	£499,000	-1.1%	
3052066	141613	Midfield Primary School	Primary	No	£1,682,000	£1,635,000	-2.8%	£1,659,000	-1.4%	
3052067	142403	Worsley Bridge Primary School	Primary	No	£1,662,000	£1,615,000	-2.8%	£1,639,000	-1.4%	
3052069	101635	Edgebury Primary School	Primary	No	£940,000	£916,000	-2.6%	£928,000	-1.3%	
3052071	140752	Scotts Park Primary School	Primary	No	£2,104,000	£2,045,000	-2.8%	£2,074,000	-1.4%	
3052072	142234	Oaklands Primary Academy	Primary	No	£1,990,000	£1,934,000	-2.8%	£1,962,000	-1.4%	
3052074	143033	Clare House Primary School	Primary	No	£1,297,000	£1,263,000	-2.7%	£1,280,000	-1.3%	
3052079	140448	Perry Hall Primary School	Primary	No	£1,669,000	£1,623,000	-2.8%	£1,646,000	-1.4%	
3052080	101641	Poverest Primary School	Primary	No	£1,315,000	£1,280,000	-2.7%	£1,297,000	-1.3%	
3052082	131553	Bickley Primary School	Primary	No	£1,665,000	£1,620,000	-2.7%	£1,642,000	-1.4%	
3052084	140450	Manor Oak Primary School	Primary	No	£992,000	£966,000	-2.6%	£979,000	-1.3%	
3053000	140729	Keston Church of England Primary School	Primary	No	£1,021,000	£994,000	-2.7%	£1,007,000	-1.3%	
3053001	139984	Parish Church of England Primary School	Primary	No	£2,263,000	£2,198,000	-2.8%	£2,230,000	-1.4%	
3053002	143097	St George's, Bickley, Church of England Primary School	Primary	No	£1,547,000	£1,504,000	-2.7%	£1,526,000	-1.4%	
3053003	142300	Unicorn Primary School	Primary	No	£1,630,000	£1,585,000	-2.8%	£1,607,000	-1.4%	
3053004	141896	Cudham Church of England Primary School	Primary	No	£499,000	£488,000	-2.3%	£494,000	-1.1%	
3053005	101647	St Paul's Cray Church of England Primary School	Primary	No	£1,282,000	£1,248,000	-2.7%	£1,265,000	-1.3%	
3053300	141567	St Mark's Church of England Primary School	Primary	No	£1,741,000	£1,692,000	-2.8%	£1,716,000	-1.4%	
3053301	141529	Chislehurst Church of England Primary	Primary	No	£877,000	£854,000	-2.6%	£865,000	-1.3%	
3053500	141566	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	Primary	No	£874,000	£851,000	-2.6%	£863,000	-1.3%	
3053501	141481	St Vincent's Catholic Primary School	Primary	No	£990,000	£963,000	-2.6%	£976,000	-1.3%	
3053503	141482	St Philomena's Primary School	Primary	No	£925,000	£901,000	-2.6%	£913,000	-1.3%	
3053504	101654	St Anthony's Roman Catholic Primary School	Primary	No	£975,000	£950,000	-2.6%	£963,000	-1.3%	
3053505	141158	St Peter and St Paul Catholic Primary School	Primary	No	£981,000	£955,000	-2.6%	£968,000	-1.3%	

3053507	137958	St James' Roman Catholic Primary School	Primary	No	£865,000	£843,000	-2.6%	£854,000	-1.3%
3053508	134008	Blenheim Primary School	Primary	No	£1,115,000	£1,085,000	-2.6%	£1,100,000	-1.3%
3053510	137244	Biggin Hill Primary School	Primary	No	£1,463,000	£1,422,000	-2.8%	£1,442,000	-1.4%
3054000	137121	Harris Academy Beckenham	Secondary	No	£5,349,000	£5,305,000	-0.8%	£5,305,000	-0.8%
3054002	137379	Harris Girls Academy Bromley	Secondary	No	£3,641,000	£3,827,000	5.1%	£3,747,000	2.9%
3054604	136466	Bishop Justus CoFE School	Secondary	No	£4,744,000	£4,922,000	3.8%	£4,883,000	2.9%
3055200	137683	Crofton Junior School	Primary	No	£2,538,000	£2,466,000	-2.9%	£2,502,000	-1.4%
3055201	141907	Holy Innocents Catholic Primary School	Primary	No	£910,000	£886,000	-2.6%	£898,000	-1.3%
3055202	141535	St Mary's Catholic Primary School	Primary	No	£1,609,000	£1,564,000	-2.8%	£1,586,000	-1.4%
3055203	140082	Highfield Infants' School	Primary	No	£1,101,000	£1,072,000	-2.7%	£1,087,000	-1.3%
3055204	140257	Highfield Junior School	Primary	No	£1,396,000	£1,357,000	-2.7%	£1,376,000	-1.4%
3055205	136920	Hayes Primary School	Primary	No	£2,398,000	£2,330,000	-2.9%	£2,364,000	-1.4%
3055206	140088	Raglan Primary School	Primary	No	£1,707,000	£1,660,000	-2.8%	£1,683,000	-1.4%
3055207	137930	Tubbenden Primary School	Primary	No	£2,465,000	£2,395,000	-2.9%	£2,430,000	-1.4%
3055400	136709	Bullers Wood School	Secondary	No	£5,281,000	£5,386,000	2.0%	£5,386,000	2.0%
3055401	136464	Coopers School	Secondary	No	£5,978,000	£6,244,000	4.4%	£6,154,000	2.9%
3055402	136586	Langley Park School for Boys	Secondary	No	£5,206,000	£5,218,000	0.2%	£5,218,000	0.2%
3055403	136517	Ravens Wood School	Secondary	No	£5,445,000	£5,552,000	2.0%	£5,552,000	2.0%
3055405	136551	Newstead Wood School	Secondary	No	£3,445,000	£3,493,000	1.4%	£3,493,000	1.4%
3055406	136281	Kemnal Technology College	Secondary	No	£2,867,000	£3,031,000	5.7%	£2,949,000	2.9%
3055407	136644	Hayes School	Secondary	No	£5,710,000	£5,768,000	1.0%	£5,768,000	1.0%
3055408	136467	Chislehurst School for Girls	Secondary	No	£4,927,000	£5,166,000	4.8%	£5,071,000	2.9%
3055409	136545	Charles Darwin School	Secondary	No	£5,406,000	£5,557,000	2.8%	£5,557,000	2.8%
3055410	101676	St Olave's and St Saviour's Grammar School	Secondary	No	£2,890,000	£2,916,000	0.9%	£2,916,000	0.9%
3055412	137006	Langley Park School for Girls	Secondary	No	£5,666,000	£5,712,000	0.8%	£5,712,000	0.8%
3055413	136540	The Ravensbourne School	Secondary	No	£5,867,000	£6,079,000	3.6%	£6,040,000	2.9%
3055418	136355	Darrick Wood School	Secondary	No	£6,277,000	£6,347,000	1.1%	£6,347,000	1.1%
3054003	143427	Harris Academy Orpington	Secondary	No	£4,817,000	£5,030,000	4.4%	£4,958,000	2.9%

ACAs by District

District Code	District Name	ACA
E06000001	Hartlepool	1.0000000
E06000002	Middlesbrough	1.0000000
E06000003	Redcar and Cleveland	1.0000000
E06000004	Stockton-on-Tees	1.0000000
E06000005	Darlington	1.0000000
E06000006	Halton	1.0034885
E06000007	Warrington	1.0034885
E06000008	Blackburn with Darwen	1.0000000
E06000009	Blackpool	1.0000000
E06000010	Kingston upon Hull	1.0000000
E06000011	East Riding of Yorkshire	1.0000000
E06000012	North East Lincolnshire	1.0000000
E06000013	North Lincolnshire	1.0000000
E06000014	York	1.0000000
E06000015	Derby	1.0000000
E06000016	Leicester	1.0000000
E06000017	Rutland	1.0000000
E06000018	Nottingham	1.0026594
E06000019	Herefordshire	1.0000000
E06000020	Telford and Wrekin	1.0000000
E06000021	Stoke-on-Trent	1.0000000
E06000022	Bath & North East Somerset	1.0140540
E06000023	Bristol	1.0140540
E06000024	North Somerset	1.0140540
E06000025	South Gloucestershire	1.0140540
E06000026	Plymouth	1.0000000
E06000027	Torbay	1.0000000
E06000028	Bournemouth	1.0000000
E06000029	Poole	1.0000000
E06000030	Swindon	1.0068959
E06000031	Peterborough	1.0123444
E06000032	Luton	1.0150739
E06000033	Southend-on-Sea	1.0034047
E06000034	Thurrock	1.0365140
E06000035	Medway	1.0006789
E06000036	Bracknell Forest	1.0551770
E06000037	West Berkshire	1.0334063
E06000038	Reading	1.0334063
E06000039	Slough	1.0551770
E06000040	Windsor and Maidenhead	1.0551770
E06000041	Wokingham	1.0334063
E06000042	Milton Keynes	1.0275770
E06000043	Brighton & Hove	1.0016268
E06000044	Portsmouth	1.0136387
E06000045	Southampton	1.0136387
E06000046	Isle of Wight	1.0136387
E06000047	Durham	1.0000000
E06000049	Cheshire East	1.0034885
E06000050	Cheshire West and Chester	1.0034885

E06000051	Shropshire	1.0000000
E06000052	Cornwall	1.0000000
E06000054	Wiltshire	1.0068959
E06000055	Bedford	1.0150739
E06000056	Central Bedfordshire	1.0150739
E06000057	Northumberland	1.0000000
E07000004	Aylesbury Vale	1.0275770
E07000005	Chiltern	1.0453096
E07000006	South Bucks	1.0453096
E07000007	Wycombe	1.0275770
E07000008	Cambridge	1.0123444
E07000009	East Cambridgeshire	1.0123444
E07000010	Fenland	1.0123444
E07000011	Huntingdonshire	1.0123444
E07000012	South Cambridgeshire	1.0123444
E07000026	Allerdale	1.0000000
E07000027	Barrow-in-Furness	1.0000000
E07000028	Carlisle	1.0000000
E07000029	Copeland	1.0000000
E07000030	Eden	1.0000000
E07000031	South Lakeland	1.0000000
E07000032	Amber Valley	1.0000000
E07000033	Bolsover	1.0000000
E07000034	Chesterfield	1.0000000
E07000035	Derbyshire Dales	1.0000000
E07000036	Erewash	1.0000000
E07000037	High Peak	1.0000000
E07000038	North East Derbyshire	1.0000000
E07000039	South Derbyshire	1.0000000
E07000040	East Devon	1.0000000
E07000041	Exeter	1.0000000
E07000042	Mid Devon	1.0000000
E07000043	North Devon	1.0000000
E07000044	South Hams	1.0000000
E07000045	Teignbridge	1.0000000
E07000046	Torridge	1.0000000
E07000047	West Devon	1.0000000
E07000048	Christchurch	1.0000000
E07000049	East Dorset	1.0000000
E07000050	North Dorset	1.0000000
E07000051	Purbeck	1.0000000
E07000052	West Dorset	1.0000000
E07000053	Weymouth and Portland	1.0000000
E07000061	Eastbourne	1.0016268
E07000062	Hastings	1.0016268
E07000063	Lewes	1.0016268
E07000064	Rother	1.0016268
E07000065	Wealden	1.0016268
E07000066	Basildon	1.0365140
E07000067	Braintree	1.0034047

E07000068	Brentwood	1.0365140
E07000069	Castle Point	1.0034047
E07000070	Chelmsford	1.0034047
E07000071	Colchester	1.0034047
E07000072	Epping Forest	1.0365140
E07000073	Harlow	1.0365140
E07000074	Maldon	1.0034047
E07000075	Rochford	1.0034047
E07000076	Tendring	1.0034047
E07000077	Uttlesford	1.0034047
E07000078	Cheltenham	1.0060561
E07000079	Cotswold	1.0060561
E07000080	Forest of Dean	1.0060561
E07000081	Gloucester	1.0060561
E07000082	Stroud	1.0060561
E07000083	Tewkesbury	1.0060561
E07000084	Basingstoke and Deane	1.0136387
E07000085	East Hampshire	1.0136387
E07000086	Eastleigh	1.0136387
E07000087	Fareham	1.0136387
E07000088	Gosport	1.0136387
E07000089	Hart	1.0136387
E07000090	Havant	1.0136387
E07000091	New Forest	1.0136387
E07000092	Rushmoor	1.0136387
E07000093	Test Valley	1.0136387
E07000094	Winchester	1.0136387
E07000095	Broxbourne	1.0453096
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E07000103	Watford	1.0453096
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E07000106	Canterbury	1.0006789
E07000107	Dartford	1.0365140
E07000108	Dover	1.0006789
E07000109	Gravesham	1.0006789
E07000110	Maidstone	1.0006789
E07000111	Sevenoaks	1.0365140
E07000112	Shepway	1.0006789
E07000113	Swale	1.0006789
E07000114	Thanet	1.0006789
E07000115	Tonbridge and Malling	1.0006789
E07000116	Tunbridge Wells	1.0006789
E07000117	Burnley	1.0000000
E07000118	Chorley	1.0000000
E07000119	Fylde	1.0000000
E07000120	Hyndburn	1.0000000
E07000121	Lancaster	1.0000000

E07000122	Pendle	1.0000000
E07000123	Preston	1.0000000
E07000124	Ribble Valley	1.0000000
E07000125	Rossendale	1.0000000
E07000126	South Ribble	1.0000000
E07000127	West Lancashire	1.0000000
E07000128	Wyre	1.0000000
E07000129	Blaby	1.0000000
E07000130	Charnwood	1.0000000
E07000131	Harborough	1.0000000
E07000132	Hinckley and Bosworth	1.0000000
E07000133	Melton	1.0000000
E07000134	North West Leicestershire	1.0000000
E07000135	Oadby and Wigston	1.0000000
E07000136	Boston	1.0000000
E07000137	East Lindsey	1.0000000
E07000138	Lincoln	1.0000000
E07000139	North Kesteven	1.0000000
E07000140	South Holland	1.0000000
E07000141	South Kesteven	1.0000000
E07000142	West Lindsey	1.0000000
E07000143	Breckland	1.0000000
E07000144	Broadland	1.0000000
E07000145	Great Yarmouth	1.0000000
E07000146	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1.0000000
E07000147	North Norfolk	1.0000000
E07000148	Norwich	1.0000000
E07000149	South Norfolk	1.0000000
E07000150	Corby	1.0031585
E07000151	Daventry	1.0031585
E07000152	East Northamptonshire	1.0031585
E07000153	Kettering	1.0031585
E07000154	Northampton	1.0031585
E07000155	South Northamptonshire	1.0031585
E07000156	Wellingborough	1.0031585
E07000163	Craven	1.0000000
E07000164	Hambleton	1.0000000
E07000165	Harrogate	1.0000000
E07000166	Richmondshire	1.0000000
E07000167	Ryedale	1.0000000
E07000168	Scarborough	1.0000000
E07000169	Selby	1.0000000
E07000170	Ashfield	1.0026594
E07000171	Bassetlaw	1.0026594
E07000172	Broxtowe	1.0026594
E07000173	Gedling	1.0026594
E07000174	Mansfield	1.0026594
E07000175	Newark and Sherwood	1.0026594
E07000176	Rushcliffe	1.0026594
E07000177	Cherwell	1.0213405

E07000178	Oxford	1.0213405
E07000179	South Oxfordshire	1.0213405
E07000180	Vale of White Horse	1.0213405
E07000181	West Oxfordshire	1.0213405
E07000187	Mendip	1.0000000
E07000188	Sedgemoor	1.0000000
E07000189	South Somerset	1.0000000
E07000190	Taunton Deane	1.0000000
E07000191	West Somerset	1.0000000
E07000192	Cannock Chase	1.0000000
E07000193	East Staffordshire	1.0000000
E07000194	Lichfield	1.0000000
E07000195	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1.0000000
E07000196	South Staffordshire	1.0000000
E07000197	Stafford	1.0000000
E07000198	Staffordshire Moorlands	1.0000000
E07000199	Tamworth	1.0000000
E07000200	Babergh	1.0000230
E07000201	Forest Heath	1.0000230
E07000202	Ipswich	1.0000230
E07000203	Mid Suffolk	1.0000230
E07000204	St Edmundsbury	1.0000230
E07000205	Suffolk Coastal	1.0000230
E07000206	Waveney	1.0000230
E07000207	Elmbridge	1.0551770
E07000208	Epsom and Ewell	1.0551770
E07000209	Guildford	1.0551770
E07000210	Mole Valley	1.0551770
E07000211	Reigate and Banstead	1.0551770
E07000212	Runnymede	1.0551770
E07000213	Spelthorne	1.0551770
E07000214	Surrey Heath	1.0551770
E07000215	Tandridge	1.0551770
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E07000217	Woking	1.0551770
E07000218	North Warwickshire	1.0067376
E07000219	Nuneaton and Bedworth	1.0067376
E07000220	Rugby	1.0067376
E07000221	Stratford-on-Avon	1.0067376
E07000222	Warwick	1.0067376
E07000223	Adur	1.0000000
E07000224	Arun	1.0000000
E07000225	Chichester	1.0000000
E07000226	Crawley	1.0551770
E07000227	Horsham	1.0000000
E07000228	Mid Sussex	1.0000000
E07000229	Worthing	1.0000000
E07000234	Bromsgrove	1.0000000
E07000235	Malvern Hills	1.0000000
E07000236	Redditch	1.0000000

E07000237	Worcester	1.0000000
E07000238	Wychavon	1.0000000
E07000239	Wyre Forest	1.0000000
E07000240	St Albans	1.0453096
E07000241	Welwyn Hatfield	1.0453096
E07000242	East Hertfordshire	1.0453096
E07000243	Stevenage	1.0150739
E08000001	Bolton	1.0052488
E08000002	Bury	1.0052488
E08000003	Manchester	1.0052488
E08000004	Oldham	1.0052488
E08000005	Rochdale	1.0052488
E08000006	Salford	1.0052488
E08000007	Stockport	1.0052488
E08000008	Tameside	1.0052488
E08000009	Trafford	1.0052488
E08000010	Wigan	1.0052488
E08000011	Knowsley	1.0010774
E08000012	Liverpool	1.0010774
E08000013	St Helens	1.0010774
E08000014	Sefton	1.0010774
E08000015	Wirral	1.0010774
E08000016	Barnsley	1.0000000
E08000017	Doncaster	1.0000000
E08000018	Rotherham	1.0000000
E08000019	Sheffield	1.0000000
E08000021	Newcastle upon Tyne	1.0000000
E08000022	North Tyneside	1.0000000
E08000023	South Tyneside	1.0000000
E08000024	Sunderland	1.0000000
E08000025	Birmingham	1.0032485
E08000026	Coventry	1.0032485
E08000027	Dudley	1.0032485
E08000028	Sandwell	1.0032485
E08000029	Solihull	1.0032485
E08000030	Walsall	1.0032485
E08000031	Wolverhampton	1.0032485
E08000032	Bradford	1.0001554
E08000033	Calderdale	1.0001554
E08000034	Kirklees	1.0001554
E08000035	Leeds	1.0001554
E08000036	Wakefield	1.0001554
E08000037	Gateshead	1.0000000
E09000001	City of London	1.2521217
E09000002	Barking and Dagenham	1.1272705
E09000003	Barnet	1.0966090
E09000004	Bexley	1.0809206
E09000005	Brent	1.1429588
E09000006	Bromley	1.0809206
E09000007	Camden	1.1792485

E09000008	Croydon	1.0809206
E09000009	Ealing	1.1429588
E09000010	Enfield	1.0809206
E09000011	Greenwich	1.1792485
E09000012	Hackney	1.1792485
E09000013	Hammersmith and Fulham	1.1792485
E09000014	Haringey	1.1272705
E09000015	Harrow	1.0966090
E09000016	Havering	1.0809206
E09000017	Hillingdon	1.0966090
E09000018	Hounslow	1.0966090
E09000019	Islington	1.1792485
E09000020	Kensington and Chelsea	1.1792485
E09000021	Kingston upon Thames	1.0966090
E09000022	Lambeth	1.1792485
E09000023	Lewisham	1.1792485
E09000024	Merton	1.1429588
E09000025	Newham	1.1272705
E09000026	Redbridge	1.0809206
E09000027	Richmond upon Thames	1.0966090
E09000028	Southwark	1.1792485
E09000029	Sutton	1.0966090
E09000030	Tower Hamlets	1.1792485
E09000031	Waltham Forest	1.0809206
E09000032	Wandsworth	1.1792485
E09000033	Westminster	1.1792485

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	NFF (without ACA)		NFF (with ACA)		Bromley	2017/18
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
	£	£	£	£	£	£
			1.089206	1.089206		
Basic per pupil funding (AWPU)						
- KS1 / KS 3	2712	3797	2954	4136	2930	4160
- KS2/ KS 4	2712	4312	2954	4697	2930	4550
Deprivation						
- Ever6 FSM	540	785	588	855	1500	1500
- Current FSM	980	1225	1067	1334		
IDACI A	575	810	626	882		
IDACI B	420	600	457	654		
IDACI C	360	515	392	561		
IDACI D	360	515	392	561		
IDACI E	240	390	261	425		
IDACI F	200	290	218	316		
Low prior attainment	1050	1550	1144	1688	1450	1000
English as an Additonal Language	515	1385	561	1509	1000	1129
Mobility	n/a	n/a				
Lump Sum	110000	110,000	119813	119813	130000	155000
Sparsity	0 -25,000	0 - 65,000				
Area Cost Adjustment	1.089206	1.089206				
Primary : Secondary Ratio	1:1.29	1:1.29	1:1.29	1:1.29	1:1.24	1:1.24

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Please select a school's LAEtab in cell C9, and the Proforma and De-delegation tables will be populated with the relevant data



3055401	Coopers School
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Proforma table

Pupil Led Factors

1) Basic Entitlement Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU)	Reception uplift	No	Pupil Units		0.00		Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)
	Description	Amount per pupil	Pupil Units		Sub Total			
	Primary (Years R-6)	£2,938.00	0.00		£0	£5,006,787	0.00%	
	Key Stage 3 (Years 7-9)	£4,168.00	732.00		£3,050,976		50.63%	
	Key Stage 4 (Years 10-11)	£4,559.00	429.00		£1,955,811		32.46%	
2) Deprivation	Description	Primary amount per pupil	Secondary amount per pupil	Eligible proportion of primary NOR	Eligible proportion of secondary NOR	Sub Total	Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)
	FSM6 % Primary	£1,500.00		0.00		£0	£588,909	9.77%
	FSM6 % Secondary		£1,500.00		392.61	£588,909		
	IDACI Band 1	£0.00	£0.00	0.00	60.10	£0		
	IDACI Band 2	£0.00	£0.00	0.00	145.25	£0		
	IDACI Band 3	£0.00	£0.00	0.00	236.41	£0		
	IDACI Band 4	£0.00	£0.00	0.00	224.39	£0		
	IDACI Band 5	£0.00	£0.00	0.00	3.01	£0		
	IDACI Band 6	£0.00	£0.00	0.00	0.00	£0		
3) Looked After Children (LAC)	Description	Primary amount per pupil	Secondary amount per pupil	Eligible proportion of primary NOR	Eligible proportion of secondary NOR	Sub Total	Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)
	LAC X March 14	£0.00		4.20		£0	£14,677	0.00%
4 English as an Additional Language (EAL)	EAL 3 Primary	£1,000.00		0.00		£0		0.24%
	EAL 3 Secondary		£1,129.00		13.00	£14,677		

5) Mobility	Pupils starting school outside of normal entry dates	£0.00	£0.00	0.00	0.00	£0	£227,733	0.00%
6) Prior attainment	Primary Low prior attainment	£1,858.00		0.00		£0		3.54%
	Secondary pupils not achieving (KS2 level 4 English or Maths)		£1,000.00		213.06	£213,056		

Other Factors

Factor				Total (£)	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)
7) Lump Sum				£155,000	2.57%
8) Sparsity Factor				£0	0.00%
9) Fringe Payments				£0	0.00%
10) Split Sites				£0	0.00%
11) Total 16-17 Rates (sum of 16-17 Rates and 15-16 Rates adjustment. Please see breakdown below)				£47,048	0.78%
16-17 Rates	£47,048	15-16 Rates adjustment	£0		
12) PFI funding				£0	0.00%
13) Sixth Form				£0	0.00%
14) Exceptional circumstances (can only be used with prior agreement of EFA)					
Factor	Description			Total (£)	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)
Additional lump sum for schools amalgamated during FY15-16					
				£0	0.00%
Additional sparsity lump sum for small schools					
				£0	0.00%
Exceptional Circumstance3					
				£0	0.00%
Exceptional Circumstance4					
				£0	0.00%
Exceptional Circumstance5					
				£0	0.00%
Exceptional Circumstance6					
				£0	0.00%

Other Adjustment to 15-16 Budget shares	£0
Total Funding for Schools Block Formula (excluding MFG Funding Total) (£)	£6,025,477

15) Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG is set at -1.5%, gains may be capped above a specific ceiling and/or scaled)		
MFG Funding Total	£0	0.00%

Total Delegation	£0	0.00%
Notional SEN	£507,510	8.42%

Total Funding For Schools Block Formula	£6,025,477	
% Distributed through Basic Entitlement	83.09%	
% Pupil Led Funding	96.65%	

	pupil nos	amount	total
AWPU	732	3797	2,779,404
	429	4312	1,849,848
	1161 a		4,629,252 d
fsm current	113	440	49,720
fsm E6	392.6	785	308,174
IDCAI A	3	810	2,430
B	224.4	600	134,640
C	71.1	515	36,617
D	161.3	515	83,070
E	145.3	390	56,667
F	60.1	290	17,429
			688,746 v
Prior attainment	213.1	1550	330,237 y
EAL	13	1385	18,005 ab
lump sum			110,000
sparsity			0
			5,776,240
ACA	1.080921 an		6,243,659
funding per pupil ((d + v + y + ab) x an) / a			5275 ao

Illustrative calculation	Coopers
pupil numbers (16/17)	16/17 1161
	£
Baseline (16/17 funding)	5,978,430
rates (16/17)	0
new lump sum (110k x aca)	118,901
total	5,859,529
per pupil x/a	5,047 5,047
% change (a0/xx)* -1 (5275 / 5047) x -1	4.50%
5047 4.5%	227
add for funding floor 4.5 >1	0
	5,275
x 1161	6,124,409
rates	0
new lump sum	118,901
	6,243,694
	6,244,000

Illustrative NFF year 1	Coopers
	16/17
Baseline 16/17	6025477
minus rates	-47048
	5978429
NFF per pupil	5275
new lump sum	118901
Ill per pupil	5047
5978429-118901/1161	
ill per pupil after funding floor	5275
= 5275/5047x -1	4.5%
mfg 3%-4.5%	-1.5%
5047 x -1.5%	-77
5275-77	5198
x 1161	6035354
lump sum	118901
rates	
	6154255
	6154000

Please colour a school's 1 AFstab in cell C9, and the Proforma and De-delegation tables will be populated with the relevant data



3052022 Southborough Primary School

Proforma table

Pupil Led Factors

1) Basic Entitlement Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU)	Reception uplift	No	Pupil Units		0.00		Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)
	Description	Amount per pupil	Pupil Units		Sub Total			
	Primary (Years R-6)	£2,938.00	411.00		£1,207,518		£1,207,518	65.86%
	Key Stage 3 (Years 7-9)	£4,168.00	0.00		£0			0.00%
	Key Stage 4 (Years 10-11)	£4,559.00	0.00		£0			0.00%
	Description	Primary amount per pupil	Secondary amount per pupil	Eligible proportion of primary NOR	Eligible proportion of secondary NOR	Sub Total	Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)
2) Deprivation	FSM6 % Primary	£1,500.00		124.08		£186,113	£186,113	10.15%
	FSM6 % Secondary		£1,500.00		0.00	£0		
	IDACI Band 1	£0.00	£0.00	0.00	0.00	£0		
	IDACI Band 2	£0.00	£0.00	23.00	0.00	£0		
	IDACI Band 3	£0.00	£0.00	6.00	0.00	£0		
	IDACI Band 4	£0.00	£0.00	10.00	0.00	£0		
	IDACI Band 5	£0.00	£0.00	39.00	0.00	£0		
IDACI Band 6	£0.00	£0.00	0.00	0.00	£0			
	Description	Primary amount per pupil	Secondary amount per pupil	Eligible proportion of primary NOR	Eligible proportion of secondary NOR	Sub Total	Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)
3) Looked After Children (LAC)	LAC X March 14	£0.00		1.93		£0	£251,976	0.00%
4) English as an Additional Language (EAL)	EAL 3 Primary	£1,000.00		26.93		£26,932		1.47%
	EAL 3 Secondary		£1,129.00		0.00	£0		0.00%
5) Mobility	Pupils starting school outside of normal entry dates	£0.00	£0.00	0.00	0.00	£0	0.00%	
6) Prior attainment	Primary Low prior attainment	£1,858.00		121.12		£225,044	£251,976	12.27%
	Secondary pupils not achieving (KS2 level 4 English or Maths)		£1,000.00		0.00	£0		

Other Factors

Factor	Total (£)	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)	
7) Lump Sum	£155,000	8.45%	
8) Sparsity Factor	£0	0.00%	
9) Fringe Payments	£0	0.00%	
10) Split Sites	£0	0.00%	
11) Total 16-17 Rates (sum of 16-17 Rates and 15-16 Rates adjustment. Please see breakdown below)	£32,818	1.79%	
16-17 Rates	£32,818		
15-16 Rates adjustment	£0		
12) PFI funding	£0	0.00%	
13) Sixth Form	£0	0.00%	
14) Exceptional circumstances (can only be used with prior agreement of EFA)			
Factor	Description	Total (£)	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)
	Additional lump sum for schools amalgamated during FY15-16	£0	0.00%
	Additional sparsity lump sum for small schools	£0	0.00%
	Exceptional Circumstance3	£0	0.00%
	Exceptional Circumstance4	£0	0.00%
	Exceptional Circumstance5	£0	0.00%
	Exceptional Circumstance6	£0	0.00%
	Other Adjustment to 15-16 Budget shares	£0	
Total Funding for Schools Block Formula (excluding MFG Funding Total) (£)		£1,833,425	
15) Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG is set at -1.5%, gains may be capped above a specific ceiling and/or scaled)			
	MFG Funding Total	£0	0.00%
	Total De delegation	-£8,553	-0.47%
	Notional SEN	£366,402	19.98%
Total Funding For Schools Block Formula		£1,824,871	
% Distributed through Basic Entitlement		65.86%	
% Pupil Led Funding		89.76%	

3052022 Southborough Primary School

De-delegation table

	Primary	Secondary
Contingencies	£0	£0
Free School Meals Eligibility	£1,073	£0
Insurance	£0	£0
Licences/ subscriptions	£0	£0
Staff costs supply cover	£7,480	£0
Support to underperforming ethnic minority groups and bilingual learners	£0	£0
Behaviour support services	£0	£0
Museum and Library Services	£0	£0
Total De-delegation	£8,553	£0

NFF example

	pupil nos	amount	total
AWPU	411 a	2711.645	1,114,486
fsm current	61	440	26,840
fsm E6	124.1	540	67,001
IDCAI A	39	575	22,425
B	10	420	4,200
C	5	360	1,800
D	1	360	360
E	23	240	5,520
			128,146
Prior attainment	133.9	1050	140,595
EAL	26.932	515	13,870
lump sum			110,000
sparsity			0
			1,507,096
ACA	1.080921 an		1,629,052

funding per pupil

Illustrative calculation	16/17	
pupil numbers (16/17)		411
	£	
Baseline (16/17 funding)		1833425
rates (16/17)		32818
new lump sum (110k x aca)		118901
total		1681706
per pupil x/a		4091.7421
		4092
% change (ao/xx)* -1		
(3674 / 4092) x -1		-10.20%
4092 x- 10.2%		-417
add for funding floor (10.2% - 3%) = 7.2% x 4092		295
		3969
x 411		1631358
rates		32818
new lump sum		118901
		1783077

Illustrative NFF year 1	16/17
Baseline 16/17	1,833,425
minus rates	-32,808
	1,800,617
NFF per pupil	3,674
new lump sum	118,901
Ill per pupil	4,092
ill per pupil after funding floor	3,969
= 3969/4092 x -1	0
mfg 3% - 1.5%	1.5%
4092 x 1.5%	61
3969 +61	4,030
x 411	1,656,486
new lump sum	118,901
rates	32,818
	1,808,205