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DATE: 15 January 2019

To: Members of the
**EDUCATION, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE
MONITORING SUB-COMMITTEE**

Councillor Neil Reddin FCCA (Chairman)

Councillor Will Rowlands (Vice-Chairman)

Councillors Marina Ahmad, Nicholas Bennett J.P., Judi Ellis and Stephen Wells

Parent Governor Members with Voting Rights

Emmanuel Arbenser

A meeting of the Education, Children and Families Budget and Performance
Monitoring Sub-Committee will be held at Bromley Civic Centre on **WEDNESDAY 23
JANUARY 2019 AT 7.00 PM**

MARK BOWEN

Director of Corporate Services

Copies of the documents referred to below can be obtained from
<http://cds.bromley.gov.uk/>

AGENDA

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

3 QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ATTENDING THE MEETING

In accordance with the Council's Constitution, questions to this Committee or the Portfolio Holder must be received in writing 4 working days before the date of the meeting. Therefore please ensure questions are received by the Democratic Services Team by 5pm on 17th January 2019.

**4 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 30 OCTOBER 2018 AND MATTERS
OUTSTANDING (Pages 3 - 18)**

5 PRE DECISION SCRUTINY OF PORTFOLIO HOLDER DECISIONS

a ECF DRAFT BUDGET 2019/20 (Pages 19 - 36)

- b **2019/20 DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT** (Pages 37 - 74)
- c **CAPITAL PROGRAMME - 2ND QUARTER** (Pages 75 - 84)

6 **PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT 2018/19 Q.3** (Pages 85 - 90)

7 **CONTRACTS REGISTER** (Pages 91 - 100)

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

The Chairman to move 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.

FUTURE MEETING DATES

10th April 2019

Items of Business

Schedule 12A Description

9 **PRE DECISION SCRUTINY OF EXECUTIVE REPORTS**

- a **RELEASE OF GOVERNMENT FUNDING FOR THE STEP UP TO SOCIAL WORK PROGRAMME & APPROVAL FOR THE AWARD OF CONTRACT TO ROYAL HOLLOWAY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON FOR THE PROVISION OF POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN SOCIAL WORK**
(Pages 101 - 110)

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)

10 **CONTRACTS REGISTER** (Pages 111 - 118)

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)

EDUCATION, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE MONITORING SUB-COMMITTEE

Minutes of the meeting held at 7.00 pm on 30 October 2018

Present:

Councillor Neil Reddin FCCA (Chairman)
Councillor Will Rowlands (Vice-Chairman)
Councillors Kathy Bance MBE, Judi Ellis and Stephen Wells
Emmanuel Arbenser

Also Present:

Councillor Nicky Dykes

19 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies had been received from Cllr Ahmad and Cllr Bance attended as substitute.

The Portfolio Holder also submitted apologies. The Committee noted that it was regrettable that the Portfolio was not in attendance but noted that the Executive Assistant was in attendance.

(Following the meeting it transpired, from discussions between the Chairman and Portfolio Holder, that there had been a misunderstanding regarding the need for the Portfolio Holder to attend the sub-committee's meetings.)

20 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor Stephen Wells declared that he was a Member of the Foundation Court of St Olaves and St Saviours School.

There were no additional declarations of interest.

21 QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ATTENDING THE MEETING

There were no questions.

22 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 18 JULY 2018 AND MATTERS OUTSTANDING

The minutes of the meeting held on 18th July 2018, excluding exempt information, were agreed and signed as a correct record.

23 QUESTIONS TO THE PORTFOLIO HOLDER FROM COUNCILLORS AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ATTENDING THE MEETING

There were no questions.

24 PRE DECISION SCRUTINY OF PORTFOLIO HOLDER DECISIONS

**a BUDGET MONITORING 2018/19
Report ED18073**

The Sub-Committee considered the budget monitoring position for 2018/19 based on activity up to the end of September 2018. The position reflected in the report was an overspend of £2,030k. This position assumed that further management action would be taken throughout the year to maintain the current position.

An element of the Education Budget was classed as Schools' Budget and was funded by the dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). Grant conditions required that any over or under spend be carried forward to the next financial year. The Schools budget was predicted to overspend by £354k in year. This would be deducted from the £1,180k carried forward from 2017/18. £188k of the brought forward balance had been allocated to support the central DSG services in year. In addition £166k of the carry forward figure had been set aside for a clawback of Early Years funding. This gave an estimated DSG balance at the end of the financial year of £472k. The High Needs element of the DSG received additional funding of £1m in 2018/19 from Council resources and the overspend included this contribution.

The Children's Social Care division was overspending by in excess of £1,996k (net of management action of £700k). For the budget in 2018/19 growth of £2,206k was given. This was partially offset by agreed 2018/19 management actions of £1,088k, leaving a net budget increase of £1,118k. The management actions had not all been found in year (about £500k remained) and this had contributed to the overspend position. Placements for children continued to be a pressure area. The overspend before management action stood at £3,085k. The number of placements had increased above budgeted levels, particularly in Residential homes, independent fostering arrangements and special guardianship arrangements. This was in part due to the increase in the number of children reaching the threshold for secure placements and no secure placements being available. Another risk area for placements was the Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker Children cohort. Bromley were experiencing higher levels of children entering the Borough. Whilst there was grant available, it did not cover the costs of the young people being looked after. There was also a small overspend predicted on staffing across the division of £75k (excluding BYSP and EIFS). This was being monitored closely and it was hoped that further strides would be made to move away from agency staff social workers during the year.

The Chairman noted that in the previous day's budget the Chancellor of the Exchequer had allocated further funding for Children's Social Care. It was expected that this would result in an additional £2.2m funding for the Local Authority. Capital funding for Schools had also been announced which equated to an additional £10k for each primary school and an additional £50k for each secondary school. It was noted that the Comprehensive Spending Review was still to come and this was likely to affect the Local Authority's funding.

In response to a question the Head of ECHS Finance confirmed that if more children that were high cost came through Children's Social Care it was likely that there would be a rise in the figures for the next budget monitoring report. The Service currently did not budget for high-cost placements as these were hard to predict however this would be reviewed as part of the upcoming budget setting process.

The Head of ECHS Finance confirmed that colleagues in Bromley CCG and Bromley Healthcare were currently reviewing the redesign of the Speech and Language Service and this would be reflected in the 2019/20 budget. Furthermore the report concerning the Children's Commissioning Plan for Sufficiency and Placements would be reconsidered by the Commissioning Board in due course.

The Chairman noted that the Education, Children and Families Select Committee had undertaken a detailed review of the Children's Social Care Budget at its last meeting on 16th October 2018. The Select Committee was due to review the Education Budget at a Special Meeting to be held on 12th December 2018.

A Member raised concerns surrounding the fact that it appeared that the Local Authority did not fully cover the costs to schools when more challenging pupils were placed in mainstream provision. The Member stressed that this needed to be reviewed and a long-term approach adopted as it was more cost-effective to place pupils in mainstream schools rather than relying on specialist provision. It was suggested that if the full costs to the school was provided by the Local Authority it was more likely that the schools would be willing to take the children but under the current arrangements schools were having to take funding from other pupils in order to adequately support the more challenging pupils. It was agreed that the Head of ECHS Finance would circulate the figures concerning the number of children that schools had turned down based on economic viability as well as details of the per pupil funding allocation in mainstream schools.

Action Point 1: That the Head of ECHS Finance circulate the figures concerning the number of children that schools had turned down based on economic viability as well as details of the per pupil funding allocation in mainstream schools.

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A Member queried why children that were in receipt of SEN Transport were required to complete a detailed assessment form every year. It was suggested that the assessment may form part of the statutory review of the plan but as the officers did not have detailed knowledge of the assessment process further information would be provided following the meeting.

Action Point 2: that Officers confirm why there is a requirement for the parents of children in receipt of SEN Transport to complete an assessment form every year.

Finally, in response to a question, the Head of ECHS Finance agreed to ask the Director of Education to provide further information concerning the number of service redesign exercises being undertaken as part of the SEND Review.

Action Point 3: That the Interim Director of Education provide further information concerning the number of service redesign exercises being undertaken as part of the SEND Review.

RESOLVED: That the Portfolio Holder be recommended to note that the latest projected overspend of £2,030,000 is forecast on the controllable budget, based on information as at September 2018.

b DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS SERVICES: EXTENSION OF CONTRACT

The Sub-Committee considered a report seeking authorisation to apply the formal extension option to the contract with Bromley and Croydon Women's Aid for the delivery of a range of support services to women and girls at risk of, or who had suffered, domestic violence, at an estimated cost of £179k, subject to confirmation of the supporting grant. The Contract commenced in June 2017 at an annual value of £179k. The contract was due to end in March 2019 and had a formal one year extension option.

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 placed a statutory requirement on local authorities to monitor the level of domestic abuse in their communities and establish partnerships, in order to reduce the problem as well as work together with other agencies to highlight the issue and coordinate a response. Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) came into effect on 13 April 2011. They were established on a statutory basis under Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004). The Safer Bromley Partnership had the responsibility for establishing domestic homicide reviews within Bromley.

VAWG services were commissioned and approved by the Executive on 14th September 2016, to deliver an Independent Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocate (IDSVA) service, Community Domestic Abuse Projects and a Perpetrator Program. These services were delivered through a single contract

of two years (2017/18 to 2018/19), with an option to extend for one more year (2019/20). These services were funded by MOPAC as part of the London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF). The LCPF also funded projects across Community Safety. In Bromley there were 13 victims per 10,000 of the local population in terms of recorded domestic offences from September 2016 to September 2017. This equated to 4426. There had been an increasing prevalence of incidents in Bromley.

In response to a question from the Chairman, the Head of Early Intervention and Family Support confirmed that an announcement about MOPAC Funding was expected in the next month however it was likely that any funding would be for two years.

It was noted that the increase in the number of referrals for domestic violence was concerning, especially in light of the fact that it was acknowledged that most victims of domestic violence did not report the first 30 instances of violence. The Head of Early Intervention and Family Support confirmed that Early Intervention services were used to support families and provide an opportunity to refer instances of domestic violence. It was hoped that in the long run this would reduce the burden on the contract.

A Member suggested that affected parties needed to be encouraged to pursue issues through the Court and that when the contract was re-tendered KPIs around encouraging individuals to approach the Police at an earlier stage should be included. Whilst acknowledging the points that were being made the Head of Early Intervention and Family Support highlighted that the current emphasis was on making victims feel safe however, when the tender documentation was being drawn up the KPIs would be reviewed. Members noted that as the market was robust they were hopeful that there would be a good response to the tendering exercise.

Members requested that the revised VAWG Strategy was presented to the Sub-Committee when it was available.

Action Point 4: that the revised VAWG Strategy be presented to the Sub-Committee when it was available.

RESOLVED: The Portfolio Holder be recommended to:

- 1) Approve a twelve month extension commencing 1st April 2019 at a cost of £179,000 with a total contract value of £516,000, subject to confirmation of the supporting grant.**
- 2) Note that a Gate 1 report will be drafted in the first quarter of 2019 outlining the future long term approach of this contract.**

25 BROMLEY SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD ANNUAL REPORT

The Independent Chairman of the Bromley Safeguarding Children Board had been unable to attend the meeting due to a recent bereavement. It was agreed that the item would be postponed to the next meeting and the Sub-Committee extended its condolences to the Independent Chairman of the Bromley Safeguarding Children Board.

26 UPDATE ON RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION IN CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE

The Director of Children's Social Care reported that just over 80% of staff within Children's Social Care were now permanent.

30 Newly Qualified Social Workers (NQSWs) had recently joined the Service. There had been an intensive induction period and the NQSWs had joined their teams within the last two weeks. Handovers were currently taking place as some interim staff were being replaced by NQSWs but this required careful management as NQSWs were on protected caseloads.

In January 2019 there would be a further drive to encourage interim staff to convert to permanent. Ofsted, through both the Monitoring Visits and the Annual Conversation, had indicated that they were impressed with the progress that had been made in terms of recruiting permanent staff. The ambition was to have 90% permanent staff.

In response to a question concerning the number of interim staff in a senior position, the Director of Children's Social Care highlighted that she was interim. In addition to this there were two interim Heads of Service but the remaining 6 Heads of Service were all permanent; all Group Managers are permanent and the majority of Team Managers therefore the interim roles in her service were mainly social work roles. Bromley had developed a Manager Accreditation Programme for front line managers in order to encourage retention.

The Director of Children's Social Care also reported that Bromley was seeking to develop a Social Work Academy to support staff development. Heads of Service would lead faculties and staff would be able to train to be a developer for students. It was felt that this would be a cost effective way to encourage staff recruitment and retention and grow internal talent. In order to encourage staff to stay at Bromley social workers were also offered work shadowing opportunities as well as being able to transfer between services if there were appropriate opportunities available. The view was taken that Bromley would rather not lose good social workers therefore if a social worker had indicated that they were seeking a new opportunity, where possible these opportunities were provided within Bromley.

In response to a matter being raised in relation to social worker retention, the Director of Children's Social Care reported that one issue commonly cited as a reason for social workers leaving Bromley was the fabric of the building. It was

noted that this issue had been raised and discussed at the recent meeting of the Children's Service Improvement Governance Board. In the Breakout Room staff were provided with access to up to date reference material in the form of books and computers. Staff were also offered 'no quit' interviews either face-to-face or they were given the opportunity to provide feedback anonymously. In conclusion, a great deal of effort was being put in to recruiting and retaining a permanent work force within Children's Social Care.

27 VIRTUAL SCHOOL ANNUAL REPORT
Report ED18074

The Sub-Committee considered the Bromley Virtual School Annual Report 2017/18. Local authorities had a duty under the Children Act 1989 to safeguard and promote the welfare of a child looked after by them. This included a particular duty to promote the child's educational achievement, wherever they lived or were educated. The Authority must therefore give particular attention to the educational implications of any decision about the welfare of those children, including children who had been placed for adoption until the court made the adoption order giving parental responsibility to the adoptive parents. Every local authority was required to ensure that a Virtual School Head Teacher was in place, giving that officer responsibility for arrangements which ensured that looked after children had access to a suitable range of high quality education placement options and that there were robust procedures in place to monitor the attendance and educational progress of the children in its care. Reporting on the progress, performance and development of the Virtual School was a key activity and the Annual Report of the Virtual School Head Teacher was a requirement of Ofsted during an inspection.

In response to a question from the Chairman, the Virtual School Head Teacher reported that she had very limited power to require Academies to accept children looked after, and any action that could be taken would need to be through the Secretary of State. Placements in Kent were a particularly challenging and Officers were awaiting the outcome of a court case relating to Lewisham concerning placements in Kent.

In response to a question concerning the retention of pupil premium plus funding, the Virtual School Head Teacher confirmed that she did have an element of discretion to retain some funding however she felt that it was her job to direct as much of the funding as possible into schools.

Turning to the issue of apprenticeships, the Virtual School Head Teacher stated that she felt that the Local Authority should be doing more in terms of offering opportunities to its Children Looked After. More also needed to be done to encourage children looked after to submit applications for the positions that were available. The working relationship with London South East Colleges was positive although many children looked after preferred a work based setting rather than an academic setting.

Training and support for applying for jobs was being addressed on a number of levels. The Leaving Care Team undertook specific pieces of work around writing

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CVs, using The Hub as a base, and providing allowances for an interview suit if required.

The Sub-Committee noted that Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children generally performed well educationally and were often very aspirational. The young people were usually encouraged to access the English as a Second Language course within two weeks. The Sub-Committee requested that Members be provided with a report on Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children, including their country of origin, ages, how the Local Authority helped them, and where they were placed.

Action Point 5: That Members of the Sub-Committee be provided with a report on Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children following the meeting.

In response to a question the Virtual School Head Teacher explained the background to Attachment Theory and confirmed that she would be working with schools to help them better understand the effect that disruption, trauma, and neglect could have on children's abilities to form attachments with adults and support young people experiencing issues with attachment.

The Virtual School Head Teacher confirmed that there were no children looked after in elective home education.

RESOLVED: That the Virtual School Annual Report 2017/18 be noted.

28 ADOPTION ANNUAL REPORT Report ED18083

The Sub-Committee considered a report on the activity of the adoption service which fulfilled obligations in the Adoption National Minimum Standards (2011) and Adoption Service Statutory Guidance (2011) to report to the executive side of the Local Authority. The report included performance and developments in Bromley's delivery of adoption services; how the Council was compliant with key national minimum standards and the service offered to those seeking to adopt and those affected by adoption through the provision of adoption support. The report detailed the work of Bromley Council Adoption Service from 1st April 2017 to end of March 2018.

There had been a noticeable change in the pace of improvement delivery from April 2017 to date which included increased management capacity and oversight, an established early permanency scheme and much improved timescales for children. Adoption performance had significantly improved in the last financial year, both in terms of timescales, number of children placed for adoption and adoption placement support. There were 22 looked after children placed for adoption in the year 2017/2018, compared to 8 children placed for adoption in 2016/17. The Scorecard had also improved and performance was better than the national average. Bromley had also been the first London borough to be awarded the 'working towards Quality Mark' in Early Permanence. Fostering-to-adopt was also becoming an established Early Permanence practice in Bromley and five

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such placements had been made in the past two years.

In January 2017 agreement to move forward with the London Regional Adoption Agency (RAA) had been reached and all parties involved were ambitious for adoption across London.

In opening the discussion the Chairman noted that the majority of children that had been placed for adoption were 6 years old or younger. In response the Head of Fostering and Adoption confirmed that generally the older children became the harder it was to identify suitable adoptive placements. A number of other London Boroughs did not place children above 4 years old however, Bromley considered all children for adoption and had no such bar. Nationally there were more children waiting for placements than there were approved adopters. It was hoped that more adopters could be approved so that placements could be approved more quickly.

In response to a question concerning inter-country adoption, the Head of Fostering and Adoption explained that the situation was complicated as each country had its own legislation. Bromley Adoption Service would help to direct specific adopters. However one of the first actions would be to establish why the adopters were considering inter-country adoption and see whether a suitable child could be identified nationally in the first instance. Inter-country adoption had become very difficult and as a result of this there had been a significant reduction in the number of inter-country adoptions.

Turning to the issue of the Regional Adoption Agency (RAA), the Head of Fostering and Adoption explained that the advantages of regionalisation were that best practice could be shared and that a number of agencies were working together under the same remit. Functions such as marketing and administration would be undertaken by the RAA centrally and this would allow social workers to focus on practice. It was anticipated that delays in placements would be reduced. The Head of Fostering and Adoption also reported that it was hoped that CORAM would be a partner to the RAA and this would bring regional expertise.

In response to a question concerning the adoption scorecard indicators for Bromley, a Member noted that the graph on page 37 of the agenda indicated that in relation to the number of days it took for children to progress through the system, Bromley was still 150 days behind the national target. In response, the Head of Fostering and Adoption emphasised that the scorecard was a three year average and Bromley's average was still being affected by the 2015/16 data. Once this data dropped from the average the scorecard would improve. The Head of Fostering and Adoption confirmed that the Service was currently performing better than the national average. The Director of Children's Social Care also highlighted the importance of the individual stories behind the scorecard for context. Outlining the case of a 15 year old who had been with his foster carer for a number of years and was then adopted by the Foster Carers, the Director of Children's Social Care highlighted that whilst this was a fantastic outcome for the young person, it skewed the scorecard.

RESOLVED: That the Portfolio Holder be recommended to endorse the annual report.

**29 PRIVATE FOSTERING ANNUAL REPORT
Report ED18084**

The Sub-Committee considered a report giving an overview of activities in relation to privately fostered children in the London Borough of Bromley from April 2017 to March 2018. The report detailed how the London Borough of Bromley had complied with its duties and functions in relation to Private Fostering. This included how the welfare of privately fostered children had been safeguarded and promoted over the past 12 months. Bromley's Private Fostering Statement of Purpose had been updated and outlined the definition of Private Fostering and the expectations on the Local Authority to meet this. The report also outlined the activities, which had been undertaken to promote awareness of the notification requirements regarding children who were living in Private Fostering arrangements. The London Borough of Bromley had, over the past year, continued to promote local understanding and awareness of Private Fostering and sought to improve how the needs of the children and young people concerned were met. This included using audits to review performance and to identify where improvements needed to be made. Bromley gave consideration of all examples of good practice regarding Private Fostering and demonstrated, where possible, innovative practice as well as aiming to exceed the National Minimum Standards.

The Head of Fostering and Adoption reported that in terms of notifications the Service was doing well in comparison to its statistical neighbours. The need to notify private fostering arrangements had been promoted through schools, education and health services and an app had been developed to support this.

In response to a question, the Head of Fostering and Adoption confirmed that the position in relation to language school placements had improved in the last year and the Service had received notifications prior to children embarking on their journey to the UK.

A Member highlighted that the framework that had been developed was a useful tool and meant that people were more willing to seek help.

In response to a question, the Head of Fostering and Adoption confirmed that the Service was doing everything within its power to promote and encourage people engaged in private fostering arrangements to come forward. The profile for private fostering was being raised and schools were making an increased number of referrals. However, there was always more that could be done and the Service would need to continue to do more in terms of marketing and promotion.

RESOLVED: That the report be noted.

**30 LOCAL AUTHORITY DESIGNATED OFFICER REPORT 2017/18
Report ED18079**

The Sub-Committee considered a report which contained an update on the activity and performance of the Local Authority Designated Role (LADO) for 2017/18. The report provided evidence of the effectiveness of LADO services provided to and on behalf of the Bromley's children in care between April 2017 and March 2018.

The Local Authority Designated Officer reported that awareness of the LADO role was increasing and people were now actively seeking advice which in turn meant that it was possible to provide support. A great deal of training had been provided in Bromley and it was noticeable that the timeliness of referrals had improved.

In response to a question from the Chairman, the LADO explained that there had been no increase in referrals as a result of the work with faith groups however there was a greater awareness as a result of the support and it was clear that there was now better communication and contact from the faith groups. It was also noted that there had been improvements in communicating with partners in the health service. Further training would be provided to Sporting and Leisure providers in November and in addition the LADO had been working closely with the Football Association. The issue of Police Officers making referrals about themselves was national issue and work to address this was ongoing.

RESOLVED: that the report be noted.

**31 INDEPENDENT REVIEWING OFFICERS ANNUAL REPORT 2017/18
Report ED18080**

The Sub-Committee considered a report which provided evidence of the effectiveness of IRO services provided to and on behalf of the Bromley's children in care between April 2017 and March 2018. The Group Manager described the report as 'a picture of continuous development', reporting that the Service was now focusing on further developing the '4 hats' of IROs as outlined in the report. Over the past year the team had become more child focused and were ensuring that children had good outcomes.

The Group Manager reported that 75% of children attended their LAC review meetings. For those children that did not attend the voice of the child was considered as part of the process. The Service was currently looking at how to make the LAC reviews more appealing to the children.

In response to a question from the Chairman, the Group Manager confirmed that in terms of staffing the team was a full strength and that there was consistency for children in terms of the IROs they were allocated. However it was possible that a child could have more than one IRO as a result of staff turnover.

Responding to a question concerning the 18 children at risk of children exploitation, missing or gangs that were currently being tracked by the Missing, Exploitation and Gang Affiliation (MEGA) Panel; the Group Manager confirmed

that prior to being tracked, the children would have been risk assessed and depending on the level of risk involved would then be tracked by the MEGA panel. The Director of Children's Social Care confirmed that the MEGA panel currently tracked around 63 children, not all of whom were looked after children, in order to identify how risks could be mitigated.

In response to whether a protocol had been developed in relation to foster carer participation in LAC Reviews, the Director of Children's Social Care confirmed that the Local Authority was raising its standards for its in house foster carers and was vigilant around consistency of participation. In-house foster carers were clear about what they should do and the expectations of the Local Authority. This was more difficult with Independent Fostering Agencies (IFAS).

Highlighting the importance of the IRO Role, a Member who also sat on the Joint Fostering and Adoption Panel reported that for a number of years the Fostering Panel had been disappointed with the level of challenge from IROs. The Member highlighted that the annual report before the Sub-Committee had identified a number of the concerns previously raised by the Panel which was pleasing. The Group Manager confirmed that annual fostering reviews now sat in the quality assurance in seeking more independence and reviews were being carried out.

The Member further expressed concern as a Corporate Parent around the issues of the transference of money when children moved placements. The Children sometimes had significant levels of savings as it was a worry when it was not possible to trace the savings as they moved placements.

A Member sought assurances that the IRO report was included in the papers presented to the Fostering and Adoption Panel. In response, the Group Manager confirmed that there was increased rigor around IRO consultation. Where placement were planned the Service was clear about IRO involvement. Where placements were unplanned the expectation was that IROs would be involved either following a move or if returned home would hold a meeting to consider any contingency planning

RESOLVED: That the report be noted.

32 ANNUAL ECHS COMPLAINTS REPORT
Report ED18075

The Sub-Committee considered a report setting out statistics on the complaints received by the Council in 2017/18. The report also provided oversight of the annual Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman letter which summarised complaints and queries received by the Ombudsman and the decisions made about the London Borough of Bromley for the year ending 31 March 2018.

The Committee noted that the report would also be considered by the General Purposes and Licensing Committee at an upcoming meeting.

The Sub-Committee noted that 44% of complaints were upheld by the Council and

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this reflected the evolving culture of honesty and transparency whereby the Council acknowledged when it had made a mistake. Members also noted that the relationship with the Ombudsman was positive.

In response to a question from the Chairman the Head of Service for Customer Engagement & Complaints reported that it was very difficult to draw comparisons with other Local Authorities as each authority categorised complaints in a different way. Discussions with London local authorities in relation to aligning categories were ongoing.

The Sub-Committee discussed issues surrounding acknowledging and responding to complaints. A Member noted that sometimes it was not clear whether something was a complaint because of the language that was used. It was also noted that often ward councillor involvement prevented an issue from escalating into a formal complaint. In response, the Assistant Director for Strategy, Performance and Engagement confirmed that action was being taken to reduce the number of Council email addresses relating to complains and streamline the process for initial contact. Opportunities for earlier resolution were also being considered in order to resolve issues outside of the formal process where possible.

RESOLVED: That the report be noted.

33 EDUCATION, CHILDREN & FAMILIES PORTFOLIO PLAN

It was agreed that this item would be deferred to the next meeting.

34 CONTRACTS REGISTER Report ED18070

The Sub-Committee considered a report presenting an extract from September 2018's Contracts Register for detailed scrutiny. The report was based on information covering all Portfolios, which was produced on 29th August 2018 and presented to Contracts Sub-Committee on 16 October 2018. The Contracts Register contained in 'Part 2' of the agenda included a commentary on each contract to inform Members of any issues or developments.

The Sub-Committee sought updates on two contracts that had appeared to expire:

- No. 123 - Children's Network Services inc. childminding, buddy and a sitting service for children and young people with learning and/or physical disabilities
- No. 313 – Children's – Support Services to Children at Risk of Sexual Exploitation. The contract for the support services had been tendered and was due to commence on 1 December 2018. The current provider was completing work with vulnerable children who were in a therapeutic relationship with the provider. Any new referrals would be sent to the new provider. The Director confirmed there was no gap in the service and all her

children that required this service received it.

The Director of Children's Social Care agreed to provide an update following the meeting.

A Member also noted that the Bromley Y contract should also appear on the database but had not been included in the list. The Director of Children's Social Care agreed to follow up after the meeting.

A Member reported that there appeared to be a large number of contracts within the ECHS Department that were experiencing delays. In response the Director of Children's Social Care confirmed that the Departmental Leadership Team regularly reviewed contracts and ensured that appropriate plans were in place. The Director of Children's Social Care was unable to answer further questions in relation to the contracts as the paperwork to which the Member had been referring did not form part of the agenda papers and was therefore not available to the other Members and Officers present at the meeting.

RESOLVED: That the report be noted.

**35 RISK REGISTER QUARTER 2
Report ED18077**

The Sub-Committee considered a report which outlined risks that had been identified and the actions taken to control them in line with Audit Sub-Committee recommendations.

RESOLVED: That the report be noted.

**36 UPDATE ON RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EDUCATION,
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SELECT COMMITTEE**

It was agreed that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Education, Children and Families Select Committee would review the recommendation and any responses receive in advance of the next meeting.

**37 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 was 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.

38 BROMLEY YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SCHEME - 2014 TO END OF SEPTEMBER 2018

This item was withdrawn.

**39 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT 2018/19
Report ED18081**

The Sub-Committee considered a report providing a regular update on the performance of services for children. The Sub-Committee noted the management commentary on indicators performing below expectation.

In relation to EHC Plans, a Member suggested that representations should be made to the DfE to the effect that there should be a focus on the quality of the plans rather than simply meeting tight statutory timescales.

The Assistant Director of Strategy, Performance and Engagement provided assurances that business processes were correct and that there was now a need to ensure (1) the right level of engagement with parents and, (2) time to reflect on the quality of the plans.

RESOLVED: That the report be noted.

The Meeting ended at 10.02 pm

Chairman

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Report No.
ECHS0016

London Borough of Bromley

PART ONE - PUBLIC

Decision Maker: EDUCATION, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE MONITORING SUB-COMMITTEE

Date: Wednesday 23rd January 2019

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

Title: EDUCATION, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES PORTFOLIO DRAFT BUDGET 2019/20

Contact Officer: David Bradshaw, Head of Finance
Tel: 020 8313 4087 E-mail: David.Bradshaw@bromley.gov.uk

Chief Officer: Director of Finance

Ward: All

1. Reason for report

- 1.1. The prime purpose of this report is to consider the Portfolio Holder's Draft 2019/20 Budget which incorporates future cost pressures and initial draft budget saving options which are being reported to Executive on 16th January 2019. Members are requested to consider the initial draft budget being proposed and also identify any further action that might be taken to reduce cost pressures facing the Council over the next four years.
 - 1.2. Executive are requesting that each PDS Committee consider the proposed initial draft budget savings and cost pressures for their Portfolio and the views of each PDS Committee be reported back to the next meeting of the Executive, prior to the Executive making recommendations to Council on 2019/20 Council Tax levels.
 - 1.3. There are still outstanding issues and areas of uncertainty remaining. Any further updates will be included in the 2019/20 Council Tax report to the next meeting of the Executive.
-

2. **RECOMMENDATION(S)**

2.1 **The Education, Children and Families Budget and Performance Sub Committee is requested to:**

- i) **Consider the update on the financial forecast for 2019/20 to 2022/23;**
- ii) **Consider the initial draft 2019/20 budget as a basis for setting the 2019/20 budget; and**

iii) Provide comments on the initial draft 2019/20 budget for the February meeting of the Council's Executive.

Impact on Vulnerable Adults and Children

1. Summary of Impact: Adult Care and Health Portfolio budget setting supports the provision of services to vulnerable adults
-

Corporate Policy

1. Policy Status: Existing Policy:
 2. BBB Priority: Excellent Council,
-

Financial

1. Cost of proposal: Not Applicable
 2. Ongoing costs: Recurring Cost
 3. Budget head/performance centre: ECF portfolio budgets
 4. Total current budget for this head: £54,253k (draft 2019/20 budget)
 5. Source of funding: Draft revenue budget for 2019/20
-

Personnel

1. Number of staff (current and additional): Full details will be available with the Council's 2019/20 Financial Control Budget to be published in March 2019
 2. If from existing staff resources, number of staff hours: Not Applicable
-

Legal

1. Legal Requirement: Statutory Requirement: The statutory duties relating to financial reporting are covered within the Local Government Act 1972; the Local Government Finance Act 1998; the Local Government Act 2000; the Local Government Act 2002 and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.
 2. Call-in: Not Applicable
-

Procurement

1. Summary of Procurement Implications: Not Applicable
-

Customer Impact

1. Estimated number of users/beneficiaries (current and projected): The 2019/20 budget reflects the financial impact of the Council's strategies, service plans etc. which impact on all of the Council's customers (including council tax payers) and users of the services.
-

Ward Councillor Views

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

3. COMMENTARY

3.1. APPROACH TO BUDGETING, FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND ECONOMIC SITUATION WHICH CAN IMPACT ON PUBLIC FINANCES

3.1.1. In considering this report further background information was available through the Members' seminars as follows:

- Members' Finance Seminar on 20th June 2018;
- Members' Welfare Reform Seminar on 2nd July 2018;
- Members' Pension Fund Seminar on 5th November 2018.

3.1.2. Forward financial planning and financial management is a key strength at Bromley and this has been recognised previously by our external auditors. This report continues to forecast the financial prospects for the next 4 years and includes the Government's final year of the four year funding settlement period (2016/17 to 2019/20). At the time of writing this report, further details on various grant funding is awaited and it is important to note that some caution is required in considering any projections for 2020/21 to 2022/23 as this represents the Government's next awaited Spending Review period.

3.1.3. A strong economy with growth increases revenues which supports the Government's ability to reduce public sector debt as the gap between finances raised and spend on public services is reduced. The slowing down of the global economy and many sources of uncertainty has resulted in a downgrading of the level of economic growth in the UK economy. It is important to consider the key national issues that could impact on public finances over the next four years. The overall national debt stands at £1.8 trillion with annual debt servicing costs of £43bn. It is expected that Public Sector Debt will decline from a peak of 85.2% of GDP in 2016/17 to a forecast 74.1% in 2023/24 and that public sector borrowing will be £19.8bn in 2023/24 (lowest level for 10 years). The Autumn Budget 2018 identified that public sector net borrowing is expected to be 1.4% of GDP in 2019/20 falling to 0.8% in 2023/24. Bank of England have referred to domestic inflation being partly driven by high wage growth and lower productivity levels per head which is expected to keep CPI above 2% until at least 2021. The Spring Statement due in March 2019 is expected to be upgraded to a full budget depending on the outcome of the Brexit negotiations.

3.1.4. Local Government has borne the brunt of austerity and savings compared with other areas of Government expenditure. Despite the announcements by the Government that "austerity is over", local government funding remains 'unprotected' and the impact of additional funding for NHS and other 'protected' services results in a likely real term funding reductions remaining for local government.

3.1.5. The financial forecast assumes ongoing funding reduction over the four year period, although at a lower rate, compared with previous years. Even with the planned Green Paper on social care which has now been delayed until later in 2019, no additional funding has been announced by the Government for adult social care from 2020/21, at this stage. For local government, the fiscal squeeze is expected to continue and with ongoing protection of health, education police and other security services.

3.1.6. The Government remains committed with the aims of devolution which includes enabling local government to be more self-sufficient. The Government views the new flexibilities such as the future growth forecasts from business rates, to be mainly devolved (75% of total quantum) to local government by 2020 combined with scope for the ongoing ability to increase council tax as methods which can reduce the impact of grant reductions. However, it is not the full solution for local government given its costs pressures and service demands.

- 3.1.7. The Budget Strategy has to be set within the context of a reducing resource base, with Government funding reductions in real terms likely to continue beyond 2020 – the on-going need to reduce the size and shape of the organisation to secure priority outcomes within the resources available. There is also a need to build in flexibility in identifying options to bridge the budget gap as the gap could increase further. The overall updated strategy has to be set in the context of the national state of public finances, with austerity continuing given the level of public sector debt, and the high expectation from Government that services should be reformed and redesigned with devolution contributing to the transformation of local government. There is also an on-going need to consider “front loading” savings to ensure difficult decisions are taken early in the budgetary cycle, to provide some investment in specific priorities, to fund transformation and to support invest to save opportunities which provide a more sustainable financial position in the longer term. Any decisions will need to consider the finalisation of the 2019/20 Budget as well as the longer time frame where the Council has to ‘live within its means’.
- 3.1.8. Bromley has the second lowest settlement funding per head of population in 2018/19 for the whole of London. Despite this, Bromley has retained the third lowest council tax in outer London (other low grant funded authorities tend to have higher council tax levels). This has been achieved by having one of the lowest costs per head of population in outer London. Despite being a low cost authority, Bromley has achieved general savings of around £97m since 2011/12 but it becomes more challenging to achieve further savings with a low cost base.
- 3.1.9. One of the key issues in future year budgets will be the balance between spending, council tax levels, charges and service reductions in an organisation starting from a low spending base. It is important to recognise that a lower cost base reduces the scope to identify efficiency savings compared with a higher cost organisation.

3.2. CHANGES SINCE THE 2018/19 BUDGET THAT IMPACT ON THE FINANCIAL FORECAST

- 3.2.1. The 2018/19 Council Tax report reported to Executive in February 2018 identified a significant “budget gap” over the four year financial planning period. Some key changes are summarised below.
- 3.2.2. The draft budget and future years forecast reflect a continuing reduction in core grant funding to local government. After allowing for the Government’s concession on negative Revenue Support Grant (RSG) there is a core grant funding reduction of £3.6m in 2019/20 reflected in the draft 2019/20 Budget increasing to £12.6m per annum by 2022/23.
- 3.2.3. The main measure of inflation for annual price increases for the Council’s contracted out services is Retail Price Index (excluding mortgage interest rates) i.e. RPIX. This measure is normally up to 1% above the Consumer Price Index (CPI) level. The Draft 2019/20 Budget assumes contract price increases of 3.0%, reducing to 2.7% per annum from 2020/21, which compares with the existing RPIX of 3.1%. Action will need to be taken by Chief Officers to fund increasing costs through alternative savings in the event that inflation exceeds the budget assumptions.
- 3.2.4. The Chancellors Autumn Statement 2018 included an announcement of national funding of £650m for social care in 2019/20. What is significant is the Government shift which allows £2.0m (£410m) of the £3.2m (£650m) to be used towards children’s social care as long as any diversion of this funding away from adult social care does not “create additional demand on the NHS”. Funding for adult social care can cover all adult groups i.e. not just for older people but can include working age adults with learning difficulties and other adult social care client groups. The additional funding should be considered to partly offset the growth/cost pressures

identified in Section 3.2.5. Although the funding was announced for 2019/20 only, the financial forecast assumes continuation of this funding in future years.

3.2.5. The Interim Chief Executive has identified cost/growth pressures impacting on education, housing, adults and children’s social care as well as opportunities for the mitigation of costs which have been reflected in the Draft 2019/20 Budget and financial forecast.

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Growth/cost pressures	16,280	24,699	28,986	33,331
Mitigation	-8,269	-7,457	-10,452	-14,502
Net additional costs	8,011	17,242	18,534	18,829

3.2.6. It remains essential that there is the ongoing scrutiny and review of growth/cost pressures, which are mainly unfunded at the present time, with options to help achieve a balanced budget, including any mitigation over the financial forecast period.

3.2.7. Details of the impact of changes in school funding and the associated implications for 2019/20 and future years are provided in Section 3.8 of this report.

3.2.8. Given the scale of savings identified and any inherent risks, the need for longer term financial planning, the uncertainty on future year cost pressures, significant changes that may follow relating to future new burdens, effect of ongoing population increases and the potential impact of other public agencies identifying savings which impact on the Council’s costs, a prudent approach has been adopted in considering the Central Contingency Sum required to mitigate against these risks. If the monies are not required during the year the policy of using these resources, in general, for investment, generate income/savings and provide a more sustainable financial position should continue. To illustrate the benefit of the investment approach the Council has potential income in 2019/20 totalling £15.4m from a combination of treasury management income and rents from investment properties. Without this income, equivalent service reductions may be required. Investment in economic growth (Growth Fund) will also be key to generate additional business rate income.

3.2.9. The latest forecast indicates that despite having a balanced budget in 2019/20 there remains a significant budget gap in future years that will need to be addressed, particularly from 2020/21.

3.3. FINANCIAL CONTEXT

3.3.1. Key issues include:

- Two of the Council’s main activities which are grant funded are schools and housing benefits. Both of these areas of spend continue to be ring-fenced.
- A high proportion of the Council’s spend relates to third party payments, mainly contracts, which can limit flexibility to change spend levels as well as providing greater inflationary pressures (e.g. the impact of the National Living Wage).
- As reported in previous years, the majority of the Council’s spend relates to just a few service areas.
- Even though the draft budget would be broadly balanced next year, the future years budget gap is projected to increase to £32.2m per annum by 2022/23. Without any action to address the budget gap in future years reserves will need to be used followed by a significant ‘cliff edge’ budget gap remaining thereafter.

3.3.2. The reasons for the budget gap by 2022/23 include, for example:

- inflation pressures partly offset by assumed council tax increase (2.99% in 2019/20 and 1.99% thereafter) and social care precept (2019/20 only) of 2% leaving a balance required of £10.6m;
 - Loss of core grant funding of £12.6m;
 - Growth/cost pressures less mitigation of £18.8m relating to education, social care and housing ;
 - Additional income of £3.2m from Government social care funding assumed to continue beyond 2019/20 which partly offsets the social care cost/growth pressures;
 - Savings from reduction in the Council’s provision for risk/uncertainty held within the Central Contingency Sum (saving of £8m per annum).
 - Other variations leading to an increase of £1.4m.
- 3.3.3. Even using a ‘best case scenario’ that there are no government grant reductions over the four year period, the final budget gap in future years will remain significant (£19.6m).
- 3.3.4. In the financial forecast, after allowing for inflation, council tax income and other changes we have an unfunded budget gap due to reductions in government funding and net service growth/cost pressures. Therefore service growth/cost pressures are effectively unfunded. This highlights the importance of scrutinising growth and recognition that corresponding savings will need to be found to achieve a statutory balanced budget. It is timely as we all have to consider what level of growth the council can afford and the need for significant mitigation or alternative transformation options.
- 3.3.5. The above table highlights that, although it has been possible to achieve a potential balanced budget for next year through identifying savings and continuing with prudent financial management, there remains a “budget gap” of £16m in 2020/21 rising to £32.2m per annum in 2022/23. The projections in later years have to be treated with some caution, particularly as the Government’s next spending review is expected to be implemented from 2020/21 which will include the revised levels of funding for individual local authorities following the ‘Fair Funding’ review. The Government is consulting on the early stages of the ‘Fair Funding’ review.
- 3.3.6. In considering action required to address the medium term “budget gap”, the Council has taken significant action to reduce the cost base while protecting priority front line services and providing sustainable longer term solutions. Significant savings of around £97m were realised since 2011/12. Our council has to balance between the needs of service users and the burden of council tax on council tax payers. With the Government placing severe reductions in the level of grant support, the burden of financing increasing service demand falls primarily upon the level of council tax and business rate income.

3.4. LATEST FINANCIAL FORECAST

3.4.1. A summary of the latest budget projections is shown the table below:

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Variations Compared with 2018/19 Budget				
Grant Loss	3.6	6.6	9.6	12.6
Cost Pressures				
Increased costs (3.0% 2019/20 then 2.7% per annum)	6.0	13.3	20.5	27.7
Reinstatement of highways maintenance (previously capitalised)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Total Additional Costs	6.0	13.3	20.5	30.2
Income / Savings				
Acquisition of Residential Properties to Accommodate Homeless (Mears)	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
Additional Income Opportunity (Amey)	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Additional income from business rate share to reflect new developments in borough and Section 31 funding and increase in business rate base	-1.5	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8
Fall out of London pilot of business rates (as approved by Council 25/9/17) - one year only	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Continuation of London Business Rate Pool 2019/20	-2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business Rates Surplus levy	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest on balances - reduction in income to reflect use of balances and temp. funding for Site G	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
Release general provision in contingency for significant uncertainty/variables	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
Savings from recommissioning/retendering of various contracts	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Savings from Childrens Social Care linked to Invest to Save funding	-0.2	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0
Potential release of draft contingency in future years re provision for risk/uncertainty	0.0	-4.0	-8.0	-8.0
Extra Social Care Funding through Government grants	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2
Leisure Service Lease approved by Executive on 28th November 2018	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
Review of staffing across organisation	-0.6	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
Other savings	-0.4	-1.1	-1.5	-1.5
Total Income / Savings	-9.1	-13.0	-17.5	-17.4
Other Changes (includes use of non-recurring funds)				
Fall out of New Homes Bonus funding	3.2	4.5	5.1	5.6
Real Changes and other Variations	-0.9	-1.3	-1.2	-0.5
Total Other Changes	2.3	3.2	3.9	5.1
ECHS Growth and Mitigation	8.0	17.2	18.5	18.8
Council Tax				
Increase in Council Tax Base to reflect additional properties and increased collection rates	-1.6	-2.3	-2.9	-3.6
Fall out of Collection Fund surplus 2014/15 set aside as one off support towards meeting the funding shortfall in 2018/19	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Fall out of Collection Fund surplus 2015/16 set aside as one off support towards meeting the funding shortfall in 2018/19	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Increase in council tax (assume 2.99% per annum in 2019/20 and 1.99% thereafter)	-4.5	-7.6	-10.9	-14.1
Impact of Adult Social Care Precept (assume 2% per annum)	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0
Collection Fund Surplus 2017/18	-6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Projection of future year collection fund surplus	0.0	-4.0	-3.0	-2.0
Total Council Tax	-10.3	-11.3	-14.2	-17.1
Remaining "Budget Gap"	0.5	16.0	20.8	32.2

The above table shows, for illustrative purposes the impact of a council tax increase of 3.99% in 2019/20 (including adult social care precept). Each 1% council tax increase generates on-going annual income of £1.5m. The financial forecast assumes that any future increases in the Adult Social Care precept cease beyond 2019/20. It should be noted that the current legislation only provided powers for this precept until the end of 2019/20.

3.5. DETAILED DRAFT 2019/20 BUDGET

3.5.1. Detailed Draft 2019/20 Budgets are attached in Appendix 1 and will form the basis for the overall final Portfolio/Departmental budgets after any further adjustments to deal with service pressures and any other additional spending. Under the budget process previously agreed, these initial detailed budgets are forwarded to PDS committees for scrutiny and comment prior to the next Executive meeting in February.

3.5.2. Appendix 1 sets out:-

- A summary of the Draft 2019/20 Revenue Budget for the Portfolio showing actual 2017/18 expenditure, 2018/19 budget, 2019/20 budget and overall variations in planned spending between 2018/19 and 2019/20.
- A summary of the main reasons for variations per Portfolio in planned spending between 2018/19 and 2019/20 together with supporting notes.
- A high level subjective summary for the Portfolio showing expenditure on employees, premises etc.

3.6. REVIEW OF FEES AND CHARGES

3.6.1. There will need to be an ongoing review identifying opportunities as the medium term 'budget gap' remains significant. Chief Officers will continue to review fees and charges during 2019/20 to identify opportunities to reduce the future years 'budget gap'

3.7. IDENTIFYING FURTHER SAVINGS/MITIGATION

3.7.1. There were 1,335 statutory duties as at June 2011, as identified by the National Audit Office. There has been no overall reduction in statutory duties to date despite significant funding reductions.

3.7.2. Chief Officers previously undertook "Baseline Reviews" which identified the full cost of services and their resultant statutory and non-statutory functions with scope for achieving savings as well as action to mitigate any negative service impact.

3.7.3. The scale of savings required in future years cannot be met by efficiency alone – there will be a need for a reduction in the scope and level of services. The council will need to continue to review its core priorities and how it works with partners and key stakeholders and the overall provision of services.

3.7.4. A significant challenge is to consider discretionary services which, if reduced, could result in higher cost statutory obligations. Therefore, it is important to consider the risk of 'unintended consequence' of reducing discretionary services adversely impacting on the cost of statutory services.

3.7.5. Chief Officers are currently exploring further saving/income opportunities as part of finalising the 2019/20 Budget and any updates will be provided for the meeting of the Executive.

3.7.6. The Director of Corporate Service is leading on a core statutory minimum review to determine what the Council can afford within its overall budget envelope. This work will be very challenging given the visibility and importance to residents of some discretionary services. Even after identifying the core statutory minimum there may be opportunities to reduce costs through ensuring VFM is realised and the best method of service delivery and outcomes are achieved.

3.7.7. Apart from the core statutory minimum review, Chief Officers will plan to undertake a significant transformational review across all services, focussing on higher spend services first to be completed by mid 2019/20 with options for members to consider significant transformation change for implementation by 2020/21. The outcome of the transformation review will be a key consideration within the Council Tax report in determining future arrangements for addressing the budget gap

3.8. SCHOOLS BUDGET

3.8.1. Since 2003/04, the Council has received funding for the 'Schools Budget' element of Education services through a ring fenced grant, more recently through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG).

3.8.2. The implementation of the National Funding Formula (NFF) began in 2018/19. Funding has been split into four new blocks, Schools, High Needs, Early Years and Central Spend DSG. The funding splits are detailed in the table below:-

PROVISIONAL DSG FUNDING					
	Schools	High Needs	Early Years	Central	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
2018/19	205,352	47,722	20,697	1,965	275,736
2019/20	208,637	48,821	20,691	1,938	280,087
Variation	3,285	1,099	-6	-27	4,351

3.8.3. The Schools Block has risen by £3m. This is due to an increase in the per pupil unit funding and increases in the secondary schools population

3.8.4. The High Needs Block is seeing pressures coming through the system. Although there are increases in funding, predictions for expenditure are rising at a faster rate. This is due to growth in pupil numbers in this area, Government extending the scope of the High Needs Block from ages 5 to 19 to 0 to 25 and historical baseline funding adjustments. On the 17th December 2018, the government announced additional funding in the High Needs block of £250m nationally (£125m in both 2018/19 and 2019/20). The increase for Bromley is £788k. This is reflected in the figures above. Even with this additional funding there continues to be pressures in this block. It is proposed to fund a further £106k from core LBB funding to support the High Needs Block in 2019/20.

3.8.5. Early Years funding has remained static. Funding will be adjusted in year based on take up of provision.

The Central Block has decreased as expected. However this has been offset slightly by an increase in funding based on pupil number increases. There continues to be pressures in the Central Schools DSG due to funding shortfalls. In previous years this has been managed by using DSG carried forward from previous years. However this is now not a sustainable option and £250k of core LBB funding is being proposed to be used to underpin this.

3.8.6. In 2018/19 the Council contributed £1m of core funding to support the DSG. Current predictions suggest that there will be a further funding shortfall of between £0.4m and £2.0m p.a. for the next 3 years across the DSG expenditure areas, mainly in the High Needs Block.

- 3.8.7. The DSG continues to be ringfenced for funding the provision of Education, the vast majority of this has to be passed directly to maintained schools and academies. Further ringfencing arrangements introduced under the National Funding Formula mean that as a rule no funding can move between individual blocks.
- 3.8.8. However a disapplication to these arrangements can be made. Bromley requested a transfer of £1m (about 0.5% of the Schools Block Grant) from the Schools Block to the High Needs Block which was rejected by the Schools Forum. Bromley has therefore forwarded the case to the DfE for their consideration. A decision is expected shortly. It is assumed in the budget that this will be successful. Last year in 2018/19 the same process was carried out. DfE approved the transfer of £1m to the High Needs Block.
- 3.8.9. In previous years the Portfolio Holder has agreed a package of funding to set the Schools budget following consultation with Schools Forum. The Executive is asked to agree that this process should take place again for 2019/20.

3.9. POSITION BY DEPARTMENT – KEY ISSUES/RISKS

Children’s Social Care

Increase in referrals and workload:

- 3.9.1. The Bromley Children Project has continued to be flexible and extend further its reach to support families who are on the cusp of universal and targeted support. With the Threshold document being published by the Bromley Children Safeguarding Board and the Partnership events taking place with the Head of Service of EIS being the lead this has impacted on a better understanding of multi-agency partnership working and more appropriate referrals to the statutory services.
- 3.9.2. However through our self-assessment we have identified that work with the younger age group of children is very positive and our next challenge will be to reach out to the older age group in being able to support them before they enter statutory social care. Our referrals coming through the MASH has continued to increase, at one point this reached 83 referrals per week which equates to families not individual children and this reached the number of individual children being around 240 at one point. This has reduced but it has not returned to its original 43 referrals in one duty week, it is now hovering around 60+ referrals as being more of the norm. However, following auditing and the feedback from Ofsted these referrals are appropriate and reaching the correct criteria for a statutory intervention to ensure that we are safeguarding children.

Recruitment of permanent staff:

- 3.9.3. Our key challenge continues to be the recruitment of permanent social workers to the agency placements we have. We have increased from 42% to the current figures of 80% although this can fluctuate at any one time for a number of reasons, some of which being as simple as a house move or other LA’s offering higher salaries in their quest to attract skilled social workers. We have neighbouring boroughs who are also on the improvement journey and therefore are offering higher salaries albeit I am sure this will be in the short term rather than the long sustainable approach that

Keeping our caseload promise:

- 3.9.4. Setting clear caseload levels – which are monitored (Caseload Promise and Challenge) our caseload promise was between 12 – 15 and we are now around this target with continued drive to recruit this will be on target going into the 2019. With the increase in referrals through the MASH this has been a challenge with caseloads increasing for a period of time – this has

settled but will need to be reviewed every month through the performance data and reporting to the Governance Board to ensure that we maintain this or have to review our structures to maintain this.

Placements of children in care:

3.9.5. The Director of Children Social Care continues to chair the placement panel with our partners to ensure that all children coming into the Local Authority is the only viable option and that we continue to share good practice and the financial contribution from our CCG partners. The ongoing risks to the Children’s service area is the complexity of children requiring a statutory service, the increase and identification of children subject to CSE, Missing and in particular the increase in Gangs and associated activity. We also continue, similar to the national pattern have late entrants to care with extremely complex histories that require very specialist expensive placements. The cohort of Looked After children and care leavers remains relatively stable but the need for specialist placements outside the area continues to rise. These providers are not within the Pan London agreement and therefore costs have risen over the last year to near 6.9% and likely to increase further with limited placements. The capacity for secure beds across the country is now at crisis point and this has caused the LA to use standalone placements for very complex and risky young people with a high level of support staff which results in not only high cost placements but the further financial burden of 1:1 or 2:1 staffing which the LA is responsible to fund. One child can cost the LA in the region of 8,500 per week where a secure bed may not be available.

Implementation of the Social Work Act:

3.9.6. The Social Work Act is already having a financial and a resource impact in two specific areas, the first being that Care Leavers will be supported by the Local Authority up to the age of 25 years. There are 115 young people within the Leaving Care cohort that would be entitled to support under the Act and who up until this point may not have been receiving this. The LA is now receiving a trickle at the present time of young people returning to the authority for various areas of support – not all of these are financial issues such as paying rent due to the introduction of the universal credit but also their mental health and wellbeing is a feature of support required.

3.9.7. The second area that is seeing a steady increase is any child living within Bromley who has been adopted can expect/apply to be supported by the Virtual School. Children who are adopted from outside this authority are not obliged to ‘register’ and understandably do not always divulge this to their school and therefore whilst the numbers remain unknown as is the burden to the LA in delivering these services our VS head has seen referrals increasing by 2 or 3 a week at the current time.

3.9.8. The table below (table 1) sets out the position in respect of the number of CLA in Bromley, National and Statistical Neighbours. Post Ofsted, we saw a nominal increase per 10,000 as set out below. However, we are still below our statistical and national neighbours (an area that Ofsted has asked us to explain).

Rate of CLA

	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19
Bromley	41	41	39	37	39.6	39.3	41.7	44.1
Statistical Neighbours	48	47.5	50	49.7	50.7	54.3	55	
National	59	60	60	60	60	62	64	

3.9.9. The extension of the statutory age of children in care to 25 is another factor that is impacting on our budget, the increase in children looked after and therefore their continuing rights and our duties to them now expands from 21 to 25 and this has been demonstrated by the 115 young people who are eligible for this service. Not all of these young people will wish to receive a service but they are eligible up until the age of 25 and circumstances can change quickly for them. This will have financial implications in relation to services offered but also will impact on the numbers of social workers/Young Person Advisors to support them.

Increase in the number of unaccompanied minors:

3.9.10. Bromley is part of the Pan London Agreement in relation to receiving unaccompanied minors. Bromley now have 46 unaccompanied minors in the system. There are currently only 5 Local Authorities that are on the rota that are able to take children and who have not reached the threshold. The children that are coming to Bromley are averaging two children a week. In addition these children are under the age of 16 and very few are age disputed. These young people are very vulnerable and traumatised and therefore cannot or should not be placed in semi-independent placements. They require suitable foster carers to be identified who can support and manage some of the behaviours manifested by these children. This is therefore a growth area which will continue until Bromley reach the threshold of 53 children, at the point we reach the threshold we will be removed from the Rota for a period of time. However the reality being that by the time Bromley and the 4 other LA's reach this threshold a new rota for all 32 London Borough's will commence again and although this may stem the numbers for a period of time our UASC will continue to allocated to Bromley. Again London Boroughs such as Hounslow and Croydon quickly reach their limit the programme of removing boroughs from the rota will begin again. Bromley will need to factor this in to any financial budgets.

3.9.11. Although the Council are given grant (£91 per day for a 16+, £114 per day for an U16) this does not cover the costs of the placements and the on costs.

3.9.12. Agency staff continues to be a cost burden although this has been managed within the overall staffing budget. Children's social care recently recruited 30 newly qualified social workers who are permanent and have received their 3 weeks induction and have now been placed within their teams and this will reduce the agency spend. We are beginning to see some impact as they begin to take cases although will be on a protected caseload as NQSW and we need to be mindful of our caseload promise to social workers within the service

3.9.13. The risks in the Education, Children & Families Portfolio are:-

- i) Recruitment and retention of permanent staff/ ability to recruit skilled staff for the current posts vacant.
- ii) Limited supply and increasing costs of residential placements – including the specialist placements for very complex young people.
- iii) Increase in the Looked After Population – particularly in our Looked After Unaccompanied Minors population.
- iv) Impact of SW Act in relation to the VS and the children who are adopted and living within our area.

Education

- 3.9.14. The LG Futures Financial Intelligence Toolkit shows Bromley's spend of education (excluding schools) lower, per head, than other outer London boroughs and below the verge for the group.
- 3.9.15. Adult Education is improving and enrolments are beginning to rise. However, a change in grant funding rules means that from, September 2018 the threshold for eligibility was lowered to the national minimum wage so that more students are eligible for full funding from grant, ie, fewer fee paying students. The GLA has indicated their intention to change the threshold again to the London Living Wage from September 2019.
- 3.9.16. Population increase and particularly an increase in the school age population (56,189 in 2010 to 60,939 in 2018, an 8.45% increase) is creating pressure for universal services such as school admissions and school attendance where services are dealing with more children within the same resources. The increase in permanent exclusions from secondary schools over the past two years creates a pressure on funding for alternative provision because the LA has a statutory responsibility to provide education for children excluded from school. The growth bid of £250,000 for two years will be invested in alternative provision and in-school support to alleviate this pressure. Permanent exclusion from primary schools reduced substantially this year.

SEN/D pressure:

- 3.9.17. The greatest pressure is in the area of SEN/D with an overspend in the DSG High Needs Block offset by a contribution from the RSG. Between 2010 and 2018, the number of children with special educational needs requiring an EHCP has increased by 12%, significantly lower than the national increase of 40% but higher than the overall increase in the school age population. There are now 2,154 Bromley resident children with an EHCP. In 2017, there were 422 requests for statutory assess, 56% increase on the previous year. Of these, 105 were refused (25% compared with 23% nationally) but 31 of these decisions were subsequently challenged and overturned at SEND Tribunal. At the same time, the extension of the age range for EHCPs from age 19 to age 25 is increasing the number of young people for whom the LA maintains and funds an EHCP. At July 2018 the LA is maintaining EHCPs for 111 young people aged 20-25.
- 3.9.18. Bromley places fewer children with EHCPs in mainstream schools than nationally and more in the non-maintained and independent sector than nationally (6% of Bromley children compared with 3.8% nationally). The cost of these placements is higher than LA maintained provision (average cost of independent day school is £37k compared with average cost of £27k for LA maintained special school) and accounts for 26% of Bromley's spend on 11% of the children with EHCPs.
- 3.9.19. An external review of arrangements for SEND highlighted the need to:
- Match local provision to local need; Use existing resources more effectively to support placements in mainstream schools, as far as possible. Action taken includes:
- i) Free school bid for a new special school for children with ASD to enable Bromley to place more children locally in Bromley schools so reducing spend in more costly places in the non-maintained and independent sector.
 - ii) Service Level Agreements in place for all Additionally Resourced Provision in mainstream schools to ensure that places are used efficiently.

- iii) New Casework Manager role in the SEN Assessment to streamline the statutory assessment process, making it more efficient, effective and compliant with statutory guidance and to strengthen management oversight of decision making.
- iv) Realignment of the SEN Advisory teams to strengthen support for children in mainstream schools.

3.9.20. The intention is to work towards slowing the rate of increase in EHCPs to 7% and to incrementally place more children in local schools. This carries risks because provision for children is determined by their presenting needs and may not be rationed by resources. The additional risk is the outcome of the forthcoming Local Area Inspection of SEND.

4. IMPACT ON VULNERABLE ADULTS AND CHILDREN

4.1 The draft 2019/20 Budget reflects the Council's key priorities which includes, for example, supporting vulnerable adults with children and being ambitious for all our children and young people.

5. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

5.1 The Council's key priorities include, for example:

- Ensure financial independence and sustainability;
- Invest in our business and our people
- Ambitious for all our children and young people
- Enhance our clean and green Borough.

5.2 Ensure financial independence and sustainability priorities include:

- Strict management of our budgets to ensure we live within our means
- Working to achieve the benefits of the integration of health and social care
- Early intervention for our vulnerable residents

6. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Financial implications are contained within the overall body of the report.

7. PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Staff, departmental and trade union representatives will be consulted individually and collectively on any adverse staffing implications arising from the Draft 2019/20 Budget. Managers have also been asked to encourage and facilitate staff involvement in budget and service planning.

8. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

8.1 The adoption of the budget and the setting of the council tax are matters reserved for the Council upon recommendation from the Executive. The Local Government Finance Act 1992 (as amended) requires the Council to set an amount of Council tax for each financial year and provides that it must be set before 11th March in the financial year preceding that for which it is set. Sections 73-79 of the Localism Act 2011 amended the calculations, billing and precepting authorities need to make in determining the basic amount of Council tax. The changes included new sections 31 A and 31 B to the Local Government Finance Act 1992 which has

modified the way in which a billing authority calculates its budget requirement and basic amount of Council Tax.

- 8.2 Schedule 5 to the Localism Act 2011 inserted a new section 52ZB in the 1992 Act which sets out the duty on billing authorities, and precepting authorities to each determine whether their relevant basic amount of council tax for a financial year is excessive. If an authority's relevant basic amount of council tax is excessive, the provisions in relation to the duty to hold a referendum will apply.
- 8.3 The making of these budget decisions at full Council is a statutory responsibility for all Members. Members should also have regard to the changes from the Localism Act relating to council tax increases and the recent introduction of the Adult Social Care precept. The Council has a number of statutory duties which it must fulfil by law – although there can be an element of discretion on level of service provision. The Council also discharges a range of discretionary services. The Council is not bound to carry out such activities in the same way as it is for statutory duties – although it may be bound contractually to do so. A decision to cease or reduce provision of a discretionary service must be taken in accordance with sound public/administrative law decision making principles. The Council must also comply with the Public Sector Equality Duties in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. In doing so, the council must have due regard to elimination of discrimination, harassment and victimization, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations with persons who share a protected characteristic.
- 8.4 The Local Government Act 2003 included new requirements to be followed by local authorities, which includes the CIPFA Prudential Code. This includes obligations, which includes ensuring adequacy of future years reserves in making budget decisions and section 25 of that Act requires the Director of Finance to report on the robustness of the estimates made for the purposes of calculating the Council Tax and the adequacy of the reserves. Further details to support these obligations will be reflected in the 2019/20 Council Tax report to be reported to the February meeting of the Executive.

Non-Applicable Sections:	Procurement Implications
Background Documents: (Access via Contact Officer)	Finance monitoring, Estimate Documents, etc all held in Finance Section

Education, Children and Families

DRAFT REVENUE BUDGET 2019/20 - SUMMARY

2017/18 Actual	Service Area	2018/19 Budget	Increased costs	Other Changes	2019/20 Draft Budget
£		£	£	£	£
	Childrens Social Care				
1,248,022	Bromley Youth Support Programme	1,478,940	31,550	0	1,510,490
5,106,577	CLA and Care Leavers	5,066,310	106,060	207,800	5,380,170
660,128	Early Intervention and Family Support	1,092,830	60,380	Cr 25,820	1,127,390
13,036,503	Fostering, Adoption and Resources	13,637,820	293,450	2,774,660	16,705,930
3,163,184	Referral and Assessment Service	2,909,180	70,230	5,270	2,984,680
2,228,279	Safeguarding and Care Planning East	2,159,130	61,560	8,680	2,229,370
3,878,515	Safeguarding and Care Planning West	3,809,620	94,420	Cr 17,680	3,886,360
4,290,231	Safeguarding and Quality Improvement	4,338,760	50,450	Cr 1,177,060	3,212,150
33,611,439		34,492,590	768,100	1,775,850	37,036,540
	Education Division				
184,659	Access and Inclusion	165,000	6,170	319,690	490,860
Cr 360,241	Adult Education Centres	Cr 525,000	Cr 22,620	130,000	Cr 417,620
102,042	Other Strategic Functions	1,038,380	20,620	506,660	1,565,660
417,578	Schools & Early Years Commissioning and QA	523,840	12,210	122,660	658,710
5,583,057	SEN and Inclusion	5,819,540	121,140	318,590	6,259,270
95,395	Strategic Place Planning	96,160	3,720	0	99,880
6,054	Workforce Development & Governor Services	5,460	1,350	0	6,810
Cr 166,519	Education Services Grant	0	0	0	0
0	Early Years	0	0	0	0
Cr 1,316,676	Schools Budgets	Cr 1,308,990	0	Cr 722,420	Cr 2,031,410
5,121	Primary Schools	Cr 11,660	330	11,330	0
0	Secondary Schools	0	0	0	0
0	Special Schools & Alternative Provision	Cr 27,280	410	26,870	0
4,550,471		5,775,450	143,330	713,380	6,632,160
38,161,910		40,268,040	911,430	2,489,230	43,668,700
3,256,536	TOTAL NON CONTROLLABLE	2,006,250	7,080	Cr 257,680	1,755,650
7,308,448	TOTAL EXCLUDED RECHARGES	8,047,370	0	781,340	8,828,710
48,726,895	PORTFOLIO TOTAL	50,321,660	918,510	3,012,890	54,253,060

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Report No.
ECHS0015

London Borough of Bromley

PART 1 - PUBLIC

Decision Maker: **Portfolio Holder for Education, Children and Families**
For Pre-decision Scrutiny by the Education, Children and Families Budget and Performance Monitoring Sub-Committee

Date: 23rd January 2019

Decision Type: Non-Urgent Executive Non-Key

TITLE: 2019/20 DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT

Contact Officer: David Bradshaw, Head of Finance
Tel: 020 8313 4807 E - mail: david.bradshaw@bromley.gov.uk

Chief Officer: Acting Chief Executive & Director of Education, Care and Health Services

Ward: Borough wide

1. REASON FOR REPORT

- 1.1 This report provides information on the 2019/20 Dedicated Schools Grant and how it will be allocated.
-

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The Education, Children and Families Budget and Performance Sub-Committee is requested to:-
- (i) Note the DSG allocation for 2019/20.
 - (ii) Provide any comments for consideration to the Portfolio Holder.
- 2.2 Subject to the views of the Education, Children and Families Budget and Performance Sub-Committee and those of the Schools Forum the Portfolio Holder is asked to approve the Dedicated Schools Grant allocation and the methodology of its distribution.

Corporate Policy

Policy Status: Existing Policy

BBB Priority: Children and Young People, Excellent Council

Financial

1. Cost of proposal: N/A
 2. Ongoing Costs: Recurring costs
 3. Budget head/performance centre: Education Division cost centres
 4. Total budget for this head £272m
 5. Source of funding: Dedicated Schools Grant for 2019/20
-

Staff

1. Number of staff (current and additional): total employees – full details will be available with the Council's 2018/19 Financial Control Budget to be published in March 2018
 2. If from existing staff resources, number of staff hours – N/A
-

Legal

1. None
-

Customer Impact

Estimated number of users/beneficiaries (current and projected) – n/a

Ward Councillors Views

1. Have ward councilors been asked for comments? N/A
2. Summary of Ward Councillor comments: N/A

3. COMMENTARY

- 3.1 The final Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) funding for 2019/20 has now been provided to all LAs updated to reflect the October 2018 pupil numbers. The final allocation includes the additional funding for SEND announced by the Secretary of State which for Bromley was £788,032 for 2018/19 and 2019/20.
- 3.2 The DSG for 2019/20 is divided into four blocks – High Needs, Early Years, Schools and Schools Central. The expected grant income is detailed below

2019/20 Dedicated Schools Grant					
	High Needs Block	Early Years Block	Schools Block	Schools Central Block	Total
Gross Grant Funding	£48,820,619	£20,691,309	£208,637,223	£1,938,460	£280,087,611
Recoupment adjustment	-£7,813,333				-£7,813,333
Net Grant Allocation	£41,007,286	£20,691,309	£208,637,223	£1,938,460	£272,274,278

- 3.3 The LA has looked at each of these blocks and has forecast the related expenditure for 2019/20 based on information that is currently available at this time. Full details of the projected grant income and expenditure can be seen at Appendix 1 with detailed information regarding each block provided below. Appendices 1a and 1b show the projections with and without the movement between the blocks respectively.

3.4 Schools Central Block

Grant 2019/20	£1,938,460
Contribution from Council	£310,000
Expenditure 2019/20	£2,248,460
Expected (Over)/ Underspend	£0

The Schools Central Block is showing as being balanced, due to a contribution of £310k from Council reserves to offset the original deficit and Officers will continue to work towards bringing this expenditure in line.

3.5 Early Years Block

Grant 2019/20	£20,691,309
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Expenditure 2019/20	£20,691,309
Expected (Over)/ Underspend	£0

The Early Years Block income has decreased slightly from the original projections due to a decrease in the number of pupils funded for the additional 15 hours. However the projected expenditure has been adjusted to reflect this and the block remains balanced. Officers are aware of the particular pressure on this block due to the fact that historically Bromley has funded two years olds at a higher rate than is received in the DSG.

3.6 Schools Block

Grant 2019/20	£208,637,223
Expenditure 2019/20	£207,637,223
Transfer to HN Block	£1,000,000
Expected (Over)/ Underspend	0

There have been some changes to the Schools Block Funding this year. The DfE have moved to a formulaic mechanism for allocating growth funding to LAs as opposed to the practice of using historic funding in previous years. The formula looks at the actual growth in pupil numbers in each LA, broken down into Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) and only reflecting positive growth meaning that any negative growth (ie reduction in pupil numbers) is not counted. Using this methodology means that the growth funding for Bromley has decreased from £2.85m to £1.93m, which is a loss of almost £1m.

- 3.7 The growth funding that is paid directly to schools following the formula previously agreed with the Schools Forum has reduced to around £1.6m, which appears to be in line with the income. This would allow for £56k to be earmarked for the falling rolls fund that was recently discussed by the Schools Forum. At the meeting in September, the Schools Forum considered an outline proposal of the funding mechanism for a falling rolls fund but opted not to make a decision on this until the October 2018 census information was available.
- 3.8 Appendix 2 shows the reception pupil numbers from the October 2018 census data – based on this data and the principles that were outlined in the earlier Schools Forum report there are a small number of schools that may be eligible to receive falling rolls funding. Further clarification is required from the LA regarding the future pupil numbers in each of the schools and from the schools regarding their individual budget pressures. It is estimated that the total amount of funding required to be paid would be £55k in the first year. The Schools Forum is asked to make a final decision as to whether they wish the LA to proceed with this process.
- 3.9 At their last meeting, the Schools Forum was asked to consider the LAs proposal to move £1m from the Schools Block to the High Needs Block. The Schools Forum voted against this proposal. Following the meeting, the LA undertook a full consultation with all schools regarding this proposal. Full details of the consultation responses can be seen at Appendix 3. The LA submitted an application to the Secretary of State at the end of the November to request permission to move the £1m without the permission of the Schools Forum and is still waiting for the outcome of this request. The Schools Forum are asked to formally agree or disagree to the disapplication request.

3.10 The LA has calculated two sets of funding – one with the £1m being transferred to the Schools Block and one without. The funding parameters have been set as follows:

	£1m to be transferred	£1m NOT to be transferred
MFG	- 1.22%	- 0.25%
Capping	n/a	n/a
Scaling	n/a	n/a

3.11 The MFG (Minimum Funding Guarantee) controls the amount by which the funding can change on a per pupil basis – for example if the MFG is set at -1.22% then the funding cannot reduce by more than 1.22% per pupil. This is used to support schools that would lose funding as a result of moving from the (original) Bromley funding formula to the National Funding Formula

The capping factor controls the amount of funding that a school can gain – schools with gains will keep all gains below the capping factor. For example a capping factor of 1.5% means schools will keep the first 1.5% of gains on a per pupil basis. If there is no cap then there is no limit to the amount of funding that a school can gain.

The scaling factor indicates by how much any gains above the capping factor will be scaled back. For example a scaling factor of 65% means that any gains over the cap are scaled back by 65%.

3.12 No capping or scaling factors have been used for the two proposed allocations as this allows the NFF to be fully implemented for those schools that gain. The MFG has been adjusted to keep the allocations within the funding available. As a result of this, as expected, the funding for secondary schools has increased whereas primary schools will see a decrease. This is because most primary schools are still receiving high amounts of minimum funding guarantee protection as they move towards the NFF. Currently the level of MFG protection across all primary schools is around £6m.

3.13 Full details of the impact of these parameters can be seen at Appendix 4. Appendix 5 shows the level of MFG protection still afforded across the primary sector.

3.14 High Needs Block

Income 2019/20	£41,007,286
Expenditure 2019/20	£43,073,286
Transfer from Schools Block	£1,000,000
Contribution from Council	£1,066,000
Expected (Over)/ Underspend	£ 0

The additional SEND funding that was announced by the Secretary of State in December has helped to alleviate the pressure on the High Needs Block and the additional £788k means that the Council has been able to reduce its contribution from £2m to around £1m. If the request to move £1m from the Schools Block is not agreed then the additional contribution would have to be found elsewhere, potentially from a further contribution from the Council or from DSG reserves.

- 3.15 The additional £788k for 2018/19 will be used to offset the expected overspend in the High Needs Block in the current financial year, with any remainder being added to the contingency.
- 3.16 The LA has also recently submitted an expression of interest to the DfE to open a new special school, and has been able to demonstrate that should this be successful it will result in considerable savings in the High Needs Block. As part of his December statement the Secretary of State announced that he has removed the cap on the number of special and alternative provision free school bids that will be approved next year and in view of this Bromley is hopeful that the bid submitted by the LA will be successful.

4. SCHOOLS FORUM

- 4.1 A report was presented to the Schools Forum on the 10th January 2019. Any comments will be fed back to the Committee verbally at the meeting on the 23rd January 2019.

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The report and Appendices hold detailed information on funding levels for each of the blocks. It should be noted that there are funding pressures manifesting themselves, particularly in the High Needs Block where the recommendation is that the 2019/20 expenditure be supplemented by a transfer of £1m of DSG from the Schools Block to the High Needs Block (through a disapplication request to DfE) and £1.066m from Council RSG funding.
- 5.2 The disapplication request is not guaranteed and as yet no indication has been given by DfE as to whether the disapplication has been approved. If it is not approved then the recommendation would be to draw the funding down from carry forward DSG balances. This would be a temporary solution only as the funding is not sufficient for future years. The additional £788k of DSG funding recently received from Government would need to be part of this.
- 5.3 This will also have an impact on the level of funding going to Schools
- 5.4 Alternative funding sources/efficiencies/ new strategies will need to be developed to balance the High Needs Block in future years. Further disapplication requests to move funding from the Schools Block to the High Needs Block are likely to be requested if allowed (DfE will have to give further direction on this matter).
- 5.6 Funding to Schools is being distributed using the National Funding Formula (NFF) as per the direction of the Forum and Members. This has both advantages and disadvantages to schools who will be given different levels of funding depending on the methodology used.
- 5.7 It should be noted that the 'hard' NFF will due to be fully introduced in 2020/21 and at this point Bromley would no longer have an option to use other methodologies to fund Schools. However this appears to have been delayed and cannot be implemented without primary legislation, so may be delayed. DfE will confirm this in due course.

Background documents	Held with Finance Section
Financial Considerations	Covered within overall report
Non Applicable sections	Policy, impact on vulnerable adults and children, personnel, legal and procurement

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2019/20 DSG

Appendix 1a

High Needs Block		Early Year Block		Schools Block		Central Schools Services Block			
Income									
Baseline		44,611,100		EY Pupil numbers	5,305	Primary Pupil Numbers	27,246	Pupil Numbers	44,717
HN Pupil numbers	857			Baseline £ Per Pupil	4.91	Baseline £ Per Pupil	4,200	Baseline £ Per Pupil	43
Baseline £ Per Pupil	4348.33	3,726,519		hours (15 x 38)	570	Total Primary Funding	114,442,816	Central Schools Services Funding	1,938,460
import/export		483,000		3 & 4 Years Old Funding	14,847,090				280,087,611
High Needs Block Rostated		48,820,619				Secondary pupil numbers	17,471		
Academy Units		-2,146,000		EY Pupil numbers	1,388	Baseline £ Per Pupil	5,183		
PRUJ Places Recoupment		-1,430,000		Baseline £ Per Pupil	4.91		90,554,639		
High Needs Recoupment		-2,650,000		hours (15 x 38)	570	Growth, Premises and mobility	3,639,768		
Academy Post-16 Units		-813,333		3 & 4 Years Old Additional 15 Hrs	3,883,254		208,637,223		
		-192,000							
Post 16 Transfer		-582,000		EY Pupil numbers	549				
		-7,813,333		Baseline £ Per Pupil	5.66				
DSG Grant Amount		41,007,286		hours (15 x 38)	570		208,637,223		1,938,460
				2 Year Old Funding	1,770,265				272,274,278
				EY Pupil Premium	126,122				
				EY Disability Access Fund	64,578				
					20,691,309				
Expenditure									
Delegated budgets									
Special Schools - Pre 16 places		3,070,000		PVI - estimated	13,747,730	Academy Recoupment	194,677,473	Access and Admissions	553,990
top up		5,049,465				Primary SBS	8,279,668	Licences	239,330
Glebe top up		1,466,577		Additional 3 & 4 Year Old Hours	4,028,769	Secondary SBS	3,086,508	Capital	76,830
BTA Top Up		1,681,725							5,030
BBA top up		1,962,471		2 Year Old Cost	2,085,100			Schools Forum	1,000
Units - Maintained Places		120,000						Pupil Support Advisory Team	194,610
- LA Funded Academy Places (Vacant)		11,667		EY Pupil Premium	126,122			Support to Schools	46,180
- LA Funded Academy Places		62,500						Business Support	116,390
- Maintained Top Up		85,800		Central Costs				Workforce Development	27,980
- Academy Top Up		1,569,003		EY Admin Team	177,800			Schools standard	134,350
In year changes to recoupment		1,231,500							
LA Centrally Managed									
Darrick Wood HIU		325,130		SEN Support in Pre Schools	461,210	Growth	1,537,574	Formerly ESG Funding	
Darrick wood Deaf centre		464,300				Falling rolls	56,000	Education Welfare Service	470,900
Pupil Referral Costs		-95,000		EY Disability Access Fund	64,578			Asset Management - Education	79,060
Progression Courses		625,410						Statutory / Regulatory Duties - Educa	302,810
Home and Alternative Provision		735,560						Overheads (Finance / HR / etc.)	
SEN Support in Mainstream		235,900							
Matrix Funding		2,969,430							
Social Communication Difficulties Team		182,950							
Sensory Support		1,012,600							
Outreach and Inclusion		232,680							
Specialist Support and Disability		238,950							
Complex Needs Team		320,770							
Phoenix Pre School Service		1,555,218							
Early Support Programme		88,070							
SEN Transport		230,000							
Special Central		41,500							
Other Statemeted		53,940							
SEN Out of Borough Fees		13,536,920							
SEN in Further Education Colleges		3,995,640							
Special Capital		12,610							
transfer from schools block		-1,000,000				transfer to HN block	1,000,000	Contribution from Council	-310,000
Contribution from council funds		-1,066,000							
Total		41,007,286			20,691,309		208,637,223		1,938,460
									272,274,277
Variance		0			0		0		0
									0

Appendix 2

Reception Year	Total	PAN	Vacant Places	% Vacant Places	No. to be Funded	2019/20 AWPU Funding	2020/21 AWPU Funding	Ofsted rating
							£2,972	
60	174	60	0	0%				
0	239	0	0	0%				
90	678	90	0	0%				
59	416	60	1	2%				
55	377	60	5	8%				
29	217	30	1	3%				
28	196	30	2	7%				
56	395	60	4	7%				
30	207	30	0	0%				
13	88	16	3	19%				
30	216	30	0	0%				
60	400	60	0	0%				
58	415	60	2	3%				
180	540	180	0	0%				
0	712	0	0	0%				
10	94	15	5	33%	2	£3,467	£2,477	Good
90	270	90	0	0%				
0	371	0	0	0%				
21	66	30	9	30%	3	£5,201	£3,715	Good
5	83	15	10	67%	7	£20,804		Good
60	308	60	0	0%				
30	273	30	0	0%				
57	390	60	3	5%				
46	385	60	14	23%	2	£3,467	£2,477	Good
42	198	60	18	30%	6	Funded as free school		
57	290	60	3	5%				
48	448	60	12	20%	0			
89	647	90	1	1%				
89	270	90	1	1%				
0	363	0	0	0%				
60	375	60	0	0%				
30	222	30	0	0%				
59	414	60	1	2%				
27	210	30	3	10%				
58	155	60	2	3%				
59	320	60	1	2%				
43	329	60	17	28%	5	£8,668	£6,192	Good
59	385	60	1	2%				
24	183	30	6	20%	0			
87	643	90	3	3%				
26	81	30	4	13%				
59	414	60	1	2%				
29	357	30	1	3%				
68	600	90	22	24%	4	£6,935	£4,953	Good
56	467	60	4	7%				
90	622	90	0	0%				
60	431	60	0	0%				
120	361	120	0	0%				
0	524	0	0	0%				
60	355	60	0	0%				
11	81	12	1	8%				
44	366	90	46	51%	28	funded as bulge class		
59	416	60	1	2%				
77	658	90	13	14%				
56	382	60	4	7%				
55	504	60	5	8%				
55	420	60	5	8%				

20	171
61	392
31	218
24	210
30	210
49	401
31	224
55	421
39	247
30	216
27	204
30	216
59	468
30	218
61	458
88	621
87	468
119	836
59	410
58	360
3,811	26,970

30	10	33%
60	0	0%
30	0	0%
45	21	47%
30	0	0%
60	11	18%
30	0	0%
60	5	8%
60	21	35%
30	0	0%
30	3	10%
30	0	0%
60	1	2%
30	0	0%
60	0	0%
90	2	2%
90	3	3%
120	1	1%
60	1	2%
60	2	3%

4 £6,935 £4,953 Good

12 RI

9 funded as bulge class

£55,477 £24,767

Outcome of Consultation

Number of responses – 70

- Yes (Primary and Special) = 4
- No (Primary and Special) = 55
- No (Secondary) =11

Comments

- We write on behalf of the Bromley Secondary headteachers, to state that we cannot support the proposal to transfer £1m from the Schools' block to the High Needs block, for the second year running. For all of our schools, this equates to considerable losses to school budgets. In the main, this will result in a direct impact on the number of teachers the schools are able to employ; and thereby directly affects the breadth and quality of provision and resulting standards and outcomes for Bromley children and young people. We cannot understate how challenging it will be to find the savings elsewhere in the budget. If additional funding is required in the High Needs block, this should not be at the expense of mainstream schools. We continue to manage only partly funded pay increases; increasing employer costs, (pensions/national insurance), unfunded changes in courses at all key stages, and the costly challenges around recruitment and retention of teachers, particularly in the shortage subjects. The decision is also inconsistent with the findings of send4change. It was explained that funding, and therefore provision, within Bromley showed a bias away from mainstream schools. An increasing number of children in our schools with special educational needs, including social, emotional and mental health needs, are not subject to an Education, Health and Care Plan and the resulting funding, yet require additional support and intervention in our schools. If the balance between mainstream and specialist, independent and out of borough provision is to be redressed, we would not expect a cut in school budgets, in favour of the High Needs block, to be the solution taken two years in a row. Additionally, it was noted by send4change that there is a significant spend on external provision, (i.e. non-maintained, independent, or neighbouring local authorities), to the sum of £11.5m (30% of the Specialist Provision budget). This seems very significant. It may be argued that this offers less value for money than in-house/local provision, and would support the decision in previous years for monies to have been taken from the High Needs' block to support the Schools' block. It had been reported to Headteachers at the LA briefing that there has been progress in reducing the number of such placements, and we would therefore argue that this previous solution does not render it the appropriate or required action to be taken now. Consideration needs to be given as to whether this action is 'fair and just'. We are sure that you are aware that the financial times schools are currently working in are very difficult. The Bromley Secondary Headteachers agree that any additional funding in the High Needs block should be addressed by the Local Authority from central funds. We would be interested to hear if the local authority has considered alternative options. We feel that if this continues, not only will standards drop in our local secondary schools, but going forward, the problem is not being addressed.
- The impact of this transfer of funds, on our individual schools' budget, is significant. The proposed transfer takes yet more funding away from Schools with lower levels of high needs students. Schools are already under significant financial pressure as we tackle

unplanned pay increases set out in the STPCD, increases in pension and national insurance contributions, pressures to recruit and retain quality staff, meeting the SEND needs of students without EHCPs and the increased pressure on resources to support all students with emotional health issues.

- The continued reduction in funding to schools will place an additional burden and further impact on a situation where we are having to make savings to our school budget. We have been required to and are continued to fund teacher pay increases and pay progression notwithstanding the teacher pay grant, which has been received this year. The recruitment and retention of teachers to our school is an ongoing challenge.

We continue to meet a range of additional needs in school for students without SEND and for whom we receive no additional funding. A further reduction in school funding will likely result in us reducing or withdrawing the mentoring and counselling services we provide and fund in school, which constitute early help for our vulnerable students.

Faced with producing an in-year balanced budget and the proposed cut in funding resulting from the movement of funding from the schools block to the high needs block, we will be required to make staffing cuts, which will necessitate a reduction in the curriculum offered to our students.

In light of the focus of the work Sen4change have been doing, it is especially disappointing that this work has not yet resulted in a redistribution of resource and spend from specialist and out of borough provision to schools in order for us to meet the needs of students with SEN, at a time when there are increased needs which do not meet the threshold for an EHCP.

- We do not support this. As schools we are facing severe financial pressures and have had to make difficult decisions to reduce our costs. This proposal also seems to go against much of the literature shared with Schools regarding the future of SEN. We should be investing in our mainstream schools, building on the idea of 'mainstream plus' not cutting funding for schools at this difficult time.
- I cannot support this proposal in light of the severe deficit we are currently forecasting. I understand the reasons for the request but schools cannot afford to lose funding in order to support the High Needs block.

We anticipate additional expenditure in 2019/20 (e.g. salary increase, employers' pension contribution increase, inflation). Removing £1million from the Schools Block can only add to the strain and I would anticipate an even greater negative impact on the quality of education we can provide should this proposal go ahead.

- With external cost rises, schools trying desperately to retain teachers, a reduction in post 16 funding, a real terms reduction in funding across the board and an only part-funded 3.5% -

1.5% pay award very much in mind, it would clearly be wrong to move funding out of the schools block.

In a bid to maintain teaching standards and following the pattern in the last 5-10 years, I expect things that will be reduced first by primary and secondary schools will be the essential services that impact upon student character, their well-being, mental health initiatives and their safety from the ever growing threat from things such as online safety, criminal or sexual exploitation, gang affiliation and knife crime.

- This is a difficult consultation for me as I am the Head Teacher of an Infant school that has an ASD Specialist Provision (Additional Resourced Provision-ARP) but I cannot agree to money being taken from mainstream Primary Schools yet again to support the High Needs Block. Currently the funding received for the ARP does not cover the costs incurred, so at a time of financial difficulty, I already have to find money within the mainstream budget for the ARP. This is impacting on school finances. In effect you are proposing that yet more money is taken from my mainstream school to allow current funding for my ARP to continue.

Finances in Primary Schools are already strained following:

- Two years of cuts
- A history of under-funding for primary schools compared to other LA's
- Teaching staff pay increase (only part funded by government)
- Increasing pension costs
- National Funding Formula

As a Head Teacher that is passionate about inclusion, and hopeful that the new SEND4Change programme would support this, the suggestion of taking money from schools would work against these suggested changes and therefore, in my view, does not support Borough priorities.

I would also raise the issue of increased pressure on primary schools while the funding for secondary schools appears more protected. I do not want to pass the costs over to them, but I do feel that primary education is as important as secondary and therefore why are the primary schools asked to carry this burden alone?

Recruitment and retention of staff is an increasing problem, and one that further cuts will not support. Morale within the teaching profession is impacted by schools forced to ask staff to pick up additional tasks/ roles as resources are cut. We have a Borough that is striving for 'Brilliant Bromley' in relation to education and as a Head Teacher I am behind this and at the forefront of delivery, but how am I expected to deliver this with an ever-shrinking budget? I do not support the LA proposal to move £1m from the Schools Block to the High Needs Block, but do agree the money must be found. The Borough needs to re-evaluate the use of their own reserves before asking schools to operate on a third consecutive year of reduced funds.

I feel that Primary Schools in Bromley have historically not been well funded. As a school on the edge of Lewisham, and having previously worked in Southwark, I have been amazed by the difference in funding. I understand that there was a short period of two years where

primary schools were favoured in the budget allocations, but this has stopped and has not had a long term impact.

The movement of that £1m from the schools block, would leave us and, I am sure, most schools in dire straits. The increase in teacher salaries, and general costs, matched against a decrease in funding is putting huge pressure on leaders and school communities in general. I know that Bromley is very proud of its academic record, but this will become increasingly difficult to maintain, I fear, when reduced funding eventually leads to less adults supporting children's learning, and potential redundancies.

In addition to this, reduced pupil numbers over time, means further reductions in funding. At [REDACTED] our budget has seen significant cuts in allocation of funds in recent years, and next year I estimate that we will lose another £40K – this equates to a teacher, and we do not have additional teachers in our school who are not class teachers.

It seems to me that by reducing the schools block, you will be effectively reducing schools' ability to adequately meet the needs of SEND pupils within schools. Much of the high needs block is used to fund SEND provision outside of the borough. Perhaps if there were more funding and support within schools and within the authority, then we wouldn't need to fund so many pupils out of borough – a catch 22 scenario I think.

All of the above has a massive impact on staff morale and workload, which we are all trying to work to improve, because we are committed to happy, motivated staff working with confidence and support within our schools. Removing even more funding will be effectively working against this aim, and our efforts to improve teacher retention and recruitment.

- As discussed at the Headteachers' forums, Bromley primary schools are facing very challenging financial position. Tonight my school will have a Resources meeting and yet again we will be discussing how we will manage our budgets with increased pressures such as teachers' pay awards and pensions. Our reserves will not last longer than two years (in the best case scenario). In addition there are constant pressures due to the loss of funding such as for diabetic children (we lost £12 k a year ago) but children have not left. This and other reasons were discussed at the Headteachers' forum.
- Like most primary Schools, we are expecting to have to set a deficit budget in the next year or two. We have tried to save money by not replacing support staff who move on or retire, but we have reached the point where we would not be fulfilling our duty of care for pupils and staff if we continue with this depletion of staff. We pride ourselves on being an inclusive school and – unlike some neighbouring schools – we do not turn new pupils away if they have additional needs. However, these pupils need to be supported, and any additional funding for these pupils is minimal. This means that we are using more of our diminishing funds to support pupils with SEN, and / or use existing staff who are TAs to support pupils 1-2-1. This has a negative impact on the support for SEN pupils (because it is not specialist support) and also – quite significantly – on the support for pupils who could reach age-expected levels if they had additional support.

Bromley's high outcomes will go down if fewer pupils receive additional support to reach age-related expectations, and also if the excellent teachers we have are not supported in class to achieve the high standards that they have been achieving.

Morale is the lowest I have seen for a long time because – quite simply – we are being expected to reach some of the highest standards in the country, with fewer staff to share the teaching load.

- Due to ongoing budget cuts the school has had to significantly reduce the number of support staff employed at the school. A lot of their work is supporting children with additional needs. We are already at a point where it is a daily challenge to meet the needs of the children with high levels of needs in the school. If our budget were to reduce again through this proposal we would be unable to meet the needs of these children as further cuts would need to be made.

Our work supporting children with high levels of needs has been highly praised over the last 3 years and we pride ourselves on the work we have done. It would be completely unfair to cause a situation where by this work is compromised and then potentially lead to children currently at our school no longer being able to be.

We have engaged in conversations with the LA about how we can directly support the need to provide for children with high levels of need within the borough and will continue to do so but need to at least maintain the level of funding we are currently receiving. I strongly disagree with the proposal and feel that it sends a very negative message to schools and their leaders when it is so public that schools are struggling financially. I urge the LA to look at an alternative way of funding the high needs block allowing the primary schools in Bromley to continue doing the fantastic job they do.

- Primary schools have had to face and manage cuts to their budgets for the last two years. Transfer of £1m from the schools block to the high needs block will only make matters worse for primary schools. The recent pay increase for teaching staff, without future resourcing from government, will add further pressure.

Pension costs have risen and will continue to rise – and there is unlikely to be any grant that will fully meet these increases as it won't for the teachers' pay award. Recent harmonization of support staff pay scales have and will present additional pressures.

If the aims and objectives of the SEND4CHange programme and a really inclusive Bromley are going to be achieved, mainstream provision should not be reduced. We should be investing not cutting.

Morale for many staff is extremely low and recruitment of good quality teachers is nigh on impossible. There are concerns about job security and workload - we are being expected to do more and more with less and less resource.

Primary Schools in Bromley are the third best in the country and there are 3 primary schools in Bromley in the 250 schools in the country. The excellent outcomes in Primary schools in Bromley is one of the key reasons for the good outcomes for secondary schools. We prepare children for secondary school exceptionally well and this is one of the key reasons why they do well in their GCSEs and A levels. We continue to be one of the best things about living in Bromley, this will not continue if these disproportionate and unfair cuts continue.

Delivery of services, retaining staff and providing the present standards is already under pressure with most schools predicting the loss of any reserves over a three year period.

Following the Schools Forum considering the Council's proposal to move £1M between the Schools Block to the HN Block [REDACTED] Primary School and [REDACTED] School disagrees with the proposal as primary schools in the Borough of Bromley are underfunded due to the changes to the National Funding Formula and we cannot absorb further funding cuts with the current pressures on budget due to the rising costs, recent teacher's pay award

and upcoming increase to the Teacher Pension employer contributions as well as more challenging recruitment. The shortfall in the HN block needs to be found elsewhere by the Council.

- Whilst I understand the need for the LA to make sure that the short fall in the High Needs budget is addressed, the unevenness of the way in which this is being met (with the shortfall coming from Primary Budgets) seems unreasonable. I understand that this is in part determined by the primary/secondary ratio in the National Funding Formula, but this is a time of incredible pressure in budgets for all schools (whichever phase) as a result of significant increases in on costs. This proposal would compound an already very difficult financial situation in Bromley Primary Schools and as such I cannot support it
- Primary schools have had to manage two years of cuts, for many in both real and cash terms and for all in real terms, already and a third is planned in the transfer of £1m is agreed from the main schools block to high needs. Staffing has already been cut. [REDACTED] ran at a substantial in-year loss of approx. £60,000 despite being subsidised by [REDACTED]. This year even with myself being split between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] we forecast another deficit of approx. £40,000. How can a school stay open when they are running at a loss? Many schools have vacancies across age range the proposed fund to support drop in numbers will not cover this. Delivery of education in primary is based on full school roles. [REDACTED] only had 10 out of 15 places filled. This has had a huge impact upon finances. Primary Schools in Bromley are the third best in the country and there are 3 primary schools in Bromley in the 250 schools in the country. The excellent outcomes in Primary schools in Bromley is one of the key reasons for the good outcomes for secondary schools. We prepare children for secondary school exceptionally well and this is one of the key reasons why they do well in their GCSEs and A levels. We continue to be one of the best things about living in Bromley, this will not continue if these disproportionate and unfair cuts continue. Delivery of services, retaining staff and providing the present standards is already under pressure with most schools predicting the loss of any reserves over a three year period. In a small school staffing pressures are even greater as there are so many jobs to cover with few people. More cuts will mean less staff and even more work load – this will have a real impact upon retention.
- [REDACTED], like other schools, is now dealing with a third year of reduced funding – funding has fallen in that period and this is against a backdrop of ever-increasing costs. Managing the school's budget whilst maintaining standards relative to the significant accountability measures that schools are subject to is the single most challenging aspect of headship. In relative terms, this has always been a more challenging job for primary headteachers in Bromley given the relative under-funding of primaries in the LA compared Bromley secondaries and primaries outside Bromley. This situation was compounded by the way in which primary schools were unfairly penalised in Bromley by the local arrangements imposed in respect of the NFF (following a vote in which primary schools were fundamentally under-represented).

There is a consensus amongst headteacher colleagues across all sectors in Bromley that school budgets cannot tolerate any further cuts without fundamentally compromising the quality of provision for Bromley's children and young people. As teachers (and, for many of us, as parents) we want the very best for our children and a further cut to funding undermines this. Pressures on budgets has already been compounded over the last year by increases to both support staff and teacher pay which have been, at best, partially funded and, in some cases, unfunded and not budgeted for. Alongside this, on-costs continue to rise, particularly pension contributions and even when central funding is forthcoming it does not fully meet the costs to schools.

Furthermore, in respect of SEND and Bromley's SEND4Change programme, one clear weakness identified across the LA was the failure of some mainstream schools to provide effectively for SEND pupils. Cutting school budgets will only compound this issue; if anything, there should be more investment in mainstream schools to enable them to better meet the needs of some of our most vulnerable mainstream pupils in order to ease the pressure on other sectors.

In spite of the cuts to funding, Bromley schools, particularly primary schools, continue to perform well but the council must be mindful that this is not a sustainable model for continued high performance. For this reason, and all the others outlined above, this further cut cannot be tolerated and must not go ahead.

- Following a history of underfunding for primary schools the ratios between primary and secondary was finally balanced three years ago. This has now stopped but the ratio between primary and secondary is now broadly in line with other LA's and should remain so. The imposition of the move to the NFF (2017) was originally decided by a vote at the schools forum where primary schools were clearly underrepresented, in spite of our best efforts to secure full representation with two academy governors. The under representation of Primary Schools on the forum, despite having the largest number of children attending primary schools in Bromley, has led to a situation where primary schools have taken an unfair share of the cuts. We are in agreement with secondary colleagues on the current consultation that all schools can not afford any more cuts to budgets. Primary schools have had to manage two years of cuts, for many in both real and cash terms and for all in real terms, already and a third is planned in the transfer of £1m is agreed from the main schools block to high needs. Teaching staff costs at all levels and pension rises are already placing huge pressure on schools in a climate of a decreasing budget. If the aims and objectives of the SEND4CHange programme and a really inclusive Bromley are going to be achieved, mainstream provision should not be reduced as it has and will be given further cuts. Is our children's future not worth investing in? Primary schools cannot deliver the breadth of services on the present funding arrangements. Nearly all primary schools are currently looking at deficits in the coming years and additional cuts cannot be managed. We are currently in a recruitment crisis and morale in schools is low. We are being pressurised to consider workload but are being given less and less resources to support this. Bromley is a high achieving authority and to remain so schools need to be provided with the appropriate resources needed in order that they can continue to flourish. The excellent outcomes in Primary schools in Bromley is one of the key reasons for the good outcomes for secondary schools. We prepare children for secondary school exceptionally well and this is

one of the key reasons why they do well in their GCSEs and A levels. We continue to be one of the best things about living in Bromley, this will not continue if these disproportionate and unfair cuts continue.

I feel Primary schools have been very supportive of High Needs Funding in the past but the time has come to say NO. We can no longer support this.

- As a Infant and Junior school, we have had to manage two years of cuts in real terms and this will be a third year if the £1 million is agreed from the main schools block to high needs block.

I know that the move to the NFF in 2017 was decided at School Forum, however I am aware that primary schools are underrepresented and has led to primary schools, in the past, having a disproportionate amount of the cuts.

There are many increases for budgets that have been agreed by Government without future resourcing such as pension costs and teacher pay rises. This will be a real become a real cost to schools if funding from the government ceases. The recent increase of support staff pay have presented additional pressures to the school budget.

We should be investing in schools if the aims and objectives of the SEND4CHange programme and a really inclusive Bromley are going to be achieved, mainstream provision should not be reduced as it has and will be given further cuts. In our school, morale for many staff is lowering as they are expected to do more as staff are not being replaced when they leave because of budget limitations.

Primary schools in Bromley are one of the key reasons for the good outcomes for secondary schools as we work hard to prepare children for secondary schools and this is one of the key reasons why they do well in their GCSEs and A levels. Bromley schools are high regarded and this is a benefit for the Borough, this will not continue if these disproportionate and unfair cuts continue.

I feel that the primary schools in Bromley have been very supportive in the past to the high needs Block but we cannot sustain these loses to our funding any more.

- No I do not support this proposal. School budgets are already at crisis point with Headteachers having to make difficult decisions about spending.
- I thought the explanation and discussion of this proposal was thorough at the Heads Forum. Thank you for that. I appreciate that all areas of the education budget are under pressure and that what happens to the high needs budget either way will impacts on work in schools. However, **NO** school can take any more cuts and we definitely can't. To enable us at Downe to balance our budget last year we had to use all of our remaining surplus and cut staffing – including a commitment to always cover classes internally by my teaching and the part-time Senco teaching a class and covering absences. The inevitable outcome of this is that our work is impacted, everyone is more stressed and tired and morale is low. However, teaching is our core work and the children have had experienced and qualified teachers in their classes.
We have implemented the DFE percentage pay award to teachers (all of our teachers are top of their respective grades). We have recently discovered that the promised funding of this will not meet the costs fully and therefore this year's budget outcome is likely to be below prediction which will of course impact further on next year's budget.

On top of this we made a commitment to the governors to engage in fund raising, to try to ameliorate the situation with future budgets which we (clearly wrongly) believed would at least be fairly stable if low after the large cut we sustained last year and the LA decision to move towards NFF immediately. We have fund-raised which takes further time and effort. Sadly not enough has been raised to in any way match the surplus we used up last year, but some money has been gained.

We are doing everything that we possibly can to make this work and to provide a good standard of education for our children, in respect of that we cannot approve any decision to cut our budget even more. Every department will have to work to meet their own shortfall as much as is possible in these very challenging times. We all understand how difficult that is.

- I do not agree because already the schools block is less, due to sharing it with two new secondary schools. It is not fair to lose that money and an additional £1m. The council need to dip into their reserves for the additional £1m.
- Primary Budgets have historically taken the brunt of Council cuts in education. The Council opted for a formula that hit primaries schools unfairly in 2017/18. This year our budget saw a 30,000 decrease from the previous year.
Through cutting the schools block the Council will affect the provision for SEND pupils within the mainstream, as schools do not have the resources. In our one form entry Primary School we already have over 50 children with SEND and 6 children with an EHCP; with 2 more EHCPs in the pipeline. To further reduce any funding would mean that we would find it even more difficult to support our children with the varying complex needs that we have in our school. Families who have children with special needs choose our school in particular as we are small and have an excellent SEND department – but this service will even harder than it already is to provide and maintain. Due to the cuts this year, we have already got 7 less members of staff in our school, which obviously impacts hugely on the provision we offer our pupils.
At a time where morale is at its lowest and recruitment and retention of staff is particularly difficult any more cuts would make our job even more difficult and will mean that morale continues to deteriorate as less and less support will be able to be afforded to support staff and the children in their care.
No movement of funds from the schools block could be supported without a detrimental impact to the provision with primary schools. Since 2013 primary schools were significantly under funded compared to other LAs and secondary schools. This was re balanced three years ago to address some of the years of under funding. But stopped last year. The ratio between primary and secondary funding is now comparative to other LAs but but was not sufficient to address the years of under funding
The imposition of the move to the NFF (2017) was originally decided by a vote at the schools forum where primary schools were clearly underrepresented, in spite of best efforts to secure full representation with two academy governors. We are in agreement with secondary colleagues on the current consultation that all schools cannot afford any more cuts to budgets .
Primary schools have had to manage two years of cuts, for many in both real and cash terms and for all in real terms, already and a third is planned in the transfer of £1m is agreed from the main schools block to high needs. Awarding teaching staff % increase without future resourcing by government add further pressure.

Pension costs have risen and will continue to rise - unlikely any grant will fully meet these increases as it won't for the teachers' pay award. This may also be short term and will become a real cost to schools over the next year years.

Recent harmonization of support staff pay scales present additional pressures. If the aims and objectives of the SEND4Change programme and a really inclusive Bromley are going to be achieved, mainstream provision should not be reduced as it has and will be given further cuts - some mainstream schools have had to fund their own provisions. We should be investing not cutting.

The impact of the free schools is clearly starting to be felt with no additional funding in the short-term, they have also impacted on school rolls. Many schools have vacancies across age range the proposed fund to support drop in numbers will not cover this. Delivery of education in primary is based on full school roles.

Primary schools cannot deliver the breadth of services on the present funding arrangements. All the free schools being funded disproportionately are Secondary schools and this represents another unfair move from funding primary school children into secondary schools. The cuts in primary schools will fund places in these free schools and not actual children. This is unfair and unsustainable.

Morale for many staff is low, there are concerns about job security and workload - we are being expected to do more and more with less and less resource.

Primary Schools in Bromley are the third best in the country and there are 3 primary schools in Bromley in the 250 schools in the country. The excellent outcomes in Primary schools in Bromley is one of the key reasons for the good outcomes for secondary schools. We prepare children for secondary school exceptionally well and this is one of the key reasons why they do well in their GCSEs and A levels. We continue to be one of the best things about living in Bromley, this will not continue if these disproportionate and unfair cuts continue. Delivery of services, retaining staff and providing the present standards is already under pressure with most schools predicting the loss of any reserves over a three year period.

- Following the Schools Forum considering the Council's proposal to move £1M between the Schools Block to the HN Block, [REDACTED] Primary School disagrees with the proposal as primary schools in the Borough of Bromley are underfunded due to the changes to the National Funding Formula and we cannot absorb further funding cuts with the current pressures on budget due to the rising costs, recent teacher's pay award and upcoming increase to the Teacher Pension employer contributions as well as more challenging recruitment. The shortfall in the HN block needs to be found elsewhere by the Council.

[REDACTED] Primary School has had to manage two years of cuts, for many in both real and cash terms and for all in real terms, already and a third is planned in the transfer of £1m is agreed from the main schools block to high needs. We are looking at cutting some of our front line services to pupils.

Awarding teaching staff % increase without future resourcing by government has added further pressure to our school. Pension costs have risen and will continue to rise - unlikely any grant will fully meet these increases as it won't for the teachers' pay award. This may also be short term and will become a real cost to schools over the next year years.

The impact of the free schools is clearly starting to be felt with no additional funding in the short-term, they have also impacted on school rolls.

All the free schools being funded disproportionately are Secondary schools and this represents another unfair move from funding primary school children into secondary schools. The cuts in primary schools will fund places in these free schools and not actual children. This is unfair and unsustainable.

Morale for many staff is low, there are concerns about job security and workload - we are being expected to do more and more with less and less resource. This has led to increased instability at [REDACTED] Primary School.

Delivery of services, retaining staff and providing the present standards is already under pressure with most schools predicting the loss of any reserves over a three year period.

- The school's budget has continually been reduced due to cuts in education. The funding formula for 2017/18, adopted by Bromley, placed the school under increasing financial pressure causing provision to be impacted negatively. Despite there being a more favourable formula in the two previous years, there was still an imbalance.

[REDACTED] School is one of the highest attaining schools in the Borough. It has however, seen a change in the needs of children joining at Reception. Many of the additional needs presented are complex and specific. As such, the school has been placed under additional pressure by having to seek external specialist staff. By reducing funds to schools in favour of High Needs funding, the already pressured provision for SEND pupils will be further affected.

In addition, the forecast for staffing costs shows that there will be additional financial pressure on the school due to increased costs. Already, the school is having to consider whether vacant posts can be filled by staff of a similar calibre, or indeed whether they can be filled at all.

The school finds itself in a period of low staff morale with staff questioning work life balance.

The proposed movement of funds will inevitably have a detrimental effect on the education of children at the school and on its attainment and progress as well as putting additional pressure on already overworked staff. The school can therefore not support this proposal.

- We cannot support further cuts to our budgets
- Historically - prior to 2013 primary schools were significantly under funded compared to other LA and secondary school. This was re balanced three years ago to address some of the years of under funding. But stopped last year. The ratio between primary and secondary funding is now comparative to other LAs but was not sufficient to address the years of under funding

Primary schools have had to manage two years of cuts, for many in both real and cash terms and for all in real terms, already and a third is planned in the transfer of £1m is agreed from the main schools block to high needs. Staffing has already been cut at [REDACTED] and we still have an in-year deficit. Any more cuts will compound issues and increase the future years in-year deficit.

Many schools have vacancies across age range the proposed fund to support drop in numbers will not cover this. Delivery of education in primary is based on full school roles.

[REDACTED] has had a few places available for the last few years. This is a cut to our budget.

Primary Schools in Bromley are the third best in the country and there are 3 primary schools in Bromley in the 250 schools in the country. The excellent outcomes in Primary schools in Bromley is one of the key reasons for the good outcomes for secondary schools. We prepare children for secondary school exceptionally well and this is one of the key reasons why they do well in their GCSEs and A levels. We continue to be one of the best things about living in Bromley, this will not continue if these disproportionate and unfair cuts continue.

Delivery of services, retaining staff and providing the present standards is already under pressure with most schools predicting the loss of any reserves over a three year period.

- In 2017/18 [REDACTED] was required to undertake a restructure of the senior leadership team due to underfunding. This has impacted upon the workload of the remaining staff members who are already feeling the strain of restricted finances. The staff are committed to the community which they serve and passionate in achieving excellent academic outcomes for children. However, further cuts to budgets will undoubtedly increase staff sickness and mental health difficulties, moreover, creating additional costs and problems for schools. Ultimately, this will lead to staff shortages at a time when recruitment is already in crisis.

[REDACTED] has 37% SEND children and is already stretched to its limit in providing the pastoral and academic care necessary to address the vast array of needs our children require. Currently, staff, bear the brunt of this. However, there is only so long that we can sustain and maintain our success. Further cuts will be sure to cause critical damage which in turn will be far more costly to repair in an already deprived school. For example, school currently employ a speech and language therapist to deliver essential intervention to children so that they can acquire the speech sounds, vocabulary and the receptive language necessary to become able readers, writers and develop social relationships. All vital life skills. Further restriction to our finance will result in services such as this being cut. As well as this a further priority is to provide mental health services in school. Another essential area in peril of being cut. Without these basic needs being met, our children will be unable to access the curriculum and teachers will be further pressured to support these needs rather than their priority of academia.

Increases in salaries, pension contributions and a drop in pupil numbers are additional factors which our budgets need to sustain. With these additional costs and impacts as well as further cuts, the education of our children will suffer.

Therefore, I do not agree with funds being moved from the school block as it will have a severely detrimental impact on the education of children and the high quality provision we currently deliver, in an already underfunded service.

- Primary Budgets have historically taken the brunt of Council cuts in education. The Council opted for a formula that hit primaries schools unfairly in 2017/18. The decision to weight the formula more favourably previously (two years prior) toward primaries was to enable them to gain back funding from the years of historic underfunding. The short term gain did not balance the years of inadequate funding.

The movement of a million pounds exacerbated the funding issues in 2017/18. 2018 / 20 budgets have to withstand funding for teacher's salaries, a movement of the scales for support staff to align with National, pension rises, increased costs to services whilst providing a broad curriculum and extended services. The funds do not stretch.

Pupil numbers are volatile and effect a variety of our schools. Schools are seeing vacancies across year groups or over-number places not being used, this ultimately impacts on budgets. Predicted budgets for 2019/20 show a drop in pupil number across the trust. With one school losing £70k. Even three or four vacancies across a school has a significant impact on the delivery of essential services.

Through cutting the schools block the Council will affect the provision for SEND pupils within the mainstream as schools do not have the resources. Our schools are having to only recruit to essential posts to ensure that they do not have to restructure.

At a time where moral is at its lowest and recruitment and retention of staff, especially those to middle and senior leadership posts, is difficult the Council are proposing to add more financial misery to an already underfunded sector.

No movement of funds from the schools block could be supported without a detrimental impact to the provision with primary schools.

- all schools can not afford any more cuts to budgets .
Primary schools have had to manage two years of cuts, for many in both real and cash terms and for all in real terms, already and a third is planned in the transfer of £1m is agreed from the main schools block to high needs. It is becoming detrimental to the provision and we are making staff redundant and moral is low – we are unable to secure budgets lasting 3 years with no deficit – this will ruin us! Those of us who struggle to fill pupil spaces this will be in many ways catastrophic – we can even afford to restructure staff out as even the redundancy costs are too high. I oppose this decision and feel that you may well find across Bromley that headship becomes an untenable position for us
- I cannot oppose this proposal strongly enough.
From 2015-16 to the current year 2018-19, our income has fallen by £139,000. In the same period, staff salaries have increased by £79,600. Next year, we are projected to lose another £88,000.
The consultation for the local authority to reduce school funding further by moving £1million from the School Block to the High Needs Block would make the school funding situation impossible.
We have already made our French teacher redundant, lost another teacher and our Finance Officer. We have reduced the time teachers have for PPA, have reduced the intervention support children receive and stopped the rolling programme of building maintenance. Our curriculum budgets for this year have been stripped bare. There is no more blood in the stone. Children and teachers are now going to end up suffering.
We heard from Cllr [REDACTED] recently at the Heads Forum that we are lucky to have such passionate teachers and leaders in Bromley who make such a difference to our children. Local funding cuts on top of national funding cuts, mean this passion we heard about will be extinguished. We cannot continue to provide a quality education with further cuts. Increasing the burden upon schools by removing further funding from the Schools Block will have a severely detrimental effect upon children in Bromley mainstream schools. It is not a tenable situation.
If the education and welfare of children in Bromley is valued, the money that has been identified as being needed to support SEN must be found from elsewhere.
- Primary schools have had to manage two years of cuts, for many in both real and cash terms and for all in real terms, a third would be crippling for all schools. Historically in Bromley, prior to 2013, primary schools were significantly under funded compared to other LA and secondary schools. This was re balanced three years ago to address some of the years of underfunding, however this stopped last year. The ratio between primary and secondary funding is now comparative to other LAs but was not sufficient to address the years of underfunding which is now impacting on primary budgets.
In addition to this schools are paying for the increase in the teaching staff award without future resourcing by government and for the harmonization of support staff pay scales, both which add further pressure to budgets. Alongside this pension costs have risen and will continue to rise and it is unlikely any grant will fully meet these increases. The grant may also be short term and will become a real cost to schools over the coming years.
Furthermore, If the aims and objectives of the SEND4Change programme and a really inclusive Bromley are going to be achieved, mainstream provision should not be reduced as

it has and will be given further cuts. We should be investing not cutting. As result of significantly reduced budgets morale for many staff is low, there are concerns about job security and workload, we are being expected to do more and more with less and less resource. Primary Schools in Bromley are the third best in the country; this will not continue if these disproportionate and unfair cuts continue.

We understand the challenges faced by the LA in other areas of their funding and appreciate that council tax has already been used to fund education but are there reserves which could be used to offset some or all of the proposed cuts?

- We have always been underfunded compared to other LAs, secondary schools and only for the last three years did this change. However this has stopped.
As a group of primary schools we were underrepresented at the Schools Forum and this has meant the secondary schools having the louder voice consequently receiving greater cuts than our secondary 'friends'.
As Primary schools we have had to manage two years of cuts whilst being expected to achieve the increased standards bestowed on us by the government.
We already subsidise our Provision as we do not receive enough funding to cover the cost of salaries, let alone the additional needs of the children. We struggle to keep staff because we can't pay them as much as they receive at special schools so recruitment and retention is a challenge, at times. We are also having to pay more as the academies agenda means there is no longer the sharing of resources, leading to reduced prices e.g. speech and language therapist. We used to pay £9,000, now we are having to pay £27,000!
At [REDACTED] we work incredibly hard to make sure our pupils achieve of their best. Money is definitely needed to provide first quality teachers who are prepared to work in a more challenging area and for good quality teaching assistants to provide interventions for those with additional needs. Please help us to continue to be Brilliant Bromley!
- The Council cuts in education have historically negatively affected primary school budgets. The Council opted for a formula that hit primaries schools unfairly in 2017/18. The decision to weight the formula more favourably previously (two years prior) toward primaries was to enable them to gain back funding from the years of historic underfunding. The short term gain did not balance the years of inadequate funding.
As a school we have had to manage two years of cuts already and a third is planned in the transfer of £1m is agreed from the main schools block to high needs. To counter act the cuts in the previous years, I have had to cut back spending in all areas – as a school we cannot cut back any further without seriously affecting the quality of education that we are offering our pupils. Furthermore funding for the rise in teacher's salaries, a movement of the scales for support staff to align with National and increased costs to services has further impacted the budget. Our funds simply do not stretch. .
Pension costs have risen and will continue to rise – it is unlikely any grant will fully meet these increases as it won't for the teachers' pay award. This may also be short term and will become a real cost to schools over the next year years. Pupil numbers are volatile and vacancies across a school has a significant impact on the delivery of essential services. Through cutting the schools block the Council will affect the provision for SEND pupils within the mainstream as schools do not have the resources. We are having to only recruit to essential posts to ensure that they do not have to restructure.
At a time where moral is at its lowest and recruitment and retention of staff, especially those to middle and senior leadership posts, is difficult the Council are proposing to add more financial gloom to an already underfunded sector.

No movement of funds from the schools block could be supported without a detrimental impact to the provision with both [REDACTED] and all primary schools in Bromley.

- Primary school funding is disadvantaged enough as it is, compared with the secondary bias.
- I am against the LA proposal for a number of reasons.
Historically - prior to 2013 primary schools were significantly under funded compared to other LA and secondary school. This was re balanced three years ago to address some of the years of under funding. But stopped last year. The ratio between primary and secondary funding is now comparative to other LAs but was not sufficient to address the years of under funding
Primary School Heads in Bromley are in agreement with secondary colleagues on the current consultation that all schools **can not** afford any more cuts to budgets .
Primary schools have had to manage two years of cuts, for many in both real and cash terms and for all in real terms, already and a third is planned in the transfer of £1m is agreed from the main schools block to high needs.
Pension costs have risen and will continue to rise - unlikely any grant will fully meet these increases as it won't for the teachers' pay award. This may also be short term and will become a real cost to schools over the next year years.
Recent harmonization of support staff pay scales have and will present additional pressures. If the aims and objectives of the SEND4CHange programme and a really inclusive Bromley are going to be achieved, mainstream provision should not be reduced as it has and will be given further cuts - some mainstream schools have had to fund their own provisions. We should be investing not cutting.
The impact of the free schools is clearly starting to be felt with no additional funding in the short-term, they have also impacted on school rolls. All the free schools being funded disproportionately are Secondary schools and this represents another unfair move from funding primary school children into secondary schools. The cuts in primary schools will fund places in these free schools and not actual children. **This is unfair and unsustainable.**
We understand the challenges faced by the LA in other areas of their funding and appreciate that council tax has already been used to fund education but are there reserves which could be used to offset some or all of the proposed cuts?
- Primary schools have had to manage two years of cuts and a third year is not tenable. We cannot continue to deliver the breadth of service on the present funding arrangements.
- As the COO of the [REDACTED] Trust, I can share with the School's Finance Team that the Trust has experienced a *reduction* in School Budget Share income totalling £277,539 over the two academic years 2016-17 to 2018-19.

This decrease presents significant difficulties and is negatively impacting teaching and learning across each of the Trust's schools. A staffing hire freeze is now in place and staffing cost reductions have been budgeted and are now in plan. Premises improvement and ICT

improvement expenditure has ceased in their entirety asides from Devolved Formula Capital spend.

School budgets for each of the six schools for 2019-20 onwards forecast sizeable outturn deficits.

I'm sure that others will reflect on the morality, fairness and politics of the suggested proposal. I wish only to comment that any further reduction in income will have a profound and negative impact on the outcomes from Bromley primary school children within our Trust

- Following hot on the heels of the Council's deeply flawed decision regarding Primary/Secondary funding ratios last January we are now being asked to accept further reductions in income which take us below even the NFF indicator. For our Trust this reduction would equate to approximately £82,500 – more than the cost of two young teachers. Given that all of our schools are down to the bare bones regarding teacher numbers this would be detrimental to the education of our children. Councillors may well have followed the local press stories last summer regarding staff re-structuring at [REDACTED]. Further staff re-structures would have a hugely detrimental impact on parental confidence and commitment, both in schools and also the London Borough of Bromley!

As a Trust we are rapidly eating into our reserves and anticipate being close to an overall deficit by August 2021. We have exhausted means of reducing costs but continue to have in-year deficits, especially as central government continues to announce pay and pension increases without funding them adequately.

I find the mere suggestion by Councillors that this could be an option deeply insulting, and it appears to be yet more evidence of a disconnect between Bromley Council and its schools.

Councillors should not be looking to resolve their problems by shifting the challenges to others - I am furious. Please do not challenge your already very strained relationship with Primary Schools any further

- Once again Primary schools lose money.
- The national funding for schools has been cut by 8% over the last 8 years and there is a £4 billion short fall nationally in funding that needs to be addressed immediately.

Schools across the country and Bromley are reporting the high likelihood of setting deficit budgets in the future. Many schools have or are considering a reduced timetable to cope with these cuts.

Despite Mr Hammond's little extras and the promise that all schools will receive 0.5% per pupil more this year no school in Bromley is receiving this. Secondary schools will receive no increase in pupil funding and Primary schools will receive a cut of 1.25% per pupil.

This is because of the disastrous government policy of imposing free schools on the borough and their unreasonably high funding. Money is being moved from primary schools to secondary schools where there might not even be children.

This along with the high levels of inflation and increased pension contributions means schools are losing funding in all areas.

And this has become unsustainable.

It is also true that there is a national and local crisis in funding for the most vulnerable children in our schools. The settlement locally and nationally for the high needs block is totally inadequate for the level of need.

Rather than set up a false dichotomy and moving one block of money where it is needed to another place where it is also needed the Council should lead protests about this grossly inadequate settlement for the children in Bromley, for all children in Bromley and they should demand a better and adequate settlement for children across the country and for children in Bromley.

If they are unwilling or unable to do this they should realise that the only way to address this crisis is to access the council's reserves to invest in children in Bromley.

- I do not support the LA proposal to move £1million from the Schools block to the High Needs Block as I have real concerns about the impact another funding cut would mean for our school as there are significant budgets issues already. The decision to adopt the NFF was decided by a vote at the schools forum where primary schools were clearly underrepresented. This has led to a situation where primary schools have borne a disproportionate burden of cuts. Primary schools have had to manage two years of cuts. Awarding teaching staff pay increases without future resourcing by government adds further to the pressure we are under and pension costs have risen and will continue to rise. If the aims of the SEND4CHANGE programme and an inclusive Bromley are going to be achieved, mainstream provision should not be reduced. The impact of the free schools is clearly starting to be felt with no additional funding in the short-term and these have also impacted on school rolls. Primary schools cannot deliver the breadth of services on the present funding arrangements. Morale for staff is low, there are concerns about job security and workload - we are being expected to do more and more with less and less resources. The excellent outcomes in Primary schools in Bromley is one of the key reasons for the good outcomes for secondary schools as we prepare children for secondary school exceptionally well. We continue to be one of the best things about living in Bromley, this will not continue if these unfair cuts continue. Delivery of services, retaining staff and providing the present standards is already under pressure. I understand the challenges faced by the LA in other areas of their funding and appreciate that council tax has already been used to fund education but are there reserves which could be used to offset some of the proposed cuts?
- Awarding teaching staff % increase without future resourcing by government will cripple our budget. We are a one form entry school already at breaking point. Support staff pay scales have and will present additional pressures. It is unlikely that any grant from government will fully fund the pension costs (which has risen and will continue to rise). Whilst in the short term the impact will not be as detrimental as it will be in the medium to long term. I am relatively new to the borough and within a very short period of time it has become apparent that the views of the Primary school representatives on the Schools' Forum has been overshadowed. It appears as if the secondary schools representatives have consistently taken a view to represent only the needs of their sector. This and the under representation of Primary Schools on the forum, despite having the largest number of children attending primary schools in Bromley, has led to a situation where primary schools have borne the majority of the cuts. Furthermore, the impact of the free schools is clearly starting to within Bromley. School rolls are falling which is also having a major impact on funding.

- From 2015-16 to the current year 18-19, our income has fallen by a cumulative £142,686. This amount, for an average-sized primary school is simply untenable. Next year, we are due to lose another £40,000 from our budget, meaning a loss in income of nearly £200,000 in just four years.

In that time, teaching costs have risen by over 10% and services by more than that. We have had to cut our support staff budget by 25%. The budget for staff training has been halved.

For a short while, we were able to survive from our reserves. However, these have now gone. The impact in the classroom is already being felt and this will be the first year when the quality of education has been directly negatively impacted by the financial situation of our school.

The allocation of money to free schools must be found from elsewhere, at least in the short-term. These new schools have impacted my school directly from the funding allocation, but also from the fall in role because of the opening of a new school 0.4 miles away from ours. Brilliant Bromley will be merely a distant memory unless action is taken this year.

- Historically, our schools have been underfunded and this was acknowledged in the increased funding levels three years ago. The proposed £1m transfer from primary school funding coupled with the planned 1.5% budget cut would see Bromley primary schools struggle once again against a background of increasing staff and other costs. This year's pay award and the imminent increase to pension costs have put enormous pressure on our schools. The SEN funding reforms have compounded this and have had an impact in real terms on my school. Children with high-level need who would previously have begun school with transition funding are now arriving unfunded and we are having to make cuts to other provision to put support in place for them; my SENCO spends her time filling in paperwork and meeting with Bromley's SEN gatekeepers rather than being able to have a direct impact on learning. Unfunded inclusion is not the solution to these children's difficulties.

The introduction of free schools within the vicinity of my school plus the expansion of neighbouring schools has impacted on our admissions. We currently have 10 spaces on roll across Reception and Year 1 and this has affected our budget; we are not unique in this situation.

We have worked hard to build a successful school and have been proactive in recruiting staff of a high calibre. Staff workload has increased as a result of our underfunding and whilst my team are currently willing to go 'the extra mile' for our children, there will come a point when they will not be prepared to do more with fewer resources.

There has been much talk of 'Brilliant Bromley' and our schools being the jewel in the borough's crown. I have been a Bromley headteacher for almost 14 years and times have never been as challenging for our schools as they are now. Further cuts will destabilise our schools and the borough needs to make up for the shortfall from its

reserves, rather than jeopardising the educational opportunities of our children

- We are a one form entry, who have been hit hard over the last two years. Our teaching costs are rising every year and our budget is in deficit with dwindling reserves. We are a high performing school, who secures excellent outcomes for all our children and if we have any more cuts it will have a detrimental effect on our children's education and staff morale. At this rate Bromley will end up with schools closing down as they will no longer be financially viable.
- We at The Highway are quite small as a one form entry primary school but we believe that primary schools of every size cannot deliver the breadth of services expected on the present funding arrangements. Morale for many staff is low, there are already concerns about job security and workload and as always we are being expected to do more and more with less and less resource

Primary schools have had to manage two years of cuts, for many in both real and cash terms and for all in real terms, already and a third is planned in the transfer of £1m is agreed from the main schools block to high needs. Awarding teaching staff % increase without future resourcing by government add further pressure.

Pension costs have risen and will continue to rise - unlikely any grant will fully meet these increases as it won't for the teachers' pay award. This may also be short term and will become a real cost to schools over the next year years. Recent harmonization of support staff pay scales have and will present additional pressures.

All the free schools being funded disproportionately are Secondary schools and this represents another unfair move from funding primary school children into secondary schools. The cuts in primary schools will fund places in these free schools and not actual children. This is unfair and unsustainable.

The impact of the free schools is clearly starting to be felt with no additional funding in the short-term, they have also impacted on school rolls.

Many schools have vacancies across age range the proposed fund to support drop in numbers will not cover this. Delivery of education in primary is based on full school roles.

Historically - prior to 2013 primary schools were significantly underfunded compared to other LA and secondary school. This was re balanced three years ago to address some of the years of underfunding, but stopped last year.

The ratio between primary and secondary funding is now comparative to other LAs but was not sufficient to address the years of under funding

The imposition of the move to the National Funding Formula last year was originally decided by a vote at the schools forum where primary schools were clearly underrepresented, in spite of our best efforts to secure full representation with two academy governors.

Despite attempts by the Primary school representatives on the Schools' Forum to be bipartite and to take a cross sector approach the secondary schools representatives have consistently taken a view to represent only the needs of their sector. This and the under representation of Primary Schools on the forum, despite having the largest number of children attending primary schools in Bromley, has led to a situation where primary schools have borne a disproportionate burden of cuts.

Thankfully secondary colleagues are now in agreement with us as primary colleagues on the current consultation that all schools cannot afford any more cuts to budgets.

If the aims and objectives of the SEND4CHange programme and a really inclusive Bromley are going to be achieved, mainstream provision should not be reduced as it has and will be given further cuts - some mainstream schools have had to fund their own provisions. We should be investing not cutting.

Delivery of services, retaining staff and providing the present standards is already under pressure with most schools predicting the loss of any reserves over a three year period.

As we concluded at our recent Primary heads forum:-

Primary Schools in Bromley are the third best in the country and there are 3 primary schools in Bromley in the top 250 schools in the country.

The excellent outcomes in Primary schools in Bromley is one of the key reasons for the good outcomes for secondary schools. We prepare children for secondary school exceptionally well and this is one of the key reasons why they do well in their GCSEs and A levels. We continue to be one of the best things about living in Bromley, this will not continue if these disproportionate and unfair cuts continue.

- Whilst I can see that there are financial difficulties across all phases in education and within the council, I have strong concerns about the impact another funding cut would mean for the primary phase as there are significant budget issues already.

- In the past Bromley schools have been justifiably proud of the achievements of all their pupils and have been one of the highest performing local authorities. However, with the current budget cuts this **is not** sustainable. Since 2015-16 to the current year, our income has fallen by almost £140,000. This amount, for a school of our size is simply not manageable. On top of this, next year, we are due to lose more than £45,000 from our budget, which means we have lost £185,000 in only four years.
In that time, teaching costs have risen by over 10%, services by more than that, the budget for staff training has been cut by 50% and the budget for support staff by 25%. The impact of this is already being felt both in the classrooms and by staff and indeed parents and children. Interventions, resources and teaching assistant help has been cut for our most needy children. Whilst reserves have been available in the past to bridge any gap, these are now virtually gone. More vulnerable children are being placed in mainstream schools, particularly Unicorn as we have a good track record with SEN children, and without more funding, let alone a cut in funding, children and staff are at risk. The allocation of money to free schools must be made available from elsewhere, at least in the short-term. With the opening of so many free schools, there is now too many school places available. This has meant that not all schools are able to fill their places which leads to more funding issues and Bromley will fall down the ranking and as schools we will not be able to support our pupils effectively.

- As a school, we have already made significant cuts to our annual budget over the past five years. These include:
 - Not replacing the school Librarian (this staff member also played a key role in support speech and language throughout the school)
 - Reducing the school's HLTAs from three to two
 - Not replacing the school's Family Worker and Play Therapist who left the school in July 2018
 - Significantly reducing the budget allocation to support school development priorities from

£30,000 to £15,000

At present, staff at [REDACTED] are working to their limits as everyone has had to take on more work to absorb the workload of those staff members who have not been replaced. There is nowhere else left to cut without further reductions having a significant negative impact on current provision, standards or pupil and staff wellbeing.

The level of need of pupils coming in at Reception or joining mid-year has increased. Our own school resources are stretched and, cuts to school funding centrally is simply not going to work.

Recently, the Interim Director of Education presented on 'Brilliant Bromley' which showed a positive picture of achievement in the Borough compared to the National. However, she pointed out that Bromley were not doing as well as other London Boroughs. It would be most welcome to receive a contextual report of the funding and level of resources Bromley receives compared to the top three performing London Boroughs.

- The proposal to move £1m from the School Block to the High Needs Block will result in cuts for all primaries and for the overwhelming majority will represent a third year of a real term's reduction in budgets. At Warren Road this will represent a real cut of almost £150k.

The impact of the implementation of the NFF has not been a positive one and was implemented after a process which at best was questionable given the underrepresentation of primary schools on the Schools' Forum.

Against a background of rising costs including staffing costs, a gap has opened up in the resources available with staff redundancies and reductions in hours already evident across the local authority and more inevitable if the proposed cuts are allowed to take effect.

Colleagues in secondary schools are facing similar challenges and some have even had to reduce the range of subjects taught.

Staff are being asked to do more and more whilst the government are asking us to review teacher workload. Teachers are leaving the profession in their droves and recruitment is difficult.

Over the past 18 months, we have worked hard to develop a clear vision for children with special needs and disabilities. This is based on the premise of a more inclusive approach in mainstream schools to which we are firmly committed. This will however require adequate resources in mainstream schools which I don't believe will be the case with further cuts.

We understand that Bromley wants to manage its high needs funding more effectively and in time costs will be reduced. In the short and medium term however additional funding is required. An alternative option to the proposed transfer of funds is essential. Whether this is using council reserves, working with a short-term deficit model, increase funding through council tax or other revenue streams, an alternative option is essential if we are to invest for the future of all Bromley children and make Brilliant Bromley a reality now and for years to come.

- From 2015 to the current year and going forward, our income has fallen by almost £140,000. This amount, for an average-sized primary school is simply not sustainable! Next year, we are due to lose another £20,000+ from our budget, meaning a loss in income not much short of £200,000 in just four years.

In that time, teaching costs have risen by over 10%, and services by more than that. We have had to cut our support staff budget by 25%. The budget for staff training has been more than halved.

For a short while, we have been able to call upon our reserves. However, these have now virtually gone. The impact in the classrooms is already being felt and this will be the first year when the quality of education has been directly negatively impacted by the financial situation of our school. Teaching assistants, resources and interventions for our most vulnerable pupils have been drastically cut.

More children being placed in main stream schools and more funding for such children being re-allocated elsewhere, this is not maintainable, children and staff are at risk

Additionally, the allocation of money to free schools must be found from elsewhere, at least in the short-term. These new schools have impacted on my school directly from the funding allocation, but also from the fall in roll, my current years 1 & 2 have approx. 25% less pupils than our roll permits. The opening of a new 2 form entry primary school only a mile away from ours has impacted on all the 4 schools in our small multi academy trust in the West Wickham area.

Brilliant Bromley is a wonderful notion that must be paid for from Bromley Local Authority reserves and not from the very service it states is at its heart.

- Working in an already underfunded sector my school cannot sustain yet more cuts. Pupil numbers are volatile across the borough but even more so in my school. In the past year I have seen my pupil numbers change dramatically as over 70 children have moved in and out of my school. Being under subscribed and competing with 3 newly opened and highly funded free schools I have little choice about the children entering onto my roll. The majority of new entrants are coming with additional needs such as EAL, behaviour or emotional needs associated with being evicted and relocated to a new area-stretching my dwindling budget even further. Delivery of education in primary is based on full school roles. My school roll is already under by 60 places! Awarding teaching staff % increase without future resourcing by government adds further pressure. Not to mention pension costs that have risen and will continue to rise – it is highly unlikely any grant will fully meet these increases as it hasn't for the teachers' pay award. Recent harmonization of support staff pay scales have and will present additional pressures. I have a high number of support staff as I am dependent on my TAs to help meet the demanding needs of the children entering my school.

School Name	2018/19		2019/20		(a)	(b)	difference (b) - (a)
					-£1m MFG	+£1m MFG	
	NOR		NOR		-1.22% No Cap	-0.25% No Cap	
Alexandra Infant School	193	904,569	190	883,016		890,485	7,468
Alexandra Junior School	251	1,066,065	239	1,011,276		1,019,983	8,707
Balgowan Primary School	677	2,423,419	678	2,398,753		2,421,045	22,292
Bickley Primary School	415	1,650,669	416	1,637,076		1,651,497	14,421
Biggin Hill Primary School	373	1,471,392	377	1,469,349		1,482,511	13,162
Blenheim Primary School	220	1,112,251	217	1,086,890		1,096,364	9,475
Burnt Ash Primary School	416	1,981,844	414	1,950,600		1,968,510	17,910
Castlecombe Primary School	205	1,049,330	207	1,046,951		1,055,983	9,032
Chelsfield Primary School	102	540,142	88	478,036		481,547	3,512
Chislehurst Church of England Primary	219	881,146	216	861,608		868,872	7,264
Churchfields Primary	430	1,833,372	418	1,764,870		1,780,943	16,073
Clare House Primary School	391	1,500,362	415	1,565,714		1,579,765	14,051
Crofton Infant School	558	2,131,075	557	2,103,308		2,122,693	19,384
Crofton Junior School	711	2,543,804	712	2,518,001		2,541,425	23,424
Cudham Church of England Primary School	100	512,368	94	485,004		488,570	3,566
Darrick Wood Infant School	270	1,121,173	275	1,127,949		1,137,799	9,850
Darrick Wood Junior School	382	1,496,504	380	1,473,636		1,486,869	13,233
Dorset Road Infant School	75	471,409	66	425,508		428,508	3,001
Downe Primary School	78	455,863	83	472,867		476,272	3,405
Edgebury Primary School	270	1,148,903	308	1,293,663		1,304,406	10,743
Farnborough Primary School	278	1,129,474	273	1,093,830		1,103,351	9,521
Gray's Farm Primary Academy	400	1,908,080	390	1,842,111		1,858,946	16,835
Green Street Green Primary School	433	1,669,035	406	1,555,712		1,569,724	14,013
Harris Primary Academy Beckenham Green	194	978,467	196	976,824		985,206	8,382
Harris Primary Academy Crystal Palace	385	1,839,830	385	1,819,553		1,836,200	16,647
Harris Primary Academy Kent House	403	2,001,061	382	1,882,021		1,899,238	17,217
Harris Primary Academy Orpington	381	1,896,290	391	1,875,700		1,892,878	17,177
Harris Primary Beckenham	139	746,644	198	926,980		934,883	7,902
Harris Primary Shortlands	227	1,083,940	290	1,300,582		1,312,147	11,565
Hawes Down Primary	488	2,000,834	475	1,935,536		1,953,269	17,733
Hayes Primary School	646	2,364,846	647	2,341,009		2,362,685	21,676
Highfield Infants' School	269	1,091,172	270	1,083,503		1,092,919	9,416
Highfield Junior School	379	1,372,824	363	1,317,703		1,318,124	421
Holy Innocents Catholic Primary School	217	915,275	222	924,385		932,149	7,764
James Dixon Primary School	437	2,129,726	426	2,056,637		2,075,580	18,943
Keston Church of England Primary School	216	951,925	210	919,610		927,405	7,795
La Fontaine	273	1,434,946	320	1,391,444		1,404,613	13,168
Langley Park Primary	87	538,064	155	772,941		772,941	0
Leesons Primary School	310	1,499,248	329	1,566,401		1,580,572	14,171
Manor Oak Primary School	202	1,010,439	183	917,472		925,244	7,772
Marian Vian Primary School	656	2,476,818	643	2,406,611		2,428,937	22,327
Mead Road Infant School	89	521,638	81	481,345		484,872	3,528
Midfield Primary School	398	1,900,878	433	2,035,255		2,054,017	18,762
Mottingham Primary School	408	1,981,449	357	1,730,147		1,745,879	15,732
Oak Lodge Primary School	619	2,281,582	600	2,190,251		2,210,464	20,213
Oaklands Primary Academy	504	2,056,567	467	1,893,313		1,910,652	17,338
Parish Church of England Primary School	627	2,406,333	622	2,360,136		2,382,052	21,917
Perry Hall Primary School	427	1,669,459	431	1,665,867		1,680,972	15,105
Pickhurst Infant Academy	360	1,461,043	361	1,448,455		1,461,437	12,982
Pickhurst Junior School	512	1,886,401	524	1,906,076		1,923,511	17,436
Poverest Primary School	343	1,619,695	372	1,725,520		1,741,062	15,542
Pratts Bottom Primary School	79	447,309	81	451,624		454,880	3,256
Raglan Primary School	438	1,700,734	440	1,688,753		1,704,102	15,349
Red Hill Primary School	683	2,763,645	658	2,636,547		2,661,153	24,606
Scotts Park Primary School	501	2,018,213	504	2,006,516		2,024,960	18,444
Southborough Primary School	419	1,851,828	420	1,835,924		1,852,397	16,473
St Anthony's Roman Catholic Primary School	175	918,169	171	891,283		898,822	7,539
St George's, Bickley, Church of England Primary School	379	1,604,039	392	1,636,112		1,650,955	14,843
St James' Roman Catholic Primary School	217	858,674	218	853,159		860,317	7,157
St John's Church of England Primary School	260	1,184,992	210	1,017,047		1,017,047	0
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	206	865,396	210	870,576		877,918	7,342
St Mark's Church of England Primary School	409	1,668,004	401	1,619,765		1,634,432	14,667
St Mary's Catholic Primary School	432	1,638,579	421	1,582,585		1,596,865	14,279
St Paul's Cray Church of England Primary School	243	1,309,169	247	1,314,619		1,325,971	11,352
St Peter and St Paul Catholic Primary School	215	997,862	216	991,262		999,797	8,535
St Philomena's Primary School	209	912,390	204	887,364		894,869	7,505
St Vincent's Catholic Primary School	216	983,030	216	972,946		981,295	8,349

Appendix 5

School Name	2019/20	-£1m	MFG	+ £1m	MFG
	NFF allocation	-1.22%	Protection	-0.25%	Protection
		No Cap		No Cap	
Alexandra Infant School	796,880	883,016	86,136	890,485	93,604
Alexandra Junior School	974,599	1,011,276	36,678	1,019,983	45,384
Balgowan Primary School	2,379,627	2,398,753	19,126	2,421,045	41,418
Bickley Primary School	1,545,864	1,637,076	91,212	1,651,497	105,632
Biggin Hill Primary School	1,417,813	1,469,349	51,537	1,482,511	64,698
Blenheim Primary School	1,009,463	1,086,890	77,427	1,096,364	86,902
Burnt Ash Primary School	1,832,450	1,950,600	118,150	1,968,510	136,060
Castlecombe Primary School	988,723	1,046,951	58,227	1,055,983	67,260
Chelsfield Primary School	453,101	478,036	24,935	481,547	28,447
Chislehurst Church of England Primary	833,389	861,608	28,220	868,872	35,483
Churchfields Primary	1,630,613	1,764,870	134,257	1,780,943	150,330
Clare House Primary School	1,491,867	1,565,714	73,847	1,579,765	87,898
Crofton Infant School	1,941,511	2,103,308	161,797	2,122,693	181,182
Crofton Junior School	2,498,597	2,518,001	19,404	2,541,425	42,828
Cudham Church of England Primary School	449,204	485,004	35,800	488,570	39,366
Darrick Wood Infant School	1,033,673	1,127,949	94,276	1,137,799	104,126
Darrick Wood Junior School	1,413,315	1,473,636	60,321	1,486,869	73,554
Dorset Road Infant School	370,922	425,508	54,586	428,508	57,587
Downe Primary School	421,269	472,867	51,597	476,272	55,002
Edgebury Primary School	1,286,127	1,293,663	7,535	1,304,406	18,279
Farnborough Primary School	1,033,939	1,093,830	59,890	1,103,351	69,411
Gray's Farm Primary Academy	1,732,216	1,842,111	109,896	1,858,946	126,731
Green Street Green Primary School	1,516,435	1,555,712	39,276	1,569,724	53,289
Harris Primary Academy Beckenham Green	829,520	976,824	147,304	985,206	155,687
Harris Primary Academy Crystal Palace	1,641,478	1,819,553	178,075	1,836,200	194,722
Harris Primary Academy Kent House	1,628,421	1,882,021	253,599	1,899,238	270,816
Harris Primary Academy Orpington	1,695,769	1,875,700	179,931	1,892,878	197,109
Harris Primary Beckenham	905,768	926,980	21,212	934,883	29,115
Harris Primary Shortlands	1,232,882	1,300,582	67,700	1,312,147	79,265
Hawes Down Primary	1,712,883	1,935,536	222,653	1,953,269	240,387
Hayes Primary School	2,258,962	2,341,009	82,047	2,362,685	103,723
Highfield Infants' School	1,023,973	1,083,503	59,530	1,092,919	68,946
Highfield Junior School	1,317,703	1,317,703	0	1,318,124	421
Holy Innocents Catholic Primary School	924,385	924,385	0	932,149	7,764
James Dixon Primary School	1,897,042	2,056,637	159,595	2,075,580	178,538
Keston Church of England Primary School	889,859	919,610	29,751	927,405	37,546
La Fontaine	1,288,543	1,391,444	102,901	1,404,613	116,069
Langley Park Primary	772,941	772,941	0	772,941	0
Leesons Primary School	1,462,324	1,566,401	104,077	1,580,572	118,248
Manor Oak Primary School	898,007	917,472	19,465	925,244	27,237
Marian Vian Primary School	2,368,934	2,406,611	37,677	2,428,937	60,004
Mead Road Infant School	392,685	481,345	88,659	484,872	92,187
Midfield Primary School	1,880,852	2,035,255	154,403	2,054,017	173,165
Mottingham Primary School	1,625,304	1,730,147	104,844	1,745,879	120,576
Oak Lodge Primary School	2,177,917	2,190,251	12,333	2,210,464	32,546
Oaklands Primary Academy	1,785,221	1,893,313	108,092	1,910,652	125,430
Parish Church of England Primary School	2,324,408	2,360,136	35,727	2,382,052	57,644
Perry Hall Primary School	1,630,904	1,665,867	34,963	1,680,972	50,068
Pickhurst Infant Academy	1,303,734	1,448,455	144,721	1,461,437	157,703
Pickhurst Junior School	1,885,070	1,906,076	21,006	1,923,511	38,441
Poverest Primary School	1,616,585	1,725,520	108,936	1,741,062	124,477
Pratts Bottom Primary School	408,166	451,624	43,458	454,880	46,713
Raglan Primary School	1,631,282	1,688,753	57,471	1,704,102	72,820
Red Hill Primary School	2,501,635	2,636,547	134,912	2,661,153	159,519
Scotts Park Primary School	1,886,813	2,006,516	119,703	2,024,960	138,147
Southborough Primary School	1,717,110	1,835,924	118,814	1,852,397	135,287
St Anthony's Roman Catholic Primary School	816,833	891,283	74,450	898,822	81,989
St George's, Bickley, Church of England Primary School	1,477,183	1,636,112	158,929	1,650,955	173,772
St James' Roman Catholic Primary School	832,907	853,159	20,252	860,317	27,409
St John's Church of England Primary School	1,017,047	1,017,047	0	1,017,047	0
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	845,739	870,576	24,837	877,918	32,179
St Mark's Church of England Primary School	1,528,020	1,619,765	91,744	1,634,432	106,411
St Mary's Catholic Primary School	1,572,662	1,582,585	9,923	1,596,865	24,203
St Paul's Cray Church of England Primary School	1,216,228	1,314,619	98,391	1,325,971	109,743
St Peter and St Paul Catholic Primary School	959,893	991,262	31,370	999,797	39,905
St Philomena's Primary School	878,188	887,364	9,176	894,869	16,681

Report No.
FSD19011

London Borough of Bromley

PART ONE - PUBLIC

Decision Maker: **PORTFOLIO HOLDER FOR EDUCATION, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

Date: **For Pre-Decision Scrutiny by the Education, Children & Families Budget and Performance Monitoring Sub-Committee on 23rd January 2019**

Decision Type: Non-Urgent Executive Non-Key

Title: **CAPITAL PROGRAMME MONITORING - 2ND QUARTER 2018/19**

Contact Officer: Jo-Anne Chang Rogers, Principal Accountant
Tel: 020 8313 4292 E-mail: Jo-Anne.Chang-Rogers@bromley.gov.uk

Chief Officer: Director of Finance

Ward: All

1. Reason for report

On 28th November 2018, the Executive received a report summarising the current position on capital expenditure and receipts following the 2nd quarter of 2018/19 and agreed a revised Capital Programme for the four year period 2018/19 to 2021/22. This report highlights changes agreed by the Executive in respect of the Capital Programme for the Education, Children & Families Portfolio. The revised programme for this portfolio is set out in Appendix A and detailed comments on individual schemes are shown in Appendix B.

2. **RECOMMENDATION(S)**

The Portfolio Holder is asked to note and confirm the changes agreed by the Executive on 28th November 2018.

Corporate Policy

1. Policy Status: Existing Policy: Capital Programme monitoring is part of the planning and review process for all services. Capital schemes help to maintain and improve the quality of life in the borough. Effective asset management planning (AMP) is a crucial corporate activity if a local authority is to achieve its corporate and service aims and objectives and deliver its services. For each of our portfolios and service priorities, we review our main aims and outcomes through the AMP process and identify those that require the use of capital assets. Our primary concern is to ensure that capital investment provides value for money and matches the Council's overall priorities as set out in the Community Plan and in "Building a Better Bromley".
 2. BBB Priority: Excellent Council
-

Financial

1. Cost of proposal: Increase of £596k, as a result of the addition of the Basic Need SEND Capital Grant provision..
 2. Ongoing costs: Not Applicable
 3. Budget head/performance centre: Capital Programme
 4. Total current budget for this head: £31.8m for the Education, Children and Families Portfolio over the four years 2018/19 to 2021/22
 5. Source of funding: Capital grants, capital receipts and earmarked revenue contributions
-

Staff

1. Number of staff (current and additional): 1 fte
 2. If from existing staff resources, number of staff hours: 36 hours per week
-

Legal

1. Legal Requirement: Non-Statutory - Government Guidance
 2. Call-in: Applicable
-

Customer Impact

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

Ward Councillor Views

1. Have Ward Councillors been asked for comments? N/A
2. Summary of Ward Councillors comments: N/A

3. COMMENTARY

Capital Monitoring - variations agreed by the Executive on 28th November 2018

- 3.1 A revised Capital Programme was approved by the Executive on 28th November 2018, following a detailed monitoring exercise carried out after the 2nd quarter of 2018/19. The base position is the programme approved by the Executive on 11th July 2018, as amended by variations approved at subsequent Executive meetings. All changes to schemes in the Education, Children & Families Portfolio Programme are itemised in the table below and further details are included in paragraph 3.2 and 3.3. The revised Programme for the Education, Children & Families Portfolio is attached as Appendix A whilst Appendix B shows actual spend against budget in 2018/19, together with detailed comments on individual scheme progress.

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	TOTAL
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	2017/18 to 2021/22
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Programme approved by Executive 11/07/18	23,988	6,364	875	10	31,237
Basic Need (Para 3.2)	596	0	0	0	596
	24,584	6,364	875	10	31,833
<u>Variations approved by Executive 28/11/18</u>					
Rephasing from 2018/19 into 2019/20 (see para 3.3)	Cr 8,581	8,581	0	0	0
Total amendments to the Capital Programme	Cr 8,581	8,581	0	0	0
Revised Education, Children & Families Programme	16,003	14,945	875	10	31,833

3.2 Basic Need (£596k addition to the Capital Programme):

The Executive on 11th July 2018 approved an increase in the Basic Need capital scheme of £604k to reflect the additional SEND Provision capital grant allocation and an adjustment to the funding of (£8k) provided by DfE for the MUGA at Trinity CE Primary School.

3.3 Schemes re-phased from 2018/19 into 2019/20:

As part of the 2nd quarter monitoring exercise, a total of £8.581m has been re-phased from 2018/19 into 2019/20 to reflect revised estimates of when expenditure on Education, Children and Families schemes is likely to be incurred. This has no overall impact on the total approved estimate for the capital programme. Further details and comments are provided in Appendix B.

Capital Expenditure - Rephasing in Q2 Monitoring	2018/19	2019/20	TOTAL
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Seed Challenge	Cr 346	346	0
Basic Need	Cr 7,300	7,300	0
Security Works	Cr 100	100	0
Suitability/Modernisation Issues in Schools	Cr 386	386	0
Universal School Meals	Cr 19	19	0
Beacon House Refurbishment	Cr 390	390	0
Phoenix Centre	Cr 40	40	0
Total Education, Children & Families rephasing	Cr 8,581	8,581	0

Post-Completion Reports

- 3.4 Under approved Capital Programme procedures, capital schemes should be subject to a post-completion review within one year of completion. After major slippage of expenditure in prior years, Members confirmed the importance of these as part of the overall capital monitoring framework. These reviews should compare actual expenditure against budget and evaluate the achievement of the scheme's non-financial objectives. There are no post-completion reports currently due for the Education, Children and Families Portfolio.

4. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 Capital Programme monitoring and review is part of the planning and review process for all services. The capital review process requires Chief Officers to ensure that bids for capital investment provide value for money and match Council plans and priorities.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 These were reported in full to the Executive on 28th November 2018. Changes agreed by the Executive for the Education, Children & Families Portfolio Capital Programme are set out in the table in paragraph 3.1.

Non-Applicable Sections:	Legal, Personnel and Procurement Implications, Impact on Vulnerable Adults and Children
Background Documents: (Access via Contact Officer)	Capital Programme Monitoring Qtr 1 2018/19 (Executive 11/07/18) Capital Programme Monitoring Qtr 2 2018/19 (Executive 28/11/18) Schools Basic Need Capital Programme (Executive 11/07/18)

EDUCATION, CHILDREN & FAMILIES PORTFOLIO - APPROVED CAPITAL PROGRAMME 28TH NOVEMBER 2018									
Code	Capital Scheme/Project	Total Approved Estimate	Actual to 31.3.18	Estimate 2018/19	Estimate 2019/20	Estimate 2020/21	Estimate 2021/22	Responsible Officer	Remarks
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS								
907558	Langley Park Boys School - BSF (Building Schools for the future)	38,738	38,735	3	0	0	0	Rob Bollen	BSF One School Pathfinder; government grant £35,800k; LBB contribution £2,006k re: enhanced performance space; £316k t/f from Secondary Investment Strategy. Further £400k from DSG.
	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	38,738	38,735	3	0	0	0		
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS								
907564	Primary Capital Programme - other	5,919	5,919	0	0	0	0	Rob Bollen	Bickley & Princes Plain Primary schemes completed.
907564	The Highway Primary - partial rebuild	5,418	5,305	0	113	0	0	Rob Bollen	£2,620k PCP, £500k Children & Family Centre grant, £300k Early Years, £600k planned maint; £93k schools capital maint in 11/12; £140k revenue cont in 11/12, £94k from Princes Plain; £434k from other PCP schemes.
	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	11,337	11,224	0	113	0	0		
	SPECIAL SCHOOLS								
907976	Glebe School expansion	4,880	4,473	407	0	0	0	Rob Bollen	Approved by Full Council 14/04/14
	TOTAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS	4,880	4,473	407	0	0	0		
	OTHER EDUCATION SCHEMES								
906691	Formula Devolved Capital	5,382	5,205	89	88	0	0	David Bradshaw	100% government grant
906695	Seed Challenge Fund	2,464	2,018	100	346	0	0	Rob Bollen	£300k "suitability" funding in 2011/12; £11k for Farnborough
911211	Schools Access Initiative	1,390	1,231	159	0	0	0	Rob Bollen	DDA requirement; £150k p.a from schools' revenue budget; £24k to Bickley PCP
906718	Security Works	1,170	1,030	40	100	0	0	Rob Bollen	
906759	Children and Family Centres	6,662	6,612	50	0	0	0	Rachel Dunley	100% DfES SureStart grant; £500k for Highway scheme, £750k for Hawes Down Co-location, grant cut by £802k; £297k revenue cont c/f from 12/13
906725	Suitability / Modernisation issues in schools	1,672	1,286	0	386	0	0	Rob Bollen	Now funded by 11/12 capital maintenance settlement; £46k from suitability surveys; £350k to Farnborough Primary
906726	Capital maintenance in schools	10,183	9,691	492	0	0	0	Rob Bollen	100% government grant - 2011/12 settlement; £300k to seed challenge; £150k to security works; £150k to suitability/modernisation settlement; £80k to Hawes Down Co-Location & £93k to The Highway in 11/12; £161k t/f from modernisation fund

EDUCATION, CHILDREN & FAMILIES PORTFOLIO - APPROVED CAPITAL PROGRAMME 28TH NOVEMBER 2018									
Code	Capital Scheme/Project	Total Approved Estimate	Actual to 31.3.18	Estimate 2018/19	Estimate 2019/20	Estimate 2020/21	Estimate 2021/22	Responsible Officer	Remarks
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
907974	Basic Need	85,051	57,836	13,685	12,665	865	0	Rob Bollen	100% government grant
907977	Universal free school meals	387	368	0	19	0	0	Rob Bollen	100% government grant
907975	Early Education for Two Year Olds	894	187	707	0	0	0	Carol Arnfield	100% government grant. Further additions to the £558k in the Early Education for Two Year Olds scheme; £150k contribution from revenue (DSG), and £186k for the London Childcare Grant (Approved in Executive 26/11/14)
907980	30 Hours Funded Childcare IT Solution Scheme	46	3	43	0	0	0	Carol Arnfield	Approved by Executive 19/07/17 100% government grant
907979	Beacon House Refurbishment	3,577	3,148	39	390	0	0	Rob Bollen	£3m funded from DSG and £0.577m funded from Basic Need (Executive 09/09/15)
907981	Healthy Pupil Capital Fund	29	0	29	0	0	0	Rob Bollen	Subject to approval Executive 10th July 2018. 100% government grant
907000	Feasibility Studies	40	0	10	10	10	10	Rob Bollen	
907556	Phoenix Pre-School SEN service - Council contribution	292	252	0	40	0	0	Rob Bollen	Approved by Executive 02/12/15 (scheme re-instated)
907548	Youth centres - Capital improvements	72	69	3	0	0	0	Linda King	Youth Capital Fund grant £72k
907982	Widmore Centre	129	0	129	0	0	0	Rob Bollen	Subject to approval Executive 10th July 2018. Funded from disposal receipt
951000	S106 - Education (unallocated)	788	0	0	788	0	0	Rob Bollen	S106 Receipts
907562	Mobile Technology to Support Childrens Social Work	71	53	18	0	0	0	Janet Bailey	100% Grant
TOTAL OTHER EDUCATION SCHEMES		120,299	88,989	15,593	14,832	875	10		
TOTAL EDUCATION, CHILDREN & FAMILIES PORTFOLIO		175,254	143,421	16,003	14,945	875	10		

EDUCATION, CHILDREN & FAMILIES PORTFOLIO - APPROVED CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2018/19 - 2ND QUARTER MONITORING					
Code	Capital Scheme/Project	Revised Estimate Jul 2018	Actual to 17.12.18	Revised Estimate Nov 2018	Responsible Officer Comments
		£'000	£'000	£'000	
	SCHOOLS				
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS				
907558	Langley Park Boys School - BSF (Building Schools for the future)	3	0	3	Final payment and retention paid to contractor. Minor outstanding costs includes consultancy cost. Once all outstanding invoices are paid, any funding that remain can be returned to Basic Need
	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	3	0	3	
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS				
907564	Primary Capital Programme				
	The Highway Primary - partial rebuild	0	0	0	Scheme completed. Awaiting outstanding final payment for consultancy cost, and other legal issues. Once all outstanding invoices are paid (and dispute on the outstanding consultancy cost with Frankham is resolved), any funding that may remain can be returned to Basic Need as allocations were made from this funding source to underpin this scheme.
	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	0	0	0	
	SPECIAL SCHOOLS				
907976	Glebe School expansion	407	Cr 171	407	The scheme is now in defect period, awaiting final account settlement and retention payment.
	TOTAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS	407	Cr 171	407	
	OTHER EDUCATION SCHEMES				
906691	Formula Devolved Capital	89	0	89	In and out to Schools. Funding is covered by grant received. Total spend this year and future years has reduced down to £89k (maximum as we do not pay any DFC if the schools convert to academy).
906695	Seed Challenge Fund	446	37	100	Scheme spent £46k under budget in 2017/18 - this has been rolled forward to current financial year and added to available budget of £400k giving a revised budget of £446k. Currently no works are scheduled - maintained schools will be requested to submit updates as to whether they will utilise approved budgets, otherwise any funding that remains can be returned to Basic Need.
911211	Schools Access Initiative	159	24	159	Scheme spent £41k over budget in 2017/18 - this has been financed by 2018/19 budget of £200k - now giving a revised budget of £159k which is to be used for installation of sound field systems.
906718	Security Works	140	0	40	Ad hoc security works for schools. Budget underspend by £15k in 2017/18 - this has been added to available budget of £125k giving a revised budget of £140k for 2018/19 to be used for potential future works. £100k has been rephased to 2019/20 as reported to Exec 28 Nov 2018.
907549	Children and Family Centres	50	0	50	Works are managed by Operational Property (now Amey). £50k has been rephased into FY18/19 for any unforeseen premises issues and planned improvements.

EDUCATION, CHILDREN & FAMILIES PORTFOLIO - APPROVED CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2018/19 - 2ND QUARTER MONITORING					
Code	Capital Scheme/Project	Revised Estimate Jul 2018	Actual to 17.12.18	Revised Estimate Nov 2018	Responsible Officer Comments
906725	Suitability / Modernisation issues in schools	386	0	0	£350k additional allocation from DfE as report in Executive 18/05/16. The funding will be used to Health and Safety works at school (in discussion with the Commissioning Board). Remedial works undertaken at Burwood PRU in 2017/18 - remaining budget rephased to 2019/20 with works anticipated to be carried out in Q1 of 2019/20.
906726	Capital maintenance in schools	492	65	492	£458k additional allocation from DfE as reported to Executive 18/05/16. Works are managed by Operational Property (Amey). Scheme spent £8k over budget in 2017/18 - this has been financed from 2018/19 budget of £500k leaving a revised budget of £492k.
907974	Basic Need	20,389	8,063	13,685	A full detailed report on the various projects within the Basic Need Programme was last reported to Executive on 19th July 2017. This includes works at Trinity (now completed), Castlecombe (work started Feb'17), Bishop Justus (work expected to start Summer'18), Edgebury (completed), Poverest (started in Jun'17), Stewart Fleming (now completed), and Leasons (started in Jul'17 however there are delays) and St George (now completed). £4.5m has been rephased to 2019/20 as programme not expected to spend to budget.
907977	Universal free school meals	19	0	0	Remaining budget is retention.
907975	Early Education for Two Year Olds	707	41	707	Further additions £558k in the Early Education for Two Year Olds scheme; £150k contribution from revenue (DSG), and £186k for the London Childcare Grant (Approved in Executive 26/11/14). Works at Poverest School commenced July 2017 and continue until December 2018. Works are part of a larger project for school expansion, cost of nursery works expected to be £400k. Works at Leasons, also part of larger school expansion project which commenced July 2017. Costs from this budget £225k. Works now delayed to complete by FYE 2018/19.
907980	30 Hours Funded Childcare IT Solution Scheme	43	0	43	Additional £15k approved by Executive on 21st May 2018, funded from revenue grant underspend in 2017/18. A consultant has been engaged to project manage the remainder of the project. Variations for Contractor to supply IT solutions currently going through. It is expected that works will complete by FYE 2018/19.
907979	Beacon House Refurbishment	429	38	39	£3m of unspent DSG and remaining balance £0.577m from Basic Need. Scheme completed and Defects Liability Period to run for 12 months. Awaiting final accounts to be agreed.
907981	Healthy Pupil Capital Fund	29	0	29	Approved Executive 11th July 2018
907000	Feasibility Studies	10	0	10	Block capital provision
907556	Phoenix Pre-School SEN service - Council contribution	40	0	0	Budget of £40k rephased to 2019/20
907548	Youth centres - Capital improvements	3	0	3	The remaining £3k balance will be utilised if there are emergency works that require action.

EDUCATION, CHILDREN & FAMILIES PORTFOLIO - APPROVED CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2018/19 - 2ND QUARTER MONITORING					
Code	Capital Scheme/Project	Revised Estimate Jul 2018	Actual to 17.12.18	Revised Estimate Nov 2018	Responsible Officer Comments
907982	Widmore Centre	129	129	129	Approved Executive 11th July 2018
951000	S106 - Education (un-allocated)	0	0	0	Drawdown are subject to Members approval. Several proposed schemes are in the pipeline, however these are unlikely to be delivered this financial year. The budget has therefore been rephased to 2019/20. Evaluation of the laptop pilot in CSC will enable officers to plan and spend the remainder of this grant in FY18/19.
907562	Mobile Technology to Support Childrens Social Work	18	0	18	
	TOTAL OTHER EDUCATION SCHEMES	23,578	8,397	15,593	
	TOTAL EDUCATION, CHILDREN & FAMILIES PORTFOLIO	23,988	8,226	16,003	

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Report No.
ECHS19020

London Borough of Bromley

PART ONE - PUBLIC

Decision Maker: Education Children and Families Budget and Performance Sub-Committee

Date: 23 January 2019

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

Title: Performance Reporting – Children’s Scrutiny Dataset

Contact Officer: Naheed Chaudhry, Assistant Director Strategy, Performance and Engagement
Tel: 020 8461 7554 E-mail: naheed.chaudhry@bromley.gov.uk

Chief Officer: Ade Adetosoye, Interim Chief Executive and Executive Director Education, Health and Care

Ward: All

1. Reason for report

1. To provide the Sub-Committee with a regular update on the performance of services for children. The performance index provided in appendix one is as at the end of November 2018.

2. **RECOMMENDATION(S)**

1. The Sub-Committee note and comment on the November 2018 outturn of key performance indicators and associated management commentary.

Corporate Policy

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

Financial

1. Cost of proposal: No Cost
 2. Ongoing costs: Not Applicable
 3. Budget head/performance centre: N/A
 4. Total current budget for this head: N/A
 5. Source of funding:
-

Staff

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

Legal

1. Legal Requirement: Non-Statutory - Government Guidance
 2. Call-in: Not Applicable
-

Customer Impact

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

Ward Councillor Views

1. Have Ward Councillors been asked for comments? No
2. Summary of Ward Councillors comments:

3. COMMENTARY

- 3.1 In January 2018, the Sub-Committee received a draft of a new performance management framework document in respect of children's services. This document described the roles and responsibilities of elected members and officers in managing the performance of the council's services for children and families. The specific responsibilities of the Education, Children and Families Select Committee and its Budget and Performance Sub-Committee were identified as *'receiving reports on performance, asking challenging questions about areas of underperformance, and making recommendations accordingly to the Executive'*.
- 3.2 The accompanying report recommended that Sub-Committee should, on behalf of the Select Committee, receive a regular update on a suite of performance measures in respect of children's services. This would be over and above more detailed reports on specific areas of practice – eg Corporate Parenting reports; annual School Standards reports – already received by the Sub-Committee. The suite would be selected from the much wider set of data collected and reported both internally and externally in respect of children's services and would act as a regular 'health check' on key areas of service delivery to enable scrutiny and enquiry from elected members.
- 3.3 The Sub-Committee agreed a proposed suite of indicators in March 2018 and agreed to receive four performance reports a year. Where appropriate, Directors have attributed either a target or a range of acceptable performance/outturns alongside trend and benchmarking data, these allow Members to be alerted to issues where they need further exploration only. It was agreed that the quarterly reports would provide management commentary against those indicators that were performing below expectation. Directors would also report on any other indicators not in the index, by exception, should they have particular concerns or if they wished to report particularly good performance.
- 3.4 Directors have provided number and percentage outturns in order to allow the Scrutiny Committee to gain a sense of scale and relativity. It was agreed that the suite of indicators would be reviewed annually and changed only on a periodic basis. It is worth noting that the committee will also be in receipt of the regular Finance, Contracts Register and Risk Register updates, these will provide some reassurance under the broader performance management framework.
- 3.5 **MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY ON EXCEPTION – Index indicators performing below expectation.**
- 3.6 As at the end of November 2018, the following Children's Scrutiny Dataset key performance indicators were performing below expectation.
- 3.7 **Indicator 16: Children becoming subject to a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time (AMBER)**
- 3.8 The proportion of children becoming subject to a Child Protection plan for a second or subsequent time dropped to 13% at the end of November. The actual number of children has remained relatively stable over the last quarter, but there has been an increase in the number of children becoming subject to a new plan during this time which impacted on the outturn. This is the result of an increase in the number of referrals during this period and an increase in the number of Social Work Assessments leading to a Child Protection Conference, which has been highlighted to the Governance Board. This has now stabilised.

3.9 Indicator 25: Stability of placements of Children Looked After - length of placement (RED)

3.10 The length of placement indicator refers to children under the age of 16 who have been in care for 2 and half years or more and have been in their current placement for 2 years or more. Since the previous report in September to the end of November, this increased from 55% to 58% (45 of 78) children who have been in their placement for two years or more. For those children who have moved placement, the decisions to move these children have all been reviewed and we believe that the move was in the best interest of the child and inline with our improved practice journey and standards, together with safeguarding vulnerable and at risk children from residential placements. The placement stability meetings continue to play a key role in improving care planning and matching to anticipate and strengthen fragile placements.

4. IMPACT ON VULNERABLE ADULTS AND CHILDREN

4.1 Examination of performance by elected members holding scrutiny roles is part of a broader performance management framework which supports improvement of services delivered to children, including those vulnerable to poorer outcomes.

5. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Following the disappointing Ofsted inspection of services to children in need of help and protection, looked after children and care leavers in 2016, the council committed to improving leadership and management of those services. The adoption of a new performance management framework is part of the overall children's services improvement plan developed following that inspection.

6. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

6.1 There are no specific financial implications arising from this report.

7. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 There are no specific legal implications arising from this report.

8. PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

8.1 There are no specific personnel implications arising from this report.

9. PROCUREMENT IMPLICATIONS

9.1 There are no specific procurement implications arising from this report.

Non-Applicable Sections:	[List non-applicable sections here]
Background Documents: (Access via Contact Officer)	Children's Scrutiny Dataset, agreement of regular performance monitoring (March 2018) http://cds.bromley.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=593&MId=6166&Ver=4 Children's Performance Management Framework (January 2018) http://cds.bromley.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=593&MId=6069&Ver=4

Education, Children and Families Scrutiny - Performance Index 2018/19

No.	Performance Indicators	Why is this important?	Polarity	Target or Range of acceptable performance 2018/19	Benchmarking and trend										RAG rating	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18 / Q1	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18 / Q2	Oct-18	Nov-18	Year to Date	Notes
					Bromley 2017/18	Bromley 2016/17	Bromley 2015/16	England	London																
Early Help																									
1.1	Number of children supported by the Bromley Children's Project (Early help) (Family referrals)		n/a	This is not a target measure	874	833	713	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	77	87	80	69	72	68	76	94	623						
1.2	Numbers of Children supported by the Bromley Children's Project (Early help) (under 18yrs)	This is not a target measure. Numbers of CAFs undertaken and/or Children supported by the Children's Project is an indicator of early identification of problems/issues for a child.	n/a	This is not a target measure	1338	1530	n/a	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	118	137	142	120	99	84	130	146	976						
2	Number of Common Assessment Frameworks undertaken (CAFs)		n/a	This is not a target measure	668	726	805	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	34	83	51	62	20	45	102	82	479						
3	% outcome of School Ofsted inspections good or outstanding (overall effectiveness)	Schools are subject to regulation and inspection from Ofsted. Our ambition is that LB Bromley schools are at least good or better. This measure, to be considered alongside e.g. Key Stage results, progress measures, attendance and exclusion data.	High	95-90%	93%	88%	84%	89%	93%	Not reported this period			90%			91%									
4	Number of Primary permanent exclusions (Number YTD Academic year)	Permanent exclusion can severely disrupt a pupil's education and social networks. It can be extremely challenging to find alternative school/alternative education for pupils excluded in the secondary phase because of the nature of the factors leading to the exclusion. However, the LA has mechanisms in place to both minimise time out of education and to identify alternative provision for pupils who are permanently excluded.	Low	0	2 (rate: 0.01) (Published data available July 2019)	15 (rate: 0.05)	10 (rate: 0.04)	1145 (rate: 0.02)	105 (rate: 0.01)	GREEN							0	0							
5	Number of Secondary permanent exclusions (Number YTD Academic year)		Low	22-36 (rate of 0.10-0.16)	57 (rate: 0.26) (Published data available July 2019)	51 (rate: 0.23)	31 (rate: 0.14)	5445 (rate: 0.17)	805 (rate: 0.16)	GREEN								0	6						
6	% of Secondary persistent absenteeism (10% absence)	The LA monitors persistent absence in primary, secondary and special school sectors. Persistent absence harms pupils' outcomes but also triggers powers and duties the LA has to ensure pupils' attendance.	Low	11-11.9%	Available March 2019	11.0% (1854/16826)	11.3% (1896/16783)	13.5%	11.9%	Annual measure															
7	% of excess weight in children age 4-5 years (overweight and obesity)	There is concern about the rise of childhood obesity and the implications of such obesity persisting into adulthood. The risk of obesity in adulthood and risk of future obesity-related ill health are greater as children get older	Low	TBC	There is a one year time lag in the data	7.6%	8.0%	9.6%	10.3%	Annual measure															
8	% of excess weight in children aged 10-11 years (overweight and obesity)		Low	TBC	There is a one year time lag in the data	17.3%	16.2%	20.0%	19.8%	Annual measure															
Safeguarding and Child Protection																									
9	Number of 'Referrals' to Children's Social Care	Measure of demand for CSC services and an identification of the effectiveness of early help, as well as if thresholds are understood by partners.	n/a	This is not a target measure	2249	3,258	2,705	646,120	100,620	This is not a target measure	234	274	186	246	220	259	331	336	2086						
10	% of statutory Assessments completed within 45 days (Year to Date)	Assessments are undertaken in order to identify whether or not statutory thresholds for children's social care have been met and statutory services are required. There is a 45 day statutory timescale for completion - this is a measure of efficiency and effective management oversight. It is also a reflective of manageable caseloads.	High	95 - 83%	88%	67%	79%	83%	82%	GREEN	94%	93%	90%	80%	74%	75%	78%	82%							
11	Child Protection Plans rate per 10,000	This is a prevalence measure which is examined by managers and regulators alongside other rates including CIN and CLA. These provide a proxy for the 'balance' in the child care system. It can also reflect events/issues nationally e.g. media coverage of child abuse enquiries. Rates should be broadly in line with benchmarks, particularly statistical neighbours. Low rates could suggest thresholds that are too high and a failure to recognise child neglect or abuse.	n/a	This is not a target measure	30	47	32	43	39	This is not a target measure	29	32	33	35	38	38	43	44							
12	Number of children subject of a Child Protection Plan	This is not a performance measure but indicates prevalence of need for intensive social care intervention. Also volume of intensive casework and social worker capacity required to fulfil statutory duties. Links to Child Protection Plans for children subject to a CP plan for the second or subsequent time in respect of decisiveness and impact of child protection interventions.	n/a	This is not a target measure	222	342	230	51,080	7,760	This is not a target measure	216	240	245	259	285	281	320	325							
13	% of Children subject of a Child Protection Plan with an allocated Social Worker	It is a statutory requirement that all Child Protection Plan casework is allocated to qualified social workers. This is a proxy for high quality interventions undertaken by qualified practitioners who are subject to national professional standards	High	100%	New measure	New measure	New measure	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%							
14	% of quorate attendance at child protection conferences (ICPC and Reviews)	Child protection plans almost invariably require input from a range of professional disciplines and agencies. This is a proxy for appropriate engagement of key agencies e.g. NHS; Police in Child protection planning and delivery.	High	100 - 92%	Not measured	Not measured	93%	Local Measure	Local Measure	Not reported this period			100% (initial) 92% (review)		92% (initial) 96% (review)			94% (initial) 93% (review)							
15	% of reviews completed within timescale for Children with Child Protection Plans	There is a national framework of expectations around interventions with children requiring safeguarding. This measure is a proxy for appropriate management/IRO (Independent Reviewing Officer) oversight of complex casework and decisive social work planning.	High	100 - 95%	99%	98%	93%	92%	96%	GREEN	94% (29/31)	94% (44/47)	100% (57/57)	96% (46/48)	94% (17/18)	100% (55/55)	100% (57/57)	98% (41/42)	95%						
16	% of Children that became the subject of a Child Protection Plan for the second or subsequent time	If a second child protection plan is required for similar reasons, this could indicate potential lack of impact of earlier Child protection interventions. It can often demonstrate multiple risks/challenges faced by children and families. It prompts enquiry into whether or not other statutory interventions should be/should have been considered. Was the child removed from the plan too early? Was practice too optimistic?	Low	20- 15%	20%	21%	19%	19%	15%	AMBER	13% (2/15)	21% (10/48)	17% (11/64)	17% (18/105)	15% (20/133)	17% (28/164)	14% (32/223)	13% (35/261)							
17	Average number of weeks taken to complete Care proceedings against a national target of 26 weeks (CAFCASS definition)	It is imperative to avoid 'drift' in making permanency plans for CLA. Time taken to undertake care proceedings is a proxy for decisive casework and can be looked at alongside timeliness of achieving adoptions. The measure can be affected by issues beyond professional control e.g. court delays.	Low	26 weeks	32	32	36	31	32	Not reported this period			36			32									

No.	Performance Indicators	Why is this important?	Polarity	Target or Range of acceptable performance 2018/19	Benchmarking and trend										RAG rating	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18 / Q1	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18 / Q2	Oct-18	Nov-18	Year to Date	Notes
					Bromley 2017/18	Bromley 2016/17	Bromley 2015/16	England	London																
Children Looked After and Care Leavers																									
18	Children Looked After rate per 10,000	As above this is a prevalence measure to be looked at alongside others including CIN/CP rates and should also be, broadly, in line with London and statistical neighbours. Low rates could suggest thresholds that are too high.	n/a	This is not a target measure	42	39	40	62	52	This is not a target measure	42	41	39	40	42	42	43	44							
19	Number of Children Looked After	As above this is compared with appropriate benchmarks and the measure also indicates professional social work capacity and placements/budgets required to fulfil statutory responsibilities.	n/a	This is not a target measure	310	288	286	72,670	9,910	This is not a target measure	311	301	293	297	309	311	323	328							
20	% of Children Looked After with an allocated Social Worker	It is a statutory requirement that all CLA casework is allocated to qualified social workers. This is a proxy for high quality interventions undertaken by qualified practitioners who are subject to national professional standards.(NB: Care Leaver often request a YPS who are not qualified social workers)	High	100%	New measure	New measure	New measure	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%								
21	% of Children Looked After cases which were reviewed within required timescales	There are statutory requirements for reviewing the care plans for CLA within set timescales. This measure is a proxy for appropriate management/IRO (Independent Reviewing Officer) oversight of complex casework and decisive social work planning.	High	100- 95%	90%	95%	88%	Not available	Not available	GREEN	93% 49/53	97% 124/128	94% (182/194)	98% (249/253)	99% (261/265)	98.0% (293/299)	96% (296/307)	96% (297/309)							
22.1	Number of in-house foster carers recruited (households) (YtD)	We have set ambitious targets for increasing the number and range of in-house foster carers. Although placements with foster carers are, almost invariably, the first option to be considered for CLA, a shortage of 'in house' carers i.e. recruited and approved by Bromley, can result in placements being commissioned from independent sector providers.	High	This is not a target measure	14	11	4	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	0	0	0	3	6	7	8	11							
22.2	Number of in-house foster carers recruited (YtD)	Recruitment processes can take 5 to 7 months. Agency foster carers are often profit making organisations, carers are often not local and carers are not supported or managed by	High	20	26	17	7	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	0	0	0	5	11	13	15	17							
23	Number of Children Looked After who were adopted	The key aim for looked after children who cannot return to their families of origin is to find alternative permanent families. Numbers of adoptions arrangements are, therefore, closely monitored by managers. Central government, from time to time and including the present government, issues policies aimed at increasing the number of children adopted.	High	16	14	20	15	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	0	2	3	3	4	6	8	10							
24	Stability of placements of Children Looked After - number of placements (3 placements or more in the year)	There are two key measures for placement stability – Placement stability is a foundation stone for improving outcomes for CLA as it enables consistent relationships between young people and their carers; consistent school placements; a settled context in which young people can develop social networks etc. While some placement moves are 'positive' – e.g. move to a permanent home; move to withdraw a young person from a risky environment, others occur due to e.g. breakdown of relationships/behaviour issues etc. and should be minimised.	Low	12-0%	12%	16%	11%	10%	10%	GREEN	0%	0.7% (2/301)	1.0% (3/293)	2.4% (7/297)	5.5% (17/309)	6.4% (20/311)	7.1% (23/323)	7.9% (26/328)							
25	Stability of placements of Children Looked After - length of placement	There are two key measures for placement stability –The length of placement indicator refers to children under the age of 16 who have been in care for 2 and half years or more and have been in their current placement for 2 years or more. Placement stability is a foundation stone for improving outcomes for CLA as it enables consistent relationships between young people and their carers; consistent school placements; a settled context in which young people can develop social networks etc. While some placement moves are 'positive' – e.g. move to a permanent home; move to withdraw a young person from a risky environment, others occur due to e.g. breakdown of relationships/behaviour issues etc. and should be minimised.	High	68% (In line with national or above)	51%	58%	72%	68%	68%	RED	66% (47/71)	71% (49/69)	68% (48/71)	60% (41/68)	59% (40/68)	55% (41/74)	58% (46/79)	58% (45/78)							
26	% of Care leavers who are EET (aged 19, 20, 21) (DFE definition)	This indicator provides a guide to the effectiveness of Corporate Parenting in improving life chances for children in care.	High	52- 47%	46%	46%	42%	50%	52%	Not reported this period			43%			54%									
27	% of Care Leavers in suitable accommodation (aged 19, 20, 21)	This indicator provides a guide to the effectiveness of Corporate Parenting in ensure Care Leavers have an appropriate and safe place to live.	High	84-76%	75%	74%	70%	84%	82%	Not reported this period			74%			76%									
28	Numbers of Care Leavers provided with starter or other tenancies		n/a	This is not a target measure	New indicator 18/19	New indicator 18/19	New indicator 18/19	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	0	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	7						
Children's Social Care Caseload Promise: Average caseloads																									
29	Average Caseloads	Following the 2016 Ofsted inspection Bromley committed to maintaining safe caseload levels. This is a measure of manageability of Social worker workloads.	n/a	12 - 15	14	23	Not measured	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	14	15	14	14	14	14	12	13							
Children and Young People with complex needs																									
30	% of CYP (16 - 17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Non-participation in education, employment or training beyond age 16 is a major predictor of long-term unemployment and low income. This indicator should be reviewed alongside the 'Not Known' outturn.	Low	1.7%-1.9%	1.9% (127/6714)	1.7% (113/6728)	2.2% (1536856)	2.8%	1.9%	Not reported this period			2.1% (139/6739)			1.3%				1.7% was achieved in 2016/17					
31	% of CYP (16 - 17 year olds) education, employment or training status 'not known'	The EET status of young people can be difficult to ascertain e.g. once pupils leave school. The aim is to have a low number of young people whose EET status is 'not known'. This indicator should be reviewed alongside the NEET outturn.	Low	0.7%-1.1%	0.7% (48/6714)	1.9% (125/6728)	4.0% (271/6856)	2.8%	2.7%	Reset at start of year leads to higher Not Known figures			1.2% (79/6739)			15.2%				1.1% is the threshold for Q1 national benchmark performance					
32	Number of First Time Entrants (FTEs) to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17	Offending can be linked to factors such as truancy, low attainment, substance misuse, employability etc. and the challenge to the council, schools and partner agencies in a local area is to prevent young people from entering the youth justice system.	Low	This is not a target measure	108	88	90	15182	3090	This is not a target measure	1	6	6	1	5	5	5	5	34						
33	Proportion of offenders that are proven to re-offending in the youth justice system	This indicator measures the re-offending of specific cohorts of young people following an initial pre-court or court disposal.	Low	42% - 35%	35%	39%	49%	42% 2015/16	48% 2015/16	GREEN	20%	22%	23%	25%	27%	27%	28%	28%							
34	% of Education, Health and Care plans issued within statutory 20 week timescale	In line with Children and Families Act 2014 Reform requirements, EHC plans replaced SEN Statements. They result from a multi-dimensional assessment of education, health and care needs. They specify outcomes to be achieved for a child and identify provision to meet those outcomes. There is a 20 week statutory timescale for completion, although there is a balance to be found between quality and timeliness.	High	75 - 65%	76%	53%	67%	65%	58%	Not reported this period			53% (41/77)			56% (45/81)									
35	Number of children/Young People discussed at MEGA	This indicator provides a guide as to the awareness of CSE and gang risk.	n/a	This is not a target measure	New indicator 18/19	New indicator 18/19	New indicator 18/19	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	10	23	53	50	44	46	52	42							

Report No.
ECHS19019A.

London Borough of Bromley

PART ONE - PUBLIC

Decision Maker: **EDUCATION, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES BUDGET & PERFORMANCE MONITORING SUB-COMMITTEE**

Date: **23rd January 2019**

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

Title: **Contracts Register**

Contact Officer: Claudette Rose, Interim head of Programme Delivery – Education, Care & Health Services. Email: Claudette.Rose@Bromley.gov.UK

Chief Officer: Ade Adetosoye, Deputy Chief Executive and Executive Director, Education, Care & Health Services

Ward: All Wards

1. Reason for report

- 1.1 This report presents an extract from December 2018's Contracts Register for detailed scrutiny by PDS Committee – all PDS committees will receive a similar report each contract reporting cycle, based on data as at 28th November 2018 and presented to Contracts Sub-Committee on 11th December 2018.
- 1.2 The Contracts Register contained in 'Part 2' of this agenda includes a commentary on each contract to inform Members of any issues or developments.

2. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

That the Education, Children and Families Performance & Budget Monitoring Sub-Committee:

- 2.1 Reviews and comments on the Contracts Register as at 28th November 2018.
- 2.2 Note that in Part 2 of this agenda the Contracts Register contains additional, potentially commercially sensitive, information in its commentary.

Impact on Vulnerable Adults and Children

1. Summary of Impact: The appended Contracts Register covers services which may be universal or targeted. Addressing the impact of service provision on vulnerable adults and children is a matter for the relevant procurement strategies, contracts award and monitoring reports, and service delivery rather than this report.
-

Corporate Policy

1. Policy Status: Existing Policy:
 2. BBB Priority: Excellent Council:
-

Financial

1. Cost of proposal: - N/A
 2. Ongoing costs: - N/A
 3. Budget head/performance centre: Education, Children and Families
 4. Total current budget for this head: Controllable Budget £50.403M
 5. Source of funding: Existing relevant budget 2018-19
-

Personnel

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

Legal

1. Legal Requirement: Statutory Requirement:
 2. Call-in: Not Applicable:
-

Procurement

1. Summary of Procurement Implications: Improves the Council's approach to contract management
-

Customer Impact

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

Ward Councillor Views

1. Have Ward Councillors been asked for comments? N/A
2. Summary of Ward Councillors comments: N/A

3. COMMENTARY

Contracts Register Background

- 3.1 The Contracts Database is fully utilised by all Contract Managers across the Council as part of their Contract Management responsibilities, which includes updating the information recorded on the database. The Register is generated from the Contracts Database which is administered by Commissioning & Procurement Directorate and populated by the relevant service managers (Contract Owners) and approved by their managers (Contract Approvers).
- 3.2 As a Commissioning Council, this information is vital to facilitate a full understanding of the Council's procurement activity and the Contracts Registers is a key tool used by Contract Managers as part of their daily contract responsibilities. The Contract Registers are reviewed by the Commissioning Board, Chief Officers, Corporate Leadership Team, and Contracts Sub-Committee as appropriate
- 3.3 The Contracts Register is produced four times a year for members– though the CDB itself is always 'live'.
- 3.4 Each PDS committee is expected to undertake detailed scrutiny of its contracts – including scrutinising suppliers – and hold the Portfolio Holder to account on service quality and procurement arrangements.

Contract Register Summary

- 3.5 The Council has 216 active contracts covering all portfolios as of 28th November 2018 for the December reporting cycle as set out in Appendix 1.
- 3.6 The Key information, for this Portfolio, is shown in the table below. This provides the key information for the preceding 2 months in addition to the December cycle information take on the 28th November 2018.

Education, Children and Families				
Item	Category	July 2018	September 2018	December 2018
Total Contracts	£50k+	39	36	33
Concern Flag	Concern Flag	0	0	0
Risk Index	Red	6	6	6
	Amber	14	12	10
	Yellow	10	9	9
	Green	9	9	8
Total		39	36	33
Procurement Status	Red	23	22	17
	Amber	2	2	4
	Yellow	4	6	5
	Green	8	6	5
	Imminent	2	0	2
Total		39	36	33

- 3.7 No contracts have been flagged as a concern.

4. IMPACT ON VULNERABLE ADULTS & CHILDREN

4.1 The Corporate Contracts Register covers all Council services: both those used universally by residents and those specifically directed towards vulnerable adults and children. Addressing the impact of service provision on the vulnerable is a matter for the relevant procurement strategies, contracts, and delivery of specific services rather than this summary register.

5. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

5.1 The Council's renewed ambition is set out in the 2016-18 update to [Building a Better Bromley](#) and the Contracts Database (and Contract Registers) help in delivering the aims (especially in delivering the 'Excellent Council' aim). For an 'Excellent Council', this activity specifically helps by 'ensuring good contract management to ensure value-for-money and quality services'.

6. PROCUREMENT IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Most of the Council's (£50k plus) procurement spend is now captured by the Contracts Database. The database will help in ensuring that procurement activity is undertaken in a timely manner, that Contract Procedure Rules are followed and that Members are able to scrutinise procurement activity in a regular and systematic manner.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 The Contracts Database and Contract Registers are not primarily financial tools – the Council has other systems and reports for this purpose such as the Budget Monitoring reports. However, the CDB and Registers do contain financial information both in terms of contract dates and values and also budgets and spend for the current year.

8. PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

8.1 There are no direct personnel implications but the Contracts Database is useful in identifying those officers directly involved in managing the Council's contracts.

9. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

9.1 There are no direct legal implications but the Contracts Database does identify those contracts which have a statutory basis and also those laws which should be complied with in delivering the contracted services.

9.2 A list of the Council's active contracts may be found on Bromley.gov.uk to aid transparency (this data is updated after each Contracts Sub-Committee meeting).

Non-Applicable Sections:	None
Background Documents: (Access via Contact Officer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appendix 1 – Key Data (All Portfolios)• Appendix 2 - Contracts Database Background information• Appendix 3 – Contracts Database Extract PART 1 (November 2018)

Appendix 1 Key Data (All Portfolios)


Item	Category	July 2018	September 2018	December 2018
Contracts (>£50k TCV)	All Portfolios	216	224	216
Flagged as a concern	All Portfolios	4	9	5
Capital Contracts	All Portfolios	17	17	12
Portfolio	Adult Care and Health	86	91	86
	Environment and Community Services	20	21	21
	Environment	0	0	0
	Education, Children and Families	39	36	33
	Care Services	0	0	0
	Resources Commissioning and Contract Management	58	58	58
	Resources	0	0	0
	Renewal and Recreation and Housing	8	13	12
	Renewal and Recreation	0	0	0
	Public Protection and Safety	5	5	5
Total		216	224	215*
Risk Index	Red	18	14	13
	Amber	80	89	87
	Yellow	82	83	81
	Green	36	38	35
Total		216	224	216
Procurement Status	Red	98	85	86
	Amber	24	17	20
	Yellow	32	31	45
	Green	62	91	65
Total		216	224	216
Contracts Due to Go Live	Imminent	2	3	4
Total		2	3	4

* There is an error in the database relating to 1 contract which is being investigated

Appendix 2 - Contracts Register Key and Background Information

Contract Register Key

1.1 A key to understanding the Corporate Contracts Register is set out in the table below.

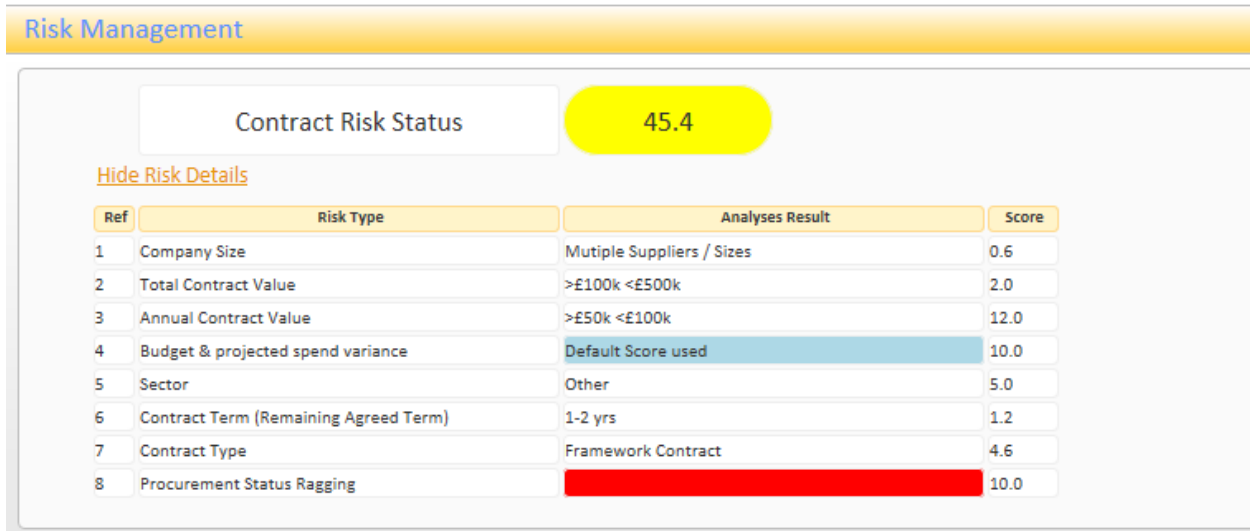
Register Category	Explanation
Risk Index	Colour-ranking system reflecting eight automatically scored and weighted criteria providing a score (out of 100) / colour reflecting the contract's intrinsic risk
Contract ID	Unique reference used in contract authorisations
Owner	Manager/commissioner with day-to-day budgetary / service provision responsibility
Approver	Contract Owner's manager, responsible for approving data quality
Contract Title	Commonly used or formal title of service / contract
Supplier	Main contractor or supplier responsible for service provision
Portfolio	Relevant Portfolio for receiving procurement strategy, contract award, contract monitoring and budget monitoring reports
Total Contract Value	The contract's value from commencement to expiry of formally approved period (excludes any extensions yet to be formally approved)
Original Annual Value	Value of the contract its first year (which may be difference from the annual value in subsequent years, due to start-up costs etc.)
Budget	Approved budget for the current financial year. May be blank due to: finances being reported against another contract; costs being grant-funded, complexity in the finance records e.g. capital (also applies to Projection)
Projection	Expected contract spend by the end of the current financial year
Procurement Status	Automatic ranking system based on contract value and proximity to expiry. This is designed to alert Contract Owners to take procurement action in a timely manner. Red ragging simply means the contract is nearing expiry and is not an implied criticism (indeed, all contracts will ultimately be ragged 'red').
Start & End Dates	Approved contract start date and end date (excluding any extension which has yet to be authorised)
Months duration	Contract term in months
Attention 	Red flag denotes Commissioning & Procurement Directorate's concern regarding procurement arrangements (also see C&P Commentary in Part 2)
Commentary	Contract Owners provide a comment – especially where the Risk Index or Procurement Status is ragged red or amber. Commissioning & Procurement Directorate may add an additional comment for Members' consideration <i>The Commentary only appears in the 'Part 2' Contracts Register</i>
Capital	Most of the Council's contracts are revenue-funded. Capital-funded contracts are separately identified (and listed at the foot of the Contracts Register) because different reporting / accounting rules apply

Contract Register Order

1.2 The Contracts Register is output in Risk Index order. It is then ordered by Procurement Status, Portfolio, and finally Contract Value. Capital contracts appear at the foot of the Register and 'contracts of concern' (to Commissioning & Procurement Directorate) are flagged at the top.

Risk Index

- 1.3 The Risk Index is designed to focus attention on contracts presenting the most significant risks to the Council. Risk needs to be controlled to an acceptable level (our risk appetite) rather than entirely eliminated and so the issue is how best to assess and mitigate contract risk. Contract risk is assessed (in the CDB) according to eight separate factors and scored and weighted to produce a Risk Index figure (out of 100). These scores are ragged to provide a visual reference.



Procurement Status

- 1.4 A contract's Procurement Status is a combination of the Total Contract Value (X axis) and number of months to expiry (Y axis). The table below is used to assign a ragging colour. Contracts ragged red, amber or yellow require action – which should be set out in the Commentary. Red ragging simply means the contract is nearing expiry and it is not an implied criticism (indeed, all contracts will ultimately be ragged 'red').

		Procurement / Commissioning Status					
Period	3 months						<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: red; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Requires an agreed plan <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: orange; margin-right: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> Develop / test options <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: yellow; margin-right: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> Consider options <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: green; margin-right: 5px;"></div> No action required </div>
	6 months						
	9 months						
	12 months						
	18 months						
		£5k - £50k	£50k - £100k	£100k - £173k	£173k - £500k	>£500k	
		Total Contract Value					

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Contract Register Report - £50k Portfolio Filtered - Education, Children and Families

December 2018

Risk Index	Main Contract Data						Finance Data				Contract Terms			Attention	Capital
	Contract ID	Owner	Approver	Contract Title	Supplier Name	Portfolio	Total Value	Original Annual Value	Budget	Projection	Proc. Status	Start Date	End Date		
●	16	Debi Christie	Gillian Palmer	Education - Framework for Passenger Transport Services - Lot 1 - SEN and Non-SEN Children Transport Services	Multiple Suppliers	Education, Children and Families	15,644,000	3,911,000			■	01/09/2015	31/08/2019	48	
●	3684	Debi Christie	Gillian Palmer	Parallel Framework for Passenger Transport Services (SEN and Non-SEN Children & Vulnerable persons Transport Services)	Various	Education, Children and Families	15,644,000	3,911,000			■	01/09/2017	31/08/2019	24	
●	317	Debi Christie	Gillian Palmer	Education - Top-Up Funding for Burwood Special School Places (Substantive Contract)	Bromley Educational Trust	Education, Children and Families	3,175,500	1,058,500			■	01/09/2016	31/08/2019	36	
●	1464	Mark Davison	Paul Feven	Health - Community Wellbeing Service For Children And Young People	Bromley Y	Education, Children and Families	2,243,305	448,661			■	01/12/2014	30/11/2019	60	
●	1439	Marie Webber	Andrea Butcher	ICT - Capita ONE Integrated Management Information System	Capita Business Services Ltd	Education, Children and Families	246,202	123,202			■	01/04/2017	31/03/2019	24	
●	3741	Helen Norris	Gillian Palmer	Education - Health Needs Child Specific Funding in Schools 2018/19	Multiple Mainstream Schools and Academies	Education, Children and Families	214,950	214,950	214,950	214,950	■	01/04/2018	31/03/2019	11	
●	3690	Maya Vadgama	Debi Christie	Travel Training Contract	Bexley Accessible Transport Scheme (BATS)	Education, Children and Families	214,000	105,000			■	01/09/2017	31/08/2019	24	
●	343	Rachel Dunley	Janet Bailey	Children's Cleaning Service for Children & Family Centres & Nurseries	Lodestar Cleaning Contracts Ltd	Education, Children and Families	203,839	60,820	62,680	75,518	■	01/08/2016	31/07/2019	36	
●	190	Pip Hesketh	Gillian Palmer	Education - Provision of Full Time Education for Permanently Excluded Pupils and Pupils at Risk of Permanent Exclusion	Bromley Educational Trust	Education, Children and Families	8,293,000	1,485,000			■	01/09/2015	31/08/2020	60	
●	3742	Helen Norris	Gillian Palmer	Education - Inclusion Support (SIPS) to Multiple Pre-schools and Nursery Settings 2018/19	Multiple Pre-schools and Maintained Nurseries	Education, Children and Families	225,700	225,700	321,240	321,240	■	01/04/2018	31/03/2019	11	
●	125	Florah Shiringo	Janet Bailey	Children's - Family Group Conference	Daybreak Family Group Conferences	Education, Children and Families	224,901	74,967			■	01/04/2016	31/03/2019	36	
●	3792	Janet Bailey	Ade Adetosoye	Family Drug And Alcohol Court	London Borough of Merton	Education, Children and Families	304,750	160,000			■	01/04/2018	31/03/2020	24	
●	3701	Mark Smith	Janet Bailey	THE PROVISION OF HOLIDAY AND SATURDAY GROUP BASED SHORT BREAK SERVICE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	Riverside School	Education, Children and Families	576,639	192,213			■	01/04/2018	31/03/2021	36	
●	3729	Stephen John	Ade Adetosoye	Healthwatch Bromley	Your Voice in Health and Social Care	Education, Children and Families	158,362	80,181	80,180	80,220	■	01/04/2018	31/03/2020	24	
●	4844	Mark Smith	Janet Bailey	** Now Live ** Provision of Individual Support for Short Breaks For Disabled Children and YP and their families	Bromley Mencap	Education, Children and Families	62,920	62,920			■	01/10/2018	30/09/2019	11	
●	4826	Stephan Ohrmann	Stephen John	** Now Live ** Learning Disability Supported Living Schemes	Southside Partnership, part of certitude Support	Education, Children and Families	2,616,760	523,352			■	03/09/2018	02/09/2023	60	
●	1465	Helen Norris	Gillian Palmer	IT Network - IT Support and Supplies to Specialist Support and Disability Service	Structured Network Solutions UK Ltd	Education, Children and Families	66,027	22,009	22,000	22,000	■	01/02/2017	31/01/2020	36	
●	339	Betty McDonald	Janet Bailey	Education - Youth Offending Information System Annual Maintenance	CACI Ltd	Education, Children and Families	65,322	11,343			■	01/04/2013	31/03/2019	72	
●	312	Aneesa Kaprie	Janet Bailey	Children's - Independent Visitor Service for Children Looked After	Asphaleia Ltd	Education, Children and Families	79,305	26,435			■	01/08/2016	31/07/2019	36	
●	315	Debi Christie	Gillian Palmer	Education - Family Support Services for CYP with Social and Communication Needs	Bromley Mencap	Education, Children and Families	79,188	26,477			■	08/07/2016	07/07/2019	36	
●	179	Doreen Pendergast	Gillian Palmer	Education - Co-ordination of admissions between 32 London boroughs	London Grid For Learning Trust	Education, Children and Families	112,000	14,000			■	01/04/2004	31/03/2020	192	
●	3712	Linda King	Betty McDonald	Post 16 Learner Tracker	Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames	Education, Children and Families	126,000	42,000			■	01/04/2018	31/03/2021	36	
●	316	Debi Christie	Gillian Palmer	ICT - Dynamic Purchasing System for SEN Placements	London Borough of Croydon	Education, Children and Families	60,000	15,000			■	01/08/2016	31/07/2020	48	
●	3786	Charlotte Beddoe	Carol Arnfield	** Now Live ** Adult Education MIS	West March Systems Ltd	Education, Children and Families	58,270	21,490	29,000	21,490	■	05/11/2018	04/11/2021	36	
●	3826	Beverley Brown	Florah Shiringo	** Now Live ** CSE Support Service	Asphaleia Ltd	Education, Children and Families	155,000	55,000			Imminent	01/12/2018	30/11/2021	36	
●	3798	Robert Bollen	Robert Bollen	Parish CE Primary School	Collinstown Construction Limited,	Education, Children and Families	14,374,883	14,374,883			■	01/08/2017	30/11/2018	16	Capital
●	3803	Robert Bollen	Sara Bowrey	** Now Live ** Contract for Zone 1 - 4 Extension Bishop Justus School	Walker Construction LTD	Education, Children and Families	3,703,415	3,703,415			■	25/07/2018	16/08/2019	12	Capital
●	3800	Robert Bollen	Gillian Palmer	** Now Live ** Capital Works at Bishop Justus School	Walker Construction LTD	Education, Children and Families	3,698,415	3,698,415			■	25/07/2018	21/08/2019	12	Capital
●	3780	Robert Bollen	Gillian Palmer	Works at Bromley Beacon Academy Orpington Campus: Phase 2	Mid Group	Education, Children and Families	3,070,451	3,070,451			■	26/03/2018	18/03/2019	11	Capital
●	3804	Robert Bollen	Gillian Palmer	Phase 2: The Pioneer Academy - Stewart Fleming Primary School	Lakehouse Construction Ltd	Education, Children and Families	5,281,000	528,000			■	02/07/2018	13/12/2020	29	Capital
●	4845	Robert Bollen	Robert Bollen	** Now Live ** Works at Oaklands Primary School (Phase 1)	Walker Construction LTD	Education, Children and Families	1,919,739	1,919,739			Imminent	14/01/2019	01/08/2019	6	Capital
●	2606	Robert Bollen	Gillian Palmer	Capital Works at Leeson's Primary School	The McAvoy Group Ltd	Education, Children and Families	3,599,139	2,132,000			■	01/07/2017	30/06/2019	24	Capital
●	145	Robert Bollen	Gillian Palmer	Education - Construction of Modular Accommodation at Malcolm, Midfield, Scotts Park and Worsley Bridge Primary Schools	Built Offsite Ltd	Education, Children and Families	557,700	370,500			■	01/05/2015	01/09/2019	52	Capital

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