

TO: SCHOOLS FORUM
Date 13 JULY 2017

2016-17 BALANCES HELD BY MAINTAINED SCHOOLS
Director of Children, Young People and Learning

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This is an annual report, the purpose of which is to update members of the Schools Forum on the level of balances held by maintained schools as at 31 March 2017, how these compare to the previous financial year and to consider whether any significant surplus balances should be subject to claw-back and re-invested within the overall Schools Budget.
- 1.2 Balances held by academy schools are not part of the council's accounts and so are excluded from this report.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Schools Forum NOTES:

- 2.1 **The key performance information on all school balances, as set out in paragraph 5.3, and in particular;**
- i. At £1.876m, aggregate surplus balances continue to decline, with an in-year reduction of -£1.661m (-40.3%);**
 - ii. Significant surplus school balances have reduced by £0.740m (63.4%), mainly as a result of 2 schools undertaking major building programmes;**
 - iii. At 2.9%, average balances are considered to be below the level required for working balances to cover unforeseen circumstances and an increase risk exists of schools over spending their budgets. The loan scheme is ensuring that all schools retain sufficient funds to**

That the Schools Forum AGREES:

- 2.2 **That all of the significant surplus balances held by schools have been assigned for relevant purposes as set out in the approved scheme and should not be subject to claw back (paragraph 5.13).**

3 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 It is appropriate for the Schools Forum to be aware of, and where relevant, comment on these financial matters.

4 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 4.1 Not applicable.

5 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Calculating Statutory School Balances

- 5.1 The School Funding Framework provides a statutory requirement for the balance of expenditure made by each school compared to its budget share to be carried forward for use by individual governing bodies in the next financial year. This requirement is confirmed in the Scheme for Financing Schools which applies to both surplus and deficit balances and relates to all revenue funds held by schools in local authority accounts.
- 5.2 Attached at Annex A is a list of individual school balances as at 31 March 2017. This excludes the effect of any loan advances, so shows the position taking account of actual budget allocations received and not any loan top-ups. For comparison, the annex also shows the change from the 2015-16 year end position. Annex B provides a summary profile of deficit and surplus balances.

General comments on school balances

- 5.3 Some comments on the analysis are as follows:
1. Aggregate surplus balances have decreased by £1.661m, from £3.407m to £1.876m. This is a reduction of 40.3%.
 2. There have been similar net proportionate decreases in surplus balances in the primary and PRU sectors and the secondary and special sectors of £1.276m (-40.4%) and £0.384m (-40.0%) respectively.
 3. On average, at 2.9% of total budget, overall reserves are considered to be below an adequate level for sufficient working balances to cover unforeseen circumstances. The loan scheme ensures that all schools, in particular secondaries, have sufficient funds in place to cover their approved, anticipated costs.
 4. The average surplus balance for a primary school is £0.060m (5.0%) and secondary schools have an average deficit of £0.011m (0.9%).
 5. The aggregate surplus balance of £1.876m comprises £2.367m from surpluses (was £3.885m) and £0.491m in deficits (was £0.317m). There has been a deterioration in the level of surpluses and an increase in the level of deficits.
 6. The largest surplus balance held by a primary school is £0.340m (was £0.912m) and £0.198m for a secondary (was £0.363m).
 7. The largest surplus balance as a percentage of budget is 15.1% (was 38.6%) and the greatest deficit is 6.5% (was 1.8%).
 8. Eight primary schools were in deficit at the end of the 2016-17 financial year. For Ascot Heath Infant, Birch Hill Primary, Great Hollands Primary and Wildmoor Heath Primary, a separate agenda item sets out existing and one newly proposed loan arrangement that will cover the deficits until the full benefits of the medium term financial plans that support the loan approval come into effect and which will return the schools to a surplus balance.

For Cranbourne Primary (£0.011m), Winfield St Mary's Primary (£0.011m), St Michael's Sandhurst (£0.003m) and Warfield Primary (£0.020m), balanced budget plans have been received for 2017-18, including funding of the deficits, which are expected to be delivered.

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In respect of the two secondary schools in deficit, again, a separate agenda item sets out existing loan arrangements that will cover the deficits until the full benefits of the medium term financial plans that support the loan approval come into effect and which will return the schools to a surplus balance.

- 5.4 Overall, schools have continued to draw on their reserves with the aggregate surplus balance once again reducing. This generally reflects two factors:
1. the impact of long term cash flat financial settlements, rising costs and the pressure this brings in balancing budgets, and
 2. the two schools with the largest significant surplus balances spending on new building projects and other investments. This was highlighted as an expected outcome from the equivalent school balances report presented to the Forum last year.
- 5.5 If, as expected, the trend of declining balances continues over the medium term, this is expected to have an impact on the capacity of the Forum to approve loans to schools to manage short term funding difficulties. This is because advances are financed from the collective surplus balances held by schools, with an outline cap on advances at no more than 40% of total balances. Another item on tonight's agenda identifies loan advances are expected to amount to 39% of aggregate surplus balances which means there is a strong possibility that outstanding loan advances may exceed the 40% outline cap, particularly if more schools seek advances. Options for the future will be considered during the coming months, including:
1. Whether any other balances in the Schools Budget could be used to finance school loans
 2. Seeking to reduce the 40% outline cap on the maximum loan to surplus balances ratio, possibly for a limited period
 3. Requiring relevant schools to undertake greater savings than are currently required through the loan scheme or over recover a loan over a shorter period

Significant surplus balances

- 5.6 Following consultation with schools, the Forum agreed that where significant balances are not being held for a valid purpose a claw-back scheme would be applied to remove relevant amounts for re-distribution within the Schools Budget. This was based on the principle that generally speaking, the significant majority of annual funding should be spent on pupils in school that year and not held back unnecessarily.
- 5.7 Whilst there is no desire to claw-back money from schools, and that has been the case to date, there is still a responsibility to challenge those with significant surpluses as to why more is not being spent on the educational needs of pupils in schools right now.
- 5.8 Members of the Forum will recall that the main principle of the claw-back scheme is that balances in excess of 5% for secondary and 8% for primary and special schools or PRUs have been defined as significant and schools should provide information of intended use where balances exceed these levels. No explanation is required on surpluses below these thresholds.
- 5.9 A range of valid purposes have been agreed that permit schools to retain significant surplus balances above these threshold levels. If funds are not being held for a valid

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reason, then they are subject to claw-back. Furthermore, with effect from 2016-17 year end balances, an absolute cap as to what can be retained will be in place, even where it relates to a valid reason. The maximum thresholds will be 10% for secondary and 16% for primary and special schools or PRUs.

Annex C sets out the agreed policy for the scheme to claw-back significant surplus balances.

- 5.10 Eight schools were identified as holding a significant surplus, which is a decrease of three compared to the end of 2015-16 and seven over the past two years. No schools hold balances in excess of the absolute cap at which funds are automatically deducted. The aggregate level of significant surplus balances amounts to £0.427m, a decrease of £0.740m (-63.4%). The final column of Annex A highlights schools holding significant surpluses and the relevant amount..
- 5.11 Relevant schools have provided headteacher certified statements that confirm that these funds are being held for valid reasons, as set out in the scheme, with around 40% profiled for 2017-18 and 60% for 2018-19.
- 5.12 In terms of the likelihood of schools completing the spend to schedule, plans have been categorised between uncommitted if governors have yet to agree the project, approved, once formally signed off by governors, and complete where spend has now been incurred. A summary analysis shows that 87% of planned spend has been approved, 7% already spent and 7% yet to be formally committed by governors.
- 5.13 Based on these returns, the Forum is therefore recommended to agree that no claw-back should be applied to 2016-17 balances. A summary of intended use of the significant surpluses is as follows:
1. £0.160m for staffing remodelling and restructuring (36%)
 2. £0.122m for funding future budget shortfall arising from a reduction in pupil numbers (27% of total significant surpluses)
 3. £0.120m for capital buildings, construction and refurbishment (27%)
 4. £0.038m for IT and other one-off expenditure of a capital nature (9%)
 5. £0.06m for other revenue expenditure (1%)

Note: schools have indicated that £0.019m more will be spent on these items than is held on significant surpluses, with the excess being financed from within surpluses not categorised as significant.

- 5.14 The analysis of planned spend shows that 64% is intended to be spent on day to day revenue related costs and 36% on capital projects. This represents a substantial shift from last year when 75% was planned to be invested in capital assets which again supports the view of increasing pressure on revenue budgets and the need to draw down more from reserves to supplement annual budget allocations.
- 5.15 Annex D sets out outline information on the spending intentions of schools with significant surplus balances.
- 5.16 A request for specific school balance and other information to be included in this report has been received from Grant Strudley, Primary School Representative on the Forum. The requested information is set out in the table below.

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2016-17 balances and school budget analysis for Primary Schools (excludes loan advances)

Forms of entry (rounded)	Number of schools	Total surplus	Deficit Balances			Amount of significant surplus	Loans		Per Pupil Funding	Average Pupil Premium
			Total	No.	%		No.	%		
1	12	-£349,291	£87,222	5	42%	-£2,788	1	8%	£4,072	£32,633
2	8	-£381,408	£38,234	2	25%	-£74,853	2	25%	£3,644	£64,090
3	10	-£1,234,966	£16,513	1	10%	-£349,329	1	10%	£3,681	£119,818
Total/Ave	30	-£1,965,665	£141,969	8	27%	-£426,970	4	13%	£3,775	£70,083

Capital Funding

- 5.17 Schools receive direct funding for capital projects through the DfE Devolved Formula Capital Grant (DFC). DFC is allocated as a specific grant through a national formula, paying a fixed lump sum of £4,000 for all schools and £11.25 per pupil for primary aged pupils, £16.88 for secondary aged pupils and £33.75 for those in special schools. The average allocation to a primary school was £7,486 and for a secondary school £24,883.
- 5.18 DFC is provided in response to the continuing need for additional resources and must be spent on improving the condition and suitability of school accommodation as well as ICT hardware. Individual projects need to be at least £2,000 to qualify as capital related expenditure and need to be approved by the Council before they can proceed. Schools can pool their funding amongst each other or add it as a contribution to projects undertaken by the Council. Funding must be spent on eligible expenditure within 3 years and one term of receipt or be returned to the DfE.
- 5.19 As voluntary aided (VA) schools own and are responsible for the maintenance of their buildings, different arrangements are in place, outside local authority accounts, and therefore, information on the 5 VA schools in Bracknell Forest are not available for inclusion in this report.

Annex E provides a summary of individual school balances of DFC as at 31 March 2017.

- 5.20 Some comments on the analysis are as follows:
1. Aggregate unspent balances have increased by £0.023m, from £0.290m to £0.314m. This reflects schools building up funds in order to undertake more substantial projects than can be afforded from a single year's budget allocation.
 2. The level of capital balances are not considered excessive as schools tend to save funds over a number of years before committing to significant projects.
 3. 3 schools managed spend exactly to budget.
 4. Eight schools were in danger of having to return unspent grant at 31 August 2017, which aggregates to £0.034m. Relevant schools have been informed of this risk and all have indicated that they intend to fully spend the amounts by the deadline.

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Conclusions

- 5.21 At 2.9%, the aggregate level of school revenue balances is considered to be below the level required to safely manage normal in-year variances against the budget. However, within the overall total, at 5%, average balances in primary schools are considered at a sufficient level to manage most unforeseen circumstances. For secondary schools, where average balances are nil, these are being effectively managed through the loan scheme where medium term financial plans are in place that will return schools to a surplus.
- 5.22 The difficult financial environment that schools are working in requires annual efficiencies or general reductions to be made each year to balance budgets. This has resulted in 5 years of reductions in school balances, a trend which is expected to continue, with resultant difficulties for more schools in managing their spending to available income.
- 5.23 In respect of capital grants, the majority of schools continue to secure total funding for a project from DFC before it commences. With DFC funding having been reduced by approximately 80% from April 2011, schools are now undertaking much lower value projects and will therefore need to carefully consider which their highest priority projects are.
- 5.24 Overall, schools continue to show resilience to the difficult economic climate which indicates good cost control and financial planning although surplus balances continue to reduce and the value and number of loan requests have increased significantly over the last 3 years, which indicates challenging circumstances for more schools.

6 ADVICE RECEIVED FROM STATUTORY AND OTHER OFFICERS

Borough Solicitor

- 6.1 The relevant legal provisions are contained within the body of the report.

Borough Treasurer

- 6.2 The financial implications of the report are outlined in the supporting information.

Equalities Impact Assessment

- 6.3 There are no specific impact assessments arising from this report.

Strategic Risk Management Issues

- 6.4 There are no specific strategic risk management issues arising from this report

7 CONSULTATION

- 7.1 Not applicable, applying statutory regulations and approved policies.

Background Papers

None.

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Contact for further information

Paul Clark, Head of Departmental Finance
<mailto:paul.clark@bracknell-forest.gov.uk>

(01344 354054)

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2016-17 True School Revenue Balances (excludes loan advances)

School	2016-17 Budget (excluding balance due on loan advances)	2016-17					Significant surplus
		Total Amount	Percentage of total Budget	Change from 2015-16	Percentage of total Budget last year	Change in Percentage of total Budget	
Ascot Heath Infant	£747,633	£16,631	2.22%	£51,964	-4.73%	6.96%	£0
Ascot Heath CE Junior	£868,351	-£21,881	-2.52%	£25,242	-5.44%	2.92%	£0
Binfield CE Primary	£1,368,474	-£3,226	-0.24%	-£6,626	0.25%	-0.48%	£0
Birch Hill Primary	£1,477,649	£21,603	1.46%	£14,607	0.47%	0.99%	£0
College Town Infant & Nursery	£918,003	-£47,706	-5.20%	£13,597	-6.73%	1.53%	£0
College Town Junior	£906,125	-£1,857	-0.20%	£8,356	-1.09%	0.88%	£0
Cranbourne Primary	£753,793	£10,633	1.41%	£27,932	-2.29%	3.70%	£0
Crown Wood Primary	£1,861,686	-£111,940	-6.01%	-£5,795	-5.90%	-0.11%	£0
Crowthorne CE Primary	£797,681	-£12,114	-1.52%	£21,802	-4.23%	2.71%	£0
Fox Hill Primary	£877,785	-£52,958	-6.03%	£48,647	-11.94%	5.91%	£0
Great Hollands Primary School	£1,781,817	£16,513	0.93%	£35,261	-1.12%	2.05%	£0
Harmanswater Primary	£2,244,102	-£340,467	-15.17%	£571,740	-38.55%	23.38%	-£160,939
Holly Spring Infant	£1,140,539	-£104,745	-9.18%	£40,052	-12.79%	3.61%	-£13,502
Holly Spring Junior	£1,182,736	-£114,403	-9.67%	-£14,274	-9.44%	-0.23%	-£19,784
Jennets Park Primary School	£1,364,035	-£8,816	-0.65%	£48,216	-4.41%	3.77%	£0
Meadow Vale Primary	£2,208,574	-£210,197	-9.52%	£29,597	-11.17%	1.66%	-£33,511
New Scotland Hill Primary	£815,988	-£27,854	-3.41%	£26,599	-6.47%	3.06%	£0
Owlsmoor Primary	£1,838,725	-£11,631	-0.63%	£94,042	-5.80%	5.16%	£0
The Pines School	£1,076,763	-£137,755	-12.79%	-£20,331	-11.79%	-1.01%	-£51,614
Sandy Lane Primary	£2,130,335	-£292,020	-13.71%	-£132,184	-7.25%	-6.46%	-£121,593
St Joseph's Catholic Primary	£793,629	-£54,009	-6.81%	£171,498	-28.28%	21.48%	£0
Winkfield St Mary's CE Primary	£772,388	£11,035	1.43%	-£3,485	1.82%	-0.39%	£0
St Michaels Easthampstead	£883,718	-£39,650	-4.49%	£4,453	-5.06%	0.57%	£0
St Michaels CE Primary, Sandhurst	£706,242	£3,762	0.53%	£6,921	-0.44%	0.97%	£0
Uplands Primary	£867,246	-£51,356	-5.92%	£17,592	-7.90%	1.98%	£0
Warfield CE Primary	£1,161,443	£19,701	1.70%	£99,458	-9.37%	11.07%	£0
Whitegrove Primary	£1,493,851	-£142,747	-9.56%	-£18,291	-8.38%	-1.18%	-£23,239
Wildridings Primary	£1,493,484	-£66,983	-4.49%	£98,176	-10.79%	6.30%	£0
Wildmoor Heath Primary	£788,627	£42,091	5.34%	£28,941	1.71%	3.62%	£0
Woodenhill Primary & Nursery	£1,357,021	-£111,350	-8.21%	-£29,918	-6.06%	-2.15%	-£2,788
College Hall PRU	£761,000	-£51,385	-6.75%	£22,973	-9.78%	3.02%	£0
Easthampstead Park	£4,628,094	£40,638	0.88%	-£38,163	1.77%	-0.89%	£0
Edgbarrow	£6,434,929	-£105,443	-1.64%	£189,660	-4.62%	2.98%	£0
The Garth Hill	£8,445,714	-£198,852	-2.35%	£164,448	-4.63%	2.27%	£0
Sandhurst	£4,729,797	£308,761	6.53%	£107,831	4.37%	2.15%	£0
Kennel Lane	£3,662,427	-£46,096	-1.26%	-£39,366	-0.18%	-1.08%	£0
Total	£65,340,404	-£1,876,073	-2.87%	£1,661,172	-5.13%	2.26%	-£426,970

Total with loan advances	-£2,403,473	-3.65%
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Primary average	£1,222,615	-£60,790	-4.97%
Secondary	£6,059,634	£11,276	0.85%
Primary minimum	£706,242	-£340,467	-15.17%
Primary maximum	£2,244,102	£42,091	5.34%
Secondary minimum	£4,628,094	-£198,852	-2.35%
Secondary maximum	£8,445,714	£308,761	6.53%

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Annex B

Summary profile of deficit and surplus school balances – All Schools

Sector	2015-16				2016-17				Change in carry forward	
	Final Budget	Carry Forward with loan advances	Carry Forward excluding loan advances	Carry Forward as % of final budget	Final Budget	Carry Forward with loan advances	Carry Forward excluding loan advances	Carry Forward as % of final budget	2015-2016 to 2016-2017 (+ increase / - decrease in surplus)	
Primary and PRU	£37,171,212	£3,158,843	£3,151,843	8.50%	£37,439,443	£1,945,081	£1,875,081	5.01%	-£1,276,762	-40.42%
Secondary and Special	£31,722,578	£959,612	£385,402	3.03%	£27,900,961	£458,392	£992	0.00%	-£384,410	-40.06%
Total including loan advances	£68,893,790	£4,118,455	£3,537,245	5.98%	£65,340,404	£2,403,473	£1,876,073	2.87%	-£1,661,172	-40.33%

Analysis of true net balances								
Deficits		Surpluses					Significant Surpluses	
Number	Largest	Number	Largest	No. 0-5% of budget	No. 5-8% of budget	No. > 8% of budget	Number	Amount

2015-16

Primary and PRU	4	£14,520	27	-£912,207	7	9	11	11	-£1,166,970
Secondary and Special	2	£200,930	3	-£363,300	3	0	0	0	£0
Total	6	£317,797	30	-£3,855,042	10	9	11	11	-£1,166,970

2016-17

Primary and PRU	8	£42,091	23	-£340,467	9	6	8	8	-£426,970
Secondary and Special	2	£308,761	3	-£198,852	3	0	0	0	£0
Total	10	£491,368	26	-£2,367,441	12	6	8	8	-£426,970

Change 2015-2016 to 2016-2017

Primary and PRU	4	£27,571	-4	£571,740	2	-3	-3	-3	£740,000
Secondary and Special	0	£107,831	0	£164,448	0	0	0	0	£0
Total	4	£173,571	-4	£1,487,601	2	-3	-3	-3	£740,000

Approved scheme to control significant surplus school balances

Normal text indicates the wording for the BFC Scheme. Words in *italics* are offered as an explanation to the Scheme text and are not part of the Scheme.

Controls on surplus balances

Surplus balances held by schools as permitted under this scheme are subject to the following restrictions:

- a. the Authority shall calculate by 30 June each year the surplus balance, if any, held by each school as at the preceding 31 March. For this purpose the balance will be the recurrent balance as defined in the Consistent Financial Reporting Framework;

Balances on Devolved Formula Capital and any other specific grant funded activities are excluded, unless allowed for in the relevant grant conditions.

- b. the Authority shall deduct from the calculated balance any amounts for which the school has a prior year commitment to pay from the surplus balance from the previous financial year;

In this context, a prior year commitment is defined as a project previously agreed with the Authority to be excluded from the claw-back calculation, for example, capital building and construction projects – see c.i to viii below for full criteria to be used to establish a valid commitment against a surplus balance.

- c. the Authority shall then deduct from the resulting sum any amounts which the governing body of the school has declared to be assigned for specific purposes permitted by the authority, and which the authority is satisfied are properly assigned. To count as properly assigned, amounts must not be retained beyond the period stipulated for the purpose in question, without the consent of the Authority. In considering whether any sums are properly assigned the Authority may also take into account any previously declared assignment of such sums but may not take any change in planned assignments to be the sole reason for considering that a sum is not properly assigned. Schools will be required to provide relevant information to support funds assigned for a specific purpose, in a format prescribed by the authority.

The criteria to consider whether sums are properly assigned are as follows:

- i. Capital building and construction projects
- ii. Furniture, IT and other one-off expenditure of a capital nature
- iii. Infrastructure, maintenance and refurbishment
- iv. Staffing remodelling and restructuring
- v. Specific curriculum resources
- vi. Balances held in respect of pupil focused extended activities
- vii. Money held to fund budget deductions known to be occurring in the next financial year e.g. fall in pupil numbers.
- viii. Other high cost activities, of a long term nature, agreed in advance with the Director of Children, Young People and Learning and the Schools Forum.

The conditions outlined here are intended to ensure schools can build up reserves towards particular projects but cannot defer implementation indefinitely. A change in the plans of a school is not allowed to be the only criterion by which a sum can be considered to be properly assigned or not. After the accounts are closed each year, the Authority will contact schools with significant surplus balances to agree whether any of the balance has been properly assigned for a specific purpose and can therefore be deducted from the claw-back calculation.

The above specified criteria have previously been approved by the Schools Forum following consultation with schools where they were supported by the vast majority of respondents.

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- d. if the result of steps a-c is a sum greater than 5% of the current year's budget share for secondary schools, 8% for primary and special schools and Pupil Referral Units (PRUs), then the Authority shall deduct from the current year's budget share an amount equal to the excess.
- e. the calculation will be made against the final budget for the year in question i.e. after any contingency funding, significant in-year pupil growth allocation etc. The deduction will be made annually in arrears i.e. the final balance at 2011-12 calculated against the final budget for 2011-12 (known around June 2012) will be deducted at the start of the 2013-14 financial year.

This paragraph has been added to make clear that the calculation will be made against final and not initial budgets. It is also proposed to delay any claw-back for one year to allow relevant schools time to plan for the change when setting subsequent budgets.

- f. Any amount proposed by a school that relates to an assigned amount of the surplus, as calculated at step c above shall be limited to no more than 5% of the current year's budget share for secondary schools and 8% for primary and special schools and Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) i.e. is limited to the same amount that schools may retain without assignment.
- g. Should any school wish to retain a higher surplus than permitted in step f above, the Schools Forum will consider each referral on a case by case basis, taking account of the merits of each individual proposal based upon the submission made by the school.
- h. An appeal against a decision by the Forum in step g. can be made to the relevant Director. The Director's determination will be final.
- i. Where, at 31 March 2014, a school holds a surplus balance in excess of step f, this can be retained until 31 March 2017 without specific approval of the Forum.

Funds deriving from sources other than the Authority will be taken into account in this calculation if paid into the budget share account of the school, whether under provisions in this scheme or otherwise.

The total of any amounts deducted from schools' budget shares by the Authority under this provision are to be applied to the Schools Budget of the Authority

Analysis of significant school surplus balances

School	Significant Surplus					
	Type of spend			Spend by year (finish date)		
	Uncommitted	Approved	Complete	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
<u>Harmanswater (15.17% total surplus)</u>						
KS1/2 Hall refurbishment		£25,000		£25,000		
Short term additional staffing to support learning gaps		£135,939			£135,939	
Total accounted for		£160,939		£25,000	£135,939	£0
Amount of significant surplus		£160,939				
<u>Holly Spring Infants (9.18% total surplus)</u>						
Replace and update outside play equipment	£14,000			£14,000		
Total accounted for		£14,000		£14,000	£0	£0
Amount of significant surplus		£13,502				
<u>Holly Spring Juniors (9.67% total surplus)</u>						
Short term additional staff to oversee Pupil Premium			£15,784	£15,784		
Additional furniture as the school continues to expand	£4,000				£4,000	
Total accounted for		£19,784		£15,784	£4,000	£0
Amount of significant surplus		£19,784				
<u>Meadow Vale (9.52% significant surplus)</u>						
Contribution to replacement car park wall			£5,475	£5,475		
Refurbishment of kitchen in caretakers house		£10,000		£10,000		
Maintenance of chimney to be removed and capped		£6,000		£6,000		
Replace front entrance doors			£8,260	£8,260		
Repair joints and replace guttering as most urgent items	£5,827				£5,827	
Total accounted for		£35,562		£29,735	£5,827	£0
Amount of significant surplus		£35,511				

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School	Significant Surplus					
	Type of spend			Spend by year (finish date)		
	Uncommitted	Approved	Complete	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
<u>The Pines Primary (12.79% total surplus)</u>						
Redesign for an improved school play area		£22,000		£22,000		
Support to Pupil Premium children		£17,188		£17,188		
Additional building works		£23,727		£23,727		
IT project	£2,600			£2,600		
Total accounted for		£65,515		£65,515	£0	£0
Amount of significant surplus		£51,614				
<u>Sandy Lane (13.71% total surplus)</u>						
Required to manage reduction in current pupil numbers		£121,593		£121,593		
Total accounted for		£121,593		£0	£121,593	£0
Amount of significant surplus		£121,593				
<u>Whitegrove (9.56% total surplus)</u>						
Phased refurbishment of interactive whiteboards		£23,250		£23,250		
Total accounted for		£23,250		£23,250	£0	£0
Amount of significant surplus		£23,239				
<u>Wooden Hill (8.21% total surplus)</u>						
Assessment resources		£6,000		£6,000		
Total accounted for		£6,000		£6,000	£0	£0
Amount of significant surplus		£2,788				
Total	£26,427	£390,697	£29,519	£179,284	£267,359	£0
Total	6%	87%	7%	40%	60%	0%
Total		£446,643			£446,643	

2016-17 School Capital Balances

School	2016-17 new year funding £	Carry forward			Amount that must be spent by 31 Aug 2017 £
		Total Amount (+surplus / -deficit) £	Percentage of new year funding £	Change from 2015-16 (+increase / -decrease) £	
Ascot Heath County Infant	£6,284	£8,591	136.71%	£6,284	£1,511
Ascot Heath CE Junior	£6,700	£14,911	222.55%	£7	
Birch Hill Primary	£8,804	£13,832	157.11%	£6,928	£229
Wildmoor Heath Primary	£6,300	£747	11.86%	-£34	
College Town Infant and Nursery	£6,888	£4,094	59.44%	-£1,627	£7,014
College Town Junior	£6,959	£2,582	37.10%	£2,582	
Cranbourne Primary	£6,329	£1,064	16.81%	-£8,533	£3,993
Crown Wood Primary	£9,567	£12,873	134.56%	-£2,146	
Crowthorne CE Primary	£6,363	£8,349	131.21%	£1,591	£9,009
Fox Hill Primary	£6,391	£4,598	71.94%	-£1,959	
Great Hollands Primary	£8,595	£17,320	201.51%	£8,595	£4,972
Harmanswater Primary	£11,711	£10,222	87.29%	£6,149	
Holly Spring Infant and Nursery	£7,521	£21,970	292.12%	£7,521	£5,464
Holly Spring Junior	£7,206	£17,956	249.18%	£3,871	
Meadow Vale Primary	£10,519	£29,726	282.59%	£1,826	£1,627
New Scotland Hill Primary	£6,527	£5,096	78.08%	£2,182	
Owlsmoor Primary	£10,240	£0	0.00%	£4,704	£1,627
Pines	£6,691	£18,093	270.41%	£1,696	
Sandy Lane Primary	£11,364	£28,305	249.08%	£2,841	£1,627
St Marys CE Primary (Winkfield)	£6,363	£14,353	225.57%	£425	
Uplands Primary	£6,623	£10,797	163.02%	£1,656	£1,588
Warfield CE Primary	£6,351	£10,211	160.78%	£1,588	
Whitegrove Primary	£9,040	£11,022	121.92%	-£2,012	£0
Wildridings Primary	£8,761	£0	0.00%	£0	
Woodenhill Primary and Nursery	£8,061	£7,975	98.93%	-£335	-£7,154
Easthampstead Park	£18,580	£8,517	45.84%	-£7,154	
Edgbarrow	£28,896	£290	1.00%	-£4,564	-£8,541
Garth Hill	£31,000	£3,012	9.72%	-£8,541	
Sandhurst	£21,055	£11,344	53.88%	£2,349	£41
Kennel Lane	£9,889	£16,688	168.75%	£41	
College Hall PRU	£4,473	£0	0.00%	-£2,922	
Total	£310,051	£314,538	101.45%	£23,009	£33,819

Primary average £7,846

Secondary average £24,883