

TO: SCHOOLS FORUM  
DATE: 14 SEPTEMBER 2017

---

**UPDATE ON SCHOOL AND EDUCATION FUNDING**  
**Director of Children, Young People and Learning**

**1 PURPOSE OF REPORT**

- 1.1 To update the Forum on proposals issued by the government relating to changes to education and school funding. Following the outcomes from the earlier Stage 1 and Stage 2 consultations, further modifications have now been announced that were not contained in the original proposals, including an additional £1.3bn for core school budgets in the next 2 financial years, with a commitment to increase funding for all local authorities (LAs) from their 2017-18 allocations.
- 1.2 This paper concentrates on the impacts anticipated on schools. There will be other impacts on the LA from changes to funding for High Needs pupils, where further information is awaited.

**2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- 2.1 Proposals for reforming school and education funding, most notably through the introduction of a School National Funding Formula (SNFF), were initially announced by the government in March 2016 and these are now reaching a conclusion. The SNFF is expected to be in place from April 2018, with LAs receiving funding for schools on the new national formula, but continuing to have freedom to calculate and distribute funding to schools for the next 2 financial years to March 2020, before the function transfers to the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) for the implementation of a uniform funding formula for all schools in England.
- 2.2 Following responses to the most recent December 2016 Stage 2 consultation and the outcomes from the general election result, there will be an additional £1.3bn for schools and high needs budgets across 2018-19 and 2019-20. There will be £416m more than was set aside at the last spending review for the core school budget in 2018-19, and £884m more in 2019-20. Spending plans beyond 2020 will be confirmed in the next spending review.
- 2.3 The key headlines from the government on how the extra money will be distributed are:
1. the basic amount that every pupil will attract in 2018-19 and 2019-20 will increase from 2017-18 levels.
  2. in calculating LA funding allocations through the aggregation of individual school budgets on the SNFF, there will be gains of up to 3% a year per pupil, with every school receiving at least a 0.5% a year per pupil cash increase.
  3. the formula settlement to 2019-20 will provide at least £4,800 per pupil for every secondary school.
- 2.4 The full financial impact on schools in Bracknell Forest (BF) will not be known until the Department for Education (DfE) publish the key financial information associated with the latest spending plans, which has been promised for September 2017. The December 2016 Stage 2 consultation had previously indicated that once fully implemented, the

SNFF would deliver an extra £3.24m (5.1%) to BF schools. Clearly, this is subject to change.

### **3 RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **3.1 To NOTE:**

- 1. the latest announcements from the government on school and education funding reform.**
- 2. the key issues identified at this stage.**
- 3. that detailed financial illustrations are expected to be made available by the DfE later this month, at which point the financial implications for BF schools will become clearer.**

#### **3.2 To AGREE the key issues to be included on the 2018-19 financial consultation with schools document.**

### **4 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 4.1 To provide a further update on anticipated changes to school and education funding arising from the latest announcements from the government on national reforms.

### **5 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED**

- 5.1 Not applicable.

### **6 SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

#### Background

- 6.1 The Schools Forum has been kept up to date on the planned national reforms of school and education funding with regular briefings. The original DfE proposals set out a 2 Stage approach to reform where Stage 1 sought comments on key outline proposals for change, with Stage 2 confirming revised proposals following the Stage 1 consultation, as well as setting out the key illustrative financial implications anticipated at individual school level using 2016-17 data. Stage 2 also set out a final set of questions where views on further issues were sought.

- 6.2 The main announcements to date indicated:

#### Stage 1 – March 2016

1. Move to new national funding formulae to allocate funds:
  - a. directly to schools through a consistent approach across the country, including national rates of funding. The ESFA will allocate the funds through the SNFF with minimal LA involvement,
  - b. to LAs for their ongoing areas of responsibility relating to high needs pupils (through the High Needs National Funding Formula) and for early years provisions (through the Early Years National Funding Formula).

2. Remove the existing £600m of grant funding allocated to LAs to meet 'general' statutory and regulatory education related services – BFC receives £1.2m through the Education Services Grant (ESG) - whilst maintaining all the existing responsibilities. Funding Regulations will be updated to allow maintained schools to in future contribute to the costs.
3. Introduce changes on a phased basis from April 2017, with the expectation that the SNFF will be fully implemented from April 2019, via the ESFA.
4. Add to the SNFF an additional £500m through the current spending review period to March 2020 to ensure more schools gaining from the changes receive the full benefit earlier than would otherwise be the case whilst at the same time adding protection to limit losses to those schools that at present receive more funds than would be allocated through the SNFF.

#### Stage 2 - December 2016

5. The SNFF would comprise of 13 different elements; age weighted pupil unit, deprivation, low prior attainment, English as an Additional Language, lump sum, sparsity, rates, Private Finance Initiative, split site, exceptional circumstances, high mobility rate, growth and an area cost adjustment.
6. The relative weighting of funds to be distributed through each element would largely be based on the average current distribution of funding made by LAs but with significant differences to this approach relating to increasing funding on additional needs factors and also recognising disadvantage in a broader sense. The increases would be financed by a lower amount of basic per pupil funding and also a reduced lump sum amount that all schools receive, irrespective of size.
7. LAs will be responsible for allocating individual school budgets in 2018-19, but the total area allocation will be based on the aggregate funding schools would have received if the SNFF was fully operational. LAs can continue to use their own local Funding Formula, although the DfE "encourages" LAs to adopt the NFF. ESFA will allocate budgets to schools from April 2019.
8. to build in an overall 'funding floor', so that no school will face a reduction of more than 3% per-pupil overall as a result of this formula.
9. During transition, the minimum funding guarantee of minus 1.5% per-pupil in any year will continue, providing additional stability for schools. In addition, schools will receive gains of up to 3% per-pupil in 2018-19, and then up to a further 2.5% in 2019-20. Gains are capped to fund the maximum per pupil loss protection to be applied to schools losing funds.
10. Whilst the Schools Block amount will be ring fenced for schools, the DfE will allow funding transfers to the High Needs Block if there is local agreement.
11. LAs would continue to have a role in School Improvement, and there would be the option to seek additional funds from maintained schools through the 'de-delegation' route for services outside the statutory and regulatory provisions.
12. Funding for on-going LA responsibilities would be provided through a new Central School Services Block to the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). This would cover 'retained' statutory and regulatory duties – the £15 per pupil amount to fund duties that LAs must provide to all schools, including academies, previously included in the ESG - and School Admissions, servicing of Schools Forums, fees to independent schools for pupils with SEN, centralised copyright licence, LA initiatives and costs of providing combined education and children's services, e.g. Family Intervention Team, Looked After Children Education Service.

## Initial Financial Implications for schools – December 2016

13. Funding for BF schools through the SNFF would have been 5.1% higher (£3.24m) in 2016-17 than the actual amount received through the current funding framework. 4 schools would experience a cash reduction in funding (from 0.2% to 1.6%), 33 schools would experience an increase (from 0.2% to 11.6%). The increase in funding mainly reflects the relative low per pupil funding currently received in the BFC DSG compared to the uniform national amount that will be paid through the SNFF.
14. Schools would not move directly to the SNFF as funding protection will be in place. After applying transitional funding protection to cap per pupil increases to no more than 3% and limit annual losses to no more than 1.5%, there would have been an overall increase of 2.2% (£1.433m). As expected, the effect of this is to reduce the amount of losses (now from 0.2% to 1.3%) and limit the gains (now from 0.2% to 2.9%).

Annex 1 sets out the illustrative budget allocations for 2016-17, showing actual budget **with de-delegation amounts included**, budget on the full SNFF, and budget on the SNFF after transitional funding protection. Note, there are some minor differences between the 2016-17 baseline budget presented by the DfE and that calculated by the council.

## Latest DfE announcements of on school funding reform – from July 2017

- 6.3 On 17 July 2017, the Secretary of State for Education set out to parliament the future arrangements for school funding which confirmed the introduction of the SNFF from April 2019 and also significant extra investment into the core schools budget over the next two years to "...recognise that at the election people were concerned about the overall level of funding for schools as well as its distribution".
- 6.4 This statement announced that there will be £1.3bn for schools and high needs across 2018-19 and 2019-20 in addition to the schools budget set at spending review 2015: £416m more than was set aside at the last spending review for the core school budget in 2018-19, and £884m more in 2019-20. Spending plans beyond 2020 will be confirmed in the next spending review.
- 6.5 In terms of actual details of how the additional funding will be allocated, this has yet to emerge, and therefore it is not possible at this stage to determine the likely financial impact on schools in BF, however, it will be different to that anticipated at the Stage 2 consultation stage, including the expected financial implications for BF schools, as set out above in paragraph 6.2. The key new headline points announced by the Secretary of State for Education included:
  1. the basic amount that every pupil will attract in 2018-19 and 2019-20 will increase from 2017-18 levels;
  2. in calculating LA funding allocations through the aggregation of individual school budgets on the SNFF, there will be gains of up 3% a year per pupil, with a minimum of 0.5%. Note: this relates to the calculation of LA-wide budgets and not those for individual schools. In addition, it is unclear how this minimum per pupil funding increase will be calculated, in particular, what is the all important baseline starting point?
  3. LAs will continue to set a local formula to distribute that funding, and to determine individual schools' budgets in 2018 19 and 2019-20, in consultation with schools in the area. Note: as LAs continue to run a local funding formula rather than the SNFF, not every school will necessarily receive at least a 0.5% a

year per pupil cash increase mentioned directly above. The minimum change would be determined by the local Minimum Funding Guarantee amount, which can be set at between 0% and minus 1.5%. See also paragraph 6.9 (6) below.

4. the formula settlement to 2019-20 will provide at least £4,800 per pupil for every secondary school although again, it is unclear how this calculation will be made. On the assumption that it relates to all the per pupil funding factors in the funding formula, so the basic per pupil amount, deprivation, low prior attainment etc then the current estimated average per pupil funding allocation to secondary schools in BF is £4,552. With 2 schools already above the minimum £4,800 amount, moving the remaining 4 to the new minimum rate is estimated to cost around £1.668m. This is a provisional calculation and needs to be viewed with caution until the detailed operation of this requirement is confirmed by the DfE, including how the DfE will make this requirement affordable within each LAs funding allocation. The current average funding rate for primary schools, calculated on the same basis is £3,043.
5. a commitment to doubling the physical education and sports premium for primary schools (the 2017-18 formula allocates £8,000 to each school and £5 per pupil). All primary schools will receive an increase in their PE and sports premium funding in the next academic year.

6.6 The £1.3bn additional investment in core schools funding will be financed in full from efficiencies and savings identified from within the DfE's existing budget, "rather than higher taxes or more debt". Specific areas announced relate to:

1. Efficiencies and savings across the capital budget can release £420m. The majority of this - £315m - will be from healthy pupils capital funding. The revenue funding for health schools from the soft drinks industry levy, funding the sports premium for primary schools is unaffected and the levy will be fully invested in improving child health.
2. Efficiencies in the free schools programme will release savings of £280m up to 2019-20.
3. Across the DfE revenue budget of £60bn per year, £250m will be prioritised into core school budgets in 2018-19 raising to £350m in 2019-20.
4. Across the DfE central capital budget, £200m will be redirected towards frontline funding for schools.

#### Operation guidance

6.7 In addition to the statement to parliament, on 4 August, the DfE released its *Schools Revenue Funding 2018-19: Operational Guidance* document which sets out the detailed implementation of the funding reforms, minus the key financial information. This confirmed that the full national funding formulae for 2018-19 and 2019-20 will be verified in September alongside the responses to the national funding formulae consultations. These formulae will then be used to calculate the blocks within the DSG that are allocated to LAs and will sit alongside the early years national funding formula which was introduced in 2017-18. Until the initial financial settlement is published, detailed planning for next year's budget cannot be finalised.

6.8 While it remains the government's intention that a school's budget should be set on the basis of a single national formula, in 2018-19 and 2019-20, LAs will continue to determine final funding allocations for schools through a local formula. In 2018-19 and 2019-20, the national funding formula will set notional allocations for each school, which will be aggregated and used to calculate the total schools block received by each LA,

which in consultation with their schools, will decide how to distribute the funds to individual schools.

6.9 The key significant changes for 2018-19 as highlighted in the *Operational Guidance* are:

1. The central school services DSG block (CSSB) has been created. LAs will be allocated funding for central school services through the new CSSB. This will comprise funding for ongoing responsibilities and a cash sum for historic commitments. The DSG therefore will comprise four blocks: schools, high needs, early years and the new central school services block.
2. Each of the four blocks of the DSG will be determined by a separate national funding formula. National funding formulae will determine LAs schools, high needs and central school services blocks for the first time in 2018-19. Funding for early years has been allocated through a national funding formula since 2017-18.
3. DSG baselines have been adjusted to take account of LAs most recent spending patterns to ensure funding is allocated to the correct block to allow current spending levels to be maintained, subject to transition to the new DSG funding formulas.
4. Within the schools block, there will be at least a 0.5% per pupil increase for each school in 2018-19 through the national funding formula. LAs schools block allocations will be calculated by aggregating schools' notional allocations under the national funding formula, and these notional allocations will reflect the announced increases. Schools block allocations will be expressed as separate per pupil primary and secondary rates for each local authority – currently there is one, uniform per pupil funding rate for each LA, irrespective of pupil age.
5. The Schools Block will also include funding at LA level for premises, mobility and growth (which includes new school funding for start-up and diseconomy funding), based on historic spend.

This is an important development for BF as it will be of financial benefit to existing schools. With a confirmed April 2018 phased move to a SNFF that will finance every school in England on the same basis, i.e. the same per pupil funding rates, there will no longer need to be a top slice to DSG income to fund the extra costs arising from new schools. To date, the top slice has been the only realistic option available, meaning in effect that existing schools finance the additional cost of new schools and receive lower budget allocations as a consequence.

The latest proposal is that the extra cost would be fully funded, but on a lagged basis, annually in areas, and there should be no impact on budgets of other schools as they must be funded on the SNFF guaranteed rates. The main issue for the council would be managing the cash flow implications of advance funding of the associated costs which will steadily increase and be required for a number of years.

6. The formula will provide LAs with per pupil funding of at least £4,800 for all secondary schools that have pupils in years 10 and 11 by 2019-20. A new factor will be allowed in local authority formulae in order to allow for setting a transitional amount of per pupil funding in 2018-19, as a step towards £4,800 in 2019-2020. There is no minimum per pupil funding amount proposed for primary schools.
7. The minimum funding guarantee (MFG) for schools will continue, but LAs will have the flexibility to set a local MFG between 0% and minus 1.5% per pupil. In past years, the MFG has been set at minus 1.5% per pupil. In 2018-19, LAs can use the flexibility to offer higher levels of protection locally. As in previous years,

the cost of any protection can be financed by limiting gains due to relevant schools.

8. The schools block will be ring-fenced from 2018-19, but LAs will be able to transfer out up to 0.5% of their schools block funding – circa £0.32m for BF - with the agreement of their schools forum. LAs will be expected to demonstrate to their schools forum that they have consulted locally with all maintained schools and academies when seeking agreement to transfer any funding out of the schools block. There will be an exceptions process, which will require Secretary of State approval, for considering transfers above the 0.5% limit and/or where the schools forum is opposed to the transfer. Funding transfers from other blocks are not subject to limits.

6.10 There are also details of a number of less significant changes that will also need to be considered in setting the 2018-19 budget:

1. LAs can now use both current free school meals and “ever 6” free school meals measures within their deprivation factors (previously one of these measures could be used, but not both);
2. The DfE has indicated that Pupil Premium Plus rates – which are paid where pupils are looked after or whom have previously been looked after but are now in adoption or other authorised arrangement - for 2018 to 2019 will be increased from the current £1,900 per eligible pupil rather than including a looked-after children factor in the national funding formula. In light of this approach by the DfE, it may no longer be appropriate for the BF funding formula to continue to allocate £281 for each looked after child. Once the Pupil Premium Plus rate for 2018-19 is confirmed an informed judgement can be made on this issue.
3. Schools with SEN Resource Units are currently funded at £10,000 per agreed place, with no per pupil or other funding for the pupils attending the Unit. In future, these pupils will be included in the school’s funded number on roll in the same way as all other children are, attracting additional deprivation etc funding where eligibility criteria is met. Funding of £6,000 per place where the place is occupied by pupils in years reception to 11 on the roll of the school at the time of the October school census return will then be added. The extent to which relevant schools will experience a funding gain or loss from this change will be determined by the amount of per pupil funding pupils in the Unit attract. Where this is below £4,000 there will be a loss, but a higher amount will result in a gain. Places commissioned by LAs at census date that are empty, but held for a future placement will continue to be funded at the current £10,000. The DfE will provide further information on this change later.

#### High needs funding

6.11 The high needs block supports provision for pupils and students with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities (SEND), from their early years to age 25, and alternative provision (AP) for pupils who cannot receive their education in schools. Limited information on 2018-19 funding arrangements has been set out in the *Schools Revenue Funding 2018-19: Operational Guidance* document with a *High needs funding: operational guide 2018-19* due to be published in September.

6.12 The key information confirmed to date is that for 2018-19, every local authority will receive at least a 0.5% increase to the amount of its DSG that it plans to spend on high needs in 2017-18, after making adjustments in core funding to reflect the actual number of young people in specialist institutions and the net number of young people receiving their high needs education in another LA. For BFC the minimum increase on this headline amount i.e. before the impact of the adjustments which at this stage are

unknown, would be around £0.075m. In the last 2 years, increases have been at £0.329m and £0.215m respectively, so there is a danger of a much lower increase in 2018-19 compared to recent years.

#### Next steps

- 6.13 There will undoubtedly need to be a consultation with schools this autumn on the approach to take in setting budgets for the next 2 years. This is most likely to be for 3 weeks from 30 October to 17 November and could include a detailed review of the current local funding formula, to consider the new changes that can be made, for example adding a secondary per pupil funding factor, reconsidering how deprivation funding is allocated to schools and also how to prioritise the BF share of the additional funding.
- 6.14 As an alternative, a more simplistic approach may be more appropriate. This would reflect the fact that within 3 budget year's, all schools will be directly funded on the SNFF, and the most important consideration should be for a smooth transition to the new formula, so a staged move away from the BF funding formula, with the MFG providing protection each year at individual school level to those facing per pupil budget reductions in excess of the threshold agreed by the Schools Forum i.e. between 0% and minus 1.5%. This approach would involve a shift in funding along the lines set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Potential approach to school funding: 2018-19 to 2019-20

Funding Formula Factor	Actual BFC Weighting 2017-18	Possible BFC Weighting 2018-19	Possible BFC Weighting 2019-20	2016-17 outline SNFF Weighting
Basic per-pupil funding	80.02%	77.38%	74.74%	72.50%
Deprivation	3.96%	5.73%	7.50%	9.30%
Low prior attainment	3.35%	4.73%	6.10%	7.50%
EAL	0.35%	0.63%	0.91%	1.20%
Mobility	0.04%	0.06%	0.08%	0.10%
Lump sum	9.37%	8.57%	7.76%	7.00%
Sparsity	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
<b>Sub total SNFF factors</b>	<b>97.09%</b>	<b>97.09%</b>	<b>97.09%</b>	<b>97.70%</b>
Premises	2.32%	2.32%	2.32%	1.80%
Growth	0.59%	0.59%	0.59%	0.50%
<b>Sub total local factors</b>	<b>2.91%</b>	<b>2.91%</b>	<b>2.91%</b>	<b>2.30%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

- 6.15 The data in Table 1 should be viewed as a simple illustration of how this approach could work. A number of points need to be taken into account in considering this option:
- 1 It shows the breakdown of the SNFF by factors as proposed in December 2016. These weightings are likely to change as a result of the recent update announcements.
  - 2 The weightings shown in the SNFF column are national averages. They will be different for each LA as they reflect the particular characteristics in each area. A BFC break down will need to be calculated once the relevant financial information is provided by the DfE. This is likely to show a higher than average



weighting to basic per pupil funding and a lower than average weighting for deprivation.

- 3 The amounts in the local factors for premises (mainly rates), and growth allowances (for new schools, significant in-year growth for existing schools and Key Stage 1 class size funding) are above the national average and will be funded by the DfE on the basis of actual costs from the previous year. A mechanism for funding any shortfall in funds from one year to the next will need to be determined, especially for rates where costs tend to increase.
- 4 How to accommodate the move to the minimum £4,800 per pupil funding for secondary school.

- 6.16 Once the DfE publishes the key financial information for 2018-19, detailed proposals for next year's budget can start to be formulated, including the type of consultation to undertake with schools. Provided the SNFF financial information is published in sufficient time, the expectation is that firm proposals from BFC will be presented to the Forum at its next meeting on 19 October, taking account of any views of what the content should cover that is agreed by members at tonight's meeting.
- 6.17 As well as considering the approach to take on the core funding formula, the consultation with schools will also need to cover any proposals from the LA for on-going 'de-delegation' of those budgets permitted by the DfE and also on-going contributions from maintained schools towards the costs of 'general' statutory and regulatory education related services, currently at £20 per pupil. Funding for new and expanding schools will also need to be considered as the new all through school at Binfield – King's Academy Binfield – will be opening from September 2018 and will require diseconomy funding for the first time.
- 6.18 A timetable of key events anticipated at this stage is attached at Annex 2.

## **7 ADVICE RECEIVED FROM STATUTORY AND OTHER OFFICERS**

### Borough Solicitor

- 7.1 The relevant legal issues are identified within the body of the report.

### Borough Treasurer

- 7.2 As the detailed financial information has yet to emerge, it is not possible at this stage to accurately determine the resultant financial implications. However, where relevant, key financial considerations are set out in the supporting information. A full financial evaluation will be provided when final budget decisions need to be taken.

### Equalities Impact Assessment

- 7.3 The DfE has completed an EIA on the impact of their proposals.

### Strategic Risk Management Issues

- 7.4 None identified. The proposed reforms indicate additional funding for schools.

## 8 CONSULTATION

8.1 Not applicable at this stage.

### Background Papers

DfE *Schools Revenue Funding 2018-19: Operational Guidance* document that can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pre-16-schools-funding-guidance-for-2018-to-2019>

Previous meetings of the Bf Schools Forum that can be found at:

<http://democratic.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?Committeeld=187>

### Contact for further information

Paul Clark, Finance Business Partner - CYPL  
[paul.clark@bracknell-forest.gov.uk](mailto:paul.clark@bracknell-forest.gov.uk)

(01344 354054)

### Doc. Ref

G:\Executive\Schools Forum\83) 140917\Update on school and education funding - September 2017.doc

**DfE Illustrative school budget allocations through the proposed NFF using 2016-17 data**  
**(subject to revision in light of July 2017 funding announcements)**

	The baseline funding is the total core funding from the schools block and MFG in 2016-17 (or 2016/17 if an academy). Other grants/funding sources are excluded.	These columns show illustrative NFF funding if the proposed formula had been implemented in full and without any transitional protections in 2016-17. We use pupil numbers and characteristics from 2016-17 to illustrate the NFF impact, and compare to the school's baseline funding, including MFG.		In the first year of transition towards the formula, LAs will continue to determine funding locally. This column illustrates the change in the amount the department would allocate to LAs in respect of each school, taking into account the maximum change proposed in NFF year 1 (gains of up to 3% and an MFG of -1.5% per pupil).	
School Name	Baseline funding	Illustrative NFF funding if formula implemented in full in 2016-17, without transitional protections		Illustrative NFF funding in the first year of transition	
	Funding the school received in 2016-17 or 2016/17	Illustrative total NFF funding	Percentage change compared to baseline	Illustrative NFF year 1 funding	Percentage change compared to baseline
	[a]	[b]	[c] = [b]/[a] - 1	[d]	[e] = [d]/[a] - 1
Fox Hill Primary School	£849,000	£875,000	3.1%	£870,000	2.5%
Holly Spring Junior School	£1,135,000	£1,232,000	8.5%	£1,166,000	2.7%
Holly Spring Infant	£1,051,000	£1,173,000	11.6%	£1,079,000	2.7%
Wildmoor Heath School	£763,000	£770,000	1.0%	£770,000	1.0%
College Town Infant	£825,000	£850,000	3.1%	£846,000	2.5%
Cranbourne Primary School	£765,000	£759,000	-0.9%	£759,000	-0.9%
Uplands Primary School	£778,000	£774,000	-0.5%	£774,000	-0.5%
College Town Junior School	£912,000	£941,000	3.1%	£935,000	2.6%
Ascot Heath Infant School	£761,000	£770,000	1.2%	£770,000	1.2%
Owlsmoor Primary School	£1,764,000	£1,892,000	7.3%	£1,813,000	2.8%
New Scotland Hill Primary School	£779,000	£792,000	1.7%	£792,000	1.7%
Birch Hill Primary School	£1,415,000	£1,511,000	6.8%	£1,453,000	2.7%
Wooden Hill	£1,262,000	£1,321,000	4.7%	£1,296,000	2.7%
Crown Wood Primary School	£1,704,000	£1,866,000	9.5%	£1,751,000	2.8%
Wildridings Primary School	£1,451,000	£1,609,000	10.9%	£1,490,000	2.7%
Meadow Vale Primary School	£1,999,000	£2,184,000	9.2%	£2,054,000	2.8%
Harmans Water Primary School	£2,145,000	£2,349,000	9.5%	£2,205,000	2.8%
Whitegrove Primary School	£1,512,000	£1,578,000	4.3%	£1,553,000	2.7%
Sandy Lane Primary School	£2,110,000	£2,329,000	10.4%	£2,169,000	2.8%
Great Hollands Primary School	£1,561,000	£1,708,000	9.4%	£1,603,000	2.7%
Crowthorne	£786,000	£794,000	1.1%	£794,000	1.1%
St Michael's I, Sandhurst	£713,000	£701,000	-1.6%	£704,000	-1.3%
Warfield	£1,048,000	£1,054,000	0.6%	£1,054,000	0.6%
Ascot Heath Junior School	£869,000	£867,000	-0.2%	£867,000	-0.2%
Winkfield St Mary's	£779,000	£780,000	0.2%	£780,000	0.2%
Binfield	£1,388,000	£1,451,000	4.5%	£1,426,000	2.7%
St Michael's Easthampstead	£895,000	£920,000	2.8%	£918,000	2.6%
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	£795,000	£799,000	0.5%	£799,000	0.5%
St Margaret Clitherow Catholic	£780,000	£792,000	1.5%	£792,000	1.5%
The Pines Primary School	£955,000	£997,000	4.3%	£980,000	2.6%
Jennett's Park CofE Primary School	£1,211,000	£1,222,000	0.9%	£1,222,000	0.9%
The Brakenhale School	£4,238,000	£4,522,000	6.7%	£4,358,000	2.8%
Edgbarrow School	£4,802,000	£5,064,000	5.5%	£4,938,000	2.8%
Sandhurst School	£4,119,000	£4,332,000	5.2%	£4,235,000	2.8%
Garth Hill College	£6,871,000	£7,272,000	5.8%	£7,063,000	2.8%
Easthampstead Park	£4,032,000	£4,084,000	1.3%	£4,084,000	1.3%
Ranelagh School	£3,583,000	£3,725,000	4.0%	£3,687,000	2.9%

Note: There are minor differences (up to £5k) between the DfE calculation of 2016-17 school budgets and those of the council..

### Timetable for the data checking and calculation of the blocks

Date	DfE/ESFA	Local authorities
August 2017	Operational guidance published setting out arrangements for 5-16 mainstream schools implementation for 2018 to 2019. Local authority level baselines published.	
August 2017	Example Authority Proforma Tool (APT) issued to LAs i.e. this is the spreadsheet LAs must complete and return to the DfE, to show the structure of their local funding formula for schools. It shows the key data and resultant detailed budget for every school.	
September 2017	Allocations issued for schools, central school services and high needs blocks	
Autumn 2017	High needs funding guide for 2018 to 2019 issued to local authorities	
5 October 2017	School census day	
October / November 2017	DfE and local authorities check and validate school census	
19 October		Schools Forum considers funding consultation to be undertaken with schools.
30 October to 17 November 2017 (half term 23 – 27 October)		Consultation with BF schools on the proposed funding formula for 2018-19 and other related financial matters
30 November 2017	School census database closed	Deadline for submitting requests for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• local adjustments to the standard MFG calculation</li> <li>• exceptional premises factors</li> <li>• sparsity factors</li> <li>• lump sum variations for amalgamating schools</li> <li>• pupil number reductions</li> <li>• movement of funding out of the schools block above the limit of 0.5% and/or which the schools forum has not approved</li> </ul>

Date	DfE/ESFA	Local authorities
7 December 2017		Schools Forum considers responses to November consultation and makes initial decisions on the 2018-19 budget for schools
Mid-December 2017	<p>APT issued to local authorities, containing October 2017 census-based pupil data and factors</p> <p>Publication of DSG schools block and high needs block allocations for 2018 to 2019 (prior to academy recoupment)</p> <p>Publication of provisional early years block allocations</p>	
By 20 December 2017 (end of term)		Indicative 2018-19 budgets sent to schools
18 January 2018		Schools Forum makes recommendations to Executive Member on final decisions for the 2018-19 budget for schools
19 January 2018		Executive Member for CYPL makes final decisions on 2018-19 budget for schools
19 January 2018		Deadline for submission of final 2018 to 2019 APT to ESFA
28 February 2018		Deadline for confirmation of 2018-19 schools budget shares to mainstream maintained schools
February/March 2018	2018 to 2019 allocations to post-16 institutions, academies and NMSS to be issued	
February 2018	Publication of 2018 to 2019 high needs place numbers at institution level	
30 March 2018	Confirmation of 2018 to 2019 general annual grant for academies open by 9 January 2018	
April 2018	First DSG payments to local authorities based on 2018 to 2019 allocations, net of academies recoupment (DSG allocations updated termly for in year academy conversions), FE high needs place funding deductions and other adjustments	
Summer 2018	Early years DSG block updated for January 2018 early years pupil numbers	

Date	DfE/ESFA	Local authorities
Summer 2019	Early years DSG block updated for January 2019 early years pupil numbers (pro rata 7/12ths as this relates only to the period September 2018- March 2019)	

**Note:** a number of the actions can only be completed by the indicated dates provided all schools successfully submit their census data on time and the DfE releases key information by the expected dates.