

TO: SCHOOLS FORUM
DATE: 6 DECEMBER 2018

2019-20 FUNDING POLICY FOR NEW AND EXPANDING SCHOOLS
Executive Director: People

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is present for approval to the Forum the *Start-up and Diseconomy Funding Policy for New and Expanding Schools* to be applied in 2019-20. It follows on from the June Forum meeting where proposed changes to the 2018-19 policy were discussed and agreed in principle.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 **To AGREE the updated policy document attached at Annex 2.**

3 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 To ensure that a clear, fair and transparent funding policy is in place that can be consistently applied to all new and expanding schools, placing the minimum financial burden on existing schools.

4 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 4.1 This is a policy update. A range of options were considered when the policy was initially agreed and further changes are consider each year as part of the annual update.

5 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Policy document

- 5.1 Supporting new and expanding schools in the initial years after they open, often with relatively low numbers of pupils as housing developments continue can require significant amounts of additional financial support over a number of years. As more schools open, more experience is gained and the policy therefore needs regular update to remain appropriate for the prevailing circumstances.
- 5.2 The policy is compliant with Department for Education (DfE) guidance which is set out in Annex 1.
- 5.3 Whilst the majority of the 2018-19 policy remains unchanged, the June Forum meeting agreed key 3 changes should be made for 2019-20:
1. A new category for one-off pre-opening start-up costs be added to recognise synergies and other benefits that arise when a group of schools are opening simultaneously by the same provider. This is relevant to the second school being opened by the Kings Academy Group and is a cost reduction.

2. One of the underlying principles of the diseconomy funding model is to link per pupil funding rates for new schools to the minimum rates that the DfE are setting into legislation through the School National Funding Formula (SNFF). The national rates will increase in 2019-20 from £3,300 to £3,500 for primary aged pupils and from £4,600 to £4,800 for secondary aged pupils. The funding model needs to be updated for this change, the cost of which is reflected in the DfE funding settlement.
 3. Add a new post opening revenue grant allocation of £250 per primary aged pupil and £500 per secondary aged pupil. This recognises that new schools experience initial high costs of stocking up with general resources which the day to day budget allocation does not recognise. This proposal replicates the funding allocations that the DfE make to the new free schools they open (see Annex 3).
- 5.4 The policy wording has now been updated to reflect the agreed changes with other minor amendments and clarifications where improvements have been identified, in particular at paragraph 8). where reference is made to needing to regularly amend the units of resource to reflect pay and price changes and making clear that should the funding of existing schools need to reflect the cost impact of new schools, the new school funding rates would also be subject to similar adjustments i.e. reductions.
- 5.5 Appendix 3 of Annex 2 sets out high level costing forecasts. These need to be viewed with caution due to their long term nature and the volatility of a number of factors in the calculation. Taking account of this, additional costs over the next 7 years to March 2026 are forecast at £9.109m. This comprises £2.765m in respect of in-year growth allowances and Key Stage 1 class size funding at existing schools and £6.344m for additional support to new schools. This is a gross cost before taking account of funding anticipated from the DfE which is estimated at £3.440m. The net cost after specific DfE funding is therefore estimated at £5.669m.

School place planning and pupil forecasting

- 5.6 Schools Forum has previously raised concerns about the way that the Council plans for school places, and that as a consequence, an independent review of this function was undertaken by an external specialist. This has resulted in a number of recommendations for changes to the way that the Council forecasts and plans for the provision of school places, which are set out in the attached Annex 4. These recommendations are being incorporated into the new School Places Plan and School Capacity Strategy for 2019-23 which will be finalised and published in the 2019 spring term.

6 ADVICE RECEIVED FROM STATUTORY AND OTHER OFFICERS

Borough Solicitor

- 6.1 The relevant legal issues are addressed within the main body of the report.

Director of Finance

- 6.2 Indicative financial implications from the policy are set out in the attached Annex 2 and a medium term funding policy is included in the 2019-20 budget proposals included on another item on this agenda. There are a number of volatile variables included within the forecasts which require regular review and update.

Equalities Impact Assessment

6.3 None identified.

Strategic Risk Management Issues

6.4 The risk to providing insufficient school places is considered low in the short to medium term as funds and agreements are in place to deliver new schools towards the beginning of major house building programmes, thereby creating the required places.

6.5 There will be a significant revenue pressure on the Schools Budget arising from the need to simultaneously adequately fund a number of new schools that are below their full capacity and therefore encountering diseconomies of scale. In the medium term, the additional cost pressure is proposed to be met from the additional income received through the national school funding reforms, the accumulated balance held in the centrally managed Schools Budget and a one-off funding contribution from the council.

7 CONSULTATION

Principal Groups Consulted

7.1 People Directorate Management Team, BF Schools Forum.

Method of Consultation

7.2 Written reports and presentations.

Representations Received

7.3 From People Directorate Management Team and Schools Forum have been used to formulate the policy.

Background Papers

None.

Contact for further information

Paul Clark, Finance Business Partner - CYPL

(01344 354054)

paul.clark@bracknell-forest.gov.uk

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ESFA guidance on the operation of a Growth Fund (July 2018)

114. Growth funding is within local authorities' schools block NFF allocations. For 2019 to 2020, growth funding will be allocated to local authorities using a new formulaic method based on lagged growth data. Details of this are set out in the policy document. The change in the method of funding local authorities has not changed the way in which authorities can allocate funding locally.

114.1. As it is within the schools block, a movement of funding from the schools formula into the growth fund would not be treated as a transfer between blocks. The schools forum would still need to agree the total growth fund.

115. The growth fund can only be used only to:

- support growth in pre-16 pupil numbers to meet basic need
- support additional classes needed to meet the infant class size regulation
- meet the costs of new schools

116. Local authorities are responsible for funding these growth needs for all schools in their area, for new and existing maintained schools and academies.

116.1. Local authorities should fund all schools on the same criteria, discussed below.

116.2. Where growth occurs in academies that are funded by ESFA on estimates, ESFA will use the pupil number adjustment process to ensure the academy is only funded for the growth once.

117. The costs of new schools will include the lead-in costs, for example to fund the appointment of staff and the purchase of any goods or services necessary in order to admit pupils.

117.1. They will also include post start-up and diseconomy of scale costs. These pre and post start-up costs should be provided for academies where they are created to meet basic need.

117.2. ESFA will continue to fund start-up and diseconomy costs for new free schools where they are not being opened to meet the need for a new school as referred to in section 6A of the Education and Inspections Act 2006.

118. The growth fund may not be used to support:

- schools in financial difficulty; any such support for maintained schools should be provided from a de-delegated contingency
- general growth due to popularity; which is managed through lagged funding

119. The growth fund may not be the most appropriate source of funding for growing schools and local authorities should consider varying pupil numbers where there is a more permanent and significant change to numbers, and where it's appropriate for the change to be reflected in the funding formula.

119.1. Local authorities will not need to submit a disapplication request for an increase to numbers where this is due to a change to the admission limit or a local reorganisation.

120. Local authorities are required to produce criteria on which any growth funding is to be

allocated, which must be agreed by the schools forum.

120.1. The schools forum must also be consulted on the total size of the growth fund from each phase, and should receive regular updates on the use of the funding.

120.2. ESFA will check the criteria for compliance with the regulations.

121. The criteria should provide a transparent and consistent basis for the allocation of funding, which may be different for each phase.

121.1. Criteria for allocating growth funds should contain clear objective trigger points for qualification, and a clear formula for calculating allocations with these criteria applying to all schools on the same basis.

121.2. Compliant criteria would generally contain some of the features set out below:

- support where a school or academy has agreed with the authority to provide an extra class in order to meet basic need in the area (either as a bulge class or as an ongoing commitment)
- additional support where a school has extended its age range (the majority of funding would be paid through the funding formula where the local authority should seek a variation in pupil numbers)
- support where a school has temporarily increased its pupil admission numbers (PAN), by a minimum number of pupils, in agreement with the authority
- support for KS1 classes where overall pupil numbers exceed a multiple of 30, by a minimum number of pupils
- pre-opening costs, initial equipping allowance, or diseconomy of scale allowance, for new maintained schools and academies; including new academies where the school is opening in response to basic need

122. Methodologies for distributing funding could include:

- a lump sum payment with clear parameters for calculation (usually based on the estimated cost of making additional provision for a new class, or the estimated start-up costs)
- a per pupil rate (usually based on AWPUP, and reflecting the proportion of the year which is not funded within the school's budget share)
- a per pupil rate, with a maximum ceiling

123. Where growth funding is payable to academies, the local authority should fund the increase for the period from the additional September intake through until the following August.

123.1. Local authorities should enter the cost of growth funding for the April to August period, along with appropriate justification, on the recoupment tab of the APT so that the recoupment calculation can be adjusted accordingly.

124. ESFA will not make growth fund recoupment adjustments for diseconomy of scale, or start-up funding; local authorities should not enter these on the recoupment tab of the APT.

124.1. This funding will continue to be met from the local authority's growth fund.

125. Where schools have agreed an expansion in pupil numbers with the local authority, the school should ensure that they understand the methodology for funding the increase and are content that the expansion is deliverable within the funding available.

126. Local authorities should report any unspent growth funding remaining at the year-end to the schools forum.

126.1. Funding may be carried forward to the following funding period, as with any other centrally retained budget, and local authorities can choose to use it specifically for growth.

127. Any overspent growth funding will form part of the overall DSG surplus or deficit balance.



**START-UP AND DISECONOMY
FUNDING POLICY FOR NEW AND
EXPANDING SCHOOLS
IN 2019-20**

DECEMBER 2018

Background

- 1) Significant growth in pupil numbers has been experienced in recent years and the latest pupil forecasting information contained in the School Places Plan indicates the trend of increasing pupil numbers at the intake year in primary schools is now beginning to impact on secondary schools. In addition, a number of significant housing developments are also anticipated which will require additional school places.
- 2) All schools where site conditions allow for significant expansions have now been developed which results in any increase in demand for new places needing to be met from new schools. Where new schools are required, they will generally open at the start of an academic year with relatively low pupil numbers as housing construction continues and generally take a number of years to reach the point where the normal operation of the School National Funding Formula (SNFF) delivers sufficient funds to adequately resource the schools. Therefore, during this period, they will need to be funded at a higher rate than would ordinarily be provided, creating a budget pressure within the overall Schools Budget.
- 3) To effectively manage the resultant financial impact, a relevant funding policy needs to be agreed that can be applied consistently, fairly and transparently to all new / expanding schools whilst at the same time minimising the financial burden on existing schools. In addition, the funding policy will need to comply with the requirements of the School Funding Regulations.
- 4) It is important to remember that like the SNFF, the model to be used to fund new / expanding schools will be designed to deliver resources in line with the policy and available funds, with compromises needing to be made. It is therefore designed to be a relatively simple model to “best fit” requirements. In reality, each school will have a different cost base to the model as it will reflect the decisions taken by individual governing bodies and academy trusts. The funding model therefore aims to meet the overall policy objectives and requires individual schools to develop their spending plans accordingly.

Funding options

- 5) School funding is closely regulated by the Department for Education (DfE) and any arrangements to be put in place to provide additional financial support to new / expanding schools will need to be in accordance with current guidance. When growth funding is required over the long term the DfE supports funding schools through a variation to actual pupil numbers. Here, the LA requests to fund relevant schools with the number of pupils required for the normal operation of the Funding Formula to deliver the level of funds needed for the school to operate as determined by the new / expanding schools policy and not the relatively low actual or expected number on roll.

Funding on a variation to pupil numbers is therefore considered the appropriate methodology to adopt in BF due to the long term nature that additional financial support will need to be in place and the greater predictability of income.

Policy Objectives

- 6) As set out above, the new / expanding schools will initially need to be funded at a higher rate than would ordinarily be provided through the SNFF and this will create a budget pressure on the overall Schools Budget. To determine how the appropriate amount of additional funding should be calculated, the following key features and methodologies will be used:
1. The policy only applies to new / expanding schools meeting basic needs requirements i.e. insufficient school places. Pupils attending through parental preference will not be funded by the council.
 2. The need to recognise that new / expanding schools require funding allocations that reflect their additional costs in the initial years, usually as a result of a relatively high proportion of fixed costs compared to total costs.
 3. That a fair and transparent methodology is in place that can be consistently applied to all schools in similar circumstances and is readily understood.
 4. That where possible, units of resource are based on the SNFF, to ensure new / expanding schools move towards their on-going amount of funding, which is the affordable level to the Schools Budget.
 5. Whilst funding negotiations will not routinely be undertaken with individual schools, limited flexibility needs to exist to reflect exceptional / specific circumstances; in particular around the number of classes that need to be opened and pre-opening start-up costs. For example, if a new school fills up relatively slowly, then there is likely to be a need to review the size of the lump sum allocation as fixed costs will remain a larger proportion of costs than expected in the funding policy.
 6. That there is no financial incentive for schools approaching their capacity to remain on the new school funding policy with clear cut off points in place to determine when new schools move to the SNFF.
 7. As initial budgets will be largely based on assessed needs, where a school is found to be over funded for day to day costs in one year, there is the option to make a corresponding reduction to the budget allocation due in the next year. Over funding of up to one class would not normally be subject to repayment.
 8. To reflect the different cost bases, different funding rates will need to be applied to different types of schools i.e. primary, secondary or all through, and also whether it is a new or expanding school.
 9. The policy needs to be regularly reviewed to ensure it remains appropriate for the activity in the borough, remains compliant with ESFA guidance and is affordable.

Components of the proposed additional funding allocations

- 7) The funding elements of the policy are:
1. An allocation for pre-opening / start-up costs. New / expanding schools will incur start-up costs associated with planning and preparation activities required to ensure readiness to admit pupils. These apply to the period between the capital work being completed and the school opening and will characteristically cover salary costs of headteacher, caretaker and administration prior to opening and the purchase of any resources not covered by the capital element of the project necessary to admit pupils. There could also be cases when there is a delay to the scheduled opening date in which case extra costs would be incurred to maintain an empty school to a safe and efficient standard. These costs would need to be assessed on a case by case basis.

2. An allocation for diseconomies of scale. This relates to the need to incur a disproportionate amount of fixed management and premises costs as new schools build up their pupil numbers that the normal operation of the SNFF does not adequately fund when pupil numbers are relatively low.
3. An allocation for day to day operational expenses. DfE Funding Regulations require school budgets to be calculated on actual pupil numbers at the October prior to the commencement of the financial year. The new / expanding schools will all be opening after the census point used for funding purposes and will generally experience significant increases in pupil numbers at the start of each academic year and will therefore need an alternative funding methodology.
4. An allocation for rates. To operate in the same way as the SNFF. A full budget allocation at the estimated cost of rates. Note, due to their charitable status, academy schools receive 80% reduction on business rates and funding will therefore be allocated on 20% of the full cost in relevant circumstances.
5. Post opening funding. To support new schools get through the initial high costs of stocking up with general resources through a top up to the normal school budget which is only sufficient to finance established schools where less consumables and smaller value items would generally be required.
6. Discretion for the relevant Director to consider making adjustments to the funds allocated to new / expanding schools in exceptional circumstances. Any changes would subsequently be reported to the Schools Forum.

Units of resource

- 8) As expected, the financial modelling undertaken indicates different cost bases between school phases and that different units of resource need to be used, the details of which are set out in Appendices 1 and 2. The funding rates will also be subject to regular review to consider the impact of pay and price changes. The following paragraphs summarise the key points and display the illustrative amounts considered appropriate at this stage. Final amounts will need to be agreed by the Schools Forum and Executive Member as part of the normal budget setting process, with affordability likely to be a key issue and should the funding of existing schools need to reflect the cost impact of new schools, the new school funding rates would also be subject to similar adjustments. Therefore rates quoted in this policy need to be viewed as a guide and not guaranteed amounts.

Calculation of total budget

- 9) Total maximum budget allocations will be calculated through reference to the SNFFF, and in particular the new minimum per pupil funding rates i.e. £3,500 for primary and £4,800 for secondary (2019-20 amounts). A cap will be calculated on total funding available when a new school is full, based on the minimum per pupil funding rates required in the SNFF. This would then equate to the minimum budget a school can receive when funded on the SNFF and is consistent with national government funding policy. It will inform what levels of funding can be included in each element of this policy.
- 10) In addition to funding based on minimum per pupil funding rates, there would be an allocation for business rates as this is outside the DfE minimum rate calculation. Table 1 below illustrates how the total maximum budget of a new school would be calculated, using the primary phase as an example.

Table 1: Calculation of maximum budget allocation to a new primary school

| FE | Pupils per class | Year Groups | Max NOR | Per pupil funding rate | Rates (estimated actual) | Total if Full |
|--|------------------|-------------|---------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 3 FE (assumed to open as 1 FE, then expanding to 2 FE and 3 FE when sufficient demand) | | | | | | |
| First FE | 30 | 7 | 210 | £3,500 | £20,000 | £755,000 |
| Second FE | 30 | 7 | 210 | £3,500 | £0 | £735,000 |
| Third FE | 30 | 7 | 210 | £3,500 | £0 | £735,000 |

Table 1 illustrates the incremental funding to be received as a school expands over time in response to increasing pupil numbers. Assuming a £20,000 cost of business rates, a 1 FE school could receive up to £755,000, a 2 FE school £1,490,000 and a 3 FE school £2,225,000.

The relevant calculation for a 7 FE secondary schools would be:

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|------------------------------|
| | 30 pupils per class | | |
| X | 5 year groups | = | 150 pupils |
| X | 7 Forms of entry | = | 1,050 pupils |
| X | £4,800 per pupil | = | £5,040,000 per pupil funding |
| + | £80,000 rates | = | £5,120,000 maximum budget |

- 11) To ensure new / expanding schools move quickly to the SNFF and most likely to higher funding allocations, thresholds will be in place based on actual pupil capacity in a new school. 1 FE schools will move to the SNFF once pupil numbers reach 95% of capacity, 2 FE at 90% and 3 FE and above at 85%. Funding thresholds are lower for larger schools which in general benefit from greater economies of scale. Table 2 below illustrates how this would work.

Table 2: Calculation of maximum NOR for a new primary school before being funded on SNFF

| FE | Total if full (as per Table 1) | Maximum pupils | | | Pupil funding | Rates | Maximum funding on new school formula |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|---------------------------|---------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| | | When at full capacity | | When on new school policy | | | |
| 3 FE (assumed to open as 1 FE, then expanding to 2 FE and 3 FE when sufficient demand) | | | | | | | |
| First FE | £755,000 | 210 | 95% | 200 | £698,300 | £20,000 | £718,300 |
| Second FE | £1,490,000 | 420 | 90% | 378 | £1,323,000 | £0 | £1,323,000 |
| Third FE | £2,225,000 | 630 | 85% | 536 | £1,874,300 | £0 | £1,874,300 |

Pre-opening / start-up costs – one-off

- 12) Funding will generally be made available for the 2 terms before opening, with headteacher costs funded at 1.0 FTE from January to August for a new school and 0.6 FTE for expanding schools. There is also funding for caretaking and support staff, together with an allowance for other costs such as recruitment and general resources. Expanded schools will receive lower funding levels than new schools due to the availability of an existing school infrastructure that can support this part of the process in a similar way that other expanded schools have.

Table 3: One-off pre-opening / start-up costs

| School type | Provisional start-up costs | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------|----------|
| | Jan - March | Apr - Aug | Total |
| Academy Primary School - stand alone | £34,500 | £62,900 | £97,400 |
| Academy Primary School - satellite to existing school | £26,300 | £0 | £26,300 |
| New Academy All Through School | £49,900 | £160,400 | £210,300 |
| Expanded Maintained Primary School | £14,500 | £40,800 | £55,300 |

See Appendix 1 for full details.

Diseconomies of scale – on-going (fixed, lump sum payment)

- 13) Funding to be made available to support the senior management, general organisational structure and other costs that generally vary depending on the overall size of a school – forms of entry (FE) – and not the number of classes, and whether expanding or new. All of the primary schools are expected to be opening with an additional 1 FE and will be funded accordingly, with some then expanding to a 2 FE or 3 FE school when demand dictates, at which point additional resources will be required for a step up in organisational requirements, with opening of second FE triggering a payment at around 50% of the 1 FE amount, with the opening of a third FE triggering a payment at around 15% of the 1 FE amount.
- 14) For secondary and all through schools, the larger site dimensions result in proportionally higher fixed costs, and the calculation needs to be based on the final number of FE.

Table 4: Diseconomy funding

| School type | Provisional diseconomies funding | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| | 1 FE | 2 FE | 3 FE |
| New Academy Primary School | £167,600 | £249,400 | £274,300 |
| Expanded Maintained Primary School | £123,200 | £192,800 | £244,600 |
| | Opening as secondary only | When all through * | |
| New Academy All Through School | £521,800 | £605,600 | |

*To receive 50% of a new academy primary school amount to reflect economies of scale from an all through school.

See Appendix 2 for full details.

Day to Day expenses – on-going (fixed amount per agreed class)

- 15) The calculation of class funding will be the balancing amount after deducting the funding allocated for diseconomies of scale – on-going (fixed, lump sum payment) from the ‘Total if Full’ budget calculation set out in the Tables. Table 5 below illustrates how this would work for a primary school, with Table 6 showing the calculation for an all through school.

Table 5: Calculation of day to day expenses for a new primary school

| FE | Total if full (as per Table 1) | Elements of the funding policy | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | Rates | Lump sum (as per Table 4) | Class funding | | | Grand Total |
| | | | | No. | Amount per class (balance) | Total (balance) | |
| 3 FE (assumed to open as 1 FE, then expanding to 2 FE and 3 FE when sufficient demand) | | | | | | | |
| First FE | £755,000 | £20,000 | £167,600 | 7 | £81,060 | £567,400 | £755,000 |
| Second FE | £1,490,000 | £20,000 | £249,400 | 14 | £93,310 | £1,220,600 | £1,490,000 |
| Third FE | £2,225,000 | £20,000 | £274,300 | 21 | £101,440 | £1,930,700 | £2,225,000 |

NB. For class funding, the first 7 classes are funded at the 1 FE school rate of £81,060, the next 7 at 2 FE school rate £93,310 and the final 7 at 3 FE school rate £101,440.

Table 6: Calculation of day to day expenses for a new all through school

| FE | Total if full (as per para 10) | Elements of the funding policy | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | Rates | Lump Sum (as per Table 4) | Class funding | | | Grand Total |
| | | | | No. | Amount per class (balance) | Total (balance) | |
| 7 FE | £5,120,000 | £80,000 | £521,800 | 35 | £129,090 | £4,518,200 | £5,120,000 |

- 16) Appendix 3 shows a summary of the forecast pupil numbers and costs over the medium term which will be subject to change.

Post opening expenses – one-off (fixed amount per class required by BFC)

- 17) The post-opening revenue budget is intended to support new schools through the initial high costs of stocking up with general resources through a top up to the normal school budget allocation which is only considered sufficient to finance established schools where less consumables and smaller value items would generally be required as stock would be built up gradually over a number of years.
- 18) The policy uses the funding allocations that the DfE make to new free schools. One-off per pupil funding allocations are made in the value of £250 per primary aged pupil and £500 per secondary aged pupil. For each new class opened by a primary school as requested by the council would be paid at £7,500 for each class, at the start of the academic year it opens. A total of £52,000 would be paid to a 1 FE primary (7 classes). If a school chooses to open more classes that considered necessary by the council, they will not receive post opening expenses.
- 19) Secondary schools would receive £15,000 for each class required by the council, with a 7 FE school receiving £525,000 (35 classes).

One-off pre-opening /start-up costs

New Primary Academy School - stand alone

| Expense / Income | Pay point | Basic Pay / cost | Full Year Total | FTE Jan - Mar | Cost Jan - Mar | FTE Apr - Aug | Cost June - Aug | Cost Apr - Aug | Full cost |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Headteacher | L11 | £52,335 | £66,204 | 1.0 | £16,551 | 1.0 | | £27,585 | £44,136 |
| Caretaker - Caretaker grade | BG - I17 | £21,392 | £25,670 | 0.0 | £0 | 1.0 | | £6,418 | £6,418 |
| School Business Manager | BG - I32 | £29,652 | £35,583 | 0.4 | £3,558 | 0.6 | | £8,896 | £12,454 |
| Governing body | | £4,000 | £4,000 | | £1,000 | | | £1,667 | £2,667 |
| Professional costs (legal / finance) | | £25,000 | £25,000 | | £9,375 | | | £15,625 | £25,000 |
| Recruitment / hospitality | | £5,000 | £5,000 | | £4,000 | | | £2,083 | £6,083 |
| Staff induction / training | | £5,000 | £5,000 | | £0 | | | £3,125 | £3,125 |
| Equipment / Resources (Revenue) | | £15,000 | £15,000 | | £0 | | | £6,250 | £6,250 |
| Office Services | | £3,000 | £3,000 | | £0 | | | £1,250 | £1,250 |
| Costs between handover and opening | | | | | | | £15,000 | £15,000 | £15,000 |
| Sub - Total | | | | | £34,500 | | £15,000 | £87,900 | £122,400 |
| Less DfE grant | | -£25,000 | -£25,000 | | | | | -£25,000 | -£25,000 |
| Total | | | | | £34,500 | | £15,000 | £62,900 | £97,400 |

New Primary Academy School - satellite to parent school

| Expense / Income | Pay point | Basic Pay / cost | Full Year Total | FTE Jan - Mar | Cost Jan - Mar | FTE Apr - Aug | Cost June - Aug | Cost Apr - Aug | Full cost |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Professional staff costs | | | £17,100 | | £10,400 | | | £8,500 | £18,900 |
| Caretaking Assistant | | | £1,800 | | £0 | | | £1,800 | £1,800 |
| Administration / Reception | | | £2,950 | | £0 | | | £2,950 | £2,950 |
| Professional costs (legal / finance) | | | £6,000 | | £0 | | | £6,000 | £6,000 |
| Recruitment / hospitality | | | £7,620 | | £7,560 | | | £60 | £7,620 |
| Staff induction / training | | | £1,600 | | £0 | | | £1,600 | £1,600 |
| Equipment / Resources (Revenue) | | | £9,280 | | £5,180 | | | £4,100 | £9,280 |
| Office Services | | | £3,150 | | £3,150 | | | £0 | £3,150 |
| Sub - Total | | | | | £26,300 | | £0 | £25,000 | £51,300 |
| Less DfE grant | | | -£25,000 | | | | | -£25,000 | -£25,000 |
| Total | | | | | £26,300 | | £0 | £0 | £26,300 |

New All through Academy school

| Expense / Income | Pay point | Basic Pay / cost | Full Year Total | FTE Jan - Mar | Cost Jan - Mar | FTE Apr - Aug | Cost June - Aug | Cost Apr - Aug | Full cost |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| - Headteacher | L26 | £75,012 | £94,890 | 1.0 | £23,723 | 1.0 | | £39,538 | £63,261 |
| Site Controller - Caretaker grade | BG I - 17 | £21,392 | £25,670 | 0.0 | £0 | 1.0 | | £6,418 | £6,418 |
| School Business Manager | BG - F44 | £40,558 | £48,670 | 0.6 | £7,300 | 1.0 | | £20,279 | £27,579 |
| Administration | BG - I25 | £23,708 | £28,450 | 0.6 | £4,267 | 1.0 | | £11,854 | £16,121 |
| Governing body | | £5,000 | £5,000 | | £1,250 | | | £2,083 | £3,333 |
| Professional costs (legal / finance) | | £25,000 | £25,000 | | £9,375 | | | £15,625 | £25,000 |
| Recruitment / hospitality | | £25,000 | £25,000 | | £4,000 | | | £10,417 | £14,417 |
| Staff induction / training | | £20,000 | £20,000 | | £0 | | | £12,500 | £12,500 |
| Equipment / Resources (Revenue) | | £45,000 | £45,000 | | £0 | | | £18,750 | £18,750 |
| Office Services | | £7,000 | £7,000 | | £0 | | | £2,917 | £2,917 |
| Costs between handover and opening | | | | | | | £45,000 | £45,000 | £45,000 |
| Sub - Total | | | | | £49,900 | | £45,000 | £185,400 | £235,300 |
| Less DfE Grant | | -£25,000 | -£25,000 | | | | | -£25,000 | -£25,000 |
| Total | | | | | £49,900 | | | £160,400 | £210,300 |

Maintained Primary school - expanding

| Expense / Income | Pay point | Basic Pay / cost | Full Year Total | FTE Jan - Mar | Cost Jan - Mar | FTE Apr - Aug | Cost June - Aug | Cost Apr - Aug | Full cost |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|
| - Headteacher | L11 | £52,335 | £66,204 | 0.6 | £9,931 | 0.6 | £16,551 | £26,482 | |
| Caretaker - Caretaker grade | BG - I17 | £21,392 | £25,670 | 0.0 | £0 | 0.5 | £5,348 | £5,348 | |
| School Business Manager | BG - I32 | £29,652 | £35,583 | 0.4 | £3,558 | 0.6 | £8,896 | £12,454 | |
| Governing body | | £4,000 | £4,000 | | £1,000 | | £1,667 | £2,667 | |
| Recruitment / hospitality | | £5,000 | £5,000 | | £0 | | £2,083 | £2,083 | |
| Staff induction / training | | £5,000 | £5,000 | | £0 | | £3,125 | £3,125 | |
| Equipment / Resources (Revenue) | | £15,000 | £5,000 | | £0 | | £2,083 | £2,083 | |
| Office Services | | £3,000 | £2,600 | | £0 | | £1,083 | £1,083 | |
| Total | | | | | £14,500 | | £40,800 | £55,300 | |

Diseconomy Funding – Primary Expanded

| Primary - Expanded | Data Source | Pay point | Basic Pay | On-costs % | On-costs £'s | Full year total | FTE | Gross Pay | 1 FE | 2 FE | 3 FE |
|---|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Cost Apr - Mar | Cost Apr - Mar | Cost Apr - Mar |
| Senior Leadership - non teaching time | Pay & Conditions | L2 | £41,847 | 26.50% | £11,089 | £52,936 | 0.2 | £10,587 | £10,587 | | |
| Senior Leadership - non teaching time | & HR | L5 | £44,976 | 26.50% | £11,919 | £56,895 | 0.4 | £22,758 | | £22,758 | |
| Senior Leadership - non teaching time | | L8 | £48,346 | 26.50% | £12,812 | £61,158 | 0.8 | £48,926 | | | £48,926 |
| Assistant Headteacher - addition over mainscale | Pay & Conditions | N/A | | | | | | | £0 | | |
| Assistant Headteacher - addition over mainscale | & HR | L3 | £8,281 | 26.50% | £2,194 | £10,475 | 1.0 | £10,475 | | £10,475 | |
| Assistant Headteacher - addition over mainscale | | L6 | £11,493 | 26.50% | £3,046 | £14,539 | 1.0 | £14,539 | | | £14,539 |
| Teaching, Learning, Responsibility Allowances | Pay & Conditions | TLR | £6,386 | 26.50% | £1,692 | £8,078 | 1.0 | £8,078 | £8,078 | | |
| Teaching, Learning, Responsibility Allowances | & HR | TLR | £6,386 | 26.50% | £1,692 | £8,078 | 2.0 | £16,157 | | £16,157 | |
| Teaching, Learning, Responsibility Allowances | | TLR | £7,546 | 26.50% | £2,000 | £9,546 | 2.0 | £19,091 | | | £19,091 |
| SEN support from SEN Co - addition over mainscale | HR | L1 | £6,268 | 26.50% | £1,661 | £7,929 | 0.5 | £3,965 | £3,965 | | |
| SEN support from SEN Co - addition over mainscale | | L2 | £9,327 | 26.50% | £2,472 | £11,799 | 0.8 | £9,439 | | £9,439 | |
| SEN support from SEN Co - addition over mainscale | | L2 | £9,327 | 26.50% | £2,472 | £11,799 | 1.0 | £11,799 | | | £11,799 |
| Caretaker - Caretaker grade | HR | BG I - 17 | £19,344 | 20.00% | £3,869 | £23,213 | 1.0 | £23,213 | £23,213 | £23,213 | |
| Site Controller | HR | BG - I22 | £22,552 | 20.00% | £4,510 | £27,062 | 1.0 | £27,062 | | | £27,062 |
| Midday Supervision | HR | | £4,500 | 20.00% | £900 | £5,400 | 1.0 | £5,400 | | | £5,400 |
| School Bursar/Business Manager | HR | BG - I32 | £28,762 | 20.00% | £5,752 | £34,514 | 0.8 | £27,612 | £27,612 | | |
| School Bursar/Business Manager | HR | BG - F38 | £33,761 | 20.00% | £6,752 | £40,513 | 1.0 | £40,513 | | £40,513 | |
| School Bursar/Business Manager | HR | BG - F42 | £37,668 | 20.00% | £7,534 | £45,202 | 1.0 | £45,202 | | | £45,202 |
| Office support reception, clerical | HR | BG - K10 | £15,008 | 20.00% | £3,002 | £18,010 | 0.2 | £3,602 | £3,602 | | |
| Office support reception, clerical | HR | BG - K11 | £15,008 | 20.00% | £3,002 | £18,010 | 0.5 | £9,005 | | £9,005 | |
| Office support reception, clerical | HR | BG - K12 | £15,008 | 20.00% | £3,002 | £18,010 | 0.5 | £9,005 | | | £9,005 |
| Administration | HR | BG - I22 | £28,762 | 20.00% | £5,752 | £34,514 | 0.2 | £6,903 | £6,903 | | |
| Administration | HR | BG - I22 | £28,762 | 20.00% | £5,752 | £34,514 | 0.7 | £24,160 | | £24,160 | |
| Administration | HR | BG - I22 | £28,762 | 20.00% | £5,752 | £34,514 | 0.8 | £27,612 | | | £27,612 |
| Governing body | Estimate | | £2,600 | | | £2,600 | | £2,600 | £2,600 | £2,600 | £2,600 |
| Fixed contribution to Grounds Maintenance | Estimate | | £5,000 | | | £5,000 | | £5,000 | £5,000 | £5,000 | £5,000 |
| Fixed contribution to Utilities | Estimate | | £3,000 | | | £3,000 | | £3,000 | £3,000 | £3,000 | £3,000 |
| Fixed contribution to split site | Estimate | | £25,000 | | | £25,000 | | £25,000 | £25,000 | £25,000 | £25,000 |
| Total Expanding Primary Diseconomy Funding | | | | | | | | | £119,600 | £191,300 | £244,200 |

Diseconomy Funding – Primary New

| Primary - New | Data Source | Pay point | Basic Pay | On-costs % | On-costs £'s | Full year total | FTE | Gross Pay | 1 FE | 2 FE | 3 FE |
|---|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Cost Apr - Mar | Cost Apr - Mar | Cost Apr - Mar |
| Headteacher - Leadership | Pay & Conditions | L9 | £49,530 | 26.50% | £12,725 | £62,255 | 1.0 | £62,255 | £62,255 | | |
| Headteacher - Leadership | & HR | L12 | £53,241 | 26.50% | £14,109 | £67,350 | 1.0 | £67,350 | | £67,350 | |
| Headteacher - Leadership | | L15 | £57,232 | 26.50% | £15,166 | £72,398 | 1.0 | £72,398 | | | £72,398 |
| Senior Leadership - non teaching time | Pay & Conditions | L2 | £7,265 | 26.50% | £11,089 | £18,354 | 1.0 | £18,354 | £18,354 | | |
| Senior Leadership - non teaching time | & HR | L5 | £44,976 | 26.50% | £11,919 | £56,895 | 0.5 | £28,447 | | £28,447 | |
| Senior Leadership - non teaching time | | L8 | £48,346 | 26.50% | £12,812 | £61,158 | 0.5 | £30,579 | | | £30,579 |
| Assistant Headteacher - addition over mainscale | Pay & Conditions | N/A | | 26.50% | £0 | £0 | | £0 | £0 | | |
| Assistant Headteacher - addition over mainscale | & HR | L3 | £8,281 | 26.50% | £2,194 | £10,475 | 1.0 | £10,475 | | £10,475 | |
| Assistant Headteacher - addition over mainscale | | L6 | £11,493 | 26.50% | £3,046 | £14,539 | 1.0 | £14,539 | | | £14,539 |
| Teaching, Learning, Responsibility Allowances | Pay & Conditions | TLR | £6,386 | 26.50% | £1,692 | £8,078 | 1.0 | £8,078 | £8,078 | | |
| Teaching, Learning, Responsibility Allowances | & HR | TLR | £6,386 | 26.50% | £1,692 | £8,078 | 2.0 | £16,157 | | £16,157 | |
| Teaching, Learning, Responsibility Allowances | | TLR | £7,546 | 26.50% | £2,000 | £9,546 | 2.0 | £19,091 | | | £19,091 |
| SEN support from SEN Co - addition over mainscale | HR | L1 | £6,268 | 26.50% | £1,661 | £7,929 | 0.5 | £3,965 | £3,965 | | |
| SEN support from SEN Co - addition over mainscale | HR | L2 | £9,327 | 26.50% | £2,472 | £11,799 | 0.8 | £9,439 | | £9,439 | |
| SEN support from SEN Co - addition over mainscale | HR | L2 | £9,327 | 26.50% | £2,472 | £11,799 | 1.0 | £11,799 | | | £11,799 |
| Caretaker - Caretaker grade | HR | BG I - 17 | £19,344 | 20.00% | £3,869 | £23,213 | 1.0 | £23,213 | £23,213 | £23,213 | |
| Site Controller | HR | BG - I22 | £22,552 | 20.00% | £4,510 | £27,062 | 1.0 | £27,062 | | | £27,062 |
| Midday Supervision | HR | | £4,500 | 20.00% | £900 | £5,400 | 1.0 | £5,400 | | | £5,400 |
| School Bursar/Business Manager | HR | BG - I32 | £28,762 | 20.00% | £5,752 | £34,514 | 0.8 | £27,612 | £27,612 | | |
| School Bursar/Business Manager | HR | BG - F38 | £33,761 | 20.00% | £6,752 | £40,513 | 1.0 | £40,513 | | £40,513 | |
| School Bursar/Business Manager | HR | BG - F42 | £37,668 | 20.00% | £7,534 | £45,202 | 1.0 | £45,202 | | | £45,202 |
| Office support reception, clerical | HR | BG - K10 | £15,008 | 20.00% | £3,002 | £18,010 | 0.2 | £3,602 | £3,602 | | |
| Office support reception, clerical | HR | BG - K11 | £15,008 | 20.00% | £3,002 | £18,010 | 0.5 | £9,005 | | £9,005 | |
| Office support reception, clerical | HR | BG - K12 | £15,008 | 20.00% | £3,002 | £18,010 | 0.5 | £9,005 | | | £9,005 |
| Administration | HR | BG - I22 | £28,762 | 20.00% | £5,752 | £34,514 | 0.2 | £6,903 | £6,903 | | |
| Administration | HR | BG - I22 | £28,762 | 20.00% | £5,752 | £34,514 | 0.7 | £24,160 | | £24,160 | |
| Administration | HR | BG - I22 | £28,762 | 20.00% | £5,752 | £34,514 | 0.8 | £27,612 | | | £27,612 |
| Governing body | Estimate | | £3,000 | | | £3,000 | | £3,000 | £3,000 | £4,500 | £3,000 |
| Fixed contribution to Grounds Maintenance | Estimate | | £5,000 | | | £5,000 | | £5,000 | £5,000 | £8,000 | £5,000 |
| Fixed contribution to Utilities | Estimate | | £3,000 | | | £3,000 | | £3,000 | £3,000 | £6,240 | £3,000 |
| Total New Primary Diseconomy Funding | | | | | | | | | £165,000 | £247,500 | £273,700 |

Appendix 2

Diseconomy Funding – All Through New

| All Through - New | Data Source | Pay point | Basic Pay | On-costs % | On-costs £'s | Full year total | FTE | Gross Pay | 5 FE | 6 FE | 7 FE |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Cost Apr - Mar | Cost Apr - Mar | Cost Apr - Mar |
| Headteacher - Leadership | Pay & | L19 | £57,232 | | £15,166 | £72,398 | 1.0 | £72,398 | £72,398 | | |
| Headteacher - Leadership | | L24 | £71,105 | | £18,843 | £89,948 | 1.0 | £89,948 | | £89,948 | |
| Headteacher - Leadership | | L26 | £74,618 | | £19,774 | £94,392 | 1.0 | £94,392 | | | £94,392 |
| Senior Leadership - non teaching time | Pay & | L8 | £48,346 | | £12,812 | £61,158 | 1.0 | £61,158 | £61,158 | | |
| Senior Leadership - non teaching time | Conditions | L19 | £63,034 | | £16,704 | £79,738 | 1.0 | £79,738 | | £79,738 | |
| Senior Leadership - non teaching time | & HR | L24 | £71,105 | | £18,843 | £89,948 | 1.0 | £89,948 | | | £89,948 |
| Assistant Headteacher - addition over mainscale | Pay & | L6 | £11,493 | | £3,046 | £14,539 | 1.0 | £14,539 | £14,539 | | |
| Assistant Headteacher - 0.7 FTE non-teaching | Conditions | L10 | £50,773 | | £13,455 | £64,228 | 0.7 | £44,959 | | £44,959 | |
| Assistant Headteacher - 0.7 FTE non-teaching X 2 | & HR | L13 | £55,873 | | £14,806 | £70,679 | 1.4 | £98,951 | | | £98,951 |
| Teaching, Learning, Responsibility Allowances | Pay & | TLR | £7,546 | | £2,000 | £9,546 | 3.0 | £28,637 | £28,637 | | |
| Teaching, Learning, Responsibility Allowances | Conditions | TLR | £7,546 | | £2,000 | £9,546 | 4.0 | £38,183 | | £38,183 | |
| Teaching, Learning, Responsibility Allowances | & HR | TLR | £7,546 | | £2,000 | £9,546 | 5.0 | £47,728 | | | £47,728 |
| SEN support from SEN Co - addition over mainscale | HR | L2 | £9,327 | | £2,472 | £11,799 | 1.0 | £11,799 | £11,799 | | |
| SEN support from SEN Co - addition over mainscale | HR | L7 | £12,706 | | £3,367 | £16,073 | 1.0 | £16,073 | | £16,073 | |
| SEN support from SEN Co - addition over mainscale | HR | L9 | £14,948 | | £3,961 | £18,909 | 1.0 | £18,909 | | | £18,909 |
| Caretaker - Caretaker grade | HR | BG I - 17 | £19,344 | | £3,869 | £23,213 | 1.0 | £23,213 | £23,213 | | £23,213 |
| Site Controller | HR | BG - I22 | £22,552 | | £4,510 | £27,062 | 1.0 | £27,062 | | £27,062 | £27,062 |
| Midday Supervision | HR | | £4,500 | | £900 | £5,400 | 1.0 | £5,400 | £5,400 | £5,400 | £5,400 |
| School Bursar/Business Manager | HR | BG - F38 | £33,761 | | £6,752 | £40,513 | 1.0 | £40,513 | £40,513 | | |
| School Bursar/Business Manager | HR | BG - F42 | £37,668 | | £7,534 | £45,202 | 1.0 | £45,202 | | £45,202 | |
| School Bursar/Business Manager | HR | BG - F44 | £39,557 | | £7,911 | £47,468 | 1.0 | £47,468 | | | £47,468 |
| Office support reception, clerical | HR | BG - K11 | £15,008 | | £3,002 | £18,010 | 1.0 | £18,010 | £18,010 | | |
| Office support reception, clerical | HR | BG - K12 | £15,008 | | £3,002 | £18,010 | 1.0 | £18,010 | | £18,010 | |
| Office support reception, clerical | HR | BG - K15 | £17,069 | | £3,414 | £20,483 | 1.0 | £20,483 | | | £20,483 |
| Administration | HR | BG - I22 | £20,861 | | £4,172 | £25,033 | 1.0 | £25,033 | £25,033 | | |
| Administration | HR | BG - I23 | £22,552 | | £4,510 | £27,062 | 1.0 | £27,062 | | £27,062 | |
| Administration | HR | BG - I25 | £22,878 | | £4,576 | £27,454 | 1.0 | £27,454 | | | £27,454 |
| Governing body | Estimate | | | | | £3,000 | | £3,000 | £3,000 | £3,000 | £3,000 |
| Fixed contribution to Grounds Maintenance | Estimate | | | | | £7,000 | | £7,000 | £7,000 | £7,000 | £7,000 |
| Fixed contribution to Utilities | Estimate | | | | | £4,000 | | £4,000 | £4,000 | £4,000 | £4,000 |
| Total New All Through Diseconomy Funding | | | | | | | | | £314,700 | £405,600 | £515,000 |

Forecast Revenue Impact from New / Expanding Schools

| School and estimated opening date | | Actuals to date | | | Estimates | | | | | | = school full | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | = school on SNFF | |
| Pupil data | | Forecast pupil numbers - start of academic year | | | | | | | | | | Max Places | Max NOR on policy |
| Warfield West | Sep-16 | 94 | 165 | 184 | 203 | 237 | 266 | 297 | 324 | 352 | 381 | 420 | 378 |
| Warfield East | May not be required | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 420 | 378 |
| Amen Corner South | May not be required | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 420 | 378 |
| KGA Oakwood | Sep-19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 136 | 170 | 190 | 201 | 210 | 209 | 210 | 200 |
| Crowthorne (TRL site) | Sep-23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 144 | 180 | 420 | 378 |
| KGA Binfield - Primary | Sep-19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 58 | 119 | 148 | 183 | 229 | 249 | 420 | 378 |
| KGA Binfield - Secondary | Sep-18 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 271 | 451 | 661 | 871 | 960 | 1,020 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 893 |
| Total Forecast NOR | | 94 | 165 | 305 | 561 | 882 | 1,216 | 1,506 | 1,758 | 1,955 | 2,070 | 3,360 | 2,983 |
| Financial data | | Costs £k | | | | | | | | | | Total still to fund | Total 2016-2026 |
| Total growth in existing schools | | 348.0 | 85.0 | 385.0 | 365.0 | 400.0 | 400.0 | 400.0 | 400.0 | 400.0 | 400.0 | 2,765.0 | 3,583.0 |
| Total Start up costs | | 42.1 | 117.0 | 91.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 40.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 80.3 | 330.4 |
| Total Diseconomy Funding | | 250.9 | 338.6 | 814.4 | 1,200.7 | 1,311.8 | 1,151.0 | 983.0 | 811.9 | 321.4 | 214.6 | 5,994.4 | 7,398.3 |
| Total post opening costs | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 75.0 | 37.5 | 30.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 270.0 | 270.0 |
| Total cost - annual | | 641.0 | 540.6 | 1,290.4 | 1,665.7 | 1,749.3 | 1,581.0 | 1,420.0 | 1,297.7 | 751.4 | 644.6 | 9,109.7 | 11,581.7 |
| Total cost - cumulative | | 641.0 | 1,181.6 | 2,472.0 | 1,665.7 | 3,415.0 | 4,996.0 | 6,416.0 | 7,713.7 | 8,465.1 | 9,109.7 | 9,109.7 | 11,581.7 |

Costed at 2018-19 prices

**A guide to new mainstream free school revenue funding
(Relevant extract from DfE guidance document)**

Post opening grant (central route projects only)

49. Free schools (with the exception of LA presumption free schools) are provided with a post opening grant to reflect the additional costs in establishing a new publicly-funded school which cannot be met through the GAG. The post-opening grant provides funding in two elements as the free school grows: non-staffing resources, paid on a per-pupil basis; and a leadership grant. These titles reflect the basis on which the funding is calculated, but the grant can be spent on any legitimate purpose of the school.

50. The first element (resources) is paid each year that the school builds up to capacity for each new pupil expected to be on roll and is not revisited to reflect actual pupil numbers and is taken from the final finance plan submitted before opening. It is paid at the following rates:

- £250 for each new mainstream pupil in the primary phase (years R to 6)
- £500 for each new mainstream pupil in the secondary and 16 to 19 phases (years 7 to 13)

51. The second element (leadership) is paid annually based on the number of year groups that the school will ultimately have that do not yet have pupils. The amount paid to mainstream schools with pupils aged 5 to 15 each year depends on how many year groups (cohorts) are empty, and is set out in the table below.

| Empty cohorts | 6+ | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Maximum |
|--|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|
| Primary | £80,500 | £67,500 | £54,000 | £40,500 | £27,000 | £13,500 | £283,000 |
| Secondary (regardless of whether the school plans to have a sixth form) | | | £125,000 | £93,500 | £62,500 | £31,000 | £312,000 |
| All-through (regardless of whether the school plans to have a sixth form) | £125,000 | £93,500 | £62,500 | £54,000 | £40,500 | £27,000 | £402,500 |

52. Free schools set up through the local authority presumption route are not eligible for the post opening grant. They should liaise with the local authority to agree what, if any, post opening/diseconomies funding the local authority will provide when the school opens.

Summary outcome from the review of school place planning in Bracknell Forest

Key strengths of forecasting system

1. Based on local data – on the numbers of 0-18 year olds from the Berkshire Child Health Information Service by postcode; Office of National Statistics (ONS) population projections for the Borough; School census data – January numbers on roll – for preceding years; primary school patterns of transition to secondary schools and additional pupils arising from housing developments with housing completion trajectories updated on an annual basis in collaboration with the Borough Planners.
2. 'Cohort-trend' basis to the model is well established.
3. Forecasts are calculated with most accuracy at the Borough-wide level, and slightly less accurate at the planning area level. The continuation of past trends is the best way of forecasting individual schools, subject to (possibly significant) variations due to the effects of parental preference and of new housing.

Key areas for improvements to forecasting system

1. Estimation of reception numbers, partly due to recent reductions in the birth rate
2. Impact of population changes and availability of places in neighbouring authorities.
3. Estimation and phasing of numbers/ages of children expected from new housing. Refine assumptions regarding:
 - a. The number of new children to the Borough resident in new housing (as opposed to moving in-Borough).
 - b. Whether or not children change schools as a result of a house move.
 - c. The family characteristics of those moving into the house vacated ('backfill')
 - d. If they do change schools, how old are the children that change and how long after they move house do they change school.
 - e. The proportion of children NOT going to local schools – i.e. going to independent, denominational, grammar, SEN or being home schooled.

Recommendations for change – forecasting system

1. Update pupil yields to latest values from updated survey undertaken in Sept/October 2018 and make appropriate changes to the existing assumptions as necessary – by March 2019.
2. Review the timing and currency of population and housing data receipt with more active engagement with data providers.
3. Consider adopting a system, along the lines of that introduced in the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, of uniquely referencing new dwellings by type and size and cross referencing with pupils in schools. – Medium term, 2019-20.

Recommendations for change – place planning and provision

1. Avoid developer construction of new schools, and change to the Council taking Section 106/CIL contributions and building additional places when they are needed.
2. Review approach to opening new places, including
 - a. Change from opening with the youngest year group first to opening later in the lifetime of a development.
 - b. Building schools in phases, one form of entry at a time.
 - c. Pupils initially arising from a development could be placed in schools further way or in temporary pre-fabricated teaching accommodation.
 - d. Having to use mixed age classes rather than whole forms of entry.
3. Consider removal of 'Local schools for local children' policy
4. Consider removal of secondary school designated areas.
5. Consider more actively the possible reduction in demand across existing residential areas and the removal of surplus school places.
6. Re-introduce high level accountability mechanisms through 'ONE Council' programme boards