

To: Schools Forum
Date: 12 January 2023

**2023-24 Proposals for the Schools Block and
Central School Services Block Budgets**
Executive Director: People
Executive Director: Resources

1 Purpose of report

- 1.1 To present final proposals from the Council for the 2023-24 Schools Block (SB) and Central Schools Services Block (CSSB) elements of the Schools Budget.

2 Executive Summary

- 2.1 Building on earlier decisions agreed by the Forum together with the release by the Department for Education (DfE) of the key data that must be used to calculate school budgets, final work on next year's Schools Budget is now complete.
- 2.2 Inevitably, this has led to some changes from the previous update which forecast a £0.046m funding surplus compared to the funding allocated by the DfE through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) National Funding Formula (NFF). The surplus has now increased to £0.188m which represents an improvement of £0.142m.
- 2.3 Looking forward into 2024-25, early indications suggest a net funding shortfall of £0.235m. This arises as a number of gains in 2023-24 are one-off in nature and the recent trend of significant unfunded pressures from increased Additional Educational Needs (AEN) measures are expected to continue. Taking this into account, the Executive Director: Finance considers that any use of the 2023-24 budget surplus should be one-off in nature and seek to minimise the risk of creating further difficulties in balancing the 2024-25 budget whilst at the same time ensuring schools do benefit to some extent from the available surplus.
- 2.4 The only option available in the DfE Funding Framework that meets these objectives is to allocate additional funds to schools through the fixed lump sum factor which would be paid in the same value to all schools. As part of the accelerated move to a compulsory NFF, for 2023-24, the DfE are limiting changes in factor values for those LAs already closely mirroring the NFF to +/- 2.5% from 2022-23 levels. This caps the additional amount of funds that can be allocated to schools through this factor to a maximum of £3,385.28 and £0.101m in total. The remaining £0.087m of surplus funding is proposed to be added to the centrally managed growth fund that distributes funds to schools in-year once qualifying criteria is met and if unspent will be carried forward into 2024-25.
- 2.5 Overall, the final proposals being presented result in schools on average receiving an increase in per pupil funding through the BF Funding Formula for Schools of 2.8% and a further 3.4% through the new Mainstream Schools Additional Grant that was announced as part of the 2022 autumn financial statement. Taken together, these changes aggregate to a 6.2% increase in per pupil funding. This remains below the 6.5%-8.0% increase in costs forecast for 2023-24 and is therefore expected to result in a reduction in real terms funding.
- 2.6 The increase in average per pupil funding through BF Funding Formula for Schools from the 2.0% reported in December to the 2.8% in this report arises mainly as a consequence

of the increased costs of AEN funding and allocating a share of the £0.188m DSG surplus to schools.

- 2.7 Recommendations agreed from this report will form the basis of proposals to be presented to the Executive Member for Children, Young People and Learning on 17 January, who will be agreeing most aspects of the Schools Budget. However, within the overall budget setting process, there are a number of areas where the Forum holds responsibility, and these are separately presented now for a decision.
- 2.8 With the DfE needing to be informed of the actual Funding Formula for Schools to be used in 2023-24 with associated units of resource and total cost no later than 20 January, final budget decisions must be made at this meeting.

3 Recommendations

To Agree:

- 3.1 In its role as the representative body of schools and other providers of education and childcare, the Forum requests that the Executive Member for Children, Young People and Learning agrees the following for the 2023-24 Schools Budget:
 1. the changes to budgets as set out in Table 1, in particular:
 - i. that the Schools Block DSG be set at £90.985m (columns A and B of line 3);
 - ii. that the Central School Services Block be set at £0.855m (column C of line 3);
 - iii. the changes to all other budgets that amount to £5.995m (column D of line 18);
 - iv. that in the first instance, the units of resource used in the BF Funding Formula for Schools are set at 100% of the values used by the DfE in the NFF.
 2. that the resultant surplus funding of £0.188m be applied:
 - i. to all schools as an additional fixed lump sum allocation, by the maximum permitted increase of £3,385.28, to allocate £0.101m (paragraph 6.38)
 - ii. the remaining £0.087m to be added to the centrally managed growth fund for use in supporting the budget deficit expected in 2024-25 (paragraph 6.38)
 3. that other Schools Block related grants, including the new Mainstream Schools Additional Grant, be set to the amounts anticipated in 2023-24.
 4. that the Executive Director: Resources be authorised to submit the DfE pro forma template of the 2023-24 BF Funding Formula for Schools in accordance with the decisions taken at this meeting.

3.2 As decision maker:

1. that the arrangements in place for the administration of central government grants are appropriate;
2. the budgets for the Growth Fund are as set out in Annex 1.
3. the budgets to be centrally managed by the council on behalf of schools, as set out in Annex 2.

4 Reasons for recommendations

- 4.1 To ensure that the 2023-24 Schools Budget is developed in accordance with the views of the Schools Form, the anticipated level of resources and the statutory funding framework, including the requirement to submit summary details of individual 2023-24 school budgets to the DfE by 20 January 2023.

5 Alternative options considered

- 5.1 These have been considered during each stage of the budget process.

6 Supporting information

Background to School and Education Funding

- 6.1 The Forum has been kept up to date with DfE school and education funding reform, most notably through the introduction of a NFF.
- 6.2 The Schools Budget is funded by the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), a 100% ring fenced government grant. The DSG comprises 4 funding Blocks, each with a separate calculation and funding allocation; the Schools Block (SB); the Central School Services Block (CSSB) the High Needs Block (HNB); and the Early Years Block (EYB). The SB and CSSB directly support mainstream schools and are generally delegated to governors, the HNB and EYB are centrally managed by LAs although the majority of funds are ultimately used to pay schools and other providers for services to children.
- 6.3 The DSG can only be spent on the purposes prescribed by the DfE. Any under or overspending in a year must also be ring-fenced and applied to a future Schools Budget. There is a general ring-fence in place in that SB funding must be spent on school budgets, although where agreed by the local Schools Forum, up to 0.5% of the SB (circa £0.454m) can be transferred to fund costs that fall into other Blocks. Money can be freely transferred from other Blocks into the SB or from the SB to CSSB.
- 6.4 The Executive Member for Children, Young People and Learning has responsibility for agreeing most aspects of the SB although within the overall budget setting process, there are several areas where the Forum holds responsibility, and these are now being presented for a decision.
- 6.5 This report focuses on the SB and CSSB elements of the Schools Budget where DSG funding is allocated to LAs by way of:

Schools Budget

- A pupil-led NFF that uses the most up to date census data relating to number on roll, deprivation, low prior attainment and English as an additional language measures
- School based funding, based on prior year costs for business rates and other property factors such as schools operating across split sites

- Two funding protection mechanisms:
 - A minimum per pupil funding (MPPFL)¹ amount for the year (£4,405 for primary aged pupils in 2023-24 and £5,715 for secondary).
 - A minimum increase / maximum decrease in per pupil funding from the previous year (MFG)² (up to a maximum of +0.5%).

Central School Services Budget

- A per pupil amount for defined on-going LA education related responsibilities together with an amount for deprivation, based on number of Ever 6 Free School Meals pupils. Nationally, funding is split 90% via pupil head count and 10% via Ever 6.
- Contribution to previously agreed historic costs (for supporting vulnerable pupils).

Funds allocated through the CSSB continue to be subject to transitional funding adjustments as a result of the reforms, with the historic amount of funding expected to continue to reduce by 20% per annum to a nil value at 2025-26. A £0.042m funding reduction has been confirmed for BF historic commitments in 2023-24.

Progress to date

6.6 Previous meetings of the Forum agreed the following key budget decisions:

- that subject to affordability, the factor values in the BF Funding Formula should be set at the NFF rates used by the DfE. Should this not be affordable, then each factor value would be scaled by the same proportionate amount.
- that the Minimum Funding Guarantee is set at the maximum amount permitted by the DfE and delivers per pupil funding increases from 2022-23 for all schools of at least +0.5%.
- any cost associated with providing all schools with the agreed minimum percentage increase in per pupil funding from 2022-23 should be met by those schools receiving the largest increases in per pupil funding, typically those above the average percentage increase
- that de-delegation of budgets for the services requested by the council continues for maintained mainstream schools, with funding rates increased by 5.0%.
- that a £20 per pupil contribution continues to be made by maintained schools towards the cost of delivering 'general' education related statutory and regulatory duties.
- meeting the diseconomy costs at new and expanding schools in a measured way from a combination of Schools Budget reserves and funding allocated for the relevant year from the DfE.

¹ The NFF includes MPPF values that must be applied to all school budgets where a top up is added if the normal operation of the Funding Formula does not deliver sufficient funds – for 2023-24 this is £4,405 for primary aged pupils and £5,715 for secondary. The MPPF calculation required by the DfE excludes funding for business rates.

² The MFG compares per pupil funding allocations between years and where the change is below the minimum threshold, a funding top-up is added to meet the minimum per pupil change requirement. The MFG calculation required by the DfE excludes funding for business rates and fixed lump sum allocations. The cost of top-up funding is financed by scaling back increases to schools experiencing funding gains.

- that a centrally managed Growth Fund should be maintained for in-year allocation to qualifying schools.
- on-going central retention by the Council of the existing Central School Services Block items.
- to prevent potential over funding of some new schools, that the DfE be requested to approve that the council continues to disapply the requirement for minimum per pupil funding increases where schools are funded on the Start-up and Diseconomy funding policy for new and expanding schools.

Final budget proposals for 2023-24

- 6.7 As the DfE data that must be used for funding purposes has emerged, and more work has been undertaken on other budget calculations, a number of changes to budgets are now being proposed from those anticipated at the December meeting of the Forum. There are no changes proposed to the agreed strategy and principles.

Confirmed Schools Block DSG income

- 6.8 The DfE published verified October 2022 school census and the other data that must be used to calculate 2023-24 school budgets at the end of 20 December. This confirmed 39 additional primary aged pupils and 6 fewer secondary aged pupils (+£0.143m) as well as 14 additional pupils in the DSG Growth Fund³ calculation (+£0.148m).
- 6.9 Ordinarily, the premises rates funding factor is fixed at the prior year amount. However, to reflect the recent academisations at Sandy Lane and Easthampstead Park which confirms their charitable status and entitlement to 80% rates relief, the DfE has reduced the initial funding allocation for rates accordingly (-£0.144m). These schools will therefore receive reduced funding for rates through the BF Funding Formula to reflect the lower charge. The DfE are required to pass this saving back to the Treasury as compensation for the loss of rates income that would otherwise occur, resulting in no overall financial effect to the government.
- 6.10 Overall, these changes result in a +£0.147m increase in SB DSG income to £90.985m (£88.349m from per pupil funding, £0.995m for the Growth Fund and £1.641m for non-pupil-based school costs, such as business rates).

Changes in funding allocations to schools:

- 6.11 Unless otherwise stated, this section only reports on budget areas that have changed from the December update.

Change in pupil numbers - £0.062m increase in funding to schools

- 6.12 Paragraph 6.8 above confirmed 33 more pupils on roll than previously expected. This results in a £0.132m increase in budget allocations to relevant schools. On-going data checking has identified a change required to the calculation of the MPPFL at one school which was previously over stated by £0.070m, reducing the net additional cost now being reported to £0.062m.

³ The Growth Fund comprises 3 elements: funding for significant in-year increases in pupil numbers at existing schools; allocations to schools requiring additional financial support to meet Key Stage 1 Infant Class Size Regulations; and pre-opening, diseconomy and post opening costs for new schools.

Changes in AEN - £0.155m increase in funding to schools

- 6.13 This is a significant cost pressure from 2022-23 which amounts to £0.455m in total when the £0.300m cost increase already forecast in the estimated budget pressures presented to the Forum in December is taken into account. The published DfE data set includes updated pupil profile measures to reflect latest characteristics which are used as proxy measures for targeting funds towards pupils with the greatest needs. Continuing the recent trend, the October 2022 census data has shown a significant increase in need.
- 6.14 Members of the Forum will be aware that the DfE uses lagged data to fund LAs through the units of resource in the SB DSG. This means that despite requiring LAs to fund schools on the latest data, they in turn receive funding based on prior year data which was already reflected in earlier DSG funding notifications and will not be updated. Clearly, where there is an increase between years, there will be an unfunded cost pressure in the SB. This is one of the most common reasons why LAs may not be able to fully fund school budgets at the NFF rates.
- 6.15 The proxy measures used in the data set indicate relative levels of deprivation (Free School Meals (FSM), Ever6 FSM⁴ and Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)⁵, Low Prior Attainment (LPA) from national tests, incidence of English as an additional language (EAL) and high in-year pupil mobility.

The following sections set out the changes that have occurred between the October 2021 and October 2022 censuses.

Primary schools – Change in AEN measures (£0.315m):

- FSM numbers are up by +76 / +6.9% (+£0.038m).
- Ever6 FSM deprivation numbers are up by +13 / +1% (+£0.009m)
- IDACI scores vary by post code and are banded by severity and therefore changes are more difficult to interpret. The pure numbers are up by +18 / +1.5% (+£0.005m).
- LPA⁶ scores are up by +122 / +5.26% (+£0.152m). With the coronavirus pandemic resulting in the cancellation of national tests, the 2019 results have been replicated in 2021.
- EAL numbers are up by +159 / +19.0% (+£0.097m)
- Mobility numbers are up by +14 / +20.8% (+£0.014m)

⁴ Ever6 FSM counts the proportion of pupils on roll on the October 2021 census (was previously January census) that were recorded as eligible for FSM in any of the censuses (autumn, spring and summer, including the alternative provision (AP) and pupil referral unit (PRU) census) over the previous 6 years census.

⁵ IDACI uses post code data to calculate the probability of a family with children living in that area being eligible to income support benefits. The higher the probability, the higher the funding top-up – via bandings.

⁶ Primary schools receive funding through the LPA factor for all pupils who did not reach the expected level of development at early years foundation stage (EYFS). EYFS data for pupils in Reception is not available as they take the test at the end of the Reception year. To include an element for Reception children in the funding calculation, the total number of eligible pupils is derived by working out the proportion of LPA-eligible pupils in years 1 to 6 and multiplying this proportion by the total pupil count, which includes pupils in Reception.

Secondary schools – change in AEN measures (+£0.140m):

- FSM numbers for Secondary are up by +112 / +13.0% (+£0.057m).
- Ever6 FSM deprivation numbers are down by -15 / -1.3% (-£0.016m)
- IDACI scores vary by post code and are banded by severity and therefore changes are more difficult to interpret. The pure numbers are up by +9 / +1.2% (+£0.003m)
- LPA⁷ scores are down by -3 / -3.0% (£-0.006m).
- EAL numbers are up by +52 / 51.6% (+£0.085m)
- Mobility numbers are up by +12 / +100% (+£0.017m)

- 6.16 The most significant changes in data and therefore budget allocations relate to actual FSM (+£0.095m), EAL (+£0.182m) and LPA (+£0.146m).
- 6.17 The increases in pure FSM numbers and EAL, as evidenced in the October 2022 census reflect the changing current pupil profile in schools. FSM numbers have increased as more families require income support during the challenging economic climate. For pupils identified with a first language other than English, funding is allocated for three years after they enter the statutory school system. There have been a number of resettlement programmes including Ukraine and Hong Kong that have impacted this measure.
- 6.18 For the calculation of LPA funding allocations, following the cancellation or incompleteness of assessments in summer 2020 and summer 2021 due to coronavirus (COVID-19), LAs are initially required to use 2019 assessment data as a proxy for assessments which would have taken place in 2020 to 2021. Adjustments to this approach are permitted if the number is not considered representative in which case local knowledge should be used or the value for similar schools in the area. Funding is allocated to primary pupils identified as not achieving the expected level of development in the early years foundation stage profile (EYFSP) and for secondary pupils not reaching the expected standard in KS2 at either reading or writing or maths.

New schools – £0.011m decrease in funding to schools

- 6.19 There is also an impact on new schools from the AEN data update. The *new and expanding school funding policy* fixes the total budget relevant schools receive and therefore has not changed from the AEN update. However, in terms of setting the funding for relevant schools there are 2 separate budget lines, both of which have changed as a result of the updated AEN data:

Step 1: calculate the amount distributed through the BF Funding Formula

Step 2: deduct the amount distributed through the BF Funding Formula Allocation from the amount due through the *new and expanding school funding policy* and pay this to relevant schools as a diseconomy top up

- 6.20 With additional pupils on roll at the new schools, the allocation through the BF Funding Formula for AEN has increased as well as a number of other minor changes through the budget allocation process. However, there is no change to the total budget as this is determined through the *new and expanding school funding policy*, and therefore, in order

⁷ Secondary schools receive LPA funding for all pupils who did not achieve the expected level at KS2 in one or more of reading or writing or mathematics. LPA pupil numbers for year groups 8 to 11 inclusive are weighted so that those who have sat the more challenging key stage 2 tests (introduced in academic year 2015 to 2016) do not have a disproportionate effect on the LPA factor.

to ensure new schools receive the amount on the policy, diseconomy funding needs a corresponding reduction.

Business rates - £0.193m decrease in funding to schools

- 6.21 As set out above in paragraph 6.9, to reflect the recent academisations at Sandy Lane and Easthampstead Park which confirms their charitable status and entitlement to 80% rates relief, the charges to the schools will reduce by an estimated -£0.144m. Anticipating this, the DfE have made a corresponding reduction to the DSG funding. The -£0.049m balance of reduction relates to the estimated impact from the 2022 business rates revaluation. The Inland Revenue has yet to release full details of the scheme in operation from April 2023, meaning this remains an estimated amount.

Meeting DfE per pupil funding requirements

- 6.22 After LAs have calculated school budgets through their local Funding Formula, there are 2 mandatory checks required by the DfE to ensure that each individual school budget has received the minimum permitted:

1. amount of per pupil funding for the relevant year i.e. the MPPF value
2. increase in per pupil funding from the previous year i.e. the MFG

The following paragraphs set out the impact from these protection measures which have been included in the overall budget calculations above and are reported here for information.

MPPF values

- 6.23 The DfE has set mandatory MPPF values of £4,405 for primary aged pupils and £5,715 for secondary. These are the minimum per pupil funding rates that an LA must pay their schools unless agreed by the DfE. These final proposals generate additional payments of £0.258m to 6 primary schools. This is a decrease of £0.447m compared to 2022-23 when additional payments of £0.704m were made to 13 primary schools and £0.001m was made to 1 secondary school.

MFG – no change in net nil cost

- 6.24 To limit turbulence between financial years at individual school level, the MFG must be applied to each school's per pupil funding rate. Where the normal operation of the local Funding Formula does not deliver the necessary change, an appropriate top-up is paid. For 2023-24, the DfE requires each LA to set their MFG at between nil and +0.5% which is a significant change from recent years when the permitted range was +0.5% and +2.0%.
- 6.25 The Forum has previously agreed that the maximum +0.5% increase is applied with top-up payments to be financed from capping gains at other schools that are receiving above average increases in per pupil funding. Schools receiving top-ups to the MPPF values are excluded from contributing to the cost of the MFG.
- 6.26 There has been very little financial impact from the MFG in recent years as school funding rates have increased. The 2022-23 deduction was £0.031m, allocated to 6 primary schools, and 1 secondary school. For 2023-24, there is only 1 primary school that qualifies, to the value of £0.006m.

Centrally managed budgets within the CSSB

- 6.27 The confirmed DSG allocation now includes the October 2022 verified pupil data which confirms a further £0.016m DSG income. This will be used to reduce the funding transfer from the SB with no change to previously agreed budgets which are set out again at Annex 2.

Summary of proposed changes – SB and CSSB

- 6.28 Based on the data set provided by the DfE and other relevant information, a series of changes have been set out above that the council proposes are reflected in the 2023-24 SB and CSSB budgets. This includes fully funding each BF factor value at the same amount as the NFF values used by the DfE.
- 6.29 Table 1 below summarises the proposed changes which results in a balanced budget for the CSSB and a funding surplus on the SB of £0.188m which is a significant change from the £0.510m deficit faced in 2022-23. Annex 3 sets out the changes made in Table 3 from the December Forum meeting.

Table 1: Summary final budget proposals for 2023-24

Ref.	Item	Schools Block		Central Services Schools Block C £'000	Total D £'000
		Delegated school budgets A £'000	Growth Fund - LA Managed B £'000		
1	2022-23 Schools Block budget	84,429	221	1,007	85,657
2	2022-23 base budget	84,429	221	1,007	85,657
3	Provisional 2023-24 DSG funding	90,764	221	855	91,840
4	Internal Schools Block funding transfer	-228	228	0	0
5	On-going contribution to CSSB pressures	-125	0	125	0
6	2023-24 forecast income	90,411	449	980	91,840
7	+Surplus of income / - Deficit of income	5,982	228	-27	6,183
8	Changes for 2023-24				
9	Cost of new year NFF funding rates at circa +3%	1,710	0	0	1,710
10	Mainstream School Supplementary Grant	2,554	0	0	2,554
11	Impact of change in pupil numbers (+382.5)	2,128	0	0	2,128
12	New schools - 2023-24 change in cost pressure	-817	0	0	-817
13	Impact from confirmed data changes - January	455	0	0	455
14	In-year growth allowances, KS1 classes etc	0	228	0	228
15	Rates: revaluation and inflation	-111	0	0	-111
16	Split site funding - no qualifying schools	-125	0	0	-125
17	Central School Services Budget changes	0	0	-27	-27
18	Total changes proposed for 2023-24	5,794	228	-27	5,995
19	+Surplus / - Deficit of income to DSG Funding	188	0	0	188

Ref.	Item	Schools Block		Central Services Schools Block C £'000	Total D £'000		
		Delegated school budgets A £'000	Growth Fund - LA Managed B £'000				
20	Memo items: Total calculated requirement [2 + 18]	90,223	449	980	91,652		
	Sub total:	90,672					
	MPPFL	258	0				
21	MFG	6	0	0	258		
22	Cost of new schools	108	0	0	6		
23					108		

Managing the budget surplus

- 6.30 These proposals result in a £0.188m funding surplus which equates to an improvement of £0.698m compared to the position faced this time last year. It also represents an improvement of £0.142m from the amount anticipated in December.
- 6.31 The main reasons for the financial turnaround between years are as follows:

Table 2: Schools Budget changes 2022-23 to 2023-24 and 2023-24 to 2024-25 (forecast)

	2023-24		2024-25 Estimated Impact £k
	Change in DSG £k	Pressure / Saving £k	
Budget gap / surplus from previous year. Funded £182k from BFC remaining £1m, £174k from DSG New School Diseconomy Reserve and £154k through 0.25% top slice to 22-23 DSG funding rates.		510	
<u>DSG Growth Fund Income (pupil number increases)</u> New School diseconomy costs (KAB secondary no longer eligible to diseconomy top up.)	-257	-589	409
<u>Rates revaluation</u>		-111	
<u>Eligibility to split site funding (Warfield).</u> DSG funding ends 2023-24. Funding to school ends in 2022-23.		-125	125
<u>Change in pupil characteristics: 2023-24.</u> Increase in FSM not included in DSG lagged funding model but must fund schools on latest data. 23-24 shortfall will be funded in 24-25 lagged DSG allocation.		455	-455
<u>Change in pupil characteristics: 2024-25.</u> Lagged DSG funding will not reflect any potential changes. This is the 2 year average increase 22-23 and 23-24. May be on the optimistic side.			344
<u>Others</u>		-71	
In year surplus (-) / deficit (+) for the year		-188	423
Year on year change		-698	-188
In year surplus from previous year			
Net initial forecast deficit for the year			235

Notes to Table 2:

Negative figures are an improvement, positive figures have an adverse impact.
£0.572m funds expected to be in New school diseconomy DSG Reserve as a 1 April 2024.

- 6.32 There are various options available for use of the surplus funding of which the following are considered the most appropriate:
1. An equal percentage uplift to all factor values in the BF Funding Formula. This would maintain the existing distribution of funds between schools.
 2. Allocate all funding through core per pupil amounts. This takes no account of fixed costs and AEN factors such as deprivation and low prior attainment and therefore, in general, benefits schools with the highest number of pupils.
 3. Allocate all funding through an equal fixed lump sum allocation. This would favour the smallest schools where fixed costs represent a high proportion of all costs.
 4. Allocate all funding through AEN factors such as deprivation and low prior attainment. This would benefit schools with the highest levels of additional pupil needs, as measured through the factors in the BF Funding Formula.
 5. A combination of the above.
 6. Transfer all or a proportion of the surplus into DSG Reserves for use in a future year budget or offset part of the overspending on the HNB budget.
- 6.33 Due to funding information required to calculate the budget requirement not being released by the DfE to LAs until 20 December, it has not been possible to consult schools on these options or even fully prepare the Schools Forum. However, in order to meet the 20 January 2023 DfE deadline for agreeing individual school budgets, use of this surplus funding will need to be agreed at this meeting.
- 6.34 It was reported to the December Forum meeting that a number of other LAs were also forecasting a possible budget surplus in 2023-24 and informal advice from the DfE at that time was that any surplus funds should be transferred to Reserves rather than built into NFF rates. This approach would avoid creating future funding difficulties when applying the statutory minimum annual increase in per pupil funding through the MFG. This was linked to 2024-25 minimum per pupil funding increases having to use an inflated 2023-24 baseline as the starting point which may not be affordable in future years.
- 6.35 The most recent DfE advice indicates that in principle, all DSG funding must be allocated to the schools budget in the year in which it is paid to the local authority by the DfE. Where LAs exceed 100% mirroring of NFF factor values, the approach to be taken is for each LA to determine but this must use existing NFF factors. However, DfE advise that any additional funding allocations should be carefully modelled for any future impact, in particular the requirements of the MFG that will require a minimum increase in per pupil funding from an inflated 2023-24 position into 2024-25. What appears affordable for 2023-24 may not be so in 2024-25 and some schools could face a funding reduction, depending on the overall financial settlement, how any additional funds in 2023-24 are passed on to schools and the requirements of the value of MFG protection.
- 6.36 Table 2 above sets out the key significant financial impacts expected in 2024-25 before taking account of the potential impact from future changes from the DfE to the overall funding framework and also the financial settlement, both of which are unknown at this stage. In particular, this highlights the loss of DSG income through the growth fund and split site factor, plus the estimated impact of changes to pupil AEN measures that will not be reflected in the 2024-25 general DSG allocation to the council but nonetheless must

be funded in individual school budgets. This initial estimate indicates a forecast £0.235m deficit.

- 6.37 In these circumstances, the Executive Director: Resources considers that any use of the 2023-24 budget surplus should seek to minimise the risk of creating further difficulties in balancing the 2024-25 budget whilst ensuring that schools do benefit to some extent from the available surplus. The key consideration in this approach is the impact arising from any conditions attached to the MFG. All NFF factors other than business rates and the fixed lump sum are included in the MFG determination. With a DfE requirement that business rates funding is set at the estimated actual amount, the only factor that can increase or decrease a school's spending power in 2023-24 budgets and have no impact on minimum funding increases in 2024-25 is the fixed lump sum factor. On this basis, the fixed lump sum allocation is the only factor that can be considered for the distribution of one-off funds.
- 6.38 As part of the DfE move towards requiring all LAs to mirror the NFF, and with the BF Funding Formula already close to this, the 2023-24 factor values permitted in the BF Funding Formula must be within + or -2.5% of the 2022-23 amounts. This condition restricts the total value that can be allocated to schools through the fixed lump sum factor to a value of £0.101m⁸. The Executive Director: Resources, therefore recommends that £0.101m of the 2023-24 budget surplus be allocated to schools on a one-off basis through the fixed lump sum factor at the maximum permitted amount of £3,385.28 per school with the remaining £0.087m set aside in DSG Reserves to support future expenditure.
- 6.39 This approach is considered the most balanced in terms of limiting the risks of setting factor values at an unaffordable rate for the 2024-25 budget and at the same time ensuring schools do receive additional funding above the NFF level.

2023-24 individual school budgets

- 6.40 These budget proposals result in a 2.8% average per pupil funding increase⁹ from 2022-23. The increase in average per pupil funding through BF Funding Formula for Schools from the 2.0% reported in December to the 2.8% in this report arises mainly as a consequence of the increased costs of AEN funding and allocating a share of the £0.188m DSG surplus to schools. The following notes present headline summary data from individual school budgets (NB in this context, per pupil funding is calculated from the whole Formula Budget allocation less business rates):
- 1 Primary schools receive an average increase in per pupil funding of 2.3% and Secondary schools receive an average per pupil increase of 3.1%. The difference in increases by phase is mainly accounted for as a result of a number of primary schools on the MPPFL seeing general increases in funding offset by an equivalent reduction to the MPPFL top up.
 - 2 The highest per pupil increase in a primary school is 4.4%, with 4.0% in secondary. The lowest increases are 0.5% and 2.5% respectively
 - 3 1 school receives an MFG top up when the guaranteed increase is set at the maximum 0.5% permissible by the DfE. The total cash value of support amounts to £0.006m.

⁸ The gross allocation is £0.122m, however, adding these funds reduces the MPPFL to relevant schools by £0.021m, resulting in a net increase of £0.101m.

⁹ This average excludes funding for new schools as there are separate, specific funding rules in place for calculating these budgets which would otherwise distort comparisons.

- 4 The MPPF level amount has increased by 3.3 % for Primary and 3.4% for Secondary schools. With 6 primary schools needing to receive top-ups to this level. The total cash value of support amounts to £0.258m.
- 5 The average per pupil funding amount for a primary school is £4,578 and £6,193 for a secondary.

Submission of DfE pro-forma budget statement

- 6.41 The DfE closely monitors the progress of LAs in setting their individual school budgets and requires the completion and submission of a template that sets out the Funding Formula to be used, associated units of resource and total cost. The deadline for return has been set at 20 January 2023. Annex 5 sets out the pro forma based on the recommendations set out in this report. The final submission will need to agree with the Executive Member recommendations on the budget proposals and is therefore subject to change.

The £90.860m total recorded on the pro forma reconciles to the £90.672m at row 20 of Table 3 together with the £0.188m additional income above the NFF rates as detailed in paragraph 6.30

Other grant income

- 6.42 As part of the School Funding settlement, on 16 December, DfE confirmed that in the 2023 to 2024 financial year, mainstream schools will receive additional funding through a Mainstream Schools Additional Grant (MSAG). Schools will have the flexibility to prioritise their spending of the MSAG to best support the needs of their pupils and staff and address cost pressures. There are no details to confirm the basis of the calculation which is estimated at £3.043m for BF, and on average, equivalent to an average 3.4% increase in per pupil funding. For Special Schools and alternative provision settings, additional funding has been added to the HNB and LAs are “requiring local authorities to pass on proportionate funding to special schools and alternative provision settings, equivalent to the average funding increase that mainstream schools will receive through the MSAG”.
- 6.43 The MSAG will be allocated to schools as follows, with 2022-23 funding rates paid through the Schools Supplementary Grant in brackets:

- basic per-pupil rate of £0 for early years provision in schools (£24)
- basic per-pupil rate of £119 for primary pupils (£97)
- basic per-pupil rate of £168 for key stage 3 pupils (£137)
- basic per-pupil rate of £190 for key stage 4 pupils (£155)
- lump sum of £3,680 for all schools (£4,510)
- FSM6 per-pupil rate of £104 per eligible primary pupil (£85)
- FSM6 per-pupil rate of £152 per eligible secondary pupil (£124)

Where an LA receives an uplift through the Area Cost Adjustment, this will be added to these amounts. For BFC, there will be a 5.74% uplift to the indicated amounts.

- 6.44 The intention is that payment of this additional funding in the form of a separate grant will be for 2023 to 2024 only. The funding will be incorporated into core budget allocations for 2024 to 2025. So, for primary, secondary and all-through schools, this will mean the funding being rolled into the schools national funding formula for 2024 to 2025.

- 6.45 In addition to the MSAG, schools also receive revenue funding from other specific grants including School Sixth Forms (currently -£1.638m), the Pupil Premium (-£2.122m), Primary PE and Sports Premium (-0.438m), the Universal Infant Free School Meals Grant (-£1.244m).
- 6.46 The Funding rates for the Pupil Premium will increase by around 5% from 2022-23 (Primary pupils now: £1,455 Secondary pupils: £1,035 Looked-after children: £2,530 Children who have ceased to be looked-after: £2,530 Service children: £335). Pupil premium funding will also be extended to children who were adopted from state care outside England and Wales.
- 6.47 All of the amounts of grant set out above are subject to change in 2023-24 and budgets will be updated once new year funding allocations are confirmed.

Actual cost pressures estimated for 2023-24

- 6.48 Schools will experience a range of cost pressures next year which, based on the following assumptions, and the actual school spend profile in 2021-22 updated to 2022-23 prices, are estimated to aggregate to between a 6.5% and 8.0% increase from:
1. Cost of pay awards are not yet known, and schools are advised to assume 3%. For staff on Teachers' pay and conditions, there is expected to be a 3% pay award from September 2023, which together with the full year effect of the September 2022 award of 5% needing to be included, resulting in an overall increase in relevant costs of around 3.7%. Local Government pay costs are assumed to increase by 3%.
 2. There will be a saving equivalent to 7 months of the 1.25% increase in National Insurance contributions that were in place between April and October 2022. This reflects the withdrawal of this levy initially intended to fund Health and Social Care pressures.
 3. The overall cost of performance related pay and contractual increments are assumed to be self-financing from appointing new staff on lower pay points than those leaving.
 4. The underlying deficit on the Local Government Pension Scheme is being reduced by way of additional lump sum contributions. Payments due from schools in the BF Local Government Pension Scheme are forecast to increase by £0.1m, which is equivalent to around a 0.7% cost increase to the local government pay bill.
 5. Costs of utilities are assumed to increase by 150%.
 6. For other costs, assume a 6.7% average increase which is the Bank of England forecast (November 2022).
 7. For income, assume 5% which is the rate of increase in the Pupil Premium Grant and the most significant income stream for most schools.

Taking account of the 2.8% increase in per pupil funding through the BF Funding Formula and 3.4% through the Mainstream Schools Additional Grant, on average, schools will receive around a 6.2% increase in pupil funding. The updated calculation of forecast inflationary pressures, which remain volatile and subject to change, is for between a 6.5% and 8.0% increase, which if correct, indicates a real terms reduction in funding for schools.

Other decisions required from the Schools Forum

- 6.49 The content of this report complies with requirements of the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2023. In addition to this, in setting the 2023-24 Schools Budget, there are also requirements from the Schools Forum (England) Regulations 2012 that need to be complied with.
- 6.50 There is a requirement to seek comments from the Forum in respect of administration arrangements for the allocation of central government grants. No changes are proposed on existing arrangements whereby relevant costs are absorbed by the council in normal day to day operations and the Forum is requested to agree this approach continues.

Conclusion and Next steps

- 6.51 On average, schools can expect to receive a 6.2% increase in per pupil funding which is below the forecast increase in school costs and therefore represents a real terms reduction in funding.
- 6.52 The Executive Member for Children, Young People and Learning is expected to agree the 2023-24 Schools Budget on 17 January, based on final recommendations agreed by the Schools Forum, which will then need to be reported to the DfE through submission of the national pro-forma.
- 6.53 As usual, schools can expect to receive an initial budget notification for 2023-24 by the end of January. This will include the confirmed BF Funding Formula allocation, plus estimates for funding from the Early Years and a best estimate of likely DfE grant allocations. A final budget statement with updates where available to the provisional amounts will be provided before the end of March. This will include High Needs Block funding.

7 Advice received from statutory and other officers

Borough Solicitor

- 7.1 The relevant legal implications are addressed within the main body of the report.

Executive Director of Resources

- 7.2 Included within the supporting information.

Equalities Impact Assessment

- 7.3 The budget proposals ensure funding is targeted towards vulnerable groups prioritised by the DfE NFF and a BFC specific EIA is not required.

Strategic Risk Management Issues

- 7.4 The following have been identified as strategic risks:

1. Falling pupil numbers in some primary schools at a time of surplus places will create budget difficulties through having to operate with relatively small class sizes.
2. The ability of schools with deficits to manage their repayments. Three primary schools have significant licensed deficits that need to be repaid.

3. Cost pressures on school responsibilities to meet SEND needs of pupils up to the £10,000 limit when numbers are rising.
4. Uncertainty around future cost increase from inflationary pressures.

7.5 These risks will also be managed through support and assistance to schools in the budget setting process which is a well-established programme. It has ensured that schools develop medium term solutions to budget shortfalls and draws on funding retained to support schools in financial difficulty or through the allocation of short to medium term loans. There remains a de-delegated budget of £0.185m (after academy deduction) to support schools in financial difficulties that meet qualifying criteria.

Climate Change Implications

7.7 The recommendations from this report are not expected to have an impact on emissions of carbon dioxide.

8 Consultation

Principal Groups Consulted

8.1 People Directorate Management Team, schools and the Schools Forum.

Method of Consultation

8.2 Written reports to People Directorate Management Team and the Schools Forum, formal consultation with schools

Representations Received

8.3 Included in reports.

Background Papers

None:

Contact for further information

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Doc. Ref

[https://bfcouncil.sharepoint.com/sites/final/bpm/FIBPSCB-FIN9.6/Schools%20Forum/\(115\)%20120123/2023-24%20Schools%20Budget%20Final%20Proposals%20v5.docx](https://bfcouncil.sharepoint.com/sites/final/bpm/FIBPSCB-FIN9.6/Schools%20Forum/(115)%20120123/2023-24%20Schools%20Budget%20Final%20Proposals%20v5.docx)

Proposed financing and associated budget for the Growth Fund

		Primary £'000	Secondary £'000	Current Proposed 2023-24 £'000	Previously Reported 2023-24 £'000	Change £'000	Actual 2022-23 £'000	Change from 2022-23 £'000
Funded from budget set at NFF values	New schools:							
	Diseconomy costs	108.4	0.0	108.4	119.6	-11.2	925.5	-817.1
		108.4	0.0	108.4	119.6	-11.2	925.5	-817.1
	Retained Growth Fund							
	Start-up costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Post opening costs	22.5	0.0	22.5	22.5	0.0	22.5	0.0
	In-year pupil growth	128.0	128.0	256.0	248.0	8.0	93.0	163.0
	KS1 classes	170.0	0.0	170.0	170.0	0.0	105.0	65.0
		320.5	128.0	448.5	440.5	8.0	220.5	228.0
	Total estimated costs	428.9	128.0	556.9	560.1	-3.2	1,146.0	-589.1
Funded from DSG surplus	Costs by school:							
	KGA - Oakwood	9.8	0.0	9.8	7.5	2.3	78.8	-68.9
	KGA - Binfield	121.1	0.0	121.1	134.6	-13.6	869.2	-748.1
	Total estimated costs	130.9	0.0	130.9	142.1	-11.2	948.0	-817.1
Total Budget	Impact of surplus funding:							
	Diseconomy costs	-2.3	0.0	-2.3	0.0	-2.3	0.0	-2.3
	Retained Growth Fund	43.3	43.3	86.6	0.0	86.6	0.0	86.6
	Final total:							
	Diseconomy costs	106.1	0.0	106.1	119.6	-13.6	925.5	-819.4
	Retained Growth Fund	363.8	171.3	535.1	440.5	94.6	220.5	314.6
	Total estimated costs	469.9	171.3	641.2	560.1	81.0	1,146.0	-504.8

Services proposed to be centrally managed by the Council

Budget Area	Schools Budget Funded		
	2021-22 Final Budget	2022-23 Previously Reported Funding	2022-23 Proposed Budget
<u>Combined Services Budgets:</u>			
Family Intervention Project	£100,000		£100,000
Educational Attainment for Looked After Children	£133,590		£133,590
School Transport for Looked After Children	£42,890		£42,740
Young People in Sport	£15,960		£0
Common Assessment Framework Co-ordinator	£42,470		£42,470
Domestic Abuse	£2,000		£2,000
Education Health Partnerships	£15,000		£0
SEN Contract Monitoring	£32,680		£32,680
<i>Central School Services - historic commitments</i>	£384,590		£353,480
<u>Other Permitted Central Spend</u>			
<u>Miscellaneous (up to 0.1% of Schools Budget):</u>			
Forests care out of hours support service	£5,150		£5,150
Borough wide Initiatives	£28,930		£9,720
Support to Schools Recruitment & Retention	£7,920		£5,000
<u>Statutory and regulatory duties:</u>			
'Retained' elements	£275,755		£284,720
<u>Other expenditure:</u>			
School Admissions	£186,690		£192,760
Schools Forum	£20,935		£20,940
Boarding Placements for Vulnerable Children	£62,470		£50,000
Central copyright licensing	£85,560		£85,560
<i>Central School Services - on-going responsibilities</i>	£673,410		£653,850
Total Central School Support Services	£1,058,000		£1,007,330
Funding			
Historic commitments	£259,636	£207,710	£207,710
On-going responsibilities	£652,671	£653,850	£658,880
Total Funding	£912,307	£861,560	£866,590
Existing agreed transfer from Schools Budget	£145,770	£145,770	£140,740
Central School Services Total Funding	£1,058,077	£1,007,330	£1,007,330

Annex 3

Changes from 8 December 2022 Forum to 12 January 2023 Forum

Ref.	Item	Schools Block		Central Services Schools Block C £'000	Total D £'000
		Delegated school budgets A £'000	Growth Fund - LA Managed B £'000		
1	2022-23 Schools Block budget	0	0	0	0
2	2022-23 base budget	0	0	0	0
3	Provisional 2023-24 DSG funding	147	0	16	163
4	Internal Schools Block funding transfer	-8	8	0	0
5	On-going contribution to CSSB pressures	16	0	-16	0
6	2023-24 forecast income	163	0	0	163
7	+Surplus of income / - Deficit of income	163	0	0	163
8	<u>Changes for 2023-24</u>				
9	Cost of new year NFF funding rates at circa +3%	0	0	0	0
10	Mainstream School Supplementary Grant	0	0	0	0
11	Impact of change in pupil numbers (+382.5)	62	0	0	62
12	New schools - 2023-24 change in cost pressure	-11	0	0	-11
13	Impact from confirmed data changes - January	155	0	0	155
14	In-year growth allowances, KS1 classes etc	0	8	0	8
15	Rates: revaluation and inflation	-193	0	0	-193
16	Split site funding - no qualifying schools	0	0	0	0
17	Central School Services Budget changes	0	0	0	0
18	Total changes proposed for 2023-24	21	0	0	21
19	+Surplus of income to DSG Funding	142	0	0	142

DfE NFF Units of Resource compared to BF Funding Formula

Factor	2022-23 NFF for BFC including ACA	2022-23 actual BFC funding rate	Difference between NFF and actual funding rate	2023-24 NFF for BFC including ACA	2023-24 BFC minimum permitted funding rate	2023-24 BFC maximum permitted funding rate	Actual BFC funding rate for 2023-24 is highlighted blue and bold
Primary basic entitlement	£3,401.66	£3,393.15	-£8.50	£3,590.51	£3,500.75	£3,680.28	
KS3 basic entitlement	£4,796.37	£4,784.38	-£11.99	£5,062.05	£4,935.50	£5,188.60	
KS4 basic entitlement	£5,405.43	£5,391.92	-£13.51	£5,705.25	£5,562.62	£5,847.89	
Primary FSM	£496.98	£495.74	-£1.24	£507.79	£495.10	£520.49	
Secondary FSM	£496.98	£495.74	-£1.24	£507.79	£495.10	£520.49	
Primary FSM6	£623.87	£622.31	-£1.56	£745.82	£727.17	£764.46	
Secondary FSM6	£914.65	£912.36	-£2.29	£1,089.64	£1,062.40	£1,116.88	
Primary IDACI * F	£232.63	£232.05	-£0.58	£243.32	£237.23	£249.40	* IDACI is a deprivation measure linked to low family income and a pupil's home address post code. It determines the probability of a pupil living in a low income household from their post code and weights funding according to severity of deprivation. It does not require individual pupil data to determine entitlement
Primary IDACI * E	£285.50	£284.78	-£0.71	£296.21	£288.81	£303.62	
Primary IDACI * D	£444.11	£443.00	-£1.11	£465.48	£453.84	£477.11	
Primary IDACI * C	£486.40	£485.19	-£1.22	£507.79	£495.10	£520.49	
Primary IDACI * B	£518.13	£516.83	-£1.30	£539.53	£526.04	£553.02	
Primary IDACI * A	£676.74	£675.04	-£1.69	£708.79	£691.07	£726.51	
Secondary IDACI * F	£338.37	£337.52	-£0.85	£354.40	£345.54	£363.26	
Secondary IDACI * E	£449.40	£448.27	-£1.12	£470.77	£459.00	£482.53	
Secondary IDACI * D	£629.15	£627.58	-£1.57	£655.90	£639.50	£672.30	
Secondary IDACI * C	£687.31	£685.59	-£1.72	£719.37	£701.39	£737.36	
Secondary IDACI * B	£740.18	£738.33	-£1.85	£772.27	£752.96	£791.57	
Secondary IDACI * A	£941.09	£938.73	-£2.35	£983.85	£959.25	£1,008.44	
Primary EAL3	£597.43	£595.94	-£1.49	£613.58	£598.24	£628.92	
Secondary EAL3	£1,617.82	£1,613.78	-£4.04	£1,655.61	£1,614.22	£1,697.00	
Primary LPA	£1,194.86	£1,191.87	-£2.99	£1,221.87	£1,191.33	£1,252.42	
Secondary LPA	£1,808.15	£1,803.63	-£4.52	£1,851.33	£1,805.04	£1,897.61	
Primary mobility	£978.10	£975.65	-£2.45	£999.72	£974.72	£1,024.71	
Secondary mobility	£1,406.34	£1,402.83	-£3.52	£1,438.74	£1,402.78	£1,474.71	
Primary lump sum	£128,262.62	£127,941.96	-£320.66	£135,411.20	£132,025.92	£138,796.48	
Secondary lump sum	£128,262.62	£127,941.96	-£320.66	£135,411.20	£132,025.92	£138,796.48	

2023-24 Pro Forma BFC School Budget Statement

Local Authority Funding Reform Proforma

Note: only BFC relevant lines are presented

LA Name: Bracknell Forest
LA Number: 867

Pupil Led Factors

	Reception uplift	No	Pupil Units		0.00		Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)	Notional SEN (%)		
	Description	Amount per pupil		Pupil Units		Sub Total					
1) Basic Entitlement Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU)	Primary (Years R-6)	£3,590.51		9,909.67		£35,580,783	£72,952,036	39.39%	2.00%		
	Key Stage 3 (Years 7-9)	£5,062.05		4,308.00		£21,807,318		24.14%	2.00%		
	Key Stage 4 (Years 10-11)	£5,705.25		2,728.00		£15,563,935		17.23%	2.00%		
	Description	Primary amount per pupil	Secondary amount per pupil	Eligible proportion of primary NOR	Eligible proportion of secondary NOR	Sub Total	Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)	Primary Notional SEN (%) Secondary Notional SEN (%)		
2) Deprivation	FSM	£507.79	£507.79	1,175.27	974.00	£1,091,380	£3,769,825	4.17%	7.00% 7.00%		
	FSM6	£745.82	£1,089.64	1,219.28	1,112.00	£2,121,036			0.00% 0.00%		
	IDACI Band F	£243.32	£354.40	1,188.36	741.09	£551,787			0.00% 0.00%		
	IDACI Band E	£296.21	£470.77	7.02	6.00	£4,903			0.00% 0.00%		
	IDACI Band D	£465.48	£655.90	0.00	0.00	£0			0.00% 0.00%		
	IDACI Band C	£507.79	£719.37	0.00	1.00	£719			0.00% 0.00%		
	IDACI Band B	£539.53	£772.27	0.00	0.00	£0			0.00% 0.00%		
	IDACI Band A	£708.79	£983.85	0.00	0.00	£0			0.00% 0.00%		
	Description	Primary amount per pupil	Secondary amount per pupil	Eligible proportion of primary NOR	Eligible proportion of secondary NOR	Sub Total	Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)	Primary Notional SEN (%) Secondary Notional SEN (%)		
4) English as an Additional Language	EAL 3 Primary	£613.58			993.48			£609,580	1.01%		
	EAL 3 Secondary			£1,655.61			184.15	£304,877			
5) Mobility	Pupils starting school outside of normal entry dates	£999.72	£1,438.74	83.00	12.16	£100,471			0.11% 0.00% 0.00%		
	Description	Weighting	Amount per pupil	Percentage of eligible pupils	Amount per pupil	Sub Total	Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)	Primary Notional SEN (%) Secondary Notional SEN (%)		
6) Low prior attainment	Primary low prior attainment			£1,221.87	24.65%	2,442.89	£2,984,907	£5,865,190	100.00%		
	Secondary low prior attainment (yr 7)	54.47%			22.58%				100.00%		
	Secondary low prior attainment (yr 8)	64.53%			21.68%						
	Secondary low prior attainment (yr 9)	64.53%			21.77%						
	Secondary low prior attainment (yr 10)	64.53%			21.55%						
	Secondary low prior attainment (yr 11)	63.59%			23.07%						

Local Authority Funding Reform Proforma

Note: only BFC relevant lines are presented

LA Name:

Bracknell Forest

LA Number:

867

Other Factors

Factor	Lump Sum per Primary School	Lump Sum per Secondary School	Lump Sum per Middle School (£)	Lump Sum per All-through School (£)	Total (£)	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)	Notional SEN (%)
7) Lump Sum	£138,796.48	£138,796.48			£4,996,673	5.53%	
11) Rates					£1,468,080	1.63%	

Total Funding for Schools Block Formula (excluding minimum per pupil funding level and MFG Funding Total)	£90,066,732	99.71%	
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14) Additional funding to meet minimum per pupil funding level	£258,201	0.29%	
Total Funding for Schools Block Formula (excluding MFG Funding Total)	£90,324,933	100.00%	

15) Minimum Funding Guarantee	0.50%	£5,579	
Apply capping and scaling factors? (gains may be capped above a specific ceiling and/or scaled)		Yes	
Capping Factor (%)	2.80%	Scaling Factor (%)	1.12%
Total deduction if capping and scaling factors are applied		-£5,579	
Total Funding for Schools Block Formula		£90,324,933	£7,400,628
Growth fund (if applicable)		£535,084.00	
Other Adjustment to 22-23 Budget Shares		£0	
Total Funding For Schools Block Formula (including growth and falling rolls funding)		£90,860,017	
% Distributed through Basic Entitlement		80.77%	
% Pupil Led Funding		92.56%	
Primary: Secondary Ratio	1:	1.35	

