

(ITEM)

To: Schools Forum
Date 20 June 2024

**2023-24 Balances held by maintained schools
Executive Director - People**

1 Purpose of report

- 1.1 This is an annual report, the purpose of which is to update members of the Schools Forum on the level of balances held as at 31 March 2024 by the 22 schools maintained by the council, how these compare to the previous financial year, and to consider whether any significant surplus balances should be subject to claw-back and re-invested within the overall Schools Budget.
- 1.2 Balances held by academy schools are not part of the council's accounts and are therefore excluded from this report. With Birch Hill Primary, St Michael's Sandhurst Primary and Kennel Lane Special School converting to an academy during the financial year, relevant data from these schools have been excluded from this report to ensure an appropriate comparison can be made to the previous financial year.

2 Executive summary

- 2.1 Overall, there was a deterioration in school balances during 2023-24 where cumulative surplus balances reduced by £0.712m to £1.302m (down 35%). At 2.7% of annual income (was 4.5% last year), average surplus balances are now just below the minimum 3% level recommended to be able to safely manage unforeseen in-year pressures.
- 2.2 There are 14 schools in surplus (was 17), within this, 3 schools (was 7) are holding significant surplus balances, all of which have provided explanations to indicate suitable plans are in place to ensure resources are being spent in a timely manner to support current pupils. No schools registered a surplus balance above the permitted limit and therefore claw-back is not proposed.
- 2.3 There are 8 schools with deficit balances (was 5), which have in total decreased by -£0.060m to £0.530m. The council and Schools Forum support schools facing financial difficulties through licensed deficit arrangements that set out medium to long term recovery plans that demonstrate that a temporarily short term over spend of annual income is recovered and a return to a surplus is achieved. An update on school licensed deficit proposals will be presented to the Forum in September.
- 2.4 Schools are also permitted to retain unspent balances arising from capital related budgets. They receive small annual budgets for capital and often need to accumulate funding from a number of years in order to fully finance projects. Capital budgets are directly funded by DfE grant and are outside the local claw-back scheme. DfE have the discretion to remove any unspent balances that remain after 3 full academic years.

3 Recommendations

That the Schools Forum notes:

3.1 The key performance information on school balances, as set out in paragraph 6.3, and in particular;

- i. Aggregate surplus balances have decreased by £0.712m to £1.302m (-35%);**
- ii. The value of surplus balances has decreased by £0.772m to £1.832m;**
- iii. The value of deficit balances has decreased by £0.060m to £0.530m which continues to require close monitoring.**
- iv. Significant surplus school balances have decreased by £0.255m to £0.341m (-43%);**
- v. At 2.7%, average balances are considered to be just below the minimum level required for working balances to safely cover unforeseen circumstances.**

That the Schools Forum agrees:

3.2 That the entire significant surplus balances held by schools up to the cap permitted in the claw-back scheme has been assigned for relevant purposes as set out in the approved scheme and should not be subject to claw-back (paragraph 6.12).

4 Reasons for recommendations

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

5 Alternative options considered.

5.1 Not applicable.

6 Supporting information

Calculating Statutory School Balances

6.1 The School Funding Framework provides a statutory requirement for the balance of expenditure made by each school compared to its budget share to be carried forward for use by individual governing bodies in the next financial year. This requirement is confirmed in the Scheme for Financing Schools which applies to both surplus and deficit balances and relates to all revenue funds held by schools in local authority accounts.

6.2 Attached at Annex A is a list of individual school balances as at 31 March 2024. Carry forward balances are calculated by deducting total net expenditure from new year funding and any accumulated balance, as measured through national school benchmarking data held in the Consistent Financial Reporting (CFR) framework. The percentage of carry forward is calculated against new year funding only to ensure any potential claw-back focuses on the use of new year funding only. Annex B provides a summary profile of deficit and surplus balances and movements compared to last year.

General comments on school balances

6.3 Some comments on the analysis are set out below. However, with one remaining maintained secondary school, little useful comparable information is available, and therefore most references relate to primary schools.

1. Aggregate surplus balances have decreased by -£0.712m, from £2.014m to £1.302m (reduction of -35%). This indicates a substantial transfer of one-off funds to schools to finance their spending.
2. There has been a -£0.368m decrease in aggregate surplus balances in the primary and PRU sectors (-27%) with balances held by secondary sector decreasing by -£0.344m (-53%). The difficulties experienced by primary schools in particular arise from the impact of reducing pupil numbers and rising costs that have exceeded the increase in funding provided by the government.
3. On average, at 2.7% of total budget (was 4.5%), average reserves are just above the 3% minimum level considered appropriate for sufficient working balances to cover unforeseen circumstances.
4. Within the headline average surplus balance, there are 8 schools with a deficit (was 5) and 5 schools with surpluses below the 3% (was 4) level and which may therefore struggle to manage unforeseen cost increases.
5. The average surplus balance for a primary school is -£0.050m (2.8% of budget) down from -£0.069m last year.
6. The aggregate surplus balance of -£1.302m comprises -£1.832m from surpluses (was -£2.604m) and +£0.530m in deficits (was +£0.590m).
7. The largest surplus balance held by a primary school is -£0.415m (was -£0.379m) and -£0.311m for a secondary (was -£0.656m).
8. The largest surplus balance as a percentage of budget is -14.3% (was -20.0%) and the greatest deficit is +21.1% (was +18.6%).

More information on the significant surplus balances held by schools is set out below from paragraph 6.4.

9. An update on deficit budgets and their management will be presented to the Forum in September. All schools with a deficit at the end of 2023-24 as well as any schools indicating a potential deficit for the first time in 2024-25 are in discussion with the council in respect of their budget position.

Significant surplus balances

6.4 Following consultation with schools, the Forum agreed that where significant balances are not being held for a valid purpose a claw-back scheme would be applied to remove relevant amounts for re-distribution within the Schools Budget. This was based on the position at that time where up to 40% of annual income was being held within individual school balances when in principle there is an expectation that the significant majority of annual funding should be spent on pupils in school that year and not held back unnecessarily.

6.5 Whilst there is no desire to claw-back money from schools, and that has been the case to date, there is still a responsibility to challenge those with significant surpluses as to why more is not being spent on the educational needs of pupils currently in schools. However, it does also need to be recognised that there will be circumstances that support schools building up significant surplus balances to manage future events.

6.6 Members of the Forum will recall that the main principle of the claw-back scheme is that balances in excess of 5% for secondary and 8% for primary and special schools or PRUs have been defined as significant and schools should provide information of intended use where balances exceed these levels. No explanation is required on surpluses below these thresholds.

6.7 A range of valid purposes have been agreed that permit schools to retain significant surplus balances above these threshold levels. If funds are not being held for a valid reason, then they are subject to claw-back. Furthermore, there is an absolute cap as to what can be retained, even where it relates to a valid reason. The maximum thresholds are 10% for secondary and 16% for primary and special schools or PRUs although schools can make a request to the Forum to exceed the limit, which if not agreed can be appealed to the Executive Director - People.

Annex C sets out the agreed policy for the scheme to claw-back significant surplus balances with Annex D providing specific, school by school information.

6.8 3 schools have been identified as holding a significant surplus, which is a reduction of 4 from the number at the end of 2022-23. The aggregate level of significant surplus balances amounts to -£0.341m, a decrease of -£0.255m (-42.7%).

6.9 One of these schools is Uplands Primary School which converted to an academy on the 1 June 2024 and is therefore now outside the scope of the council claw-back scheme. Taking account of this change in school status, it is not appropriate to seek an explanation to the intended use of the significant surplus balance. The impact from this is that the £0.034m significant surplus balance attributed to Uplands is removed meaning 2 schools are deemed as holding surplus balances below the permitted cap, to a value of -£0.308m.

6.10 Relevant schools holding significant surplus balances have provided headteacher certified statements that confirm that these funds are being held for valid reasons, as set out in the scheme, with around 80% profiled to be spent in the current year and 20% in future years.

6.11 In terms of the likelihood of schools completing the spend to schedule, plans have been categorised between uncommitted if governors have yet to agree the project, approved, once formally signed off by governors, and complete where spend has now been incurred. 6% of proposed spend is uncommitted, with 94% having been approved by governors.

6.12 Based on these returns, the Forum is therefore recommended to agree that no claw-back should be applied. A summary of intended use of the significant surpluses is as follows:

1. £0.286m to finance additional staff costs as schools transition to re-structures and cost reductions (74%)
2. £0.100m for capital buildings, construction and refurbishment (26%)

Note: relevant schools have indicated that £0.078m more will be spent on these items than is held on significant surpluses, with the excess being financed from within surpluses not categorised as significant.

Annex E sets out outline information on the spending intentions of schools with significant surplus balances.

- 6.13 Forum members have previously requested more information on the frequency that individual schools generate a significant surplus together with an update from those with a significant surplus in 2022-23 to confirm whether actual spending plans were completed as indicated. Annex E shows that both schools have achieved a significant surplus balance in each of the last 5 years. Over the last 5 years, 11 of the 22 maintained schools have reported significant surplus balances.
- 6.14 In terms of updating the Forum on whether the 7 schools with significant surplus balances at the end of 2022-23 were spent as intended, headteachers from all relevant schools have confirmed this to be the case. At 5 of the schools, surpluses have reduced to below the significance threshold that requires an explanation.

Capital Funding

- 6.15 Schools receive direct funding for capital projects through the DfE Devolved Formula Capital Grant (DFC).
- 6.16 DFC is provided in response to the continuing need for additional resources and must be spent on improving the condition and suitability of school accommodation as well as ICT hardware. Individual projects need to be at least £2,000 to qualify as capital related expenditure with buildings related projects needing to be approved by the council before they can proceed for reasons of health and safety. Schools can pool their funding amongst each other or add it as a contribution to projects undertaken by the Council. Funding must be spent on eligible expenditure within 3 years and one term of receipt or be returned to the DfE.
- 6.17 DFC is allocated as a specific grant through a national formula, paying a fixed lump sum of £4,000 for all schools and £11.25 per pupil for primary aged pupils, £16.88 for secondary pupils up to 15 years of age and £22.50 for post 16 aged pupils. Funding rates are unchanged from 2022-23.
- 6.18 Total funding amounted to £0.200m with the average allocation to a primary school at £8,250 and £30,426 for a secondary school.
- 6.19 As voluntary aided (VA) schools own and are responsible for the maintenance of their buildings, different arrangements are in place, outside local authority accounts, and therefore, information on the 5 VA schools in Bracknell Forest are not available for inclusion in this report.

Annex F provides a summary of individual school balances of DFC as at 31 March 2024.

6.20 Some comments on the analysis are as follows:

1. Aggregate unspent balances have decreased by 35% and now amount to £0.345m (was £0.531m). The reduction in balances reflects the large increase in 2022-23 following a late in-year additional allocation to schools of £0.356m. A significant amount of this funding rolled over in to 2023-24 and has been spent.
2. Average surplus balances held by primary schools amount to £17,633 (was £27,752 last year) with secondaries at £17,184 (down from £54,699).
3. The level of capital balances is not considered excessive as schools tend to save funds over a number of years before committing to significant projects. It does present an opportunity for schools to consider larger and more significant value projects than in the recent past.
4. All schools had at least a net nil balance at year end.
5. 2 schools are in danger of having to return unspent grant at 31 August 2024, which aggregates to £0.004m. Relevant schools have been informed of this risk to their funding.

7 Advice received from statutory and other officers

Borough Solicitor

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

Executive Director of Resources: Finance

7.2 The Executive Director of Resources: Finance is satisfied that no significant financial implications arise from reporting 2023-24 school balances. However, schools continue to operate in difficult financial circumstances and a number of risks exist.

Equalities Impact Assessment

7.3 There are no specific impact assessments arising from this report.

Strategic Risk Management Issues

7.4 There are no specific strategic risk management issues arising from this report.

Climate Change Implications

7.5 The recommendations from this report will have no impact on emissions of carbon dioxide as they generally relate to on activities already undertaken.

Health and wellbeing considerations

7.6 The recommendations from this report will have no impact on health and wellbeing as they report on activities already undertaken.

8 CONSULTATION

8.1 Not applicable, applying statutory regulations and approved policies.

Background Papers

None.

Contact for further information

Paul Clark, Finance Business Partner – People Directorate
<mailto:paul.clark@bracknell-forest.gov.uk>

(01344 354054)

Doc. Ref

[https://bfcouncil.sharepoint.com/sites/fina/bpm/FIBPSCB-FIN9.6/Schools_Forum/\(117\)_220623/2022-23_School_Balances.docx](https://bfcouncil.sharepoint.com/sites/fina/bpm/FIBPSCB-FIN9.6/Schools_Forum/(117)_220623/2022-23_School_Balances.docx)

2023-24 School Revenue Balances

School	2023-24 Funding (excluding brought forward)	School Balances					
		Carry Forward amount (- surplus / + deficit)	Percentage 2023-24 Funding	Change from 2022-23	Percentage of total Budget last year	Change in Percentage of total Budget	Required to submit A deficit recovery plan plan
Ascot Heath Primary	£1,808,541	£128,147	7.09%	£-194,512	18.63%	-11.54%	Yes
Binfield CE Primary	£1,824,307	£-15,495	-0.85%	£70,971	-4.91%	4.06%	
College Town Primary	£2,330,483	£-334,196	-14.34%	£-200,367	-6.41%	-7.93%	
Cranbourne Primary	£1,003,452	£80,420	8.01%	£-4,698	9.20%	-1.18%	Yes
Crowthorne CE Primary	£990,320	£-70,900	-7.16%	£119,835	-19.96%	12.80%	
Fox Hill Primary	£1,110,005	£-61,589	-5.55%	£82,630	-13.57%	8.02%	
Harmanswater Primary	£2,435,446	£39,252	1.61%	£15,874	1.04%	0.57%	
Holly Spring Primary	£3,193,180	£-415,328	-13.01%	£-36,407	-13.46%	0.46%	
Meadow Vale Primary	£2,898,307	£-84,428	-2.91%	£200,856	-9.80%	6.89%	
New Scotland Hill Primary	£1,055,849	£30,041	2.85%	£49,994	-2.07%	4.92%	
Owlsmoor Primary	£2,728,321	£-21,920	-0.80%	£100,369	-4.83%	4.02%	
The Pines School	£1,861,872	£-36,763	-1.97%	£-5,018	-1.91%	-0.06%	
St Joseph's Catholic Primary	£1,043,248	£-71,629	-6.87%	£5,908	-8.12%	1.26%	
Winkfield St Mary's CE	£972,739	£205,632	21.14%	£62,630	16.36%	4.78%	Yes
St Michaels Easthampstead	£1,057,797	£3,442	0.33%	£62,413	-5.23%	5.55%	
Uplands Primary	£1,091,944	£-121,044	-11.09%	£26,461	-14.44%	3.36%	
Warfield CE Primary	£2,076,162	£38,292	1.84%	£76,125	-1.77%	3.61%	
Whitegrove Primary	£1,919,240	£-63,827	-3.33%	£59,510	-6.81%	3.48%	
Wildridings Primary	£2,106,871	£-161,951	-7.69%	£-62,056	-5.09%	-2.59%	
Woodenhill Primary	£1,984,892	£-61,548	-3.10%	£-51,390	-0.57%	-2.53%	
College Hall PRU	£1,558,393	£4,782	0.31%	£-11,400	1.06%	-0.75%	
The Garth Hill	£10,959,276	£-311,437	-2.84%	£344,300	-6.48%	3.64%	
Total	£48,010,645	£-1,302,047	-2.71%	£712,028	-4.48%	1.77%	

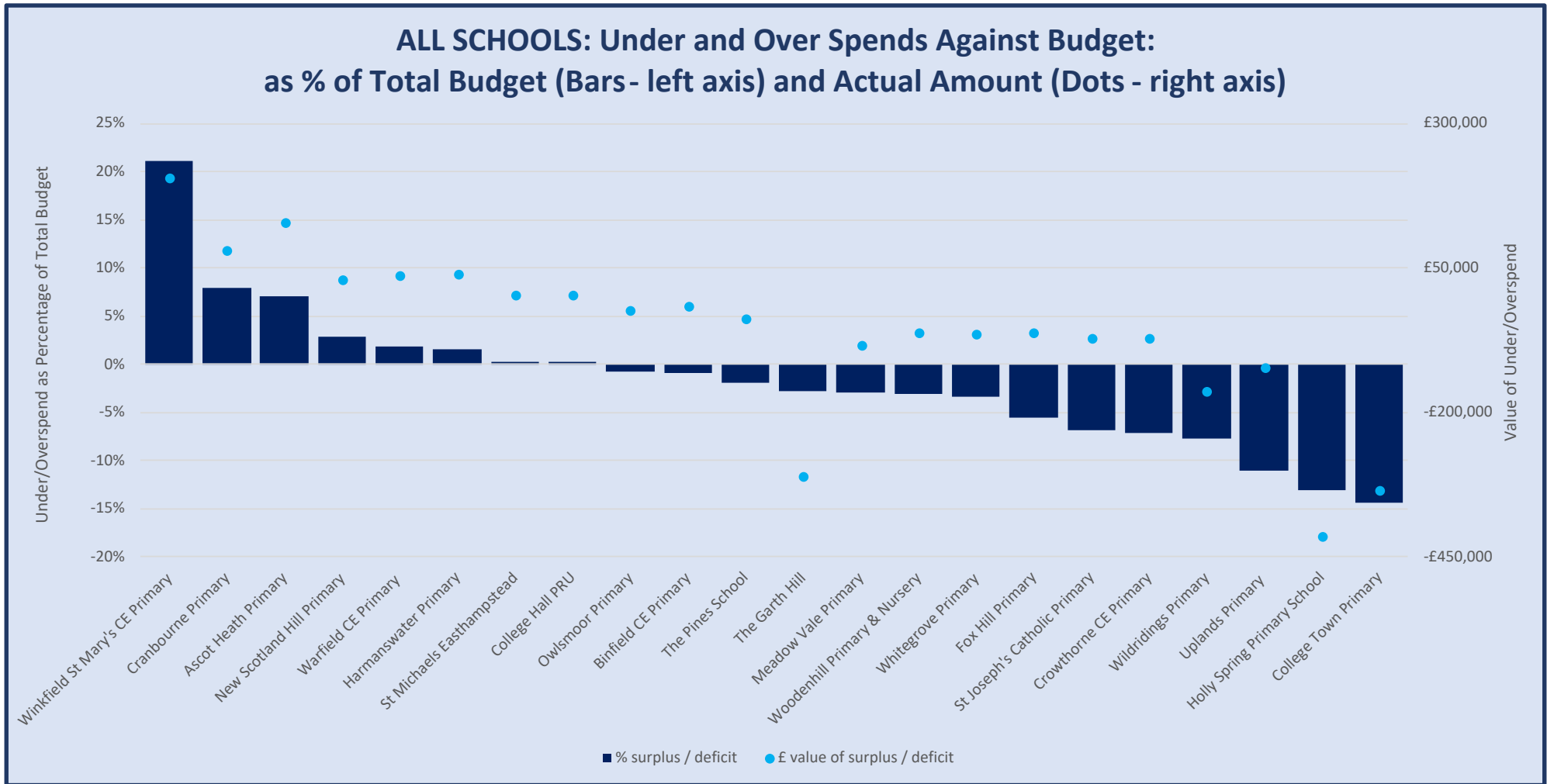
Primary average £1,774,649 £-49,770 -2.80% NB this summary analysis excludes
Secondary average £10,959,276 £-311,437 -2.84% College Hall PRU

Primary smallest budget
/highest deficit £972,739 £205,632 21.14%

Primary largest budget /
highest surplus £3,193,180 £-415,328 -14.34%

Secondary largest budget /
highest surplus £10,959,276 £-311,437 -2.84%

2023-24 School Revenue Balances – ranked by percentage of budget



Key explained:

Dark blue bars represent percentage of budget over (+) or under (-) spent. The left-hand y-axis indicates the percentage value. Light blue dots represent the cash value of deficit (+) or surplus (-). The right-hand y-axis indicates the cash value.

Summary profile of deficit and surplus school balances – All Schools

Phase	2022-23			2023-24			Change in carry forward 2022-23 to 2023-24 (+ increase / - decrease in surplus)	
	Budget for the year (excludes b/forward)	Carry Forward	Carry Forward as % of final budget	Budget for the year (excludes b/forward)	Carry Forward	Carry Forward as % of final budget		
Primary and PRU	£34,867,042	£1,358,338	3.90%	£37,051,369	£990,610	2.67%	-£367,728	-27.07%
Secondary	£10,114,410	£655,737	6.48%	£10,959,276	£311,437	2.84%	-£344,300	-52.51%
Total	£44,981,452	£2,014,075	4.48%	£48,010,645	£1,302,047	2.71%	-£712,028	-35.35%

	Analysis of net balances								
	Deficits		Surpluses					Significant Surpluses	
	Number	Largest	Number	Largest	No. 0-5% of budget	No. 5-8% of budget	No. > 8% of budget	Number	Amount
<u>2022-23</u>									
Primary and PRU	5	£322,659	16	-£378,921	6	4	6	6	-£446,726
Secondary	0	£0	1	-£655,737	0	1	0	1	-£150,016
Total	5	£590,339	17	-£2,604,414	6	5	6	7	-£596,742
<u>2023-24</u>	-								
Primary and PRU	8	£205,632	13	-£415,328	6	4	3	3	-£341,319
Secondary	0	£0	1	-£311,437	1	0	0	0	£0
Total	8	£530,008	14	-£1,832,055	7	4	3	3	-£341,319
<u>Change 2022-23 to 2023-24</u>									
Primary and PRU	3	-£117,027	-3	-£36,407	0	0	-3	-3	£105,407
Secondary	0	£0	0	£344,300	1	-1	0	-1	£150,016
Total	3	-£60,331	-3	£772,359	1	-1	-3	-4	£255,423

Approved scheme to control significant surplus school balances

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

Controls on surplus balances

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- i. Capital building and construction projects
- ii. Furniture, IT and other one-off expenditure of a capital nature
- iii. Infrastructure, maintenance and refurbishment
- iv. Staffing remodelling and restructuring
- v. Specific curriculum resources
- vi. Balances held in respect of pupil focused extended activities
- vii. Money held to fund budget deductions known to be occurring in the next financial year e.g., fall in pupil numbers.
- viii. Balances held in respect of an activity that supports a number of other BF schools, such as one operating a school improvement and CPD service
- ix. Other high-cost activities, of a long-term nature, agreed in advance with the Executive Director responsible for schools.

The conditions outlined here are intended to ensure schools can build up reserves towards particular projects but cannot defer implementation indefinitely. A change in the plans of a school

is not allowed to be the only criterion by which a sum can be considered to be properly assigned or not. After the accounts are closed each year, the Authority will contact schools with significant surplus balances to agree whether any of the balance has been properly assigned for a specific purpose and can therefore be deducted from the claw-back calculation.

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

- d. The maximum surplus that can be retained by a secondary school is 10% of the annual budget. For primary, special and Pupil Referral Units (PRUs), it is the greater of 16% or £150,000.
- e. if the result of steps a-c is a sum greater than the maximum amount specified in d, above, then the Authority shall deduct from the current year's budget share an amount equal to the excess.
- f. the calculation will be made against the final budget for the year in question i.e., after any contingency funding, significant in-year pupil growth allocation etc. The deduction will be made annually in arrears i.e., the final balance at 2011-12 calculated against the final budget for 2011-12 (known around June 2012) will be deducted at the start of the 2013-14 financial year.

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

- g. Should any school wish to retain a higher surplus than permitted in steps d-f above, the Schools Forum will consider each referral on a case-by-case basis, taking account of the merits of each individual proposal based upon the submission made by the school.
- h. An appeal against a decision by the Forum in step g. can be made to the relevant Director. The Director's determination will be final.
- i. Where, at 31 March 2014, a school holds a surplus balance in excess of steps d-f, this can be retained until 31 March 2017 without specific approval of the Forum.

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

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

School Revenue Balances – Significant Surpluses

School	2023-24 Significant surplus				Previous significant surpluses (4 years)			
	Amount requiring explanation and permission (over 5% or 8%)	Amount above maximum cap	Total significant amount	Number consecutive years	2022-23	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Ascot Heath Primary	£0	£0	£0	0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Binfield CE Primary	£0	£0	£0	0	£0	£0	£0	£0
College Town Primary	-£147,757	£0	-£147,757	5	-£112,849	-£139,510	-£46,059	-£33,659
Cranbourne Primary	£0	£0	£0	0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Crowthorne CE Primary	£0	£0	£0	0	-£51,585	£0	£0	£0
Fox Hill Primary	£0	£0	£0	0	-£21,315	£0	£0	£0
Harmanswater Primary	£0	£0	£0	0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Holly Spring Primary	-£159,874	£0	-£159,874	5	-£54,727	-£118,078	-£66,968	-£86,315
Meadow Vale Primary	£0	£0	£0	0	-£71,954	-£7,568	£0	-£218,357
New Scotland Hill Primary	£0	£0	£0	0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Owlsmoor Primary	£0	£0	£0	0	-£149,521	-£13,010	£0	£0
The Pines School	£0	£0	£0	0	£0	£0	£0	£0
St Joseph's Catholic Primary	£0	£0	£0	0	£0	£0	-£1,650	-£7,511
Winkfield St Mary's CE Primary	£0	£0	£0	0	£0	£0	£0	£0
St Michaels Easthampstead	£0	£0	£0	0	£0	-£14,069	£0	-£32,273
Uplands Primary	-£33,688	£0	-£33,688	5	-£111,090	-£125,234	-£22,700	-£26,330
Warfield CE Primary	£0	£0	£0	0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Whitegrove Primary	£0	£0	£0	0	£0	-£5,641	-£75,466	-£93,006
Wildridings Primary	£0	£0	£0	0	£0	-£29,142	£0	£0
Woodenhill Primary & Nursery	£0	£0	£0	0	£0	£0	£0	£0
College Hall PRU	£0	£0	£0	0	£0	£0	£0	£0
The Garth Hill	£0	£0	£0	0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Total	-£341,319	£0	-£341,319		-£573,041	-£452,252	-£212,843	-£497,451
Number	3	0	3		7	8	5	0

Analysis of significant school surplus balances

School	Type of spend			Spend by year (finish date)		
	Uncomm -itted	Approved	Complete	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27 onwards
<u>College Town Primary (14.3% surplus - £147,757 significant)</u>						
1. Teacher & Pupil Laptop replacement. Total estimate £15,000		£15,000		£15,000		
2. Toilet refurbishment in Nursery & Reception.		£52,000		£52,000		
3. Hall Floor Refurbishment.	£11,000			£11,000		
4. Foyer Carpet Replacement.	£5,000			£5,000		
5. Admin Office Refurbishment.		£10,000		£10,000		
6. Classroom Carpet Replacement.	£7,500			£7,500		
7. Due to unforeseen staffing shortages coupled with exceptionally high level of maternity leave in 2023-24, the leadership team spent a majority of their time in class, with the Headteacher covering the SBM role which impacted significantly on the further development of teaching and learning. New structure in place for 2024-25 to free up leadership team.		£47,800		£47,800		
Total accounted for	£23,500	£124,800		£148,300		
<u>Holly Spring Primary (13% surplus - £159,874 significant)</u>						
Staff remodelling to include 3 SEND teachers. This model has been expanded over the last 2 years from 1 to 2 SEND teachers and now a 3rd has been planned into the structure. This structure was approved at the Full Governing Body meeting on 20th May 2024.		£238,590		£159,900	£78,690	
Total accounted for	£0	£238,590	£0	£159,900	£78,690	£0
Total	£23,500	£363,390	£0	£308,200	£78,690	£0
Total	6%	94%	0%	80%	20%	0%
Total	£386,890			£386,890		

2023-24 School Capital Balances

SCHOOL	2023/24 new year funding £	Carry Forward			Amount that must be spent by 31 Aug 2024
		Total amount (+deficit / -surplus) £	Percentage of new year funding £	Change from last year (+increase / -decrease) £	
Ascot Heath Primary	£8,376	-£23,492	280%	£189	£0
College Town Primary	£9,387	-£13,862	148%	-£6,560	£0
Cranbourne Primary	£6,183	£0	0%	-£15,427	£0
Crowthorne CE Primary	£6,340	-£6,938	109%	-£23,297	£0
Fox Hill Community Primary	£6,486	-£20,239	312%	-£3,662	£0
Harmanswater Primary	£9,531	-£29,961	314%	£9,530	£0
Holly Spring Primary	£10,850	-£45,041	415%	£890	£1,709
Meadow Vale Primary	£11,035	-£46,899	425%	-£7,252	£2,737
New Scotland Hill Primary	£6,273	-£9,185	146%	-£3,767	£0
Owlsmoor Primary	£10,143	-£33,733	333%	-£4,934	£0
Pines Primary	£7,652	-£12,503	163%	-£9,812	£0
St Marys CE Primary	£6,149	-£3,671	60%	-£15,107	£0
Uplands Primary	£6,665	-£4,133	62%	-£19,723	£0
Warfield CE Primary	£9,228	-£37,498	406%	-£8,052	£0
Whitegrove Primary	£8,669	-£4,440	51%	-£19,015	£0
Wildridings Primary	£8,752	-£7,804	89%	-£11,201	£0
Woodenhill Primary	£8,537	-£357	4%	-£17,900	£0
Garth Hill	£30,426	-£17,184	56%	-£37,515	£0
College Hall PRU	£6,633	-£28,356	428%	£6,633	£0
Total	£177,314	-£345,296	195%	-£185,983	£4,446

Primary average

£8,250

-£9,124

Secondary

£30,426

-£37,515