

Consultation on school funding arrangements for the 2023-24 financial year

Proposals of North Somerset Council and the Strategic Schools Forum (SSF)

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Foreword

This is the annual consultation which focuses on the elements of the schools' block funding that can be locally influenced. Opportunities for local influence continue to reduce as the move towards a hard formula has increased, but it is vital that we work together across schools and the local authority. We are all grappling with the financial pressures and the continuing challenges of supporting all children, young people, and their families, particularly those that require additional support.

Many of you will all be aware that we are in the early stages of involvement with the Government's Safety Valve Programme and, as a result of initial discussions, the DfE have asked about the commitment of the Strategic Schools' Forum and the local authority to managing down the deficit.

As a consequence, we are asking for views on a slightly higher movement of funding from the Schools' Block to the High Needs Block than the Strategic Schools Forum agreed to in recent years, in order to help secure a more financially sustainable high needs system as a whole.

It is by working together that we can do our best for all of our children and young people.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sheila Smith".

Sheila Smith, Director of Children's Services

1. Introduction

About this consultation

- 1.1. This consultation covers changes to school funding arrangements as a result of both national and local initiatives.
- 1.2. The proposals in this consultation could have significant impacts on the distribution of resources in North Somerset. All stakeholders are recommended to read and respond to the consultation in full.
- 1.3. If you have any questions about anything contained in this document, then please send them via email to emma.whitehead@n-somerset.gov.uk

2. Methodology

- 2.1. The proposals for this consultation were approved by SSF at its meeting on the 23 November 2022. All SSF papers and minutes can be accessed via this link [SSF papers and minutes](#)
- 2.2. The consultation will be live from Monday 28 November 2022 to Friday 23 December 2022.
- 2.3. The SSF would like to encourage stakeholders to respond to the consultation to ensure that their views are taken into consideration as part of the decision-making process.

3. Executive Summary

3.1. A summary of all the recommendations from the SSF is provided in the table below. It is recommended:

Section	Description	Recommendation
5	Transfer to the High Needs Block from the Schools Block	Recommendation no.5a – That the four scenarios are considered for the schools’ budget for 2023-24
		Option 1 – Transfer 0.5% funding from the school’s block to the high needs block (this was agreed by SSF on 5 October 2022. Then apply an MFG of 0.5% (paragraph 5.22.2)
		Option 2 - Transfer 0.68% funding from the school’s block to the high needs block so that targeted support funding of £278k can continue to be allocated as it has been in previous years as well as making a 0.5% contribution towards the DSG management plan. Then apply an MFG of 0.5% (paragraph 5.22.3)
		Option 3a – Transfer 1% funding from the school’s block to the high needs block. This level of movement would be used to support the investment into the DSG management plan, but the targeted support funding would be discontinued. Then apply an MFG of 0.5% (paragraph 2.22.4)
		Option 3b - Transfer 1.0% funding from the school’s block to the high needs block. This level of movement would allow the continuation of targeted support funding on the same basis as previous years , limited to £278k with the rest to support the investment in the DSG management plan. Then apply an MFG of 0.5% (paragraphs 5.22.5)
		Option 3c - Transfer 1.0% funding from the school’s block to the high needs block. This level of movement would allow the continuation of targeted support funding on the same basis as previous years, limited to £278k with the rest to support the investment in the DSG management plan for the first year only and then in subsequent years target support would cease and the whole movement would be used to support the DSG management plan. Then apply an MFG of 0.5% (paragraphs 5.22.6)
		Option 4 – Transfer 1.18% funding from the schools’ block to the high needs block. This would allow the continuation of targeted support funding and a 1% contribution to the investment in the DSG Management Plan. Then apply an MFG of 0.5% (paragraphs 5.22.7)

	Lump Sum	Recommendation no. 5b – That the lump sum is as per the final APT in December 2022 after the area cost adjustment and is the same for both primary and secondary schools likely to be £129,873.92 (paragraph 5.24)
6	De-delegations	Recommendation no.6a – that funding for insurance for schools continues to be de-delegated (paragraph 6.7).
		Recommendation no.6b - that no reimbursement of de-delegated resources is provided to a new academy beyond the DfE requirements detailed in (paragraph 6.9).
		Recommendation no.6c – that if there is an underspend in the de-delegated insurance fund then this is prioritised to make a reimbursement to new academies to contribute, as far as possible to the additional insurance costs that they incur (paragraph 6.14).
		Recommendation no.6d – that any overspend or underspend on de-delegated services overall is carried forward to the following financial year to be used, overall, for the same purpose but that if the SSF considers that the total level of over or under spending on de-delegated services is excessive that the contributing schools will be required to making an additional payment or receive a reimbursement of the appropriate value (paragraph 6.15).
7	Statutory Services Charges for maintained schools	Recommendation no.7a - That the proposed statutory services charge (SSC) of £11.84 per pupil/place is agreed for the 2023-24 financial year (paragraph 7.8)
8	Growth	Recommendation no.8a - That the proposed growth policy for 2023-24 is approved (paragraph 8.1)
9	Excess Balances	Recommendation no.9a - That the proposed changes in relation to excess balances will come into effect at the end of the 2022-23 financial year, so March 2023 is approved (paragraph 9.7)

4. Implementation of the National Fair Funding Formula in North Somerset

Background

- 4.1. This section details a range of proposals as a result of the Government's implementation of a National Funding Formula (NFF) and the associated funding arrangements.
- 4.2. The NFF policy document outlining details of the funding system for schools can be accessed at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-funding-formula-for-schools-and-high-needs>
- 4.3. The NFF allocations and technical notes are available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-funding-formula-tables-for-schools-and-high-needs-2023-to-2024>
- 4.4. This link provides access to a range of information including:
 - 4.4.1. National Funding Formula summary table 2023 to 2024
 - 4.4.2. Impact of the schools NFF, 2023 to 2024
 - 4.4.3. Impact of the high needs NFF, 2023 to 2024
 - 4.4.4. Impact of the central services block NFF, 2023 to 2024
 - 4.4.5. Technical notes for the operation of each of the blocks above
 - 4.4.6. Technical note for area cost adjustment for all the three blocks above
- 4.5. The DfE also provides operational guidance for planning the local implementation of the funding system and provides useful information on the makeup of the formula: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pre-16-schools-funding-local-authority-guidance-for-2023-to-2024>
- 4.6. This link provides the following information:
 - 4.6.1. Schools' operational guidance 2023 to 2024
 - 4.6.2. The notional SEN budget for mainstream schools: operational guidance
 - 4.6.3. Disapplication proforma 2023 to 2024
 - 4.6.4. Allowable factor value ranges 2023 to 2024
- 4.7. This section of the consultation document details each specific area of change and provides the background, the outcome of the national or local formula review considerations and the recommendations for each.
- 4.8. The specific areas of change detailed in this section are:
 - 4.8.1. The National Funding Formula (paragraph 4.9)
 - 4.8.2. Movement from the schools' block to other blocks (paragraph 4.19)

The National Funding Formula

- 4.9. On the 19 July 2022, Will Quince, the then Minister of State for School Standards (currently Nick Gibb from 26 October 2022), provided a statement to Parliament on schools funding. This can be read at <https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-statements/detail/2022-07-19/hcws225>
- 4.10. This statement outlined the main changes in 2023-24:
- 4.10.1. The core factors in the schools NFF (such as basic per-pupil funding, and the lump sum that all schools attract) will increase by 2.4%.
 - 4.10.2. Funding for disadvantaged pupils will see greater increases – with funding for two deprivation factors in the NFF increasing by a greater amount than other factors. These two factors (relating to pupils who have been eligible for free school meals at any point over the last six years, and the IDACI factor which relates to relative deprivation between local areas) will increase by 4.3% compared to their 2022-23 values.
 - 4.10.3. The funding floor will ensure that every school attracts at least 0.5% more pupil-led funding per pupil compared to its 2022-23 NFF allocation.
 - 4.10.4. The minimum per pupil funding levels (MPPLs) will increase by 0.5% compared to 2022-23. This will mean that, next year, every primary school will receive at least £4,405 per pupil, and every secondary school at least £5,715.
 - 4.10.5. The 2022-23 schools supplementary grant has been rolled into the schools NFF. Adding the grant funding to the NFF ensures that this additional funding forms part of schools’ core budgets and will continue to be provided.
 - 4.10.6. The 2022-23 schools supplementary grant (SSG) for pupils from reception to year 11 has been rolled into the NFF and added to each school’s baseline by adding:

4.10.6.1. Primary basic per pupil	£97
4.10.6.2. Key stage 3 basic per-pupil	£137
4.10.6.3. Key stage 4 basic per-pupil	£155
4.10.6.4. Primary FSM6 per-pupil	£85
4.10.6.5. Secondary FSM6 per-pupil	£124
4.10.6.6. Lump sum	£3,680

Maintained schools will receive the SSF as part of their core funding from April 2023, academies from September 2023. There will be a separate SSG paid to academies to cover the period from April 2023 to August 2023 to acknowledge the funding cycle for academies.

- 4.11. This statement confirmed that a greater proportion of schools NFF funding is targeted towards deprived pupils than ever before. This will help schools in their vital work to close attainment gaps and level up educational opportunities.
- 4.12. Overall, core schools funding (including funding for mainstream schools and high needs) is increasing by £1.5bn in 2023-24 compared to the previous year, on top of the £4bn increase in 2022-23.
- 4.13. High needs funding is increasing by a further £570m, or 6.3%, in 2023-24 – following the £2.6 billion increase over the last three years. This brings the total high needs budget to over £9.7bn. All local authorities will receive at least a 5% increase per head of their 2-18 population, compared to their 2022-23 allocations, with some authorities seeing gains of up to 7%.
- 4.14. Funding for mainstream schools through the schools NFF is increasing by 1.9% per pupil compared to 2022-23. Taken together with the funding increases seen in 2022-23, this means that funding through the schools NFF will be 7.9% higher per pupil in 2023-24, compared to 2021-22.
- 4.15. Central school services funding is provided to local authorities for the ongoing responsibilities they have for all schools. The total provisional funding for ongoing responsibilities is £292 million in 2023-24. In line with the process introduced for 2020-21, to withdraw funding over time for the historic commitments local authorities entered into before 2013-14, funding for historic commitments will decrease by a further 20% in 2023-24.
- 4.16. *However, please note that these statements refer to the national allocation of funding to LAs through the DSG. The actual impact on individual schools in North Somerset will be determined locally by the decisions made regarding the proposals in this consultation document.***
- 4.17. This statement also confirmed that 2023-24 will be the first year of transition to the “direct” schools NFF.
- 4.18. In 2023-24 local authorities will only be allowed to use NFF factors in their local formulae, and must use all NFF factors, except the locally determined premises factors. Local authorities will also be required to move their local formulae factors 10% closer to the NFF values, compared to where they were in 2022-23, unless their local formulae are already so close to the NFF that they are classed as “mirroring” the NFF.
- 4.19. The schools block became ring-fenced in 2018-19 and continues in 2023-24, meaning that most of the schools’ block funding allocated to local authorities must be passed directly to schools. Local authorities will have limited flexibility to transfer funding to other areas, such as high needs, where these best match local circumstances. Transfers of up to 0.5% can be approved by the Schools’ Forum and do not require any additional approval from the Secretary of State. Transfers in

- excess of 0.5% or transfers not approved by the Schools' Forum must approved by the Secretary of State.
- 4.20. Local authorities with safety valve agreements will have this handled as part of safety valve monitoring.
 - 4.21. North Somerset is part of the Safety Valve Programme. The DfE (the department) has a number of projects and programmes in place to assist local authorities in reforming their high needs systems. As part of these measures, in 2020/21, the department introduced the Safety Valve intervention programme for those local authorities with the very highest Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) deficits, recognising that help would be needed for these authorities to turn things around in a relatively short space of time.
 - 4.22. The programme requires local authorities to develop substantial plans for reform to their high needs systems and associating spending, with support and challenge from the department, to rapidly place them on a sustainable footing (i.e. an in-year balanced budget within a "reasonable" period of time). Local authorities will be held account for their reform and deficit reduction targets via regular reporting to the department. The department will help the local authorities with additional funding over time to contribute to "paying off" their historic DSG deficits, contingent on delivery of the reforms.
 - 4.23. As at 31 March 2022, 14 local authorities have signed agreements with the department, with the DfE committing to making an average contribution to historic deficit recovery of around £22.8m (median), £29.0m (mean) per authority. Common themes amongst the stated reforms include improved early intervention, prevention and inclusion strategies, enhancement of the graduated response, reviewing Top Up Funding, improving Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) assessment and review processes and increasing local provision. An analysis of the agreements signed so far is at Appendix A.
 - 4.24. In particular, the department refers to appropriately managing the demand for EHCPs, indicating that, in their view, there is no evidential basis for the indefinite increase in the requirement for EHCPs, and stating that they would broadly expect a stabilisation in numbers in an effective local authority. They emphasise this point by stating that local authorities have a responsibility to meet the needs of children and young people in a cost-effective way to ensure the longevity of the available support.
 - 4.25. North Somerset's DSG cumulative deficit is £11.8m, which represents c. 6.3% of our total DSG. This has risen relatively rapidly, particularly in the last 3 years, with the High Needs Block in-year deficit rising from £1.6m in 2019/20 to £6.1m in 2021/22. The predominant driver for the additional spending has been the high and sustained increases in demand for specialist provision, with, for example, the number of EHCPs having increased by 144% in the last five years (2017 = 638, 2022 = 1,556).
 - 4.26. The department wrote to us in February 2022 to indicate that they intended to invite us to take part in the Safety Valve programme in the

second part of the 2022/23 financial year. In July, we received our formal invitation to take part, together with an indication of what our proposal should contain, as follows:

1. How you will control your deficit and reach an in-year balance (as a minimum) on your DSG, and how quickly. We request that this be set out in the DfE DSG management plan template. Your DSG management plan should also indicate any planned block transfer requests, which will be handled through the safety valve programme where required.
2. How North Somerset will contribute to the reduction of the historic deficit through use of DSG surpluses, in addition to reaching an in-year balance.
3. How North Somerset will ensure that the plan is deliverable, how it will be managed as it is implemented and how this plan will continue to ensure the appropriate support for children and young people with SEND. This includes agreeing who will be responsible for the ongoing monitoring of progress towards the agreement, which is discussed below.
4. A clear explanation of the financial support North Somerset needs from the DfE to eliminate the historic deficit over the period of the agreement. This could include, if necessary, a request for some funding to help implement the proposal, as well as funding to eliminate the deficit directly, although we would not expect this to constitute a significant element of the total financial support requested

4.27. The Council had its introductory meeting with the DfE advisers and colleagues on 7 October. We are now required to continue work on our draft DSG Management plan, SEND strategy and proposals for reform, which will be discussed and challenged by the DfE in regular meetings over the course of the next 3 months. In that meeting, the following timetable was confirmed:

1. Submission of an initial proposal consisting of a DSG management plan and accompanying narrative by 13 January 2023 for review. This must clearly meet the four criteria listed above. The DfE team will review this and provide feedback
2. Make any final amendments before submitting final proposal on 03 February 2023. The DfE team will hold a final meeting with us and confirm whether our final proposal is sufficient for a recommendation to be made to the Secretary of State regarding an agreement.
3. If the agreement is approved by Secretary of State, the DfE will enter into an agreement – we will be notified by March 2023.
4. During this process we will be invited to apply for additional capital to support with proposals included in the 'safety valve' agreement. We will receive the relevant documents

- regarding this following our introductory meeting.
5. We have also been asked to consider a movement from the schools block to the high needs block of more than 0.5%, and this is discussed in more detail in paragraphs 3.33 onwards.

DSG Management Plan

- 4.28. Our DSG Management Plan is an iterative plan that is constantly changing, however, the version that was submitted to the DfE is available to view [here](#)
- 4.29. From a financial perspective, the plan indicates that an in-year surplus position could be reached by 2025/26, by which time the cumulative deficit will have reached c. £25.125m. This is illustrated in the table below.

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23 Est.	2023/24 Est.	2024/25 Est.	2025/26 Est.
Deficit B/F	1,419,930	2,375,591	3,847,201	7,150,222	11,830,173	17,992,263	22,489,643	25,158,188
Top-Up Funding/Place Funding	15,296,531	15,975,849	17,864,834	20,307,222	21,021,028	21,535,050	21,842,516	21,656,290
INMSS/ Bespoke Packages	4,394,805	5,521,192	6,133,296	8,763,950	9,959,612	9,123,579	7,794,223	6,110,193
Other	2,628,598	2,534,370	2,937,306	2,797,547	3,271,493	3,369,638	3,470,727	3,574,849
VLC					1,452,000	1,473,780	1,495,887	1,518,325
Contingency for deficit recovery		(500,000)						
TOTAL HNB Spend	22,319,934	23,531,411	26,935,436	31,868,719	35,704,134	35,502,047	34,603,353	32,859,657
					0	0	0	0
Funded by:								
DSG - HNB	19,909,228	20,493,000	22,639,148	25,098,661	28,818,111	30,259,017	31,166,787	32,101,791
DSG - Tf from SB	750,315	1,447,168	649,843	674,401	723,933	745,651	768,021	791,061
DSG - Tf from C-SB	181,406	0	30,409	0	0	0	0	0
DSG - Tf from EYB	(15,342)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20,825,607	21,940,168	23,319,400	25,773,062	29,542,044	31,004,668	31,934,808	32,892,852
In Year HNB Deficit	1,494,327	1,591,243	3,616,036	6,095,657	6,162,090	4,497,380	2,668,545	(33,195)
In Year other block Deficit / (Surplus)	(538,666)	(119,633)	(313,015)	(1,415,706)				
Total Deficit C/F	2,375,591	3,847,201	7,150,222	11,830,173	17,992,263	22,489,643	25,158,188	25,124,993

- 4.30. In broad terms, savings are achieved by reducing the demand for independent and bespoke packages through more local provision of specialist places and implementation of plans to provide an extensive range of resource bases and nurture groups in mainstream schools. In addition, spending on Top Up Funding (TUF) will be more focussed and a programme of demand management will be introduced to ensure that the number of EHCPs are stabilised.
- 4.31. The six draft key projects that have been identified are as follows:
1. Restrict TUF to children with EHCPs only
 2. Increase capacity in mainstream schools through Nurture Groups and Resource Bases
 3. Reduce use of bespoke packages of support and independent non-maintained special school placements
 4. Increase capacity in local specialist provision
 5. Replicate the pre-16 TUF process for post 16 placements
 6. Manage increasing demand
- 4.32. Initial high-level feedback from the DfE on our plan has indicated that:
- a) Our plan is challenging to achieve; and

- b) It is unlikely that the DfE / HM Treasury would fully fund a cumulative deficit of £25m and, as a result, they have asked that we consider other sources of funding, including an increase in the movement from the schools' block to the high needs block**

4.33. The minimum funding guarantee (MFG) in the local formula can be set between +0% and +0.5% per pupil.

Transition to the direct schools NFF

- 4.34. Following last year's consultation on completing the reforms to the [national funding formula](#) the department has confirmed that it will move forward with its plans to implement a direct national funding formula (NFF), whereby funding will be allocated directly to schools based on a single, national formula.
- 4.35. The DfE expect to have moved to the direct NFF by the 2027 to 2028 funding year, however, hope to be able to move to the direct NFF sooner than this. More information on transition is detailed in the [consultation on the implementation of the direct NFF](#) which closed on 9 September 2022.
- 4.36. As set out in the [consultation response](#), a gradual approach to transition is being taken.
- 4.37. Local authorities are required to start bringing their own formulae closer to the schools NFF from 2023 to 2024.
- 4.38. In 2023 to 2024, each local authority will continue to set a local schools funding formula, in consultation with local schools.
- 4.39. 2023-24 is the first year of transition to the direct schools NFF. Local authorities are required to start bringing their own local formulae closer to the schools NFF from 2023-24. In particular:
- 4.39.1. Local authorities will only be allowed to use NFF factors in their local formulae. This means that the looked after children (LAC) factor will no longer be an allowable factor. In North Somerset, we didn't use the LAC funding factor previously.
 - 4.39.2. Local authorities must use all NFF factors – except for the locally determined premises factors which remain optional, and the fringe factor which is compulsory for the 5 local authorities on the fringe. This means that local authorities will have to use all 3 deprivation factors (FSM, FSM6 and IDACI), as well as LPA, EAL, mobility, sparsity and the lump sum. In North Somerset, we will use the mobility funding factor for the first time in 2023-24.
 - 4.39.3. Local authorities must use the NFF definition for the EAL factor. The pupils eligible to attract funding through the NFF EAL factor are those recorded on the census as having entered state education in England during the last three years, whose first language is not

- English. This measure is called “EAL3” in the current LA local funding arrangements. In North Somerset, we are already using the EAL3 funding factor.
- 4.39.4. Flexibility over the sparsity factor methodology will remain in 2023 to 2024.
 - 4.39.5. Local authorities must move their local formula factor values at least 10% closer to the NFF, except where local formulae are already mirroring the NFF. These criteria do not apply to locally determined factors – notably the premises factors.
 - 4.39.6. For the purpose of the tightening criteria, local factor values within 2.5% of the respective NFF values are deemed to be mirroring the NFF. This means that local authorities which had factor values within +/- 2.5% of the NFF values in 2022 to 2023 will be allowed to set their 2023 to 2024 factor values anywhere within +/- 2.5% of the 2023 to 2024 NFF values. Likewise, no local authority will be required to move their factor values closer than +/- 2.5% of the 2023 to 2024 NFF because of the 10% tightening requirement.

The table below shows the acceptable range of all factor values for use in our local authority’s funding formula in 2023-24.

Factor	2023 to 2024 national funding formula (NFF) value including area cost adjustment (ACA)	2023 to 2024 authority proforma tool (APT) minimum value	2023 to 2024 APT maximum value
Primary basic entitlement	£3,443.69	£3,357.60	£3,529.78
KS3 basic entitlement	£4,855.05	£4,733.68	£4,976.43
KS4 basic entitlement	£5,471.95	£5,335.15	£5,608.75
Primary FSM	£487.03	£474.85	£499.20
Secondary FSM	£487.03	£474.85	£499.20
Primary FSM6	£715.32	£697.44	£733.20
Secondary FSM6	£1,045.08	£1,018.95	£1,071.21
Primary IDACI F	£233.37	£227.53	£239.20
Primary IDACI E	£284.10	£277.00	£291.20
Primary IDACI D	£446.44	£435.28	£457.60
Primary IDACI C	£487.03	£474.85	£499.20
Primary IDACI B	£517.47	£504.53	£530.40
Primary IDACI A	£679.81	£662.81	£696.80
Secondary IDACI F	£339.90	£331.41	£348.40
Secondary IDACI E	£451.51	£440.23	£462.80
Secondary IDACI D	£629.08	£613.35	£644.80
Secondary IDACI C	£689.96	£672.71	£707.20
Secondary IDACI B	£740.69	£722.17	£759.20
Secondary IDACI A	£943.62	£920.02	£967.21
Primary EAL3	£588.49	£573.78	£603.20
Secondary EAL3	£1,587.91	£1,548.21	£1,627.61
Primary LPA	£1,171.91	£1,142.61	£1,201.21
Secondary LPA	£1,775.62	£1,731.23	£1,820.01
Primary mobility	£958.83	£114.16	£982.81
Secondary mobility	£1,379.91	£165.41	£1,414.41
Primary lump sum	£129,873.92	£126,627.07	£133,120.77
Secondary lump sum	£129,873.92	£126,627.07	£133,120.77
Primary sparsity	£57,124.23	£55,696.13	£58,552.34
Secondary sparsity	£83,099.02	£81,021.54	£85,176.49
Middle-school sparsity	£83,099.02	£10,046.38	£85,176.49
All-through sparsity	£83,099.02	£10,046.38	£85,176.49

4.40. In 2022-23, in North Somerset, the following funding factors were at the NFF factor values:

- 4.40.1. Primary and secondary FSM
 - 4.40.2. Primary and secondary FSM6
 - 4.40.3. Primary and secondary IDACI A-F
 - 4.40.4. Primary and secondary EAL3
 - 4.40.5. Primary and secondary LPA
 - 4.40.6. Primary and secondary lump sum
 - 4.40.7. Primary and secondary sparsity
- 4.41. We were not using the mobility factor.
- 4.42. For 2023 to 2024, split sites funding will continue to be determined by local authority formulae.
- 4.43. From 2024-25, the DfE will determine split sites funding through a single split sites formula. This means that local authorities will no longer be responsible for determining the approach to split site schools in their area from 2024 to 2025.
- 4.44. The DfE has issued guidance for local authorities on split sites. This guidance follows proposals outlined in the DfE consultation, [‘Implementing the direct national funding formula’](#); the final design of the split sites formula, including decisions around distance thresholds, remains subject to the outcome of that consultation.
- 4.45. There are a few decisions that may be made as a result of this consultation regarding the implementation of the national funding formula in North Somerset.
- 4.46. Each of these issues are covered in the sections below in order to seek views from stakeholders

Movement from the schools’ block to other blocks

Background

- 5.1. Since April 2018 the DSG has consisted of four blocks of funding: the schools block, central services block, high needs block and early years block, with the schools block the only ring-fenced block.
- 5.2. This means that funding allocated in the schools’ block cannot be spent in any of the three other blocks without prior approval.

National / Local Formula Review Outcome

- 5.3. The schools block continues to be ring-fenced for 2023-24 onwards. This means that funding allocated in the schools’ block cannot be spent in any of the three other blocks (with limited exceptions).
- 5.4. For 2023-24, LAs retain some limited flexibility which enable a transfer up to 0.5% of schools block funding into another block, with the approval of the SSF, following consultation with schools and other stakeholders. Transfers in excess of this require approval by the Secretary of State for Education.

- 5.5. In 2020-21 the Secretary of State for Education rejected a transfer of 0.7% of the schools' block to the high needs block.
- 5.6. The provisional schools block for 2023-24, after excluding the growth factor is £151,390,755. Therefore, a transfer from the schools' block of 0.5% will be approximately £0.76m.
- 5.7. Local Authorities can apply to the Secretary of State for Education to transfer an amount over 0.5%.
- 5.8. The decision to move resources between the schools and the high needs block is always a difficult one, and one to which the SSF have always given much consideration. It means striking a balance between ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable children and young people are met and ensuring that universal funding can provide a good standard of education for all.
- 5.9. Spending on high needs includes areas such as top up funding, specialist provision and specialist support services. The level of demand, spend and the budgets agreed have been scrutinised by the SSF. The SSF has also looked at strategies to improve the efficiency of processes, changes to funding arrangements and provision in order to manage the demand and spend as effectively as possible in accordance with need.
- 5.10. The LA and the SSF are now part of the Safety Valve programme and therefore in order to ensure that the majority of our historical deficit is written off by Central Government there is an expectation that the Schools block of the DSG will contribute to the difference by more than the 0.5% contribution and would contribute a further 0.5% to 1% that is transferred.
- 5.11. It is important to note the main projects to increase the local provision of specialist places that are in place or are progressing include but are not limited to the below:
- The submission and progression of a bid to the DfE as part of the Wave 13 SEND and AP Provision Free School Bid, for a 65-place Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) Special School within North Somerset. The school opened on a temporary site for 24 students in September 2022.
 - The commencement of the programme and statutory process to deliver an expansion to Baytree Special School to a new site with facilities for 65 new places for pupils with severe and profound learning disabilities. Building of the school is in progress and is on track to open in 2023.
 - Expansions to Westhaven and Ravenswood Special Schools have been implemented.
 - Two new Specialist Units (for up to 20 pupils) to meet the needs of high functioning pupils with autism on mainstream school sites have opened at Mendip Green (primary) and Nailsea (secondary) these have opened
 - Further specialist units to support young people are in the planning stage. This includes the Nurture groups, the first of which began September 2022.

Transfer to meet demands in the High Needs Block

Background

- 5.12. Further to the background in section 4, which outlines the expectations of participating in the Safety Valve Programme. Although additional funding has been made available through the high needs block this is not enough to cover the increase in demand for services provided from the high needs block pressures continue.
- 5.13. The Strategic Schools Forum (SSF) agreed, following consultation with schools, to introduce a process in the 2017-18 financial year to automatically assess and allocate funding to those schools considered as having a disproportionate number of high needs pupils.
- 5.14. Local Authorities could then allocate additional resources, calculated on a formulaic basis to schools that have a disproportionate number of high needs pupils. This is to provide support to such schools in funding up to the first £6,000 of support for pupils with special education needs.
- 5.15. In 2018-19 following consultation feedback, and discussion at FRWG, the SSF agreed that schools would receive an increase in funding to recognise when notional SEN funding falls below a baseline amount. The Targeted Support Fund is capped, and the formula takes into consideration the £6,000 contribution for each pupil in receipt of top up funding. The number of pupils in receipt of top up funding is calculated as at September during the financial year to create a composite of number of pupils across the year.
- 5.16. Whilst, these arrangements are useful they are not as effective and robust as would be desired. There's no recognition for schools which have a significant number of pupils which require additional support but fall below the TUF requirements and are therefore, are not in receipt of top up funding.
- 5.17. The SSF agreed, however, that there is no fair way of identifying these demands to change the agreed mechanism.
- 5.18. A budget of £50k was set for 2017-18 and 2018-19. Due to an overspend in 2018-19 as no cap was considered as the budget underspent in the first year, it was agreed in subsequent years, where this budget is in place, it would be capped.
- 5.19. The budget in 2019-20 was increased to £278,815 to reflect the decisions taken by SSF of what to do with the additional high needs money awarded in December 2018 of £457,629.
- 5.20. It has come to our attention that the high needs block has to fund this type of allocation and therefore it will cease in 2022-23 unless the block transfer amount is increased from 0.5%
- 5.21. An estimated distribution of this funding in 2022-23 can be seen in Appendix B, as the October 2022 census numbers are not yet available.
- 5.22. There are four options proposed in this consultation on how schools funding will be allocated in 2023-24 after a minimum block movement of 0.5% from the schools block to the high needs block. These

scenarios can be viewed in Appendix C, though they are summarised in the Table 5i below and detailed in the text which follows:

Table 5i					
	Base	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
% transfer from schools' block	0	0.50%	0.68%	1.0%	1.18%
£s transfer from schools' block (approx.)	0	£757k	£1.35m	£1.5m	£1.8m
Basic Entitlement:					
- Primary	£3,443.69	£3,427.83	£3,395.89	£3,370.85	£3,357.60
- Secondary KS3	£4,855.05	£4,779.91	£4,787.66	£4,752.37	£4,733.68
- Secondary KS4	£5,471.95	£5,413.47	£5,396.00	£5,356.22	£5,335.15
Minimum Funding Guarantee	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Contribution to the DSG management plan high needs spending	£0	£757k	£1.35m	a) £1.5m b) £1.22m c) £1.22m in year one and £1.5m thereafter	£1.5m
Targeted Support	Funded from Schools Block	No longer available	Funded at £278k per annum	a) No longer available b) Funded at £278k per annum c) Funded at £278k per annum but for 2023/24 only	Funded at £278k per annum

5.22.1. **Base model:** This is included to show the impact of no block movement from the schools' block to the high needs block:

5.22.1.1. 2023-24 NFF funding values for all the NFF factors including area cost adjustment (ACA)

5.22.1.2. Basic Entitlement would be at the NFF levels including the area cost adjustment of primary £3,443.69, secondary (KS3) £4,855.05 and £5,471.95 (KS4)

5.22.1.3. The MFG would be the maximum allowed of 0.5%

5.22.2. **Option 1:** This shows the impact of a 0.5% transfer from the schools' block to the high needs block. The transfer value would be used to support the DSG management plan. It should be noted that SSF agreed that this transfer at their meeting on the 5 October 2022.

5.22.2.1. Basic Entitlement would be £3,427.83 per pupil in primary and at secondary £4,779.91 (KS3) and £5,413.47 (KS4) an increase to the previous year's values of 5.30%.

5.22.2.2. The MFG would be the maximum allowed of 0.5%

5.22.2.3. This scenario would allow for a £0.76m transfer to the High

Needs Block.

- 5.22.3. **Option 2:** This shows the impact of a 0.68% transfer from the schools' block to the high needs block. This level of movement for three years would allow the continuation of targeted support funding on the same basis as previous years, limited to £278k with the rest to support the DSG management plan.
- 5.22.3.1. Basic Entitlement would be, £3,395.89 per pupil in primary and at secondary £4,787.66 (KS3) and £5,396.00 (KS4) an increase to the previous year's values of 4.32%, 5.47% and 4.96% respectively.
 - 5.22.3.2. The MFG would be the maximum allowed of 0.5%
 - 5.22.3.3. This scenario would allow for a £1.35m transfer to the High Needs Block
- 5.22.4. **Option 3a:** This shows the impact of a 1.0% transfer from the schools' block to the high needs block. All would be used to support the DSG management plan.
- 5.22.4.1. Basic Entitlement would be, £3,370.85 per pupil in primary and at secondary £4,752.37 (KS3) and £5,356.22 (KS4) an increase to the previous year's values of 3.55%, 4.69% and 4.19% respectively.
 - 5.22.4.2. The MFG would be the maximum allowed of 0.5%
 - 5.22.4.3. This scenario would allow for a £1.5m transfer to the High Needs Block
- 5.22.5. **Option 3b:** This shows the impact of a 1.0% transfer from the schools' block to the high needs block. This level of movement would allow the continuation of targeted support funding on the same basis as previous years, limited to £278k with the rest to support the DSG management plan.
- 5.22.5.1. Basic Entitlement would be, £3,370.85 per pupil in primary and at secondary £4,752.37 (KS3) and £5,356.22 (KS4) an increase to the previous year's values of 3.55%, 4.69% and 4.19% respectively.
 - 5.22.5.2. The MFG would be the maximum allowed of 0.5%
 - 5.22.5.3. This scenario would allow for a £1.5m transfer to the High Needs Block
- 5.22.6. **Option 3c:** This shows the impact of a 1.0% transfer from the schools' block to the high needs block. This level of movement would allow the continuation of targeted support funding on the same basis as previous years, limited to £278k with the rest to support the DSG management plan for the first year and then in subsequent years target support would cease and the whole movement would be used to support the DSG management plan.
- 5.22.6.1. Basic Entitlement would be, £3,370.85 per pupil in primary and at secondary £4,752.37 (KS3) and £5,356.22 (KS4) an increase to the previous year's values of 3.55%, 4.69% and 4.19% respectively.

- 5.22.6.2. The MFG would be the maximum allowed of 0.5%
- 5.22.6.3. This scenario would allow for a £1.5m transfer to the High Needs Block

5.22.7. **Option 4:** This shows the impact of a 1.18% transfer from the schools' block to the high needs block. This level of movement would allow the continuation of targeted support funding on the same basis as previous years, limited to £278k, with a full 1% available to support the DSG management plan.

5.22.7.1. Basic Entitlement would be, £3,357.60 per pupil in primary and at secondary £4,733.68 (KS3) and £5,335.15 (KS4) an increase to the previous year's values of 3.14%, 4.28% and 3.78% respectively.

5.22.7.2. The MFG would be the maximum allowed of 0.5%

5.22.7.3. This scenario would allow for a £1.8m transfer to the High Needs Block

5.23 All options with both primary and secondary have one single lump sum amount using the data we currently have of £129,873.92 which is the amount after the area cost adjustment.

5.24 Whilst different lump sum amounts can be used for primary and secondary, it is deemed that as previous years this should remain as the same value for both primary and secondary and as per the amount provided in the initial Authority Pro-forma Tool (APT) to ensure all pupil led factors are at the highest they can be per option.

Recommendations

5.25 It is recommended:

- Recommendation no.5a – That the three scenarios are considered for the schools' budget for 2023-24

Option 1 – Transfer 0.5% funding from the school's block to the high needs block (this was agreed by SSF on 5 October 2022. Then apply an MFG of 0.5% (paragraph 5.22.2)

Option 2 - Transfer 0.68% funding from the school's block to the high needs block so that target support funding of £278k can continue to be allocated as it has been in previous years as well as making a 0.5% contribution towards the DSG management plan. Then apply an MFG of 0.5% (paragraph 5.22.3)

Option 3a – Transfer 1% funding from the school's block to the high needs block. This level of movement would be used to support the DSG management plan. Then apply an MFG of 0.5% (paragraph 2.22.4)

Option 3b Transfer 1.0% funding from the school's block to the

high needs block. This level of movement would allow the continuation of targeted support funding on the same basis as previous years, limited to £278k with the rest to support the DSG management plan. Then apply an MFG of 0.5% (paragraphs 5.22.5)

Option 3c - Transfer 1.0% funding from the school's block to the high needs block. This level of movement would allow the continuation of targeted support funding on the same basis as previous years, limited to £278k with the rest to support the DSG management plan for the first year and then in subsequent years target support would cease and the whole movement would be used to support the DSG management plan. Then apply an MFG of 0.5% (paragraphs 5.22.6)

Option 4 – Transfer 1.18% funding from the schools' block to the high needs block. This would allow the continuation of targeted support funding and a 1% contribution to the investment in the DSG Management Plan. Then apply an MFG of 0.5% (paragraphs 5.22.7)

- Recommendation no. 5b – That the lump sum is as per the final APT in December after the area cost adjustment and is the same for both primary and secondary schools likely to be £129,873.92 (paragraph 5.24)

6. De-delegations

Background

- 6.1. De-delegation allows the funding for areas to be pooled from maintained mainstream schools in order to provide a more effective use of resources and reduce the risks to individual schools' budgets.
- 6.2. Funds cannot be de-delegated from academies, special schools or PRU's. Academies, special schools and PRU's must take decisions as individual schools about how to support these areas of expenditure within their budgets.
- 6.3. For maintained primary schools their representatives on the SSF will make a decision that will apply to all the maintained primary schools. This consultation provides an important opportunity to ensure that the representatives on the forum can take an informed decision about what services their constituent schools, overall, want to be de-delegated.

National / Local Formula Review Outcome

- 6.4. The de-delegations that are permitted in 2023-24 are currently the same as those permitted in 2022-23. Each individual area is subject to the approval of the SSF on an annual basis.
- 6.5. Table 6i shows which areas of funding can be de-delegated:

Table 6i Allowable de-delegations
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	De-delegation permitted	De-delegated in NS in 2022-23
Additional school improvement services	Yes	No
Support for ethnic minority groups	Yes	No
Behaviour support services (SS4L)	Yes	No
Future schools	Yes	No
Schools central funds (maternity etc)	Yes	No
Support for schools in financial difficulty	Yes	No
Insurance	Yes	Yes
RPTA's	Yes	No
FSM eligibility	Yes	No
Contingencies	Yes	No

- 6.6. Significant changes were made to de-delegations in 2017-18. This was agreed in order to be consistent with other changes being proposed and to align with the increasing number of conversions to academy status and schools continued with these changes in subsequent years.
- 6.7. As a continuation of the arrangements put in place in 2018-19, the only de-delegation that is proposed for 2023-24 is Insurance.
- 6.8. The value of the de-delegation for insurance in 2023-24 will be set when the schools' budget is agreed in January 2023.
- 6.9. When a school converts to academy status, what happens to the de-delegated resources is determined by the date of conversion, as detailed below:
- 6.9.1. If a school converts on or between 2 April and 1 September, the LA retains 5/12ths (reflecting the April to August period) of the de-delegated resources and returns the rest to the school
- 6.9.2. If a school converts on or between 2 September and 31 March, the LA retains the full de-delegated resource for the financial year
- 6.10. If asked, the LA should continue to provide the service to new academies for the period when the LA retains the de-delegated resources.
- 6.11. However, in the case of insurance it is illegal for the LA to continue to provide insurance cover for a school that has converted to academy status. A new academy will therefore be in the position of having to fund its own insurance whilst continuing, for a time at least, to have de-delegated resources retained by the LA.
- 6.12. Where an LA is unable to provide a requested service to a new academy, such as insurance, the DfE expects the LA and academy to come to an arrangement to give some of the de-delegated resource back to the academy.
- 6.13. The LA does not receive an in-year reduction to the insurance premium when a school converts to academy status. Any agreement to give de-delegated funds for insurance back to an academy will

result in an overspend in the de-delegated fund. It is proposed, therefore, that no reimbursement of de-delegated resources is automatically provided to a new academy beyond the requirements detailed in paragraph 6.9.

- 6.14. However, if there is an underspend in the de-delegated insurance fund then it is recommended that this is prioritised to make a reimbursement to new academies to contribute, as far as possible to the additional costs that they incur.
- 6.15. Any overspend or underspend on de-delegated services overall can be carried forward to the following financial year to be used, overall, for the same purpose. This ensures that any over or underspends on these resources are ring fenced to those schools that contributed towards the fund through de-delegation from their formula budget share. It is proposed that these arrangements remain in place in but if the SSF considers that the total level of over or underspending on de-delegated services is excessive that the contributing schools will be required to making an additional payment or receive a reimbursement of the appropriate value.

Recommendations

- 6.16. It is recommended:
- Recommendation no.6a – that funding for insurance for schools continues to be de-delegated (paragraph 6.7).
 - Recommendation no.6b - that no reimbursement of de-delegated resources is provided to a new academy beyond the DfE requirements detailed in (paragraph 6.9).
 - Recommendation no.6c – that if there is an underspend in the de-delegated insurance fund then this is prioritised to make a reimbursement to new academies to contribute, as far as possible to the additional insurance costs that they incur (paragraph 6.14).
 - Recommendation no.6d – that any overspend or underspend on de-delegated services overall is carried forward to the following financial year to be used, overall, for the same purpose but that if the SSF considers that the total level of over or under spending on de-delegated services is excessive that the contributing schools will be required to making an additional payment or receive a reimbursement of the appropriate value (paragraph 6.15).

7. Statutory Services Charges for maintained schools

Background

- 7.1. Up until April 2017 Local Authorities received a grant called the Education Services Grant (ESG). The ESG was made up of two rates that funded two different groups of services:

- 7.1.1. The retained duties rate was allocated to local authorities to

fund services they provide for all children and young people regardless of the type of school they attend

- 7.1.2. The general duties rate was allocated to both local authorities and academies to fund services authorities provide to maintained schools, but which academies must provide themselves
- 7.2. The funding previously allocated through the ESG retained duties rate (£15 per pupil) was transferred into the schools' block of the Dedicated Schools Grant from April 2017. The SSF agreed that this funding could continue to be used to fund the central services previously funded from this grant. This funding is used to meet the following responsibilities:
 - 7.2.1. Ensuring every child has a school place
 - 7.2.2. Ensuring the needs of vulnerable pupils are met
 - 7.2.3. Acting as a champion for all parents and families
- 7.3. From 2017-18 the funding previously allocated through the ESG general duties rate ceased.
- 7.4. Local authorities can fund services previously funded within the general duties rate, (for maintained schools only), by top slicing funding from maintained school budgets shares with the agreement of maintained school members of the schools forum. In North Somerset we call this top slice, the Statutory Services Charge (SSC).
- 7.5. Local authorities should set a single rate per pupil for the statutory service charge, (excluding early years and post 16), for all mainstream maintained schools, (both primary and secondary). Local authorities may choose to establish differential rates for special schools and PRUs if the cost of fulfilling the duty is substantially different for these schools. The rate would be expressed per place rather than per pupil for special schools and PRU.
- 7.6. In North Somerset it was been agreed that the Statutory Service Charge (SSC) will operate like a de-delegation.
- 7.7. If a school converts to academy status, the amount retained for that school (that was top sliced from the schools' budget) will be recouped from the local authority's DSG for the remaining months of the financial year that the school is an academy. The academy will be reimbursed in its monthly general annual grant (GAG) payment from the point of conversion. Unlike for de-delegated services there will be no phased transfer of funding following conversion so there will be immediate recoupment of this part of the budget. For example, if a school converts on 1 January 2023, 3/12ths of the retained amount relating to that school will be recouped from the LAs DSG and reimbursed to the academy.

National / Local Formula Review Outcome

- 7.8. It is proposed that the SSC for 2022-23 remains the same as the previous years £11.84 per pupil/place. This charge ensures that

maintained schools have access to the elements of services or assurance of the DSG is covered. Including but not limited to:- health and safety; governor services; internal audit; S151 responsibilities; complaints such as anti-bullying; property and asset management and hr advisory services.

Recommendations

7.9. It is recommended:

- Recommendation no.7a - That the proposed statutory services charge (SSC) of £11.84 per pupil/place is agreed for the 2023-24 financial year (paragraph 7.8)

8. Growth

Background

8.1. The policy for 2023-24 is attached at Appendix D.

8.2. There are no planned revisions for 2023-24.

Recommendations

8.3. It is recommended:

- Recommendation no.8a - That the proposed growth policy for 2023-24 is approved (paragraph 8.1)

9. Excess Balances

Background

9.1. The proposed changes are attached at Appendix E.

9.2. North Somerset before the 2017-18 financial year maintained a scheme that applied restrictions to the level of individual school balances. The SSF consulted with schools to remove this control mechanism during 2017-18 and the result was there would be no control mechanism on school balances from the end of the 2017-18 financial year and beyond

9.3. Below is a table that shows a summary of the balances held by maintained schools at the end of the 2021-22 financial year:

	Primary (£)	Secondary (£)	Special (£)	PRU (£)	Total (£)
Balance brought forward from 2020-21	1,077,637	0	1,414,616	(177,279)	2,314,974
Allocations for year	11,508,977	0	8,903,781	2,198,034	22,610,792
Total funds available for 2021-22	12,586,614	0	10,318,397	2,020,755	24,925,766

Net expenditure for year	11,706,176	0	8,219,697	2,008,701	21,934,574
Balance carried forward to 2022-23	880,437	0	2,098,700	12,054	2,991,191

- 9.4. Whilst schools continue to use their carry forward to balance their 2022-23 budgets, some are in a stable financial position.
- 9.5. The control of surplus school balances forms part of the Scheme for Financing Schools, the Scheme is one which all Local Authorities must have under Section 48 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998. The current scheme for North Somerset states the following *“4.2 THE CONTROL OF SURPLUS BALANCES 4.2.1 Surplus balances held by schools as permitted under this Scheme are not currently subject to any restrictions”*
- 9.6. When the removal of restrictions occurred, it did so with the right intentions and due to the move towards academy status and greater autonomy. With the pressures on the DSG, in particular the High Needs Block its incumbent on the Council to review schools balances, particularly those of our maintained special schools. It is worth noting that the Council is recommended to hold between 4-6% of its revenue budget in general reserves.
- 9.7. We have revisited the previous policy and spoken with regional colleagues. The proposal is that a balance over 6% or £70k will be clawed back unless for a specific purpose as detailed in appendix E and will be implemented from the end of the 2022-23 financial year.
- 9.8. This is also in line with the ESFA policy. The ESFAs policy currently is that the *“ESFA will report to DfE any trusts where it has serious concern about a long-term substantial surplus with no clear plans for its use.”*

Recommendations

- 9.9. It is recommended:
- Recommendation no.9a - That the proposed changes in relation to excess balances will come into effect at the end of the 2022-23 financial year, so March 2023 is approved (paragraph 9.7)

10. Next steps

- 10.1. This section sets out the key next steps towards implementation in of the proposals in this document for April 2023 The timetable for the implementation is provided in the table below:

Date	Activity
18 November 2022	Disapplication deadline for all exceptions including block movements over 0.5% from the Schools Block

23 November 2022	SSF Meeting
28 November 2022	Funding Consultation goes live
23 December	Funding Consultation closes
18 January 2023	SSF Meeting
13 January 2023	Schools block disapplication submission amendment deadline
20 January 2023	APT submission deadline
3 February 2023	Second deadline for local authorities to provide evidence of the total value of their ongoing prudential borrowing and termination of employment costs, in order for this funding to be protected in the December DSG allocations
8 February 2023 and 21 February 2023	Executive and full Council approval of schools budget
28 February 2023	Confirmation of budget shares to mainstream maintained schools
8 March 2023	SSF Meeting

Appendix A – Analysis of Safety Valve Agreements

Authority	Forecast Deficit (£m)							DfE additional DSG (£m)							TOTAL	Key improvement areas:
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		
Bury	25.50	25.60	25.00	21.90	16.00			6.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00			20.00	Improve EHCP assessment process. Increase local provision and reduce INMSS, support and drive schools to meet a higher level of needs, develop a culture in which demand is more effectively managed
Richmond upon Thames	17.60	18.60	19.40	19.90	20.00			6.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00			20.00	Improve support to schools to manage demand and reduce escalation of need, expand specialist provision, manage demand for EHCPs, improve commissioning, increase contributions from health and social care, LGA Peer Review, post-16 offer
Hammersmith & Fulham	22.90	23.30	23.00	22.90	21.90	20.00		6.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00			20.00	Early intervention, robust local offer, review and reform of AP, mainstream inclusion, review and reform of outreach, predictive modelling system
Kingston upon Thames	25.10	28.60	31.40	32.20	31.60	30.00		9.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00			27.00	Improve schools support and manage demand, expand specialist provision to avoid INMSS placements, manage demand for EHCPs through reviews, improve efficiency of commissioning, increase contributions from health and social care, carry out peer review, improve post-16 provision
Stoke-on-Trent	25.50	24.30	18.30	9.13				3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00				10.00	Increase provision and reduce use of INMSS, review and reform EHCP "offer", develop Transition Action Plan, reform early years pathways, support and drive schools to meet a higher level of need, reform commissioning and address sufficiency, reform post-16 offer
Dorset		45.20	50.60	49.00	46.20	42.10			17.50	6.25	6.25	6.25	5.75		42.00	Graduated response, early identification and intervention, SENCO good practice sharing, reduce exclusions through capacity building in schools, SEND outreach, multi-agency decision making, AP commissioning strategy, stakeholder engagement, expansion of specialist provision
Hillingdon		33.80	34.70	33.00	28.30	22.60			11.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.65		25.90	Good practice and inclusivity in mainstream, early identification and intervention, reviewing EHCPs, review INMSS placements, AP review, TUF review, increase systematic pre-statutory support to settings, school engagement
Kirklees		34.00	36.50	37.60	37.00	35.10	33.00		13.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	33.50	inclusive co-production and engagement, increase specialist provision, graduated response, outreach and other inclusion strategies, focus on transitions, early identification and intervention, review of assessment and decision-making processes,
Merton		37.60	44.50	49.80	47.60	41.60	28.00		11.60	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.20	28.80	Graduated response and inclusive practice, SEN support offer to mainstream, professional networks, sufficiency strategy and expansion of specialist provision, placements, oversight and scrutiny of contracting with INMSS, EHCP review process
Rotherham		22.00	21.10	18.60	19.30	18.90			8.53	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00		20.53	Reduce spend on INMSS, improve early intervention and investment in outreach, improve governance around placement decisions, review support services, increase outreach, develop sufficiency arrangements, drive mainstream to adopt more inclusive practices, improve engagement
Salford		22.50	21.40	20.10	19.00	15.10			6.60	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.75		15.10	Deliver the SEND Thrive Model, introduce advice line for SENCOs and SEND staff, embed graduated response, develop post-16 pathway, review all INMSS placements, introduce SEND leads to work across school clusters, review pathways to EHCP cessation, review early help and SALT, embed EHCP digital portal, improve decision making processes for placements
South Gloucestershire		33.10	36.70	36.80	34.10	30.70	26.90		10.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	25.00	Review TUF, develop "cluster mode" to drive inclusive practice and reduce demand for EHCPs, promote early identification and intervention, develop planning pro3ss for phase transfer, review and monitor INMSS placements, improve engagement
Surrey		118.40	151.70	186.00	217.30	100.00			40.50	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.50	100.00	Better information, advice and support, early intervention, inclusion, reducing EHCPs, review and strengthen EHCP assessment and decision-making processes, improve skills and capacity to support SEND in mainstream, review TUF bandings, review process to agree health and social care contributions, improve commissioning, develop transitions pathways, improve partnership engagement
York		13.60	15.40	16.60	17.20	17.10			7.60	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50		17.60	Support in mainstream settings, timely ceasing of EHCPs, improve commissioning and contract management, reduce INMSS placements, support inclusion through support pathways, more resource provision, improve transitions pathways and increase # in employment

Options for a process to automatically assess and allocate funding from the high needs block to those schools considered as having a disproportionate number of high needs pupils

Using the 2022-23 APT data as at 14/11/2022

DfE No	School Name		Total Number on Roll October 2021 *	Notional SEN (uses low prior attainment data October 2021)	Notional SEN Budget 2022-23	Top-up funded pupils FTE 2022-23 as at 14.11.2022	Top-up funded pupils FTE x £6,000	Notional SEN Budget remaining after £6,000 contribution	Notional SEN pupils as % of Number on Roll	Top-up funded pupils FTE as % Number on Roll	Amount per notional SEN pupil	Amount per notional SEN pupil after £6,000 contribution	Increase in funding per notional SEN pupil to meet threshold	FY 2023-24 Illustrative: Additional funding to allocate	
			a	b	c	d	d x £6,000 = e	c - e = f	b / a = g	d / a = h	c / b = i	f / b = j	£803.11	b x l	
3122	All Saints East Clevedon	VC	A	116	29.59	£62,287	3.25	£19,500	£42,787	26%	3%	£2,105	£1,446	£0	£0
2277	Ashcombe	CO	A	625	170.35	£337,330	19.16	£114,960	£222,370	27%	3%	£1,980	£1,305	£0	£0
3075	Backwell	VC	A	236	37.55	£88,804	4.09	£24,540	£64,264	16%	2%	£2,365	£1,712	£0	£0
2271	Banwell	CO	P	153	27.15	£70,721	7.16	£42,960	£27,761	18%	5%	£2,605	£1,023	£0	£0
2319	Becket, Worle	CO	A	172	54.62	£114,932	7.16	£42,960	£71,972	32%	4%	£2,104	£1,318	£0	£0
2262	Birdwell	CO	A	405	71.12	£160,061	7.16	£42,960	£117,101	18%	2%	£2,251	£1,647	£0	£0
2013	Blagdon	CO	A	105	34.64	£68,250	3.58	£21,480	£46,770	33%	3%	£1,970	£1,350	£0	£0
3455	Bourville	CO	A	410	179.74	£339,121	48.90	£293,400	£45,721	44%	12%	£1,887	£254	£549	£98,631.96
3351	Burnington	VA	P	56	17.60	£39,060	1.00	£6,000	£33,060	31%	2%	£2,219	£1,878	£0	£0
2332	Castle Batch, Worle incl RB	CO	A	405	123.31	£223,799	29.40	£176,400	£47,399	30%	7%	£1,815	£384	£419	£51,632.97
1111	Chestnut Park	TBC	A	38	0.00	£17,060	1.16	£6,960	£10,100	0%	3%	£0	£0	£803	£0
3117	Christ Church, Weston	VA	A	197	69.31	£132,653	20.74	£124,440	£8,213	35%	11%	£1,914	£118	£685	£47,454.27
3113	Churchill	VC	P	193	48.91	£99,051	9.16	£54,960	£44,091	25%	5%	£2,025	£901	£0	£0
3354	Corpus Christi	VA	A	189	44.40	£95,096	7.00	£42,000	£53,096	23%	4%	£2,142	£1,196	£0	£0
3121	Court de Wyck	VC	A	127	23.43	£60,758	6.67	£40,020	£20,738	18%	5%	£2,593	£885	£0	£0
3130	Crockern C of E	VC	A	283	76.62	£150,753	12.83	£76,980	£73,773	27%	5%	£1,968	£963	£0	£0
2007	Dundry	VC	A	100	30.12	£63,621	4.67	£28,020	£35,601	30%	5%	£2,112	£1,182	£0	£0
3091	Flax Bourton	VC	A	205	28.07	£75,385	7.42	£44,520	£30,865	14%	4%	£2,686	£1,100	£0	£0
2295	Golden Valley	CO	P	414	79.94	£171,258	6.26	£37,560	£133,698	19%	2%	£2,142	£1,673	£0	£0
2261	Grove	CO	A	228	38.24	£91,259	4.16	£24,960	£66,299	17%	2%	£2,387	£1,734	£0	£0
2268	Hannah Moore	CO	A	150	36.62	£78,536	2.32	£13,920	£64,616	24%	2%	£2,145	£1,765	£0	£0
2001	Haywood Village	TBC	A	382	66.28	£163,288	16.58	£99,480	£63,808	17%	4%	£2,464	£963	£0	£0
3451	Herons Moor	CO	A	410	80.32	£187,727	13.78	£82,680	£105,047	20%	3%	£2,337	£1,308	£0	£0
2254	High Down, Infs Portishead	CO	A	264	64.45	£127,724	6.75	£40,500	£87,224	24%	3%	£1,982	£1,353	£0	£0
2263	High Down, Jnrs Portishead	CO	A	372	56.41	£141,909	10.09	£60,540	£81,369	15%	3%	£2,516	£1,442	£0	£0
3116	Hutton	VC	A	195	49.86	£104,852	6.25	£37,500	£67,352	26%	3%	£2,103	£1,351	£0	£0
2273	Kewstoke	CO	P	72	22.50	£51,223	3.74	£22,440	£28,783	31%	5%	£2,277	£1,279	£0	£0
2000	Kingshill	VC	A	162	44.30	£96,665	5.67	£34,020	£62,645	27%	4%	£2,182	£1,414	£0	£0
2286	Locking	CO	A	290	81.29	£163,124	13.58	£81,480	£81,644	28%	5%	£2,007	£1,004	£0	£0
2310	Mary Elton	CO	A	376	79.61	£167,286	10.16	£60,960	£106,326	21%	3%	£2,101	£1,336	£0	£0
2009	Mead Vale	CO	A	261	81.35	£162,243	10.42	£62,520	£99,723	31%	4%	£1,994	£1,226	£0	£0
2285	Mendip Green incl RB	CO	A	603	188.30	£353,329	47.20	£283,200	£70,129	31%	8%	£1,876	£372	£431	£81,094.55
3454	Milton Park	CO	A	343	111.21	£218,854	8.16	£48,960	£169,894	32%	2%	£1,968	£1,528	£0	£0
3095	Northleaze	VC	A	201	33.30	£76,453	1.42	£8,520	£67,933	17%	1%	£2,356	£2,100	£0	£0
2287	Oldmixon	VC	A	206	75.70	£154,305	11.01	£66,000	£88,305	37%	5%	£2,038	£1,166	£0	£0
2006	Parklands Educate Together	TBC	A	177	44.13	£95,018	9.84	£59,040	£35,978	25%	6%	£2,153	£815	£0	£0
2252	Portishead	CO	A	412	75.55	£163,335	15.48	£92,880	£70,455	18%	4%	£2,162	£933	£0	£0
2283	Sandford	CO	A	147	31.50	£71,182	6.74	£40,440	£30,742	21%	5%	£2,260	£976	£0	£0
3114	St Andrew's, Congressbury	VC	A	192	39.64	£92,687	7.66	£45,960	£46,727	21%	4%	£2,338	£1,179	£0	£0
3115	St Anne's, Hewish	VC	A	388	87.69	£181,201	15.65	£93,900	£87,301	23%	4%	£2,066	£996	£0	£0
3350	St Francis	VA	A	168	28.00	£68,226	6.74	£40,440	£27,786	17%	4%	£2,437	£992	£0	£0
2005	St Georges	VA	A	204	43.07	£99,448	5.17	£31,020	£68,428	21%	3%	£2,309	£1,589	£0	£0
3450	St John the Evangelist	VA	A	279	66.96	£134,404	10.33	£61,980	£72,424	24%	4%	£2,007	£1,082	£0	£0
3349	St Joseph's, Portishead	VA	P	192	64.44	£117,484	4.67	£28,020	£89,464	34%	2%	£1,823	£1,388	£0	£0
3447	St Mark's, Worle	VA	A	432	100.31	£202,235	9.42	£56,520	£145,715	23%	2%	£2,016	£1,453	£0	£0
3118	St Martin's	VC	A	363	91.00	£188,539	7.60	£45,600	£142,939	25%	2%	£2,072	£1,571	£0	£0
3446	St Mary's, Portbury	VA	A	91	24.01	£53,977	3.58	£21,480	£32,497	26%	4%	£2,248	£1,353	£0	£0
3129	St Nicholas Chantry	VC	A	372	82.67	£167,077	3.68	£22,080	£144,997	22%	1%	£2,021	£1,754	£0	£0
3099	St Peter's C of E	VC	A	619	65.85	£188,055	14.93	£89,580	£98,475	11%	2%	£2,856	£1,495	£0	£0
2003	Tickenham	VA	A	94	16.21	£43,656	1.58	£9,480	£34,176	17%	2%	£2,694	£2,109	£0	£0
3452	Trinity	VC	A	400	94.96	£187,166	11.50	£69,000	£118,166	24%	3%	£1,971	£1,244	£0	£0
2276	Uphill	CO	A	267	76.08	£156,353	11.82	£70,920	£85,433	25%	4%	£2,055	£1,123	£0	£0
2316	Walliscote	CO	A	279	142.53	£243,389	8.66	£51,960	£191,429	51%	3%	£1,708	£1,343	£0	£0
2264	West Leigh	CO	A	159	38.81	£78,502	2.50	£15,000	£63,502	24%	2%	£2,022	£1,636	£0	£0
2280	Windwhistle	CO	A	324	146.37	£273,210	25.60	£153,600	£119,610	45%	8%	£1,867	£817	£0	£0
3108	Winford	VC	A	206	40.97	£92,143	2.42	£14,520	£77,623	20%	1%	£2,249	£1,895	£0	£0
2284	Winscombe	CO	A	208	41.13	£91,071	4.16	£24,960	£66,111	20%	2%	£2,214	£1,607	£0	£0
3352	Worlebury	VA	P	181	39.35	£85,256	5.24	£31,440	£53,816	22%	3%	£2,167	£1,368	£0	£0
2292	Worle Village	CO	A	186	42.51	£96,647	4.41	£26,460	£70,187	23%	2%	£2,273	£1,651	£0	£0
3348	Wraxall	VA	A	78	16.96	£42,646	1.25	£7,500	£35,146	22%	2%	£2,515	£2,073	£0	£0
3119	Wrington	VC	P	204	36.65	£86,373	0.08	£480	£85,893	18%	0%	£2,357	£2,344	£0	£0
3120	Yatton Infs	VC	A	196	47.85	£100,877	3.76	£22,560	£78,317	24%	2%	£2,108	£1,637	£0	£0
3111	Yatton Jnrs	VC	A	343	70.74	£154,273	15.09	£90,540	£63,733	21%	4%	£2,181	£901	£0	£0
2002	Yeo Moor	CO	A	366	84.46	£177,591	7.67	£46,020	£131,571	23%	2%	£2,103	£1,558	£0	£0
64	Total/Average Primary			64	16,512	4,036.55	£8,442,795	9.46	£4,811,055	24%	4%	£2,139	£1,290	£2,886	£278,813.76

DfE No	School Name		Total Number on Roll October 2021 *	Notional SEN (uses low prior attainment data October 2021)	Notional SEN Budget 2022-23	Top-up funded pupils FTE 2022-23 as at 14.11.2022	Top Up Funded pupils FTE x £6,000	Notional SEN Budget remaining after £6,000 contribution	Notional SEN Pupils as % of Number on Roll	Top Up funded pupils FTE as % Number on Roll	Amount per notional SEN pupil	Amount per notional SEN pupil after £6,000 contribution	Minimum funding per notional SEN Pupil £1,100	FY 2023-24 Illustrative: Additional funding to allocate	
			a	b	c	d	d x £6,000 = e	c - e = f	b / a = g	d / a = h	c / b = i	f / b = j			
4129	Backwell	Acad	A	1,338	218.52	£542,253	13.17	£79,020	£463,233	16%	1%	£2,481	£2,120	£0	£0
4003	Broadoak	Acad	A	723	190.40	£455,872	40.83	£244,980	£210,892	26%	6%	£2,394	£1,108	£0	£0
4139	Churchill	Acad	A	1,323	248.73	£593,637	16.57	£99,420	£494,217	19%	1%	£2,387	£1,987	£0	£0
4136	Clevedon	Acad	A	1,156	296.82	£659,881	18.48	£110,880	£549,001	26%	2%	£2,223	£1,850	£0	£0
4135	Gordano	Acad	A	1,726	340.84	£790,530	18.96	£113,760	£676,770	20%	1%	£2,319	£1,986	£0	£0
4145	Hans Price	Acad	A	1,012	262.44	£636,059	32.95	£197,700	£438,359	26%	3%	£2,424	£1,670	£0	£0
4137	Nailsea incl RB	Acad	A	881	179.02	£424,976	33.89	£203,340	£221,636	20%	4%	£2,374	£1,238	£0	£0
4002	Winterstoke Hundred	Acad	A	349	74.70	£189,669	11.16	£66,960	£122,709	21%	3%	£2,539	£1,643	£0	£0
4143	Priority	Acad	A	1,474	360.77	£826,879	36.65	£219,900	£606,979	24%	2%	£2,292	£1,682	£0	£0
4144	St Katherine's	Acad	A	870	155.68	£400,590	14.25	£85,500	£315,090	18%	2%	£2,573	£2,024	£0	£0
4001	Worle	Acad	A	1,339	310.55	£743,454	41.87	£251,220	£492,234	23%	3%	£2,394	£1,585	£0	£0
11	Total/Average Secondary			11	12,191	2,638.45	£6,263,799	25.34	£4,591,119	22%	3%	£2,400	£1,717	£0	£0
75	Total all schools														

2023-24 Financial year: Schools funding consultation - funding value options

Funding factor	2022-23 funding values	2023-24 The NFF factor values: 0.5% MFG, no block transfer	Option 1: 0.5% MFG, 0.5% transfer to HNB	Option 2: 0.5% MFG, 0.68% transfer to HNB	Option 3: 0.5% MFG, 1% transfer to HNB	Option 4: 0.5% MFG, 1.18% transfer to HNB (APT minimum basic entitlement, note change to the other NFF factors)	Increase from 2022-23 funding values to Option 1				Increase from 2022-23 funding to Option 2				Increase from 2022-23 funding to Option 3				Increase from 2022-23 funding to Option 4				Applied
							Value	% increase	Value	% increase	Value	% increase	Value	% increase	Value	% increase	Value	% increase	Value	% increase	Value	% increase	
Basic Entitlement (Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU))																							
Primary (Years R-6)	£3,255.32	£3,443.69	£3,427.83	£3,395.89	£3,370.85	£3,357.60	£172.51	5.30%	£140.57	4.32%	£115.53	3.55%	£102.28	3.14%	per pupil								
Secondary Key Stage 3 (Years 7-9)	£4,539.29	£4,855.05	£4,779.91	£4,787.66	£4,752.37	£4,733.68	£240.62	5.30%	£248.38	5.47%	£213.08	4.69%	£194.39	4.28%	per pupil								
Secondary Key Stage 4 (Years 10-11)	£5,140.95	£5,471.95	£5,413.47	£5,396.00	£5,356.22	£5,335.15	£272.52	5.30%	£255.05	4.96%	£215.27	4.19%	£194.20	3.78%	per pupil								
Deprivation																							
Primary FSM	£476.87	£487.03	£487.03	£487.03	£487.03	£485.13	£10.16	2.13%	£10.16	2.13%	£10.16	2.13%	£8.26	1.73%	per AEN factor								
Primary FSM6	£598.63	£715.32	£715.32	£715.32	£715.32	£712.53	£116.69	19.49%	£116.69	19.49%	£116.69	19.49%	£113.90	19.03%	per AEN factor								
Secondary FSM	£476.87	£487.03	£487.03	£487.03	£487.03	£485.13	£10.16	2.13%	£10.16	2.13%	£10.16	2.13%	£8.26	1.73%	per AEN factor								
Secondary FSM6	£877.65	£1,045.08	£1,045.08	£1,045.08	£1,045.08	£1,041.00	£167.43	19.08%	£167.43	19.08%	£167.43	19.08%	£163.35	18.61%	per AEN factor								
Primary IDACI Band F	£223.22	£233.37	£233.37	£233.37	£233.37	£232.46	£10.15	4.55%	£10.15	4.55%	£10.15	4.55%	£9.24	4.14%	per AEN factor								
Primary IDACI Band E	£273.95	£284.10	£284.10	£284.10	£284.10	£282.99	£10.15	3.71%	£10.15	3.71%	£10.15	3.71%	£9.04	3.30%	per AEN factor								
Primary IDACI Band D	£426.14	£446.44	£446.44	£446.44	£446.44	£444.70	£20.30	4.76%	£20.30	4.76%	£20.30	4.76%	£18.56	4.36%	per AEN factor								
Primary IDACI Band C	£466.73	£487.03	£487.03	£487.03	£487.03	£485.13	£20.30	4.35%	£20.30	4.35%	£20.30	4.35%	£18.40	3.94%	per AEN factor								
Primary IDACI Band B	£497.16	£517.47	£517.47	£517.47	£517.47	£515.45	£20.31	4.09%	£20.31	4.09%	£20.31	4.09%	£18.29	3.68%	per AEN factor								
Primary IDACI Band A	£649.36	£679.81	£679.81	£679.81	£679.81	£677.16	£30.45	4.69%	£30.45	4.69%	£30.45	4.69%	£27.80	4.28%	per AEN factor								
Secondary IDACI Band F	£324.68	£339.90	£339.90	£339.90	£339.90	£338.58	£15.22	4.69%	£15.22	4.69%	£15.22	4.69%	£13.90	4.28%	per AEN factor								
Secondary IDACI Band E	£431.21	£451.51	£451.51	£451.51	£451.51	£449.75	£20.30	4.71%	£20.30	4.71%	£20.30	4.71%	£18.54	4.30%	per AEN factor								
Secondary IDACI Band D	£603.70	£629.08	£629.08	£629.08	£629.08	£626.63	£25.38	4.20%	£25.38	4.20%	£25.38	4.20%	£22.93	3.80%	per AEN factor								
Secondary IDACI Band C	£659.50	£689.96	£689.96	£689.96	£689.96	£687.26	£30.46	4.62%	£30.46	4.62%	£30.46	4.62%	£27.76	4.21%	per AEN factor								
Secondary IDACI Band B	£710.23	£740.69	£740.69	£740.69	£740.69	£737.80	£30.46	4.29%	£30.46	4.29%	£30.46	4.29%	£27.57	3.88%	per AEN factor								
Secondary IDACI Band A	£903.01	£943.62	£943.62	£943.62	£943.62	£939.94	£40.61	4.50%	£40.61	4.50%	£40.61	4.50%	£36.93	4.09%	per AEN factor								
English as an additional language (EAL3)																							
Primary	£573.26	£588.49	£588.49	£588.49	£588.49	£586.20	£15.23	2.66%	£15.23	2.66%	£15.23	2.66%	£12.94	2.26%	per AEN factor								
Secondary	£1,552.37	£1,587.91	£1,587.91	£1,587.91	£1,587.91	£1,581.72	£35.54	2.29%	£35.54	2.29%	£35.54	2.29%	£29.35	1.89%	per AEN factor								
Low prior attainment (LPA)																							
Primary low prior attainment	£1,146.52	£1,171.91	£1,171.91	£1,171.91	£1,171.91	£1,167.34	£25.39	2.21%	£25.39	2.21%	£25.39	2.21%	£20.82	1.82%	per AEN factor								
Secondary low prior attainment	£1,735.00	£1,775.62	£1,775.62	£1,775.62	£1,775.62	£1,768.70	£40.62	2.34%	£40.62	2.34%	£40.62	2.34%	£33.70	1.94%	per AEN factor								
Sparsity (first time used in 2022-23)																							
Primary	£55,804.10	£57,124.23	£57,124.23	£57,124.23	£57,124.23	£56,901.45	£1,320.13	2.37%	£1,320.13	2.37%	£1,320.13	2.37%	£1,097.35	1.97%	per school								
Secondary	£81,169.60	£83,099.02	£83,099.02	£83,099.02	£83,099.02	£82,774.93	£1,929.42	2.38%	£1,929.42	2.38%	£1,929.42	2.38%	£1,605.33	1.98%	per school								
Mobility (not used prior to 2023-24)																							
Primary	£0.00	£958.83	£958.83	£958.83	£958.83	£955.10	£958.83	n/a	£958.83	n/a	£958.83	n/a	£955.10	n/a	per school								
Secondary	£0.00	£1,379.91	£1,379.91	£1,379.91	£1,379.91	£1,374.53	£1,379.91	n/a	£1,379.91	n/a	£1,379.91	n/a	£1,374.53	n/a	per school								
Lump sum																							
	£123,073.41	£129,873.92	£129,873.92	£129,873.92	£129,873.92	£129,873.92	£6,800.51	5.53%	£6,800.51	5.53%	£6,800.51	5.53%	£6,800.51	5.53%	per school								
Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG)																							
	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a									
Minimum per pupil funding level																							
Primary	£4,265.00	£4,405.00	£4,405.00	£4,405.00	£4,405.00	£4,405.00	£140.00	3.28%	£140.00	3.28%	£140.00	3.28%	£140.00	3.28%	per pupil								
KS3	£5,321.00	£5,503.00	£5,503.00	£5,503.00	£5,503.00	£5,503.00	£182.00	3.42%	£182.00	3.42%	£182.00	3.42%	£182.00	3.42%	per pupil								
KS4	£5,831.00	£6,033.00	£6,033.00	£6,033.00	£6,033.00	£6,033.00	£202.00	3.46%	£202.00	3.46%	£202.00	3.46%	£202.00	3.46%	per pupil								
Secondary	£5,525.00	£5,715.00	£5,715.00	£5,715.00	£5,715.00	£5,715.00	£190.00	3.44%	£190.00	3.44%	£190.00	3.44%	£190.00	3.44%	per pupil								

Notes:

Excluding growth and the allocation for the Exceptional growth funding
All the NFF factors include the area cost adjustment (ACA)
The schools budgets include the NNDR

Funding spend options

Funding factor	2022-23 APT funding	2023-24 The NFF factor values: 0.5% MFG, no block transfer	Option 1: 0.5% MFG, 0.5% transfer to HNB	Option 2: 0.5% MFG, 0.68% transfer to HNB	Option 3: 0.5% MFG, 1% transfer to HNB	Option 4: 0.5% MFG, 1.18% transfer to HNB (APT minimum basic entitlement, note change to the other NFF factors)
Primary (Years R-6)	£53,751,838	£56,862,209	£56,600,255	£56,072,962	£55,659,544	£55,440,691
Secondary Key Stage 3 (Years 7-9)	£34,364,666	£36,755,156	£36,186,305	£36,244,994	£35,977,802	£35,836,324
Secondary Key Stage 4 (Years 10-11)	£23,751,194	£25,280,409	£25,010,223	£24,929,517	£24,745,744	£24,648,393
	£118,897,774	£128,917,774	£127,796,783	£126,272,473	£126,383,090	£126,925,409
Deprivation						
Free School Meals (FSM)	£2,058,560	£2,102,419	£2,102,419	£2,102,419	£2,102,419	£2,094,217
Free School Meals Ever 6 (FSM6)	£3,645,495	£4,347,746	£4,347,746	£4,347,746	£4,347,746	£4,330,779
IDACI Band F	£451,625	£472,499	£472,499	£472,499	£472,499	£470,661
IDACI Band E	£484,021	£504,740	£504,740	£504,740	£504,740	£502,771
IDACI Band D	£430,570	£449,765	£449,765	£449,765	£449,765	£448,013
IDACI Band C	£699,201	£730,481	£730,481	£730,481	£730,481	£727,627
IDACI Band B	£497,429	£518,296	£518,296	£518,296	£518,296	£516,273
IDACI Band A	£661,840	£692,328	£692,328	£692,328	£692,328	£689,628
	£8,928,742	£9,818,273	£9,818,273	£9,818,273	£9,818,273	£9,779,969
English as an additional language (EAL3)						
Primary	£355,637	£365,086	£365,086	£365,086	£365,086	£363,665
Secondary	£184,929	£189,162	£189,162	£189,162	£189,162	£188,425
Low prior attainment (LPA)						
Primary low prior attainment	£4,627,989	£4,730,477	£4,730,477	£4,730,477	£4,730,477	£4,712,030
Secondary low prior attainment	£4,577,718	£4,684,892	£4,684,892	£4,684,892	£4,684,892	£4,666,634
Sparsity (first time used in 2022-23)						
	£85,647	£87,673	£87,673	£87,673	£87,673	£87,331
Mobility (not used prior to 2023-24)						
	£0	£63,976	£63,976	£63,976	£63,976	£63,727
Lump sum						
	£9,230,506	£9,740,544	£9,740,544	£9,740,544	£9,740,544	£9,740,544
Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG)						
	£231,849	£92,509	£110,201	£131,444	£171,254	£195,132
Additional funding to meet minimum per pupil funding level						
	£3,181,575	£1,781,384	£2,111,176	£2,360,590	£2,706,791	£2,945,990
Transfer to High Needs Block (HNB)						
	0.50%	0.00%	0.50%	0.68%	1.00%	1.18%
	£723,933	£0	£756,954	£1,035,769	£1,513,908	£1,786,411

Exceptional Growth Policy 2023-2024 Financial Year



Existing Schools Exceptional Growth is allocated where the Local Authority has asked a school(s) to provide extra places to meet basic need growth. This would normally be as a result of strategically planned extra places that are commissioned by the Local Authority as detailed in advance and included in the Education Provision in North Somerset~ A Commissioning Strategy (2018 – 2021).

The qualifying criteria for this funding are below. Schools who meet all of their relevant sector (primary/secondary) criteria will qualify for additional pupil growth funding:

	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector
1	<p>Where the Local Authority agrees one of the following with the school to meet basic need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in the school's planned admission number for its intake cohort (YR/Y3) in an academic year (permanent or a temporary breach); • The school opens an additional class(es) for admission over and above planned incremental growth 	<p>Where the Local Authority agrees one of the following with the school to meet basic need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in the school's planned admission number for its intake cohort (Y7)** in an academic year (permanent or a temporary breach); • The school opens an additional class(es) for admission over and above planned incremental growth
2	<p>An increase in the number of notional classes. This is measured by dividing the October pupil numbers, both preceding and during the financial year, by 30 pupils. The second criterion is met if the latter creates a higher number of classes subject to the exception detailed below.*</p>	
3	<p>An increase in pupils of more than 2%. This is measured by the increase in pupils between the October pupil counts preceding and during the financial year. The third criterion is met if the increase exceeds 2% when expressed as a % of the pupils as at October preceding the financial year</p>	<p>The increase in pupils in the agreed cohort - as at the October Census against the published PAN is more than 5%.</p>

*The exception to the second criterion, is where the Local Authority agrees the creation of an additional class is necessary and directly related to exceeding Planned Admissions Numbers (PAN). Schools may be expected to operate some mixed-age classes where necessary as the growth funding cannot be used to reduce class sizes. This doesn't apply to secondary schools as they do not operate mixed year groups for curriculum classes.

**The intake year if different from year 7 will need to be reviewed on a case by case basis.

For primary allocations, any resulting allocation will be calculated by multiplying the increase in pupils over the 2% trigger by 7/12ths of the AWPU rate for the phase to reflect the period September to March. For maintained schools the AWPU rate will be adjusted by deducting the value of the AWPU de-delegations. Additional pupil growth funding will be adjusted to reflect SEND.

For secondary allocations, any resulting allocation will be calculated by multiplying the increase in pupils over the 5% trigger by 7/12ths of the AWPU rate to reflect the period September to March. Additional pupil growth funding will be adjusted to reflect SEND.

Pupil Growth funding will be time limited to one year for breach classes as normal funding via the census numbers will follow in subsequent years. Normally to a maximum of the relevant years when the growth applicable to the school setting or until the school reaches its capacity if earlier. This funding will be cash limited if the demand exceeds the funding available.

Exceptional Pupil Growth Funding – Presumption Route New Schools

Where a school is established following the LA Presumption Route as a result of new demand from basic need, a one off, pre-opening set up costs are allocated on the basis of the details below: -

Pre-Opening

The actual funding provided to a new school will be determined on a case by case basis and will take into account the local context and potential impact on the sustainability of other schools. One-off pre-opening set up costs, will be allocated on the basis of the details below:

- A Headteacher at an appropriate scale point as laid out in the School Teachers Pay and Conditions document for the planned size of the school for the agreed period of time prior to opening.
- Administration support on an appropriate grade for a comparable school of equal size for the period of time equal to that of the Headteacher.
- Initial office equipment, premises and consumables to cover temporary office costs in the period before the school opens.

There is no fixed period prior to opening that these arrangements need to be in place for, but 5 months, (2 new school terms plus following holidays), is considered as the minimum.

Post Opening

In the first year, the delegated budget share for the period of the financial year open will be based on estimated pupil numbers with social deprivation and SEND data based on the average of up to three schools of the same phase, with demographic characteristics similar to those expected for the new school. SEND data will continue to be based on this methodology for the first three financial years the school is open.

Estimated pupil numbers will be used in the calculation of the delegated budget share for new schools and schools that have opened in the last seven years (for primary) or five years (for secondary) and do not yet have pupils in every cohort to which the school could admit.

For schools that opened after 31 March 2019, an allocation will be made from the exceptional pupil growth fund to reflect the pattern of pupil growth only seen in new schools.

The allocation will be calculated on the difference between the estimated pupil numbers used in the delegated budget share* and the actual pupil numbers, as at January during the financial year, rounded up to the nearest multiple of 30 pupils. This number will be multiplied by the appropriate AWPU value and the appropriate number of months with an adjustment for SEND and social deprivation funding.

For schools that open after 1 April 2018 and before 31 March 2019, the initial funding allocation for the school will be based on the number of first preferences received by the application closing dates, (15 January for primary and 31 October for secondary in the preceding year). Where the application closing date is later than the APT submittal date, the number of first preferences received up to the date of the APT submittal will be used. The school will also be allocated a post opening grant, on a lump sum basis of £50,000 per financial year, pro rata for the number of months open eg September to March £29,167 will be allocated.

Post opening funding will be time limited to a maximum of 5 years from opening for primary schools and 3 years for secondary, on the presumption the school will have a clear plan to operate at the planned admissions number to be viable by this time through the usual funding mechanisms. This will encourage efficient deployment and allocation of resources as the school grows and will protect the growth fund against long term, non-sustainable commitments where demographic change falls short of expectations. There is an expectation that MATs will, use their staff and resources creatively to support the new school during this period.

In the instance where a school is expanding to the extent that it could be viewed as a new school, as it is on a separate site, the school will be considered as eligible for the new school post opening element of the exceptional pupil growth policy.

The estimated pupil numbers will need to be verified with the General Annual Grant (GAG) Statement for the school. Any difference in pupil numbers will be need to be queried with the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) and adjusted as appropriate.

Exceptional Pupil Growth Funding – New Free Schools (not Presumption Route)

Sponsors who successfully apply directly to the DfE to run their school and granted pre-opening costs directly from national resources

Pre-opening funding - in the run up to opening, the DfE will provide a fixed-rate Project Development Grant (PDG) to cover essential non-capital costs up to the point at which the school opens.

Full details are available at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/free-school-pre-opening-guide>

The PDG will normally be formed of two elements – an initial allocation of £30k with the balance paid in instalments after the provisional opening date has been agreed. This initial £30k is considered sufficient to meet all the pre-opening costs likely to be incurred by a trust up until the site solution is confirmed and the DfE has agreed a provisional opening date in writing.

Type of School	PDG funding for first school opening in a given academic year	PDG funding for each additional school opening in the same academic year
Primary	£220,000	£150,000
Secondary and all-through	£300,000	£200,000
Special	£220,000	£150,000
AP	£220,000	£150,000
16 - 19	£250,000	£170,000
Independent converters / LA presumption schools	£25,000	£25,000

Published Date to be added after consultation

4.2 THE CONTROL OF SURPLUS BALANCES

- 4.2.1 Surplus balances held by schools as permitted under this Scheme are subject to the following restrictions:
- a) North Somerset Council shall calculate by 31 May each year the surplus balance, if any, held by each school as at the preceding 31 March. For this purpose, the balance will be total revenue recurrent balance category as defined in Consistent Financial Reporting Framework;
 - b) North Somerset Council shall deduct from the surplus balance any amounts which the governing body of the school declares to be assigned for specific purposes as permitted by North Somerset Council listed in the Scheme and which the authority is satisfied are properly assigned. To qualify as properly assigned, amounts must not be retained beyond the period stipulated for the purpose in question, without the written consent of the authority; and
 - c) If the result of steps (a) and (b) is a sum greater than whichever is the greater of 6% of the budget share or £70,000, then the authority shall deduct from the following year's budget share an amount equal to the excess.
- 4.2.2 Balances deriving from sources other than the authority will be included in this calculation if paid into the budget share account of the school, whether under provisions in this Scheme or not.
- 4.2.3 Balances held in relation to a school's exercise of powers under section 27 of the Education Act 2002 (community facilities) will not be taken into account unless added to the budget share surplus by the school permitted by North Somerset Council.
- 4.2.4 The total of any amounts deducted from schools budget shares by North Somerset Council under this provision are to be applied to the schools budget of the authority.
- 4.2.5 Set out below are the specific purposes for which a school can retain an excess balance together with the period the school is allowed to carry forward such sums. Further details for specific purposes and evidence requirements are included in the 'Information Source' for schools:

Specific Purpose	Period	Maximum Amount per year
<p>Nominated Capital Project – (including high cost equipment and premises projects included in the agreed premises maintenance and development plan between the LA and school)</p>	<p>Maximum 3 years</p>	<p>£20,000 Primary and Special Schools, £75,000 Secondary Schools.</p>
<p>* Falling rolls greater than 5%</p>	<p>Maximum 1 year</p>	<p>Value of difference in pupil numbers in October during the current financial year and October in the previous financial year multiplied by 5/12ths of the current year AWPU value with a proportionate value for social deprivation and SEN factors.</p>
<p>Increasing rolls greater than 2% subject to pupil growth criteria</p>	<p>Maximum 1 year</p>	<p>2% subject to pupil growth criteria</p>
<p>*Staffing restructure to achieve cost savings</p>	<p>Maximum 1 year</p>	<p>Consideration will be on an individual basis.</p>