

# Schools Forum

Date: Thursday 13 January 2022

Time: 2.00 pm

Venue: Microsoft Teams

Items on the agenda: -

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9. **Chairs Business**

**Monica Fogarty**  
Chief Executive  
Warwickshire County Council  
Shire Hall, Warwick

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The public reports referred to are available on the Warwickshire Web  
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### COVID-19 Pandemic

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**WARWICKSHIRE SCHOOLS FORUM****Voting and Actions of the EGM meeting held on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2021****Microsoft Teams meeting 14:00 – 15:00****SCHOOL FORUM MEMBERS**

Alison Davies	The Avon Valley School (Maintained)
Angela Fox	Welcombe Hills School (Special Schools representative)
Faye Padfield	Abbots Farm Infant School (Maintained Governor)
Fergus Durrant	Campion School (Academy Governor)
Joss Andrews	Dunchurch Schools' Federation (Maintained)
Kevin Griffiths	Coten End Primary School (Maintained Governor)
Larry Granelly	Shottery St. Andrew's C.Of E. Primary School (Maintained Governor)
Martin Davies	Telford Junior School (Maintained Governor)
Matthew Bown	St. Paul's Church of England Primary School (Maintained)
Michael Morran	Rugby High School (Academy Governor)
Nicci Burton (Vice Chair)	Atherstone and Bedworth Heath Nursery Schools (Maintained)
Philip Johnson (Chair)	Whitestone Infant School (Maintained Governor)
Rose Gunn	Arden Forest Infant School (Maintained)
Jane Burrows	Myton School (Academy)
Nick Evans	Evergreen School (Special Schools Representative)
Sybil Hanson	Coventry Church of England Diocese Representative

**OFFICERS/OBSERVERS**

Councillor Jeff Morgan	Portfolio Holder – Education & Learning
Duane Chappell	Strategy & Commissioning Manager (SEND and Inclusion)
Brian Smith	Education, Children and Families Technical Specialist

**1. Apologies** (Started 0:00, Ended 1:12)

**Apologies were received from the following members:**

Rebecca Harrison	Park Hill Thorns Federation (Maintained)
Clive Sentence	Alcester Grammar School (Academy)
Paul Gillett	Teacher Union Representative

**Apologies were received from the following officers:**

Andrew Felton	Assistant Director - Finance
Ian Budd/ Chris Baird (Interim)	Assistant Director - Education Services
Purnima Sherwood	Service Manager for Finance
Neill Butler	School Funding & Strategy Manager (Clerk to Forum)

**The following members did not attend and did not give their apologies:**

Craig Mckee	Budbrooke Primary School (Academy)
Amy Woodward	North Leamington School (Academy)
Antony Dix	Padox Primary School (Maintained Governor)
Sarah Bromley	PVI Representative
Mary Anne Burrows	PVI Representative
Adam Hardy	Catholic Church Archdiocese

**2. Voting and Actions from last meeting** (Started 1:13, Ended 1:29)

Agreed

**3. Matters for Decision:** (Started 1:30, Ended 55:51)

Single item agenda to discuss Schools Block Funding

**Report Title: Schools Block Funding 2022-23.**

**Recommendations:**

All Schools Forum members are asked to agree:

- a) The transfer of 0.5% of schools block funding to the high needs block for 2022-23.

Academy, School and PVI representatives are asked to agree:

- b) Allocating additional schools block DSG to Warwickshire schools and academies through the lump sum factor in 2022-23, and encourage schools to use this funding to support 'uptake of staff training for mainstream primary and secondary school staff to help them understand and meet the needs of children and young people with SEND'.

The transcript of the discussion starts at 3:55 and ends at 52:23.

**Voting** (Started 52:24, Ended 55:45)

Voting via Hands up function on teams

Recommendation (a): 2022-23 Transfer 0.5% of funding from Schools Block to High Needs Block

13 in favour; 2 against.

*Recommendation carried*

Recommendation (b): Allocate any additional (surplus) 2022-23 Schools Block to Warwickshire schools and academies through lump sum factor and encourage schools to use this funding to support the uptake of SEND training for staff

10 in favour; 5 against.

*Recommendation carried*

**4. Meeting concludes** (at 56:18)

Next Meeting on 13th January 2022

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## Item 3

## Schools Forum

13 January 2022

## Consultation on School Improvement De-delegation from 2022-23

This report relates to maintained schools and is for approval.

**Recommendation**

Schools Forum is recommended to:

1. Note the DfE has consulted on removing the DfE School Improvement monitoring and brokering grant and to allow LA's to fund all their school improvement activity via de-delegation from school's budget shares
2. Representatives from maintained schools to approve the de-delegation for School Improvement for 2022-23 budgets assuming the DfE grant reduces by 50%.
3. Representatives to note an increase in de-delegation may be required from 2023-24 if the DfE grant is fully removed.

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 DfE have consulted on 'Reforming how LA school improvement functions are funded'. The deadline for responses closed on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2021 with the outcome due to be published in early January.

The consultation sought views on the following proposals:

- **Remove** the School Improvement Monitoring & Brokering Grant ('the Grant'), which is currently allocated to local authorities to support school improvement activities; and
  - **Make provisions** within the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations for the financial year (FY) 2022-23 to allow local authorities to fund all of their school improvement activity (including all core school improvement activities) via de-delegation from schools' budget shares
- 1.2 The premise for the consultation was that LAs SI role has changed significantly with the growth of school led approaches such as MATs, putting SI in the hands of the strongest schools and school leaders.

The consultation believes there is no longer a clear distinction between the core improvement activities the grant is provided for and the additional activity provided for by de-delegation. DfE believe that in practice activity is a continuum of wider improvement that councils may chose to undertake. Councils act before performance deteriorates in schools hence the reduction in the number of Financial Warning Notices (FWN) that are issued. Further to this is the Government ambition that all schools convert to academies within a strong MAT who will lead their own school improvement.

- 1.3 In line with other de-delegation decisions, the Secretary of State would retain the power to approve the de-delegation contrary to the decision of the Schools Forum, if satisfied that the council had demonstrated such de-delegation was necessary to ensure the council is adequately funded to exercise core improvement activities.
- 1.4 DfE feels this approach supports the overarching responsibility to ensure maintained schools and academies funding arrangements are more closely aligned.

## **2. School Improving funding**

- 2.1 In the financial year 2021 the School Improvement team received £466k from the DfE Monitoring and Brokering Grant and £189k from de-delegated DSG approved by Schools Forum.
- 2.2 De-delegated DSG for school improvement buys in support from system leaders for schools where some intervention or assistance may be required. It does not support staffing but without the funding, the staff employed by the LA to carry out statutory intervention work would have no resources to offer practical support to schools, such as training and development, support for maintained school inspections or ad hoc advice and assistance. An example of the level of ad hoc support is one school which has received over £35k of system leader support across a 4 term period.
- 2.3 The consultation proposed reducing the DfE grant by 50% from April 2022 and ending in April 2023.
- 2.4 If the DfE consultation proposal is accepted from April 2023 and Schools Forum do not agree to de-delegation, the LA will not have funding to carry out its statutory functions. The risk would be to vulnerable maintained schools. The LA would apply to the Secretary of State to approve the de-delegation contrary to the Schools Forum decision. The LA would need to demonstrate it is necessary to ensure the council is adequately funded to exercise core improvement activities.
- 2.5 On December 16<sup>th</sup> DfE announced the schools supplementary grant for 2022 to 2023 (from 2023 to 2024 this will be incorporated into core budget allocations via the NFF). Schools will have the flexibility to prioritise their spending of the supplementary grant to best support the needs of their pupils and staff and address cost pressures, including those associated with the Health and Social Care Levy and



the reduction in 'the grant'. Warwickshire schools will receive an additional £11.6 million in 2022-23.

### **3. Consultation response**

- 3.1 Responses to the DfE consultation have been shared across the West Midlands LAs, the LGA and other interested organisations. There has been unanimous rejection of the proposals. A copy of Warwickshire's response is contained in Appendix 1.

### **4. Risks**

- 4.1 The Risk is that DfE funding alone is not enough to fund adequate School Improvement activities which become reactive and not preventative. More schools become vulnerable or decline from 'good' or better.

### **5. School Improvement reserves**

- 5.1 As at December 2021 School Improvement has remaining reserves of £512,000. Historically these reserves were built up from the annual DfE grant to secure funding to staff the school improvement team and some project work. Staffing costs were transferred to core budgets under the transformation programme in 2018/19. The School Improvement Team are now able to spend these reserves on school improvement activity which they are doing.
- 5.2 Given the future of the school improvement role is not clear from DfE the team retains a proportion of the reserves to allow the continuation of the LA's ability to meet its statutory duties. This funding was reviewed as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) review. Strategic Finance confirmed in December School Improvement reserves will not currently be taken into general reserves.
- 5.3 Note: the reserves built up to June 2021 are subject to DfE Section 31 grant expectations and could be used for anything else the LA is legally entitled to do. From July 2021 onwards, the grant is ringfenced for School Improvement purposes.

### **6. De Delegation for 2022/23**

- 6.1 Schools Forum are asked to vote on de delegation for 2022/23 remaining at same level as in 2021/22. The funding will buy in support from system leaders for schools where some intervention or assistance may be required. It does not support staffing but without the funding, the staff employed by the LA to carry out statutory intervention work would have no ongoing resources to offer practical support to

schools, such as training and development, support for maintained school inspections or ad hoc advice and assistance.

- 6.2 Delegation for 2023/24 will be dependant on the outcome of the DfE Monitoring and Brokering Grant consultation.
- 6.3 School Improvement Reserves will be retained and used to support wider SI activities but this is at the discretion of Strategic Finance.

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**Annex 1:**

**Warwickshire response to DfE Consultation – Reforming how LA school improvement functions are funded, deadline 26 November 2021.**

Consultation available here: <https://consult.education.gov.uk/simb-grant-team/local-authority-school-improvement-funding-reform/>

1. We believe that instances of councils exercising formal intervention powers remain relatively low, and that since its introduction, this grant has primarily supported improvement functions such as early support and challenge to improve individual school performance, which overlaps with wider (non-core) improvement provision.

Do you agree that this is the case? If not, please explain.

We agree that in Warwickshire our rate of issuing FWNs is relatively low. However, we believe the rate of formal interventions would increase without the work funded by the Monitoring and Brokering grant. We believe this because:

- Our risk assessment and preventative work means we do not issue many FWNs as we are able to prevent problems escalating. This preventative work includes: system leader identification, quality assurance, training and co-ordination; school categorisation; new headteacher induction; identification of aspiring headteachers and provision of CPD to encourage recruitment and retention in the County; support for headteacher well-being; support for schools with predicted deficit budgets, both immediate and those forecast for the next three years; ad hoc support for schools where the LA acts as a conduit of soft intelligence and is able to carry out timely actions to avoid leadership breakdown in a school.
- The above work not only improves the performance of Schools of Concern (as per our statutory duty) but also strengthens and improves those schools who have a Good or Outstanding Ofsted judgement.
- We also focus our spend on supporting and strengthening school to school support through the establishment and facilitation of local school improvement networks. The work of these networks supports the system leader model. Importantly the system of governance in Warwickshire includes maintained schools, academy schools (MATs and standalone), special schools, Early Years, Teaching School Hubs and Universities.
- Through our work with Warwickshire schools we are able to retain a comprehensive overview of the whole education system which enables us to provide information when requested by Ofsted, RSC, DfE. This knowledge also enabled us to work closely with our schools, both maintained and academy, and keep them open during a national emergency. All schools were responsive to our advice and guidance because of the established relationships we have through our networks.

- As an LA we are able to support delivery of DfE projects acting as the central point of contact e.g. NHS mental health training and trail blazers.
- Our retention of 'the big picture' enables us to provide information to and maintain relationships with the 3 Warwickshire Teaching School Hubs (TSHs), MATs and other education alliances who support Warwickshire schools. This in turn enables us to support the DfE vision for the future model of school improvement delivery.
- We use this fund to drive innovative projects in our schools (of all Ofsted gradings) e.g. whole school coaching projects (School Genie) and bespoke EEF projects delivered in partnership with our local Research School.
- How would we support SEND without this funding? Local area review of SEND needed intelligence on schools we wouldn't have without School Improvement.
- There are concerns with the lack of maturity of Teaching School Hubs. LA's have a comprehensive overview of the education system, TSH will only have a view of their own schools and only those who are choosing to engage with them. TSHs were told by DfE to keep their CPD offer lean and consequently reduced their programmes locally.
- There are not enough system leaders locally, the LA is able to identify system leaders to support the work of NLEs and quality assures their work and provide good quality training (CPD) for them. This would not take place without the LA.
- Warwickshire School Improvement Partnership school improvement partners are the 3 local TSHs, previous teaching school alliances, local University, local independent school improvement company and MATs. They do not have the capacity to carry the system leadership work, QA and other support for schools that the LA does using this grant.

2. We are proposing to (i) remove the Grant (Proposal 1), and (ii) enable councils to de-delegate funds via their schools forum to ensure they are sufficiently funded to exercise all of their improvement activities, including all core improvement activities (Proposal 2). Do you agree that, taken together, these proposals will allow councils to continue to ensure they are adequately funded for core improvement activities; and therefore do not impose a new burden? If not, please explain.

We do not agree for the following reasons:

- Funding levels for DSG would need to be increased, in this financial year we have received £466,846 SI monitoring and brokering Grant for 2020/2021 compared to £189,591 top sliced DSG. These figures are simply not comparable.
- Schools are struggling to meet their duties with the funds that they have – particularly for SEND and vulnerable children. They could well be reluctant to de-delegate further funds to the LA which would mean that there would be applications

to the Secretary of State for statutory application.

- Warwickshire currently has a high number of primary schools who remain LA maintained (62%), many do not wish to become academies. The table below shows the number of maintained and academy schools currently in Warwickshire.

School Phase	Total	Academy	Maintained
Nursery*	6	0	6
Primary	194	73	121
Secondary	36	35	1
Special	10	8	2
All through	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>117 (47%)</b>	<b>130 (53%)</b>

\*Note maintained nursery schools cannot convert to academy status

- Even if DfE forced all schools to become academies (see our question below), the process would take several years and in this period, we would still need to exercise our statutory duties. Furthermore, we have schools in deficit who cannot convert to academy status until they have a balanced budget.

3. Bearing in mind Proposals 1 and 2, are there any aspects of our guidance to councils on their role in school improvement which could usefully be clarified to aid understanding of what councils are accountable for with respect to improvement and how it should be funded?

(For example, our Schools Causing Concern guidance.)

- DfE need to restate clearly, transparently and without opaqueness LA statutory duties to enable us to fully understand the implications of these proposal.
- The Ofsted Handbook needs amending to clearly define and understand the LA role with triangulation between LAs, DfE and Ofsted. This follows a recent inspection in Warwickshire where Ofsted asked a school if the LA had been in touch with them.
- What is DfE’s short/medium/long term intention for those schools are do not wish to become Academies?
- What is DfE’s short/medium/long term intention for the expansion of duties of Teaching School Hubs and any related funding increase to enable them to expand their duties?
- What is the future of capital funding for both maintained schools and academies, including Special Schools?
- When will a decision be made on the proposed statutory “hard” National Funding Formula and when will it be introduced? What will the impact of this be on the

### Monitoring and Brokering Grant?

- Are there any plans to address the misbalance in funding formula in Maintained Nursery Schools, which the LA continue to support as part of their statutory duties?

4. The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) requires that public bodies consider the potential effects of key decisions on groups with protected characteristics. The relevant protected characteristics for the purposes of the PSED are: sex; race; disability; religion or belief; sexual orientation; pregnancy or maternity; gender reassignment; and age.

Please let us know, providing evidence where possible, if you believe any of the proposals set out in this consultation will have the potential to have an impact on specific groups, in particular those with relevant protected characteristics.

A reduction in any funding will inevitably have an impact on any of the above groups in schools, whether the Monitoring and Brokering Grant is reduced and/or whether schools' budgets are top sliced – either way there will be less money in school budgets to meet the needs of these groups.

## Item 4

**Schools Forum****13 January 2022****Early Years National Funding Formula 2022-23**

This report relates to all early years providers and is for decision by all school and PVI members of Schools Forum

**Recommendations**

1. The Schools Forum is asked to approve increasing the deprivation rate to 60p per eligible child, in line with the changes to the Early Years Per Pupil Premium (EYPPP) rate and allocating the remaining available funding to the universal base rate of £4.30 for 2022-23 as recommended in paragraph 3.5 and table 2.
2. The schools Forum ask the Early Years Working Group to make a recommendation to utilise an appropriate allocation of the reserve for the benefit of all Early Years providers, for example, a one-off increase in the Universal rate for 2022-23, once the final outturn position is known later in the year.

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1. The ESFA announced in December 2020 early years allocations for 2022-23. These allocations cover the following areas:
  1. 2 year olds
  2. 3 and 4 year olds
  3. Early Years Per Pupil Premium (EYPPP)
  4. Disability Access Fund (DAF)
  5. Supplementary Funding for Maintained Nursery Schools

- 1.2. Rates for 2022-23 and a comparison to 2021-22 rates are as follows:

Factor	2021-22 Rates	2022-23 Rates	% Change
2 Year olds	£5.45	£5.66	3.85%
3 and 4 year olds	£4.44	£4.61	3.83%
EYPPP	£0.53	£0.60	13.21%
DAF	£615	£800	30.10%

**Table1: Early Years allocations rates 2021-22 and 2022-23**

- 1.3. The Early Years Working Group met on Monday 20 December 2021 to discuss the allocation of funding for 3 and 4 year olds and to make a recommendation to schools forum.

## 2. Allocations for 2 year olds

- 2.1. The hourly allocation for 2 year olds has increased by 21p per hour from £5.45 per hour in 2021-22 to £5.66 per hour in 2022-23. This represents a 3.85% increase above the 2021-22 funding allocation.
- 2.2. Funding rules requires the whole of this funding is passported to all early years providers offering places for 2 year olds.

## 3. Allocations for 3 and 4 year olds

- 3.1. The hourly allocation for 3 and 4 year olds has increased by 17p per hour from £4.44 per hour in 2021-22 to £4.61 per hour in 2022-23. This represents a 3.83% increase above the 2021-22 funding allocation.
- 3.2. As schools forum are aware up to 5% of the allocation for 3 and 4 year olds can be retained by the Local Authority to fund central services which support all early years providers.
- 3.3. The main issues for the Early Years Working Group are how the additional funding is allocated to providers through the universal rate and mandatory deprivation rate. The deprivation rate currently mirrors the EYPPP which is 53p per hour in 2020-21. The ESFA have announced that this rate will increase to 60p in 2022-23. About 14% of Warwickshire children are eligible for the EYPPP which means a 7p increase in EYPPP is roughly equivalent to a 1p reduction in the universal rate.



3.4. The Early Years Working Group considered 2 options, subject to the 5% retention:

- (Option 1) Allocating the whole increase to the universal rate
- (Option 2) Continue to mirror the EYPPP rate and therefore allocating slightly less to the universal rate than in Option 1

Factor	2021-22 Allocation Per Hour £	Option 1 2022-23 Allocation Per Hour (Dep 0.53p) £	Option 2 2022-23 Allocation Per Hour (Dep 0.60p) £
<b>Total for 3 and 4 Year Olds</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>4.61</b>
Universal rate allocated to all providers	4.15	4.31	4.30
Deprivation Supplement	0.07	0.07	0.08
Central Provided Services (5%)	0.22	0.23	0.23

**Table 2: options for 3 and 4 year olds allocations 2022-22**

3.5. The Early Years Working Group unanimously agreed to recommend to schools forum option 2 and to continue to keep the deprivation rate the same as the EYPPP rate.

#### **4. Early Years Per Pupil Premium and Disability Access Fund**

4.1. The Early Years Per Pupil Premium rate for 2022-23 is 60p per hour for eligible children, an increase of 13.21%

4.2. The Disability Access Fund allocation rate for 2022-23 is £800 per eligible child, an increase of 30.10%.

#### **5. Supplementary Funding for Maintained Nursery School (MNS)**

5.1. Local authorities with MNS will continue to receive supplementary funding for the next three financial years until 2024-25.

5.2. Allocations will be announced later in the spring and these must be paid to our 6 Maintained Nursery Schools.

## 6. Early Years Block Reserve

- 6.1. There is currently a surplus in the early years block reserve. At the end of 2020-21 the balance was £2.109 million. The current forecast balance of this reserve at the end of 2021-22 is included in the DSG Monitoring Report that is on this agenda.
- 6.2. Schools forum in January 2020 unanimously agreed that the reserve would be held to maintain the increase in the Early Years Universal rate at that time.
- 6.3. Due to continued uncertainty around future funding for all early years providers this reserve will continue to be held to maintaining the increase in universal rates in 2022-23.
- 6.4. Given the balance of the reserve, it is recommended that Schools Forum ask the Early Years Working Group to make a recommendation to utilise an appropriate allocation of the reserve for the benefit of all Early Years providers, for example, a one-off increase in the Universal rate for 2022-23 once the final outturn position is known later in the year.
- 6.5. Any future allocation of the Early Years Block Reserve will be allocated to all providers on the same basis. The reserve will not be used, for example, to support any potential loss in supplementary funding for Maintained Nursery Schools beyond 2024-25 as outlined in section 5.

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## Item 5

## Schools Forum

13 January 2021

## Pupil Growth Fund 2022/23

This report relates to all representatives

**Recommendations**

Funding from the Schools Block DSG is allocated to the Pupil Growth Fund to support the requirements outlined in this report:

- a. Proposed revision to the pupil growth funding;
- b. Estimated growth funding required for 2022/23 to support pupil growth in existing provision and the opening of new provision;
- c. Where there is insufficient funding to support allocations described in this report, the level of protection funding for schools will be scaled back accordingly.

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1. The Warwickshire Education Strategy (2018-2023) sets out the County Council's aspirations and priorities for Education in Warwickshire. Within this strategy Priority WE3 aims to ensure all learners enjoy a high quality learning experience.
- 1.2. In this context, the [Education Sufficiency Strategy \(2018-2023\)](#) accompanied by the [Annual Sufficiency Update](#) aims to help schools, parents, council officers, local partners and stakeholders understand how Warwickshire County Council plans for and anticipates the growth in demand for places ensuring that all children and young people thrive in sustainably good or outstanding schools and settings throughout their education, wherever they live in Warwickshire.
- 1.3. The Local Authority is responsible for providing sufficient school places.
- 1.4. Warwickshire is entering a period of significant growth, with larger primary cohorts now entering secondary provision and large scale housing development proposed across the county over the next 15 years and beyond. As development progresses across the county there will be the need for the delivery of new provision and the expansion of existing

provision during the next 5 years and effective planning for further new provision beyond that period.

- 1.5. The growth fund is used to support schools which are required to provide extra places in order to meet basic need within the authority, including the pre-opening and post opening costs of new schools and reorganisation costs.
- 1.6. Local authorities' DSG allocations now include pupil growth funding as an element of the Schools Block. The distribution of pupil growth funding (the "fund") is a matter for the Schools Forum rather than the County Council. Allocations for 2022-23 were announced on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2021 and are based on a formula which looks at increases in pupil numbers as measured at Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) level: net reductions at MSOA level would be ignored. The allocations for 2022-23 have been based on the increases between October 2021 and 2020 pupil census data with each additional primary pupil attracting £1,485 and each secondary pupil £2,200. The total allocation to be received is £2.8 million.
- 1.7. For 2021/22 the estimated requirements were £2.422 million. The final expenditure is forecast to be circa £1.695 million. This underspend is primarily as a result of the delayed opening to a primary school, with pre opening costs moving to 2022/23, and the contingency that was included to support additional secondary bulge classes in Rugby in the event that planned new provision for September 2021 did not open.

## **2. Current criteria in Warwickshire for administering Growth Funding**

### **2.1. Primary School (Reception to Year 6)**

- 2.1.1. When a primary school agrees to admit an additional class at the request of the LA they are paid £36,317 for each new class to cover the seven month period before these pupils begin to be funded through the formula based on the October Census. For bulge classes this would be a one off payment, while for expansions the payment would be made for a maximum of seven years depending on the number of new classes opened. In terms of academies, which are funded on academic year, there is a 12 month period before funding for the additional class is received, therefore an additional £23,798 is paid to academies in April and recouped from the ESFA by the LA.
- 2.1.2. Primary schools that are in the process of expansion, or those that have admitted a bulge class at the request of the LA, also receive protection funding for up to seven years from when an additional class is opened (inclusive of the first year of funding). For the first year of funding, the additional protection funding is based on the primary AWPU figure (£3,217 for 2022/23) and is for 5/12 of the year, as the school would have already received the Pupil Growth Funds to support with first 7/12 of the year<sup>1</sup>. In second and subsequent years of

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<sup>1</sup> Protection funding in the first year not applicable to academies that received full 12 month growth funding payment

funding, if the class has 25 pupils or fewer, the school is eligible to receive AWPU for the difference up to 25 pupils. Where applicable, this protection funding can also be applied to new free schools opened via the LA presumption route or through the Central Government Free School Programme.

- 2.1.3. The growth fund can also provide support for those schools undergoing reorganisation, for example, an extension of the age range. Costs incurred can vary considerably, and in order to ensure an equitable yet flexible approach, each re-organisation will be assessed and the appropriate method and level of funding agreed follow consultation with the relevant officers.
- 2.1.4. **Proposed uplift to primary growth funding payment:** In addition to staffing costs, there are a range of other costs that a further class can incur in the 7 to 12 month period before pupil funding is received. It is proposed to uplift the resource allocation within the growth funding payment from £3,000 to £8,000. Therefore, when a primary school agrees to admit an additional class at the request of the LA they would be paid £41,317 for each new class to cover the seven month period before these pupils begin to be funded through the formula based on the October Census.

## **2.2. Secondary School (Year 7 to Year 11)**

- 2.2.1. When a secondary school agrees to admit an additional form of entry at the request of the LA they are paid £38,611 for the seven month period before these pupils begin to be funded through the formula based on the October Census. For bulge classes, this would be a one off payment, while for expansions the payment would be made for a maximum of five years. For academies, which are funded on academic year, an additional £25,436 is paid to academies in April and recouped from the ESFA by the LA.

## **3. School Pre-Opening and Post Opening Funding**

- 4.1 Under the free school presumption local authorities are required to meet the capital costs of providing the new school and the revenue costs of opening the new provision.
- 4.2 In providing the revenue support, provision must be made in the LA's growth funds to finance pre-opening development costs and post-opening funding to reflect the additional costs of establishing and operating a new school during the first few years when pupil-led revenue funding is not sufficient to cover the full running costs.
- 4.3 **Pre-Opening Funding (Project Development Grant)**
  - 4.3.1 The pre-opening funding is intended to cover revenue costs up to the opening of the school. This can include project management, staff recruitment, salary costs and office and administration costs. The grant is paid in three instalments during the year prior to opening.

4.3.2 The current pre-opening funding grant follows a similar funding level to the project development grant given to new schools opened through the Central Government Free School Programme.

4.3.3 The Project Development Grant proposed by WCC breaks down as follows:

Primary £195,000 (£125,000 if the trust is opening more than one school in an academic year)

Secondary and all-through £275,000 (£175,000 if the trust is opening more than one school in an academic year)

4.3.4 An ICT grant would also be provided to fund the ICT equipment and expenditure not covered by the Capital Build. A grant of up to £50,000 is proposed for Primary Schools and up to £100,000 for a Secondary School.

4.3.5 It should be noted that all LA presumption schools also receive a £25,000 project development grant from the Department for Education.

#### 4.4 Post Opening Funding – New Mainstream Free School

4.4.1 The current approach follows a similar format to the post opening grant paid by the DfE to free schools opened through the Central Government Free School Programme. There are two elements to the post-opening grant: non-staffing resources paid on a per pupil basis and a leadership grant.

4.4.2 The Resources element: Paid each year that the school builds up to capacity for each new pupil expected to be on roll. It is paid at the following rates:

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

4.4.3 The Leadership element: Paid annually based on the number of year groups that the school will ultimately have that do not yet have pupils. The amount paid to mainstream schools depends on how many year groups are empty.

Table 1: Leadership element of post opening grant

Phase	Number of empty year groups						Max
	6+	5	4	3	2	1	
Primary	£80,500	£67,500	£54,000	£40,500	£27,000	£13,500	£283,000
Secondary			£125,000	£93,500	£62,500	£31,000	£312,000
All Though	£125,000	£93,500	£62,500	£54,000	£40,500	£27,000	£402,500

NB. Leadership element not affected by school size or whether there is a sixth form

Table 2: Total Cost\*

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Max. Total
Primary (1FE)	£88,000	£75,000	£61,500	£48,000	£34,500	£21,000	£7,500	£335,500
Secondary 7 to 11 (6FE)	£215,000	£183,500	£152,500	£121,000	£90,000	-	-	£762,000
All Through 11-16 (1FE primary & 6FE Secondary)	£222,500	£222,500	£222,500	£125,000	£97,500	£7,500	£7,500	£905,000

\*Maximum cost assuming school growing 1 year group at a time. Cost would be subject to change depending on the timing of year groups being opened. Funding will be adjusted over the opening period in line with the maximum total paid

#### 4. Growth Funding requirements for 2022/23

5.1 For 2022/23 the growth funding requirements to support pupil growth in primary and secondary provision and to support the opening of new provision is estimated at £2,328,141 (including recoupable amounts); of which:

- £1,914,141 is required to support pupil growth in line with the growth funding criteria outlined in this report. £200,212 of this growth funding can be recouped from the ESFA.
- £414,000 is required to support the pre-opening and post opening of new LA presumption schools

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## Item 6

**Schools Forum****13 January 2022****Schools National Funding Formula 2022-23**

This report relates to both academy and maintained mainstream schools and is for decision by all school and PVI members of Schools Forum.

**Recommendations**

1. Schools Forum agree a consensus on its advice to Cabinet regarding the continuation of moving to the 'hard' National Funding Formula in 2022-23.

**1. Purpose of the Report**

- 1.1. Inform Schools Forum of the Schools Block DSG Allocation for 2022-23 and how it will be allocated to schools using the 'hard' National Funding Formula (NFF).
- 1.2. The report also considers the funding impact of the options agreed by schools forum at its meeting on 11 November 2021.

**2. National Funding Formula 2022-23**

- 2.1. The schools block DSG allocation for 2022-22 is £397.8 million and is an increase of £16.2 million (4.25%) from the 2021-22 allocation and is due to several reasons.
- 2.2. Firstly, total Number on Roll for 2022-23 has increased by 814 pupils (1.06%) above 2021-22 pupil numbers. Table 1 shows the Number on Roll changes by phase.

Phase	Total
Primary	271
Secondary	543
<b>Total</b>	<b>814</b>

Table 1: Distribution of increased NOR 2022-23

- 2.3. Secondly, Minimum pupil funding for 2022-23 is £4,265 in Primary Schools and £5,525 in Secondary Schools. This represents an increase of 2.03% above 2021-22 funding levels.
- 2.4. Lastly, pupil led funding formula factors were increased by between 2.17% and 3.85% above 2021-22 funding levels. A breakdown of how much each factor has increased by is outlined in Appendix 1. Also, Minimum Funding Guarantee has been set at +2.00% again.
- 2.5. The DSG allocation for 2022-23 has allowed the Local Authority to continue to apply the 'hard' NFF in 2022-23 as follows:
- Set the Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU) rate in line with the 'hard' NFF.
  - Use all Deprivation rates (Free Schools Meals and Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index) in line with the 'hard' NFF.
  - Allocate funding for English as an additional language for the maximum 3 eligible years in line with the 'hard' NFF.
  - Prior attainment set at 100% in line with the 'hard' NFF.
  - All schools are allocated a lump sum of £121,300, in line with the 'hard' NFF.
  - Split sites allocated £38,500 per site and this is a local factor.
  - Business Rates are fully funded and this is mandatory.
  - Funding to meet minimum per pupil funding (£4,265 for primary school pupils and £5,525 for secondary school pupils) in line with the 'hard' NFF.
  - Set the Minimum Funding Guarantee at +2.00% in line with the 'hard' NFF.
  - Allocate £2. 328million to the Growth Fund which is the subject of a separate paper before today's schools forum.
- 2.6. Once all funding is allocated in line with the 'hard' NFF this leaves £2.202 million unallocated. A breakdown of funding by factors together with a comparison with 2021-22 funding is included in the Appendix 2.

### **3. Additional Allocations 2022-23**

- 3.1. Schools forum on 11 November 2021 agreed several funding proposals above the NFF, subject to affordability. These were:
- Transfer of 0.5% to the High Needs Block
  - Increasing the lump sum for all schools
- 3.2. Modelling schools block DSG funding against the October 2021 census data has meant that we can continue to implement the 'hard' NFF in 2022-23.

- 3.3. Even after modelling the 'hard' NFF there is still an unallocated surplus in 2022-23 of £1.132 million. In addition, there is an underspend of £1.070 million in the growth fund and more detail on this is included in the DSG monitoring report. Overall there is £2.202 million surplus in the schools block DSG going into 2022-23.
- 3.4. It can now be confirmed that the Local Authority proposes to fund the following from within the overall schools block DSG surplus in 2022-23. Although this is subject to the ESFA verifying our schools funding submission which needs to be submitted by Friday 21 January 2022.

**Transfer 0.5% to the High Needs Block (£1.989 million)**

- 3.5. Schools forum approved the transfer of 0.5% of the school block DSG to the high needs block DSG in 2022-23. This is a one-off transfer and any future year transfers will have to follow the same process of consultation with mainstream schools and approval of schools forum.
- 3.6. The 0.5% transfer is based on the overall schools block DSG for 2022-23. Therefore, the monetary value of the transfer is £1.989 million.

**Lump Sums (£0.205 million)**

- 3.7. The lump sum is currently set at £121,300 per school in line with the NFF. Local Authorities can increase this to a maximum of £175,000, subject to affordability. The Local Authority is proposing that the lump sum for 2022-23 is increased to £123,000 for all mainstream schools and academies.
- 3.8. Increasing the lump sum by £1,700 will see increased funding for 143 of our 236 mainstream schools and academies in 2022-23.
- 3.9. Increasing any factor within the NFF only benefits some schools and academies and not all of them. Schools and academies who are protected, either through the minimum per pupil funding or minimum funding guarantee, do not generally benefit from any factor increases. This is because an increase in a factor will be off-set by an equal and opposite decrease in either their minimum per pupil funding or minimum funding guarantee protection.

**Contingency (£0.010 million)**

- 3.10. After the application of the 'hard' NFF, transfer of funding to the High Needs Block, and increasing lump sums there remains a surplus of £0.010 million. As in previous years this

will be held within the Growth Fund as a contingency against any future pressures against this funding.

#### **4. School Supplementary Allocations 2022-23**

- 4.1. When calculating schools block DSG the ESFA use the January census data to calculate individual local authority allocations. These are known as Primary Units of Funding (PUFS) and Secondary Units of Funding (SUFS).
- 4.2. Therefore the schools block DSG allocations for 2022-23 are calculated using January 2021 census data. Schools block DSG allocations are announced in December each year and are based on the preceding October census data. IF there have been any significant changes in census data between January and October these can be covered by increasing DSG.
- 4.3. We saw that last year when Free School Meals eligibility saw a 28% increase in uptake between the January and October census points. The burden of this on schools was alleviated by the ESFA through paying specific grant to schools and academies.
- 4.4. A similar situation has arisen for 2022-23 as a consequence of the autumn 2021 Comprehensive Spending Review. The main additional burdens on schools in 2022-23 will be the cost of the Health and Social Care Levy and wider costs. These wider cost include removal of the school improvement grant in 2022-23 by half and in full by 2023-24 and are covered in a separate paper to schools forum.
- 4.5. The total schools supplementary allocation for Warwickshire schools and academies in 2022-23 is £11.623 million.

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## NFF Factors 2021-22 and 2022-23

Factor	2021-	2022-	Change	
	22	23	%	£
<b>AWPU</b>	£	£		
Primary AWPU	3,123	3,217	3.01%	94
KS3 AWPU	4,404	4,536	3.00%	132
KS4 AWPU	4,963	5,112	3.00%	149
<b>Minimum Per Pupil Funding</b>				
Primary	4,180	4,265	2.03%	85
Secondary	5,415	5,525	2.03%	110
<b>Deprivation</b>				
FSM Primary	460	470	2.17%	10
FSM Secondary	460	470	2.17%	10
FSM6 Primary	575	590	2.61%	15
FSM6 Secondary	840	865	2.98%	25
Primary IDACI A	620	640	3.23%	20
Primary IDACI B	475	490	3.16%	15
Primary IDACI C	445	460	3.37%	15
Primary IDACI D	410	420	2.44%	10
Primary IDACI E	260	270	3.85%	10
Primary IDACI F	215	220	2.33%	5
Secondary IDACI A	865	890	2.89%	25
Secondary IDACI B	680	700	2.94%	20
Secondary IDACI C	630	650	3.17%	20
Secondary IDACI D	580	595	2.59%	15
Secondary IDACI E	415	425	2.41%	10
Secondary IDACI F	310	320	3.23%	10
<b>Low Prior Attainment</b>				
Primary LPA	1,095	1,130	3.20%	35
Secondary LPA	1,660	1,710	3.01%	50
<b>English as an Additional Language</b>				
Primary EAL	550	565	2.73%	15
Secondary EAL	1,485	1,530	3.03%	45
<b>Lump Sum</b>				
Primary LS	117,800	121,300	2.97%	3,500
Secondary LS	117,800	121,300	2.97%	3,500
<b>Sparsity</b>				
Primary Sparsity	45,000	55,000	22.22%	10,000
Secondary Sparsity	70,000	80,000	14.29%	10,000
<b>DSG Schools Block Allocations</b>				
Primary Units of Funding (PUFs)	4,395	4,516	2.74%	121
Secondary Units of Funding (SUFs)	5,574	5,737	2.92%	163

### Comparison of NFF allocations 2021-22 and 2022-23

Factor	2021-22 £m	2022-23 £m	Difference £m	Difference %	Reason for Change
Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU)	288.2	300.8	12.6	4.37	Pupil led factor + Increase in factor
Deprivation	21.8	25.4	3.6	16.51	Pupil led factor + further increase uptake of 13.27% for Free Schools Meals
English as an Additional Language	2.3	2.5	0.2	8.70	Pupil led factor + 3.36% increase in eligible children in 2022-23
Prior Attainment	24.4	25.1	0.7	2.87	Pupil led factor
Lump Sum	29.9	28.4	-1.5	-5.02	Lump sums were higher in 2021-22
Split Sites	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.00	
Sparsity	0.9	1.1	0.2	22.22	Increased rate
Rates	3.6	3.8	0.2	5.56	Actual costs of rate bills are fully funded
Minimum Pupil Funding	7.7	6.7	-1.0	-12.99	As other factors increase there is less need to protect schools through this factor
Minimum Funding Guarantee	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	
Growth Fund	2.4	2.3	0.1	-4.17	
Unallocated	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-100.00	
<b>Total (subject to roundings)</b>	<b>382.1</b>	<b>* 396.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>3.87</b>	

\* £397.8 million (2022-23 Schools block DSG) + £1.1 million (Growth Fund underspend) - £2.0 million (0.5% Transfer) = 396.9 million

**Schools Forum****13<sup>th</sup> January 2022****2021/22 Dedicated Schools Grant Financial Monitoring Report**

This report relates to both maintained and academy schools and all members of the schools forum and is for information and comment.

**Recommendation**

Schools forum is recommended to:

- Note the DSG forecast financial outturn position for 2021/22, as at Period 8/Quarter 3.
- Note the forecasted position of each of the DSG Block reserves at financial outturn position for 2021/22

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1. This report provides an update on the 2021/22 forecast outturn position of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG).
- 1.2. The total 2021/22 DSG allocation for Warwickshire, reported to schools forum in March 2021, was £481.953m (shown in the original allocation column in Table 1 below).
- 1.3. Since then, the DSG allocation has been updated to reflect the Academy/High Needs recoupment and an increase in the high needs funding for imports/exports and growing special free schools. Table 1 and Appendix A show the latest allocations to reflect these changes.

Table 1: 2021/22 Revised DSG Allocations	Original Allocation	Change	Latest Allocation	Reason for Change
	£m	£m	£m	
Schools Block	381.551	(241.066)	140.485	Academy recoupment
Total High Needs	75.748	0.429	76.176	Update for increased import/export funding and increased funding for growing special free schools
Less: recoupment	(13.680)	(0.665)	(14.345)	High Needs recoupment
High Needs Block	62.068	(0.665)	61.831	
Early Years Block	34.147		34.147	
Central School Services Block	4.188		4.188	
<b>Total DSG Allocation</b>	<b>481.953</b>	<b>(241.732)</b>	<b>240.650</b>	

## 2. 2021/22 Forecasts

2.1. Table 2 summarises the 2021/22 forecast position by Block, as at 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2021, and Appendix A provides a detailed breakdown:

Table 2: 2021/22 Forecasts	Latest Allocation	Drawdown from Reserves	Forecast @ 3 <sup>rd</sup> Dec	Variance
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Schools Block	140.485	2.405 <sup>1</sup>	141.774	(1.116)
High Needs Block	61.831		65.416	3.585
Early Years Block	34.147		33.935	(0.212)
Central School Services Block	4.188		0.790	(0.347)
<b>Total DSG Allocation</b>	<b>240.650</b>	<b>2.405</b>	<b>244.965</b>	<b>1.910</b>

2.2. It should be noted that historically the DfE have required all local authorities to complete a recovery plan should the expenditure variance on the DSG exceed 1%. The forecast position of £1.910 million equates to a 0.40% overspend, which is within the DfE threshold.<sup>2</sup>

2.3. Although the total DSG position of the four blocks is used to calculate whether the DSG overspend is above the 1% threshold, in reality, we are not able to move funding between blocks without secretary of state approval (disapplication process); so the key financial risk to be highlighted in Table 2 is the £3.585m overspend in the High Needs Block.

<sup>1</sup> The draw down of reserves from the schools block included funding of £1.827 for the 0.5% disapplication to the high needs block as well as additional lump sums and sparsity funding above the NFF.

<sup>2</sup> Calculation of overspend is based on total DSG allocation of £481.953m, i.e. the allocation prior to academy recoupment and adjustments for pupil numbers.



### 3. Reserve position

- 3.1. Table 3 below shows the opening position of the DSG reserves as at the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021, the subsequent drawn down from Schools Block reserves noted in table 2 and the forecasted effect of outturn that informs the forecasted closing balance of the reserves.

<b>Table 3: 2021/22 Reserves</b>	<b>Opening Balance 01/04/2021</b>	<b>In Year Drawdowns</b>	<b>Effect of outturn</b>	<b>Forecast Closing Balance as at 31/03/2021</b>
Central Services Block DSG	0.500		0.347	0.847
Schools Block DSG	2.969	(2.405)	1.116	1.680
Early Years Block DSG	2.109		0.212	2.321
High Needs Block DSG	(13.850)		(3.585)	(17.434)
<b>DSG Total</b>	<b>(8.271)</b>	<b>(2.405)</b>	<b>(1.911)</b>	<b>(12.587)</b>

### 4. Explanations for Variances

The sections below explain the main reasons for the variances across the blocks. A detailed breakdown of variances is shown in Appendix A.

#### **Schools Block (£1.116 million underspend)**

- 4.1. There is an underspend of £1.116 million on the Schools block which comprises:
- Minor Overspends of £0.002m on EMTAS due to pressure on Staffing budgets
  - Underspend of £1.070m due to a reduction in the need for growth funding for the pushed back opening of new primary schools
  - Underspends of £0.006m due to a software charge that is no longer required to support free school meals; £0.020m on Transition support that will not be required this year, £0.005m of Teaching union cover and £0.016 based on the number of estimated DBS checks needed for the year

#### **High Needs Block (£3.585 million overspend)**

- 4.2. High Needs is forecasting an overspend of £3.585 million. This overspend excludes the £5.240 million deficit from 2019/20 and the £8.610 million deficit from 2020/21 that, as per DFE guidance, has been carried forward to 2021/22 and is therefore being held on the Council's balance sheet as a DSG over drawn reserve.
- 4.3. The overspend is made up as follows:
- £0.334 million for additional speech and language and occupational health therapy provision as well as an increase to fund additional special school places at £0.210m.

- £3.611 million from Independent Special Provision (ISP) which at budget setting was anticipated to be overspending by £4.8million. Through strict monitoring by the service the number and average cost of ISP Day places and Residential places continue to be reduced.

	Budget		Forecast	
	Full Year Equivalent (FYE)	Average Cost per FYE	FYE	Average Cost per FYE
Day Placements	280	£52,800	245	£56,500
Residential (38 weeks)	19	£69,200	10	£60,800
Residential (52 weeks)	19	£69,200	26	£66,500

- £0.068 million for the increased number of admission places for hospital tuition.
- £0.006 million for Flexible Learning due to a loss in income which is being mostly offset by staff vacancies
- £0.088 million for Low incidence SEND which is due to an unavoidable teaching salary pressure and a shortfall in a school's allocation for the vision support service because of a review that has not been concluded.
- On top of the overspends on the High Needs Block detailed above, £3.541 million of savings/interventions has already been identified in future years as part of the DSG recovery plan.

Offsetting some of these overspends are underspends in the following areas:

- £0.503 million of top up funding at Mainstream School

	Budget		Forecast	
	FYE	Average Cost per FYE	FYE	Average Cost per FYE
Maintained Schools	776	£5,676	729	£5,606
Academy	657	£5,102	950	£5,264

- £1.194 million of top up funding at Special Schools.

	Budget		Forecast	
	FYE	Average Cost per FYE	FYE	Average Cost per FYE
Special Schools	1,583	£11,317	1,510	£11,450

- £0.084 million on Resourced Provision (RP). This is due to a number of Service Level agreements which are now presumed not to be required by the service in the year. Although the capacity we are funding is being better utilised, we are still spending circa £0.200m on approx. 24 ghost places (empty places that make the facilities financially viable).

- £0.041 million on Other Local Authority (OLA) Special schools.

	Budget		Forecast	
	FYE	Average Cost per FYE	FYE	Average Cost per FYE
<b>Other Local Authority Schools</b>	72.83	£11,071	71.5	£10,699

- £0.500 million on Post 16

	Budget		Forecast	
	FYE	Average Cost per FYE	FYE	Average Cost per FYE
<b>Post 16</b>	72.83	£11,071	71.5	£10,699

- £1.000 million on Alternative Provision. New challenge on behaviours of exclusions and placements have given a better turnover in getting children back into school. This is resulting in savings in the service. As well as this a large number of provisions ceased at the end of the summer term. The team are trying now to maintain this reduced level of activity by revolving the placements back to school faster and allowing only minimised growth in new 'net' places.

	Budget		Forecast	
	FYE	Average Cost per FYE	FYE	Average Cost per FYE
<b>ABP Countywide</b>	75	£16,707	43	£20,492
<b>SENDAR AP</b>	60	£16,300	16	£26,700

- £0.267 million on Low incidence SEND and Specialist Teaching service due to unfilled vacancies.
- £0.475 million of additional funding. Following the Transfer of the 0.5% disapplication from Schools Block to High Needs Block an update to the DSG allocation was published which includes increased import/export funding and funding for growing special free schools above what was expected.

4.4. Proposals for closing the overspend are being developed on an ongoing basis as part of the DSG recovery plan and the SEND change programme.

### **Early Years Block (£0.212 million underspend)**

- 4.5. Overall, the Early Years Block is forecasting to underspend by £0.212 million.
- 4.6. £0.201 million of this is due to lower numbers of nursery pupils than anticipated due to COVID. The remainder is from small staffing vacancies

- 4.7. Schools forum are asked to note that the Early Years forecast variance will change this year to reflect the updated allocation following the release of the October 2021 and January 2022 census data. (We are anticipating the release of the October 2021 Census data and updated allocation in February)

### **Central Schools Services Block- CSSB (£0.347 million underspend)**

- 4.8. The forecast underspends of £0.375 million comprises of:
- £0.086 million for the admissions service which is due to vacancies in the service.
  - £0.261 million that is being held as contingency for potential use on increases to the Historic Pension Contribution, Prudential Borrowing or Employers Liability Insurance.

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Schools Block	Latest Budget	Latest Forecast @ 3rd Dec	Forecast Variance
	£m	£m	£m
Mainstream Individual School Budgets	137.509	136.921	(0.588)
Rates Adjustment and Risk Protection Adjustment	0.000	0.588	0.588
Growth Fund (exceptional pupil numbers)	2.770	1.700	(1.070)
Schools Block Contingency	1.827	1.827	0.000
<b>De-delegated budgets</b>			
School Performance	0.190	0.190	0.000
Early Intervention Service	0.030	0.010	(0.020)
Ethnic Minority & Traveller Achievement Service	0.236	0.238	0.002
Free School Meals	0.019	0.013	(0.006)
Teaching Union Cover	0.064	0.059	(0.005)
Non-Teaching Union Cover	0.016	0.016	0.000
HR – Occupational Health (Primary Only)	0.013	0.013	0.000
Central Establishment Charges	0.039	0.039	0.000
Education Functions - DBS	0.175	0.159	(0.016)
<b>Total Schools Allocations</b>	<b>142.889</b>	<b>141.774</b>	<b>(1.116)</b>

High Needs Block	Latest Budget	Latest Forecast @ 3rd Dec	Forecast Variance
	£m	£m	£m
SEN – Place Funding for Maintained Mainstream, Special and Resourced Provision	6.170	6.170	0.000
SEN Top up – Mainstream Schools & Academies	16.914	10.439	(6.476)
SEN Top up – WCC Special Schools & Academies	23.073	17.071	(6.001)
SEN Top up – Independent & OLA Special Schools	7.551	17.041	9.489
Tier 4 Hospital Education	0.180	0.248	0.068
Resourced Provision – SEN Support	1.279	1.155	(0.124)
SEND Speech & Language	0.000	0.000	0.000
Post 16 Funding	10.159	7.403	(2.756)
SEND Commissions	0.258	0.592	0.334
SEND Integrated Services (Low incidence SEND)	1.243	1.304	0.061
SEND Integrated Services (Flexible Learning)	0.840	0.846	0.006
Area Behaviour Partnerships (Primary and Secondary Exclusions)	2.201	1.760	(0.441)
Contribution to Early Intervention Behaviour Panels	0.064	0.065	0.001
	0.973	0.414	(0.560)
SEND Integrated Services (Specialist Teaching Service)	1.163	0.927	(0.235)
Integrated Disability Service SEN Inclusion Grant (EY)	0.385	0.381	(0.004)
High Needs Contingency/ (Shortfall)	(12.051)	(1.827)	10.224
Central Establishment Charges	1.428	1.428	0.000
<b>High Needs Allocations</b>	<b>61.831</b>	<b>65.416</b>	<b>3.585</b>

Early Years Block	Latest Budget	Latest Forecast @ 3rd Dec	Forecast Variance
	£m	£m	£m
Nursery schools (Universal Hours)	1.662	1.662	(0.000)
Nursery Funding 3&4 year olds (Universal funding - Independent Providers & Nursery Classes)	18.865	18.678	(0.187)
Nursery Funding 3&4 year Olds (Additional 15 hours)	8.226	7.761	(0.466)
Maintained Nursery Supplement	0.627	0.627	0.000
DSG Pupil Premium	0.163	0.163	0.000
Funded 2 year olds	3.023	3.091	0.068
Disability Access Fund	0.145	0.145	0.000
IDS TL Early Years	0.866	0.886	0.020
Early Years - Sufficiency & Business Support	0.351	0.234	(0.117)
Early Years Quality & Development	0.000	0.087	0.087
Early Years Contingency/ (Shortfall)	(0.097)	0.000	0.097
EY Estimated Budget Adjustment	0.000	0.287	0.287
EYB Central Establishment Charges	0.314	0.314	0.000
<b>Early Years Allocations</b>	<b>34.147</b>	<b>33.935</b>	<b>(0.212)</b>

Central Schools Services Block	Latest Budget	Latest Forecast @ 3rd Dec	Forecast Variance
	£m	£m	£m
Taking Care	0.000	0.000	0.000
Child Protection	0.000	0.000	0.000
Children's Mental health	0.150	0.150	0.000
Admissions	0.718	0.632	(0.086)
Heads Termly / SACRE	0.018	0.018	0.000
DSG SF Allocation - Historic Pension Contribution	0.737	0.737	0.000
DSG SF Allocation - North Leamington School Prudential Borrowing	0.266	0.266	0.000
DSG SF Allocation - Copyright Licences	0.445	0.445	0.000
Employers Liability Insurance	0.045	0.045	0.000
CSSB Contingency	0.292	0.031	(0.261)
CSSB Central Establishment Charges	0.727	0.727	0.000
<b>Education functions for all schools:</b>			
Planning for the education service as a whole (Sch 2, 15b)	0.262	0.262	0.000
Formulation and review of local authority schools funding formula (Sch 2, 15d)	0.033	0.033	0.000
School attendance (Sch 2, 16)	0.261	0.261	0.000
Responsibilities regarding the employment of children (Sch 2, 18)	0.048	0.048	0.000
Admissions (Sch 2, 9)	0.060	0.060	0.000
Contribution to Services funded corporately by WCC	0.127	0.127	0.000
<b>Central Schools Services Allocations</b>	<b>4.188</b>	<b>3.841</b>	<b>(0.347)</b>
<b>2021/22 DSG Total</b>	<b>243.055</b>	<b>244.965</b>	<b>1.911</b>

\* Note that there may be rounding differences between the figures presented in this Appendix compared to the Tables in the body of the report.



## Item 8

## Schools Forum – Forward Plan 2022-23

The table below contains provisional items for the Schools Forum for the next year. This table will be updated and reported to each meeting of the Forum.

Date	For Decision	For Information / Comment
<b>Thursday 17<sup>th</sup> March 2022</b> <b>2pm to 5pm</b> <b>Microsoft Teams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DSG 2022-23 Budget proposal</li> <li>• Section 48 – Scheme for Financing Schools (subject to any ESFA guidance changes)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DSG 2021-22 Forecast</li> <li>• DSG Recover Plan Monitoring</li> <li>• Review of SEND Services Traded with Schools</li> <li>• Update on Children in Special Schools</li> </ul>
<b>Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2022</b> <b>1pm to 4pm</b> <b>A venue in Warwick</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• De-delegation &amp; Disapplications Consultation Timetable 2023-24</li> <li>• Section 48 – Scheme for Financing Schools (subject to any ESFA guidance changes)</li> <li>• Annual review of future meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DSG 2021-22 Outturn</li> <li>• DSG Recover Plan Monitoring</li> <li>• School Top Up Funding Project</li> </ul>
<b>Thursday 29<sup>th</sup> September 2022</b> <b>2pm to 5pm</b> <b>Microsoft Teams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2023-24 National Funding Formula (year 6) Timetable and consultation</li> <li>• De-delegation 2023-24</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DSG 2022-23 Forecast</li> <li>• DSG Recover Plan Monitoring</li> <li>• New Free Schools</li> </ul>
<b>January 2023</b> <b>Date to be confirmed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2023-24 National Funding Formula</li> <li>• 2023-24 Early Years Funding Formula</li> <li>• 2023-24 Pupil Growth Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DSG 2022-22 Forecast</li> </ul>

Further meetings will be set up once dates for Cabinet have been set so as to avoid any meeting conflicts.

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