



Havering

LONDON BOROUGH

SCHOOLS FUNDING FORUM AGENDA

8.30 am

Thursday
23 April 2015

CEME Rainham

Members 26: Quorum 8

MEMBERSHIP:

Head Teachers		
Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Special Schools
Bill Edgar	Nigel Emes Margy Bushell	Geoff Wroe
Academies	David Denchfield	
Julian Dutnall Simon London Keith Williams	Chris Hobson Angela Winch Kirsten Cooper	
	Academies	
	Tim Woodford	
Governors		
Vacancy	Tracey Walker Vacancy Vacancy	Vacancy
Academies		
John McKernan Vacancy		
Pupil Referral Service	Christine Drew	
Non School Representatives		
Early Years PVI Sector	Post 16	Diocesan Board
Katrina Karwacinski	Maria Thompson	Vacancy
Trades Unions		
NUT	NASUWT	UNISON
Ray Waxler	Keith Passingham	John Giles

Schools Funding Forum, 23 April 2015

Please contact David Allen david.allen@havering.gov.uk Tel: 433851 to give apologies for absence or to raise queries on the agenda.

If you are unable to attend please contact your named substitute or ask David Allen to do so on your behalf.

**For information about the meeting please contact:
Agatha Williams – 01708 432471
agatha.williams@onesource.co.uk**

AGENDA ITEMS

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS OR OBSERVERS

2 TO AGREE THE NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 12 MARCH 2015 (Pages 1-6)

The notes are attached at Appendix A.

3 MATTERS ARISING

4 MEMBERSHIP (Pages 7 - 12)

- (i) To agree the balance of representation between schools and academies. Appendix B refers.
- (ii) To note the election process for representation. Appendix B.1 refers
- (iii) To note the resignation of Daniel Gricks, Academy Governors representative
- (iv) To note that the process is underway for electing governor representatives of maintained schools

5 SECTION 251 BUDGET STATEMENT 2015-16 (Pages 13 - 22)

To receive the Section 251 Budget Statement for 2015-16. Appendix C refers.

6 2015-16 FUNDING FORMULAE COMPARATIVE DATA (Pages 23 - 50)

To note how the values applied by Havering to the 2015-16 formula compare to those used by other LAs. Appendix D refers.

7 CAPITAL FUNDING FOR EARLY YEARS PROVISION CRITERIA (Pages 51 - 58)

To note the criteria for schools to apply for capital funding for early years provision on school sites. Appendix E refers.

8 NEXT MEETINGS

The next meeting has been arranged as follows:

18 June 2015

All meetings to be held at CEME at 8.30am.

9 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

**Andrew Beesley
Committee Administration Manager**

**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE
SCHOOLS FUNDING FORUM
CEME, Rainham
12 March 2015 (8.30 – 9.30 am)**

Present:

Head Teachers	Nigel Emes (Chair) (Primary) Chris Hobson (Primary) Margy Bushell (Primary) Kirsten Cooper (Primary) Bill Edgar (Secondary) Simon London (Secondary Academy) Emma Allen (Special)
Governors	Tracey Walker (Primary)
Non School Representative	Maria Thompson, Post 16
Officers in Attendance	Mary Pattinson (LBH) David Allen (LBH)

81 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS OR OBSERVERS

Apologies were received from:

Julian Dutnall (Academy)
Keith Williams (Academy)
Tim Woodford (Academy)
John McKernan (Academy)
Daniel Gricks (Academy)
David Denchfield (Primary)
Geoff Wroe (Special Schools – Emma Allen substituting)
Ray Waxler (NUT)
Keith Passingham (NASUWT).

82 TO AGREE THE NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 15TH JANUARY 2015

The minutes of the meeting of the Forum held on 15 January 2015 were agreed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

83 MATTERS ARISING

Mary Pattinson reported that the process of reviewing SEN projections had commenced. The SEN strategy would be drawn up in the summer term and this would be written in consultation with stakeholders, including the children themselves.

A presentation on alternative provision proposals would be presented to the secondary head teachers' meeting due the following week.

84 FINAL SCHOOL FUNDING ALLOCATIONS 2015-16

The final funding allocations for primary and secondary schools had been issued on 27th February including funding from the early years and for high needs blocks. The deadline for special school budgets was 31st March. The covering letter sent with draft budgets on 12th February set out the decisions made by the Funding Forum during the year such as: increases to the early years hourly rate, the central retention of DSG for pupil growth, school admissions etc., de-delegation and the value of the funding factors.

A total of £193 million of Dedicated Schools Grant had been committed and the 2016/17 cycle would start next term. National requirements would also have to be complied with.

85 EMPLOYER PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS

It was noted that a 2.3% increase in employer local government pension scheme contributions would take effect from 1 April 2015 with a further 1.9% increase scheduled from 1 April 2016. There was also a 2.38% increase in teachers' pensions due from September 2015 and higher national insurance contributions expected from April 2016.

The above pension increases together with the effects of incremental performance pay rises and a 1% inflation rise meant that school staffing budgets were having to increase by 5-6%. This was having a significant impact on school budgets that heads were finding difficult to accommodate.

It was agreed that this was a major concern and that cutting staffing impacted on morale and on the ability of the school to do its job. There were few incentives to work in Havering and staff overworking simply led to higher levels of absence.

The higher number and complexity of SEND children also impacted on budgets and this showed why a SEND strategy was needed.

It was suggested that the Forum could revisit the idea of groups of schools sharing staffing as sometimes seen in rural areas. One Havering school did already share support staff with the sixth form college.

86 CAPITAL FUNDING

Whilst this was not directly part of the remit of the Forum, the settlement received by the Local Authority would impact on schools through the amounts of condition funding and devolved capital funding received. It was noted that Havering was in the top quartile for building condition needs per pupil and that only the playing fields category was considered to have low needs at present. Havering had received around £2.3 million for core needs and an additional £535,000 for high needs issues. The asset management team would be setting priorities for this funding.

The funding for basic needs for 2017-18 had been announced at £16.75m. This was to fund the expansion of schools to meet the forecast increase in places of 207 primary and 531 secondary. It was noted that there was no extra allocation for buildings for special needs. This budget would therefore also have to be used for special needs building provision, which was significant in Havering.

Four of fourteen bids from Havering had been accepted under the Primary Schools Building Programme as well as separate bids from Hall Mead and Redden Court. None of the successful bids related to full rebuilds of any schools and all projects would be funded and managed by the Education Funding Agency rather than the Council.

It was noted that any further new schools would have to be funded by the Local Authority from the basic needs fund. The Council was also required to supply the land for the school site free of charge.

The issue of secondary school place planning would be discussed by the secondary head teachers group.

87 CAPITALISATION OF TWO-YEAR-OLD FUNDING

It was explained that an application had been made to the Department for Education (DfE) to capitalise unspent grant for 2 year old provision to increase provision for early years in maintained schools. The funding for 2 year olds had been relatively generous and was intended to support Havering's target of 1,128 places from September 2014. Not all of these places had, however, been taken up on a full time basis, leading to an underspend of approximately £1 million.

There was therefore an opportunity to capitalise this. Bids being considered were likely to be on the condition of provision from 8 am to 6 pm although the private sector could provide some of this. The £1 million would be in

addition to the £422,000 of previously available capital funding which was being allocated to the Hacton, Suttons and Mawney schools PSBP projects.

Other new information was that provision for two-year olds could now be made without obtaining a separate OFSTED registration and childminders could operate in non-domestic settings.

The criteria for deciding on the locations of any new nurseries would need to be established. There had not however been any commitments to specific schools as regards funding. Decisions re funding would be made in March/April and the proposed criteria for the nurseries would be brought to the Forum for approval.

The Forum unanimously **AGREED** to:

(1) Endorse the application to the Secretary of State to disapply the regulations to allow this Local Authority to increase its centrally-retained capital funding by up to £1 million from revenue account within DSG, in order to support the establishment of new nursery provisions and the expansion of existing nurseries on school sites, including where schools are also being proposed for expansion as a result of the rising numbers of Primary aged pupils;

(2) Note that if this application is successful, detailed criteria for prioritising the use of this funding will be developed and reported to the Forum and that the Forum will be updated on progress;

(3) Note that the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Bill contains provision to enable schools to provide Early Education and Childcare for all 2 year olds without the need to obtain separate Ofsted Registration; to enable Childminders to work on non-domestic premises and to enable Early Years Providers to obtain Ofsted Registration for multiple sites;

(4) Note that Officers will support schools and PVI Settings/Childminders in feasibility of delivering Early Education and Childcare for 2 year olds and for delivery from 8 am to 6 pm.

88 PYRGO PRIORY ACADEMY

It was noted that this school became an Academy on 1 February 2015.

89 NEXT MEETINGS

23 April 2015
18 June 2015

Both meetings to be held at CEME at 8.30 am.

90 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There was no other business.

Chairman

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School Representation on the Schools Funding Forum

School representatives as at April 2015			
	Head Teachers	Governors	Total
Primary Maintained	6	3	9
Primary Academies	1	0	1
Secondary Maintained	1	1	2
Secondary Academies	3	2	5
Total	11	6	17

January 15 census	
Primary Maintained	18,710
Primary Academies	2,489
Secondary Maintained	2,630
Secondary Academies	13,736
Total	37,565

Current Apportionment of pupils per representative				
Primary Maintained	18,710	9	2,079	1.2
Primary Academies	2,489	1	2,489	
Secondary Maintained	2,630	2	1,315	2.1
Secondary Academies	13,736	5	2,747	
Total	37,565	17		

Current apportionment between primary and secondary				
Primary	21,199	10	2,120	1.10
Secondary	16,366	7	2,338	
Total	37,565	17		

Current apportionment between maintained and academy				
Maintained	21,340	11	1,940	1.39
Academy	16,225	6	2,704	
Total	37,565	17		

OPTION 1

Reduction of 1 primary maintained rep				
Primary Maintained	18,710	8	2,339	1.1
Primary Academies	2,489	1	2,489	
Secondary Maintained	2,630	2	1,315	2.1
Secondary Academies	13,736	5	2,747	
Total	37,565	16		

Apportionment between primary and secondary				
Primary	21,199	9	2,355	0.99
Secondary	16,366	7	2,338	
Total	37,565	16		

Apportionment between maintained and academy				
Maintained	21,340	10	2,134	1.27
Academy	16,225	6	2,704	
Total	37,565	16		

OPTION 2

Increase of 1 secondary academy rep				
Primary Maintained	18,710	9	2,079	1.2
Primary Academies	2,489	1	2,489	
Secondary Maintained	2,630	2	1,315	1.7
Secondary Academies	13,736	6	2,289	
Total	37,565	18		

Apportionment between primary and secondary				
Primary	21,199	10	2,120	0.97
Secondary	16,366	8	2,046	
Total	37,565	18		

Apportionment between maintained and academy				
Maintained	21,340	11	1,940	1.19
Academy	16,225	7	2,318	
Total	37,565	18		

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Schools forums structure

A summary of the structure of schools forums.

Category	Schools members	Academies members	Non-school members
Represented groups	<p>Where the LA maintains the following types of school, they must be represented on the schools forum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Schools • Secondary Schools • Special Schools • Nursery Schools • PRUs 	<p>At least one academies member must be a representative of mainstream academies, which includes free schools, UTCs and Studio Schools. In addition, there must be one member for each of the following groups (if such exist in the LA area):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special academies, including free schools • Alternative provision academies, including free schools 	<p>16-19 providers</p> <p>Early years Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) providers</p> <p>Before considering other groups, the LA must consider diocesan representation</p>

Category	Schools members	Academies members	Non-school members
Type of member	<p>Within each of the five groups above there could be the following types of member:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headteachers (or their representative) • Governors • Headteachers and Governors • In overall terms there must be at least one headteacher (or their representative) and one governor 	Any	Any
Schools forum structure	<p>Schools members and academies members must comprise at least 2/3rds of the schools forum membership</p> <p>Primary schools, secondary schools and academies must be broadly proportionately represented on schools forum, based on the total number of pupils registered at them</p>	<p>Schools members and academies members must comprise at least 2/3rds of the schools forum membership</p> <p>Primary schools, secondary schools and academies must be broadly proportionately represented on schools forum, based on the total number of pupils registered at them</p>	
Voting	Only primary representatives can	No voting on de-delegation or the	No voting on de-delegation or the

Category	Schools members	Academies members	Non-school members
	<p>vote on primary school de-delegation</p> <p>Only secondary representatives can vote on secondary school de-delegation</p> <p>All schools members can vote on the scheme for financing schools</p> <p>All schools members can vote on any other schools forum business, including the consultation on the funding formula</p>	<p>scheme for financing schools</p> <p>All academies members can vote on any other schools forum business, including the consultation on the funding formula</p>	<p>scheme for financing schools</p> <p>Only PVI representatives can vote on the consultation on the funding formula.</p> <p>All non-school members can vote on any other schools forum business</p>
Elected by	The relevant sub-group of the relevant type of school e.g. primary school governor representatives are elected by the governors of primary schools, secondary school headteachers are elected by the headteachers of secondary schools.	The relevant proprietors of academies elect for their group, e.g. mainstream academies, special academies and alternative provision academies	Election only applies to the representative for the 16-19 providers, who is elected by all eligible 16-19 providers
LA appointment of members	Only if no election takes place by the agreed date or in the event of a tie	Only if no election takes place by the agreed date or in the event of a tie	Can appoint a 16-19 representative only if no election takes place by the agreed date or in the event of a tie For all other non-schools members

Category	Schools members	Academies members	Non-school members
			the LA appoints, but it is good practice to seek nominations from the relevant bodies

Other attendees who are permitted to contribute to a schools forum meeting:

- An observer appointed by the Secretary of State
- The Chief Financial Officer
- The Director of Children’s Services
- Officers providing financial & technical advice to schools forum
- The Executive Member for Children’s Services
- Presenters (restricted to the paper they are presenting)
- The Executive Member with responsibility for resources

LA Table: FUNDING PERIOD (2015-16)

Department for Education Section 251 Financial Data Collection

Report produced on 02/04/2015 10:50:12

Local Authority 311 Havering

Description	Early Years	Primary	Secondary	SEN/ Special Schools	AP/ PRUs	Post School	Gross	Income	Net
1.0.1 Individual Schools Budget (before Academy recoupment)	10,111,729	79,662,892	81,453,708	2,890,000	1,228,334		175,346,663		175,346,663
1.1.1 Contingencies		242,650	35,220				277,870	0	277,870
1.1.2 Behaviour support services		206,280	0				206,280	0	206,280
1.1.3 Support to UPEG and bilingual learners		191,530	0				191,530	0	191,530
1.1.4 Free school meals eligibility		20,020	1,570				21,590	0	21,590
1.1.5 Insurance		537,810	47,260				585,070	0	585,070
1.1.6 Museum and Library services		0	0				0	0	0
1.1.7 Licences/subscriptions		2,690	390				3,080	0	3,080
1.1.8 Staff costs supply cover		278,490	40,420				318,910	0	318,910
1.1.9 Staff costs – supply cover for facility time		71,685	10,405				82,090	0	82,090
1.2.1 Top up funding - maintained providers	0	2,343,493	463,644	3,444,682	1,400,407		7,652,226	0	7,652,226
1.2.2 Top up funding - Academies and Free Schools	0	165,756	902,331	0	0	1,000,000	2,068,087	0	2,068,087
1.2.3 Top up funding - independent providers	0	0	0	1,036,947	0	933,333	1,970,280	0	1,970,280
1.2.4 Additional high needs targeted funding for mainstream schools and academies	0	0	0				0	0	0
1.2.5 SEN support services	594,570	542,409	394,554	7,577	0	0	1,539,110	0	1,539,110
1.2.6 Hospital education services				0	77,240		77,240	0	77,240

Description	Early Years	Primary	Secondary	SEN/ Special Schools	AP/ PRUs	Post School	Gross	Income	Net
1.2.7 Other alternative provision services	0	8,816	243,038	696	178,370	0	430,920	0	430,920
1.2.8 Support for inclusion	0	0	107,010	0	0	0	107,010	0	107,010
1.2.9 Special schools and PRUs in financial difficulty				0	0		0	0	0
1.2.10 PFI and BSF costs at special schools				0	0		0	0	0
1.2.11 Direct payments (SEN and disability)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2.12 Carbon reduction commitment allowances (PRUs)					0		0	0	0
1.3.1 Central expenditure on children under 5	506,424						506,424	0	506,424
1.4.1 Contribution to combined budgets	0	216,000	20,000	0	0		236,000	0	236,000
1.4.2 School admissions	0	286,939	208,723	4,008	0		499,670	0	499,670
1.4.3 Servicing of schools forums	955	24,232	17,627	339	98		43,250	0	43,250
1.4.4 Termination of employment costs	870	22,086	16,066	309	89		39,420	0	39,420
1.4.5 Falling Rolls Fund	0	173,913	326,087	0	0		500,000	0	500,000
1.4.6 Capital expenditure from revenue (CERA)	0	0	262,490	0	0		262,490	175,000	87,490
1.4.7 Prudential borrowing costs	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
1.4.8 Fees to independent schools without SEN	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
1.4.9 Equal pay - back pay	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
1.4.10 Pupil growth/ Infant class sizes	0	2,690,675	114,540	0	0		2,805,215	0	2,805,215
1.4.11 SEN transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4.12 Exceptions agreed by Secretary of State	4,315	78,940	60,820	2,200	885	9,220	156,380	0	156,380
1.4.13 Other Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.5.1 Other Specific Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.6.1 TOTAL SCHOOLS BUDGET (before Academy recoupment)	11,218,863	87,767,306	84,725,903	7,386,757	2,885,423	1,942,553	195,926,805	175,000	195,751,805

Description	Early Years	Primary	Secondary	SEN/ Special Schools	AP/ PRUs	Post School	Gross	Income	Net
1.7.1 Estimated Dedicated Schools Grant for 2015-16							195,752,105		
1.7.2 Dedicated Schools Grant brought forward from 2014-15							0		
1.7.3 Dedicated Schools Grant brought forward to 2016-17							0		
1.7.4 EFA funding							0		
1.7.5 Local Authority additional contribution							0		
1.7.6 Total funding supporting the Schools Budget (lines 1.7.1 to 1.7.5)							195,752,105		
1.8.1 Academy: recoupment from the Dedicated Schools Grant (please show any recoupment from the DSG as a negative in the cell)							-76,792,421		
2.0.1 Therapies and other health related services							0	0	0
2.0.2 Central support services							136,170	0	136,170
2.0.3 Education welfare service							477,711	0	477,711
2.0.4 School improvement							615,394	0	615,394
2.0.5 Asset management - education							151,730	0	151,730
2.0.6 Statutory/ Regulatory duties - education							1,202,682	0	1,202,682
2.0.7 Premature retirement cost/ Redundancy costs (new provisions)							0	0	0
2.0.8 Monitoring national curriculum assessment							61,000	0	61,000
2.1.1 Educational psychology service							742,167	60,600	681,567
2.1.2 SEN administration, assessment and coordination and monitoring							596,289	0	596,289
2.1.3 Parent partnership, guidance and information							85,300	0	85,300

Description	Early Years	Primary	Secondary	SEN/ Special Schools	AP/ PRUs	Post School	Gross	Income	Net
2.1.4 Home to school transport(pre16): SEN transport expenditure	0	0	0	1,824,850	0	0	1,824,850	0	1,824,850
2.1.5 Home to school transport(pre16): mainstream home to school transport expenditure	0	142,360	0	0	0	0	142,360	0	142,360
2.1.6 Home to post-16 provision: SEN/ LLDD transport expenditure (aged 16-18)	0	0	0	93,110	0	0	93,110	0	93,110
2.1.7 Home to post-16 provision: SEN/ LLDD transport expenditure (aged 19-25)	0	0	0	64,320	0	0	64,320	0	64,320
2.1.8 Home to post-16 provision transport: mainstream home to post-16 transport expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.9 Supply of school places							254,790	0	254,790
2.2.1 Young people's learning and development			70,590	30,250	0		100,840	0	100,840
2.2.2 Adult and Community learning							1,560,256	1,372,610	187,646
2.2.3 Pension costs							521,263	0	521,263
2.2.4 Joint use arrangements							0	0	0
2.2.5 Insurance							0	0	0
2.3.1 Other Specific Grant							0	0	0
2.4.1 Total Other education and community budget							8,630,232	1,433,210	7,197,022
3.0.1 Funding for individual Sure Start Children's Centres							1,954,414	0	1,954,414
3.0.2 Funding for local authority provided or commissioned area wide services delivered through Sure Start Children's Centres							0	0	0
3.0.3 Funding on local authority management costs relating to Sure Start Children's Centres							102,310	0	102,310
3.0.4 Other early years funding							781,044	0	781,044

Description	Early Years	Primary	Secondary	SEN/ Special Schools	AP/ PRUs	Post School	Gross	Income	Net
3.0.5 Total Sure Start Children's Centres and Early Years Funding							2,837,768	0	2,837,768
3.1.1 Residential care							3,122,181	310,871	2,811,310
3.1.2 Fostering services							5,983,915	0	5,983,915
3.1.3 Adoption services							338,156	0	338,156
3.1.4 Special guardianship support							672,470	0	672,470
3.1.5 Other children looked after services							820,304	0	820,304
3.1.6 Short breaks (respite) for looked after disabled children							196,680	0	196,680
3.1.7 Children placed with family and friends							378,210	0	378,210
3.1.8 Education of looked after children	0	61,296	44,588	856		0	106,740	0	106,740
3.1.9 Leaving care support services							680,290	0	680,290
3.1.10 Asylum seeker services children							118,540	0	118,540
3.1.11 Total Children Looked After	0	61,296	44,588	856		0	12,417,486	310,871	12,106,615
3.2.1 Other children and families services							1,163,920	0	1,163,920
3.3.1 Social work (including LA functions in relation to child protection)							6,502,923	120,000	6,382,923
3.3.2 Commissioning and Children's Services Strategy							1,488,914	0	1,488,914
3.3.3 Local Safeguarding Children Board							294,612	44,802	249,810
3.3.4 Total Safeguarding Children and Young People's Services							8,286,449	164,802	8,121,647
3.4.1 Direct payments							517,700	0	517,700
3.4.2 Short breaks (respite) for disabled children							473,882	0	473,882
3.4.3 Other support for disabled children							0	0	0

Description	Early Years	Primary	Secondary	SEN/ Special Schools	AP/ PRUs	Post School	Gross	Income	Net
3.4.4 Targeted family support							2,391,536	550,000	1,841,536
3.4.5 Universal family support							216,630	0	216,630
3.4.6 Total Family Support Services							3,599,749	550,000	3,049,749
3.5.1 Universal services for young people							1,643,297	259,460	1,383,837
3.5.2 Targeted services for young people							342,907	0	342,907
3.5.3 Total Services for young people							1,986,204	259,460	1,726,744
3.6.1 Youth justice							1,321,974	276,790	1,045,184
4.0.1 Capital Expenditure from Revenue (CERA) (Non-schools budget functions and Children's and young people services)							0	0	0
5.0.1 Total Schools Budget and Other education and community budget (excluding CERA) (lines 1.6.1 and 2.4.1)							204,557,037	1,608,210	202,948,827
5.0.2 Total Children and Young People's Services and Youth Justice Budget (excluding CERA)(lines 3.0.5 + 3.1.11 + 3.2.1 + 3.3.4 + 3.4.6 + 3.5.3 + 3.6.1)							31,613,549	1,561,923	30,051,626
6 Total Schools Budget, Other education and community budget, Children and Young People's Services and Youth Justice Budget (excluding CERA) (lines 5.0.1 + 5.0.2)							236,170,586	3,170,133	233,000,453
7 Capital Expenditure (excluding CERA)	383,882	16,420,180	1,269,968	328,040	5,823		18,407,892	0	18,407,892

EY Pro Forma Table: FUNDING PERIOD (2015-16)

Department for Education Section 251 Financial Data Collection

LEA 311 Havering

	Description	Unit Value (£)			Unit Applied	Number of Units			Anticipated Budget (£)				Proportion of funding
		PVI	Nursery School	Primary Nursery Class		PVI	Nursery School	Primary Nursery Class	PVI	Nursery School	Primary Nursery Class	TOTAL	
1. EYSFF (three and four year olds) Base Rate(s) per hour, per provider	Base Rate - Private & Voluntary Settings	3.56			PerHour	1,508,442			5,370,054			5,370,054	59.8%
	Base Rate - Independent & Academy Settings			4.10	PerHour			91,417			374,808	374,808	4.2%
	Base Rate - Maintained School Settings			4.10	PerHour			418,570			1,716,137	1,716,137	19.1%
2a. Supplements: Deprivation	Deprivation (IDACI Band 2)	0.37		0.37	PerHour	162,450		150,345	60,107		55,628	115,734	1.3%
	Deprivation (IDACI Band 3)	0.57		0.57	PerHour	135,090		154,845	77,001		88,262	165,263	1.8%
	Deprivation (IDACI Band 4)	0.97		0.97	PerHour	86,640		117,950	84,041		114,412	198,452	2.2%
	Deprivation (IDACI Band 5)	1.35		1.35	PerHour	6,840		3,635	9,234		4,907	14,141	0.2%
	Deprivation (IDACI Band 6)			1.75	PerHour			675			1,181	1,181	0.0%
2b. Supplements: Quality	Green (Outstanding) Quality Rating	0.39		0.39	PerHour	176,990		52,510	69,026		20,479	89,505	1.0%
	Amber (Good) Quality Rating	0.29		0.29	PerHour	1,118,486		371,277	324,361		107,670	432,031	4.8%
2c. Supplements: Flexibility	No budget lines entered												0.0%
2d. Supplements: Sustain-ability	No budget lines entered												0.0%
3. Other formula	No budget lines entered												0.0%
4. Additional funded free hours	No budget lines entered												0.0%
TOTAL FUNDING FOR EARLY YEARS SINGLE FUNDING FORMULA (3s)									5,993,823		2,483,483	8,477,306	94.4%
5. Two year old Base Rate(s) per hour, per provider type	Base Rate - All Settings - Universal Rate	5.28			PerHour	272,676			1,439,727			1,439,727	13.8%
6a. Two year old supplements Quality	No budget lines entered												0.0%
6b. Other supplements	No budget lines entered												0.0%
TOTAL FUNDING FOR EARLY YEARS SINGLE FUNDING FORMULA FOR									1,439,727			1,439,727	116.8%
7a. Early years contingency funding 2 year olds	No budget lines entered												0.0%
7b. Early years contingency funding 3 & 4 year olds	No budget lines entered												0.0%
8a. Early years centrally retained spending 2 year olds	No budget lines entered												0.0%
8b. Early years centrally retained spending 3 & 4 year olds	Central Expenditure to support 2 to 4 year old provision											326,030	3.6%
	Provision from unallocated grant for early education places for 3-year-olds (in-year intake)											180,394	2.0%
TOTAL FUNDING FOR CENTRAL EXPENDITURE												506,424	5.6%
9. Early years pupil premium allocation												194,696	0.0%

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S251 Budget 2015-16 - School Table Report

S251 Budget 2015-16 Table 2: School table high needs & AP

Report produced on 02/04/2015 10:50:23

Local Authority 311 Havering

School Name	DfE Number	School Opening Closing	Date Opening Closing	Type of Establishment	Special Educational Needs (SEN) Places		SEN Place Funding (£)	Alternative Provision (AP) Places		AP Place Funding (£)	Hospital Education Places		Hospital Education Place Funding (£)	Total Place Funding
					April 2015 to August 2015	September 2015 to March 2016		April 2015 to August 2015	September 2015 to March 2016		April 2015 to August 2015	September 2015 to March 2016		
Manor Green College	1104			PRU				134	134	1,228,334				1,228,334
Corbets Tey School	7000			Special	110	110	1,100,000							1,100,000
Dycorts School	7002			Special	91	91	910,000							910,000
Ravensbourne School	7003			Special	88	88	880,000							880,000

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Schools block funding formulae 2015-16

**Analysis of local authorities' schools
block funding formulae**

March 2015

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Introduction

In January 2015, local authorities in England submitted to the Education Funding Agency (EFA) their formulae for allocating their dedicated schools grant (DSG) schools block funding for 2015-16 to schools in their area. For 2015-16, schools are funded using a maximum of thirteen clearly defined factors. Details of the school funding arrangements for 2015-16 were described in the document Fairer schools funding: Arrangements for 2015 to 2016, which was published by the Department for Education (DfE) in July 2014.

This document provides an overview of the 2015-16 formula factor values chosen by local authorities as at 2 March 2015. It provides charts and brief commentary on the ranges of unit funding amounts they have selected, and the proportions of schools block funding distributed under each of the permitted factors. This note is accompanied by a data file, more details about which can be found in the "Information about the data file" section at the end of this note. Small details of funding formulae may change subsequently compared to the figures presented here as a result of late amendments.

A similar summary about local authorities' funding formulae for 2014-15 was published by the DfE last year.

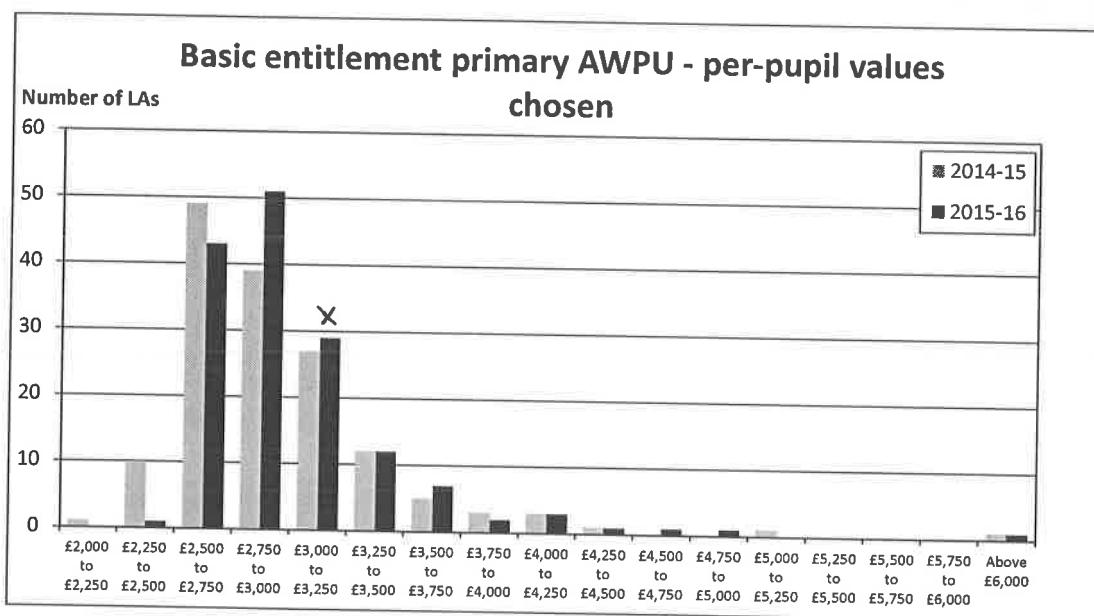
Commentary

This chapter looks at each of the principal formula factors in turn.

Basic per-pupil entitlement

This is a mandatory factor which every local authority must use in their 2015-16 formula. Local authorities are permitted to choose different age-weighted pupil unit (AWPU) rates for primary pupils, for key stage 3 pupils and for key stage 4 pupils; but they must specify a primary AWPU of at least £2,000, and key stage 3 and key stage 4 AWPU values of at least £3,000.

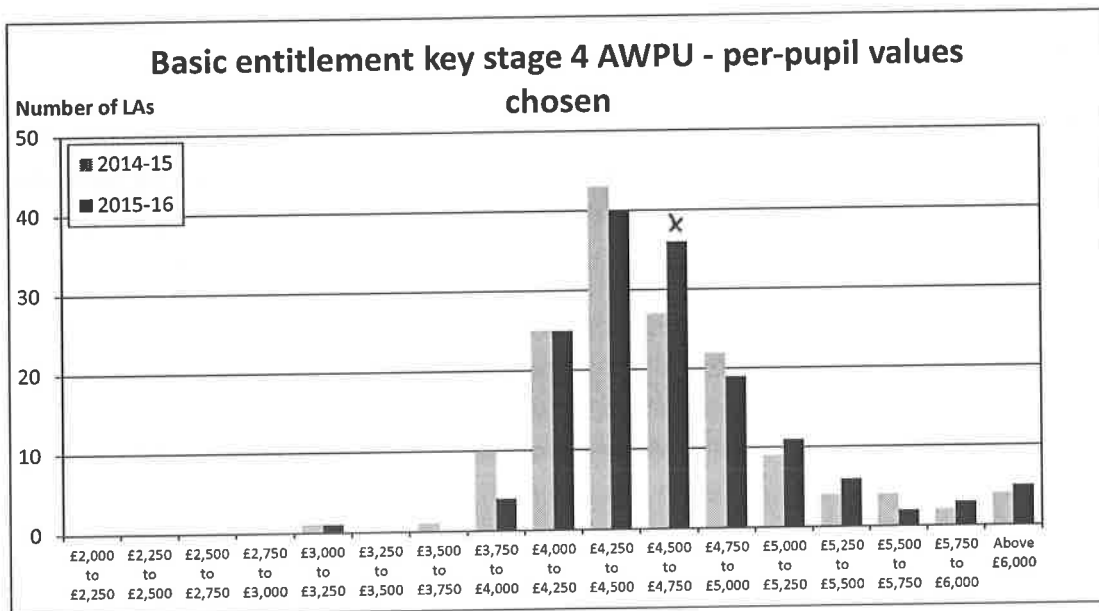
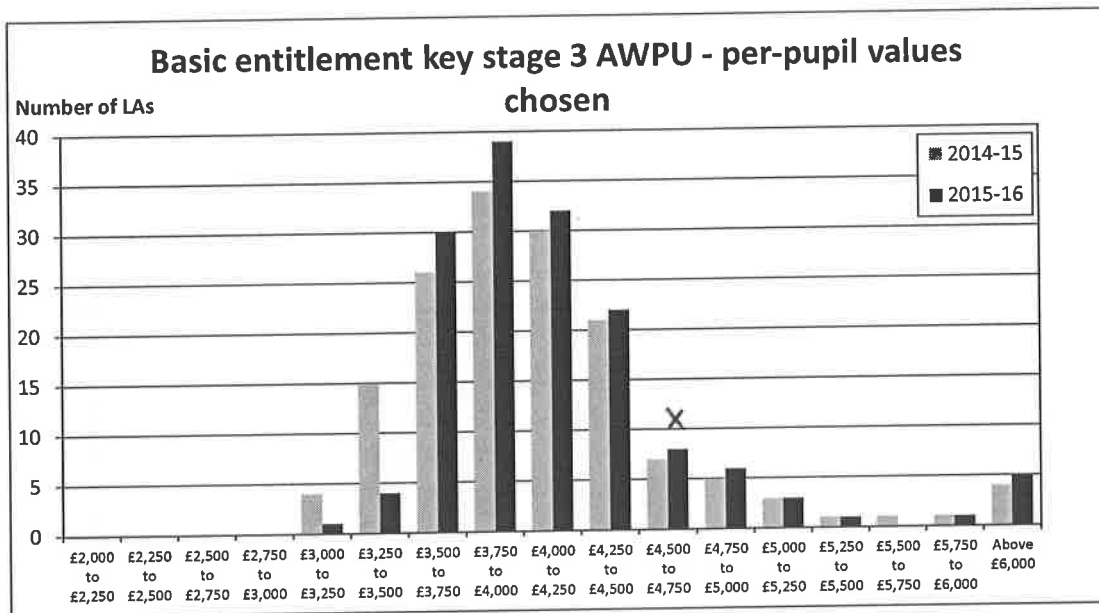
The majority (81%) of primary AWPU's selected by local authorities are in the range of £2,500 to £3,250, although there are a few significant outliers of over £4,000. Most authorities with a primary AWPU below £2,500 for 2014-15 increased it to above that level for 2015-16, and most of these were authorities gaining per pupil funding for their DSG schools block through the minimum funding levels. Nineteen of the 20 local authorities with the highest primary AWPU's are in London¹.



The secondary AWPU's show a similar pattern. For key stage 3 AWPU's, 81% of local authorities are allocating between £3,500 and £4,500 per pupil, and for key stage 4, the

¹ In the charts showing the ranges of unit funding amounts local authorities have used for the formula factors, only those authorities which have chosen to use that factor in their formula in each year are shown. However, in the charts showing the proportion of funding allocated using the factors, all local authorities are displayed, with those not choosing to use the factor (where its use is not mandatory) shown as allocating 0%.

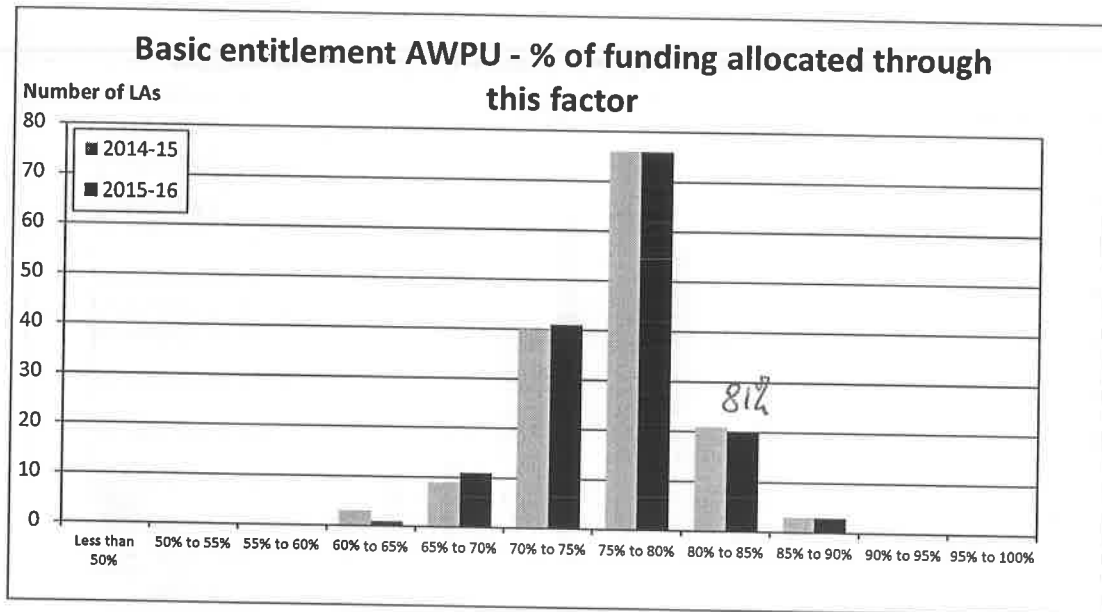
majority (79%) are allocating between £4,000 and £5,000 per pupil . Again, the authorities with the largest secondary AWPUs are mostly in London².



The final chart in this section shows the proportions of schools block funding that local authorities are allocating through the basic entitlement factor. Overall, the proportion of funding being spent on the AWPUs ranges from 61% to 88%, with half of local authorities allocating between 75% and 80%. Across all authorities, 76.2% of funding is being

² City of London have a value of £3,000 for their key stage 3 and key stage 4 AWPUs in 2014-15 and 2015-16, which is shown on the chart; however they do not have any key stage 3 or key stage 4 pupils at their sole school so allocate no funding through these indicators.

allocated through basic entitlement, a slight increase compared to 76.0% in 2014-15 formulae³.



Deprivation

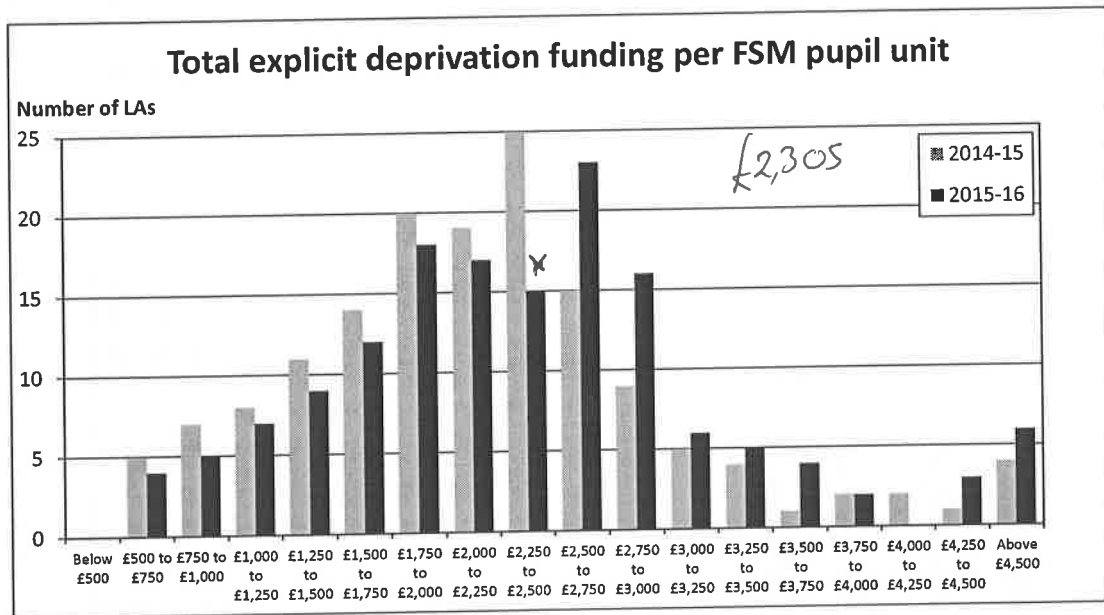
This is another mandatory factor which every local authority must use in their 2015-16 formula. Local authorities can distribute their deprivation funding using one or both of two indicators: children eligible for free school meals (FSM; which could be either straight FSM or Ever 6); or Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) data.

Because of the different permutations of deprivation indicator selections available for local authorities to use for this factor, it is not immediately straightforward to calculate per-pupil funding amounts on a comparable basis. For the purpose of this analysis, total funding allocated through the deprivation factors is divided by the number of FSM pupils, to obtain an estimate of the deprivation funding per FSM pupil, as below.

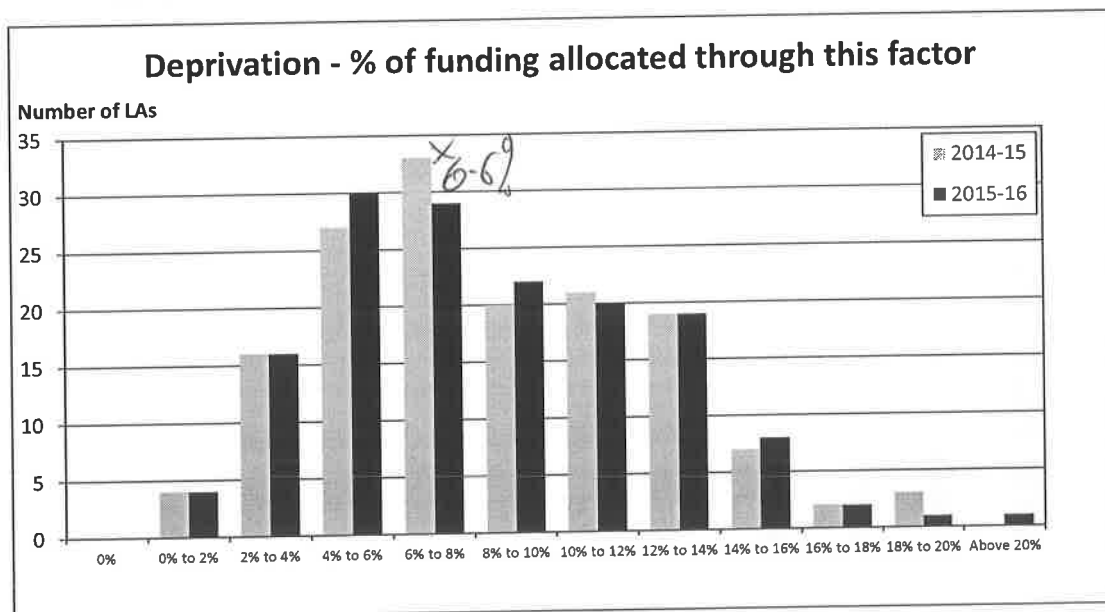
$$\text{Total deprivation per FSM pupil for each LA} = \left(\frac{\text{Total Deprivation funding in FSM+IDACI}}{\text{Number of FSM pupils}} \right)$$

³ For the 2015 to 2016 funding years, academies which were previously non-recoupment are being made recoupable. Recoupment is the process by which deductions are made to local authorities' DSG allocations for funding given directly to academies by the EFA. This change means that in this report, in the charts showing the proportions of funding allocated using the factors, funding to these academies is taken into account in the 2015-16 figures shown. However these academies are not included in the figures for 2014-15.

The first chart in this section indicates that there is some variation between local authorities in the amount of funding allocated per FSM pupil. Two-thirds (66%) are allocating between £1,500 and £3,000 per FSM pupil.

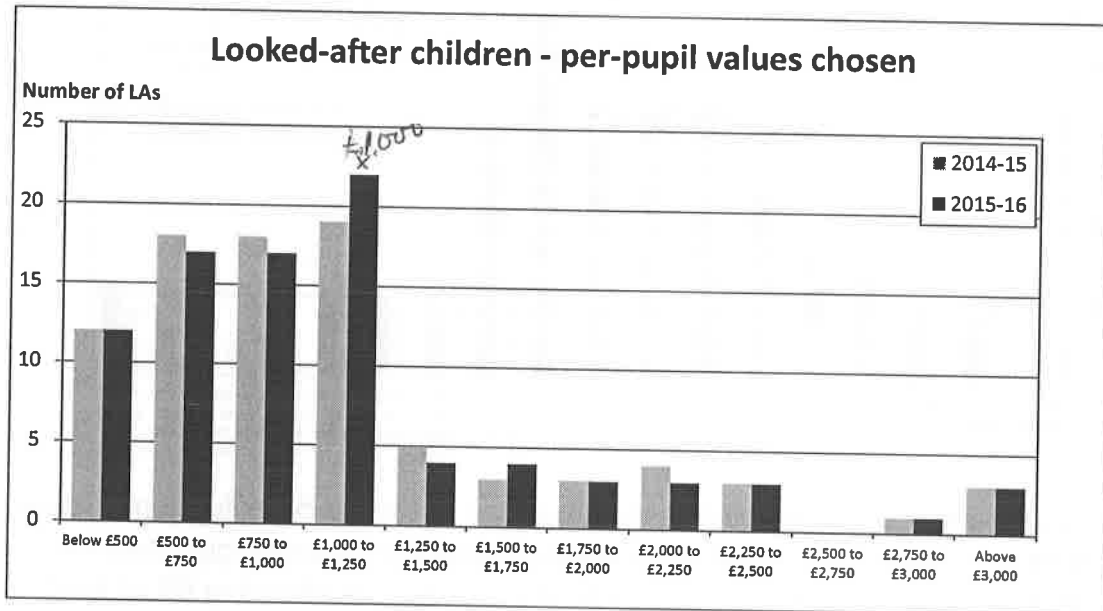


There is also considerable variation in the proportion of schools block funding which local authorities are allocating to schools through the deprivation factor, ranging from 1% to 21%, as illustrated by the chart below. No local authorities are allocating 0% of funding through deprivation since its use is mandatory. Across all authorities, 8.1% of funding is being allocated through deprivation, the same proportion as in 2014-15 formulae.

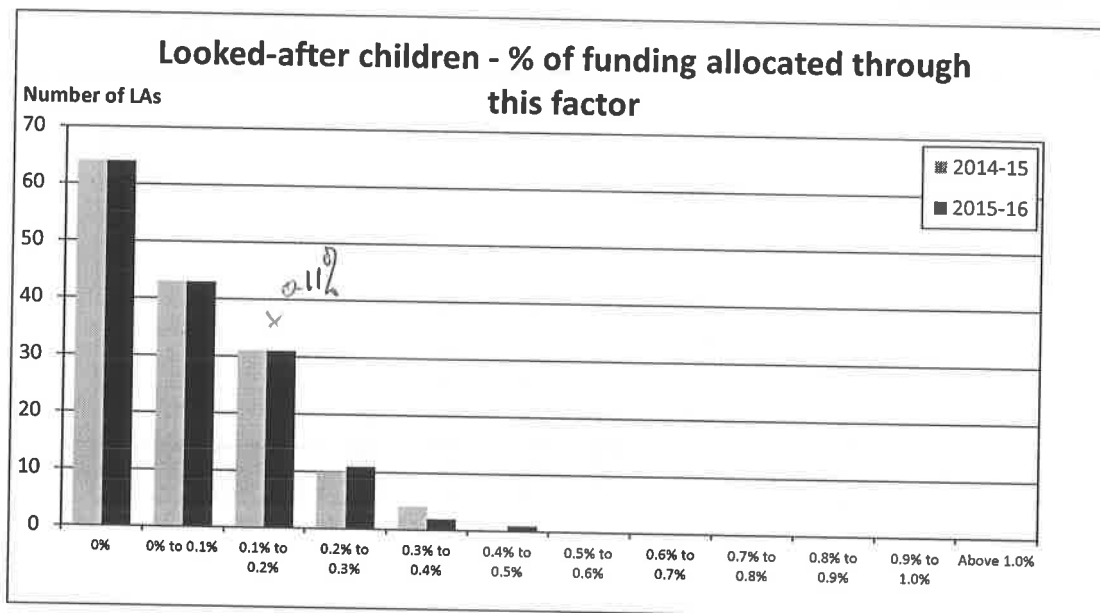


Looked-after children

Use of this factor in funding formulae is optional, and 88 local authorities have chosen to use it, the same as in 2014-15. Like in 2014-15, the indicator authorities can use for this factor is children looked after for any period of time as at the end of March 2014 (as recorded on the March 2014 SSSDA903 collection). Three quarters of the authorities that are using the factor are allocating less than £1,250 per pupil.

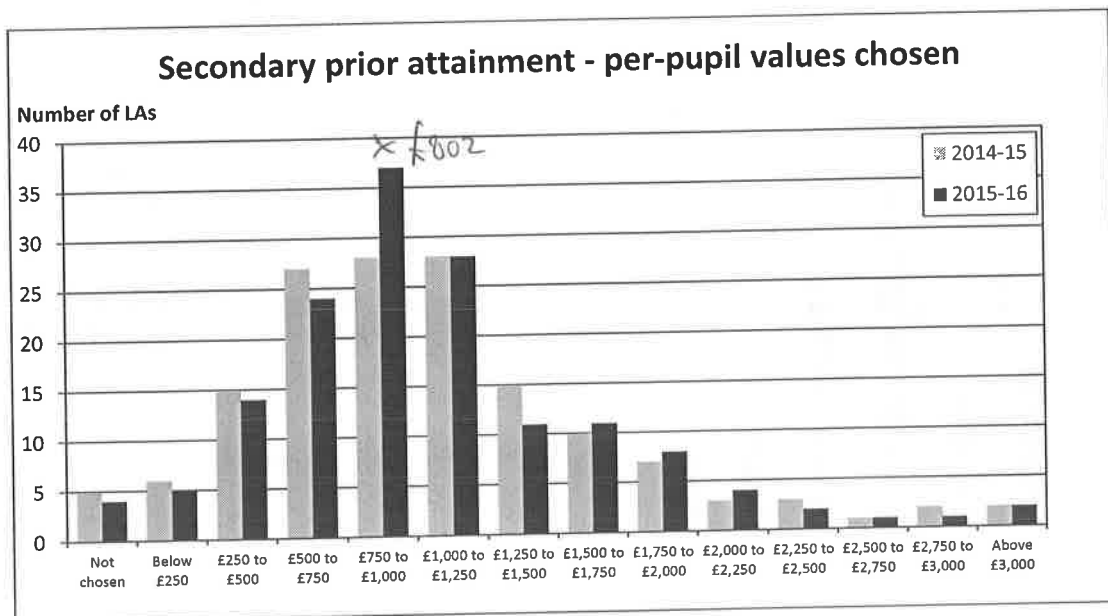
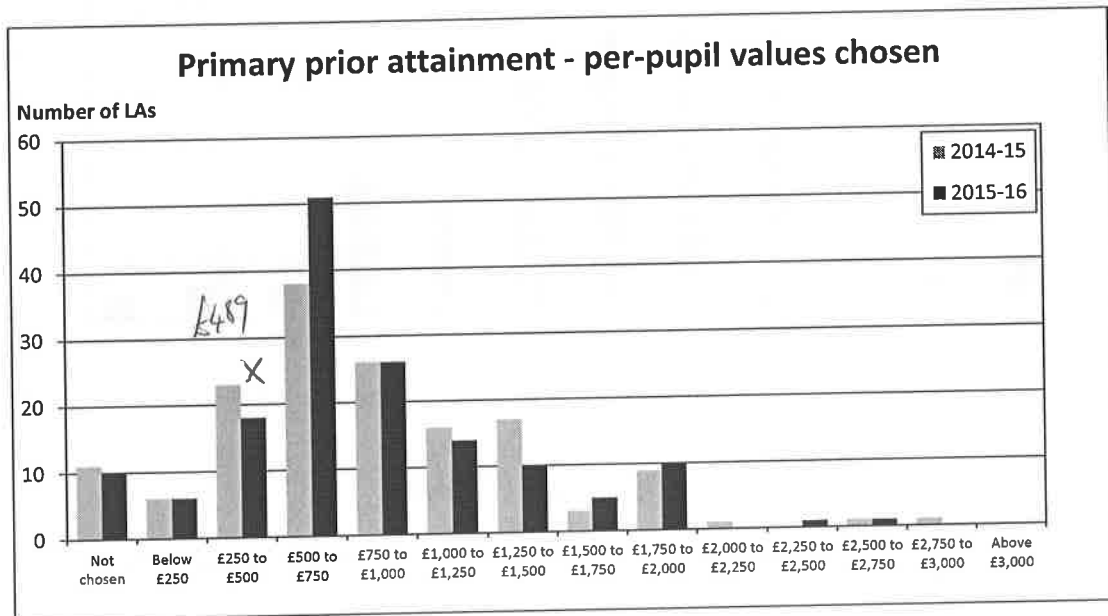


Across all local authorities as a whole (including those not using the factor), 0.1% of schools block funding is being allocated through the looked-after children factor.



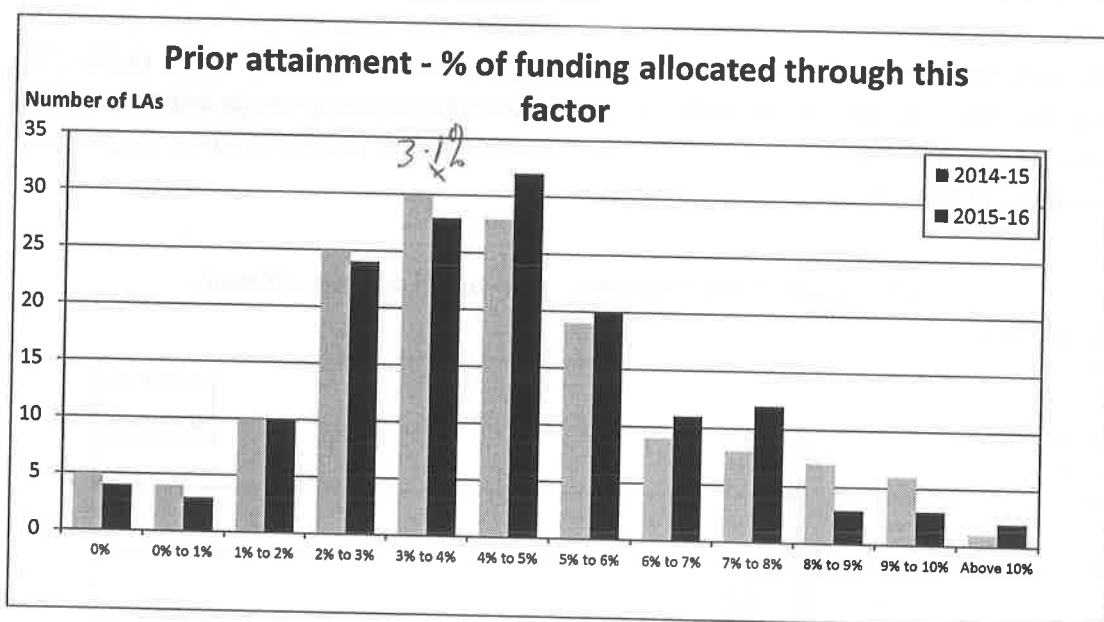
Prior attainment

Use of this factor is optional, with 142 local authorities using the indicator for primary pupils (compared to 141 in 2014-15 formulae) and 148 using the indicator for secondary pupils (147 last year). Four authorities are not using this factor at all. For primary pupils, the indicator is the number of children in years 1 and 2 assessed under the new early years foundation stage profile as not achieving a good level of development, and the number in years 3 to 6 not achieving 73 points or more or 78 points or more (authorities could pick between whether to use the 73 or 78 point indicator) under the old profile. In their formula local authorities can scale back the proportion of years 1 and 2 pupils not meeting the 'good development' criterion. For secondary pupils a single indicator was available: the number of pupils who fail to achieve level 4 or above in either English or mathematics at key stage 2.



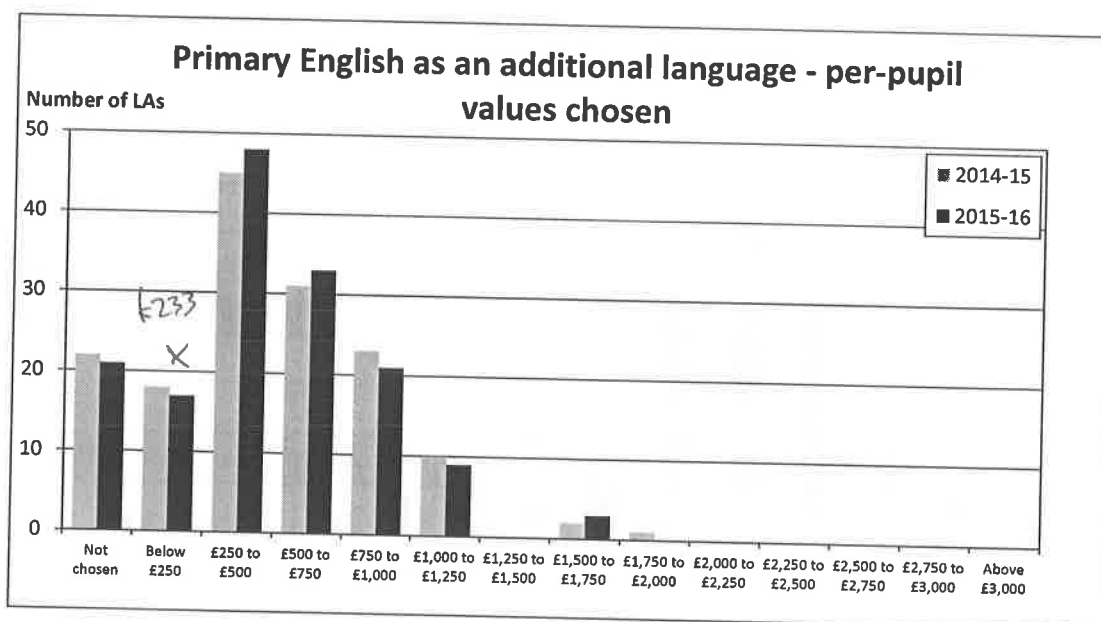
Like last year, there is considerable variation in the per-pupil amounts selected. They range from £115 to £2,651 for the primary indicator and from £36 to £3,229 for the secondary indicator.

The following chart shows that over two-thirds (68%) of local authorities are allocating between 2% and 6% of their schools block funding through this factor. Across all authorities, 4.4% of funding is allocated through this factor, a slight decrease from 4.5% last year.



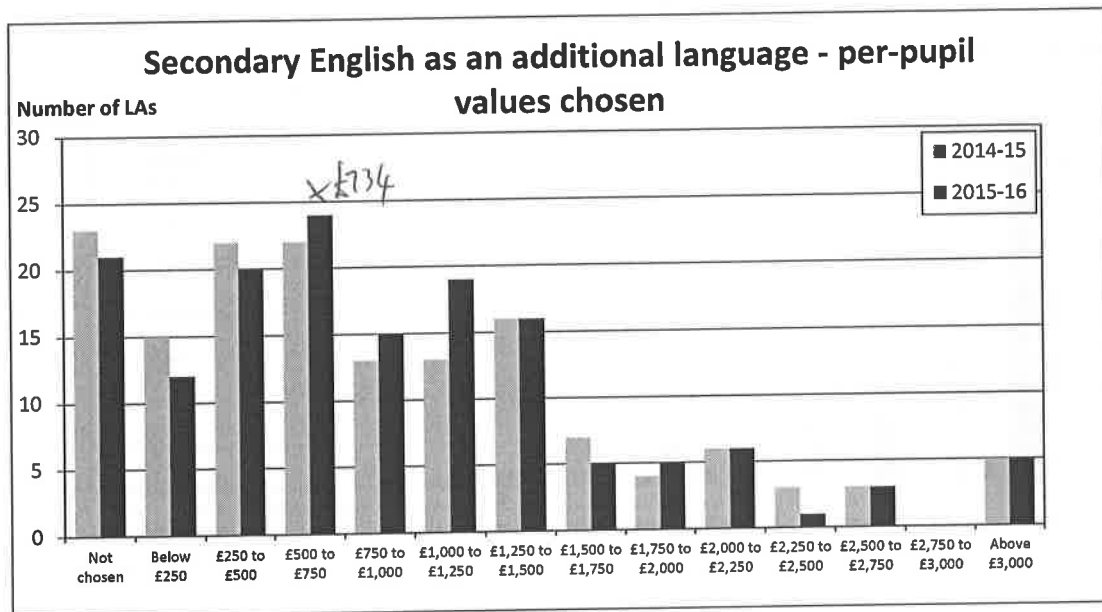
English as an additional language (EAL)

Use of this factor is optional, and 132 local authorities have chosen to use it, compared with 130 in 2014-15.

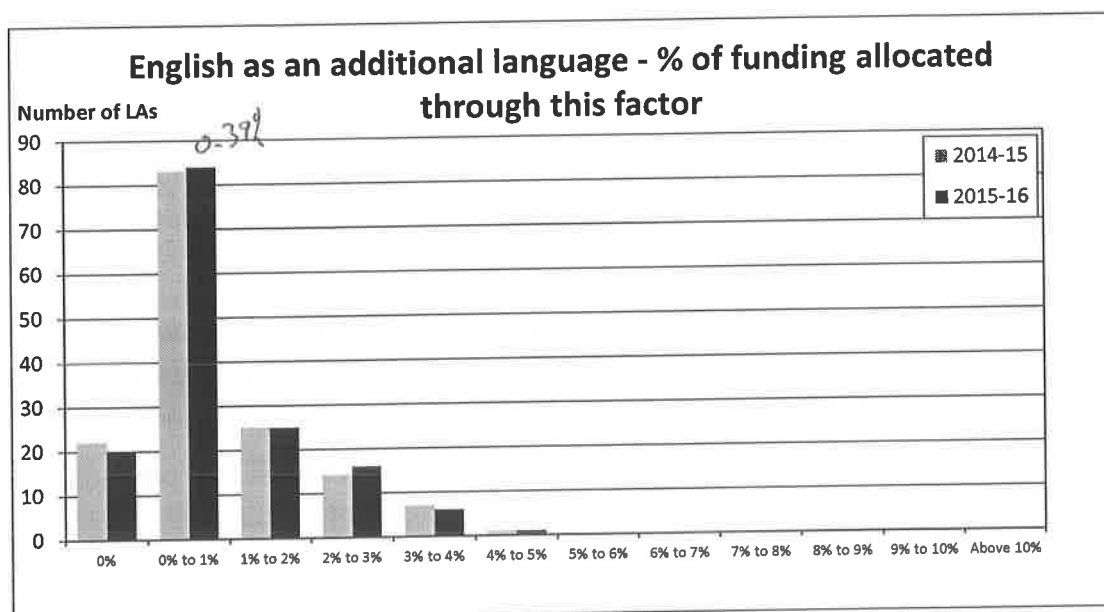


Local authorities can choose one of three indicators for this factor: the number of pupils with EAL who entered the compulsory school system in either the last one, two or three years.

For the primary indicator, the distribution of per-pupil values is relatively narrow with two-thirds (67%) of local authorities allocating between £250 and £1,000 per pupil. There are three authorities allocating over £1,500. By contrast there is rather greater variation in the per-pupil values selected for the secondary indicator; these range from £75 to £4,500.

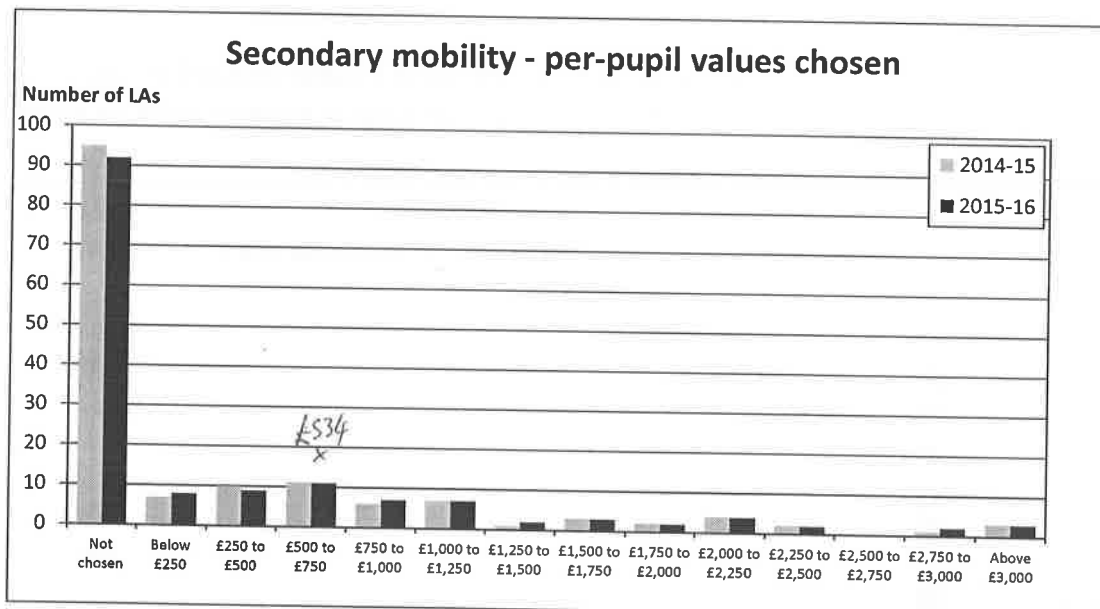
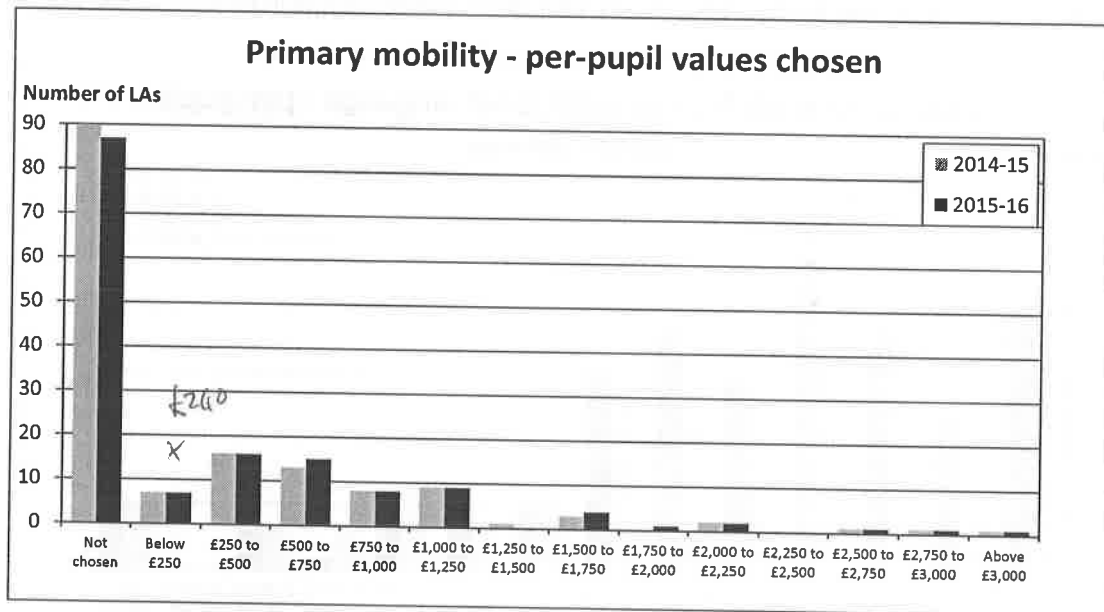


With pupils attracting funding through the EAL factor being smaller in number than those attracting funding through many other factors, across all local authorities 0.8% of funding is allocated through this factor, the same proportion as in 2014-15.



Mobility

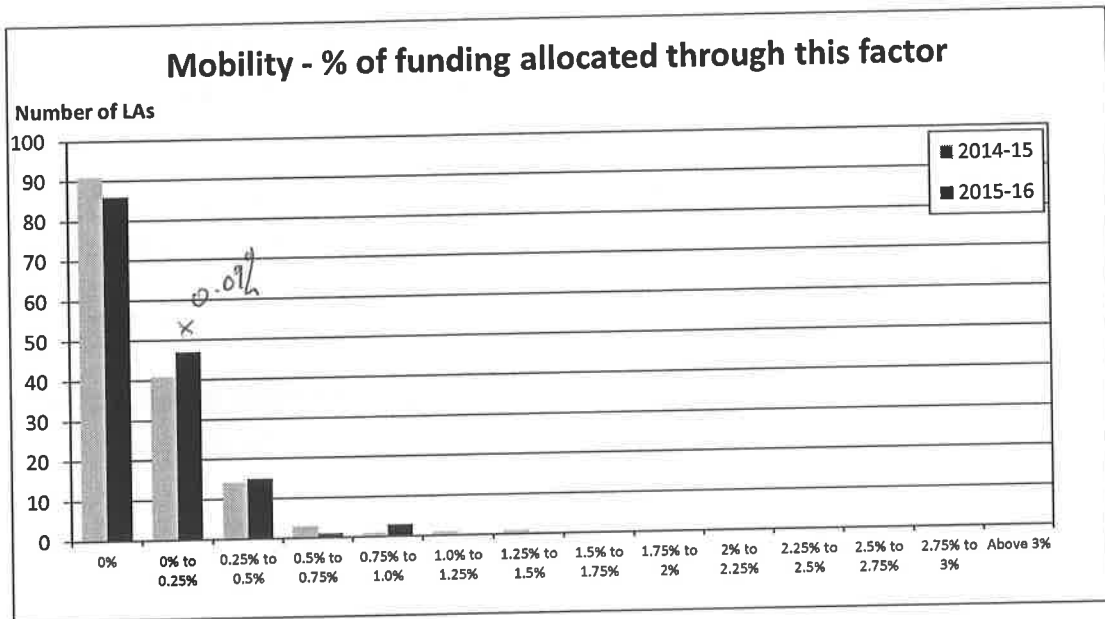
Use of this factor is optional, and only 66 of the 152 local authorities have chosen to use it (although this is five more than in 2014-15 formulae). The indicator for this factor is the number of 'mobile' pupils in excess of 10% of pupils, and is payable on the number of pupils exceeding this cut off (e.g. if a school has 12% mobile pupils, funding is applied to 2%).



Primary per-pupil amounts range from £10 to £18,690, and the secondary per-pupil amounts from £10 to £19,068.

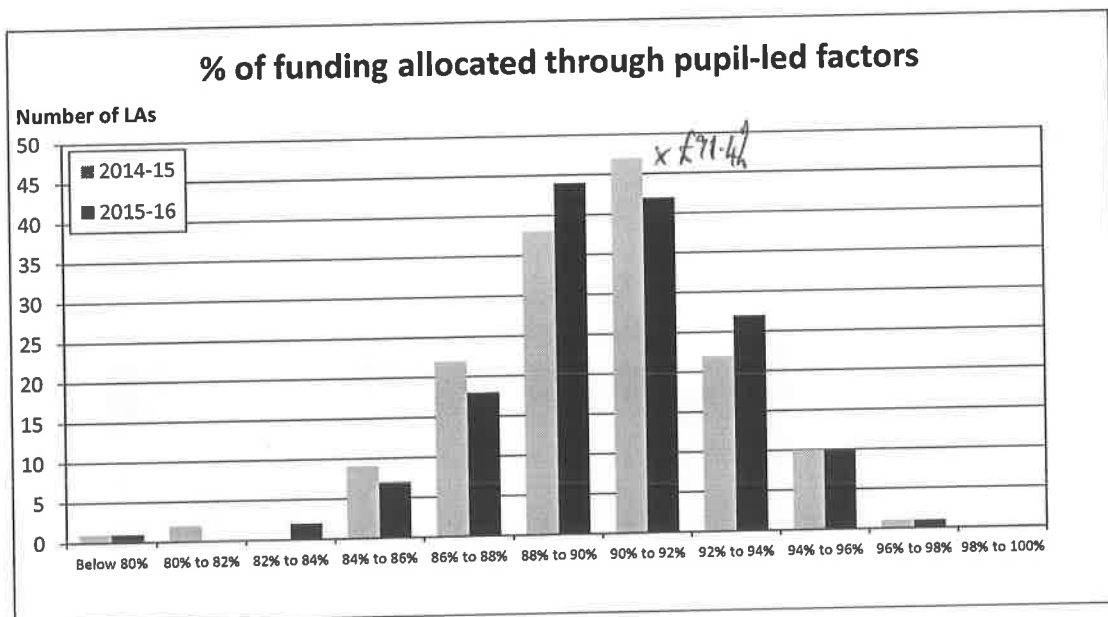
All the local authorities which are incorporating the mobility factor into their 2015-16 funding formulae are using it to allocate less than 1% of their schools block funding, and only four are allocating more than 0.5%. Across all local authorities as a whole, some

0.1% of schools block funding is being allocated through this factor, the same as in 2014-15 formulae.



Total funding through the pupil-led factors

The factors highlighted above (i.e. basic per-pupil entitlement, deprivation, looked-after children, prior attainment, English as an additional language, and mobility) are pupil-led. Although there is considerable variation across local authorities in the choices of factors used, the per-pupil amounts, and the proportions of funding allocated through each one, overall there is strong consistency in the proportions of funding allocated through the pupil-led factors as a whole.



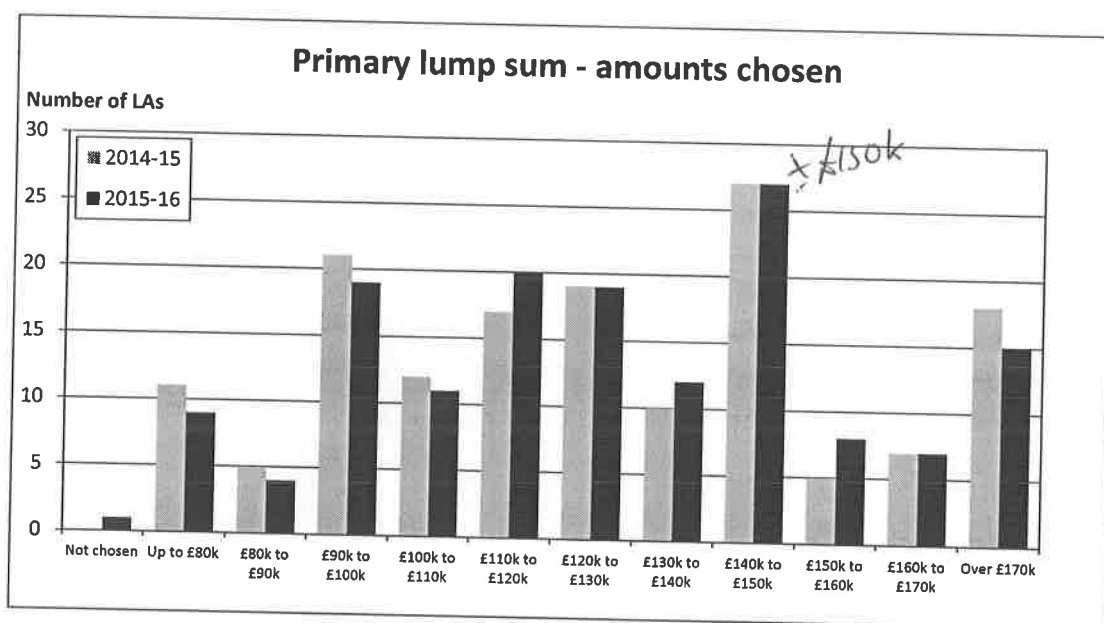
A requirement for the 2015-16 formulae is that across each local authority as a whole, a minimum of 80% of schools block funding must be allocated through these pupil-led factors. Note that the Isles of Scilly has only a single school, and does not formally receive DSG schools block funding in the same way as the other authorities, so the 80% requirement, which is set out in the DSG conditions of grant, does not apply to them; they are the block on the chart above shown below the 80% level.

All other authorities are indeed allocating more than 80% of their funding through a combination of the pupil-led factors, the lowest being 82.0%. In total, nearly three-quarters (74%) of authorities are allocating between 88% and 94% of their funding through these factors.

Across all authorities, a total of 89.73% of funding in 2015-16 formulae is being allocated through the pupil-led factors. This compares to 89.56% in 2014-15 formulae and 89.46% in 2013-14.

Lump sum

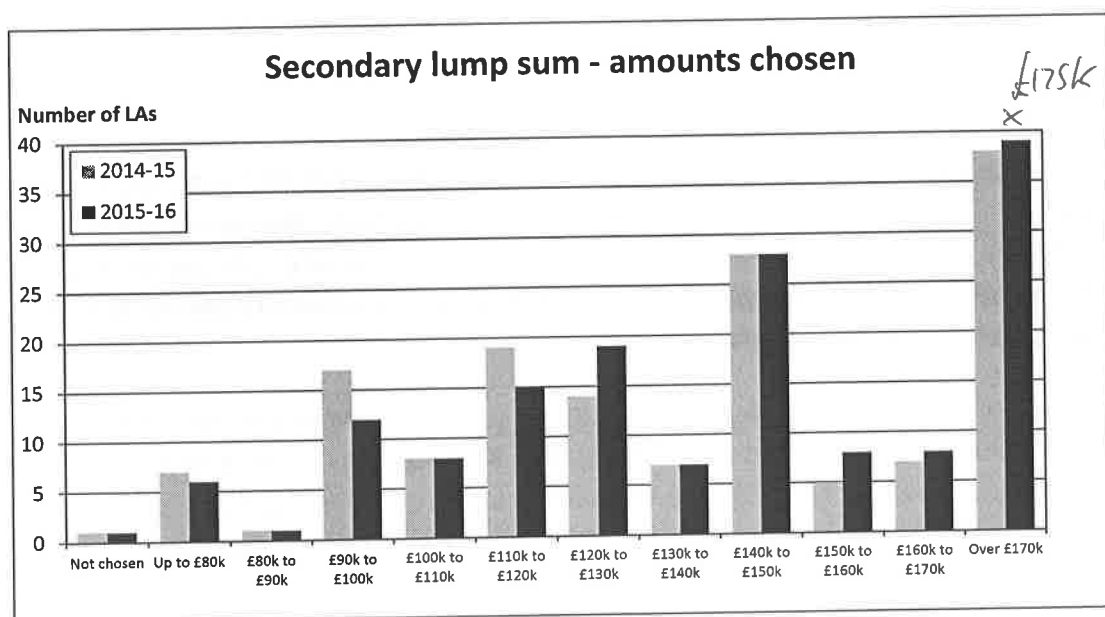
In 2015-16 formulae, local authorities can use this factor to allocate a lump sum of the same amount to all schools, up to a maximum of £175,000. Separate lump sums can be specified for primary schools and secondary schools, up to a maximum of £175,000. All-through schools receive the lump sum specified for secondary schools. Middle schools receive a weighted combination of the two, based on the number of year groups of each phase present at the school. For a school which amalgamated during the 2014 to 2015 financial year, authorities must allocate it additional lump sum funding, so that it receives 85% of the combined lump sums that its predecessors would have received under the 2015-16 formula.



Although this is an optional factor, like last year all local authorities have chosen to include it in their 2015-16 funding formulae⁴. There is substantial variation in the value of the lump sums selected. For both primary and secondary lump sums, they range from £48,480, up to the maximum £175,000, which was chosen by 14 authorities for their primary lump sum amount and 38 for their secondary lump sum.

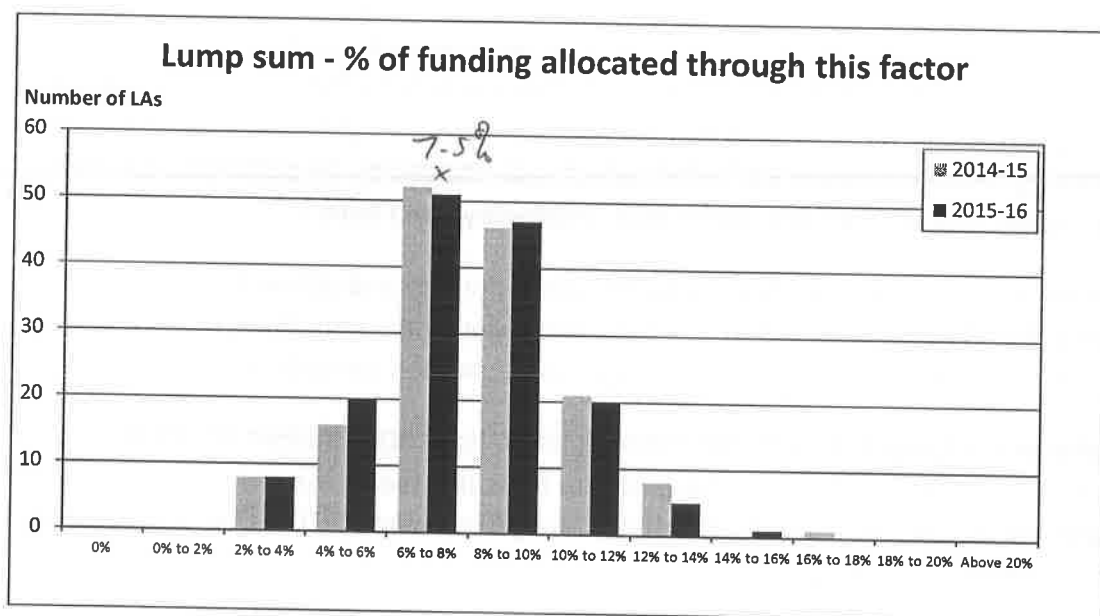
There are 89 authorities that have selected equal primary and secondary lump sum amounts. Fifty-four have selected a greater secondary lump sum than primary; and 9 authorities have selected a greater primary lump sum than secondary.

Note that in the lump sum amounts chosen charts, lump sum choices of exactly a multiple of £10,000 are shown in the category for which that is the top of the band: so for example the three local authorities with a primary lump sum of £140,000 are included in the "£130k to £140k" category.



Overall, local authorities are allocating a slightly lower proportion of their schools block funding through the lump sum factor than last year: 8.3% compared to 8.5%.

⁴ Isles of Scilly are the LA represented by the "Not chosen" bar for 2015-16 primary lump sum amounts; they did not select a primary lump sum but did specify a secondary lump sum. City of London are the LA represented by the "Not chosen" bar for 2015-16 secondary lump sum amounts; the LA has only a single primary school, and they selected a primary lump sum but not a secondary lump sum. So all LAs have used the primary and/or secondary element of the lump sum factor in their formula.

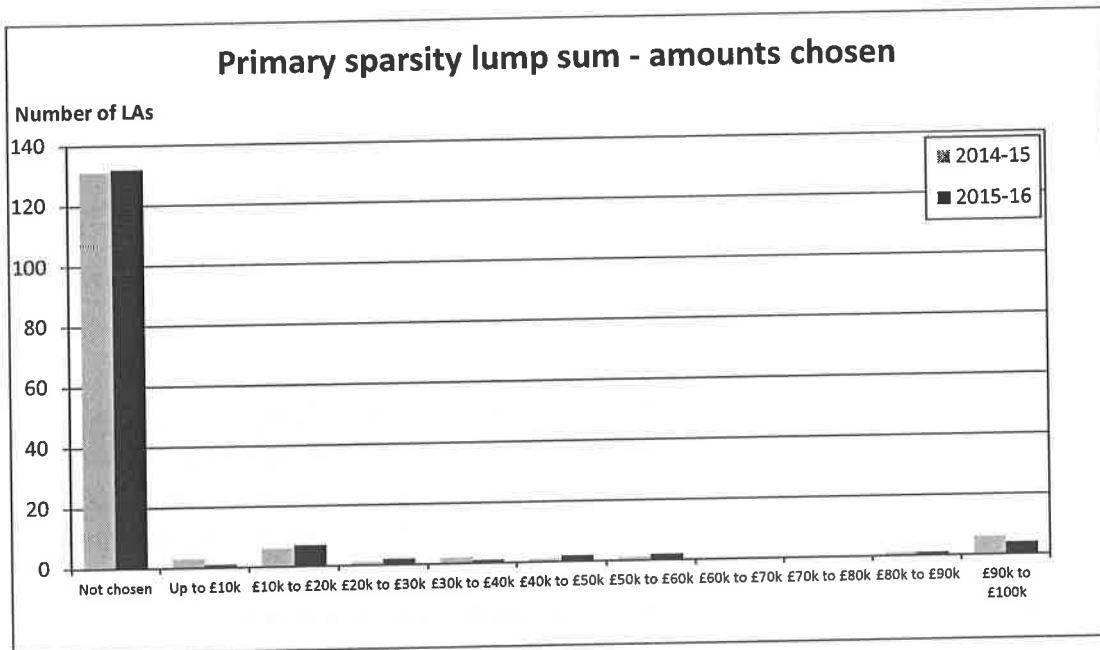


Sparsity

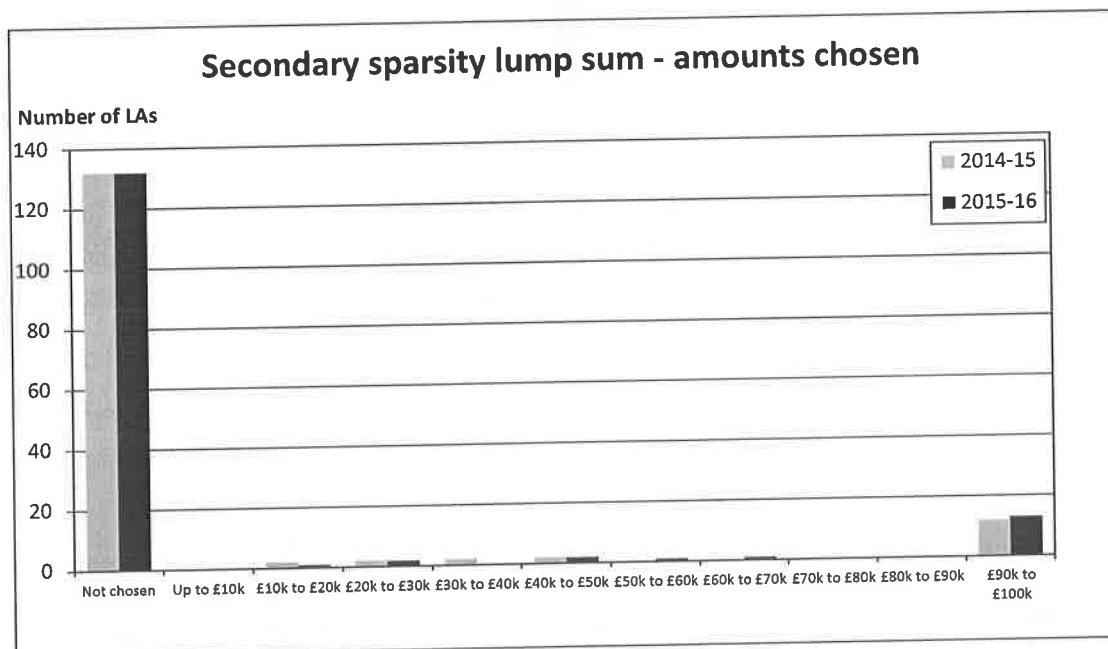
This factor was introduced into the funding formula arrangements last year, but has been changed slightly for 2015-16. Whether a school is deemed to be sparse depends on two considerations: its “sparsity distance” and the average number of pupils per year group. In 2014-15, the total number of pupils at the school was one of the criteria instead of the average number of pupils per year group.

A school’s sparsity distance is derived from those pupils for whom it is their closest school (irrespective of whether they attend it). For all those pupils, the average distance to their second nearest school for these pupils is calculated. Distances are calculated using the crow flies distance from a pupil’s postcode to a school’s postcode.

The sparsity factor may be applied to small schools where the average distance to pupils’ second nearest school is at least 2 miles (for primary schools, middle schools and all-through schools) or 3 miles (for secondary schools). Schools must also have an average number of pupils per year group no larger than 21.4 pupils for primary schools, 120 pupils for secondary schools, 69.2 pupils for middle schools or 62.5 pupils for all-through schools. Local authorities can narrow the eligibility criteria for the factor, by increasing the average distance to the second nearest school and / or reducing the average pupil number maximum thresholds, but they cannot widen the eligibility criteria. Local authorities can set different sparsity lump sum amounts for each of these four phases of school, up to a maximum of £100,000 per school. They can also choose in each case whether to apply a ‘taper’ so that the funding given to a sparse school depends on how many pupils they have (so that the smaller schools receive higher sparsity funding) or that all sparse schools receive the same specified sparsity lump sum. Additional sparsity funding of £50,000 can also be allocated to very small, sparse secondary schools.



Only 24 local authorities are using the sparsity factor in 2015-16 (compared to 23 in 2014-15) with 128 not incorporating it into their formula. Many of those authorities not using the factor do not have any schools meeting the maximum permissible average year group size and minimum permissible distance thresholds for eligibility for funding through the factor, so do not have any sparse schools.



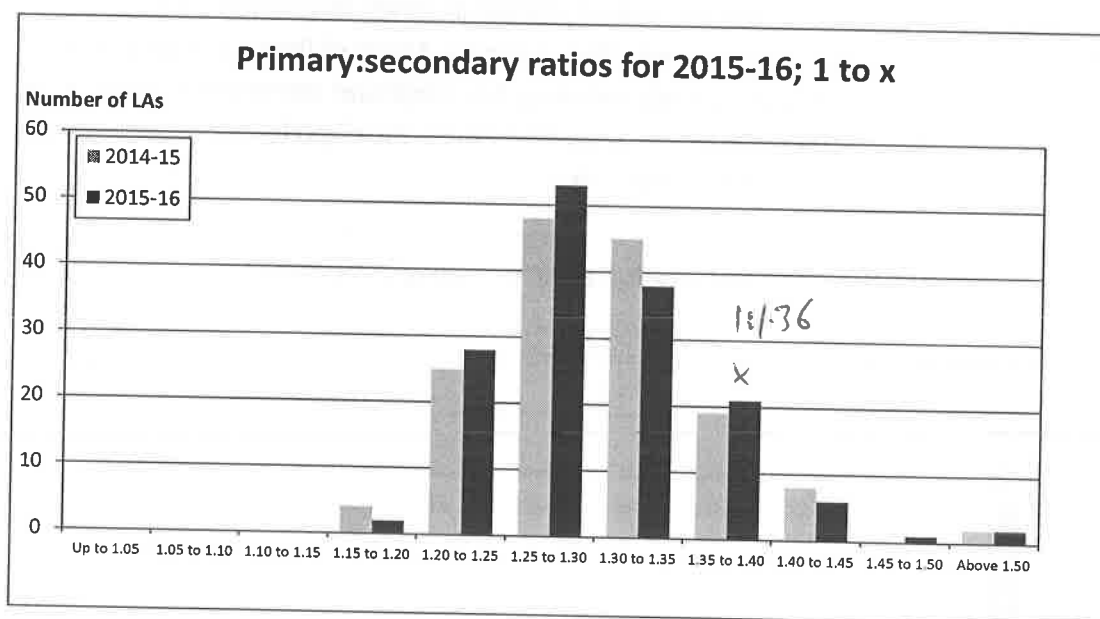
Of those that are using the factor, and excluding the Isles of Scilly (a notional 4%), the proportion of their schools block funding which they are allocating through this factor ranged from 0.01% to 0.92%. Across all authorities, 0.05% of funding has been allocated through this factor, the same as in 2014-15 formulae.

Other formula factors

Information for each local authority on the formula factors not discussed in this note (London fringe, split sites, rates, PFI funding, historic commitments of dedicated schools grant funding for sixth forms, and exceptional circumstances) can be found in the accompanying data file.

Primary:secondary funding ratios

Local authorities' 2015-16 schools block funding formulae have been used to calculate the relative differences in per-pupil funding allocated to secondary pupils compared to primary pupils. With the exception of the City of London, which has a single maintained primary school so does not have secondary pupils, the ratios of secondary to primary per-pupil funding under 2015-16 formulae are shown on the chart below. A ratio of 1 : 1.24, for instance, indicates that secondary-age pupils in a local authority receive, on average, 24% more funding per head than primary-age pupils.



The overall ratio nationally across all local authorities is 1 : 1.28, very slightly higher than in 2013-14 and 2014-15 formulae when the figure was 1 : 1.27. The move to make academies which were previously non-recoupment into recoupment academies for 2015-16 (see footnote 3) has pushed the ratio up a little, however the ratio is still 1 : 1.28 for 2015-16 even if their funding is excluded from the calculation. The median local authority ratio is 1 : 1.29, the same as in the previous two years. For 25 authorities, their ratio in 2015-16 has decreased by more than 0.01 compared to last year, while for 48 authorities, their ratio has increased by more than 0.01. For the remaining 78 authorities, their ratio changed by less than 0.01 either way.

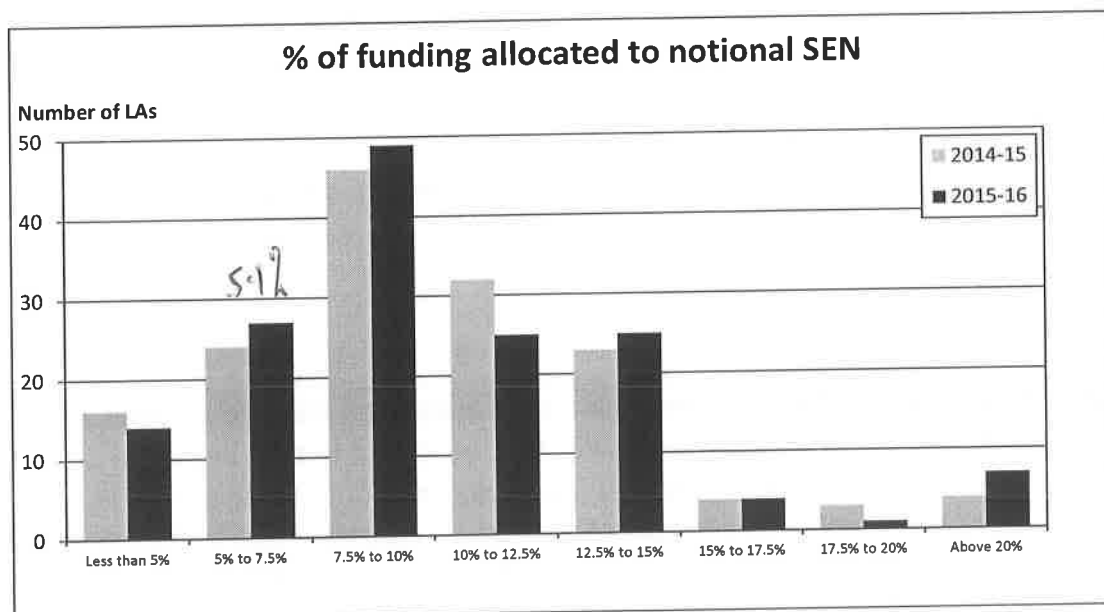
These ratios have been calculated for each local authority from the information they submitted to the EFA as follows. The first step is to split funding for primary pupils and

funding for secondary pupils. For the factors with separate primary and secondary indicators (for example, basic entitlement and deprivation), this split is simply the amount of funding allocated through each type of indicator. For the other factors (with the exception of historic commitments for sixth form funding, which is excluded), the amount of funding allocated to each school in the local authority area is split between primary and secondary in proportion to the number of pupils in each phase at the school. These amounts are aggregated to estimate the total funding for primary pupils and the total funding for secondary pupils. These amounts are then divided, respectively, by the number of primary schools block-funded pupils on roll and the number of secondary schools block-funded pupils on roll in the authority. This gives per pupil funding amounts for primary and secondary phases, and the ratio of the two is taken.

This calculation excludes the effects on schools' funding of applying the minimum funding guarantee (MFG), and excludes any further capping or scaling factors applied by local authorities to ensure that the total funding allocated through their formulae is affordable within the total DSG schools block they have been allocated for financial year 2015 to 2016. For academies, the calculation is based on the amount of schools block funding they would receive in 2015-16 were they a maintained school.

Notional SEN

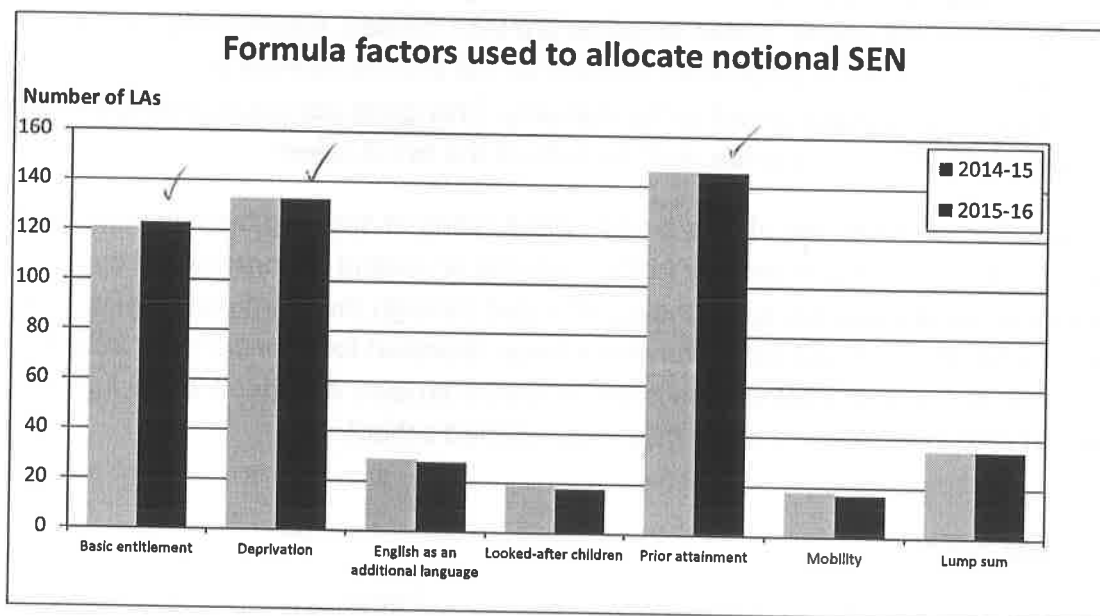
Funding for notional special educational needs (notional SEN) is not a separate formula factor. Rather, local authorities must specify how much of the schools block funding a school receives through the formula constitutes its notional SEN budget. In their funding formulae for 2015-16, local authorities specify what percentage of funding allocated through each factor contributes to the notional SEN budget.



The chart above shows how, at overall local authority level, the notional SEN budget in 2015-16 varies as a percentage of the total schools block formula allocation (before the

application of MFG, capping and scaling). Some 126 (83%) of authorities are allocating between 5% and 15% of schools block funding as notional SEN.

The overall percentage of formula allocation which is designated as the notional SEN budget across all local authorities is 10.0%, the same as in 2014-15. The median notional SEN allocation is 8.9%. However, as the chart shows, like last year there is a wide variation across local authorities with no clear clustering around these averages.



The chart above shows the number of local authorities for which each factor is being used to determine schools' notional SEN budgets. In 2015-16 formulae, prior attainment is again the factor most commonly contributing to notional SEN; 146 of the 148 authorities featuring the factor in their formula are doing this. The majority of authorities are also assigning a percentage of their basic entitlement and deprivation funding into notional SEN. For the formula factors not displayed on the chart (such as sparsity, split sites, etc.) only at most a few authorities are using these for notional SEN in each case. Full details on the use of factors to calculate notional SEN in 2015-16 can be found in the accompanying data file. Overall, the pattern of factors used to calculate notional SEN is similar to 2014-15 formulae.

Growth fund

Subject to the approval of their schools forum, local authorities are able to retain some of their schools block funding centrally (i.e. rather than allocate it to their individual schools) for a growth fund. This can be used only for the purposes of supporting growth in pre-16 pupil numbers to meet basic need pressures, to support additional classes needed to meet the infant class size regulation, and to meet the costs of new schools. Authorities must use the fund on the same basis for the benefit of both maintained schools and academies in their area.

Some 132 of the 152 authorities are retaining a growth fund in 2015-16, an increase compared to 121 doing this in their 2014-15 formulae. The total value of these growth funds is £156.6m. Growth fund amounts for individual authorities range from £50,000 to £6m. £2.7m

Falling rolls fund

Local authorities were also able to retain funding centrally for falling rolls to prepare for a future population bulge, again subject to the approval of their schools forum. The falling rolls fund should be restricted to population increases expected in two to three years in necessary schools which are classed by Ofsted as good or outstanding. The fund cannot be used by authorities to prop up unpopular or failing schools.

Only 29 authorities are retaining a falling rolls fund in their 2015-16 formulae (compared with 26 in 2014-15), with a total value of £8.0m. Falling rolls fund amounts for individual authorities range from £7,000 to £1,072,657. £500k

Information about the data file

Alongside this document, the DfE has published a detailed data file in Microsoft Excel format showing the 2015-16 funding formula used by each local authority, as they stood at 2 March 2015.

“Proforma” sheet

The sheet entitled “Proforma” allows the full data for a single authority to be displayed on the screen. Click on the purple cell near the top of the page next to the LA Name label, then click on the drop-down arrow that appears alongside, to select a new local authority.

“FINAL MI Data Jan” sheet

The sheet entitled “FINAL MI Data Jan” gives the proforma data values for each authority in a large table. This section provides a description of all the columns displayed here.

Reception Uplift

The “Reception Uplift” column indicates which local authorities have opted to increase the count of primary pupils to which the basic entitlement primary indicator applies, to include pupils with deferred entry into reception later in the year. The other two columns in this section indicate the number of pupils this applies to and the proportion of schools block funding allocated through the basic entitlement primary indicator through the inclusion of these pupils.

Basic entitlement

This section shows the per-pupil funding amounts local authorities have chosen for the primary and secondary indicators in their 2015-16 formulae; the number of pupils in mainstream maintained schools and academies in the authority as a whole to which each indicator applies; the total amount of schools block funding allocated to maintained schools and academies through each factor; the proportion of schools block funding allocated through each factor; and the proportion of the factor’s funding which contributes towards notional SEN budgets.

Deprivation, looked-after children, prior attainment, English as an additional language, mobility

These sections also show the per-pupil amounts chosen, the number of pupils, the total/proportion of funding allocated to schools through each factor, and contribution to notional SEN budgets. For the indicators where local authorities had a choice as to which specific measure to use for their formulae, columns indicate the selection. Explanations

for the entries in these columns are given below. For each, the entry “Not Applicable” means that a local authority has chosen not to use a particular factor or indicator.

Deprivation – Primary FSM Factor, Secondary FSM Factor:

- FSM % Primary / FSM % Secondary: Indicator used is the number of pupils who are eligible for FSM.
- FSM6 % Primary / FSM6 % Secondary: Indicator used is the number of pupils who are FSM Ever 6.

English as an additional language – Primary (1/2/3/NA), Secondary (1/2/3/NA):

- EAL 1 Primary / EAL 1 Secondary: Indicator used is the number of pupils with EAL who entered the compulsory school system in the last year.
- EAL 2 Primary / EAL 2 Secondary: Indicator used is the number of pupils with EAL who entered the compulsory school system in either of the last 2 years.
- EAL 3 Primary / EAL 3 Secondary: Indicator used is the number of pupils with EAL who entered the compulsory school system in any of the last 3 years.

Prior attainment – Primary Low Attainment (73/78/NA):

- Low Attainment % Y3-6 73: Indicator used is the number pupils in years 3 to 6 who did not achieve 73 points or more in the old early years foundation stage profile.
- Low Attainment % Y3-6 78: Indicator used is the number pupils in years 3 to 6 who did not achieve 78 points or more in the old early years foundation stage profile.

Lump sum

Lump sum funding is shown in two places in the data file. Most funding through the lump sum factor is shown in the group of columns entitled “Lump sum”. However there is also a small amount of lump sum funding displayed in the “Exceptional circumstances” section, in the first five columns of this group (all of which have a column title “Additional lump sum...”). The data here relates specifically to additional lump sum funding which authorities are allocating to schools which amalgamated during the 2014 to 2015 financial year. As explained previously, authorities must allocate such schools additional lump sum funding, so that they receive 85% of the combined lump sums of its predecessors. Authorities could also apply to continue protection for schools which amalgamated during the 2013 to 2014 financial year. The data are presented in this way because authorities recorded any additional lump sum funding for previous year amalgamations in a different section of their formula submission.

Therefore the total amount of funding that each authority is allocating through the lump sum factor is obtained by summing the values in the “Lump Sum total” and “Additional

lump sum total” columns. Similarly, the proportion allocated through the lump sum factor is obtained by summing the values in the “Lump Sum proportion” and “Additional lump sum proportion” columns.

Sparsity

Sparsity funding is also shown in two places in the data file. Most funding through the sparsity factor is shown in the group of columns entitled “Sparsity”. However there is also a small amount of sparsity funding displayed in the “Exceptional circumstances” section, in the second group of five columns here. The data here relates specifically to additional sparsity funding which authorities are allocating to very small, sparse secondary schools.

(London) fringe payments, split sites, rates, PFI funding, sixth form, exceptional circumstances

These sections of the data file show the total funding and proportions of funding allocated to schools through each factor.

Schools block

The “Total Funding (excl. MFG)” column gives the total amount of money allocated to mainstream maintained schools and academies in 2015-16 under local authorities’ basic funding formulae.

Minimum funding guarantee

The MFG protects the per-pupil funding of schools from one year to the next and for 2015-16 has been set at -1.5%. The column “Minimum Funding Guarantee” is the total funding authorities are allocating to their schools, over and above the amounts derived through their basic formula, to ensure this condition is met.

In addition, local authorities are allowed to set capping and scaling factors to ensure that the amount of funding allocated through their formula (and including any additional funding to ensure the MFG is met) fits within the total DSG schools block available to them. Any change in the per-pupil funding amount in 2015-16 compared to 2014-15 for an individual school can be capped at a level specified by the local authority: these caps are given in the column “Capping Factor”. Any school which sees its per-pupil funding increase by more than the level of the cap will see any additional increase scaled back, to some extent (see next paragraph). For example, in this column a 0% cap means that the local authority will start scaling back any increase in per-pupil funding. A capping factor of 2% means that any rise in per-pupil funding of more than 2% will be scaled back.

The column “Scale Factor” indicates the amounts by which schools’ increases in per-pupil funding over the level of the cap will be reduced. So, for example, a 100% scaling

factor means that ALL increases in per-pupil funding above the level of the cap will be removed – in other words the cap is a strict limit on the increase in per-pupil funding in 2015-16 compared to 2014-15. Similarly, a 50% scaling factor means that schools will lose half of any per-pupil funding increase above the level of the cap. Authorities showing 0% values in both the “Capping Factor” column and the “Scaling Factor” column are not restricting per-pupil increases compared to 2014-15 in order to stay within their available funding.

The “MFG total deduction” column shows the total amounts that have been taken off school budgets due to the application of the capping and scaling factors. Clearly, any school requiring additional funding in addition to that specified by a local authority’s basic formula in order to meet the MFG will not also be subject to capping and scaling reductions. Any entry of zero in this column means that capping and scaling has not led to any deductions in funding compared to the basic formula for any schools in the local authority area.

Totals

The “Schools Block Total funding” column shows the total schools block funding allocated to mainstream maintained schools and academies in each local authority under their 2015-16 formulae, after additions for MFG funding and deductions from capping and scaling. Note that these figures will not exactly match the total DSG schools block funding for 2015-16 that has been allocated to each local authority. This is for a number of reasons. The funding formulae specify the funding allocated to individual schools, and so exclude central schools block budgets (such as the growth fund and falling rolls fund, which are shown in the correspondingly named columns). The DSG funding blocks are notional and local authorities can move funding between blocks. Also the funding formulae will reflect any brought forward over- and under-spends, and authorities supplementing DSG from other funding sources.

For the other columns in this section:

- Basic Entitlement % – the proportion of schools block funding being allocated through the basic entitlement factor in each local authority, prior to MFG and capping and scaling.
- Pupil Led Funding % – the proportion of schools block funding being allocated through the pupil-led factors (i.e. basic entitlement, deprivation, looked-after children, prior attainment, English as an additional language, and mobility), prior to MFG and capping and scaling.
- Primary / Secondary Ratio – the local authority’s primary:secondary funding ratio; a figure of 1.24, for example, denotes a ratio of 1 : 1.24, meaning that secondary-age pupils in a local authority receive, on average, 24% more funding per head than primary-age pupils.



Department
for Education

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LA Name: Havering

LA Number: 311

Pupil Led Factors

1) Basic Entitlement Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU)	Reception uplift	Yes	Pupil Units			32.00				
	Description	Amount per pupil		Pupil Units		Sub Total	Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)	Notional SEN (%)	
	Primary (Years R-6)	£3,074.06		20,323.00		£62,474,121	£131,086,386	38.67%	1.20%	
	Key Stage 3 (Years 7-9)	4,542.03		8,653.00		£39,302,186		24.33%	1.20%	
	Key Stage 4 (Years 10-11)	£4,740.43		6,183.00		£29,310,079		18.14%	1.20%	
2) Deprivation	Description	Primary amount per pupil	Secondary amount per pupil	Eligible proportion of primary NOR	Eligible proportion of secondary NOR	Sub Total	Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)	Primary Notional SEN (%)	Secondary Notional SEN (%)
	FSM % Primary	£1,252.32		2,923.41		£3,661,049	£10,713,083	6.63%	16.50%	
	FSM % Secondary		£2,260.66		1,724.89	£3,899,390			16.50%	
	IDACI Band 1	£0.00	£0.00	1,408.50	989.15	£0			16.50%	16.50%
	IDACI Band 2	£30.00	£30.00	2,942.80	1,791.20	£142,020			16.50%	16.50%
	IDACI Band 3	£135.00	£135.00	2,550.54	1,970.25	£610,307			16.50%	16.50%
	IDACI Band 4	£600.00	£600.00	2,111.81	1,497.85	£2,165,799			16.50%	16.50%
	IDACI Band 5	£615.00	£615.00	70.20	217.54	£176,958			16.50%	16.50%
	IDACI Band 6	£630.00	£630.00	15.09	76.27	£57,560			16.50%	16.50%
3) Looked After Children (LAC)	Description	Primary amount per pupil	Secondary amount per pupil	Eligible proportion of primary NOR	Eligible proportion of secondary NOR	Sub Total	Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)	Primary Notional SEN (%)	Secondary Notional SEN (%)
	LAC X March 12	£1,000.00		170.17		£170,175	£854,307	0.11%	0.00%	
	EAL 3 Primary	£232.67		1,967.73		£457,833		0.39%	0.00%	
	EAL 3 Secondary		£734.73		233.34	£171,440			0.00%	
	Pupils starting school outside of normal entry dates	£240.56	£534.88	179.58	21.80	£54,860		0.03%	0.00%	0.00%
4) English as an Additional Language (EAL)	Description	Weighting	Amount per pupil	Percentage of eligible Y1-2 and Y3-6 NOR respectively	Eligible proportion of primary and secondary NOR respectively	Sub Total	Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)	Primary Notional SEN (%)	Secondary Notional SEN (%)
	Low Attainment % new EFSP	100.00%		37.55%			£4,972,504	3.08%	100.00%	
	Low Attainment % old FSP 78		£489.22	18.56%	5,245.52	£2,566,214				
	Secondary pupils not achieving (KS2 level 4 English or Maths)		£802.89		2,997.04	£2,406,290				

Other Factors

Factor	Lump Sum per Primary School (£)	Lump Sum per Secondary School (£)	Lump Sum per Middle School (£)	Lump Sum per All-through School (£)	Total (£)	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)	Notional SEN (%)		
7) Lump Sum	£150,000.00	£175,000.00			£12,175,000	7.54%	0.00%	0.00%	
8) Sparsity factor	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Please provide alternative distance and pupil number thresholds for the sparsity factor below. Please leave blank if you want to use the default thresholds. Also specify whether you want to use a tapered lump sum for one or both of the phases.									
Primary distance threshold (miles)	0.00	Primary pupil number average year group threshold	0.00	Fixed or tapered sparsity primary lump sum?	Fixed				
Secondary distance threshold (miles)	0.00	Secondary pupil number average year group threshold	0.00	Fixed or tapered sparsity secondary lump sum?	Fixed				
Middle schools distance threshold (miles)	0.00	Middle school pupil number average year group threshold	0.00	Fixed or tapered sparsity middle school lump sum?	Fixed				
All-through schools distance threshold (miles)	0.00	All-through pupil number average year group threshold	0.00	Fixed or tapered sparsity all-through lump sum?	Fixed				
9) Fringe Payments					£0	0.00%			
10) Split Sites					£0	0.00%	0.00%		
11) Rates					£1,757,541	1.09%	0.00%		
12) PFI funding					£0	0.00%	0.00%		
13) Sixth Form					£0	0.00%	0.00%		
14) Exceptional circumstances (can only be used with prior agreement of EFA)									
Circumstance					Total (£)	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)	Notional SEN (%)		
Additional lump sum for schools amalgamated during FY14-15					£0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Additional sparsity lump sum for small schools					£0	0.00%	0.00%		
Exceptional Circumstance3					£0	0.00%	0.00%		
Exceptional Circumstance4					£0	0.00%	0.00%		
Exceptional Circumstance5					£0	0.00%	0.00%		
Exceptional Circumstance6					£0	0.00%	0.00%		

15) Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG is set at -1.5%)		£1,455,908	
Apply capping and scaling factors? (gains may be capped above a specific ceiling and/or scaled)		Yes	
Capping Factor (%)	0.91%	Scaling Factor (%)	100.00%
Total deduction if capping and scaling factors are applied		-£1,167,032	
		Total (£)	Proportion of Total funding(%)
MFG Net Total Funding (MFG + deduction from capping and scaling)		£288,876	0.18%
High Needs threshold (only fill in if, exceptionally, a high needs threshold different from £6,000 has been approved)		£0.00	
Additional funding from the high needs budget		£0.00	
Growth fund (if applicable)		£2,700,000.00	
Falling rolls fund (if applicable)		£500,000.00	
Total Funding For Schools Block Formula		£161,847,697	
% Distributed through Basic Entitlement		81.14%	
% Pupil Led Funding		91.38%	
Primary: Secondary Ratio		1 :	1.36

Version 1 FINAL

09/03/2015

CRITERIA FOR THE ALLOCATION OF EARLY YEARS CAPITAL FUNDING

Introduction

At its meeting on 12 March 2015 the Schools Funding Forum agreed to endorse the application to the Secretary of State to dis-apply the regulations to allow this Local Authority to increase its centrally-retained capital funding by up to £1 million from the revenue account within DSG, in order to support the establishment of new nursery provisions and the expansion of existing nurseries on school sites, including where schools are also being proposed for expansion as a result of the rising numbers of Primary aged pupils – Draft Minute 86 (i)

The Forum also noted that that if the application is successful, detailed criteria for prioritising the use of this funding will be developed and reported to the Forum – Draft Minute 86 (ii).

Confirmation has been received that this request has been approved. The criteria for the use of this funding have been developed and are given below for the information of the Forum.

Priorities for Allocation of Funding

The funding will be allocated to meet Early Years and Childcare place pressures as identified in the 2014/15 Childcare Sufficiency Report in the following Primary Planning Areas:

- Collier Row
- Harold Hill
- Hornchurch
- Rainham and South Hornchurch
- Romford
- Upminster and Cranham

All primary schools and secondary schools with nursery provision in these areas will be invited to make submissions expanding or creating Early Years and Childcare provision on their sites, including where an existing Private, Voluntary or Independent (PVI) Provider may need to be re-located as a result of a school expansion/bulge.

Schools will be requested to outline their proposed Early Years and Childcare delivery model e.g. Maintained Provision, Governor Led Provision, PVI Provider or a Partnership between the School and a PVI Provider/Childminder; together with the proposed number of children to be catered for. Schools will also be asked to state if they can make a contribution to the revenue set-up costs of the Provision

Schools will also be requested to confirm that they can meet the detailed criteria for allocation of funding and where appropriate how they will do this. A pro-forma will be included in the Application Pack, together with a Guide to Setting-up Early Years and Childcare Provision and a copy of this is attached.

Detailed Criteria for Allocation of Funding

A) Application Criteria to be met by Schools

- Available site area for the Provision
- Early Years and Childcare Provision for 2, 3 and 4 year olds. This is a condition of the agreement to capitalise
- Availability of the Provision from 8 am to 6 pm. This is also a condition of the agreement to capitalise. This Provision can include a Breakfast/After School Club. If a school wished to deliver the Provision during normal school hours only, a partnership could be formed with a PVI Provider/Childminder to deliver extended provision. A number of DfE Case Studies on options for delivery will be included in the Application Pack. Some Havering Primary Schools have been involved in the London 8 am to 6 pm Pilot Project and information from this will also be included
- Demonstrated demand e.g. a parental survey
- School Holiday Opening, subject to demand. Whilst this may not be practical for all schools this will be a priority for funding allocation
- Demonstrated sustainability e.g. a Business Plan or Cash Flow Statement
- The school will provide the provision in existing accommodation i.e. caretaker's house, Children's Centre, or using existing site area for example the playing field

B) Local Authority Approval Criteria

In addition to ensuring that applications meet the above criteria, the Local Authority will also take into account:

- Feasibility of Site and Size
- Estimated Cost of the proposal
- Contribution the school is able to make to revenue set-up costs
- The School's Ofsted Inspection Judgement is Good or Outstanding
- The likelihood of obtaining Planning Permission and obtaining approval to build on the school playing field, if appropriate
- Whether the school is planned for expansion/bulge - nursery provision is in school's accommodation and the school needs the accommodation to meet the increase in demand for school places. Relocation of the nursery provision will be a priority.
- Likely timescale for project delivery, including statutory processes if a Maintained Provision is proposed

Next Steps

All Primary Schools and Secondary Schools with on-site nursery provision in the above Planning Areas will be invited to make an expression of interest for funding. Expressions of interest will need to be returned by 31 July 2015. These will be evaluated and applicant schools will be notified of the outcome by November 2015. These outcomes will also be reported to this Forum.

Recommendations

The Schools Funding Forum is recommended to note:

- (i) The Criteria and process for inviting expressions of interest for capital funding for new/expanded Early Years and Childcare Provision
- (ii) That the outcome of applications will be notified to the Forum in due course

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Childcare Provision INVITATION FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

The Childcare Sufficiency Report 2014/15 has identified potential Early Years and Childcare place pressures in the following Primary School Planning Areas:

- Collier Row
- Harold Hill
- Hornchurch
- Rainham and South Hornchurch
- Romford
- Upminster and Cranham

In order to support the expansion of places, the Local Authority has obtained approval to capitalise funding and expressions of interest are invited from Primary Schools and Secondary Schools with on-site Early Years and Childcare Provision, to expand or develop Early Years and Childcare provision on their sites. Such expressions of interest should demonstrate the following:

A) Application Criteria to be met by Schools

- Available site area for the Provision
- Early Years and Childcare Provision for 2, 3 and 4 year olds. This is a condition of the agreement to capitalise
- Availability of the Provision from 8 am to 6 pm. This is also a condition of the agreement to capitalise. This Provision can include a Breakfast/After School Club. If a school wished to deliver the Provision during normal school hours only, a partnership could be formed with a PVI Provider/Childminder to deliver extended provision. A number of DfE Case Studies on options for delivery will be included in the Application Pack. Some Havering Primary Schools have been involved in the London 8 am to 6 pm Pilot Project and information from this will also be included
- Demonstrated demand e.g. a parental survey
- School Holiday Opening, subject to demand. Whilst this may not be practical for all schools this will be a priority for funding allocation
- Contribute to the revenue set up cost
- Demonstrated sustainability e.g. a Business Plan or Cash Flow Statement
- The school will provide the provision in existing accommodation i.e. caretaker's house, Children's Centre, or using existing site area for example the playing field

B) Local Authority Approval Criteria

In addition to ensuring that applications meet the above criteria, the Local Authority will also take into account:

- Feasibility of Site and Size
- Estimated Cost of the proposal
- Contribution the school is able to make to revenue set-up costs
- The School's Ofsted Inspection Judgement is Good or Outstanding
- The likelihood of obtaining Planning Permission and obtaining approval to build on the school playing field, if appropriate
- Whether the school is planned for expansion/bulge - nursery provision is in school's accommodation and the school needs the accommodation to meet the increase in demand for school places. Relocation of the nursery provision will be a priority.
- Likely timescale for project delivery, including statutory processes if a Maintained Provision is proposed

**CHILDCARE PROVISION
INVITATION FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST PROFORMA**

Name of School _____

Address _____

Email _____

Phone _____

Date _____

Expressions of Interest will be considered based on the following:

1. Available site area for the Provision, does the school have site capacity to include the provision?

2. Will need to deliver Early Years and Childcare Provision for 2, 3 and 4 year olds. This is a condition of the agreement to capitalise. How will this be delivered, 8am to 6pm, Breakfast Club/After School Club.....

3. Can you outline your proposed Early Years and Childcare delivery model:

- Maintained Provision
- Governor Led Provision
- Private, Voluntary or Independent Provider
- Partnership between the School and a PVI Provider/Childminder

4. Can you provide evidence for the need of the provision in your school?
Demonstrated demand e.g. a parental survey

5. Will the provision be open during school holiday? School Holiday Opening, subject to demand. Whilst this may not be practical for all schools this will be a priority for funding allocation

6. Will the School make a contribution to revenue set up cost?

7. Demonstrated sustainability e.g. a Business Plan or Cash Flow Statement

8. Will the school support to provide the provision in existing accommodation i.e caretaker house, children's centre or using existing site area for example the playing field

Please return a written expression of interest by 5.00 pm on Friday 31st July 2015: via e-mail (earlyyearsorganisation@havering.gov.uk) with "CONFIDENTIAL – EXPRESSION OF INTEREST" in the subject line.

Should you need any further information, please direct any in queries in writing to Gurdi.kaur@havering.gov.uk by Friday 5th June 2015