

## 2021-22 SCHOOLS FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

### REPORT OF THE COUNTY TREASURER AND CHIEF OFFICER FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES

#### Recommendations

It is recommended that DEF:

- a) Specifically approve the proposals for the 2021-22 schools revenue funding formula as set out in section 1 and make recommendations to Cabinet.  
**All to vote**
- b) Specifically approve the proposals for Movement between blocks as set out in section 2 and make recommendations to Cabinet.  
**All to vote**
- c) Specifically agree the de-delegation proposals for maintained primary and maintained secondary schools as set out in section 3 and Appendix C  
**Vote: Maintained primary representatives**  
**Vote: Maintained secondary representatives**
- d) Specifically agree the centrally held funding allocations as set out in section 4.  
**All to vote**
- e) Note the local authority's disapplication requests that have been applied for and awaiting approval  
**All to note**

#### 1. Schools Funding

- 1.1. In September 2017 the Department of Education (DfE) published the arrangements for reforming the funding for Schools and High Needs. The transition to the full National Funding Formula (NFF) was due to be implemented from 2020-21.
- 1.2. However, in 2021-22 as in previous years, the local authority will continue to set a local schools funding formula, in consultation with its schools, under what is known as a 'soft' NFF. The government is expected to, later this year, put forward plans to move to a 'hard' NFF in the future, which will determine school funding allocations directly, rather than the local formulae.
- 1.3. The NFF will set notional allocations for each school, which will be aggregated and used to calculate the total schools block received by each local authority
- 1.4. In August 2019 the government announced that they were to invest over £14 billion in primary and secondary education between 2020-21 and 2022-23. The funding package for schools (5 to 16 year olds) included £2.6 billion for 2020-21, £4.8 billion for 2021-22, and £7.1 billion for 2022-23 compared to 2019-20.
- 1.5. In addition to this it was confirmed that a further £1.5 billion each year will continue to fund additional pension costs for teachers and almost £0.5 billion for teachers' pay awards.

#### **Increased funding factor values**

- 1.6. The DfE have issued the 'Schools Revenue Funding 2021 to 2022' operational guidance in July 2020. As the authority retains local discretion for 2021-22 the factor values and parameters may continue to differ from those used in the NFF.

- 1.7. Devon moved the local funding formula to the national funding formula rates in 2020-21 with the expectation that all primary and secondary schools would be on the NFF for the implementation of the 'hard' formula this year and as such the authority is proposing to maintain the funding at the NFF rates for 2021-22. Appendix D shows the revised values.
- 1.8. The additional funding invested in schools for 2021-22 means that the key factors in the NFF increase by 3% (then rounded). This means that schools which are already attracting their NFF allocations will attract a significant increase in both cash and real terms. On top of this 3% uplift, the DfE have added a further £180 for primary pupils and £265 for secondary pupils to the AWPU to reflect the rolling in of the teacher's pay and pension grants to the NFF, as set out in below.
- 1.9. In 2021-22 Devon has been given illustrative allocations with additional funding of £19.1 million based on the 2019 October census data.

### Teachers' pay grant (TPG) and teachers' pension employer contribution grant (TPECG)

- 1.10. In the 2021-22 financial year the TPG and TPECG will be rolled into mainstream funding through the schools and high needs national funding formula.
- 1.11. The TPG and TPECG will continue to be paid for academies at the start of their 2021-22 academic year. Details of the grant are set out in the [TPG methodology document and the TPECG methodology document](#).

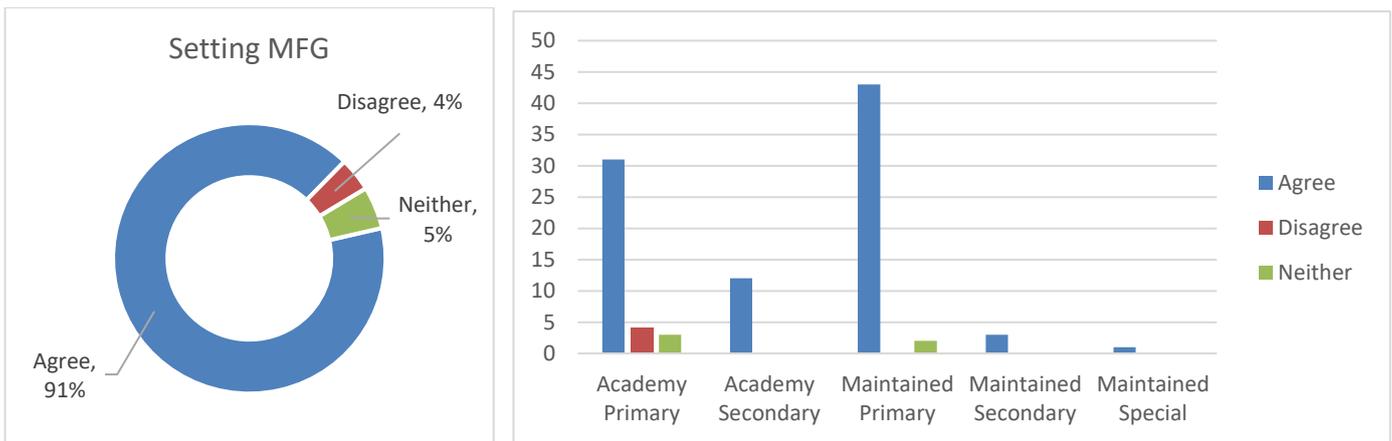
### Consultation 2021-22

- 1.12. The local authority consulted on Devon's proposals for the 2021-22 schools revenue funding formula. ([Consultations: Support for Schools](#)). Modelling was based on the Schools Block and the October 2019 census data. Note that the final DSG settlement will be based on the October 2020 census data.
- 1.13. Between 1–18 October 2020 and across 3 online events representatives from across Devon's 363 schools were invited to take part in the annual school's funding consultation. In all, 149 representatives attended the events from 114 schools.
- 1.14. Only 99 individual schools (27% of all schools) completed the consultation which is the second year for such a low turnout and compares to 116 schools, 29% in 2019 and 155 schools, 43% in 2018. A full analysis of participation is attached to this report at Appendix A - 2021-22 Schools Revenue Funding Formula.
- 1.15. In consulting with schools on designing the funding formula in 2021-22 we asked that schools considered the following in addition to bringing the funding levels up to the new NFF factor rates for the next funding period.
  - Set the Minimum Funding Guarantee to at plus 2% with the option to review in December
  - Top slice funding for the Phase Associations (Devon SLS and DAG)
  - One-year adjustment to the Basic Entitlement (AWPU) if funding received above that of NFF allocation.

### Minimum Funding Guarantee

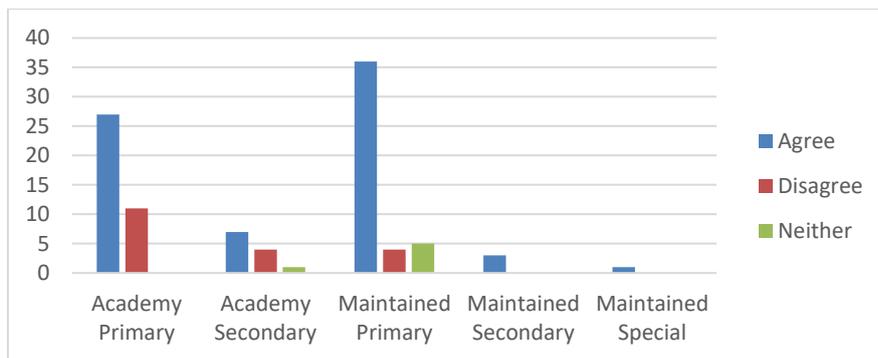
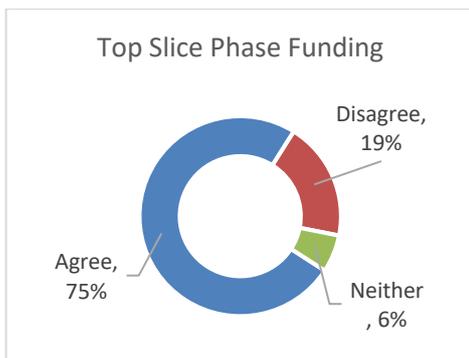
- 1.16. Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) is a way to protect schools from excessive year-on-year changes to the funding on a per-pupil rate. For 2021-22 the DfE are stating that it must be set at between plus 0.5% and plus 2.0% per pupil compared against the previous year.  
**Note:** Budgets may still go down due to a reduction in non-pupil related factors or a drop in pupil numbers or the Minimum Funding Guarantee calculation.

- 1.17. In 2021-22 in order to maximise the funding passed to schools the authority is proposing to an MFG level of plus 2%. By placing the MFG at 2% it will ensure that the pay award announced for NJC support staff from April 2020 and for teachers from September 2020 is covered.
- 1.18. It should be noted that to ensure affordability, the authority will use the MFG factor by adjusting the percentage per pupil between plus 2% down to plus 0.5%. Clarification of the rate used will be brought to the January 2021 Schools Finance Group and Schools Forum meeting for approval once the DSG allocations are known in December 2020.
- 1.19. The response to the question shows that 90 out of 99 schools that responded (91%) agreeing to the proposal.



### Top slice funding for Phase Associations

- 1.20. The DfE, in line with previously stated policy, have started to reduce the funding for Historic Commitments made prior to 2013-14. That reduction, for a second year, of 20% has been reflected in the Central School Services Block (CSSB) (Revenue Funding Consultation Paragraphs 122-140).
- 1.21. Due to the reduction to the Historic Commitments funding is only available to support the Termination of Employment costs and as such the mainstream Phase Association (Devon SLS and DAG) funding totalling £223,000 will need to be top sliced to ensure that both maintained schools and academies fund and benefit from this function.
- 1.22. As this service / function relates to both maintained schools and academies it was proposed that this funding should be taken from the Schools Block prior to funding be allocated to individual schools.
- 1.23. The response to the question shows that 74 out of 99 schools that responded (75%) agreeing to the proposal.

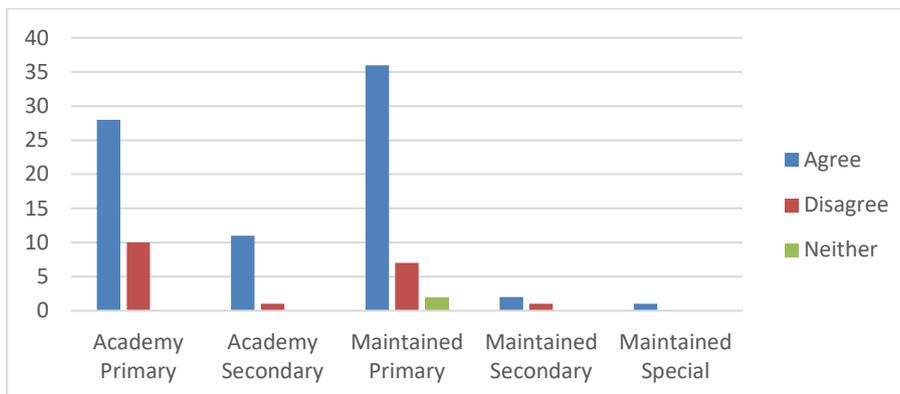
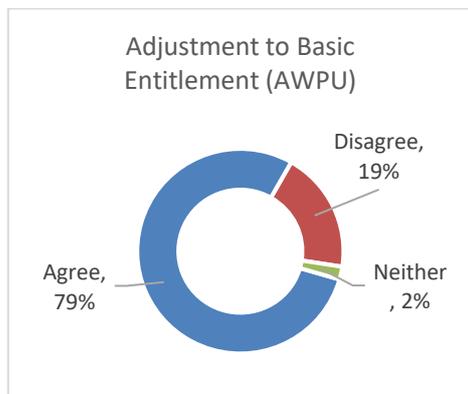


### One-year Adjustment to Basic Entitlement (AWPU)

1.24. After allocation of the funding to all schools thought the NFF factors there remains a balance of £1.4 million unallocated when using the indicative funding formula from the DfE. This means that all schools have received funding in line with that of the government’s ‘hard’ formula.

1.25. It was proposed in the consultation that this unallocated funding should be used to part fund a movement between blocks as schools have been allocated the funding per NFF. However, for fullness the question was asked that if funding was greater that needed to fulfil the complete introduction of the NFF would they want a one-year adjustment to the Basic Entitlement (AWPU).

1.26. The response to the question shows that 78 out of 99 schools that responded (79%) agreeing to the proposal to increase the Basic Entitlement (AWPU).



### 1.27. Recommendation:

That Schools Forum recommends to Cabinet that:

- i. Set the MFG at plus 2% reducing to plus 0.5% depending on affordability
- ii. Top slice Phase Association funding prior to individual school budget allocation
- iii. One-year adjustment to Basic Entitlement (AWPU) for all pupils if funding permits.

**Note** that the final funding rates may change subject to affordability when the October 2020 pupil data and Schools Block DSG settlement is confirmed in late December 2020.

All to vote

## 2. Movement between Blocks

2.1. The local authority’s DSG consists of 4 blocks of funding: The Schools Block, Central School Services Block, High Needs Block and Early Years Block. The blocks are ring-fenced, but the LA retains limited flexibility to transfer up to 0.5% of the DSG to another block, with the approval of Schools Forum.

- 2.2. However, in view of the considerable increases in funding the DfE has provided, there are a number of constraints on the movements away from the schools block. In 2021-22, the block transfer cannot include the additional funding LAs have been allocated for the teachers' pay and pensions grants, therefore guaranteeing that all this funding remains with schools.
- 2.3. The national increase in high needs funding, from 2020-21 to 2021-22, will amount to £730 million (or 10%) extra for children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND). Using the 2020-21 allocations as a baseline with a minimum per head increase of 8.0%.
- 2.4. This is distributed through the formula ensuring that the funding floor will increase by a minimum percentage compared to the baseline of 8.0% and the limit to gains will be 12.0% per head of population, so that authorities due to gain under the formula see an increase up to 12.0% before their gains are capped. This is an increase of £10.2 million for Devon, of which £1.2 million relates to teacher's pay and pensions grants, but still not sufficient to meet the demands for Devon.
- 2.5. As representatives are aware there has been a continued year on year increase in the demand placed on the High Needs Block due to increased numbers of children requiring support with their Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) as well as the need to use the independent sector due to limited placements within the LAs special schools (even with the current expansion).
- 2.6. As of September 2020, Devon's High Needs Block is seeing an in-year deficit of £5.1 million in addition to the recognised funding shortfall of £22.8 million. This increased demand on the funding allocation as well as the 2019-20 overspend of £19.8 million means that by 31 March 2021, the deficit carried in the Dedicated School Grant Reserve (DSG Reserve) is forecast to be £47.8 million. Not something that can be sustained.
- 2.7. In 2020-21 Devon requested a transfer 0.5% from the Schools Block to the High Needs Block. However, the proposals submitted to schools and the forum in January 2020 were declined. An alternative proposal by Schools Forum to transfer £100,000 was submitted and passed to undertake a study to identify national good practice; regional and national data to support change; wider transformation work in settings; and outreach support to build confidence around the needs of children and young people.
- 2.8. The findings of this independent review ([SEND 100 Project](#)) have been made available to all schools via the consultation process in order to provide the support to why there is a need to request a 0.5 % transfer between the blocks for 2021-22. **It is in no way intended to be used to plug the gap in funding, but to facilitate better use of funds and ultimately provide the best outcomes for the children of Devon.**
- 2.9. As part of the consultation schools were asked 3 questions around the transfer of funding from the Schools Block to the High Needs Block. These were:
- 1) Do you agree to the unallocated £1.4 million funding part fund the movement between blocks;
  - 2) That the balance of £740,000 come from an AWPU contribution or by capping and scaling the large increases some had seen;
  - 3) If they disagreed to either or both the above should the funding remain or go to schools with an explanation to their decision.

### **Move £1.4 million Unallocated Schools Block Funds to High Needs Block**

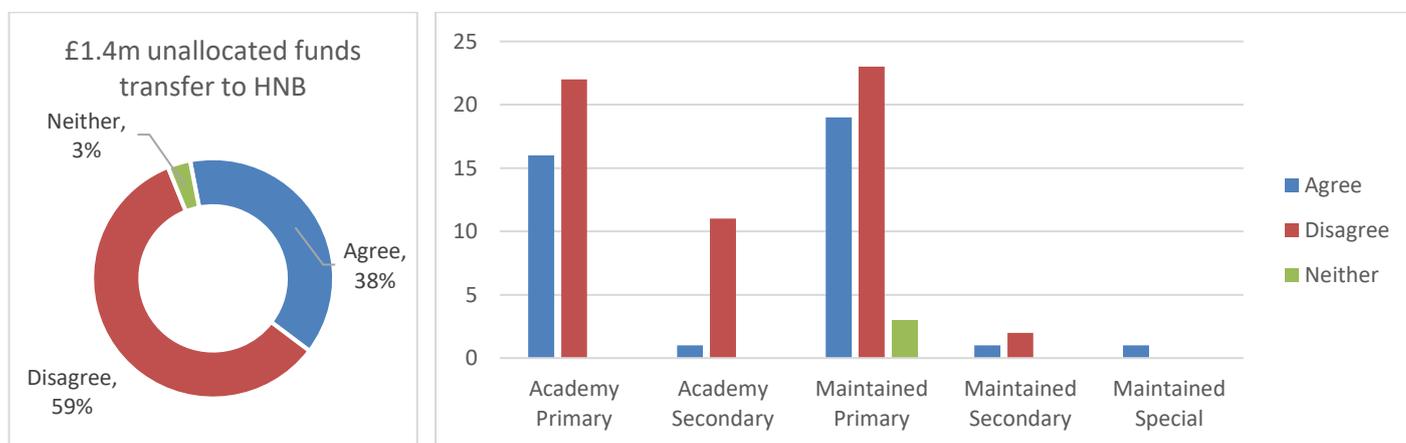
- 2.10. For 2021-22 Devon wishes to transfer 0.5% from the Schools Block to the High Needs Block on a one-year basis in order to reduce demand on the HNB and over time the DSG deficit reserve (£47.7 million).

2.11. The transfer would be used to fund the first year of funding for additional outreach support and advice for primary and secondary schools so that they can better accommodate the needs of children and young people with SEN. This transfer would not be used to offset the current shortfall in the HNB. It would help make schools and parents feel more confident about the school's abilities to meet the needs of children and young people without resource to an EHCP; and if they have an EHCP, without the need for a special school. By supporting children and young people with SEN/D to stay in mainstream, Devon is preparing them as well as it can for life: Life is mainstream.

2.12. The 0.5% transfer for Devon equates to £2.18 million or £34.05 per mainstream pupil after allowing for MFG at +2% and protections.

**Note:** Some schools may see no change in their funding across some or all of these options due to the protection given in the MPPL and MFG.

2.13. In response 58 out of 99 schools (59%) disagreed with the remaining £1.4 million funding being used to part fund a £2.18 million (0.5%) movement between blocks, after allocating the funding to schools at the NFF rates and MFG of 2%



### How to fund the 0.5% transfer balance from Schools Block Funds to High Needs Block

2.14. Schools were given 3 options on how they we could transfer the additional £740,000 to bring the total transfer from the Schools Block up to the 0.5% (£2.18 million).

#### Option 1: Contribution from Basic Entitlement (AWPU)

2.15. Based on the current indicative data of 91,672 pupils schools would see a per pupil contribution of £18.32, as there is also the need to fund MPPL and MFG protection across other schools as the AWPU rate changes. This is explained in the table below.

	Per Pupil	Total
Contribution from AWPU	£18.32	£1,679,000
Recycled to MPPL Protection	(£9.19)	(£842,000)
Recycled to MFG 2% Protection	(£1.03)	(£94,500)
Balance to transfer to HNB	£8.10	£742,500
Balance after NFF allocated to schools	£15.75	£1,443,500
	£23.85	£2,186,000

\* figures rounded to nearest £500

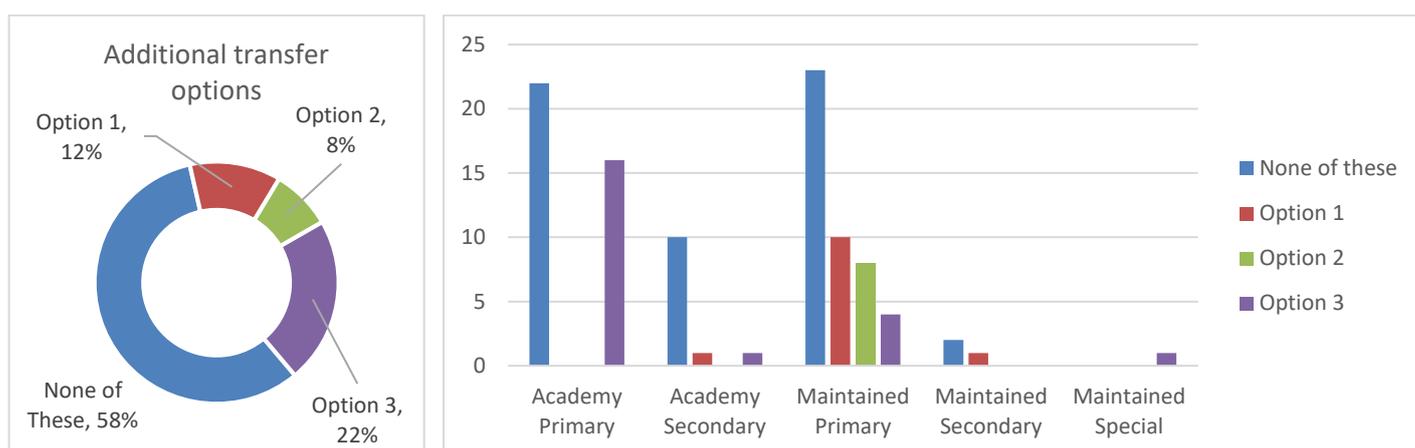
2.16. Funding in this way will see 220 schools reduce their overall gains by between 0.01% and 0.47%. The remaining 127 schools see no reduction in funding as they are either protected through the MPPL or MFG.

### Option 2: Capping at 2% and scaling of 23.48%

- 2.17. When using capping and scaling the guidance states that the cap must be set at least as high as the MFG threshold. In this option the cap is set at the MFG of 2% and scaling applied of 23.48% to smooth increases greater than 2% on the pupil factors.
- 2.18. The scaling adjustment will mean that for every £1 of increased funding received above the 2% you will continue to receive 76p whilst the remainder goes to fund the additional amount required to achieve the 0.5% transfer to the HNB.
- 2.19. Under this option 219 schools will see their overall gains reduce by between 0.01% and 1.32%. The remaining 128 schools see no reduction in funding as they are either protected through the MPPL or MFG.

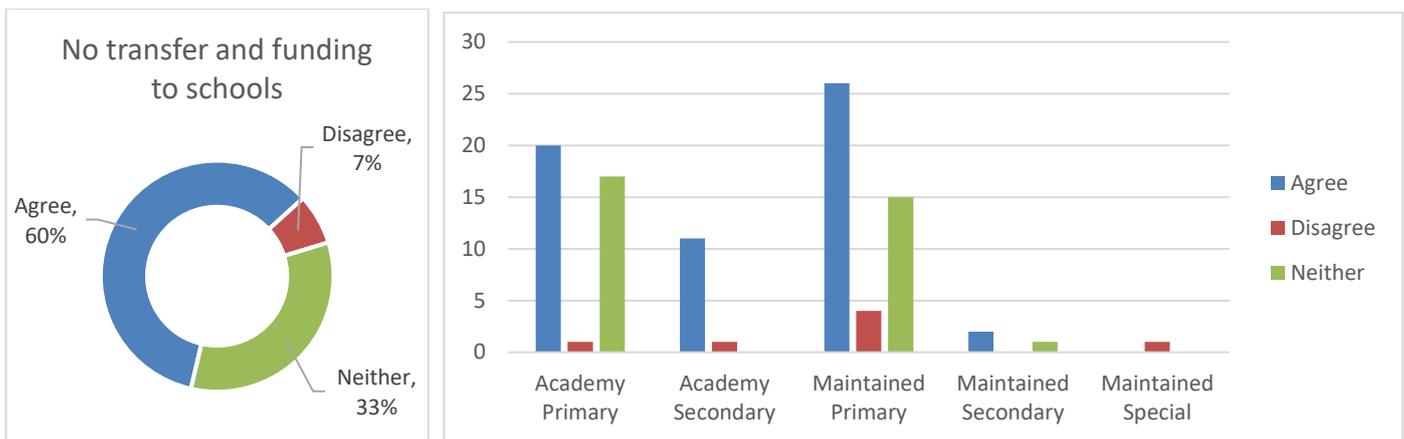
### Option 3: Capping at 3.74% and Scaling at 100%

- 2.20. In Option 3 gains have been capped at the maximum level of 3.74% and therefore we scale at 100%. Any gains that a school has above this for pupil factors will be used to achieve the 0.5% transfer to the HNB.
- 2.21. Under this option 128 schools will see their overall gains reduce by between 0.02% and 4.38%. The remaining 219 schools see no reduction in funding as they are either protected through the rise in the capping to 3.74%, MPPL or MFG.
- 2.22. Schools had a mixed view to how they may or may not want to transfer the additional funds across to the High Needs Block. 42 out of 99 schools (43%) wished to transfer funds with the preferred option being to cap increases to 3.74%. Whilst the remaining 57 schools did not want to see their NFF allocation reduced or capped.
- 2.23. It is worth noting that of those 57 schools rejecting any option 13 see no change to their overall funding whatever the result of transferring their monies due to funding protections they receive.



### **How to use funding if Schools did not agree to transferring £1.4 million and/or £740,000**

- 2.24. The third question in this section sought Devon school's view on how the money should be used if not for the transfer of 0.5% to High Needs.
- 2.25. The school's response to this saw 59 out of the 99 schools (60%) agree that funding should go to or remain in the schools for 2021-22.



2.26. On further analysis of the explanation to support the responses given by schools it is clear that some schools have partly agreed with the Proposals discussed to transfer the £1.4 million or £740,000.

2.27. 4 of the schools that agreed to no transfer and funding to schools have commented that they would be happy to use the £1.4 million as effectively extra money that if given to the schools this year could not be there next year, but could not agree to the £740,000 being taken from schools.

2.28. Similarly, there were 3 schools who agreed who did not want to transfer the £1.4 million, but happy for the £740,000 to be transferred sighting the Outreach as a good idea but would prefer a centrally funded or bought-in service.

2.29. With these part preferences in mind this shows that 47 schools (47%) were in favour of some funding transfer from the overall School Block funding to High Needs

2.30. From the remaining schools that provided a reason to the funding staying within or being added to the schools' block.

- 32 schools wanted all funding to be within the school for them to target the extra monies on a school by school basis, which may include SEN pupils.
- 10 schools highlighted concerns that the Outreach service was a good idea but what would the impact be to schools in the current climate or where unsure that one year of funding would be sufficient to make a difference.
- 3 schools highlighted the need for Government to provide the additional funding.

2.31. A full list of the responses is attached in Appendix B.

### **Conclusions to transferring funding from Schools Block to High Needs Block.**

2.32. Bringing the responses in from the above 3 proposals of those schools that completed the consultation shows that there remains a perception of underfunding within some schools, but this needs to be considered alongside the requirement to provide a balanced DSG by the DfE. Particularly whilst there is a significant deficit with no guarantee that Central Government will fund it in the next round of funding reviews.

2.33. The SEND 100 report findings included within the consultation to schools was commissioned by the Schools Forum in January 2020 after the request to transfer funds to the High Needs Block as part of the 2020-21 funding consultation was rejected.

- 2.34. To enable any possibility for a change in the service and to ensure that children across all Devon's schools are given the best possible start in life the Forum needs to consider the transfer upto 0.5% to support any SEND 100 findings agreed.
- 2.35. As mentioned earlier in this report the allocation of indicative funding for 2021-22 has been made applying the NFF rates set by the DfE for 2021-22 resulting in £1.4 million being unallocated. **If the schools had now been in 'hard' formula they would not be seeing this funding at all** and with this in mind it is felt that this money should go across to start initiatives and new actions within the High Needs Block to help provide some of the changes and reductions in spending across SEN identified in the SEN 100 report.
- 2.36. We understand the concerns around the second part of the transfer as some schools will see a reduction to the funding, they have available through the NFF whether this is through a contribution to AWPU or from capping the increases seen in 2021-22 funding. For that reason, we would propose not to take the additional £740,000 from the schools as part of the funding arrangements.
- 2.37. School representatives will recall that there is an alternative solution to obtain the £740,000 by using the underspend from the Growth Fund. This decision will need to be agreed by Schools Forum as part of the year end process, but based on the surplus funding from 2019-20 there is £632,000 available and that would cover the majority of this difference whilst retaining some surplus within growth for any additional demands in 2021-22.
- 2.38. Devon is therefore proposed to transfer £1.4 million (0.3%) from within the Dedicated Schools Grant to High Needs Block for 2021-22, to fund the first year of additional outreach support, through central support teams, for primary and secondary schools so that they can better accommodate the needs of children and young people with SEN.
- 2.39. After discussions at the recent Schools Finance Group the consensus of the representatives wished the recommendations to Schools Forum to reflect the outcomes of the 99 schools (27%) that replied to the consultation and that the options were rejected per the majority of 58 schools. It was also recognised that there is an alternative if part/no funding is transferred through the movement between blocks via the surpluses in the Growth Fund.
- 2.40. **Recommendation:**  
That Schools Forum recommends to Cabinet that:
- i. The unallocated funding of the NFF should not be transferred for 2021-22 to the High Needs Block to undertake actions identified by the SEND 100 Report Findings
  - ii. Consideration to not transfer the additional funding through one of the options proposed in the consultation.
  - iii. To agree in principle to allocate growth funding underspend to HNB as part of the 2020-21 year end process.

**All to vote**

### **3. Delegation and De-delegation**

- 3.1. The following services were delegated in 2020-21 but were able to be de-delegated from the primary and/or secondary maintained schools subject to Schools Forum decision by the representatives in each sector.
- 3.2. De-delegation is not an option for academies, special schools, nurseries or PRUs. Where de-delegation has been agreed for maintained primary and secondary schools, it is the Department's presumption that the Local Authority will offer the service on a buy-back basis to those schools and academies in their area which are not covered by the de-delegation.

- 3.3. In the case of maintained special schools and maintained PRUs, the funding for such services, will be included in the top-up. Academies will continue to receive a share of funding for these services in their delegated budget.
- 3.4. Decisions taken on de-delegation in 2020-21 were for one year only, so decisions for each service will be required in 2021-22;
- Contingencies (including schools in financial difficulties and deficits of closing schools)
  - Behaviour support services
  - Support to under-performing ethnic groups and bilingual learners
  - Maternity
  - Trade unions and public duties
  - Licences and subscriptions (not covered by a national licence which DfE charge the local authority)
- 3.5. The per pupil rates for these services are identified in the [Schools Delegation Calculator](#) which is on the consultation webpage.
- 3.6. Schools were asked to indicate whether they thought that for these relevant local services, funding should continue to be de-delegated to Devon County Council to commission services to the value committed for 2020-21 (Option 1) or whether monies should be delegated back to schools (Option 2). The consultation responses of the 48 maintained schools can be found at Appendix C Delegation and De-delegation
- 3.7. **Recommendation:**  
SFG to advise the Maintained schools representatives of Schools Forum to decide, phase by phase, the delegation or de-delegation of the services listed in Section 3.4 and Appendix C.  
**Vote: Maintained Primary Schools**  
**Vote: Maintained Secondary Schools**

#### 4. Central School Services Block

- 4.1. The Central School Services Block (CSSB) was introduced in 2018-19 and continues to provide funding for local authorities to carry out central functions on behalf of maintained schools and academies.
- ongoing responsibilities
  - historic commitments
- 4.2. In 2021-22 the DfE has increased the total funding for the ongoing responsibilities by 3.8%. This funds all local authorities for the functions they have a statutory duty to deliver for all pupils in maintained schools and academies.
- 4.3. Local authorities will continue to be protected so that the maximum per-pupil year-on-year reduction in funding for ongoing responsibilities is -2.5%, while the year-on-year gains cap will be set at the highest affordable rate of 6.45%.
- 4.4. In 2021-22, for those local authorities that receive it, historic commitments funding will be reduced by 20%. The protection against a local authority losing an amount equivalent to more than 0.5% of its 2020-21 schools block allocation has been discontinued.
- 4.5. In discussions with the DfE the service provided by the Phase Associations (Devon Schools Leadership Services, SENtient & DAG) relates more to consultation costs (Schedule 2, paragraph 19 in the regulations) than to the costs of the Schools Forum. Although they do not have plans to withdraw funding for specific expenditure items within historic commitments, they are withdrawing local authorities' total historic commitment funding over time as stated above.

4.6. Devon has been successful in obtaining from the DfE a protection from having a reduction that took the total historic commitments funding below the total value of our ongoing Termination of Employment costs, in recognition of the lead in times required for such costs to unwind.

### Centrally Retained Services

4.7. Only a limited number of services can be retained centrally, and the Local Authority must seek approval from Schools Forum to retain central funding for these services.

4.8. The relevant services that can be centrally retained before allocating formula but no new commitments or increases in expenditure from 2020-21

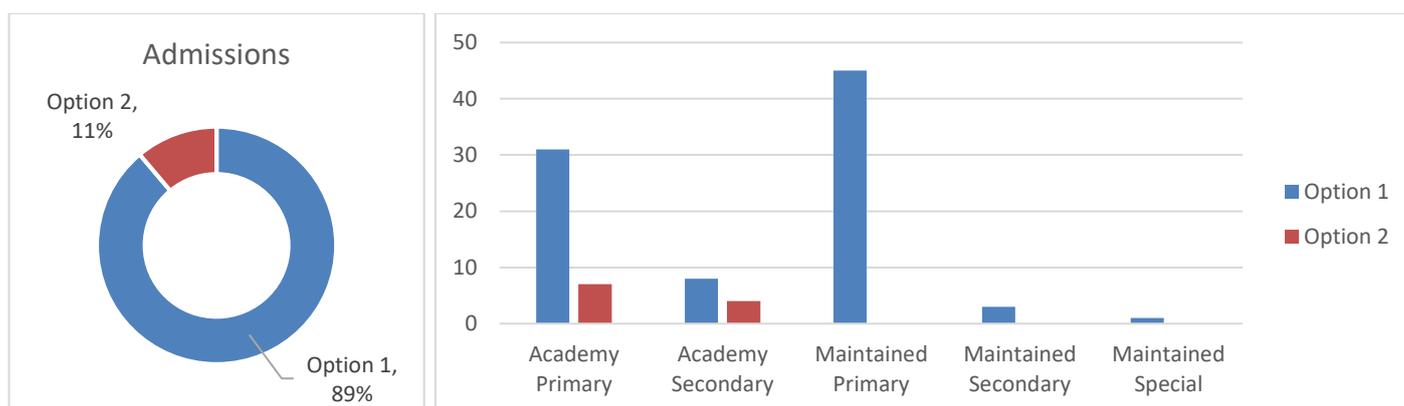
- Capital expenditure from revenue
- Termination of employment costs

4.9. This limit no longer applies to Admissions or the Servicing of Schools Forum.

4.10. Information on each of the services covered by central services decisions can be found in the 2021-22 Budget Consultation document on the [Schools Consultation website](#)

### Schools Admissions

4.11. Schools Admissions are seeking to maintain the funding at £5.28 per pupil to give an overall funding of £484,000 or for monies to remain in the schools budgets. 88 out of 99 schools (89%) agreed to option 1 with maintaining the funding at the £5.28 per pupil.



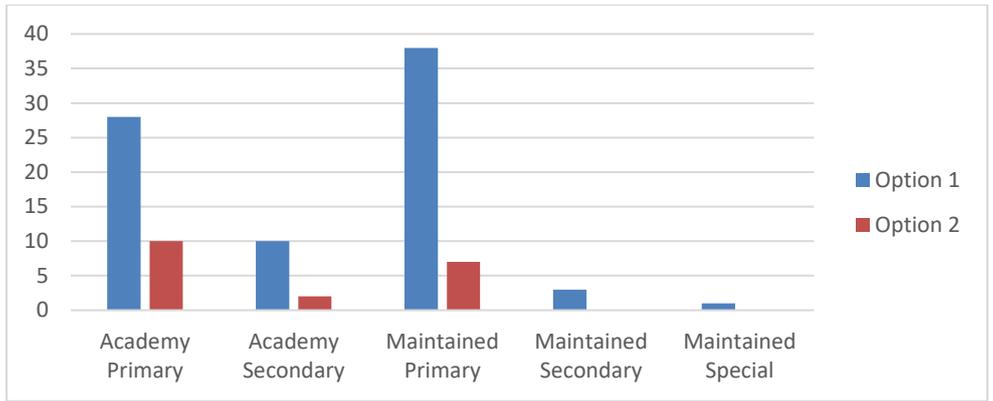
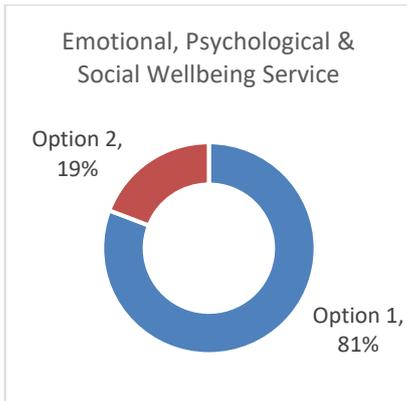
4.12. The following are no longer recognised a centrally supplied service through historic commitments as explained in the consultation documentation. However, Schools Forum will need to decide whether they wish to continue in funding the service or seek alternative arrangements.

- Emotional, Psychological & Social Wellbeing Services
- Phase Associations

### Emotional, Psychological & Social Wellbeing Services

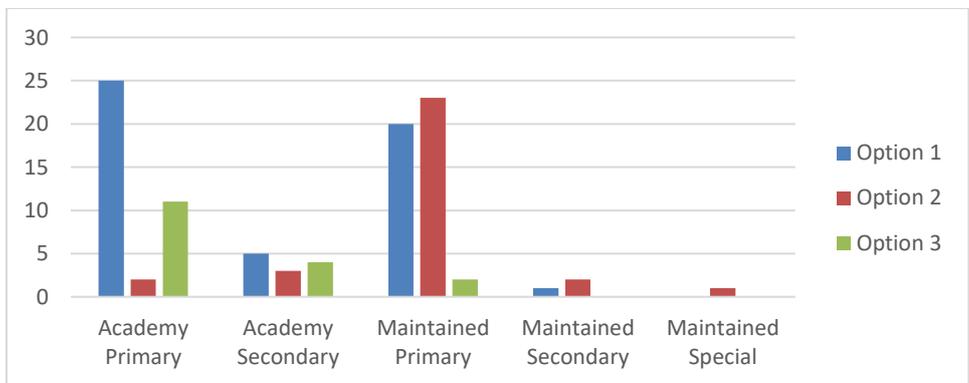
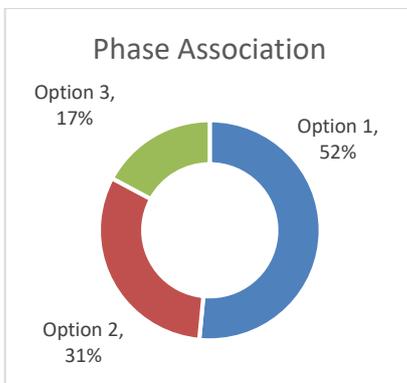
4.13. Schools have made an annual contribution of £60,000 to the service since 2015. The Public Health contracts for these services have now ended, however Young Devon are now commissioned by NHS Devon CCG to provide the direct support service to children and young people. Whilst Kooth has been commissioned for the Devon area by Children and Families Health Devon. Schools have been asked if they wish to continue to fund this arrangement for 2021-22.

4.14. The response shows that 80 out of 99 schools (81%) agreed to continue to contribute £60,000 for the area of work.



Phase Associations

- 4.15. Since April 2014, the DAPH Office has provided business support for DASH and since this time the two phases have worked closely together in partnership. During 2019-20, the primary and secondary phase associations combined to form a new joint Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) known as Devon School Leadership Services (Devon SLS) CIO.
- 4.16. For 2021-22 it is proposed that Phase Associations will be funded by way of top slice arrangement of £223,000 from the Schools Block for Devon SLS and DAG and £47,000 pooled from the High Needs Block for SENTient Heads.
- 4.17. This funding structure will ensure that all Devon schools (primary, secondary and special) and governors are fully subscribed members of their respective Phase Association. For Devon SLS CIO, this will enable existing core functions to be delivered as a fully sustainable business model, supported by a Commissioned Services Agreement with the Local Authority alongside a portfolio of traded services.
- 4.18. Schools were asked to consider whether they wished to maintain Phase Association funding or that it is no longer centrally funded and reliant on a subscription model of invoicing schools directly.
- 4.19. In addition, the option was put to schools as to whether they wished to fund the £270,000 on an annual arrangement or to agree a 3-year arrangement to 2023-24 at £270,00 per annum.
- 4.20. From the responses 82 out of 99 schools (83%) agreed to continue to fund the Phase Associations with 51 of the 99 schools (52%) wanting to continue with the one-year agreement.



- 4.21. We only had one comment linked to this part of the consultation which was received from one Multi-Academy Trust that they felt disappointed that representatives from the phase

associations (who represent us to you) presented a view to us that seemed to represent your view.

4.22. **Recommendation:**

That SFG endorses the proposals for Schools Forum consideration:

- i. to retain the funding centrally at the same level per pupil as 2020-21 for Schools Admissions Service.
- ii. to continue to give £60,000 for the Emotional, Psychological and Social Wellbeing Service.
- iii. to top slice £223,000 from the Schools Block to fund the Phase Association (Devon SLS and DAG) for one year.

**All to Vote**

## 5. Disapplications

5.1. **Basic Entitlement (AWPU)**

Request for one-off uplift in the Basic Entitlement (AWPU) included in 2020-21 School Budget Shares, to be excluded from the 2020-21 final baselines.

5.2. **Recommendation:**

That SFG notes the local authority's planned disapplication requests.

**All to Note**

**MARY DAVIS**  
County Treasurer

**JO OLSSON**  
Chief Officer for Children's Services

Please ask for: Adrian Fox  
[Adrian.fox@devon.gov.uk](mailto:Adrian.fox@devon.gov.uk)

APPENDIX A

2021-22 SCHOOLS REVENUE FUNDING FORMULA

School Based  By School Type	2018			2019			2020			Variation from previous year	
	Total School Base	Total School Response	% Response	Total School Base	Total School Response	% Response	Total School Base	Total School Response	% Response	No of Schools	%age change
	<b>Maintained Primary</b>	179	67	37%	172	50	29%	162	45	28%	(5)
<b>Maintained Secondary</b>	9	7	78%	8	7	88%	6	3	50%	(4)	-50%
<b>Maintained Special</b>	10	5	50%	10	1	10%	9	1	11%	0	1%
<b>Academy Primary</b>	129	59	46%	138	35	25%	149	38	26%	3	2%
<b>Academy Secondary</b>	33	17	52%	34	13	38%	36	12	33%	(1)	-3%
<b>Academy Special</b>	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>360</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>27%</b>		

By Phase	2018			2019			2020		
	Total School Base	Total School Response	% Response	Total School Base	Total School Response	% Response	Total School Base	Total School Response	% Response
	<b>All Primary</b>	212	84	40%	310	85	27%	311	83
<b>All Secondary</b>	9	7	78%	42	20	48%	42	15	36%
<b>All Special</b>	10	5	50%	11	1	9%	10	1	10%
	<b>231</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>27%</b>

## LIST OF RESPONDING SCHOOLS

[Alphabetical by School name within Phase within Status]

### Maintained - Primary

Ashwater Primary School	8782201	Maintained Primary
Awliscombe Primary School	8783300	Maintained Primary
Beaford Community Primary & Primary School	8782206	Maintained Primary
Bishops Nympton Primary School	8782210	Maintained Primary
Bishops Tawton Primary School	8782211	Maintained Primary
Bishopsteignton Primary School	8782402	Maintained Primary
Bovey Tracey Primary School	8782404	Maintained Primary
Bradley Barton Primary School	8782472	Maintained Primary
Chudleigh CE Community Primary School	8783105	Maintained Primary
Cornwood C of E Primary School	8783152	Maintained Primary
Decoy Primary School	8782431	Maintained Primary
East Anstey Primary School	8782223	Maintained Primary
Exminster Community Primary	8782420	Maintained Primary
Feniton C of E Primary School	8783312	Maintained Primary
Halberton Primary School	8782718	Maintained Primary
Halwill Primary School	8782228	Maintained Primary
Hatherleigh Community Primary School	8782605	Maintained Primary
Heathcoat Primary	8782723	Maintained Primary
Holsworthy C of E Primary School	8783063	Maintained Primary
Horwood and Newton Tracey Primary School	8782231	Maintained Primary
Ilfracombe C of E Junior School;	8783065	Maintained Primary
Kings Nympton Primary School	8782235	Maintained Primary

### Maintained - Secondary

South Molton Community College	8784057	Maintained Secondary
St Peter's C of E VA school	8784607	Maintained Secondary

Kingskerswell C of E Primary	8783112	Maintained Primary
Langtree Community School	8782237	Maintained Primary
Marwood School	8782238	Maintained Primary
Payhembury Primary School	8783016	Maintained Primary
Rackenford Primary	8783772	Maintained Primary
Shaugh Prior Primary School	8782618	Maintained Primary
Shirwell Primary School	8782244	Maintained Primary
St Giles on the Heath Primary	8782242	Maintained Primary
St Martins C of E Primary School	8783005	Maintained Primary
St Michael's Church of England Primary School	8783128	Maintained Primary
St Peter's C of E Primary, Budleigh Salterton	8783304	Maintained Primary
Stoke Canon C of E Primary School	8783024	Maintained Primary
Tavistock Primary & Nursery School	8782623	Maintained Primary
The Erme Primary School	8782609	Maintained Primary
Tipton St. John Church of England (VA) Primary School	8783319	Maintained Primary
Uplowman CofE Primary School	8783026	Maintained Primary
Uppottery Primary School	8782073	Maintained Primary
West Hill Primary School	8782058	Maintained Primary
Willand School	8782075	Maintained Primary
Willowbrook School	8782724	Maintained Primary
Winkleigh Primary School	8782252	Maintained Primary
Withycombe Raleigh	8783011	Maintained Primary
Woolsery Primary School	8782254	Maintained Primary

### Maintained - Special / PRU

Devon Hospital School	8781110	Maintained Special
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Tiverton High School	8784192	Maintained Secondary
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**Academy - Primary**

Ashburton Primary School	8782401	Academy Primary
Aveton Gifford Primary	8783100	Academy Primary
Bearnes Primary School	8783115	Academy Primary
Bere Alston Primary School	8782094	Academy Primary
Blackpool CE Primary School	8783102	Academy Primary
Bowhill Primary School	8782042	Academy Primary
Brixington Primary	8782051	Academy Primary
Broadhempston Primary School	8782408	Academy Primary
Buckfastleigh Primary School	8782409	Academy Primary
Cheriton Bishop Primary School	8782006	Academy Primary
Chudleigh Knighton Primary School	8783106	Academy Primary
Chulmleigh Primary School	8782219	Academy Primary
Colyton Primary School	8782096	Academy Primary
Diptford CofE Primary School	8783108	Academy Primary
Drake's CofE Primary School	8783308	Academy Primary
East Worlington Primary	8782224	Academy Primary
Gatehouse Primary Academy	8782044	Academy Primary
Harbertonford CofE Primary School	8783604	Academy Primary
Hawkchurch Primary	8783012	Academy Primary

Hennock Primary School	8782421	Academy Primary
Holbeton Primary School	8782607	Academy Primary
Lady Seawards Primary	8783307	Academy Primary
Lapford Community Primary School	8782260	Academy Primary
Musbury Primary	8782053	Academy Primary
Newton Ferrers Primary	8783156	Academy Primary
Rockbeare Primary	8783317	Academy Primary
Salcombe Primary	8783124	Academy Primary
Sherford Vale School	8782071	Academy Primary
Sidmouth Primary School	8783318	Academy Primary
St Thomas Primary	8782032	Academy Primary
Starcross Primary School	8782442	Academy Primary
Stowford School	8782709	Academy Primary
Uffculme Primary School	8782072	Academy Primary
Wembury Primary School	8782624	Academy Primary
Westcliff Primary	8782064	Academy Primary
Willowbank Primary School	8782084	Academy Primary
Woodlands Park Primary School	8782716	Academy Primary
Yealmpton Primary School	8782626	Academy Primary

**Academy - Secondary / All-Through**

Atrium Studio School	8784018	Academy Secondary
Braunton School & Community College Academy Trust	8784053	Academy Secondary
Chulmleigh Community College	8784054	Academy Secondary
Exmouth Community College	8784012	Academy Secondary
Isca Academy	8784006	Academy Secondary
Ivybridge Community College	8784184	Academy Secondary

Newton Abbot College	8785404	Academy Secondary
South Dartmoor Community College	8784108	Academy Secondary
St James School	8784016	Academy Secondary
St Lukes Church of England School	8784501	Academy Secondary
Uffculme School	8785405	Academy Secondary
West Exe School	8784023	Academy Secondary

## APPENDIX B

### PROPOSAL 6 TRANSFER OF FUNDS: RESPONSES

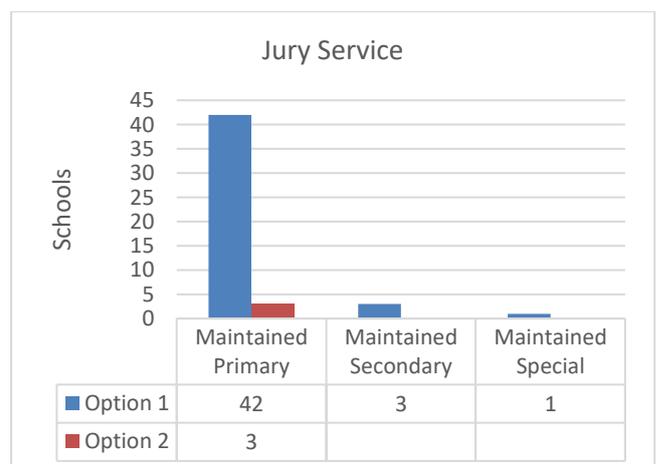
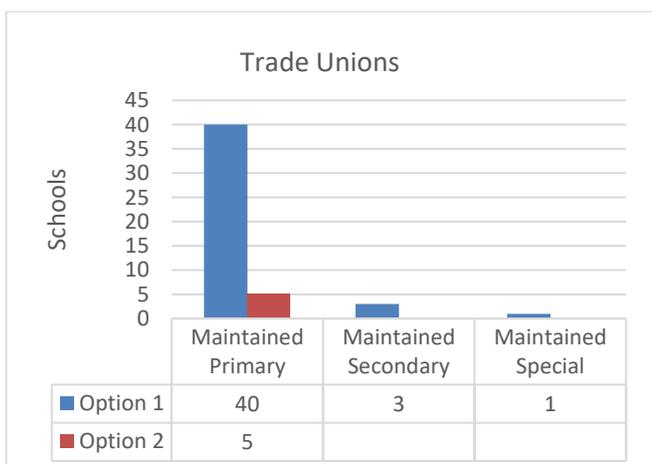
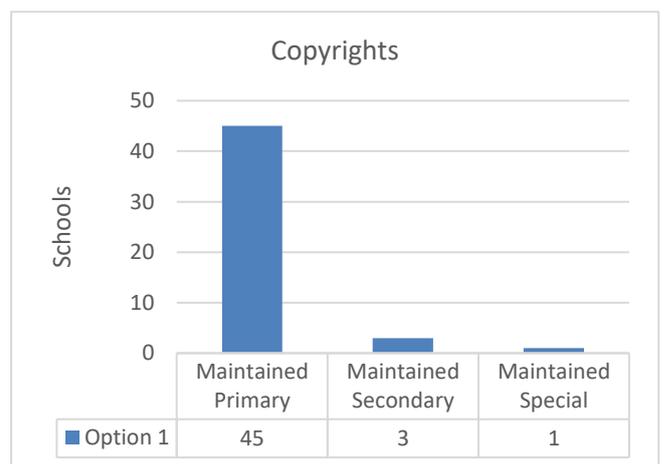
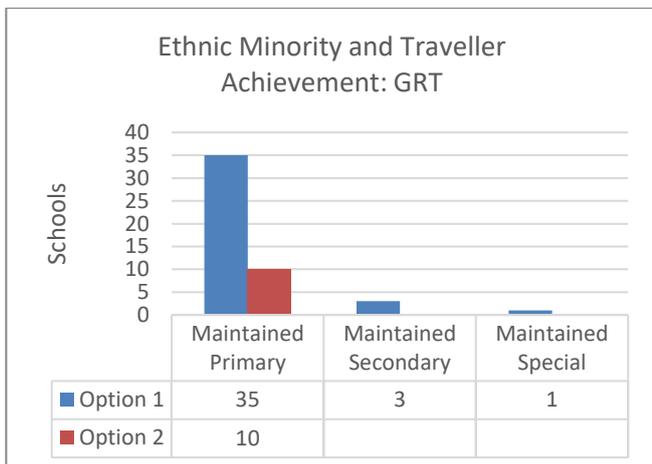
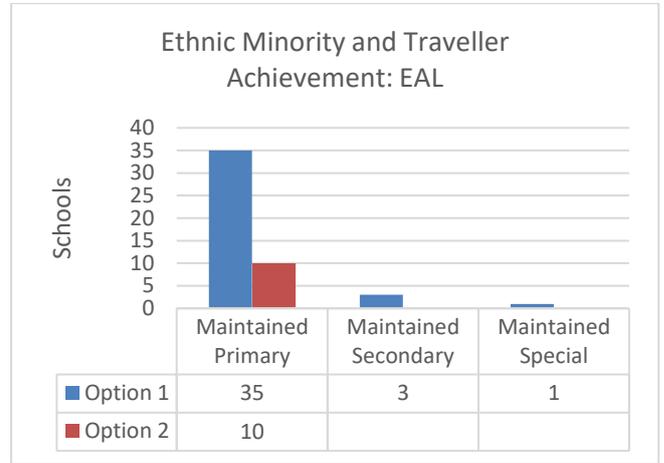
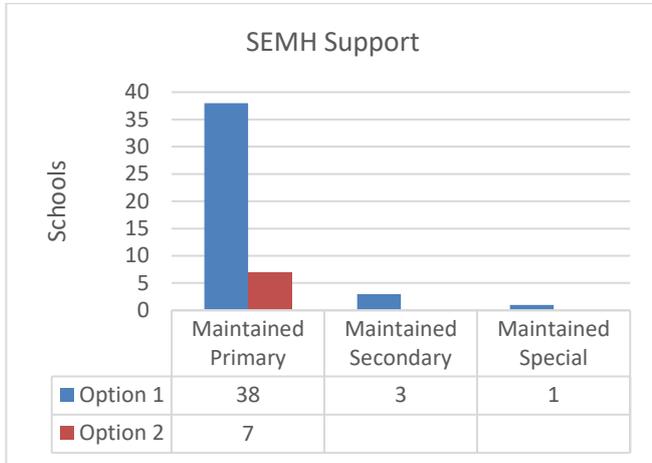
1. Outreach services are a good idea but would prefer them to be centrally funded or a bought-in service.
2. Schools are struggling financially already, and every year we are told that HNB is vastly overspent. It's not a school problem that we should be penalised for, the money should be requested from Government. SEND 100 is totally impracticable and will be an absolute post code lottery of support.
3. Schools are underfunded and need to retain as much funding as possible, this is even more crucial as we are a small, rural primary school.
4. SEND funds are wasted on private providers making large profits, when in school we get inadequate funding for children who often have complex needs.
5. The funding should go to the schools, after years of a formula not supporting small schools.
6. Whilst we recognise the pressures on the HNB, we also have pressures in the DSB. We would prefer to target the extra monies ourselves on a school by school basis which may include additional support for SEN students.
7. Would rather have the money in school budget
8. greater choice accountability and control of resources to target specific needs
9. I am happy to support the transfer of funding as per proposal 4/5
10. In part, and based on my limited understanding, to create pressure on central government to fund Devon children and Devon SEND children fairly.
11. Enable us as a MAT to determine need and put in place the best provision possible for our students.
12. Funding for the High needs block should come directly from central government and not be taken from school budget which are already under tremendous pressure due to historical inadequate funding and the recent additional costs due to COVID-19.
13. Proposal 5 funding should stay in the schools block, this will allow children within school to be supported. The outreach support could be scaled down or funded in other ways. Also I would question how this can be sustained through years 2 and 3
14. School budgets are squeezed enough.
15. The 'project' proposed has little detail behind it and is not sustainable for a 12 month period. There is no detail about how it would be staffed or quality assured, what the thresholds might be for accessing outreach support and how much support 360 schools would get from a proposed 12 FTE staff members. Schools are better able to meet their children's needs on the shop floor.
16. The school is not funded sufficiently to meet the needs of SEND pupils. There is a huge amount of bureaucracy around SEND and insufficient support for children with SEND. For primary aged children there is a lack of alternative provision available therefore the school ends up sourcing its own resources, out of its own budget to meet the needs of the children. The school is often left holding high needs children and when placing high needs children no consideration is given to the balance already within the school.
17. There is no guarantee that the actions suggested in the SEND100 report will have any impact on either the deficit in high needs funding or improve the provision for children in mainstream schools. Unless the revenue stream is ongoing, there is a risk of the actions disappearing after one year and therefore this funding will have effectively been wasted. I would prefer to see more special school places. I would also prefer more money in school budgets

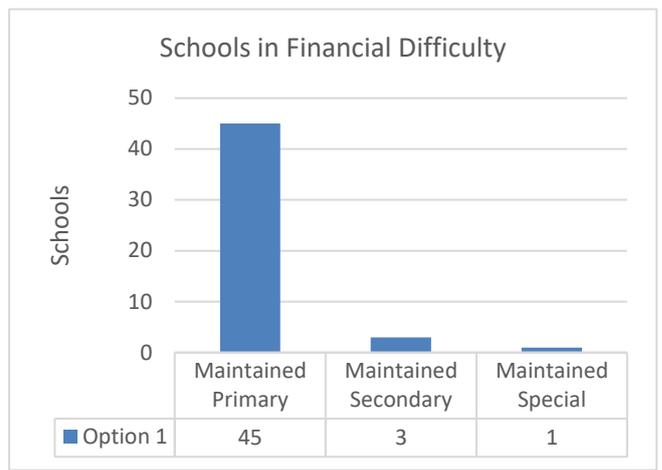
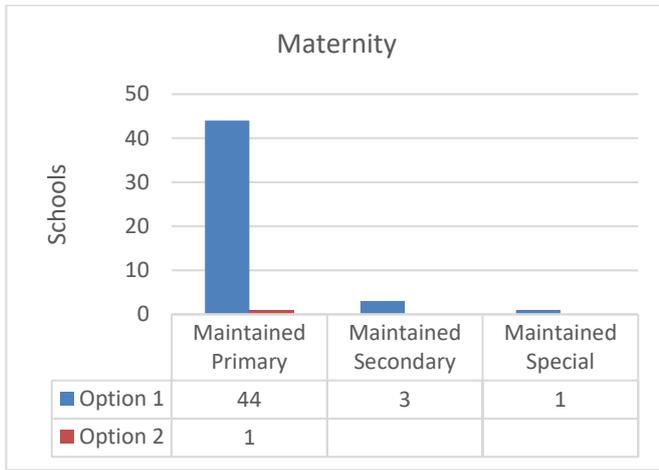
so that I can spend it on bespoke support for my children, EP referrals and other interventions. I do not feel that this proposal represents good value for money.

18. This funding would be targeted within schools to help pupils who are in most need. Support at school level is more appropriate.
19. We believe that the School can decide better where these resources are allocated based on headteacher judgement. We have agreed to this on the understanding that the extra funding will all come to the schools.
20. We want children to benefit from as much funding as possible.
21. Proposal 4 - happy to use the £1.4m as effectively extra money that if given to schools this year could not be there next year. Proposal 5 - Not happy to fund the £700k effectively by reducing schools budget. Proposal 6 - Badly worded as I have agreed to 4, not 5 there are no funds to return to schools, it is just not being taken away from their gain. Therefore, the SEND 100 project needs to be adjusted to fit the budget of £1.4m
22. Is outreach support appropriate in the current climate? Unclear as to the impact of this programme for individual schools and overall effect on High Needs Block costs going forward. Likely that this will need to continue for future years - money needed in school budgets. Issues with High Needs Block is funding levels, and taking money from schools to try and impact this will not address the underlying issue
23. It is a concern that the outreach support funding will need to be ongoing if it is to be sustainable so providing it for one year does not make any sense.
24. Money should be found from somewhere else and not taken from AWPU as this will impact on more pupils
25. The project is only for a 12-month period, why invest £2.18 million in a project which may only last for a short period of time? With the Covid-19 situation, how are outreach support workers actually going to function, as it might not be appropriate for these workers to attend different schools. We would not want a situation where these workers have to function virtually, as this would not meet the needs of our EHCP students. One of the key elements mentioned in the proposal, was preparing students for life, as they will not receive one to one support when they leave education. However, many students who are entitled to an EHCP need this support to access education in a mainstream school.
26. Our budgets are already stretched, and our building is elderly - we need the funds unfortunately, it would have been nice to have helped.
27. We would rather decide how we spend our full budget, especially with SEND.
28. Proposal 4 is acceptable to us. Agree that the SEND 100 project is good in principle, but do not want to give more monies from school budgets to fund this, as there is no long-term plan to sustain this.

APPENDIX C

DELEGATION AND DE-DELEGATION





### ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

1. Woolser Primary School has had several Latvian children join the school over the last few years, and when support has been requested, we've been supplied with picture cards, and no other input. This was not a new and helpful idea.

APPENDIX D

CHANGES IN FORMULA FACTORS IN 2021-22

PRIMARY	Formula Factors 2019-20	Formula Factors 2020-21	Proposed Factors 2021-22	Change
AWPU Primary	£2,747	£2,866	£3,123	£257
Free School Meals Primary	£440	£450	£460	£10
Free School Meals Ever 6 Primary	£540	£560	£575	£15
IDACI P Band F	£200	£210	£215	£5
IDACI P Band E	£240	£250	£260	£10
IDACI P Band D	£360	£375	£410	£35
IDACI P Band C	£390	£405	£445	£40
IDACI P Band B	£420	£435	£475	£40
IDACI P Band A	£575	£600	£620	£20
EAL3 (P)	£515	£535	£550	£15
Low Attainment (P)	£1,022	£1,065	£1,095	£30
Mobility Primary	£0	£875	£900	£25
Lump Sum Primary	£101,105	£114,400	£117,800	£3,400
Sparsity Funding Primary	£25,000	£26,000	£45,000	£19,000
Minimum per-pupil Funding Primary	£3,455	£3,750	£4,180	£430

SECONDARY	Formula Factors 2019-20	Formula Factors 2020-21	Proposed Factors 2021-22	Change
AWPU KS3	£3,863	£4,027	£4,404	£277
AWPU KS4	£4,386	£4,570	£4,963	£393
Free School Meals Secondary	£440	£450	£460	£10
Free School Meals Ever 6 Secondary	£785	£815	£840	£25
IDACI S Band F	£290	£300	£310	£10
IDACI S Band E	£390	£405	£415	£10
IDACI S Band D	£515	£535	£580	£45
IDACI S Band C	£560	£580	£630	£50
IDACI S Band B	£600	£625	£680	£55
IDACI S Band A	£810	£840	£865	£25
EAL3 (S)	£1,385	£1,440	£1,485	£45
Low Attainment (S)	£1,550	£1,610	£1,660	£50
Mobility Secondary	£0	£1,250	£1,290	£40
Lump Sum Secondary	£110,000	£114,400	£117,800	£3,400
Sparsity Funding Secondary	£65,000	£67,600	£70,000	£2,400
Minimum per-pupil Funding Secondary	£4,755	£5,000	£5,415	£415