



**OXFORDSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL**

A Guide to Schools Funding and Finance 2019-20 and Onward

(version 1.0 – February 2019)

NOTE:

This document will be updated as further information becomes available.
Updates in highlighted **italics**

Allocations not included within School Budget Shares for 2019-20

The following are not included in individual School Budget Shares and further funding information is provided below:

1. Early Years Single Funding Formula (EYSFF) for LA Maintained Nursery classes
2. Post 16 allocations from the Education & Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) for schools with sixth forms
3. Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM)
4. Pupil Premium Summer School Grant
5. Year 7 Catch Up Premium allocations
6. Pupil Premium 2019-20
7. Pupil Premium Allocations for Children Looked After
8. Growth Funding for school changes
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1. Early Years National Funding Formula (EYNFF) and LA Maintained Nursery Schools and Classes

Early Years National Funding Formula (EYNFF) has been in place since the start of the 2017-18 financial year. This formula relates to both the previously existing 15-hour universal entitlement for all 3 and 4-year olds and the additional 15 hours for 3 and 4-year old children of eligible working parents (the 30 hours offer) that began from September 2017.

There are a number of requirements on how local authorities allocate funding to providers for the 2019-20 financial year. These include the following:

- A minimum amount of funding to be passed through to providers of 95% from 1 April 2018
- A local universal base rate for all types of provider
- Supplementary funding for the maintained nursery schools for 2019-20, allocations for future are subject to government review
- Restrictions on the overall level of supplements (10% cap)
- Disability access fund (DAF) for 3 and 4-year olds in receipt of child disability living allowance and receive free early education
- A special educational needs (SEN) inclusion fund

The underlying universal provider base rates (excluding the deprivation supplement and SEN inclusion fund) are as set out below:

Setting	Underlying Provider Rate per hour 2017-18	Underlying Provider Rate per hour 2018-19	Underlying Provider Rate per hour 2019-20
Nursery School	£4.01	£4.03	£4.04
Attached Nursery School	£4.01	£4.03	£4.04
Nursery Class in maintained school	£4.01	£4.03	£4.04
Nursery Class in academy	£4.01	£4.03	£4.04
Private, Voluntary and Independent providers	£4.01	£4.03	£4.04

Basis of calculation

Universal entitlement Number of pupils x 38 weeks x 15 hours x rate per hour¹

Assuming that a pupil attends for the maximum entitled time otherwise this calculation needs to be scaled back accordingly.

Extended 30 hours Number of pupils x 38 weeks x 30 hours x rate per hour²

The standalone Maintained Nursery Schools will continue to receive separate supplementary funding from the DfE to support funding at 2016-17 levels for 2019-20.

Funding rates per hour for 2-year olds are as follows:

Setting	Rate per hour 2017-18	Rate per hour 2018-19	Rate per hour 2019-20
All settings	£5.52	£5.52	£5.52

Basis of calculation

Number of pupils x 38 weeks x 15 hours x rate per hour³

Assuming that pupils attend for the maximum entitled time otherwise this calculation needs to be scaled back accordingly.

Supplement - Deprivation:

The allocation methodology is the same as that used in 2017-18 and will follow the funding for Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP) eligible children. The deprivation funding will be paid alongside EYPP at a rate of 47p per hour, rather than an amount being allocated at the start of the financial year. Funding for the EYPP will continue at 53p per hour for 3 and 4-year old children eligible children attending up to 15 hours per week. The combined rate for the EYPP and deprivation supplement will therefore be £1 per hour for each EYPP eligible child.

There no deprivation allocation for 2-year olds because funding is already targeted at the most disadvantaged 2-year olds.

Special Educational Needs (SEN) Inclusion Fund

LAs are required to have an SEN Inclusion Fund for all three and four-year olds with SEN who are taking up free entitlements. This is to target funding at children with lower level or emerging SEN. A process is in place to identify these children in the PVI sector and this is continuing for 2019-20. Children in the school sector are identified through the school census (where identified as Category "K" children, excluding children with higher needs). Early Years colleagues will notify nursery schools and schools with nursery classes the amounts of their allocations.

Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP)

¹ Alternatively, a school can use a similar calculation for each pupil 38 weeks x number of hours (maximum 15 hours) x rate per hour, then total the individual pupil calculations.

² Alternatively, a school can use a similar calculation for each pupil 38 weeks x number of hours (maximum 15 hours) x rate per hour, then total the individual pupil calculations.

³ Alternatively, a school can use a similar calculation for each pupil 38 weeks x number of hours (maximum 15 hours) x rate per hour, then total the individual pupil calculations.

Additional funding of 53p per hour up to a maximum of 570 hours is available to support eligible disadvantaged three and four-year olds. Cash equivalent £302.10 per annum. See section 13 for more information.

Eligibility Checking System and Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP)

More information about how to confirm eligibility for EYPP is available on the webpage at the link below:

<https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/early-years-pupil-premium>

2. Post 16 allocations from the Education Funding Agency (ESFA) for schools with sixth forms

There is a national funding formula that is used by the ESFA to allocate post 16 funding to fund programme costs. The ESFA funding formula incorporates factors including student numbers, student retention, higher cost subjects, disadvantaged students and area costs.

This is supplemented by additional funding for high needs students, bursaries and other financial support awarded to individual students.

Allocations are calculated on academic years and for maintained schools are adjusted to financial year allocations by applying the simply pro-rata calculation of 4/12th of current year funding and 8/12th of next academic year's funding. Detailed funding figures are not yet available. It is expected that these will be released to schools and the local authority in line with the EFA's timetable – by end of March 2019.

For 2019-20 allocation will be made to only one maintained secondary school – Carterton Community College.

3. Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM)

Since September 2014 all Reception, Year 1 and Year 2 pupils in stated-funded schools have been offered a Free School Meal (FSM).

For academic year 2019-20 funding continues to be based on £2.30 per meal taken by pupils who have become eligible for FSM following the introduction of the UIFSM policy.

The DfE uses the school census to indicate the actual number of pupils eligible for FSM and the meals take-up figures. Schools will need to ensure that all appropriate school census fields are completed for all children taking up a school meal regardless of the FSM eligibility status which must also be recorded for all pupils known to be eligible for FSM.

The UIFSM grant is based on the difference in numbers between infant pupils eligible for FSM and all infant pupils taking up a meal.

The final allocations for the academic year 2018-19 will be based on actual take-up will not be known until around June 2019. Schools need to be aware of and account for any possible clawback.

Further general information on this grant has been made available by the DfE and was circulated by the LA to all maintained schools by e-mail July 2018 (e-mail title "Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM) Grant 2018-19").

4. Pupil Premium Summer School Grant

Summer schools funding ceased in 2016.

5. Year 7 Catch-up Premium (Grant) Allocations

The Year 7 literacy and numeracy catch-up premium grant continues at least for the academic year 2018 -19.

The ESFA have confirmed the per pupil rate and schools' allocations as shown below.

URN	LAestab	Current Establishment Name	Type Of Establishment	% Change in Cohort				
				2017-2018 Year 7 Cohort(2)	2018-2019 Year 7 Cohort(3)	between 2015-2016 and 2017-2018	Funding in 2017-2018	Funding in 2018-2019
123236	9314041	Carterton Community College	Community school	98	125	27.55%	£13,611	£17,361
123329	9317002	Woodeaton Manor School	Foundation special school	18	20	11.11%	£6,750	£7,500
123332	9317010	Frank Wise School	Community special school	9	10	11.11%	£4,500	£5,000
123333	9317011	John Watson School	Community special school	7	8	14.29%	£3,500	£4,000
123334	9317012	Springfield School	Community special school	8	9	12.50%	£3,333	£3,750
123339	9317020	Mabel Prichard School	Community special school	4	10	150.00%	£1,334	£3,335
123344	9317029	Bardwell School	Community special school	9	8	-11.11%	£4,500	£4,000
123345	9317030	Bishopswood School	Community special school	4	7	75.00%	£2,000	£3,500
123346	9317031	Northfield School	Community special school	10	6	-40.00%	£3,847	£2,308
				157	197		£43,375	£50,754

For planning purposes schools should use the following:

The DfE have allocated funding to schools on the basis of the same overall amount of year 7 catch-up premium funding the school received in 2017-18. This allocation will be adjusted to reflect the percentage change in the size of their year 7 cohort, based on the October 2018 census. This approach, adjusted for relevant October counts, can be used for all years in the school's three-year budget plan. However, should the grant cease the school should be in a position to identify appropriate costs and either remove these from their budget plan or find an alternate funding stream.

Terms on which the Year 7 catch-up premium is allocated to schools:

- The grant may be spent by maintained schools for the purposes of the school; that is to say for the educational benefit of pupils registered at that school, or for the benefit of pupils registered at other maintained schools and academies; and on community facilities, for example services whose provision furthers any charitable purpose for the benefit of pupils at the school or their families, or people who live or work in the locality in which the school is situated.
- The grant does not have to be completely spent by schools in the financial year beginning 1 April 2018; some or all of it may be carried forward to future financial years. The grant is made available irrespective of the existence of any deficit relating to the expenditure of the school's budget share. The Year 7 catch-up premium is not part of schools' budget shares and is not part of the Individual Schools Budget. It is not to be counted for the purpose of calculating the Minimum Funding Guarantee.

Payment arrangements

The grant will probably be paid to local authorities by end of February 2019 (in line with previous years). Transfer to schools' accounts would follow shortly thereafter.

As likely levels of funding and for initial planning purposes individual maintained schools' allocations for 2017-18 are shown below.

Y7 catch-up premium for financial year 2017 to 2018

State-funded maintained schools, academies, maintained special schools, special academies, pupil referral units (PRU) and alternative provisions(AP) academies
By school

Please note : for schools with no pupils in Year 7 in October 2016 we have used local authority proportion of eligible pupils in 2015-2016 as shown in column N. This percentage is multiplied by the 2017-2018 year 7 cohort and the 2015-16 per pupil rate of £500. This is the sum of all eligible pupils in the local authority in 2015-16 divided by the sum of pupils in Year 7 in the local authority in October 2016, excluding pupils in schools that did not receive funding in 2016-2017 (ie had no eligible pupils in 2015-2016).

(1) Status as at January 2018

(2) number of pupils in Year 7 (or aged 11 in Year group X) from the Oct 2016 schools census

(3) number of pupils in Year 7 (or aged 11 in Year group X) from the Oct 2017 schools census

LA	Number	LA Name	URN	LAestab	Current Establishment Name	Type Of Establishment	Establishment Type	Gr	Phase of Educati	2016-2017 Year	2017-2018 Year	% Change in Cohort	Funding in	2017-2018
										7 Cohort ⁽²⁾	7 Cohort ⁽³⁾	between 2016-2017 and 2017-2018	2016-2017	Funding
931 Oxfordshire	123236	9314041 Carterton Community College	Community school	LA maintained schools	Secondary	115	98	-14.78%	£15,972	£13,611				
931 Oxfordshire	123329	9317002 Woodleaton Manor School	Foundation special school	Special schools	Not applicable	13	18	38.46%	£4,875	£6,750				
931 Oxfordshire	123332	9317010 Frank Wise School	Community special school	Special schools	Not applicable	10	9	-10.00%	£5,000	£4,500				
931 Oxfordshire	123333	9317011 John Watson School	Community special school	Special schools	Not applicable	6	7	16.67%	£3,000	£3,500				
931 Oxfordshire	123334	9317012 Springfield School	Community special school	Special schools	Not applicable	9	8	-11.11%	£3,750	£3,333				
931 Oxfordshire	123339	9317020 Mabel Prichard School	Community special school	Special schools	Not applicable	8	4	-50.00%	£2,667	£1,334				
931 Oxfordshire	123344	9317029 Bardwell School	Community special school	Special schools	Not applicable	3	9	200.00%	£1,500	£4,500				
931 Oxfordshire	123345	9317030 Bishopswood School	Community special school	Special schools	Not applicable	5	4	-20.00%	£2,500	£2,000				
931 Oxfordshire	123346	9317031 Northfield School	Community special school	Special schools	Not applicable	6	10	66.67%	£2,308	£3,847				

The school must publish on its website details of how the year 7 catch-up funding has been used.

6. Pupil Premium Grant 2019-20

On 17 December 2018 the Secretary of State for Education laid down the terms and conditions in respect of Pupil Premium Grant for 2019-20. Pupil Premium being providing funding for two policies

- Raising the attainment of disadvantaged pupils of all abilities to reach their potential
- Supporting children and young people with parents in the regular armed forces.

Pupil Premium	2018-19 (£)	2019-20 (£)
Primary Pupil	1,320	1,320
Secondary Pupil	935	935
Looked After Child	2,300	2,300
Children ceased to be looked after because of adoption, special guardianship order etc.		2,300
Service Child	300	300

From 2015 the calculation to deduct "money following permanently excluded pupils" includes the relevant proportion of Pupil Premium.

Conditions of Grant

The grant may be spent by maintained schools for the purposes of the school; that is to say for the educational benefit of pupils registered at that school, or for the benefit of pupils registered at other maintained schools; and on community facilities, for example services

whose provision furthers any charitable purpose for the benefit of pupils at the school or their families, or people who live or work in the locality in which the school is situated.

The grant does not have to be completely spent by schools in the financial year; some or all of it may be carried forward to future financial years.

Individual school allocations for 2019-20 will be confirmed by the end of June 2019. Final calculations being based on Spring 2019 census data. *Details will be made available by the DfE and then circulated by the LA to all schools by e-mail will schools' SAP accounts being credited shortly thereafter. Allocation table and pupil data used to calculate school Pupil Premium funding will then be lodged on the LA's Schools finance webpages.*

7. Pupil Premium Grant 2019-20 Looked After Children (LAC)

Eligible pupil rate for 2019-20 remains as for 2018-19.

Basis of the allocations to the local authority

The DfE allocates an allocation of £2,300 per child for the number of children looked after for at least one day as recorded in the March 2018 Children Looked After Data Return (SSDA903) and aged 4 to 15 at 31 August 2017. This allocation is updated and finalised in December 2019 based on the number of children looked after for at least one day as recorded in the previous March Children Looked After Data Return (SSDA903) and aged 4 to 15 at previous 31 August 2018.

Use of the Looked After Children Premium

The Looked After Children premium must be managed by the designated Virtual School Head in the LA that looks after those children to be used for the benefit of the looked after child's educational needs as described in their Personal Education Plan (PEP). The Virtual School Head is to ensure there are arrangements in place to discuss with the child's education setting – usually with the designated teacher – how the child will benefit from any pupil premium funding. The LA is not permitted to carry forward funding held centrally into the next financial year. Grant held centrally that has not been spent by 31 March 2019 will be recovered by DfE.

8. Growth Funding for school changes

The local authority (LA) is allowed to retain DSG funding from the Schools Block (with Schools Forum approval), to provide additional revenue funding for significant pupil growth. Since 2009 the authority has provided additional funding to primary schools which have been required, through agreement with the LA to admit significantly increased intakes. This funding is to recognise additional costs incurred after budgets have been set.

The funding has been based on the estimated costs of staffing and resourcing for an additional class for the period before the increased pupil numbers are included in formula funding allocations. This covers the period from September to March for maintained schools and for a full academic year for an academy. The current funding rates are up to £33,000 per maintained school (and £55,000 for academies).

The qualification criteria were, as annually required, presented to Schools Forum (7 November 2018), and confirmed. The following summarises these and key processes:

The DfE requires that local authorities make provision in their growth funds to support increases in pupil numbers relating to basic need. This can relate to new schools, or existing schools which are expanding.

Schools Expanding on their Existing Site

Additional class funding is for the purpose of supporting primary schools to provide additional classes as requested by the Local Authority to meet the basic need for school places.

Payments are made to non-academy schools on the basis of the seven months from September to March, when the additional children will not be reflected in the school's budget. For academies, the payments are on the basis of 12 months, as the additional children will not be reflected in the academy's budget until the following September. Where schools are permanently expanding, the limit for payments is two years per school. Where schools are accepting bulge classes, payments are made each time an additional class needs to be created.

Funding is allocated as follows:

The first payment will be made when:

1. The school or academy is admitting at least 5 more pupils into Reception than the Published Admission Number (PAN) that applied prior to the expansion (e.g. a school with a PAN of 15 for 2018 would qualify if it admitted 20 or more in 2019, whatever the PAN for 2018).
2. AND both the LA and the school have confirmed that an additional class will need to be set up.
3. AND the increase is requested by the LA.

For schools that are permanently expanding, a second payment will be made when:

1. The total number of teachers employed by the school has increased by two teachers over the years affected by the increased intake.
2. AND the Local Authority agrees that another additional class needs to be set up in order to comply with class size limits across Reception and Key Stage 1.
3. AND the increase is requested by the LA.

Where schools agree to create an additional class after the start of the school year, due to significant in-year population growth, and the pupils are not reflected in their funding for the second year, an additional contribution may be agreed for the second year.

9. Primary PE and sport premium

This premium will continue in 2019-20.

The primary PE and sport premium ("the premium") will be paid by the Secretary of State for Education ("Secretary of State") to the local authority ("Authority") for their distribution to maintained schools.

The premium for the academic year is funded over two instalments. For the academic year, the first payment will be paid around November while the second instalment will fall in the first half of the following financial year, due May time.

Purpose of the premium: The premium must be used to fund improvements to the provision of PE and sport, for the benefit of primary-aged pupils, in the academic year to give them the opportunity to develop a healthy lifestyle.

Basis of allocation: Allocations for the academic year will be calculated using the number of pupils in years 1 to 6 (or aged 5 to 10 years where pupils are not recorded by year group), as recorded on January census, as follows:

- schools with 17 or more pupils receive £16,000 plus £10 per pupil
- schools with 16 or fewer pupils receive £1,000 per pupil

The premium must be made available by the LA to the school irrespective of the existence of any deficit relating to the expenditure of the school's budget share. The premium is not part of schools' budget shares and is not part of the Individual Schools Budget.

The premium must be spent by maintained schools on improving the provision of PE and sport for the benefit of pupils to give them the opportunity to develop a healthy lifestyle.

Maintained schools, including those that convert to academies, must publish, on their website, information about their use of the premium by April each year.

Schools should publish

- the amount of premium received;
- how it has been spent (or will be spent) and
- what impact the school has seen on pupils' PE and sport participation and attainment as a result.

Schools should also consider how their use of the premium gives pupils the opportunity to develop a healthy lifestyle.

Individual school allocations for the next academic year are not likely to be confirmed until September 2019. In the financial year 2019-20, schools will receive 35% of their allocation for the academic year 2018-19 and 65% for the academic year 2019-20. For planning purposes schools are advised to use the confirmed allocation for 2018-19 and adjust for significant known pupil eligibility changes.

10. High Needs funding

a) High-needs top-up funding

For pre-16 pupils, this is paid directly by the commissioning local authority for high needs pupils where the total cost exceeds the following thresholds.

Where the pupil is in a Special Educational Needs Unit, the cost threshold is £10,000, this amount includes the costs of all pupils' basic educational entitlement, which is funded through the place funding

If the pupil is not in a unit, the cost threshold is £6,000, which only covers the costs of additional SEN support.

Schools are expected to meet any cost of support below these thresholds from their budget allocations. See high needs matrix for pre-16 below.

Pre-16		
Type of provision	Core funding	Top up funding (expected to be distributed in real time)
Mainstream schools	First £6,000 of additional need costs to be met from delegated budget	Agreed per pupil top up paid by commissioning LA
Special units and resourced provision in mainstream schools	A combination of per pupil funding through the LA funding formula plus £6,000 per place for those occupied by pupils on roll and £10,000 for remainder of places to be funded.	Agreed per pupil top up paid by commissioning LA
Maintained special schools	£10,000 per place based on number of places to be funded	Agreed per pupil top up paid by commissioning LA
Nursery Schools	Per pupil funding through the early years funding formula. The place funding system doesn't operate in 0 to 5-year only settings	Agreed per pupil funding paid by commissioning LA

b) Secondary school SEN funding

In previous years, secondary school SEN funding had been delegated to schools through the Schools Funding Formula as a SEN allocation, using number on roll, deprivation and low cost high incidence data. The DfE changed the schools funding formula from April 2013 and included a SEN threshold limit against which schools were to meet costs from their Schools Budget Share. As part of these changes this required the local authority to reduce funding within the Schools Block and move the specific SEN related funding to the High Needs Block. The DfE intention was that high needs funding would then be re-allocated on a needs-led basis, where individual pupils require additional support above the threshold (£6,000).

Since 2014-15 the secondary schools' high needs funding moved from DSG Schools Block funding to DSG High Needs Block has simply been re-allocated back to schools using the pre-April 2013 allocation methodology. The draft allocation for the maintained secondary school for 2019-20 is given below.

DfE	School Name	NOR	Deprivation units (FSM%)	LCHI SEN units	Basic Entitlement element	Deprivation element	LCHI SEN (Prior Attainment) element	High Needs Top up 2018-19
		NOR	Secondary FSM units	Low Attainment Secondary Units	A	B	C	D = A+B+C
4041	Carterton Community College	540	50	157.42	£9,373	£9,975	£13,310	£32,658

c) Special Educational Needs (SEN) Units (Resource Bases)

For 2019-20 and onward, pre-16 places at special unit and resourced provision (bases) occupied by pupils recorded on the school census (as either sole or dual [main]) will be funded at £6,000. This funding will come from the High needs block and allocated to the school by the LA. In addition, the pupils in these places will also have attracted funding through the mainstream school formula (deemed to be £4,000).

Other agreed places will be funded at £10,000 and may apply where:

- The place is or will be occupied by a pupil registered on the roll of another school
- A place is occupied at the time of the school census
- Spare capacity is required for another reason.

Where there are SEN units or resourced bases school pupil number counts are no longer adjusted downward reduced by the number of agreed places and the school's Basic Entitlement allocations is reduced.

The number of unit places for 2019-20 is summarised below.

Location Code	School Name	Total number of pre-16 high needs places in 2018-19	Number of primary (excluding nursery class) current and main registered pupils in the school occupying high needs places in 2018-19	Number of KS3 current and main registered pupils in the school occupying high needs places in 2018-19	Number of KS4 current and main registered pupils in the school occupying high needs places in 2018-19
2352	St Nicholas Primary School	15	15		
3182	St Andrew's Church of England Primary School	7	7		
	Academies	134	14	62	55
	TOTAL	156	36	62	55

11. Redundancy Allocations 2019-20

Since September 2011 schools have been responsible for paying their own redundancy costs.

The previously centrally held funding is passed to schools. Allocations are made to schools either as a per pupil amount for primary and secondary schools or for special schools again based on pupil numbers but weighted to reflect the higher adult to pupil ratio.

It was agreed at Schools Forum of 10 March 2011 that the overall resources to be made available to schools would be capped at £6.79 per pupil.

The per-pupil amount remains as per 2015-16 financial year at £6.79. For special schools where per place (allocated to Oxfordshire) amounts are weighted (as agreed by Schools Forum Finance & Deprivation Sub-committee September 2011) the following table details provisional school specific allocations. This table will be updated when planned places numbers have been confirmed.

School	ED Number	Places	Weighted Places/pupils	2019-20 Redundancy Allocation
Woodeaton Manor	7002	80.67	403.35	2,739
Frank Wise	7010	108.72	543.60	3,691
John Watson	7011	84	420.00	2,852
Springfield	7012	101.75	508.75	3,454
OHS	7017		0.00	0
Mabel Prichard	7020	99.67	498.35	3,384
Bardwell	7029	78	390.00	2,648
Bishopswood	7030	58.5	292.50	1,986
Northfield	7031	76.58	382.90	2,600
		687.89	3439.45	23,354

12. Devolved Capital 2019-20

The Devolved Formula Capital methodology will remain unchanged and calculated using the same approach as in previous years until March 2020.

Each year's allocation per school will be calculated according to the DfE formula set out below

Allocation for 2019-20 (as per 2015-16)

Per nursery/primary pupil	£11.25
Per secondary pupil	£16.88
Per special school pupil	£33.75
Lump sum all settings	£4,000

Schools are to ensure that devolved formula capital allocations are spent appropriately on Asset Management Plan and ICT priorities.

Details have yet to be made available by the DfE but will be circulated by the LA to all schools as soon as they become available. The allocation schedule will be lodged on the LA's Schools finance webpages. The allocations will be calculated to reflect the January 2018 school pupil census numbers.

At time of writing provisional amounts for the next 2 years (2020-21 and 2021-22) are not yet known or whether Devolved Formula Capital (DFC) allocations will continue. However, for planning purposes schools can assume that DFC will continue at the current levels of funding. Access to future year allocations (2020-21 and 2021-22) will not be considered at this time.

13. Early Years Pupil Premium

The Government introduced an Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP) for 3 and 4-year olds from the start of the financial year 2015-16. The qualification for this will be as per the School Pupil Premium, i.e. free school meals. This will be available for children in all Early Years settings, and as with the School Pupil Premium, emphasis will be placed on showing the impact of the use of this funding and it will be included in Ofsted Inspections.

The funding rate for the EYPP continues at £302.10 per child accessing the full 570 hours. This funding will be allocated directly to providers as an addition to the hourly rate (Base Rate), an enhancement of 53p per hour. EYPP is paid on the universal 15 hours only up to a

maximum of 570 hours in the year (an eligible pupil attending for 30 hours per week will only receive EYPP for the universal 15 hours element).

For example, if eligible children are attending their full 15 hours of funded early education a week this would generate funding as follows:

Number of children	Amount each year
1 child	£302.10
2 children	£604.20
744 children, provisional allocation to LA	£224,762

Schools will be notified of their allocations in the summer 2019 term.

This allocation does not apply to 2-year olds because the related funding continues to be targeted at the most disadvantaged 2-year olds.

14. National Copyright Licences

The Department for Education has agreed with the following agencies to purchase a single national licence for all state-funded schools in England:

- Christian Copyright Licensing International (CCLI);
- Copyright Licensing Agency (CLA);
- Education Recording Agency (ERA);
- Filmbank Distributors Ltd. (for the PVSL);
- Mechanical Copyright Protection Society (MCPS);
- Motion Picture Licensing Company (MPLC);
- Newspaper Licensing Authority (NLA);
- Performing Rights Society (PRS);
- Phonographic Performance Limited (PPL) and
- Schools Printed Music Licence (SPML).

This means that local authority and schools no longer need to negotiate any of the individual licences listed above. Schools are not permitted to opt out of this arrangement.

The arrangements cover

- Maintained schools
- Academies
- Free schools
- Special schools
- Non-maintained special schools
- Pupil referral Units

All other licenses required by individual schools must be purchased from the school's delegated budget.

15. Permanently Excluded Pupil funding

The Schools and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations require where a pupil is permanently excluded from a school maintained by the local authority (other than a special school, pupil referral unit or from a place with the authority have reserved for children with special educational needs) the authority must re-determine the excluding school's budget share in accordance these regulations. (These arrangements are slightly different for academies.) The intention of the regulations is to ensure that the funding attributable to a pupil follows them out of the excluding school and into any school that then takes them on roll, or provides funding with which the local authority can fulfil its duty to provide education for a permanently excluded pupil. The regulations state that the financial adjustment should reflect the funding that would be attributable to a registered pupil of the same age and personal circumstances as the pupil in question and define how the calculations are to be made.

Where a pupil is permanently excluded, Base Entitlement funding will be withdrawn for the remainder of the financial year at the rate relevant for the Key Stage in that financial year.

If the pupil is eligible for pupil premium funding, this funding will be withdrawn for the remainder of the financial year.

Where an excluded pupil is admitted to another, then the receiving school will be allocated funding from the admission date to the end of the current financial year.

16. Pupils who are the responsibility of other local authorities

Any top up funding in respect of out of county pupils that schools (and academies) educate will need to be agreed between the school (academy) and the commissioning local authority that is the placing local authority. Schools are recommended to ensure that the amount reimbursed is at least the same as a pupil with similar needs is funded by Oxfordshire.

Schools are reminded that it is their responsibility to ensure that the income is collected.

17. What Schools Must Publish Online

The maintained schools are required to publish on their websites the following additional information relating to some of the funding in this document.

Every maintained school must publish specific information on its website to comply with The School Information (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2016⁴.

(a) Pupil premium

You must publish a strategy for the use of the pupil premium funding. Schools are no longer required to publish a "pupil premium statement"

You must include the following:

- your pupil premium allocation

⁴ Replaces The School Information (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2012

- a summary of the main barriers to educational achievement faced by eligible pupils at the school
- details of how you spent your allocation to address those barriers and the reasons for that approach
- how you will measure the impact
- the date of the next review of the strategy

For the previous academic year you must include:

- how you spent the pupil premium allocation
- the impact of the expenditure on eligible and other pupils

The funding is allocated for each financial year, but the information you publish online should refer to the academic year, as this is how parents and the general public understand the school year.

As allocations will not be known for the latter part of the academic year (April to July), you should report on the funding up to the end of the financial year and update it when you have all the figures.

(b) Year 7 literacy and numeracy catch-up premium

If your school receives year 7 literacy and numeracy catch-up premium funding, you must publish details of how your school spends this funding and the effect this has had on the attainment of the pupils who attract it.

You must include the following:

- your year 7 literacy and numeracy catch-up premium allocation for the current academic year
- details of how you intend to spend your allocation
- details of how you spent your previous academic year's allocation
- how it made a difference to the attainment of the pupils who attract the funding

(c) PE and sport premium for primary schools

If your school receives PE and sport premium funding, you must publish details of how your school spends this funding and the effect it has had on pupils' PE and sport participation and attainment.

You must include the following:

- your PE and sport premium allocation for the current academic year
- a full breakdown of how you have spent or will spend your allocation
- *the effect of the premium on pupils' PE and sport participation and attainment*
- how you will make sure that these improvements are sustainable
- *how many pupils within their year 6 cohort can do each of the following:*
 - *swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres*
 - *use a range of strokes effectively*
 - *perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations*

Failure to comply with the above requirements may result in loss of the funding.

(d) Special educational needs (SEN) and disability information

- The school must publish an SEN information report on the school's policy for pupils with SEN and is to be updated annually or as soon as changes occur.
- The report must comply with section 69 of the Children and Families Act 2014 and include
 - The arrangements for the admission of disabled pupils#
 - The steps taken to prevent disabled pupils from being treated less favourably
 - The facilities provided to help disabled pupils access to school
 - Information as to the accessibility plan required under paragraph 3 of schedule 10 to the Equality Act 2010
 - Regulation 51 and schedule 1 of SEN and Disabilities Regulations 2014
 - Section 6 of SEN and disability code of practice 0 to 25 years

(e) Governors' information and duties

Schools must publish information about their school's governors, including:

- details of each governor's:
 - business interests
 - financial interests
 - governance roles in other schools
- the structure and responsibilities of the governing body and committees

Further information can be found on page 10 of the DfE document "Constitution of governing bodies of maintained schools".

The information maintained schools are required to publish on their websites must include:

- School contact details
- Admission arrangements
- Ofsted reports
- Examination and assessment results
- Equality objectives
- Performance tables
- Careers programme information
- Curriculum
- Behaviour policy
- Schools complaints procedure
- Pupil premium
- Year 7 literacy and numeracy catch-up premium
- PE and sports premium for primary schools
- Special educational needs (SEN) and disability information
- Governors' information and duties
- Charging and remissions policies
- Values and ethos
- Requests for paper copies

The link below will take you to the Gov.uk web pages that provide further information.

18. Budget Submission Timetable

All maintained primary, including nursery schools and secondary schools are to submit their governor approved budget to the Local Authority covering the period 2019-20 to 2021-22 by Wednesday 1 May 2019. For maintained special schools the date is Friday 17 May 2019.

A paper will be presented to Schools Forum in October 2019 to agree the budget submission timetable for 2020-21. Once agreed maintained schools will be notified (notification expected to be before October half term).

19. School Budget and Inflationary Pressures 2019-20

Income		
Pressure	Inflation / Increase Rate	Comment
Formula funding allocations	0%	No inflation included. However, formula model is now replicating the national funding formula
Pupil Premium - FSM Ever 6 eligible - Looked After Children (LAC) - Service Children	0%	Rates provisional, as per 2018-19, allocation dependent on pupil eligibility
PE and Sports Grant	0%	Rates provisional, as per updated 2018-19, allocation dependent on pupil eligibility count
UIFSM Grant	0%	Rates provisional, as per 2018-19, allocation dependent on pupil eligibility count
Devolved Capital Grant	0%	Rates provisional, as per 2018-19, allocation dependent on pupil eligibility count
Fees and Charges and other incomes	0-2.4%	Assumed to be in line with general inflation costs (CPI) Where appropriate as agreed by the LA's annual Review of Charges

Expenditure		
Pressure	Inflation / Increase Rate	Comment
Teachers Pay	Assumed 2% from September 2019	A pay award of 2% is anticipated. Most teachers are in the teachers' pension scheme. Government announced pay award for 2018-19 is part funded through specific pay grant.
Teachers on-costs National Insurance	No change expected from 2019-20	

Expenditure		
Pressure	Inflation / Increase Rate	Comment
Teachers on-costs – Pension contributions	Projected increase from 16.48 to 23.6%	Increase in rate expected from 1 September 2019. Additional cost to be covered by specific grant. Final details not due until late Spring. As yet no budget planning assumptions assumed. See section 28.
Other teacher pay-related costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Threshold - Leadership - Increments 	School specific	Dependent on each employee's current pay point and progress criteria
Non-teaching Staff Pay	National and local pay deals	Non-teaching staff pay – pay award of 2% from April 2019. With higher increases intended for lower paid staff effective from April 2019. Overall increase in pay bill (all staff) will be in the order of 2% with scale points below point 28 (old scale) increasing individually between 3.1 and 8.7%. Overall cost to school dependent on school's specific staffing structure.
Non-teachers on-costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Insurance - Pensions 	No change expected from 2019-20	
Pay award assumptions included in the schools' budget planning tool are summarised in the separate table at the end of this section.		
Other staff pay related costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increments 	School specific	Dependent on each employee's current pay point and progress criteria
Apprenticeship Levy	0%	Payable on total amount of wages, bonuses etc. that are subject to Class 1 secondary National Insurance Contributions, no increase in rate remains at 0.5%
Redundancy	School specific	Costs met by schools unless agreement compatible with contents of Scheme for Financing Schools
Demographic pressures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free School Meals - SEN 	School specific	Dependent on specific demand and need
Insurances – specific arrangements made by schools	0-5%	Specific to contractual arrangements entered into by school, also dependent on claims history Some employee related insurance based on staffing cost estimates and will reflect anticipated pay awards and pension rate increases
Contracts – Building Maintenance	0-3%	Specific to contractual arrangements entered into by school
Rates	2.4%	As per amounts included in national funding formula for Oxfordshire schools
Contracts - General	2%	Specific to contractual arrangements entered into by school

Expenditure		
Pressure	Inflation / Increase Rate	Comment
Contracts – Agency Staff	?%	No inflationary rate as dependent on contractual arrangement but could be assumed to be in line with teachers pay award assumption above
ICT Purchases & Services	2.4%	Increase in line with CPI
Catering Supplies	0-3%	Specific to contractual arrangements entered into by school
Examination Fees	2.4%	Increase in line with CPI
Licences	Various	Many school based licences paid centrally on behalf of all schools. Schools need purchase only specific licences (see section 14 above)
Bought-in Services	Generally, 2% but may vary due to some changes to offers	In-house bought in services mainly re-costed to bundling of similar services costs increased for anticipated pay awards. Detail Schools Forum paper 4 February 2019
Energy	Generally around 0-10%	Specific to contract. Difficult to specify as market made up of multiple suppliers. Gas tending to be static at present while electricity prices increasing. Average increase on all energy given.
Water	?%	Specific to supplier and contract. New provider for many schools.
Staff insurance schemes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maternity - Teaching staff long term sickness - Non-teaching staff long term sickness 	Various	Arranged locally by schools and cover tailored to school's individual needs Premium rates usually dependent on claims history
General Price Increases (inflation)	2.4%	Average. CPI Consumer Price Index (including owner occupier's housing costs) September 2017 3%, December 2018 2%.

Some of the above inflationary pressures will have already been built into the local authority provided budget planning tool. Specifically, teachers' pay award estimated at 2% and non-teaching staff pay award estimated at 2% on most scale points though the grades points at the bottom end have been significantly increased reflecting move to national minimum wage. There is considerable uncertainty around future pay awards and as this is the significant element of school budget plans schools should consider making appropriate contingency and/or seek economy of scale efficiency savings.

Pay award assumptions included in the schools' budget planning tool are summarised below.

	2019-20 to 2021-22 three-year planning assumption			five-year planning assumptions	
Employee type	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Teaching Staff	1.5 to 3.5% April to August with 2% potentially from September 2019	1% estimated from September 2020	1% estimated from September 2021	1% estimated from September 2022	1% estimated from September 2023
Supply Teaching Staff	As above if directly employed by school otherwise as per agency charge	As above if directly employed by school otherwise as per agency charge	As above if directly employed by school otherwise as per agency charge	As above if directly employed by school otherwise as per agency charge	As above if directly employed by school otherwise as per agency charge
Education Support (Classroom)					
Premises Staff	minimum 2% on all grades, lower scale points 3.1 to 8.7% increase				
Admin Staff					
Catering Staff					
Cost of Other Staff		estimated 1% from April 2020	estimated 1% from April 2021	estimated 1% from April 2022	estimated 1% from April 2023

20. Budget Pressures identified by Schools

These lists are not in any particular order of either impact or importance. There are also not exhaustive

Primary	Secondary
Increments / high cost staff	Increments / high cost staff
Provision for pupils with SEN	Impact of formula changes
Volatility in pupil numbers in nursery	(Reduction in academies ESG allocations)
Impact of formula changes	Provision for pupils with SEN
Implementing the new curriculum	Reduction in EFA sixth form funding
Prices inflation on resources	Falling pupil numbers
Energy and water inflation	Auto enrolment in pension schemes
School expansion, increase pupil numbers	Implementing change to and maintaining the curriculum
Decreasing pupil numbers (long term)	Increasing class sizes
CPD costs and requirements	Increasing pupil numbers (long term)
Auto enrolment in pension schemes	Prices inflation on resources
Leadership and management costs	School expansion, increase pupil numbers
Curriculum provision in a small school	Curriculum provision in a small school
Apprenticeship Levy	Apprenticeship Levy
Falling pupil numbers	Energy and water inflation
Building maintenance costs and inflation	Cost of agency staff due to recruitment difficulties
Cost of agency staff – supply cover	Leadership and management costs
Reduction in enrichment activities	
Reduction in counselling/mental health support	
Voluntary donations from parents	
Increasing levels of sickness	
Cost of agency staff due to recruitment difficulties	Volatility in pupil numbers in sixth form
Extra cost to ensure recruitment and retention (R&R payments)	Building maintenance costs and inflation
Introduction and continued cost of UIFSM provision	Extra cost to ensure recruitment and retention (R&R payments)
Ancillary staff pay scale restructure and assimilation	
Teachers' pension contribution increase	
Teachers pay grant	

Recruitment costs – advertising, recruitment agencies	Examination fees
Uncertainty as to future years funding	
Vacancies	
Uncertainty as to continuation of specific grants (UIFSM, PE and Sports, Pupil Premium, Year 7 Catch-up)	
Increasing staff workloads	
Parental expectation with regards to support for SEN	Recruitment costs – advertising, recruitment agencies

21. Deficit budget planning 2019-20

The Scheme for Financing Schools, requires schools to submit a balanced or in surplus budget plan covering the three-year period (2019-20 to 2021-22) to the local authority. Where a school believes it will not be able to submit a balanced budget, it must contact and submit a draft budget plan to Education Finance Services (EFS) by 31 March 2019, or earlier if possible. The local authority, through EFS, will then work with those schools in seeking a balanced budget.

Schools are reminded that there is no right to a deficit budget under the above Scheme. A deficit will only be allowed with the permission of the Director for Children's Services and the Chief Finance Officer. Conditions relating to the approval of a deficit budget are set out in the Scheme for Financing Schools, Section 4.

Schools with existing deficits and are still forecasting a deficit at March 2019 must continue to work closely with their EFS contact officer, and look to set an agreed budget for 2019-20.

22. Reception Uplift

From April 2018, schools' formula funding model (referred to as APT) no longer includes any adjustment for reception children admitted in the January following the previous year's October pupil census and who were not on the October count. This is a funding change implemented nationally. Schools previously in receipt of this adjustment and have included funding in future years' draft budget plans will need to remove the anticipated income and, if necessary, adjust expenditure accordingly.

23. Early Years Formula Funding Allocation Transfers Process (within SAP)

For maintained nursery schools and schools with nursery classes the change in the way Early Years formula allocations are passed into schools' SAP accounts during the financial year introduced in 2018-19 will continue in 2019-20. This mirrors the process used with Private, Voluntary and Independent early years settings. Maintained schools no longer receive an estimated total Early Years allocation at the start of the year that may or may not then be adjusted up or down as the termly counts are made.

The allocation process for 2019-20 will again be as follows:

At the start of each (traditional) term 60% of the estimated funding for that term will be credited to the school's SAP during the first month of each term. Following the termly count

in the second month in each term, a balance adjustment to that term's allocation will be made. This approach will provide the benefits of

- As the initial allocation, will be 60% of the estimated income for the term, it is likely that the balance adjustment will be positive (no clawbacks). However, in exceptional circumstances they may be a reduction adjustment.
- Provide improved clarity of the income stream, how much is actually received by the school and when. It will also be easier to reconcile against the pupil/hours returns submitted by the school to the LA.
- Budget monitoring will be improved as schools' accounts will be credited when income is due and not "front loaded" at the start of the financial year and then increased or decreased as actual numbers are known.

The following shows the timing of the income transfers

April	May	September	October	January	February
60% of estimated allocation for term	Balance based on actual count taken in month	60% of estimated allocation for term	Balance based on actual count taken in month	60% of estimated allocation for term	Balance based on actual count taken in month

24. Union Facilities Charge

Schools Forum, following discussion and deliberation, has agreed to continue with the de-delegated from maintained schools of the per pupil contribute to the cost of providing the union facilities arrangement. Also, academies will be asked to contribute at the same level.

For maintained schools the charge for 2019-20 will be £1.13 per pupil based on the school's October 2018 census return. For maintained schools, charges will be processed into schools' SAP accounts during April 2019 and appear against Consistent Financial Reporting (CFR) category E28.

Other than make appropriate provision in the school's budget maintained schools need do nothing further.

25. Healthy Pupil Capital Fund

In March 2018 the Department for Education (DfE) issued details of the Healthy Pupils Capital Fund (HPCF). Allocations were available for 2018-19 only. There are no monies to be allocated to schools from this fund in 2019-20.

These are capital monies and are covered by the same rules and requirements relating to the Devolved Capital monies allocated to schools.

26. Provisional LA funding APT funding model approval time table for 2019-20

<i>Approval Process for LA Funding Model 2019-20</i>

3 October 2018	Schools Forum, initial discussions on 2019-20 school funding and budget allocations
4 October 2018	School census day
20 November 2018	Deadline for submitting formula amendments
30 November 2018	Deadline for submitting request for movement of funding out of Schools Block
Mid-December 2018	DfE issued APT (schools budget allocation tool) with updated Schools Census data
9 January 2019, provisional	Schools Forum consider final schools funding model 2019-20
Before 21 January 2019	Executive approval final schools funding model 2019-20
21 January 2019	Deadline for submission of final APT to ESFA/DfE
Sometime between 21 January and 28 February 2019	ESFA/DfE to confirm LA funding model 2019-20
Early February 2019, provisional	School and Early Years Finance Regulations for 2019
28 February 2019	Deadline for confirmation of schools' budget shares to maintained schools
31 March 2019	Deadline for confirmation of schools' budget shares to maintained special schools

27. Teacher Pay Award and Pay Grant

The DfE announced at the end of the summer term 2018 that pay for some classroom teachers will rise by up to 3.5 per cent next year and that extra government funding will be available to help schools pay for the increase.

The 3.5 per cent rise was applied to the main pay range and unqualified teacher pay range for classroom teachers with a 2 per cent increase for the upper pay band teachers and a 1.5 per cent rise for school leaders.

Schools continue to decide how to pay their staff, but extra cash, in the form of a specific grant is made available to help meet the costs. Overall the government is to provide a teachers' pay grant of £187 million in 2018-19 and a further £321 million in 2019-20.

This grant is expected to cover the difference between the announced increases above and 1 per cent rise that it is assumed schools have already planned for.

The grant is to cover the period September 2018 to March 2020.

Schools received grant funding in 2018-19 financial year based on October 2018 pupil numbers. A further per pupil based allocation will be made in 2019-20 financial year using the following full year provisional rates:

Education setting	Rate per pupil
Primary Schools	£28.29
Secondary Schools	£45.56
High Needs – Special Schools	£113.46

There is, at present, no indication that this grant will continue after 31 March 2020 or whether it will be subsumed within the schools' annual funding allocations. In terms of

planning for 2020-21 to 2021-22 schools are advised to adopt a prudent approach of assuming that grant levels for these two years will mirror that of 2019-20.

More on this will follow when available.

28. Teachers' Pension Contribution Grant

It was announced during the autumn term that the amount maintained schools and academies must contribute to teaching staff pensions is to increase from 16.48% to 23.6% (an increase of 43%) from September 2019 (previously scheduled for April 2019).

The DfE is consulting on plans to provide extra funding to fully fund the increase pension contributions estimated £830 million for schools in 2019-20 in the first year.

This funding will cover the 2019-20 year, after which any further funding will rely on the outcome of the government's spending review.

The consultation will end on 12 February and the DfE plan to circulate the results and the Department's response in Spring 2019.

This is separate to discussions on how to allocate proposed funding. DfE are discussing this with stakeholders and will continue to do so over the coming weeks.

Funding for 2020 to 2021 onwards is subject to Spending Review 2019.

More on this matter will be made available when known.

29. Additional capital funding 2018-19

In October 2018 the Chancellor in his budget identified an extra £400m for capital funding for schools. Allocations were available for 2018-19 only. There are no monies to be allocated to schools from this fund in 2019-20.

These are capital monies and are covered by the same rules and requirements relating to the Devolved Capital monies allocated to schools.

30. Longer term grant funding assumptions 2020-21 and 2021-22

In terms of school budget planning it can be assumed, based on no information to the contrary at this time, that specific grants as detailed above will continue unless otherwise stated. Schools should be aware that, given that funding streams are likely to be dependent on the next national Spending Review decisions, any decisions by the school to include these grants in future years the school should have sufficient contingency plans in place should the grant cease. A sufficient contingency plan should include detail as to where each grant's compensating spend is allocated with the school's budget plan. The withdrawal of a specific grant being matched by a similar reduction in spending.

As more information becomes available it will be circulated to schools.

Abbreviations

CPI	Consumer Price Inflation (use replaces RPI Retail Prices Index)
DSG	Dedicated Schools Grant
LA	Local authority (Oxfordshire)