## Schools Forum 1st October 2018

Local Area Proposals for Achieving and Maintaining a Balanced Higher Needs Budget

## Context

The Higher Needs Recovery Group met on the 5 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ September 2018 to consider the options available to both maintain and achieve a balanced Higher Needs budget.

The Group considered the content of the report attached and made some recommendations to Officers regarding additional modelling of options. These are included in the revised report attached.

The Higher Needs Recovery Group make the following recommendations to School Forum:-

| Peer to Peer Challenge | Recommended |
| :--- | :--- |
| Fair Access Protocol | Recommended |
| Providing Independent Advice to Parents | Recommended |
| Providing training and information to <br> Governors | Recommended |
| Exclusion Recovery Process | Agreed by School Forum |
| Recovering Funding for <br> MTS/EHE/Assessment Placements | Recommended subject to <br> legal clarification |
| Reducing costs of commissioned places | Recommended |
| Creating alternative provision | Recommended |
| Reviewing Parents for EHCP threshold | Recommended <br> Additional modelling <br> requested |
| Element 3 Reduction | Additional time to model <br> options requests |
| Special School Reduction | Additional modelling <br> request |

## Recommendations

It is requested that School Forum consider each of the recommendations of the Higher Needs Recovery Group and form an agreed plan of actions to begin to meet the budget deficit.

## Local Area Proposals for Achieving and Maintaining a

## Balanced Higher Needs Budget

## 1 Current Position

1.1 Torbay's High Needs Budget is facing severe financial pressure that needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency. In 2017/2018 the whole Schools Budget was overspent by just under $£ 1$ million ( $£ 983,000$ ) but the High Needs Budget within this was overspent by more than $£ 1.4$ million, with savings elsewhere (primarily Early Years).
1.2 The virement of $0.5 \%$ from the Schools Block in 2018/2019 had reduced this pressure from $2017 / 2018$ to $£ 614,000$. However, given the pressure is increasing in 2018/2019 due to rising numbers of pupils with Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) and increased costs, there is a need to find a long-term solutions to the pressures.
1.3 There is no Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) reserve. The carry forward pressure from $2017 / 2018$ places the reserve in a negative position of $£ 614,000$. Given the local authorities overall financial position, especially the increasing social care pressures, there is little if no scope to make available any corporate funding to alleviate High Needs pressures. There is equally no basis for the local authority to occur the costs that sit within the Dedicated Schools Grant.
1.4 The analysis of Torbay's High Needs Budget shows that, whilst there are some noticeable differences with other authorities in terms of headline figures (Appendix 1 - Demand Data), the underlying local issues are very similar to the national picture. However, it is evident that Torbay's starting position of a comparatively high number of High Needs pupils, and consequently high cost, is a big contributory factor a worsening financial position. (Appendix 2 - Overall financial position paper)
1.5 The trajectory outturn position of 2018/2019 demonstrates that the Higher Needs budget pressure could be as much as $£ 2.4$ million at the end of the financial year.
1.6 At the request of School Forum, a High Needs Recovery Group (HNRG) was established to consider ways in which to reduce these pressures. The group made up of system leaders across education, health and social care have considered in detail the demands that are leading to the increased spend. At the May 2018 HNRG meeting it was agreed that an approach to include both work to change the factors contributing to demand and cost and a virement application to deal with the deficit position should be adopted. The following paper sets out a proposed approach.

## 2 <br> Strengthening an inclusive and accountable culture

2.1 In 2016 the Local Authority commissioned an independent consultant to undertake an audit of Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) practice in all schools. This audit demonstrated that there was significant good practice within schools and areas for all schools to consider for future developments. The audit demonstrated that the systems and processes used varied significantly across all institutions and good practice was often isolated to one school, one multi academy trust or an individual year group.
2.2 SEND casework officers report that there is a varying offer across schools and a differing approach to the work that will be offered and conducted for children with identified SEND needs.
2.3 Work between the community of schools and Local Authority to bring forward a change in approach has strengthened the offer in some schools i.e. Thrive, Autism Champions and Attachment training. However there remains a significant difference in the approach, financial commitment, tolerance and levels of inclusivity that are seen across schools.
2.4 This difference in approach is notable in relation to demand for alternative placements and both fixed term and permanent exclusions. The following chart shows Torbay against comparator authorities.

|  | Primary |  |  | Secondary |  |  | Special |  |  | All |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Permanent exclusion rate (1) | Fixed period exclusion rate (2) | One or more fixed period exclusion rate (3) | Permanent exclusion rate (1) | Fixed period exclusion rate (2) | One or more fixed period exclusion rate (3) | Permanent exclusion rate (1) | Fixed period exclusion rate (2) | One or more fixed period exclusion rate (3) | Permanent exclusion rate (1) | Fixed period exclusion rate (2) | One or more fixed period exclusion rate (3) |
| ENGLAND (4) | 0.03 | 1.37 | 0.62 | 0.20 | 9.40 | 4.62 | 0.07 | 13.03 | 5.09 | 0.10 | 4.76 | 2.29 |
| SOUTH WEST (4) | 0.04 | 1.69 | 0.71 | 0.19 | 9.40 | 4.49 | 0.10 | 17.55 | 6.54 | 0.10 | 5.14 | 2.38 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Devon | 0.07 | 1.57 | 0.71 | 0.22 | 7.63 | 3.60 | 0.36 | 14.91 | 5.87 | 0.14 | 4.16 | 1.93 |
| Plymouth | 0.02 | 0.70 | 0.34 | 0.09 | 8.22 | 4.40 | x | 20.25 | 8.79 | 0.05 | 4.27 | 2.23 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Redcar and Cleveland | 0.00 | 0.49 | 0.18 | 0.15 | 29.52 | 9.34 | 0.00 | 20.11 | 7.24 | 0.06 | 11.60 | 3.70 |
| Blackpool | 0.00 | 1.70 | 0.88 | 0.59 | 19.17 | 9.40 | 0.00 | 2.84 | 2.07 | 0.22 | 7.99 | 3.96 |
| North East Lincolnshire | 0.04 | 1.77 | 0.99 | 0.41 | 17.20 | 7.56 | 0.00 | 10.97 | 4.08 | 0.17 | 7.41 | 3.37 |
| Rotherham | 0.03 | 1.70 | 0.71 | 0.12 | 17.17 | 6.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 8.03 | 2.92 |
| Telford and Wrekin | 0.02 | 3.11 | 1.10 | 0.08 | 28.18 | 7.75 | 0.00 | 17.69 | 5.77 | 0.04 | 13.16 | 3.78 |
| Southend-on-Sea | 0.00 | 0.73 | 0.37 | 0.13 | 10.93 | 4.55 | 0.00 | 5.06 | 3.75 | 0.07 | 5.34 | 2.29 |
| Isle of Wight | 0.00 | 1.36 | 0.61 | 0.06 | 12.16 | 5.36 | 0.00 | 8.65 | 3.81 | 0.04 | 6.11 | 2.70 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Statistical Neighbour Average | 0.01 | 1.55 | 0.69 | 0.22 | 19.19 | 7.15 | 0.00 | 9.33 | 3.82 | 0.10 | 8.52 | 3.25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Torbay | 0.03 | 2.41 | 1.08 | 0.33 | 9.63 | 5.20 |  | 16.86 | 8.43 | 0.16 | 5.94 | 3.07 |

Census Data - Exclusions 2016/2017

### 2.5 Step One - Strengthening an Inclusive and Accountable Culture

## Peer to Peer Challenge

Governing Bodies and School Leaders are delegated funds to ensure that they can meet the duties listed in the SEN code of practice. These duties include making provision for and meeting the needs of pupils at the earliest level of need. Evidence gathered through the request for statutory assessment process and permanent exclusion paperwork demonstrates that whilst some schools provide a significant level of resources and access to professional assessment prior to seeking an
alternative provision or EHC plan, others can give little or no evidence of interventions leading up to the request for support.

The current mechanisms in place do not facilitate the opportunity for the sharing of practice or discussion of provision at the lowest level of need. The pupil is only discussed when either a request for statutory assessment is received or a request for an alternative placement is passed through the Pupil Referral Panel. Whilst the Local Authority can challenge individual school decisions on the allocation of resources, this is often at the point of no return for the individual pupil.

As subject experts, School Leaders across the system need to hold one another to account on these matters and both offer challenge and support to each other on how to best meet needs.

For this reason the Local Authority will facilitate a peer challenge approach, with delegated personnel attending a meeting to discuss pupils and provision required. The peer challenge group will draw on good evidence based practice, work to the agreed behaviour thresholds and ensure that quality first teaching and provision is made available to pupils in line with the agreed local protocol. Attendees will need to be able to hold each other to account and have the necessary delegated authority to agree to budget allocation within their schools.

With a successful peer challenge network in place only those pupils with complex needs will be discussed at Pupil Referral Panel after a significant period of intervention. This will limit the number of pupils that require a bespoke arrangement.

## Fair Access Protocols

In the diverse provider market of Schools, there is emerging evidence that some schools are accepting a disproportionate amount of pupils who have complex needs above others. This is causing significant strain on particular schools or year groups within schools and is not providing the best possible start for the child or young person to succeed.

The Local Authority in consultation with schools has revisited the Fair Access Protocols and agreed a set of measures to ensure equality across the system can be assured and measured.

This includes a 3\% admittance rate above the October census per year group, per school. This will ensure that all schools can be considered and approached for the placement of a child or young person that meet the criteria for fair access.

In its implementation the Local Authority needs to act with greater oversight of this process, encourage reintegration across the system and ensure that all schools adhere to the local Fair Access Protocol.

## Providing independent advice to parents

For many children and young people the route to alternative provision is through permanent exclusion. The decision to permanently exclude is not a decision that is taken lightly by any school and it has to be considered that the majority of decisions are taken in the context that it is felt to be a necessary step for the child or young person. However the threshold for permanent exclusion varies considerably across schools and is largely driven by the behaviour policy adopted by the school. There is a variability in the way that schools apply good practice guidance such as ACPO (drug advice for schools) and within some schools the interpretation of this policy is dealt with differently for each child. The appropriateness of re-integration provision for children subject to fixed term exclusions is also another considerable factor.

For many parents this is a difficult time and one where relationships between the school and family can be strained, due to many factors. At the point of an exclusion it is important to support the family to understand the decision, work to secure education provision and ensure that the family understands their right of appeal.

Currently an independent advice and support service is not available to all families that do not meet the criteria for SENDIAS services. To ensure that parents are fully supported and informed of their right to appeal, access to independent support should be provided.

The estimated cost of providing this provision would be $£ 20,000$ per year.

## Providing Training and Information to Governors

An unintended consequence of the Government's strong focus on school standards has led to school environments and practices that can result in disadvantaged children being disproportionately excluded or off rolled. In exercising their duties governors should be mindful of this agenda and ensure that all groups of pupils are considered in their decision making and accountability measures.

To support governors in providing both the challenge and support to the senior leaders of their schools it would be advisable to provide appropriate focused training on inclusion, equipping governors with the necessary questions to fulfil their role.

The previous SEND audit conducted on all schools in 2016, supported senior leaders and governing bodies to be reflective and evaluative of current practice in relation to SEND. This audit also provided a valuable mechanism for school feedback to the local authority SEN team, with many actions being taken forward collectively through the SEND network.

To ensure that schools receive appropriate support and challenge it would be advisable to offer schools a further audit opportunity, this would enable a reflection on what has been achieved since 2016 and offer a further review of current practice. In addition the review could be used to ensure that there is information gathered on the element 2 funding that is received by schools, further strengthening the opportunity for equity across the school system.

The estimated cost of providing this provision would be $£ 30,000$ per year.

## 3. Step Two - Ensuring children and young people have access to alternative and bespoke provision.

For some pupils who can't attend mainstream school for a variety of reasons, such as school exclusion, behaviour issues, short or long term illness or school refusal, there needs to be access to alternative and bespoke provision.

Torbay commissions a range of alternative provision both within the geographical boundary and in the neighbouring authority. The demand for this provision is above the numbers currently commissioned by the Local Authority.

The Local Authority discharges its duty for permanently excluded students through alternative provision provided by Mayfield - Chestnut Centre for the Primary Phase and Catch 22 Multi Academy Trust - Burton Academy for secondary students.

Students unable to receive suitable education due to illness are provided for through the work of the Medical Tuition Service and its Hospital School.

## The Cost of Alternative Provision

£1.21 million was spent on commissioned secondary AP and assessment top ups in 2017/18
This is the cost of commissioned Alternative Provision at Burton Academy
$£ 120,000$ was spent on commissioned primary AP and assessment top ups in 2017/18 excluding outreach services

As Mayfield Chestnut is a combined SEMH/AP provision it is not possible to arrive at an absolute figure. Using Burton as indicative this is the cost of 7 exclusion places.

$£ 610,000$ - base funding for 55 places at Burton and 6 at Chestnut
As more children are excluded to Alternative Provision this cost is increasing. ( $£ 490,000$ in new exclusions in 2017/18 should they remain for a year)

- $\quad$ 147,904 - cost of transporting students to Burton, Chestnut and the Medical Tuition Service.
$90 \%$ of this cost was on taxis to all three services.



## Exclusion Recovery Process

School Forum have already taken proactive steps to consider the recoupment mechanism applied across all schools that permanently exclude a pupil. In June 2018, a decision was taken to adjust the recoupment mechanism to include Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG). Although this will not recover significant additional funds it ensures that the funding follows the pupil to the maximum amount possible.

## Recovering funding from schools for pupils moving to bespoke, alternative provision or those selecting to become electively home educated

The Local Authority currently recovers no funds from schools where a pupil moves to a bespoke or alternative provision. The funding attracted for the pupil remains with the school where the child was originally registered on the school census. The lack of recovery of funds results in the higher needs block covering the full cost of the new place.

To ensure that the funding received follows the child and the cost to the higher needs block is reduced it would be appropriate to charge schools for this provision. This could equally apply to children coming of a school roll to be educated at home. This funding could be brought back into the central block to be used across the system.

The table below demonstrates the potential funds that could be recovered back into the higher needs budget:

|  | Unit <br> Value to <br> recover <br> $\mathbf{£}$ |  | No. of <br> pupils | Potential <br> Cost <br> Recovery <br> $\mathbf{£}$ | Note |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Medical Tuition Service | 6,000 |  | 30 | 180,000 | 1 |
| Assessment places at Alternative <br> Provision | 6,500 |  | 15 | 97,500 | 1 |
| Elective Home Education (from May) | 9,360 | $\times 80 \%$ | 30 | 205,920 | 2 |
| Elective Home Education (from Oct) | 9,360 | $\times 80 \%$ | 30 | 112,320 | 2 |
| Elective Home Education (from Jan) | 9,360 | $\times 80 \%$ | 30 | 56,160 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total recovery of funds from <br> schools |  |  |  | 651,900 |  |

Notes:
1 - This would be a yearly charge as long as the pupil remains on the school census.
2 - The unit value of $£ 9,360$ has been calculated using secondary unit values of $£ 4,600$ minimum per pupil funding, $£ 573$ EAL, $£ 1,988$ FSM, $£ 1,264$ Low Attainment and $£ 935$ Pupil Premium. This is the same charge as excluded pupils and would be pro-rata. The $80 \%$ assumes that not all pupils will attract all these elements of funding.

## Reviewing the cost and availability of alternative commissioned placements

For both pre 16 and post 16 independent placements, fees are based on agreement between the authority and the provider. Torbay currently has over 30 pupils in pre16 places, costing about $£ 1.4$ million and about 50 in post 16 places, costing over £1.1 million.

The Local Authority has a number of actions in place to consider the increasing cost pressures and value for money of such provisions. These include:

- Post 16 working group and panel to ensure required outcomes are achieved and value for money is obtained, by strengthening accountability measures.
- Reviewing existing arrangements, including joint funding (social care and health).
- Consideration of capping commissioned place numbers.

For bespoke arrangements and packages, the SEND casework officers take the responsibility to negotiate and agree fees with providers. The caseworkers have a good understanding of the individual needs and relative costs to support those needs and do have success in managing down costs. However, the Local Authority needs to move towards having a dedicated resource for agreeing placement costs and the commissioning of places.

Current arrangements are commissioned on a spot purchase system, learning from other authorities, Torbay needs to negotiate a block contract arrangement with provider institutions that could deliver significant savings through agreed efficiencies.

The following table demonstrates the levels of savings that could be achieved against the current spend:

|  | Current <br> Spend <br> $\mathbf{£}$ | Pupil <br> Numbers | $\mathbf{1 0 \%}$ <br> reduction <br> $\mathbf{£}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ <br> reduction <br> $\mathbf{£}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| On track | 930,000 | 21 | 93,000 | 186,000 |
| School for Inspiring Talents | 250,000 | 5 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| Eat that Frog | 300,000 | 25 | 30,000 | 60,000 |
| Oakwood Court College | 186,000 | 5 | 18,600 | 37,200 |
| Robert Own Communities | 50,000 | 3 | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| Emma Walton Riviera Tuition | 78,000 | 17 | 7,800 | 15,600 |
| Evolve Psychotherapy | 30,000 | 8 | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| Adelong Outdoor Education | 17,000 | 4 | 1,700 | 3,400 |
| YMCA (excluding MTS) | 38,000 | 7 | 3,800 | $\mathbf{7 , 6 0 0}$ |
| Totals | $\mathbf{1 , 8 7 9 , 0 0 0}$ |  | $\mathbf{1 8 7 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 5 , 8 0 0}$ |

## Creating alternative provision within the local area

There are currently five area- based resource provisions in Torbay. The top up funding provided to these provisions demonstrates good value for money, when compared to externally commissioned placements. A sixth resourced provision is opening in September 2018 at Paignton Community and Sports Academy (PCSA), with potential savings in excess of $£ 100$ k per annum.

Analysis of the cohort taught within externally commissioned placements, demonstrates that there is a need to prioritise the development of primary SEHM provision, for excluded primary aged pupils. Two multi academy trusts have approached the local authority with a proposal to offer an enhanced resource base.

Working with these providers there is the potential to create six placements, relieving the pressure on Mayfield - Chestnut and enabling the school to become a specialist SEMH provision. This would reduce the reliance of the Local Authority on using additional packages that are bespoke and costly. This could potentially reduce the budget by $£ 80,000$ per year.

On the $13^{\text {th }}$ August 2018, the Department for Education opened an opportunity for Local Authorities to apply to open a special or alternative provision free school. The suggested criteria for a successful application would require a cross border application, the Local Authority is engaged with neighbouring authorities to work on a bid that could offer an alternative solution to meet need, including the potential for a post sixteen offer. Due to the timing of the announcement it is unknown at this stage what savings could be achieved through a successful application.

## Ensuring an appropriate contribution and investment in services from Health and Social Care

Many of the children and young people require additional support that is beyond the remit of an education provision. For a significant cohort of SEN pupils there is a need for either or both, social care and health support. The code of practice for SEN is starting to embed a stronger understanding of a joint and co-ordinated plan. Work conducted by the Local Area is strengthening initial systems and processes, but there is still lots of work to do to achieve a holistic assessment and plan for children when appropriate.

Work needs to continue with the professional bodies across the partnership to ensure that children and young people are in receipt of a co-ordinated plan, and where appropriate this needs to be funded across all agencies.

Initial work conducted on joint placement funding has ensured that the joint funded placements are within the set budget and are reducing in cost from an education perspective.

To build on this good work a joint funding panel has been established with Health, Social Care and Education. This panel will discuss complex cases and agree a proportionate share of costs for any significant package of support. The first panel meets in September 2018.

Ensuring the right children, achieve the right level of support, at the right cost

## Request for Statutory Assessment and Issuing of Education Health and Care Plan

Torbay historically and currently has a higher proportion of children and young people with Education Health and Care Plans. The local authority also has a relatively low number of tribunal cases and requests for mediation. This may be an accurate reflection of the high number of pupils with complex needs or could be attributed to an application of thresholds that differs from other authorities or to a lack of challenge to support needs without the need for an EHCP.

Plymouth the partner authority for Torbay has not experienced the significant increase in requests for statutory assessment since the introduction of the code in 2014, nor have they issued an increased number of EHCP's. The current refusal rate for Plymouth is $40 \%$ of all requests.

To ensure accurate application of threshold, it is proposed that Torbay uses the partner relationship with Plymouth to test EHCP thresholds, inviting Plymouth colleagues to be a member of the panel.

A reduction in the issuing of EHC plans would result in the reduction of future spend and bring us further in line with statistical comparators.

## Element 3 (Top up)

The EFSA's operational guide sets out how the top up finding system works, in addition to the core funding. This guides places emphasis on local authorities working with all providers to ensure that there are clear processes for allocating top up funding.

For mainstream schools the guide states that 'Top up funding rates . . . should reflect the needs of the individual and the cost of meeting those needs.' They should be 'on a consistent and fair basis'. Funding may also be provided where a school has a disproportionate number of pupils with a particular type of SEND. Further, the guide states 'Local authorities should have a formula or other method, based on experience of distributing additional funding to their schools and academies. In all cases the distribution methodology should be simple and transparent, and devised so that additional funds are targeted only to a minority of schools which have particular difficulties because of their disproportionate number of High Needs or SEND pupils or their characteristics'.

In theory, this means that there are four main options (with variants) for a top up system:

- An all in, flat cash value e.g. reach a tipping point and get a fixed sum. This is highly dependent on local culture, e.g. if all schools agree to accept potential for gains and losses in relatively equal measures across time.
- A banding threshold system, dependent on determining local qualitative/quantitative criteria to measure the child's needs against;
- A real terms "costed" model- for example if you apply specific quantified advice about what special education provision the child requires, you can cost this out $£$ for $£$. However this could prove expensive and raise expectations.
- A highly delegated model, where you ensure fair spread of the element 3 factor across all schools and the LA doesn't need to attach any monies to an EHC plan because all schools are financed and required to deliver a suite of SEN provisions. This is could be a risky option but if planned and implemented well, the payoff is that it could encourage localism, spreads the load and could be achieved within the Higher Needs Budget.

Most authorities' formula have some mechanism that converts assessed need into a value, whether a point scoring system on an individual basis or a banding system. Most authorities are reviewing, or have already reviewed, their approaches in light of budget pressures and are adjusting them by any one or a combination of:

- Completely reviewing the assessment process
- Reducing the number of bands
- Reducing the values applied to bands
- Restricting the overall top up budget and applying that pro rata across all schools - whether on assessed need or historical factors or simply on the individual schools budget.

Torbay's process is administratively time consuming. This includes a detailed assessment of criteria ( 55 in total) within four main characteristics (cognition and learning, communications and interaction, behaviour and emotional \& social development, sensory, physical and or medical.) For each criterion a score within a set range is allocated. This is then added up, multiplied by 39 (weeks), and then multiplied by $£ 4,075$ to arrive at a value for additional support required. If this value is above $£ 6,000$ then this is provided as a topup. This approach serves well to arrive at individuals' needs, however it can be made more efficient.

Torbay needs to review its detailed assessment process and associated values applied to an individual pupil level, as one of main sources of potential savings to deal with the deficit and maintain a balanced budget into the future.

The work to review the assessment process and revisit the Education Health and Care Plans during an annual review process, would result in limited savings within the financial year. For this reason it is proposed to undertake a two-step process to bring initial savings and then create a model fit for the future.

The first step would be to reduce the EHCP funding for element 3 (over $£ 6 \mathrm{~K}$ ) by $15 \%$. This would result in a reduction of $£ 259,064$ within the financial year. The following table indicates the amounts of funds that could be removed and the impact on an individual school budget.

At the request of the Higher Needs Recovery Group, this has been modelled based on two options. Option 1 starting with an April implementation and Option 2 with a September implementation. For the purposes of savings the amount has been maintained.

Schools Forum 1/10/18
15\% reduction in EHCP Funding for Element 3 (over £6k) as at June 18
Option 1 - shows implementation from April
Option 2-shows implementation from Sept
Both options generate $£ 259 \mathrm{k}$


| Option 1 | Option 1 | Option 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15\% Reduction | Revised | Monthly |
| from April | allocation | Payment |
| £ | £ | £ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 987 | 5,593 | 466 |
| 13,972 | 79,176 | 6,598 |
| 9,587 | 54,325 | 4,527 |
| 12,825 | 72,675 | 6,056 |
| 11,876 | 67,300 | 5,608 |
| 4,828 | 27,360 | 2,280 |
| 5,650 | 32,018 | 2,668 |
| 5,686 | 32,222 | 2,685 |
| 7,456 | 42,252 | 3,521 |
| 6,868 | 38,920 | 3,243 |
| 8,348 | 47,308 | 3,942 |
| 8,111 | 45,965 | 3,830 |
| 7,252 | 41,092 | 3,424 |
| 6,508 | 36,880 | 3,073 |
| 6,891 | 39,049 | 3,254 |
| 1,115 | 6,321 | 527 |
| 1,949 | 11,043 | 920 |
| 4,378 | 24,806 | 2,067 |
| 2,600 | 14,732 | 1,228 |
| 2,094 | 11,866 | 989 |
| 3,293 | 18,659 | 1,555 |
| 3,919 | 22,205 | 1,850 |
| 2,877 | 16,303 | 1,359 |
| 5,522 | 31,290 | 2,608 |
| 6,590 | 37,346 | 3,112 |
| 9,913 | 56,175 | 4,681 |
| 701 | 3,971 | 331 |
| 2,122 | 12,026 | 1,002 |
| 14,512 | 82,232 | 6,853 |
| 2,624 | 14,868 | 1,239 |
|  |  |  |
| 181,055 | 1,025,977 | 85,498 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1,873 | 10,611 | 884 |
| 11,492 | 65,124 | 5,427 |
| 3,545 | 20,091 | 1,674 |
| 18,338 | 103,914 | 8,660 |
| 11,209 | 63,519 | 5,293 |
| 28,289 | 160,303 | 13,359 |
| 2,737 | 15,511 | 1,293 |
| 526 | 2,978 | 248 |
|  |  |  |
| 78,009 | 442,051 | 36,838 |
|  |  |  |
| 259,064 | 1,468,028 | 122,336 |


| Option 2 | Option 2 | Option 2 | Option 2 | Option 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No Reduction | 25.71\% | Revised | Monthly | Monthly |
| from April | reduction | allocation | Payment | Payment |
|  | from Sept |  | Apr - Aug | Sept - Mar |
| £ |  | £ | £ | £ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 987 | 5,593 | 548 | 407 |
| 0 | 13,972 | 79,176 | 7,762 | 5,766 |
| 0 | 9,587 | 54,325 | 5,326 | 3,956 |
| 0 | 12,825 | 72,675 | 7,125 | 5,293 |
| 0 | 11,876 | 67,300 | 6,598 | 4,901 |
| 0 | 4,828 | 27,360 | 2,682 | 1,993 |
| 0 | 5,650 | 32,018 | 3,139 | 2,332 |
| 0 | 5,686 | 32,222 | 3,159 | 2,347 |
| 0 | 7,456 | 42,252 | 4,142 | 3,077 |
| 0 | 6,868 | 38,920 | 3,816 | 2,834 |
| 0 | 8,348 | 47,308 | 4,638 | 3,445 |
| 0 | 8,111 | 45,965 | 4,506 | 3,348 |
| 0 | 7,252 | 41,092 | 4,029 | 2,993 |
| 0 | 6,508 | 36,880 | 3,616 | 2,686 |
| 0 | 6,891 | 39,049 | 3,828 | 2,844 |
| 0 | 1,115 | 6,321 | 620 | 460 |
| 0 | 1,949 | 11,043 | 1,083 | 804 |
| 0 | 4,378 | 24,806 | 2,432 | 1,807 |
| 0 | 2,600 | 14,732 | 1,444 | 1,073 |
| 0 | 2,094 | 11,866 | 1,163 | 864 |
| 0 | 3,293 | 18,659 | 1,829 | 1,359 |
| 0 | 3,919 | 22,205 | 2,177 | 1,617 |
| 0 | 2,877 | 16,303 | 1,598 | 1,187 |
| 0 | 5,522 | 31,290 | 3,068 | 2,279 |
| 0 | 6,590 | 37,346 | 3,661 | 2,720 |
| 0 | 9,913 | 56,175 | 5,507 | 4,091 |
| 0 | 701 | 3,971 | 389 | 289 |
| 0 | 2,122 | 12,026 | 1,179 | 876 |
| 0 | 14,512 | 82,232 | 8,062 | 5,989 |
| 0 | 2,624 | 14,868 | 1,458 | 1,083 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 181,055 | 1,025,977 | 100,586 | 74,721 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 1,873 | 10,611 | 1,040 | 773 |
| 0 | 11,492 | 65,124 | 6,385 | 4,743 |
| 0 | 3,545 | 20,091 | 1,970 | 1,463 |
| 0 | 18,338 | 103,914 | 10,188 | 7,568 |
| 0 | 11,209 | 63,519 | 6,227 | 4,626 |
| 0 | 28,289 | 160,303 | 15,716 | 11,675 |
| 0 | 2,737 | 15,511 | 1,521 | 1,130 |
| 0 | 526 | 2,978 | 292 | 217 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 78,009 | 442,051 | 43,338 | 32,194 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 259,064 | 1,468,028 | 143,924 | 106,915 |

The second step, of reviewing the assessment process will need to take place over the next 3 months in consultation with the schools forum. This could include the approach of introducing a banding system that aligns with the budget available or moving to a highly delegated model where all schools are expected to meet need from the initial budget delegated.

The second step could work to reduce the EHCP funding for element 3 (over $£ 6 \mathrm{k}$ ) to the allocated budget set through the higher needs funding formula.

To achieve this there would need to be a dedicated working party and an implementation plan that would potentially result in a panel decision process, creating shared accountability.

## Special Schools

Special schools are protected in line with the minimum funding guarantee for mainstream schools ( $0.5 \%$ and $-1.5 \%$ limits), within certain parameters.

Torbay and the majority of Local Authorities delegate funds to special schools through a banded system based on the pupil's needs. It is recognised that average values per pupil in other authorities appear to be higher than those allocated in Torbay. For example Wigan Council’s top up is about $£ 10,000$ per pupil compared with Torbay’s at about $£ 7,000$ per pupil. The comparator statistics show Torbay as the $2^{\text {nd }}$ highest per capita ( $0-19$ ) compared with Wigan at $10^{\text {th }}$ highest (out of 11) in the group. This reflects the relative number of pupils with EHCPs.

Despite Torbay being a relatively low spender per pupil for these top ups, with a total spend of about $£ 4.3$ million, this has to be considered as a potentially area of saving to achieve a balanced budget and maintain the position in the future.

Similar to mainstream schools, there are variants as to how any savings could be achieved by reviewing the bands applied. This would need to be done by reviewing the mix of pupils' needs and relative values that needs to be applied. As with mainstream schools it is possible to apply a limit to the total budget (and therefore payment) for top ups.

To achieve this the Local Authority would need to work with school forum and special school representatives to review the banding system, associated weighting to be applied and the unit costs. In a similar approach to element 3 top ups this would need to be achieved ready for implementation in the next financial year, as a first interim step to achieve initial savings. It is proposed that a $1 \%$ reduction funding is applied to Special Schools.

This is modelled in the following chart.

SCHOOLS FORUM 1/10/18
SPECIAL SCHOOL PER PUPIL FUNDING
REDUCTIONS IN BUDGET TOP-UP VALUES FOR 19/20 COMPARED WITH CURRENT 18/19 TOP-UP VALUES AGREED BY SCHOOLS FORUM IN MARCH 18

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Current Funding Position |  |  |  | With $1 \%$ increase in initial funding |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Initial | Current | Initial Top-up | Number | Number | Initial | Place | Pupil | Total | Increase | Place | Pupil | Total | Reduction in |
|  | Top-up | Top-up | with $1 \%$ increase | of Places | of Pupils | Funding | Funding | Funding | Funding | agreed by | Funding | Funding | Funding | Funding |
|  | per pupil | per pupil | in funding | Jan 18 | Jan 18 | Position |  |  |  | Forum |  |  |  |  |
|  | £ | £ | £ |  |  |  | $£$ | $£$ | £ | £ | $£$ | £ | $£$ | £ |
| Combe Pafford |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autism | 4,726 | 5,132 | 4,926 | 38 | 54 | 635,204 | 380,000 | 277,128 | 657,128 | 21,924 | 380,000 | 266,002 | 646,002 | 11,126 |
| BESD 1 | 5,240 | 5,690 | 5,462 | 19 | 21 | 300,040 | 190,000 | 119,490 | 309,490 | 9,450 | 190,000 | 114,696 | 304,696 | 4,794 |
| SLD | 5,127 | 5,567 | 5,344 | 2 | 6 | 50,762 | 20,000 | 33,402 | 53,402 | 2,640 | 20,000 | 32,064 | 52,064 | 1,338 |
| Hearing | 5,014 | 5,444 | 5,226 | 2 | 2 | 30,028 | 20,000 | 10,888 | 30,888 | 860 | 20,000 | 10,452 | 30,452 | 436 |
| MLD 1 | 507 | 551 | 528 | 63 | 47 | 653,829 | 630,000 | 25,897 | 655,897 | 2,068 | 630,000 | 24,837 | 654,837 | 1,060 |
| MLD 2 | 1,291 | 1,402 | 1,346 | 53 | 41 | 582,931 | 530,000 | 57,482 | 587,482 | 4,551 | 530,000 | 55,171 | 585,171 | 2,311 |
| MLD 3 | 2,337 | 2,538 | 2,436 | 27 | 27 | 333,099 | 270,000 | 68,526 | 338,526 | 5,427 | 270,000 | 65,769 | 335,769 | 2,757 |
| PD | 4,726 | 5,132 | 4,926 | 9 | 13 | 151,438 | 90,000 | 66,716 | 156,716 | 5,278 | 90,000 | 64,038 | 154,038 | 2,678 |
| SpecLD | 2,281 | 2,477 | 2,378 | 4 | 2 | 44,562 | 40,000 | 4,954 | 44,954 | 392 | 40,000 | 4,755 | 44,755 | 199 |
| SLCN | 4,575 | 4,968 | 4,769 | 32 | 35 | 480,125 | 320,000 | 173,880 | 493,880 | 13,755 | 320,000 | 166,900 | 486,900 | 6,980 |
| Visual | 7,858 | 8,532 | 8,190 | 3 | 1 | 37,858 | 30,000 | 8,532 | 38,532 | 674 | 30,000 | 8,190 | 38,190 | 342 |
| Totals |  |  |  | 252 | 249 | 3,299,876 | 2,520,000 | 846,895 | 3,366,895 | 67,019 | 2,520,000 | 812,875 | 3,332,875 | 34,020 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maytield \& Chestnut |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PMLD | 12,046 | 12,606 | 12,305 | 52 | 49 | 1,110,254 | 520,000 | 617,694 | 1,137,694 | 27,440 | 520,000 | 602,941 | 1,122,941 | 14,753 |
| BESD1-Chestnut | 10,592 | 11,085 | 10,820 | 32 | 33 | 669,536 | 320,000 | 365,805 | 685,805 | 16,269 | 320,000 | 357,049 | 677,049 | 8,756 |
| SLD | 6,452 | 6,752 | 6,591 | 146 | 151 | 2,434,252 | 1,460,000 | 1,019,552 | 2,479,552 | 45,300 | 1,460,000 | 995,192 | 2,455,192 | 24,360 |
| Totals |  |  |  | 230 | 233 | 4,214,042 | 2,300,000 | 2,003,051 | 4,303,051 | 89,009 | 2,300,000 | 1,955,182 | 4,255,182 | 47,869 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Burton \& Brunel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brunel - SEMH | 13,000 | 13,480 | 13,236 | 56 | 54 | 1,262,000 | 560,000 | 727,920 | 1,287,920 | 25,920 | 560,000 | 714,742 | 1,274,742 | 13,178 |
| Burton - Alternative Provision | 9,500 | 9,850 | 9,672 | 50 | 63 | 1,098,500 | 500,000 | 620,550 | 1,120,550 | 22,050 | 500,000 | 609,363 | 1,109,363 | 11,187 |
| Totals |  |  |  | 106 | 117 | 2,360,500 | 1,060,000 | 1,348,470 | 2,408,470 | 47,970 | 1,060,000 | 1,324,105 | 2,384,105 | 24,365 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Special School Totals |  |  |  | 588 | 599 | 9,874,418 | 5,880,000 | 4,198,416 | 10,078,416 | 203,998 | 5,880,000 | 4,092,162 | 9,972,162 | 106,254 |

## 5. Managing the historic and expected deficit

The measures listed in this report will create a marked shift to bring about significant cost reductions alongside increasing accountability and inclusive practice. This will begin to address the driving factors that lead to demand led costs and help to ensure mechanisms are in place to only allocate resources that are within the delegated higher needs budget.

The proposals listed within the report identified a number of options that could be implemented. These are summarised below to demonstrate the recovery savings that could be achieved if all options were implemented and achieved.

|  | $£ m$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Recovery of Funds from schools where pupil moves to alternative provision | $£ 0.6 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Renegotiation of Commissioned Placement costs | $£ 0.2 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Creating Alternative provision in Local Area | $£ 0.1 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Reduce Element 3 Top Up by 15\% | $£ 0.3 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Special School Funding | $£ 0.1 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Total if all Options Implemented and Achieved | $£ 1.3 \mathrm{~m}$ |

The options above recover just over 50\% of the shortfall predicted for 2018/2019. Unless other options are introduced a disapplication request to DfE will be required. In Torbay to recover a value of $£ 1.1 \mathrm{~m}$ is a disapplication percentage of $1.36 \%$. All the disapplication options shown would include the $0.5 \%$ allowed by Schools Forum.

|  | Disapplication Required |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| To achieve a balanced budget for 2019/20 | $£ \mathrm{~m}$ | $\%$ |
| Options above accepted | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Options not accepted | 2.4 | 3.3 |
|  |  |  |
| To recover 18/19 and prior year deficit | 3.0 | 4.1 |
|  |  |  |
| If Options accepted: |  |  |
| To achieve balanced budget for 19/20 and recover deficit over: |  |  |
| Two years - 19/20 and 20/21 (£1.1m+£1.5m) | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Three years - 19/20, 20/21 and 21/22 (£1.1m+£1m) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| If Options not accepted: |  |  |
| To achieve balanced budget for 19/20 and recover deficit over: | 3.9 | 5.3 |
| Two years - 19/20 and 20/21 (£2.4m+£1.5m) | 3.4 | 4.6 |
| Three years - 19/20, 20/21 and 21/22 (£2.4m+£1.0m) |  |  |

## Disapplication request to transfer funds from Schools Block to Higher Needs Block

The Local Authority recommends that the Schools Forum seek a virement of $£ 1.1 \mathrm{~m}(1.45 \%)$ for 2019/20.

The following tables demonstrate the impact of a virement application of $1.45 \%$ on individual school budgets.

The first chart demonstrates the virement of funds against the proposed allocation method agreed at School Forum and previously shared with schools. This model enables the minimum per pupil levels to be maintained.

The second chart demonstrates the virement of funds using the method agreed at School Forum but with the removal of the minimum per pupil level funding.

O(n both charts we have provided an indication of what schools might receive from $£ 1.1$ million growth in the DSG (if the virement of $£ 1.1$ million is approved) against the potential growth of $£ 2.2$ million (if no virement was approved). The final column shows the difference in the funding given to each school.

In both charts the funding ratio for primary and secondary has been maintained in line with the regulatory guidance.

Schools Forum 1/10/18
Comparison between $18 / 19$ allocations and the potential impact on schools in $19 / 20$ if $£ 1.1 \mathrm{~m}$ of the Schools Block growth was not allocated
$£ 1.1 \mathrm{~m}$ would require a $1.45 \%$ disapplication request
These allocations ensure a minimum per pupil funding of $£ 3,500$ for Primary \& $£ 4,800$ for Secondary for 19/20

| DfE | School Name | 18/19 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 19/20 | 19/20 | 19/20 | 19/20 | 19/20 | 19/20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. |  | Allocation | Allocation | Potential | Potential | £1.1m growth | Potential | Potential | £2.2mgrowth | Funding |
|  |  |  |  | Allocation | growth |  | Allocation | growth |  | Funding |
|  |  |  | Formula | with £1.1m | school would | Formula | with £2.2m | school would | Formula | wouldn't receive |
|  |  |  | or | DSG Growth | receive with | or | DSG Growth | receive with | or | with £1.1m |
|  |  |  | MFG |  | £1.1m growth | MFG |  | £2.2m growth | MFG | Disapplication |
|  |  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 2407 | Furzeham Primary and Nursery School | 1,027,474 | Formula | 1,055,470 | 27,995 | Formula | 1,073,712 | 46,238 | Formula | 18,242 |
| 2434 | Curledge Street Academy | 1,633,389 | Formula | 1,633,389 | 0 | MFG | 1,673,278 | 39,889 | Formula | 39,889 |
| 2438 | Oldway Primary School | 2,106,385 | Formula | 2,229,500 | 123,115 | Formula | 2,229,500 | 123,115 | Formula | 0 |
| 2439 | White Rock Primary School | 1,864,299 | Formula | 1,904,000 | 39,701 | Formula | 1,919,757 | 55,458 | Formula | 15,757 |
| 2453 | Cockington Primary School | 2,163,842 | Formula | 2,165,365 | 1,523 | Formula | 2,221,453 | 57,611 | Formula | 56,088 |
| 2454 | Ellacombe Academy | 1,521,644 | MFG | 1,521,644 | 0 | MFG | 1,521,644 | 0 | MFG | 0 |
| 2455 | Homelands Primary School | 915,215 | Formula | 935,335 | 20,120 | Formula | 957,849 | 42,634 | Formula | 22,514 |
| 2456 | St. Margaret's Academy | 1,557,456 | Formula | 1,575,447 | 17,991 | Formula | 1,616,596 | 59,140 | Formula | 41,149 |
| 2460 | Watcombe Primary School | 879,666 | Formula | 879,666 | 0 | MFG | 898,954 | 19,288 | Formula | 19,288 |
| 2464 | Preston Primary School | 1,129,564 | Formula | 1,129,981 | 418 | Formula | 1,141,310 | 11,746 | Formula | 11,329 |
| 2468 | Shiphay Learning Academy | 1,454,300 | Formula | 1,473,500 | 19,200 | Formula | 1,473,500 | 19,200 | Formula | 0 |
| 2469 | Sherwell Valley Primary School | 2,228,882 | Formula | 2,257,500 | 28,618 | Formula | 2,257,500 | 28,618 | Formula | 0 |
| 2473 | Roselands Primary School | 1,128,860 | Formula | 1,136,072 | 7,212 | Formula | 1,157,360 | 28,500 | Formula | 21,288 |
| 2474 | Barton Hill Academy | 2,688,176 | MFG | 2,688,176 | 0 | MFG | 2,688,176 | 0 | MFG | 0 |
| 3103 | Brixham C of E Primary School | 802,830 | Formula | 843,845 | 41,014 | Formula | 861,331 | 58,500 | Formula | 17,486 |
| 3119 | Ilsham Academy | 633,271 | Formula | 650,906 | 17,635 | Formula | 660,228 | 26,957 | Formula | 9,322 |
| 3120 | Upton St. James Primary | 486,836 | Formula | 495,245 | 8,409 | Formula | 510,250 | 23,414 | Formula | 15,004 |
| 3121 | Warberry C of E Primary School | 1,444,544 | Formula | 1,458,229 | 13,685 | Formula | 1,490,671 | 46,127 | Formula | 32,442 |
| 3600 | Galmpton C of E Primary School | 767,660 | Formula | 779,820 | 12,160 | Formula | 786,764 | 19,104 | Formula | 6,944 |
| 3601 | St. Margaret Clitherow Catholic Primary School | 500,509 | Formula | 517,605 | 17,096 | Formula | 525,947 | 25,438 | Formula | 8,343 |
| 3613 | Sacred Heart Catholic Primary and Nursery School | 848,805 | Formula | 852,700 | 3,895 | Formula | 873,958 | 25,152 | Formula | 21,258 |
| 3614 | Our Lady of the Angels Catholic Primary School | 715,042 | Formula | 719,299 | 4,257 | Formula | 735,091 | 20,049 | Formula | 15,792 |
| 3615 | All Saints Babbacombe C of E Primary School | 798,873 | Formula | 812,657 | 13,784 | Formula | 830,469 | 31,596 | Formula | 17,812 |
| 3616 | St. Marychurch C of E Primary School | 1,178,286 | Formula | 1,189,962 | 11,676 | Formula | 1,217,691 | 39,405 | Formula | 27,730 |
| 3617 | Priory Roman Catholic Primary School | 690,786 | Formula | 702,593 | 11,807 | Formula | 718,881 | 28,095 | Formula | 16,288 |
| 3618 | Torre C of E Primary School | 1,131,574 | Formula | 1,149,400 | 17,826 | Formula | 1,177,386 | 45,812 | Formula | 27,986 |
| 3619 | Collaton St. Mary C of E Primary School | 781,353 | Formula | 804,169 | 22,816 | Formula | 822,120 | 40,767 | Formula | 17,950 |
| 3751 | Eden Park Primary Academy | 1,463,714 | MFG | 1,488,177 | 24,463 | Formula | 1,519,587 | 55,873 | Formula | 31,410 |
| 3752 | Kings Ash Academy | 1,624,081 | Formula | 1,624,081 | 0 | MFG | 1,654,679 | 30,598 | Formula | 30,598 |
| 5200 | Hayes School | 1,620,952 | Formula | 1,620,952 | 0 | MFG | 1,665,155 | 44,203 | Formula | 44,203 |
|  | TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS | 37,788,268 |  | 38,294,684 | 506,415 |  | 38,880,795 | 1,092,527 |  | 586,112 |
| 4114 | Torquay Grammar School for Girls | 3,275,200 | Formula | 3,417,600 | 142,400 | Formula | 3,417,600 | 142,400 | Formula | 0 |
| 4115 | Torquay Academy | 5,761,229 | Formula | 5,788,960 | 27,731 | Formula | 5,911,117 | 149,888 | Formula | 122,157 |
| 4116 | Churston Ferrers Academy | 3,394,800 | Formula | 3,542,400 | 147,600 | Formula | 3,542,400 | 147,600 | Formula | 0 |
| 4117 | The Spires College | 4,034,549 | Formula | 4,053,384 | 18,835 | Formula | 4,140,443 | 105,894 | Formula | 87,059 |
| 4118 | Brixham Academy | 4,794,562 | Formula | 4,840,246 | 45,684 | Formula | 4,923,201 | 128,639 | Formula | 82,955 |
| 4119 | Paignton Community \& Sports Academy | 6,688,803 | Formula | 6,715,168 | 26,365 | Formula | 6,850,872 | 162,069 | Formula | 135,704 |
| 4601 | St Cuthbert Mayne Joint Catholic and C of E School | 3,955,483 | Formula | 3,982,438 | 26,955 | Formula | 4,068,469 | 112,985 | Formula | 86,031 |
| 5401 | Torquay Boys' Academy | 3,634,000 | Formula | 3,792,000 | 158,000 | Formula | 3,792,000 | 158,000 | Formula | -0 |
|  | TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS | 35,538,626 |  | 36,132,195 | 593,569 |  | 36,646,102 | 1,107,476 |  | 513,907 |
|  | TOTAL PRIMARY \& SECONDARY | 73,326,895 |  | 74,426,879 | 1,099,984 |  | 75,526,898 | 2,200,003 |  | 1,100,019 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | PRIMARY AVERAGE PER PUPIL | 3,849 |  | 3,901 |  |  | 3,961 |  |  |  |
|  | SECONDARY AVERAGE PER PUPIL | 4,973 |  | 5,056 |  |  | 5,128 |  |  |  |
|  | PRIMARY:SECONDARY RATIO | 1.29 |  | 1.30 |  |  | 1.29 |  |  |  |



## Schools Forum 1/10/18

Comparison between $18 / 19$ allocations and the potential impact on schools in $19 / 20$ if $£ 1.1 \mathrm{~m}$ of the Schools Block growth was not allocated
£1.1m would require a $1.45 \%$ disapplication request
These allocations do NOT ensure a minimum per pupil funding of $£ 3,500$ for Primary \& $£ 4,800$ for Secondary for 19/20

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DfE } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | School Name | 18/19 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 19/20 | 19/20 | 19/20 | 19/20 | 19/20 | 19/20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Allocation | Allocation | Potential | Potential | £1.1m growth | Potential | Potential | £2.2m growth | Funding |
|  |  |  |  | Allocation | growth |  | Allocation | growth |  | School |
|  |  |  | Formula | with £1.1m | school would | Formula | with £2.2m | school would | Formula | wouldn't receive |
|  |  |  | or | DSG Growth | receive with | or | DSG Growth | receive with | or | with £1.1m |
|  |  |  | MFG |  | £1.1m growth | MFG |  | £2.2m growth | MFG | Disapplication |
|  |  | $\varepsilon$ | £ | $\varepsilon$ | $\varepsilon$ | $\varepsilon$ | £ | $\varepsilon$ | $\varepsilon$ | £ |
| 2407 | Furzeham Primary and Nursery School | 1,027,474 | Formula | 1,060,675 | 33,201 | Formula | 1,079,247 | 51,773 | Formula | 18,572 |
| 2434 | Curledge Street Academy | 1,633,389 | Formula | 1,641,605 | 8,216 | Formula | 1,679,217 | 45,829 | Formula | 37,613 |
| 2438 | Oldway Primary School | 2,106,385 | Formula | 2,129,710 | 23,325 | Formula | 2,161,889 | 55,504 | Formula | 32,179 |
| 2439 | White Rock Primary School | 1,864,299 | Formula | 1,896,319 | 32,019 | Formula | 1,931,886 | 67,586 | Formula | 35,567 |
| 2453 | Cockington Primary School | 2,163,842 | Formula | 2,182,282 | 18,440 | Formula | 2,229,684 | 65,842 | Formula | 47,402 |
| 2454 | Ellacombe Academy | 1,521,644 | MFG | 1,521,644 | 0 | MFG | 1,521,644 | 0 | MFG | 0 |
| 2455 | Homelands Primary School | 915,215 | Formula | 941,451 | 26,236 | Formula | 960,916 | 45,701 | Formula | 19,465 |
| 2456 | St. Margaret's Academy | 1,557,456 | Formula | 1,585,207 | 27,751 | Formula | 1,623,819 | 66,363 | Formula | 38,612 |
| 2460 | Watcombe Primary School | 879,666 | Formula | 879,666 | 0 | MFG | 900,950 | 21,284 | Formula | 21,284 |
| 2464 | Preston Primary School | 1,129,564 | Formula | 1,135,187 | 5,623 | Formula | 1,148,206 | 18,642 | Formula | 13,019 |
| 2468 | Shiphay Learning Academy | 1,454,300 | Formula | 1,459,759 | 5,459 | Formula | 1,475,366 | 21,066 | Formula | 15,607 |
| 2469 | Sherwell Valley Primary School | 2,228,882 | Formula | 2,228,882 | 0 | MFG | 2,257,548 | 28,666 | Formula | 28,666 |
| 2473 | Roselands Primary School | 1,128,860 | Formula | 1,142,058 | 13,198 | Formula | 1,163,541 | 34,681 | Formula | 21,482 |
| 2474 | Barton Hill Academy | 2,688,176 | MFG | 2,688,176 | 0 | MFG | 2,688,176 | 0 | MFG | 0 |
| 3103 | Brixham C of E Primary School | 802,830 | Formula | 848,269 | 45,439 | Formula | 865,392 | 62,561 | Formula | 17,122 |
| 3119 | Ilsham Academy | 633,271 | Formula | 652,598 | 19,327 | Formula | 664,531 | 31,260 | Formula | 11,933 |
| 3120 | Upton St. James Primary | 486,836 | Formula | 499,930 | 13,094 | Formula | 510,896 | 24,060 | Formula | 10,966 |
| 3121 | Warberry C of E Primary School | 1,444,544 | Formula | 1,466,167 | 21,623 | Formula | 1,498,332 | 53,788 | Formula | 32,165 |
| 3600 | Galmpton C of E Primary School | 767,660 | Formula | 781,902 | 14,242 | Formula | 792,203 | 24,543 | Formula | 10,301 |
| 3601 | St. Margaret Clitherow Catholic Primary School | 500,509 | Formula | 519,947 | 19,438 | Formula | 528,416 | 27,907 | Formula | 8,469 |
| 3613 | Sacred Heart Catholic Primary and Nursery School | 848,805 | Formula | 858,946 | 10,141 | Formula | 876,960 | 28,155 | Formula | 18,014 |
| 3614 | Our Lady of the Angels Catholic Primary School | 715,042 | Formula | 722,552 | 7,510 | Formula | 738,584 | 23,542 | Formula | 16,031 |
| 3615 | All Saints Babbacombe C of E Primary School | 798,873 | Formula | 816,951 | 18,078 | Formula | 834,358 | 35,485 | Formula | 17,407 |
| 3616 | St. Marychurch C of E Primary School | 1,178,286 | Formula | 1,197,249 | 18,963 | Formula | 1,223,161 | 44,875 | Formula | 25,913 |
| 3617 | Priory Roman Catholic Primary School | 690,786 | Formula | 707,017 | 16,232 | Formula | 721,492 | 30,707 | Formula | 14,475 |
| 3618 | Torre C of E Primary School | 1,131,574 | Formula | 1,154,605 | 23,031 | Formula | 1,183,542 | 51,968 | Formula | 28,937 |
| 3619 | Collaton St. Mary C of E Primary School | 781,353 | Formula | 805,861 | 24,508 | Formula | 827,429 | 46,076 | Formula | 21,568 |
| 3751 | Eden Park Primary Academy | 1,463,714 | MFG | 1,498,978 | 35,264 | Formula | 1,525,756 | 62,042 | Formula | 26,779 |
| 3752 | Kings Ash Academy | 1,624,081 | Formula | 1,624,081 | 0 | MFG | 1,652,975 | 28,894 | Formula | 28,894 |
| 5200 | Hayes School | 1,620,952 | Formula | 1,632,378 | 11,425 | Formula | 1,670,917 | 49,965 | Formula | 38,539 |
|  | TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS | 37,788,268 |  | 38,280,051 | 491,783 |  | 38,937,032 | 1,148,764 |  | 656,981 |
| 4114 | Torquay Grammar School for Girls | 3,275,200 | Formula | 3,275,200 | 0 | MFG | 3,275,200 | 0 | MFG | 0 |
| 4115 | Torquay Academy | 5,761,229 | Formula | 5,897,914 | 136,685 | Formula | 6,012,020 | 250,791 | Formula | 114,106 |
| 4116 | Churston Ferrers Academy | 3,394,800 | Formula | 3,394,800 | 0 | MFG | 3,394,800 | 0 | MFG | 0 |
| 4117 | The Spires College | 4,034,549 | Formula | 4,131,649 | 97,099 | Formula | 4,207,658 | 173,109 | Formula | 76,009 |
| 4118 | Brixham Academy | 4,794,562 | Formula | 4,915,991 | 121,430 | Formula | 4,978,300 | 183,738 | Formula | 62,308 |
| 4119 | Paignton Community \& Sports Academy | 6,688,803 | Formula | 6,837,893 | 149,090 | Formula | 6,950,063 | 261,260 | Formula | 112,170 |
| 4601 | St Cuthbert Mayne Joint Catholic and C of E School | 3,955,483 | Formula | 4,059,393 | 103,910 | Formula | 4,137,827 | 182,343 | Formula | 78,434 |
| 5401 | Torquay Boys' Academy | 3,634,000 | Formula | 3,634,000 | 0 | MFG | 3,634,000 | 0 | MFG | 0 |
|  | TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS | 35,538,626 |  | 36,146,841 | 608,214 |  | 36,589,868 | 1,051,242 |  | 443,027 |
|  | TOTAL PRIMARY \& SECONDARY | 73,326,895 |  | 74,426,892 | 1,099,997 |  | 75,526,900 | 2,200,005 |  | 1,100,009 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | PRIMARY AVERAGE PER PUPIL | 3,849 |  | 3,8p9 |  |  | 3,966 |  |  |  |
|  | SECONDARY AVERAGE PER PUPIL | 4,973 |  | 5,058 |  |  | 5,120 |  |  |  |
|  | PRIMARY:SECONDARY RATIO | 1.29 |  | 1.30 |  |  | 1.29 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| te of | tion - these allocations will change when Oct 18 cen | a is used and a | any change | unit values and proce | ess changes whic | the ESFA may in | ment for 19/20. |  |  |  |



## Next steps

It is recognised that the proposals are not without significant risk and consultation on agreed next steps would need to be mindful of the concerns identified and impact. Where possible the Local Authority has accessed legal advice, but it should be recognised that some proposals are only being initiated across local areas, so the landscape remains untested.

In preparing any documentation for wider consultation the Local Authority would prepare an equality impact assessment and ensure this is made available.

To ensure that we are able to take appropriate next steps, it is proposed that the timetable below is followed. If the decision was taken to submit a virement application this is built into the timetable.

| $5^{\text {th }}$ September | Higher Needs Recovery Group Meeting |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1^{\text {st }}$ October | Exceptional School Forum (1 - 3pm) |
| $5^{\text {th }}$ October | Consultation launched |
| TBC | Parental consultation |
| $11^{\text {th }}$ October | School Forum Meeting (normal) |
| $11^{\text {th }}$ October | Briefing for all school leaders and governors |
| $16^{\text {th }}$ November | Consultation closes |
| $16^{\text {th }}-30^{\text {th }}$ November | Consultation feedback review |
| $30^{\text {th }}$ November | Disapplication deadline with DfE |
| $16^{\text {th }}$ January | Amended disapplication deadline with DfE |

