

**Cabinet**

**14 September 2022**

**Maintained Schools Budget Plans and  
Permission to Set Deficit Budgets  
2022/23**



**Ordinary Decision**

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## **Report of Corporate Management Team**

**John Pearce, Corporate Director of Children and Young People's Services**

**Councillor Ted Henderson, Portfolio Holder for Children and Young People's Services**

**Paul Darby, Corporate Director of Resources**

**Councillor Richard Bell, Deputy Leader and Portfolio Holder for Finance**

### **Electoral division(s) affected:**

Countywide

### **Purpose of the Report**

- 1 This report highlights that schools have delegated budgets and carry forward surpluses and deficits from year to year. It sets out the responsibilities of the Governing Bodies and the Council with regards to agreeing budgets.
- 2 The report provides an overview of maintained schools' budget plans for 2022/23, as agreed by the relevant Governing Bodies and highlights where the Corporate Director of Resources has exercised his judgement in terms of approving the setting of deficit budgets, in accordance with the Council's constitution and the Scheme of Financing for Schools.

### **Executive summary**

- 3 The main source of funding for mainstream primary and secondary schools is the funding formula, which is largely driven by pupil numbers

attending the school. More information is provided about this in Appendix 2.

- 4 At 31 March 2022, maintained schools had a net cumulative surplus balances of £28.652 million, which was an in year increase of £2.039 million on their net balances held at 31 March 2021.
- 5 The initial budget plans agreed by schools for the current financial year indicated an in-year use of £7.321 million of their retained balances, reducing the forecast retained balances to £21.331 million at 31 March 2023.
- 6 The Quarter 1 forecast position indicates schools will need to utilise £17.673 million of retained balances in-year, reducing the forecast retained balances to £10.979 million at 31 March 2023.
- 7 The deterioration in the financial position for schools reflects the impact of unfunded inflationary pressures, for pay awards and energy costs in year which are forecast to outstrip the initial budget planning assumptions.
- 8 Seven maintained schools had deficit balances at 31 March 2022. The initial 2022/23 budget plans for two of these schools (Durham Community Business School and Wellfield) has resulted in the Corporate Director of Resources having to exercise his judgement in terms of approving the setting of a licensed deficit budget in 2022/23, in accordance with the Council's constitution and the Scheme of Financing for Schools. The other five schools that had a deficit balance at 31 March 2022 have set budgets for 2022/23 which sought to fully recover the deficit at 31 March 2022 in year.
- 9 The approved accumulated deficits of the schools that have set a deficit budget in 2022/23 is £3.576 million. In both cases the schools are budgeting for in-year surpluses in order to reduce their accumulated deficits in year.
- 10 One of the schools that has had a licensed deficit approved (Durham Community Business School) is due to convert to be sponsored by a Multi-Academy Trust later this financial year. The licensed deficit at the point of conversion will be written off and charged against the Schools Reserve, which had a balance of £5.239 million at 1 April 2022, having been utilised to write off deficits totalling £0.119 million last year.

## **Recommendation(s)**

- 11 Cabinet is recommended to:
  - (a) note the contents of this report; and

- (b) note the action taken under delegated powers by the Corporate Director of Resources to approve licensed deficits for two schools in 2022/23.

## **Background**

- 12 This report set out a summary of maintained school budget plans for 2022/23 and provides details of schools that have requested to set a licensed deficit this year i.e. those whose budget plan in year will result in the school having a deficit balance carried forward at 31 March 2023.
- 13 Previous reports have outlined the significant financial difficulties being experienced by many schools across the county as a result of real terms reductions in schools funding, reductions in admission numbers and, to a lesser extent, school formula funding changes, which has necessitated approval for the setting of licensed deficits within some schools in previous years. To date licensed deficits have mainly arisen in some secondary schools, with many of these now having converted to be sponsored by a Multi-Academy Trust (MAT) and the accumulated deficit position written off by the Council.
- 14 Setting a licensed deficit is a particular concern and potential financial risk to the Council because schools that have a poor OFSTED judgement are required to become sponsored academies and if / when this happens any deficit balance that the school carries becomes a cost to the local authority and is not transferred to the sponsoring MAT.

## **School Budget Setting Processes and Challenges**

- 15 School budget setting processes are governed by Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) regulations and funding timetables.
- 16 For mainstream primary and secondary schools, the formula funding allocations for each school are not finalised until February, though schools are provided with indicative allocations in advance of this to frame initial budget planning. The finalised allocations follow receipt of our Dedicated Schools Grant allocation in December along with data from the ESFA for each school. The data, which is based on the October census, must be used in determining formula funding and includes pupil numbers and the proportions of pupils qualifying for different formula factors (e.g. deprivation). Appendix 2 provides more information about this formula and future developments.
- 17 For maintained schools, budgets are set for the financial year, which covers elements of two academic years. Staff restructuring, which is often necessary to balance budgets and to respond in changes in pupil numbers, usually takes effect from September each year, because schools operate on an academic year rather than a financial year.
- 18 Funding for early years provision is allocated to nursery schools and nursery units in primary schools. Most funding is in the form of an hourly rate, which is updated termly to take account of termly headcounts. In

addition, nursery schools receive a formula funding allocation, which is fixed for the year and which is notified at the end of February.

- 19 Funding for pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities in mainstream schools varies during the year according to pupil movements and changes in assessments. Initial funding is notified in March and is updated regularly throughout the year.
- 20 For special schools and alternative provision (for excluded pupils), funding is agreed based on anticipated numbers and a formula which allocates funding according to the numbers of places required in each category of need. Initial funding is notified in the autumn, and final funding is notified at the end of February, following consultation between schools and CYPS about requirements for places in the coming year.
- 21 Post-16 funding is determined the ESFA.
- 22 Schools also budget for income from the Pupil Premium and other income, including income from school meals.
- 23 Schools can set a budget with an in-year deficit, providing that they have enough surplus retained balances (reserves) carried forward to do so without this resulting in the school having a net deficit balance at the end of the financial year. Where a school cannot do this and therefore wishes to set a licensed deficit, it must have permission from the council's Corporate Director of Resources – the statutory Responsible Financial Officer (s.151 officer) to do so.
- 24 The respective duties and responsibilities of schools and local authorities are determined by local schemes of delegation, prepared in line with statutory guidance. These schemes confirm the arrangements for delegation to governing bodies, but also give authorities powers to monitor school budgets and determine whether a school is allowed to set a licensed deficit. The scheme also sets out the procedure for dealing with schools causing concern, including the power to require schools to provide budget plans and, in extreme cases, to suspend delegation. Schemes also prohibit authorities from writing-off the deficits of schools with deficit balances, in order that authorities cannot favour one school over another by allowing one to overspend and write-off the deficit.
- 25 Maintained schools are supported in their financial planning by the Council's Schools Finance Team via a Service Level Agreement arrangement. This involves support during the budget setting process and then forecasting and monitoring during the financial year to highlight where there may be pressure on budgets and action is required to avoid overspending.

- 26 Where schools need to reduce staffing, this process begins with a strategy meeting involving governors and the head teacher, supported by the School Governor Support Service and Human Resources, with advice from the School Funding Team. If it is agreed that the school needs to change or reduce staffing, it forms a First Committee to begin the formal process of staff reduction, which includes the issue of s.188 notices and usually culminates in either voluntary or compulsory redundancy.

## School Budget Planning and Final Outturn 2021/22

- 27 The schools that are currently maintained had retained balances of £26.613 million at 31 March 2021 and the balances held at 31 March 2022 for these schools was £28.652 million, an in year increase in balances of £2.039 million.
- 28 The table below summarises the changes in schools-related balances, including changes in respect of schools that have now converted to academies:

School balances	Balance at 31 March 21	Movement in year	Balance at 31 March 22
	£ million	£ million	£ million
Maintained schools	26.613	2.039	28.652
Schools that have converted	4.631	-2.064	2.567
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31.244</b>	<b>-0.025</b>	<b>31.219</b>

- 29 The table below breaks down the balances for those maintained schools that are still in place, split between the different phases of education, and excludes the schools that converted after 31 March 2021:

School balances by phase	Balance at 31 March 21 £ million	Movement in year £ million	Balance at 31 March 22 £ million
Nursery	1.034	-0.201	0.833
Primary	21.302	-0.042	21.260
Secondary	1.061	2.781	3.842
Special/Alternative Provision	3.216	-0.499	2.717
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26.613</b>	<b>2.039</b>	<b>28.652</b>

- 30 Alternative Provision is for pupils who have been permanently excluded from school, or who are at risk of exclusion. In Durham, the council maintains The Woodlands school for these pupils.
- 31 At 31 March 2022 there were seven schools with deficit balances totalling £3.689 million. For comparison purposes, at 31 March 2021 there were five schools with deficit balances totalling £3.722 million.
- 32 For 2021/22 the Corporate Director of Resources exercised his judgement to grant licensed deficits to four schools that were unable to set a balanced budget and requested permission to set a deficit budget. One of these four schools converted in year and are now part of a Multi-Academy Trust. Of the remaining three schools, two complied with the conditions of the licensed deficit and the other exceeded the licensed deficit by £2,000.
- 33 Of the seven schools with deficit balances at 31 March 2022, five have set balanced budgets for 2022/23 and the remaining two have been granted licensed deficits following approval by the Corporate Director of Resources. All other maintained schools have set balanced budgets for 2022/23.

### **Budget plans for 2022/23**

- 34 The council currently maintains 164 schools, including nursery, primary, secondary, special schools and a single Alternative Provision (AP) school. The AP school is for pupils who have been permanently excluded from other schools, or who are at risk of permanent exclusion
- 35 The original budget for 2022/23 for these 164 maintained schools was £255 million, funded by income of £62 million, formula funding budget shares of £186 million (from central government funding) and a budgeted circa £7 million use of accumulated schools' reserves. The table overleaf summarises the schools' initial budgets.

	<b>Nursery £million</b>	<b>Primary £million</b>	<b>Secondary £million</b>	<b>Special / AP £million</b>	<b>Original Annual Budget £million</b>
Employees	4.523	141.327	25.354	32.723	203.927
Premises	0.311	9.543	1.881	1.750	13.485
Transport	0.001	0.366	0.445	1.189	2.001
Supplies and services	0.391	26.171	4.629	4.757	35.948
<b>Gross expenditure</b>	<b>5.226</b>	<b>177.407</b>	<b>32.309</b>	<b>40.419</b>	<b>255.361</b>
Income	-3.883	-43.804	-6.290	-8.037	-62.014
<b>Net expenditure</b>	<b>1.343</b>	<b>133.603</b>	<b>26.019</b>	<b>32.382</b>	<b>193.347</b>
Budget share	1.072	128.305	25.390	31.259	186.026
<b>Reserves</b>	<b>0.271</b>	<b>5.298</b>	<b>0.629</b>	<b>1.123</b>	<b>7.321</b>
Balance at 31 Mar 2022	0.833	21.260	3.842	2.717	28.652
<b>Balance at 31 Mar 2023</b>	<b>0.562</b>	<b>15.962</b>	<b>3.213</b>	<b>1.594</b>	<b>21.331</b>

36 The two schools who have been given approval to set deficit budgets in 2022/23 i.e. where planned expenditure during 2022/23 would result in a deficit balance at 31 March 2023 (known as a licensed deficit). The budgets for these schools are summarised in the table below.

<b>School Name</b>	<b>Phase</b>	<b>Deficit at 31 March 22</b>	<b>Planned movement of reserves</b>	<b>Planned deficit at 31 March 23</b>	<b>Licensed deficit (i.e. balance) at 31 March 23</b>
		<b>£ million</b>	<b>£ million</b>	<b>£ million</b>	<b>£ million</b>
DCBC	Secondary	-0.670	0.093	-0.577	-0.577
Wellfield	Secondary	-2.906	0.203	-2.703	-2.703

### **Durham Community Business College (DCBC)**

37 This school is expected to convert to an academy later this financial year and is the subject of a separate report that recommends that the deficit at the time of conversion be written-off by the council, to facilitate the conversion of the school. In the meantime, the Corporate Director of Resources has approved a licensed deficit of £0.577 million, which includes an in-year budget surplus of £93,000.

### **Wellfield**

38 This school has a legacy of long-standing financial issues, though in recent years has become much more financially stable and has started

to payback the deficit that it accumulated a number of years ago. The school had an in-year surplus of £0.209 million in 2021/22 and a retained deficit balance of £2.906 million as at 31 March 2022. The Corporate Director of Resources has approved a licensed deficit of £2.703 million, which requires the school to have an in-year surplus of £0.203 million in 2022/23.

### Forecast Outturn for 2022-23

39 The forecast position for all schools for Quarter 1 is shown in the table below:

<b>Budget Heading</b>	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Quarter 1 Forecast</b>	<b>Forecast Variance</b>
	<b>£ million</b>	<b>£ million</b>	<b>£ million</b>
Employees	203.927	220.624	16.697
Premises	13.485	16.233	2.748
Transport	2.001	2.081	0.080
Supplies	35.948	38.580	2.632
<b>Gross expenditure</b>	<b>255.361</b>	<b>277.518</b>	<b>22.156</b>
Income	-62.014	-73.819	-11.805
<b>Net expenditure</b>	<b>193.347</b>	<b>203.699</b>	<b>10.351</b>
Budget share	186.026	186.026	0
<b>Use of reserves</b>	<b>7.321</b>	<b>17.673</b>	<b>10.351</b>
Balance at 31 March 2022	28.652	28.652	0
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>21.331</b>	<b>10.979</b>	<b>10.351</b>

40 The updated forecasts include the following assumptions:

- (a) pay award for teachers at 5% for Upper Pay Scales (UPS) grades and higher levels for Main Pay Scales (MPS) – compared to the budgeted assumptions of a 2% increase in year;
- (b) pay award of £1,925 per employee per annum for non-teaching support staff – compared to a flat 2% pay award budget assumption;
- (c) electricity costs are 63% higher than the 21/22 outturn figures – around 10% higher than the 22/23 budgeted amounts;
- (d) gas costs 96% higher than the 21/22 outturn figures – around 40% higher than the 22/23 budgeted amounts;
- (e) impact of inflation on supplies and provisions (particularly food products) has been considered with individual schools;

- (f) income forecasts have been reviewed and updated to include the latest available information, particularly for SEND funding;
  - (g) no additional grant income is included in the forecast to cover costs associated with pay awards at this stage.
- 41 The forecast at Q1 indicates schools will be required to utilise £17.673 million of reserves in comparison to the £7.321 million included in original budget plans. The change relates to the following:
- (a) employees – an increase of £16.697 million, the majority of which relates to the forecast of staff pay awards of £7.8 million for non-teaching support staff and £3.5 million for teaching staff (7/12ths impact in 22/23);
  - (b) premises – increase of £2.748 million due to updated energy and repairs and maintenance forecasts;
  - (c) supplies – increase of £2.632 million due to updated forecasts reflecting latest inflation figures;
  - (d) income – increase in income of £11.8 million, mainly relating to £9.75 million of grant funding plus SEN funding and increases in fees and charges.
- 42 The forecast position at individual school level indicates that a small number of schools may be in deficit at the end of the current financial year (this is in addition to the two schools given permission to set a licensed deficit) and a more significant number of schools may not have sufficient reserves available to set a balanced budget in 2023/24
- 43 The School Funding Team will work closely with schools over the autumn term to continue support the financial planning process in the current and future financial years.

## **Main implications**

### **Financial implications**

- 44 The council has a responsibility for the oversight of maintained schools, including their financial planning.
- 45 If a school is allowed to set a deficit budget without good reason and without corrective action being taken by the Governing Body, then it is likely that its financial position will deteriorate over time until it reaches a point where it is unable to clear the accumulated deficit and the only option for the school is for the school to close or become part of a multi-academy trust as a sponsored academy.

- 46 Where a school converts to become a sponsored academy, any deficit must be written-off by the council from its own resources. Surplus balances are transferred to the sponsored academy's Multi Academy Trust.
- 47 The School Funding Team will work closely with schools in the autumn term to provide support for financial planning in the current and future years.

### **Schools Reserve**

- 48 The council has a Schools Reserve to fund the cost of writing-off deficits of schools that are converting. The balance on the Schools Reserve at 1 April 2021 was £5.357 million.
- 49 During 2021/22 the council wrote-off £0.119 million of accumulated deficit which reduced the balance on the Schools Reserve to £5.239 million at 31 March 2022.
- 50 A further write-off of between £0.650 million and £0.577 million is expected in 2022/23 in respect of Durham Community Business School when it converts to form part of the Advance Learning Partnership. This would leave a forecasted balance of between £4.589 million and £4.662 million on the reserve at 31 March 2023.

### **Conclusion**

- 51 There are significant financial challenges for schools in the current financial year and beyond, largely linked to current inflationary pressures being felt across the UK economy.
- 52 This report outlines the licenced deficit position for two schools in 2022/23, however it should be noted that this number is likely to increase significantly in 2023/24 should current forecast cost pressures continue, and no additional funding be provided.

### **Background papers**

- None

### **Other useful documents**

- None

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## **Appendix 1: Implications**

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### **Legal Implications**

Section 15 of the Education and Inspections Act requires a Local Authority to publish statutory proposals where it is considering discontinuing a maintained school. Section 16 of the Act requires the Local Authority to consult such people as they feel to be appropriate and to have regard to guidance published by the Secretary of State before publishing such proposals.

The Corporate Director Resources is responsible by virtue of Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 for the administration of the authority's financial affairs. The Corporate Director Resources also has a duty to report certain matters to the authority by virtue of Section 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988.

Schools have delegated budgets, but if a school closes or converts as a sponsored academy then any deficit balance remains with the council, which must meet the cost of writing-off the deficit from its general funds. Surplus balances of closing schools are credited to the council, but it does not retain any surplus balance for a school becoming a sponsored academy: the academy receives the balance upon conversion.

The funding framework governing schools finance, which replaced Local Management of Schools, is based on the legislative provisions in sections 45-53 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998. Under this legislation the council is required to publish a Scheme of Financing for Schools. The scheme sets out the financial relationship between the authority and the maintained schools which it funds, including the respective roles and responsibilities of the authority and the schools. The scheme does not limit unreasonably the flexibility of schools to control and deploy their budgets, recognising the need for public monies are involved to be properly accounted for and recorded. The scheme includes provisions which are binding on both parties. Under the scheme, any deficits of expenditure against budget share (formula funding and other income due to the school) in any financial year will be charged against the school and will be deducted from the following year's budget share to establish the funding available to the school for the coming year.

Schools cannot set a deficit budget without the prior agreement in writing of the authority. For clarity, a deficit budget is one where the gross expenditure in the budget plan exceeds the total of funding, income and the balance (surplus or deficit) brought forward from the previous year. This consent is

given by the Section 151 officer - Corporate Director, Resources; where approval is given this is known as a licensed deficit.

The scheme of delegation allows for deficit budgets, but only for three years, and no more than 20% of the school's budget share, up to a maximum of £750,000. This requirement has not been met for the two schools with licensed deficits approved in 2022/23, due to legacy issues relating to an inability to secure an external academy sponsor.

## **Finance**

Schools are funded through Dedicated Schools Grant and operate to delegated budgets, which are the responsibility of individual school governing bodies. Where a school wishes to set a deficit budget (where its spending exceeds its resources in year – including any retained balances brought forward from previous years) it can only do so in accordance with EFA guidance and the Scheme of Financing for Schools and with the permission of the council's S151 Officer; where approval is given this is known as a licensed deficit.

Changes (restrictions) placed on the council through formula funding regulations, has made funding for mainstream schools more sensitive to changes in pupil numbers, and has reduced the scope of local authorities to use its funding formulas to target funding to schools that are struggling financially.

From April 2013 schools now have the powers to accept pupil numbers above their Pupil Admission Number, which is what the council (through the Schools Admissions Team) previously used to cap the admission numbers to an individual school and help manage demand across schools. In addition, from April 2015 schools that had a poor Ofsted judgement have been required to convert and become sponsored academies.

There are a small number of maintained schools in financial difficulty across the county, with insufficient capacity in some areas to accommodate the pupil numbers displaced should these schools need to close. Notwithstanding this, should a school close, the additional cost of providing home to school transport to pupils' nearest schools can be significant. There would also need to be significant capital investment to expand other secondary schools to accommodate additional pupils should a secondary school close for financial reasons.

Where a school is in financial difficulties, officers from the Education Service can advise schools about where there is scope to make savings, supported by the Schools Finance Team.

## **Consultation**

None.

## **Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty**

None.

## **Climate Change**

None

## **Human Rights**

None.

## **Crime and Disorder**

None.

## **Staffing**

Staffing within schools is continually reviewed as schools consider arrangements for balancing their budgets on an annual basis. Any staff restructuring exercises are considered in line with the council's existing schemes and the School Brokerage Scheme to minimise redundancies wherever possible.

## **Accommodation**

None.

## **Risk**

If schools become financially unsustainable there is a risk to their ability to deliver a good standard of education. This would normally lead to a school failing an Ofsted inspection and being required to seek a Multi-Academy Trust to sponsor it. This can be problematic where the school has significant in-year deficits and is perceived as a financial liability for an existing trust to take on. At the point of conversion the Council would have to meet the cost of writing-off the deficit.

In such a situation, the Council is at risk of damage to its reputation by being perceived to have failed to monitor the performance and financial position of maintained schools.

In addition if a school is in deficit and the school transfer to academy status the council has to finance the write off of the deficit value. The council is also responsible for financing any ER/VR costs associated with cost reduction strategies in schools

## **Procurement**

None.

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## **Appendix 2: Mainstream Primary and Secondary Formula Funding - Overview**

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- 1 The main source of funding for mainstream primary and secondary schools is the local funding formula. Local formulas are set by councils, but must comply with statutory regulation, which restricts local discretion over formula factors and how they are applied. The formula is used for both maintained schools and academies, albeit the formula applies to maintained schools from April, (the start of the local authority financial year) but to academies from the following September (the start of the academy financial year).
- 2 Most funding in the formula is allocated through pupil-led factors, including a basic amount per pupil and additional pupil needs. Additional pupil needs factors are based on measures such as deprivation which are linked to lower educational attainment. Other funding is provided through school and premises-led factors to ensure that schools with fewer pupils (and hence less pupil-led funding) have a minimum amount of funding to cover fixed costs.
- 3 A further allocation is made through Minimum Per Pupil Funding, which provides additional funding for schools that have relatively low levels of funding for additional pupil needs and larger schools whose school and pupil-led funding per pupil is smaller than other schools.
- 4 The formula also provides protection for schools in respect of changes in funding per pupil from year-to-year. This protection can stop funding reducing too quickly, or can provide a minimum increase, depending on the funding regulations for that year. This protection takes the form of the Minimum Funding Guarantee and Funding Floor.
- 5 The protection through the Minimum Funding Guarantee and Funding Floor does not apply to schools whose funding is reducing because of falling pupil numbers, but these schools do receive a degree of protection through the formula, because it uses lagged pupil numbers, which means that there is a delay between numbers falling and funding reducing. The lag is because pupil numbers are taken from the October School Census but do not apply until the formula that applies from the following April (for maintained schools) or September (for academies).
- 6 The local formula is funded through the Schools Block of the Dedicated Schools Grant.

- 7 Funding levels for 2023/24 have recently been announced and include increases in overall funding per pupil of 5% per primary pupil and 6% per secondary pupil.
- 8 Schools will be consulted about the formula for 2023/24 in September and Cabinet will be asked to approve a provisional formula in November or December 2022, pending confirmation of funding and pupil numbers by the DfE.
- 9 The increases quoted above are for the units of funding per pupil used to allocate funding to local authorities. Increases for individual schools will vary, depending on the application of the final version of the formula to the specific circumstances of each school.
- 10 The DfE has also announced changes to regulations for 2023/24 that will require local authorities that have not already done so to increase alignment of their formulas to the NFF and a consultation about making further progress towards the replacement of local funding formulas by the National Funding Formula (NFF). The DfE's aim is that the NFF is used to determine funding for all schools across the country by no later than 2027-28. Since 2018-19, the NFF has been used as the basis for determining the units of funding per pupil that determine overall allocations of funding to local authorities, and many local authorities, including Durham, have already aligned their formulas to the NFF.
- 11 The units of funding are determined using data that is one year older than that used in the local formulas, and this means that local formulas cannot match the NFF exactly.
- 12 Durham's formula for the current financial year uses the NFF values for school-led factors, (lump sum per school and sparsity funding), but pupil-led factors that are 0.66% higher than the NFF values. The difference in pupil-led factors is the percentage difference necessary to make use of all of the funding provided for the formula.
- 13 The existing 2022/23 formula is summarised in the table overleaf.

2022/23 Mainstream Primary and Secondary Funding Formula		Eligible pupils	Formula values £	Allocation through formula £	
Basic funding per pupil	Primary	38,167.17	3,238.11	123,589,296	34.97%
	KS3	16,212.00	4,565.76	74,020,074	20.95%
	KS4	10,359.00	5,145.54	53,302,620	15.08%
Deprivation	FSM (Primary)	12,254.76	473.08	5,797,524	1.64%
	FSM (Secondary)	7,370.00	473.08	3,486,625	0.99%
	FSM6 (Primary)	12,752.88	593.87	7,573,563	2.14%
	FSM6 (Secondary)	8,681.00	870.67	7,558,328	2.14%
	IDACI Band F (Primary)	5,208.24	221.44	1,153,331	0.33%
	IDACI Band E (Primary)	6,347.08	271.77	1,724,955	0.49%
	IDACI Band D (Primary)	4,110.90	422.76	1,737,905	0.49%
	IDACI Band C (Primary)	3,172.96	463.02	1,469,136	0.42%
	IDACI Band B (Primary)	3,603.08	493.21	1,777,092	0.50%
	IDACI Band A (Primary)	2,446.48	644.20	1,576,017	0.45%
	IDACI Band F (Secondary)	3,679.39	322.10	1,185,129	0.34%
	IDACI Band E (Secondary)	4,251.43	427.79	1,818,710	0.51%
	IDACI Band D (Secondary)	2,835.88	598.90	1,698,417	0.48%
	IDACI Band C (Secondary)	2,016.69	654.26	1,319,447	0.37%
	IDACI Band B (Secondary)	2,431.75	704.59	1,713,391	0.48%
	IDACI Band A (Secondary)	1,493.21	895.84	1,337,677	0.38%
EAL	Primary	633.42	568.71	360,229	0.10%
	Secondary	107.16	1,540.04	165,025	0.05%
Mobility	Primary	173.09	931.07	161,156	0.05%
	Secondary	10.20	1,338.73	13,655	0.00%
Low Prior Attainment	Primary	10,514.36	1,137.41	11,959,177	3.38%
	Secondary	5,389.91	1,721.22	9,277,207	2.63%
Minimum per-pupil funding				958,980	0.27%
<b>Total for pupil-led factors</b>				<b>316,734,667</b>	<b>89.63%</b>
Lump sum	Primary	212.00	121,300.00	25,715,600	7.28%
	Secondary	30.70	121,300.00	3,723,910	1.05%
Sparsity				1,101,666	0.31%
<b>Total for school-led factors</b>				<b>30,541,176</b>	<b>8.64%</b>
<b>Total for premises factors</b>				<b>6,113,302</b>	<b>1.73%</b>
<b>Total funding</b>				<b>353,389,144</b>	<b>100.00%</b>