

Consultation on the Schools Budget – Maintained Schools

Proposals

This is a consultation document intended for maintained primary and secondary schools in the London Borough of Barnet.

It sets out three proposals, which will each have an impact on individual school budgets:

1. A proposal to fund some services, previously funded from the Education Services Grant, from the budget shares of maintained primary and secondary schools.
2. A proposal to increase De-delegation from maintained school budgets in order to continue the school improvement (LNI) service in its current form.
3. A proposal to transfer 0.5% of the Schools Block to the High Needs Block.

We are consulting Academies and Free Schools, as well as maintained schools, on the third of these proposals, because it will impact on all primary and secondary schools, whereas the first two proposals will only affect maintained schools (community, foundation and voluntary-aided schools).

The proposals will be presented to the termly Director's meeting with headteachers on 1st November and an extraordinary meeting of Chairs and Vice-chairs of school governing bodies on 14th November 2018. All schools are then requested to submit their individual response to the consultation, as indicated below.

Responding to the consultation

This document is being sent to the headteachers and chairs and vice-chairs of governors of each maintained primary and secondary school. We would like each school to provide a single response, which should be from the headteacher or chair of governors.

Headteachers responding on behalf of their school will be asked to confirm they have consulted with their chair of governors and vice-versa.

The consultation period is from 1st to 23rd November. The deadline for responses is 5pm on 23rd November.

You can access the website to give your response, by clicking on the following link:
www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/schoolsbudgetmaintained

There will be a single question for each proposal, which will be:

- 'Do you support the proposal?'- yes or no.

After the consultation

The results of the consultation will be reported to a special meeting of the Schools Forum due to be held on 27 November 2018. The maintained school representatives on the Schools Forum will be asked to decide whether to approve the first two proposals in the light of the responses from maintained schools. The Forum (including representatives from all schools) will be asked to decide whether to approve the third proposal in the light of responses from all schools.

If the Schools Forum rejects either the first or third proposal (charging maintained school budgets for services previously funded from the ESG and transfer of funds to the High Needs block), the council's Children, Education and Safeguarding Committee will be asked at its meeting on 29th November whether it wishes to refer the matter to the Secretary of State for Education for a decision. If that happens, it is expected that the Secretary of

State's decision will be made by mid-January, when the council must submit its detailed proposals for school budgets in 2019-20 to the Education and Skills Funding Agency.

If the Schools Forum rejects the second proposal (to increase Dedelegated funding for school improvement), the proposal will not go ahead. This is a decision for the maintained school representatives on the Schools Forum and there is no opportunity for the council to refer the matter to the Secretary of State. The consequences of a decision not to proceed with this proposal are set out in Section B, 2.4 below.

Context – school and local authority budgets

The proposals set out in this consultation paper are against a background of financial constraints facing public services, including schools and local authorities.

School budgets

The council recognises the financial pressures facing schools, such as pay and price inflation. According to a National Audit Office report published in December 2016, entitled 'Financial sustainability of schools', schools faced an 8% real-terms reduction in per-pupil funding between 2014-15 and 2019-20 due to cost pressures. Similarly, a recent report by the Institute for Fiscal Studies, published in July 2018 indicated that between 2009-10 and 2017-18, total school spending per pupil in England fell by about 8% in real terms. About half of this (4%) came from a reduction in the real value of direct funding of pupils aged up to 16 between 2015 and 2017, with the balance relating to a reduction in sixth-form funding and local authority funding for school services.

On the other hand, the government announced an increase in funding for schools of £1.3bn in 2017 in order to protect spending per pupil in real terms in 2018-19 and 2019-20. The government has also announced a one-off injection of funding to school budgets this year of £400m and indicated that this equates to an average of £10,000 per primary school and £50,000 per secondary school.

Most Barnet schools continue to be able to set balanced budgets and a number have significant amounts in end of year balances. On the other hand, there has been a growing number of schools with deficit budgets, which have had to apply for a licensed deficit while they implement a recovery plan to get the budget back into balance. Several other schools have had to make significant savings in order to balance their budget.

Some schools are also beginning to face financial pressures as a result of falling rolls. The significant growth in Primary pupil numbers in recent years has now levelled off in some parts of the borough and some schools have seen a fall in reception admissions, with a knock-on effect on formula funding. Secondary admissions in some schools are fluctuating, which sometimes leads to budget pressures. Whilst overall secondary rolls are set to increase significantly in the coming years, this growth may be taken up by new Free Schools approved by the DfE or by Academies that choose to increase their intake.

The local authority budget

The council, like most councils, has faced substantial funding reductions in recent years. The council's overall budget is set to have reduced by about 50% between 2011 and 2020 and the budget position will continue to be challenging if funding levels do not keep pace with demographic pressures, such as the growing number and cost of care for vulnerable adults.

The council's budget has been adversely affected by the termination of the Education Services Grant, which provided £2.8m of funding towards the cost of statutory services for maintained schools.

The overall 'Schools Budget', which is mainly funded from the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) has also come under increasing pressure, largely because the increasing cost of SEN provision has not been matched by increases in the High Needs block of the DSG.

More details about local authority budget pressures are shown under each proposal below, along with the impact of the proposals on individual school budgets.

Summary of proposals and consultation questions

1. Proposal 1: To fund some services, previously funded from the Education Services Grant, from the budget shares of maintained primary and secondary schools.

Summary

The proposal is a consequence of the removal of Education Services Grant from the council. The council has lost £2.8m of funding of statutory services to maintained schools. If the proposal to charge maintained school budgets £1m towards the cost of these services is agreed, along with the proposal to increase de-delegation of school improvement funding to £0.3m (Proposal 2 below), the council will still have faced a net loss of around £1.5m.

In summary the central services are:

- Statutory and regulatory duties
- Asset management
- Premature retirement and redundancy
- Monitoring national curriculum assessments

The total amount it is proposed to use for funding these services is £1m.

Benefit of the proposal: The proposal will mean that the council can continue to provide the statutory services to maintained schools without having to make further cuts to other front-line services that have already faced significant budget reductions.

Disadvantage of the proposal: The proposal will mean money is deducted from the budget shares of maintained schools.

What happens if this is not agreed?

The council cannot legally stop providing these services. They all relate to statutory duties.

If the proposal is not agreed, the council would have to find £1m of savings elsewhere, in addition to the £1.5m it has already had to find.

As budget limits have been set by the council for each service committee, it is expected the savings would have to come from other front-line services in education or children's social care, which have already faced significant cuts in funding.

Question 1: Do you agree with this proposal? Yes or No

Full details of the proposal, including the impact on individual school budgets, are shown in Section A and Appendix C below.

2. Proposal 2: To increase De-delegation from maintained school budgets in order to continue the school improvement (LNI) service in its current form

Summary

In summary, the council proposes to ask the maintained schools' representatives on the Schools Forum to agree to increase the amount of Dedelegated funding for the school improvement service from £101,000 to £310,000. The request for additional De-delegation is to cover the loss of the 'school improvement grant' and enable the school improvement (LNI) service to continue in its current form.

Benefit of the proposal: The proposal is designed to ensure the continuation of the current non-traded school improvement (LNI) service (described in Appendix B), in the event that the current DfE school improvement grant ceases in August 2019.

Disadvantage of the proposal: The proposal will mean money is deducted from the budget shares of maintained schools.

What happens if this is not agreed?

If the proposal is not agreed, it will be necessary to reduce the budget of the non-traded school improvement service and reduce the council funding for the Learning Network Inspector team to a single post, tasked with carrying out the core statutory functions envisaged by the DfE, with significant reliance on the use of data, as the resource is unlikely to be sufficient to allow for regular visits to schools.

Question 2: Do you agree with this proposal? Yes or No

Full details of the proposal, including the impact on individual school budgets, are shown in Section B and Appendices B and C below.

3. Proposal 3: To transfer 0.5% of the Schools Block funding to the High Needs Block in 2019-20

Summary

There is an overall shortfall in the High Needs Block nationally as a result of demographic growth, the increasing complexity of needs and the impact of the government's SEN reforms (in particular extending funding for pupils with special educational needs from 0 to 18 year olds to 0 to 25 year olds). Across 27 London Boroughs there is an overall overspend on High Needs budgets of £55.7 million. These pressures have impacted on Barnet's High Needs budget this year, which is now forecasting an overspend despite £1.2m of savings having already been achieved. Further measures have been agreed but the impact will not be felt until 2019-20. The transfer from the schools block is therefore needed to remove the deficit and to prevent cuts in provision and support for pupils with special educational needs and disabilities.

Benefit of the proposal: The proposal is designed to avoid an ongoing overspend in the High Needs budget and/or cuts to funding or services for SEN pupils.

Disadvantage of the proposal: The proposal will mean less money will be distributed to schools through the school funding formula.

What happens if this is not agreed?

If the proposal is not agreed, there will need to be direct cuts in SEN funding. This is likely to be for top-ups or other direct funding of provision in schools, or cuts in therapy services or specialist inclusion services. The council does not have the discretion to refuse to fund individual pupils with EHCPs, but it would mean schools getting less money or less support for these pupils.

Question 3: Do you agree with this proposal? Yes or No

Full details of the proposal, including the impact on individual school budgets, are shown in Section C and Appendix D below.

Section A

1. Proposal 1: To fund some services, previously funded from the Education Services Grant, from the budget shares of maintained primary and secondary schools.

1.1 Proposal

The council proposes that some services, previously funded from the Education Services Grant, should be funded from the budget shares of maintained primary and secondary schools. The services and the costs associated with each category are set out in the table below. In summary, these are:

- Statutory and regulatory duties
- Asset management
- Premature retirement and redundancy
- Monitoring national curriculum assessments

The total amount it is proposed to use for funding these services is £1m.

Table of LA responsibilities for maintained schools only – and estimated expenditure by the London Borough of Barnet in 2018-19 and 2019-20

Statutory and regulatory duties - S.251 category 1.6.4	£ in 2019-20	£ in 2018-19
Budgeting and accounting functions relating to maintained schools (Sch 2, 74) Monitoring of compliance with requirements in relation to the scheme for financing schools and the provision of community facilities by governing bodies (Sch 2, 59) Internal audit and other tasks related to the authority's chief finance officer's responsibilities under Section 151 of LGA 1972 for maintained schools (Sch 2, 60) Functions made under Section 44 of the 2002 Act (Consistent Financial Reporting) (Sch 2, 61) Functions related to local government pensions and administration of teachers' pensions in relation to staff working at maintained schools under the direct management of the headteacher or governing body (Sch 2, 73) Retrospective membership of pension schemes where it would not be appropriate to expect a school to meet the cost (Sch 2, 76) HR duties, including: advice to schools on the management of staff, pay alterations, conditions of service and composition or organisation of staff (Sch 2, 64); determination of conditions of service for non-teaching staff (Sch 2, 65); appointment or dismissal of employee functions (Sch 2, 66) Consultation costs relating to staffing (Sch 2, 67) Compliance with duties under Health and Safety at Work Act (Sch 2, 68) Provision of information to or at the request of the Crown relating to schools (Sch 2, 69) Functions under the Equality Act 2010 (Sch 2, 71) Establish and maintaining computer systems, including data storage (Sch 2, 72) Appointment of governors (Sch 2, 73)		
Total expenditure on statutory and regulatory duties	£650,000	£650,000

Asset management - S.251 category 1.6.3	£ in 2019-20	£ in 2018-19
General landlord duties for all maintained schools (Sch 2, 77a & b (section 542(2)) Education Act 1996; School Premises Regulations 2012) to ensure that school buildings have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appropriate facilities for pupils and staff (including medical and accommodation) • the ability to sustain appropriate loads • reasonable weather resistance • safe escape routes • appropriate acoustic levels • lighting, heating and ventilation which meets the required standards • adequate water supplies and drainage • playing fields of the appropriate standards General health and safety duty as an employer for employees and others who may be affected (Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974) Management of the risk from asbestos in community school buildings (Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012)		
Total expenditure on asset management	£125,000	£125,000
Premature retirement and redundancy – S.251 category 1.6.5		
Dismissal or premature retirement when costs cannot be charged to maintained schools (Sch 2, 78)	£200,000	£200,000
Monitoring national curriculum assessment - S.251 category 1.6.6		
Monitoring of National Curriculum assessments (Sch 2, 75)	£25,000	£25,000
TOTAL	£1,000,000	£1,000,000

1.2 Background

The ESG proposal is a consequence of the removal of Education Services Grant from the council. The council lost £2.8m of funding of statutory services to maintained schools. If the proposal to charge school budgets £1m towards the cost of these services is agreed, along with the proposal to increase de-delegation of school improvement funding to £0.3m (Proposal 2 below), the council will still have faced a net loss of around £1.5m.

The Education Services Grant was additional funding given to academies and local authorities until 2016-17 for services such as school improvement, education welfare services, asset management and strategic planning. The funding of school improvement functions is addressed under Proposal 3 below.

The ESG grant was made up of two elements – a retained duties element which covered statutory duties in relation to all schools (including Academies and Free Schools) and a general fund element that related to local authority statutory duties in respect of maintained schools.

In the 2015 Spending Review the government announced a saving of £600 million nationally from the ESG general funding rate by 2019-20. Barnet council received an Education Services Grant (ESG) of £3.6 million in 2016-17. In 2016 the DfE announced that it proposed to phase out ESG funding to local authorities in 2017-18.

For 2017-18 the DfE moved the retained duties element of the ESG (£797,000 for Barnet) into the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and allowed local authorities to retain the funding for statutory purposes relating to all schools, subject to the agreement of the Schools Forum. Barnet Schools Forum considered this at its meeting in December 2016 and agreed to the council retaining this funding, noting that it was an in-out transaction with no negative effect on school budgets. The Schools Forum needs to be consulted on this again each year. It approved the retention of this funding as part of the new 'Central Block' of the DSG for 2018-19 at its meeting in February 2018.

The rest of the ESG allocation (£2.8m for Barnet in 2016-17) relates to services to maintained schools only (community and voluntary-aided schools, not Academies or Free Schools). This was withdrawn entirely in 2018-19. In 2017-18 the loss of ESG was offset by transitional funding (£985,000 for Barnet) and a school improvement grant (£198,716) for the period September 2017 to March 2018. In 2018-19 the council received a further £140,414 of school improvement grant for the period April to August 2018, bringing the total to £339,130 for the school year 2017/18.

No transitional funding is available in 2018-19. The DfE has indicated that school improvement grant will be allocated again for the school year 2018/19.

Government guidance has made clear that councils may request retention of a share of maintained school budgets to cover the loss of ESG income. Across the country a significant number of local authorities have sought agreement from their Schools Forum for services previously funded from the Education Services Grant to be funded from the budget shares of maintained primary and secondary schools and have secured agreement. Barnet Council chose not to do so in 2017-18 and in 2018-19, having regard for transitional funding and the school improvement grant.

The council's budget

In March 2018, the council set a Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) covering the period 2018 to 2020. The MTFS for this period identified a total gross budget gap of £39.1 million. After mitigating actions and the planned use of reserves, the council anticipated a balanced position for 2018/19 and a remaining gap of £5.9m for 2019/20

In June 2018, the council's Policy and Resources Committee approved an updated MTFS which shows an anticipated budget gap of £42m to 2021/22. High level calculations estimate this to be £62m when extended out to 2024/2025. The Council is working on a Priorities and Spending Review project to identify how the organisation will strategically respond to this significant challenge.

In June 2018, the current financial position was also considered by Policy and Resources Committee. The council's outturn position for 2017/18 showed a significant overspend of £7.9m in addition to an unplanned net drawdown from specific and general earmarked reserves of £5.6m. This overspend was also in addition to the planned use of reserves for 2017/18 of £7.7m. Overall, the total call on revenue reserves and balances for 2017/18 has therefore been £21.2m.

Given the scale of the 2017/18 overspend and the challenges of delivering some of the previously approved savings, the Council has financial pressures which cannot easily be mitigated during 2018/19. In June 2018, Policy and Resources Committee agreed that £9.5m of mitigations were required.

1.3 Reasons

Benefit of the proposal: The proposal will mean that the council can continue to provide the statutory services to maintained schools without having to make further cuts to other front-line services that have already faced significant budget reductions.

Disadvantage of the proposal: The proposal will mean money is deducted from the budget shares of maintained schools.

The council is obliged to carry out a number of statutory duties, for example in relation to financial regulation, asset management and the provision of information to government departments and agencies. These functions were previously funded through general fund element of the Education Services Grant, which amounted to £2.8m in 2016-17. The withdrawal of this grant by the government means the council has a significant funding shortfall.

The proposal to deduct the cost of the services listed in section 2.1 above would mean that schools will contribute £1m towards the budget gap caused by the withdrawal of ESG funding. Proposals in section 3 below in relation to school improvement budgets would increase this to £1.3m. That still leaves the council having to find £1.5m from other sources. This has been taken into account in the council's Medium Term Financial Strategy, which includes plans for further savings across a range of other council services.

The proposal to charge these services to the maintained school budgets is to enable the council to continue to undertake these functions in relation to maintained schools. The council needs to charge the proposed total amount to maintained school budgets in order to maintain a central education function.

It should be noted that many Academy chains and Multi-Academy Trusts top-slice the budgets of individual Academies to pay for central functions and this often amounts to 5.0% of a school's budget. The proposals in this section would represent an average charge on a maintained school budget of between 0.45% and 0.75%, though it should be noted that the levy from Academy chains and MATs might also cover some functions that are delegated to individual maintained schools, not just the functions reserved for the local authority.

1.4 What happens if this is not agreed?

The council cannot legally stop providing these services. They all relate to statutory duties.

If the proposal is not agreed, the council would have to find £1m of savings elsewhere, in addition to the £1.5m it has already had to find.

As budget limits have been set by the council for each service committee, it is expected the savings would have to come from other front-line services in education or children's social care, which have already faced significant cuts in funding.

As an example, a £1m cut to children's social care would be the equivalent of cutting two social work teams, which, given the planned improvements that were deemed necessary as a result of the OfSTED inspection judgement of inadequate in 2017, would lead to the Council being unable to comply with its statutory duties in this regard and leave children and young people at risk of harm.

It should also be noted that significant savings have been built into the council's contract with Cambridge Education for the management of the Education and Skills service. The contract involves a budget reduction of £1.885m between 2016-17 and 2019-20 on a non-DSG budget that amounted to £7.8m in 2015-16.

1.5 Impact on individual school budgets

The proposal, if approved, would mean a deduction from the budgets of maintained primary and secondary schools of **£32.37 per pupil**.

Appendix D, Column 5 (education functions for maintained schools), illustrates the impact of the proposal on individual maintained school budgets.

1.6 Other information

DfE Guidance

The new operational guidance on school funding 2019-20 includes guidance on retention of budgets for some central services.

Last year the relevant section began with:

- Local authorities can fund services previously funded from the general funding rate of the ESG (for maintained schools only) from maintained school budget shares, with the agreement of maintained school members of the schools forum.

This year it says:

- Local authorities can fund some services relating to maintained schools only from maintained school budget shares, with the agreement of maintained school members of the schools forum.

Although ESG is no longer specifically mentioned, the new wording is clearly referring to the same thing because what follows is the same as in last year's guidance, including:

- 'The relevant maintained schools members of the schools forum (primary, secondary, special, and pupil referral units (PRUs)) should agree the amount the local authority will retain.
- If the local authority and schools forum are unable to reach a consensus on the amount to be retained by the local authority, the matter can be referred to the Secretary of State.
- Local authorities should set a single rate per 5 to 16 year old pupil for all mainstream maintained schools, both primary and secondary; in the interests of simplicity, this should be deducted from basic entitlement funding. The deduction does not apply to early years and post-16 students, as the funding formula is different for these phases.
- Local authorities may establish differential rates for special schools and PRUs but it is not proposed to do this, as it would involve a charge on the High Needs budget, which is already over-stretched, and it makes more sense to review top-up rates to ensure they are fixed at an appropriate level.
- As with de-delegation, the amount to be held by the local authority will be determined after MFG (the minimum funding guarantee) has been applied'.

The guidance goes on to say: Local authorities should provide sufficient evidence to their schools forum to enable them to make an informed decision on the amount of funding to be held centrally. This evidence is set out in sections 2.1 to 2.3 above.

The planned total spending for 2019 to 2020 on each of the headings set out in tables 9a to 9i of the guidance is also set out in the table in section 2.1 above. The S.251 headings are indicated in the table sub-headings. The estimated spending in 2018-19 and previous years is the same as for 2019-20, as indicated in the table; the figures for all schools do not relate to the functions in the table. The DfE tables list different functions relating to all schools (not just maintained schools).

Equalities Impact Assessment

Details of the results of the equalities impact assessment carried out to assess the impact of the central retention of the funding on children or other people who have one or more of the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 can be found in Appendix A.

Section B

2. Proposal 2: To increase De-delegation from maintained school budgets in order to continue the school improvement (LNI) service in its current form

2.1 Proposal

The council proposes to ask the maintained schools' representatives on the Schools Forum to agree to increase the amount of Dedelegated funding for 'additional school improvement services' from £101,000 to £310,000.

The background to the school improvement De-delegation proposal is similar to that of the ESG proposal in Section 2 above. Until 2016-17 the statutory school improvement service was funded from the £2.8m of ESG funding.

As the ESG funding was withdrawn, the DfE established a 'school improvement grant' to provide funding to local authorities for their core statutory duties. The DfE has indicated this will continue until the end of the 2018-19 school year but has not yet indicated if it will continue after that. The request for additional De-delegation is to cover the loss of the 'school improvement grant'.

If the DfE extends the grant to at March 2020 or later, the council will find a way of refunding schools for the amount Dedelegated, though that would probably have to be in the following year's budget.

2.2 Background

Until 2016-17 local authorities received an Education Services Grant to fund services such as school improvement, education welfare services, asset management and strategic planning. The ESG was an un-ring-fenced revenue funding stream, allocated on a simple flat rate per pupil. It offered local authorities flexibilities and freedoms to offer education support services based on local need.

The ESG allocation in relation to services to maintained schools only (community and voluntary-aided schools, not Academies or Free Schools) was withdrawn entirely in 2018-19, a loss of £2.8m a year for Barnet. From 2017-18 the government allocated a separate 'school improvement' grant to local authorities to cover the cost of statutory intervention functions and monitoring and commissioning of school improvement support.

The 'Schools revenue funding 2019 to 2020; Operational guide' published by the DfE in July 2018 explains the arrangements for local authorities to retain funding from the budget shares of maintained primary and secondary schools for a number of functions that were previously funded through the ESG. It explains that those arrangements do not extend to school improvement functions. In relation to school improvement, the guidance indicates that local authorities receive a separate school improvement grant covering their statutory intervention functions and monitoring and commissioning of school improvement support and that, if local authorities choose to provide school improvement services beyond what is funded through the grant, then they may ask the Schools Forum to agree to a contribution through de-delegation from maintained primary and secondary school budgets.

This grant is up to £50 million per full year nationally, allocated to local authorities based on the number of maintained schools, an area cost adjustment and top-up to ensure each local authority receives a minimum allocation of £50,000. The allocation for the London Borough of Barnet for the last academic year was £339,130.

The contributions from the DfE school improvement grant do not align to financial years, but the table below indicates the grant funding for the school year 2017/18.

Allocation October 2017	Allocation April 2018	Total for School Year 17/18
£198,716	£140,414	£339,130

The DfE has indicated that school improvement grant will be allocated again for the school year 2018/19, but has not indicated the amount yet. It has given no indication about whether

the grant will be available after the current school year, so there may only be funding for April to August of the 2019-20 financial year.

Last year the council asked the Schools Forum to agree to de-delegation of £101,000 for 'additional school improvement services' in the financial year 2018-19 and this was agreed by the maintained school representatives on the Schools Forum.

2.3 Reasons

Benefit of the proposal: The proposal is designed to ensure the continuation of the current non-traded school improvement (LNI) service, in the event that the current DfE school improvement grant ceases in August 2019.

Disadvantage of the proposal: The proposal will mean money is deducted from the budget shares of maintained schools.

Proposal to increase De-delegation

Council funding for school improvement services is estimated to be around £450,000 a year (before any de-delegation or school improvement grant). This pays for most of the costs of the Learning Network Inspector service and towards the cost of the data team's work on school performance data.

If the level of school improvement grant funding is at the same level for the 2018/19 school year as in the 2017/18 school year, the difference between the grant and the budgeted expenditure for the 2018/19 financial year will be about £110,000 and that is mostly made up by the de-delegation of £101,000 agreed by the Schools Forum.

The DfE has only indicated that the grant will be available for the 2018/19 school year, meaning about £140,000 available for the 2019-20 financial year for the period April to August 2019. In the absence of any confirmation that the grant will be available beyond that, this will leave a shortfall of about £310,000. It is therefore proposed to increase the de-delegation from maintained primary and secondary schools from £101,000 to £310,000.

2.4 What happens if this is not agreed?

If the proposal is not agreed, it will be necessary to reduce the budget of the non-traded school improvement service and reduce the council funding for the Learning Network Inspector team to a single post, tasked with carrying out the core statutory functions envisaged by the DfE, with significant reliance on the use of data, as the resource is unlikely to be sufficient to allow for regular visits to schools.

The DfE has indicated that the core functions are:

- Monitoring maintained schools to identify those that may require intervention
- Intervening in underperforming maintained schools
- Commissioning of support for schools subject to intervention

Schools will recognise that the current role of LNIs is much wider than this, as it includes challenge and support to all maintained schools, organisation of network meetings, brokering school to school support, email and telephone support, and so on.

Appendix B lists the full range of services provided by the non-traded school improvement team (LNIs) for the primary and secondary phases.

If the de-delegation is not agreed, the service would have to move to a fully-traded basis for all except the core functions listed by the DfE. This would put at risk the strong partnership approach between the service and schools and between schools within networks, which is made possible by the existence and operation of the existing school improvement team. This in turn is likely to impact on school performance and OfSTED judgements.

Experience in other local authorities indicates that, if some schools do not buy into a core school improvement service, once it is traded, that tends to mark the start of a decline in the service and that, once the service declines in this way, it is very difficult to re-establish it. Feedback from headteachers, especially headteachers new to Barnet, suggest that it is the inclusive partnership approach embodied in the current school improvement team that is one of the most attractive features of education in Barnet for existing and potential headteachers and other school staff. They also provide a safety net for maintained schools, which does not exist in many LAs that have moved to a fully-traded school improvement service.

It should be noted that the non-traded school improvement service is currently funded by the council through the contract with Cambridge Education. If the proposed De-delegation is not agreed, there would need to be a contract change to reduce the funding and to reduce Cambridge Education's responsibilities accordingly. It should also be noted that significant savings have been built into the council's contract with Cambridge Education for the management of the Education and Skills service. The contract involves a budget reduction of £1.885m between 2016-17 and 2019-20 on a non-DSG budget that amounted to £7.8m in 2015-16.

2.5 Impact on individual school budgets

The proposal, if approved, would mean a deduction from the budgets of maintained primary and secondary schools of **£11.28 per Primary pupil, £5.83 per Secondary pupil**. This would equate to a similar average contribution for primary and secondary schools. This is because there is generally a higher level of resource allocated to supporting the average primary school than there is to the average secondary school and it would be inappropriate to charge secondary schools the same amount per pupil as primary schools, as that would mean them contributing more than the cost of the service devoted to supporting them.

Appendix D illustrates the impact of all de-delegation proposals presented above on individual maintained school budgets. The extra amount of De-delegation for each school is the difference between column 4 (De-delegation) and column 3 (De-delegation in 2018/19).

2.6 Other information

De-delegation

The local authority is required to consult the primary and secondary LA maintained school representatives on the Schools Forum every year about de-delegation of a number of central budgets. Dedelegated funds are a deduction from a school's budget share and are held centrally to fund relevant services. De-delegation can only apply to maintained primary and secondary school budgets. Academies, free schools, special schools and nurseries cannot dedelegate, but can choose to buy into traded services funded through de-delegation to maintained primary and secondary schools.

Decisions on de-delegation have to be taken at the Schools Forum. Decisions have to be taken separately in respect of maintained primary and maintained secondary schools and in each case the decision requires the agreement of a majority of the maintained representatives for the relevant phase on the Schools Forum.

3. Proposal 3: To transfer 0.5% of the Schools Block funding to the High Needs Block in 2019-20

3.1 Proposal

The proposal, if agreed, would reduce the funding available for distribution through the school funding formula by approximately £1.26m. This amount would be transferred to the High Needs block in order to fund the costs of provision and support for pupils with special educational needs and disabilities.

3.2 Background

Since 2017-18, there have been four main funding blocks within the overall 'Schools Budget':

- The Schools Block - funding for schools through the school funding formula and to fund 'growth' (new schools, expansions, bulge classes commissioned by the local authority).
- The Early Years block – to fund places for 2-year-olds and for 3- and 4- year olds, including 30-hour provision and for support services for early years.
- The High Needs block – funding for places and support for vulnerable children and young people, principally those with special educational needs and disabilities.
- The Central Block – funding for central services.

There are restrictions on transfers between the funding blocks. Local authorities may transfer up to 0.5% of their schools block funding into another block, with the approval of their Schools Forum.

Barnet council did not request such a transfer in 2018-19 for the High Needs Block or for any other transfers between funding blocks.

In previous years there has been underspending in the overall Schools Budget, which helped to create reserves that could be used to address new pressures, such as the need to allocate 'growth funding' for new and expanding schools.

However, the reserves have gradually been used up, largely to pay for growth funding and because of growing pressures on the High Needs budget as a result of demographic growth, the increasing complexity of needs and the impact of the government's SEN reforms (in particular extending funding for pupils with special educational needs from 0 to 18 year olds to 0 to 25 year olds). These pressures have impacted on Barnet's High Needs budget this year, which is now forecasting an overspend despite £1.2m of savings having already been achieved. Further measures have been agreed but the impact will not be felt until 2019-20. The transfer from the schools block is therefore needed to remove the deficit and to prevent cuts in provision and support for pupils with special educational needs and disabilities.

Other LAs

Across the country a significant number of local authorities have sought agreement to such transfers for 2018-19 from their Schools Forum and have secured agreement. Across 27 London Boroughs there is an overall overspend on High Needs budgets of £55.7 million. This is a reflection of the fact that there is an overall shortfall in the High Needs Block nationally. 'London Councils' is continuing to lobby the Government to request this is dealt with as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review.

Strategic financial plan to re-align High Needs expenditure to the High Needs block

The council has already taken steps to bring high needs expenditure to levels that can be sustained within anticipated future high needs funding levels:

The growing pressures on the High Needs block meant it was only possible to set a balanced budget for 2018-19 by making some adjustments to a number of budget headings.

The following adjustments were made:

Saving	Action	£m
Remove medical pathway funding	No further medical funding provided but cost incurred re decisions already made; funding considered as part of the assessment of needs for EHCPs.	0.071
Reduce exceptional needs funding	Lower level of exceptional funding is being provided and for only one term.	0.143
Post-16 maintained FE Top Ups	Barnet and Southgate College - savings achieved through banding and renegotiation of rates	0.200
Post-16 ISPs	Expected reduction in ISP cohort and push back on rates charged (WorkSkills)	0.200
Panel banding decisions	Ensure banding decisions align to the agreed banding framework	0.300
EY transitions funding	Adjustment to the budget	0.050
Independent Special Schools	Negotiate reduced rates with major provider of places	0.200
Specialist packages	Adjustment to Outreach services budget	0.050
Total		1.214

Despite these adjustments, the High Needs block is now forecast to overspend in 2018-19, as a result of additional in-year pressures as follows:

Pressure	£m
Post-16 additional places	0.155
More Special School pupils and in higher bands	0.220
More Primary top-ups	0.046
More secondary top-ups	0.456
Residential placements	0.313
Fewer independent day	(0.188)
Projected overspend	1.002

So, despite the £1.2m savings that were put in place so that a balanced budget could be set, the council is now facing a potential overspend on the High Needs budget of £1.002m.

Financial Plan

In order to re-align High Needs spending to the High Needs budget, the following actions have been agreed:

- **Review of decision-making on requests for EHC assessments and the length of post-16 placements, to ensure alignment with the Code of Practice**

The new Assistant Director, SEND and Inclusion, is carrying out a review, with a view to completing it and any consultation required, in order to impact on new assessments from April 2019 and new placements from September 2019.

- **Negotiate appropriate funding rates for post-16 providers**

The same funding restrictions will be applied to other post-16 providers as have already been applied this year to Barnet and Southgate College.

- **Adjust Top-up rates for Additional Resourced Provision (specialist SEN provision attached to mainstream schools)**

The new Assistant Director, SEND and Inclusion is reviewing top-up levels to ensure the amounts paid per pupil with a specialist ARP place are appropriate to meet needs.

Savings

There is expected to be a carried forward deficit of £1m as the above measures will not result in savings until 2019-20. In order to balance the budget in 2019-20 it is necessary to make adjustments to bring in-year expenditure into line with the annual High Needs budget. A transfer of funds from the schools block is also needed to remove the deficit and to contribute towards any remaining budget gap.

The above measures, combined with the proposal to transfer 0.5% of the schools block to the High Needs block, is expected to bring the High Needs block into balance and, unless demand exceeds current expectations or DSG income is less than predicted, it may be possible to avoid transfers from the schools block in subsequent years. However, it is possible that the cost pressures in High Needs are such that it will be necessary to seek approval for transfers of up to 0.5% from the schools block in future years as well, if permitted.

3.3 Reasons

Benefit of the proposal: The proposal is designed to avoid an ongoing overspend in the High Needs budget and/or cuts to funding or services for SEN pupils.

Disadvantage of the proposal: The proposal will mean less money will be distributed to schools through the school funding formula. The impact on individual schools is explained further in 3.5 below.

Breakdown of budget pressures that have led to the requirement for a transfer

DSG High Needs funding has not kept up with inflation or the rate of demographic growth in recent years, whereas demand, driven by a mixture of demographic change and the new framework created by the SEN reforms, has grown significantly. Local authorities across England are facing similar problems and many are known to have faced significant overspending on their High Needs budgets.

Among the pressures on High Needs funding are:

a) Increasing numbers of pupils with EHCPs

There has been a 30% increase in the number of children and young people living in Barnet with a statement or EHCP between 2014 (when the new SEND reforms were introduced) and 2017.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (Projected)	2020 (Projected)
Statements	Statements + EHCPs	Statements + EHCPs	Statements + EHCPs	EHCPs	EHCPs	EHCPs
1,727	1731	1,817	2,088	2,256	2,341	2,430
1.05%	0.23%	4.97%	14.91%	8.05%	3.79%	3.79%

There was a spike in growth in 2016-17 when post-16 Learning Disability Assessments were transferred to EHCPs, so 2017 saw a 15% increase in EHCPs. This still represents an increase in demand for support funded from the High Needs block, which was not matched with growth in High Needs funding.

Allowing for that spike, the average annual increase in EHCPs is around 3.8%. Based on this trend, the number of EHCPs will rise to about 2430 by 2020, so a 16.4% increase over 3 years, which will represent a 40% increase since 2014-15.

b) Increase in post-16 numbers and costs

The main areas of growth are in 16-19 year-olds with EHCPs and 20-25 year-olds:

EHCPs by Age				
Year	16-19	% Increase	20-25	% Increase ²
2016	309		0	
2017	386	24.9%	92	
2018	493	27.7%	174	89.1%

Post-16 expenditure has increased as a result as follows:

2015-16 outturn	2016-17 outturn	2017-18 outturn	2018-19 forecast
£2,140,551	£2,799,799	£3,494,259	£4,044,807

c) Increase in complexity

The demand pressures then lead to even higher costs because of the growth in the number of children and young people with EHCPs who have complex needs. Our special schools cater for SEN pupils with complex needs and the growth in top-up funding has increased, in line with increases in the number of placements, as follows:

2015-16 outturn	2016-17 outturn	2017-18 outturn	2018-19 forecast
5,512,180	6,087,671.92	6,659,844.84	7,147,056.00

3.4 What happens if this is not agreed?

If the proposal is not agreed, there will need to be direct cuts in SEN funding. This is likely to be for top-ups or other direct funding of provision in schools, or cuts in therapy services or specialist inclusion services. The council does not have the discretion to refuse to fund individual pupils with EHCPs, but it would mean schools getting less money or less support

for these pupils. Otherwise overspending in the High Needs block would have to be funded through the council's General Fund budget, which in turn would require further cuts in other frontline services that have already faced substantial cuts.

3.5 Impact on individual school budgets

The proposed transfer from the schools block will mean a reduction in the funding provided through the school funding formula but will mean extra funding for the growing number of SEN placements.

Schools will continue to be protected by the application of the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG). For 2019/20, the MFG in the National Funding Formula continues to be set at -1.5% per pupil. However, depending on the final Schools Block funding allocation once confirmed in December, Barnet would hope to offer an improved minimum funding guarantee as it did in 2018/19, even after the transfer into the High Needs block.

The impact on individual school budgets, taking account of MFG adjustments, can be seen in Column 6 of the table shown in Appendix C.

3.6 Other information

a) DfE guidance

The details set out in this paper follow guidance set out in the DfE document, 'Schools revenue funding 2019 to 2020 - Operational guide', July 2018, which can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pre-16-schools-funding-guidance-for-2019-to-2020>

The DfE guidance indicates:

The schools block will again be ring-fenced in 2019 to 2020, but local authorities will retain limited flexibility as outlined below:

- Local authorities may transfer up to 0.5% of their schools block funding into another block, with the approval of their schools forum.
- Local authorities wishing to make a transfer should consult with all local maintained schools and academies, and the schools forum should take into account the views of the schools responding before giving their approval.
- If the schools forum turns down a proposal from the authority to move funding out of the schools block, but the authority wishes to proceed with the transfer, it must submit a disapplication request to the Secretary of State by 30 November 2018.

The DfE guidance goes on to say:

- We expect that most proposals by local authorities to move funding from their schools block will arise as a result of pressures on their high needs budgets.
- All local authorities are expected to keep their local offer of special provision under review, and to plan ahead strategically to ensure good quality provision can be developed and sustained in line with available resources. It is particularly important that mainstream schools are clear about how they contribute to the local offer, and how the extent of that contribution can affect the need for more specialist provision and the costs that local authorities consequently have to meet from their high needs budgets.
- Any proposal to transfer funding from the schools block should be presented along with a range of evidence to back up the proposal, both to schools as part of the local consultation and to the schools forum in seeking their approval. Schools forum discussions should include appropriate representation from special schools and other specialist providers.

b) Additional specialist places

The council, in collaboration with mainstream and special schools in Barnet, has responded to the rising demand and the increasing complexity of demand by planning for additional specialist places locally, as a way of avoiding excessive costs arising from out-borough placements and of offering parents and carers the choice of quality local provision. Over 200 additional local specialist places will be created:

- The expansion of Oak Lodge Special School, completed in July 2017, at a cost of £8.2m providing additional capacity for up to an additional 40 children with special educational needs and/or disabilities.
- From September 2017, new provision was commissioned from Oak Lodge school and located on its current site for children with Autistic Spectrum Condition working at a higher level than the majority of pupils at the main school, which therefore required a specialist and tailored curriculum. The cost of establishing this was £450,000.
- Oak Lodge converted to an Academy on 1 January 2017 and its application to open a new special Academy free school (The Windmill) for up to 90 children and young people with an autism spectrum condition (ASC) has been approved by central government and the council is working with the Department for Education and the Education and Skills Funding Agency to identify a site.
- In February 2017, Kisharon School, an independent all-through special school with a Jewish ethos, was granted planning consent to proceed with the construction of a new school on its current site. This will enable the school to expand its provision. The school has now been granted the status of a Special Academy.
- Coppetts Wood additional resourced provision (ARP) which was designated to cater for children with speech and language needs, has now been re-commissioned to focus on the needs of children with ASC.
- New additional resourced provision for pupils with ASC has been established at Chalgrove Primary School and Whitefield Academy (secondary) this term.
- Additional places for young people with learning difficulties (LDD) and/or disabilities have been created at Barnet and Southgate College in their LDD provision at the Southgate campus helping to meet the rise in this cohort of young people.

These plans are set out in the SEN Strategy, which was developed in collaboration with schools, parents (including the parent-carer forum) and other agencies (health, social care, voluntary organisations). The LA also liaises with neighbouring authorities over its plans. The strategy will be reviewed and updated each year in collaboration with the same groups and organisations.

c) Alternative Provision

The council has also taken steps to consolidate its provision for excluded pupils and 'education otherwise' through:

- Working with the Education and Skills Funding Agency to progress the delivery of a project to re-build the Pavilion Pupil Referral Unit on its current site. The project is complex and challenging due to the restricted access of the current site and significant additional funding is required to overcome this challenge. The project has experienced a significant delay whilst a cost effective and viable solution to the access arrangements is found.

Temporary accommodation will also be required during the building programme and the changing facilities currently available for sports clubs will be re-provided elsewhere on the site.

- Capital funding is being provided through the Government's Priority Schools Building Programme supplemented by council funding. Council funding will provide additional facilities to extend the current Pavilion offer and re-provide community sports changing facilities on the Chandos Avenue site to enable the development to proceed. The overall project is likely to cost in the region of £13m depending on the solution for resolving the access and temporary accommodation arrangements.
- On 1st May 2017, Oak Hill, which had been an additional resourced provision attached to Mill Hill County High School (Academy) was established as a separate, special Academy, as part of the newly established AP Barnet Multi-Academy Trust. The longer term intention is for the Pavilion Pupil Referral Unit and Northgate school to become part of this Multi-Academy Trust.
- The council has worked with the AP Barnet MAT, the two PRUs and secondary heads to develop an Alternative Provision Strategy for Barnet.

d) Achievement by children and young people with special educational needs

As well as being very inclusive, Barnet has a successful record of achievement by pupils with special educational needs.

Attainment in Reading, Writing and Mathematics combined by KS2 pupils on SEN Support is strong, as is progress by KS2 SEN Support pupils and pupils with Education, Health and Care Plans in Reading and Mathematics. Barnet ranks in the top 10% of LAs for all these measures.

The performance of KS2 pupils with SEN Support in Barnet improved by 11 percentage points between 2016 and 2017, and Barnet's rank rose from 18th in 2016 to 7th in 2017 (out of 152 LAs). The performance of EHC Plan pupils in Barnet at KS2 has not been as successful. There has been a slight decline in the percentage of this cohort reaching the expected standard. However, the variability and small size of this cohort makes it very difficult to compare accurately between years.

Attainment of SEN support pupils at secondary level is in the top 20% (Attainment 8) but in the second quartile for progress (Progress 8). Attainment of EHCP pupils at secondary level is in the top 10% (Attainment 8) but in the second quartile for progress (Progress 8).

Championing the educational progress and attainment of pupils with SEND is one of the strategic objectives in the SEND Local Area Improvement Plan.

e) Work with health and social care

The SEN team will continue to work collaboratively with health and social care services to secure suitable high needs placements for children and young people with complex needs and others requiring support from more than one agency at a cost that can be afforded. Health and social care budgets already contribute to joint placements as a result of a tripartite funding agreement between the three agencies.

f) Funding school placements

The council will also continue to allocate appropriate funding to mainstream schools for both mainstream placements and placements in Additional Resourced Provision in order to maintain Barnet's high levels of inclusion in mainstream schools. Additional specialist places are focused on the 94% of Barnet schools that are good and outstanding. Good inclusive practice exists across many schools and is shared through headteacher Network meetings and training events led by the Specialist Inclusion Service.

SEN officers have led discussions about 'fair shares' with headteachers, to encourage schools with low numbers of SEN pupils to develop their inclusive practice and encourage more admissions of SEN pupils.

APPENDIX A

Assessment of the impact of the proposal to fund some services, previously funded from the Education Services Grant, from the budget shares of maintained primary and secondary schools, on children or other people who have one or more of the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010

Names and roles of officers completing this assessment	
Lead officer	Ben Thomas, Strategic Lead, Children and Young People
Representative from internal stakeholders	Ian Harrison, Education and Skills Director
Representative from external stakeholders	The Schools Forum and individual maintained primary and secondary schools are being consulted on the proposal. The proposal is one of the savings proposed as part of the council's Medium Term Financial Strategy and will be the subject of public consultation.

Equality Strand	Affected	Explain how affected (Data reviewed and updated October 2018)	Action taken / planned to mitigate impact?
Age	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Data</p> <p>Projected data for children and young people shows in 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age group 5 -10 years 32,689 young people • Age group 11- 16 years 28,495 young people <p>There are more primary school aged children in Barnet than secondary school age children. The total number of 5 – 16 year old children and young people, both male and female, is 61,183. (Source: GLA 2018 Round Demographic Projections, 2018)</p> <p>Impact</p> <p>The proposal will enable the council to continue to provide statutory services to maintained schools. The impact of the proposal on children and young people is considered to be neutral.</p>	No action is required as the assessment indicates that there will be no adverse impact.
Disability	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Data</p> <p>Data for children and young people shows:</p> <p>Disability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national averages indicate that in Barnet the 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 age cohorts have the highest number of disabled children, followed 	No action is required as the assessment indicates that there will be no adverse

Equality Strand	Affected	Explain how affected (Data reviewed and updated October 2018)	Action taken / planned to mitigate impact?
		<p>by the 15 to 19 age cohort. Whilst the 0 to 4 age cohort has the least number of disabled children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This corresponds with Barnet’s Disabled Children’s Register where 48% are aged 5-9, 26% are aged 10-14, 18% are aged 15-19 and only 6% are aged 4 and under. • There are approximately three times more males than females on Barnet Disabled Children’s Register. • The most frequently occurring needs on the Disabled Children’s Register are speech, language and communication needs affecting 33% of all registered children. The other most frequently occurring disabilities are autistic spectrum disorders (affecting 23%), moderate learning difficulties (affecting 18%) and severe learning difficulties (affecting 17%). <p>SEN:</p> <p>In January 2018, a total of 65,789 pupils were on Barnet’s school rolls. Of these, 8,794 children were classed as have Special Educational Needs (SEN). This represents 13.4% of the total school roll population. Disabled pupils are most likely classified as SEN within schools (Special Educational Needs and Disability).</p> <p>Source: SFR 25/2015: Special educational needs in England, January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are more boys than girls with SEN across all age cohorts and SEN type. Overall, 65.3% of children with SEN are male. • There are more children aged 5-9 and 10-14 with SEN in comparison to the younger and older age cohorts. Of all children with SEN on the school’s roll, 42% are aged 5-9 and 38% are aged 10-14. • Girls with an SEN need are less likely to have an EHC Plan or Statement of SEN and more likely to receive SEN Support. 17% of girls have an EHC Plan or Statement and 83% have SEN support needs. In comparison, 18% of boys with SEN have an EHC Plan or Statement and 82% have SEN support needs. • Children with statements of SEN attending out of borough schools tend to be in the older age cohorts. 	<p>impact.</p>

Equality Strand	Affected	Explain how affected (Data reviewed and updated October 2018)	Action taken / planned to mitigate impact?
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within Barnet, the highest numbers of children on the school rolls with SEN are concentrated within the Burnt Oak, Colindale and Underhill wards <p>Source: School Census (Barnet), January 2018</p> <p>The Children and Families Act 2014 introduces a new requirement for councils to develop a coordinated assessment process to develop Education, Health and Care plans for eligible children with special educational needs aged 0-25. Developing an alternative delivery model for education services including SEN services may add to the complexity of assessing and delivering services to support eligible children across social care, local authority education services, schools, health and other organisations.</p> <p>Impact</p> <p>The proposal will enable the council to continue to provide statutory services to maintained schools. The impact of the proposal on children and young people is considered to be neutral.</p>	
Gender	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Data</p> <p>Data for children and young people shows in 2018 there are:</p> <p>Female:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age group 5 -10 years 16,130 • Age group 11- 16 years 13,830 <p>Male:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age group 5 -10 years 16,559 • Age group 11- 16 years 14,665 <p>Source GLA 2018 Round Demographic Projections, 2018</p> <p>There are more boys than girls with SEN across all age cohorts and SEN type. Overall, 65.3% of children with SEN are male.</p> <p>Girls are less likely to have statements of SEN.</p> <p>Source: School Census (Barnet), January 2018</p> <p>Impact</p> <p>The proposal will enable the council to continue to provide statutory services to maintained schools. The impact of the proposal on children and young people is considered to be neutral.</p>	No action is required as the assessment indicates that there will be no adverse impact.

Equality Strand	Affected	Explain how affected (Data reviewed and updated October 2018)	Action taken / planned to mitigate impact?														
Religion	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Data</p> <p>For Barnet’s population Christianity is the most common religion in Barnet at 38.6%, although this is proportionately lower than London at 46.4%. The second highest group are those of Jewish faith at 22.6% followed those who have no religion at 16.8% which is comparatively less than London and Great Britain. Barnet has a large Muslim population 8.1% and the largest Jewish population in London (22.6% compared to 2.2% in London).</p> <p>Source: ONS Annual Population Survey 2017</p> <p>The proportion of Barnet’s schools’ broken down by religious affiliations (all schools, including independent and academy schools):</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="539 922 976 1223"> <thead> <tr> <th>Denomination</th> <th>% of Schools</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Church of England</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jewish</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Muslim</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Religious chara</td> <td>58%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roman Catholic</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: SFR 16/2015 Schools, Pupils and their Characteristics, January 2018</p> <p>The breakdown of religion in school does not accord with the breakdown of religion in the wider Barnet population, however, the religion individuals practice does not necessarily correlate directly with the educational provision they prefer.</p> <p>Impact</p> <p>The proposal will enable the council to continue to provide statutory services to maintained schools. The impact of the proposal on children and young people is considered to be neutral.</p>	Denomination	% of Schools	Church of England	16%	Jewish	16%	Muslim	0%	No Religious chara	58%	Other	0%	Roman Catholic	11%	<p>No action is required as the assessment indicates that there will be no adverse impact.</p>
Denomination	% of Schools																
Church of England	16%																
Jewish	16%																
Muslim	0%																
No Religious chara	58%																
Other	0%																
Roman Catholic	11%																
Race / Ethnicity	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Data</p> <p>The Borough will become increasingly diverse, driven predominantly by natural change in the existing population. Nearly 50% of all 0-14 year olds in Barnet are from a BAME background in 2018 and this is forecast to continue to increase.</p>															

Equality Strand	Affected	Explain how affected (Data reviewed and updated October 2018)	Action taken / planned to mitigate impact?																																																																																																								
		<table border="1" data-bbox="528 338 1342 987"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="528 338 743 412" rowspan="2">Ethnic Groups</th> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="743 338 959 412">% of Barnet population (Age 0-90+)</th> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="959 338 1342 412">% of Barnet population (Age 0-14)</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="743 412 815 450">2018</th> <th data-bbox="815 412 887 450">2023</th> <th data-bbox="887 412 959 450">2028</th> <th data-bbox="959 412 1031 450">2018</th> <th data-bbox="1031 412 1102 450">2023</th> <th data-bbox="1102 412 1342 450">2028</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="528 450 743 495">All Ethnicities</td> <td data-bbox="743 450 815 495">100%</td> <td data-bbox="815 450 887 495">100%</td> <td data-bbox="887 450 959 495">100%</td> <td data-bbox="959 450 1031 495">100%</td> <td data-bbox="1031 450 1102 495">100%</td> <td data-bbox="1102 450 1342 495">100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="528 495 743 539">White</td> <td data-bbox="743 495 815 539">61%</td> <td data-bbox="815 495 887 539">59%</td> <td data-bbox="887 495 959 539">58%</td> <td data-bbox="959 495 1031 539">54%</td> <td data-bbox="1031 495 1102 539">53%</td> <td data-bbox="1102 495 1342 539">52%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="528 539 743 584">Black Caribbean</td> <td data-bbox="743 539 815 584">1%</td> <td data-bbox="815 539 887 584">1%</td> <td data-bbox="887 539 959 584">1%</td> <td data-bbox="959 539 1031 584">1%</td> <td data-bbox="1031 539 1102 584">1%</td> <td data-bbox="1102 539 1342 584">1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="528 584 743 629">Black African</td> <td data-bbox="743 584 815 629">6%</td> <td data-bbox="815 584 887 629">6%</td> <td data-bbox="887 584 959 629">6%</td> <td data-bbox="959 584 1031 629">7%</td> <td data-bbox="1031 584 1102 629">7%</td> <td data-bbox="1102 584 1342 629">7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="528 629 743 674">Black Other</td> <td data-bbox="743 629 815 674">1%</td> <td data-bbox="815 629 887 674">1%</td> <td data-bbox="887 629 959 674">1%</td> <td data-bbox="959 629 1031 674">2%</td> <td data-bbox="1031 629 1102 674">2%</td> <td data-bbox="1102 629 1342 674">2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="528 674 743 719">Indian</td> <td data-bbox="743 674 815 719">8%</td> <td data-bbox="815 674 887 719">8%</td> <td data-bbox="887 674 959 719">8%</td> <td data-bbox="959 674 1031 719">5%</td> <td data-bbox="1031 674 1102 719">5%</td> <td data-bbox="1102 674 1342 719">5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="528 719 743 763"></td> <td data-bbox="743 719 815 763"></td> <td data-bbox="815 719 887 763"></td> <td data-bbox="887 719 959 763"></td> <td data-bbox="959 719 1031 763"></td> <td data-bbox="1031 719 1102 763"></td> <td data-bbox="1102 719 1342 763"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="528 763 743 808">Pakistani</td> <td data-bbox="743 763 815 808">2%</td> <td data-bbox="815 763 887 808">2%</td> <td data-bbox="887 763 959 808">2%</td> <td data-bbox="959 763 1031 808">2%</td> <td data-bbox="1031 763 1102 808">2%</td> <td data-bbox="1102 763 1342 808">2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="528 808 743 853">Bangladeshi</td> <td data-bbox="743 808 815 853">1%</td> <td data-bbox="815 808 887 853">1%</td> <td data-bbox="887 808 959 853">1%</td> <td data-bbox="959 808 1031 853">1%</td> <td data-bbox="1031 808 1102 853">1%</td> <td data-bbox="1102 808 1342 853">1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="528 853 743 898">Chinese</td> <td data-bbox="743 853 815 898">3%</td> <td data-bbox="815 853 887 898">3%</td> <td data-bbox="887 853 959 898">3%</td> <td data-bbox="959 853 1031 898">1%</td> <td data-bbox="1031 853 1102 898">1%</td> <td data-bbox="1102 853 1342 898">2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="528 898 743 943">Other Asian</td> <td data-bbox="743 898 815 943">8%</td> <td data-bbox="815 898 887 943">8%</td> <td data-bbox="887 898 959 943">9%</td> <td data-bbox="959 898 1031 943">9%</td> <td data-bbox="1031 898 1102 943">9%</td> <td data-bbox="1102 898 1342 943">10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="528 943 743 987">Other</td> <td data-bbox="743 943 815 987">7%</td> <td data-bbox="815 943 887 987">6%</td> <td data-bbox="887 943 959 987">7%</td> <td data-bbox="959 943 1031 987">7%</td> <td data-bbox="1031 943 1102 987">7%</td> <td data-bbox="1102 943 1342 987">8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="528 987 743 1032">BAME</td> <td data-bbox="743 987 815 1032">40%</td> <td data-bbox="815 987 887 1032">41%</td> <td data-bbox="887 987 959 1032">42%</td> <td data-bbox="959 987 1031 1032">46%</td> <td data-bbox="1031 987 1102 1032">47%</td> <td data-bbox="1102 987 1342 1032">48%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="528 999 1385 1066">Projections for Ethnicity, Barnet population aged 0-90+ compared to aged 0-14.</p> <p data-bbox="528 1077 1358 1178">Population counts and percentages for ethnic groups in Barnet, persons, 2018 and 2030 Source: GLA 2018 and Barnet's JSNA 2018 – 2030</p> <p data-bbox="528 1193 628 1227">Impact</p> <p data-bbox="528 1238 1410 1346">The proposal will enable the council to continue to provide statutory services to maintained schools. The impact of the proposal on children and young people is considered to be neutral.</p> <p data-bbox="528 1402 1358 1469">Action: No action is required as the assessment indicates that there will be no adverse impact.</p>	Ethnic Groups	% of Barnet population (Age 0-90+)			% of Barnet population (Age 0-14)			2018	2023	2028	2018	2023	2028	All Ethnicities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	White	61%	59%	58%	54%	53%	52%	Black Caribbean	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Black African	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	Black Other	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	Indian	8%	8%	8%	5%	5%	5%								Pakistani	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	Bangladeshi	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Chinese	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	2%	Other Asian	8%	8%	9%	9%	9%	10%	Other	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%	BAME	40%	41%	42%	46%	47%	48%	
Ethnic Groups	% of Barnet population (Age 0-90+)			% of Barnet population (Age 0-14)																																																																																																							
	2018	2023	2028	2018	2023	2028																																																																																																					
All Ethnicities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%																																																																																																					
White	61%	59%	58%	54%	53%	52%																																																																																																					
Black Caribbean	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%																																																																																																					
Black African	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%																																																																																																					
Black Other	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%																																																																																																					
Indian	8%	8%	8%	5%	5%	5%																																																																																																					
Pakistani	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%																																																																																																					
Bangladeshi	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%																																																																																																					
Chinese	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	2%																																																																																																					
Other Asian	8%	8%	9%	9%	9%	10%																																																																																																					
Other	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%																																																																																																					
BAME	40%	41%	42%	46%	47%	48%																																																																																																					
Pregnancy and Maternity	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p data-bbox="528 1491 596 1525">Data</p> <p data-bbox="528 1536 1182 1715">In 2018 the projected number of births in the borough is 5,300. Between 2018 and 2026 the number of births per year is projected to decrease from 5,300 in 2018 to 5,100 in 2026. It is expected to fall until 2037.</p> <p data-bbox="528 1727 1150 1872">The child population (0 to 15 year-old) is projected to decline by up to 900 people (1.1%) by 2026 after which it is projected to gradually decline.</p> <p data-bbox="528 1883 1054 1951">Source: GLA 2018 Round Demographic Projections, 2018</p> <p data-bbox="528 1962 1166 2063">The high rates of population growth for children and young people (CYP) will occur in wards with planned development works and are</p>	No action is required as the assessment indicates that there will be no adverse impact.																																																																																																								

Equality Strand	Affected	Explain how affected (Data reviewed and updated October 2018)	Action taken / planned to mitigate impact?
		<p>predominantly in the west of the Borough. Source: Barnet's JSNA 2015 – 2020</p> <p>Impact The proposal will enable the council to continue to provide statutory services to maintained schools. The impact of the proposal on children and young people is considered to be neutral.</p>	
Sexual orientation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Data is unavailable at this point.</p> <p>Impact The proposal will enable the council to continue to provide statutory services to maintained schools. The impact of the proposal on children and young people is considered to be neutral.</p>	No action is required as the assessment indicates that there will be no adverse impact.
Gender reassignment	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>At present, there is no official estimate of the transgender population. GIRES, the Gender Identify Research and Education Society, estimate the number of transgender people in the UK to be between 300,000 and 500,000. Additionally, GIRES estimate that 0.6-1% of the population may experience gender dysphoria (a medical term used to describe the negative feelings associated with the sense that a person's gender identity doesn't match up with the body they were born in).</p> <p>Source: GIRES, 2014</p> <p>There is no data available on Gender Reassignment for Barnet's population and this data is not available from the 2011 Census.</p> <p>Impact The proposal will enable the council to continue to provide statutory services to maintained schools. The impact of the proposal on children and young people is considered to be neutral.</p>	
Marital Status	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Data is unavailable at this point.</p> <p>Impact - The proposal will enable the council to continue to provide statutory services to maintained schools. The impact of the proposal on children and young people is considered to be neutral.</p>	No action is required as the assessment indicates that there will be no adverse impact.

Equality Strand	Affected	Explain how affected (Data reviewed and updated October 2018)	Action taken / planned to mitigate impact?
Other key groups?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No other groups were considered to be impacted.	No action is required as the assessment indicates that there will be no adverse impact.

APPENDIX B

School Improvement Team - Services to Maintained Schools

Entitlement for schools:

1. Minimum of two formal visits a year from the LNI, the first being an Achievement and Target Setting Review and the second focused on an area identified in the School Development Plan
2. Half-termly Network Meeting for Headteachers
3. Attendance by School Improvement staff at Secondary HT Forum meetings if required
4. Termly Meeting for Deputy and Assistant Headteachers
5. Appointment of a mentor for new Headteachers and Deputy Headteachers
6. New Headteacher Forum Meetings (at least termly)
7. LA Review of school for new Headteachers (normally 6-12 months after starting in post)
8. "Nearly New" Headteacher Forum Meetings
9. New Deputy Head Forum Meetings
10. Support to the school during a critical incident – visit, telephone and email
11. Support to the school about particular issues (not necessarily a critical incident) - telephone and e mail
12. Support to the school about parental and Ofsted complaints
13. Support during an Ofsted Inspection – from the call to the publication of the report:
 - Information about the Lead Inspector and previous schools that he/she has inspected
 - Attendance at school (if required) the afternoon before the inspection to look over evidence e.g. SEF, data etc
 - Attendance at school (if required) on the day/s of Ofsted to support with the school's responses to key lines of enquiry
 - Data support during the inspection (if required)
 - Telephone support and guidance during the inspection
 - Attendance at verbal feedback
 - Support with the factual accuracy check of report
 - Support with how to communicate outcome of inspection to parents
 - Attendance at parental meeting (if required)
14. Support with challenging parental or staffing situations
15. Support/advice with pupils with challenging behaviour

16. Exclusion advice
17. Advice/support re; safeguarding, including liaison with the schools' Safeguarding Officer or LADO, as required
18. Receipt of guidance documents e.g. Safeguarding updates, Data updates, Ofsted updates etc
19. Support to ensure that the school complies with their statutory responsibilities and are compliant with safeguarding requirements
20. LNI attendance at Governing Body Meeting if required
21. Support to Governing Bodies when recruiting a Headteacher:
 - Recruitment of a Headteacher Toolkit made available
 - LNI to give advice to GB Panel regarding process
 - LNI to attend shortlisting to give advice
 - LNI to attend interviews to give advice
 - LNI to give additional support to new headteacher before and after taking up post
 - LNI to appoint mentor for new HT
 - New Headteacher Handover Checklist made available to schools
22. Support to Headteacher when recruiting a Deputy or Assistant Headteacher:
 - LNI to give advice to HT regarding process
 - LNI to attend shortlisting to give advice
 - LNI to attend interviews to give advice
 - LNI to give additional support to new deputy headteacher before and after taking up post
 - LNI to appoint mentor for new DHT
23. Support with middle leader and teacher recruitment
24. Support schools in joining effective school improvement partnerships and helping to ensure these partnerships thrive
25. Brokering of support for schools where necessary
26. Data Support –
 - Email, telephone, in person support for data queries regarding: ASP, FFT Aspire, School census, DfE checking exercise, Integris
 - Regular updates around emerging national and local assessment information
 - School-level national and local comparisons for key statistical releases, e.g. destinations, attendance
 - Advice on performance tables technical guidance

27. For a Maintained School Causing Concern more intensive support, monitoring and challenge:

- Fortnightly visit or contact from your LNI, to support, monitor and challenge a school with a wide range of activities
- Termly School Causing Concern Action Plan Update Meeting
- Brokering of support from other schools

Without the proposed De-delegation, schools would only receive:

1. A visit from a School Improvement Officer *if the LA has concerns about the school*
2. Support in the event of a Critical Incident
3. Attendance at Ofsted verbal feedback
4. Attendance at a HT Interview Day (Community Schools only)

It may be possible to maintain some of the following if De-delegation is not agreed:

1. Termly Director's Meeting with Headteachers
2. Termly Director's Meeting with Chairs and Vice Chairs
3. Termly Director's Report to Governors
4. School Circular distributed weekly
5. Support from the Exclusions Officer regarding potential fixed term or permanent exclusions

APPENDIX C
Impact of the ESG and SI De-delegation proposals on individual school budgets

APPENDIX C							
De-delegation by school - comparison between 18/19 actual and 19/20 proposed							
LAESTAB	School Name	2018/19 De-delegation £	De-delegation £	2019/20 proposals			Change in de-delegation 18/19 to 19/20
				Education functions for maintained schools £	Total deductions from budget share £		
	Totals	- 367,197	- 574,983	- 1,000,000	- 1,574,983	- 1,207,786	
3023520	Akiva School	- 4,301	- 7,272	- 13,563	- 20,834	- 16,533	
3023317	All Saints' CofE Primary School N20	- 2,970	- 4,665	- 7,736	- 12,401	- 9,431	
3023300	All Saints Primary School	- 2,626	- 3,787	- 5,923	- 9,711	- 7,085	
3022002	Barnfield School	- 6,638	- 9,882	- 14,210	- 24,092	- 17,453	
3022079	Beis Yaakov Primary School	- 5,016	- 8,164	- 14,372	- 22,536	- 17,520	
3023524	Beit Shvidler Primary School	- 2,145	- 3,422	- 6,085	- 9,508	- 7,363	
3022003	Bell Lane Primary School	- 5,724	- 8,693	- 12,656	- 21,349	- 15,625	
3023511	Blessed Dominic School	- 5,348	- 8,395	- 13,304	- 21,699	- 16,351	
3022008	Brookland Infant and Nursery School	- 3,228	- 5,149	- 8,772	- 13,921	- 10,693	
3022007	Brookland Junior School	- 4,480	- 7,026	- 11,620	- 18,646	- 14,166	
3022009	Brunswick Park Primary and Nursery School	- 5,344	- 8,321	- 13,595	- 21,916	- 16,573	
3022067	Chalgrove Primary School	- 3,243	- 5,044	- 8,222	- 13,265	- 10,023	
3022010	Child's Hill School	- 4,913	- 7,548	- 11,297	- 18,844	- 13,931	
3023302	Christ Church Primary School	- 2,360	- 3,842	- 6,765	- 10,607	- 8,247	
3022011	Church Hill Primary School	- 2,612	- 3,969	- 6,765	- 10,735	- 8,123	
3022014	Colindale Primary School	- 8,749	- 13,329	- 20,910	- 34,240	- 25,490	
3022015	Coppetts Wood Primary School	- 3,333	- 5,027	- 7,736	- 12,763	- 9,431	
3022016	Courtland School	- 2,522	- 4,032	- 6,895	- 10,927	- 8,405	
3022017	Cromer Road Primary School	- 5,316	- 8,309	- 13,368	- 21,677	- 16,362	
3022073	Danegrove Primary School	- 8,285	- 13,132	- 21,234	- 34,366	- 26,081	
3022019	Deansbrook Infant School	- 3,355	- 5,226	- 8,545	- 13,772	- 10,417	
3022021	Dollis Infant School	- 2,701	- 4,366	- 6,927	- 11,293	- 8,592	
3025200	Dollis Junior School	- 5,031	- 7,392	- 10,779	- 18,171	- 13,140	
3022023	Edgware Primary School	- 7,891	- 11,883	- 18,774	- 30,657	- 22,765	
3022024	Fairway Primary School	- 3,273	- 4,793	- 7,445	- 12,238	- 8,966	
3025405	Finchley Catholic High School	- 6,586	- 9,293	- 28,711	- 38,004	- 31,418	
3022025	Foulds School	- 3,392	- 5,626	- 10,196	- 15,822	- 12,430	
3024003	Friern Barnet School	- 10,751	- 13,129	- 25,571	- 38,700	- 27,949	
3022026	Frith Manor School	- 7,097	- 11,080	- 18,839	- 29,919	- 22,822	

APPENDIX C							
LAESTAB	School Name	2018/19 De-delegation £	De-delegation £	2019/20 proposals		Change in de-delegation 18/19 to 19/20	
				Education functions for maintained schools £	Total deductions from budget share £		
3022028	Garden Suburb Infant School	- 3,081	- 4,974	- 8,642	- 13,616	- 10,535	
3022027	Garden Suburb Junior School	- 4,386	- 6,882	- 11,394	- 18,276	- 13,889	
3022029	Goldbeaters Primary School	- 6,177	- 9,141	- 13,530	- 22,671	- 16,494	
3023516	Hasmonean Primary School	- 2,357	- 3,846	- 6,797	- 10,644	- 8,286	
3022031	Hollickwood Primary School	- 2,752	- 4,107	- 6,182	- 10,289	- 7,537	
3022032	Holly Park Primary School	- 6,033	- 9,394	- 15,343	- 24,736	- 18,703	
3023304	Holy Trinity CofE Primary School	- 3,126	- 4,800	- 7,639	- 12,439	- 9,312	
3025427	JCoSS	- 6,008	- 8,888	- 30,977	- 39,865	- 33,857	
3022036	Livingstone Primary and Nursery School	- 4,107	- 6,021	- 8,740	- 14,761	- 10,654	
3022037	Manorside Primary School	- 3,395	- 5,860	- 9,775	- 15,635	- 12,241	
3023523	Martin Primary School	- 7,662	- 12,093	- 20,230	- 32,324	- 24,662	
3025948	Mathilda Marks-Kennedy Jewish Primary School	- 2,169	- 3,601	- 6,538	- 10,140	- 7,971	
3025949	Menorah Foundation School	- 3,846	- 6,377	- 11,556	- 17,933	- 14,087	
3024004	Menorah High School	- 1,274	- 1,892	- 7,186	- 9,078	- 7,804	
3023513	Menorah Primary School	- 4,182	- 6,919	- 12,494	- 19,414	- 15,231	
3023305	Monken Hadley CofE Primary School	- 1,549	- 2,577	- 4,693	- 7,270	- 5,722	
3022042	Monkfrith School	- 3,855	- 6,275	- 10,779	- 17,054	- 13,199	
3022044	Moss Hall Infant School	- 4,199	- 6,702	- 11,426	- 18,128	- 13,929	
3022043	Moss Hall Junior School	- 5,423	- 8,549	- 14,275	- 22,824	- 17,401	
3029999	Noam Primary	-	- 2,450	- 4,532	- 6,982	- 6,982	
3022045	Northside School	- 3,011	- 4,804	- 7,898	- 12,702	- 9,691	
3025201	Osidge Primary School	- 4,455	- 6,897	- 11,944	- 18,841	- 14,386	
3023501	Our Lady of Lourdes School	- 2,522	- 4,092	- 6,830	- 10,922	- 8,400	
3022078	Pardes House School	- 3,580	- 5,710	- 10,131	- 15,841	- 12,261	
3022071	Queenswell Infant & Nursery School	- 2,888	- 4,124	- 6,636	- 10,760	- 7,872	
3022072	Queenswell Junior School	- 4,903	- 7,370	- 11,264	- 18,635	- 13,732	
3023512	Rosh Pinah Primary School	- 4,281	- 7,288	- 13,336	- 20,624	- 16,344	
3022041	Sacks Morasha Jewish Primary School	- 2,174	- 3,656	- 6,765	- 10,421	- 8,247	
3023510	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School	- 4,783	- 7,775	- 13,660	- 21,435	- 16,652	

APPENDIX C							
LAESTAB	School Name	2018/19 De-delegation £	2019/20 proposals				Change in de-delegation 18/19 to 19/20
			De-delegation £	Education functions for maintained schools £	Total deductions from budget share £		
3023502	St Agnes RC Primary School	- 4,000	- 6,449	- 10,908	- 17,358	- 13,358	
3023315	St Andrew's CofE Voluntary Aided Primary School, Totteridge	- 2,310	- 3,792	- 6,765	- 10,557	- 8,247	
3023504	St Catherines R C Primary	- 5,194	- 8,454	- 14,566	- 23,020	- 17,827	
3023307	St John's CofE Junior Mixed and Infant School	- 2,415	- 3,911	- 6,830	- 10,741	- 8,326	
3023309	St John's CofE Primary School	- 2,405	- 3,894	- 6,797	- 10,692	- 8,286	
3023509	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	- 6,103	- 9,769	- 16,735	- 26,503	- 20,400	
3023521	St Mary's and St John's School	- 13,863	- 27,184	- 43,957	- 71,141	- 57,278	
3023311	St Mary's C E Primary School N3 1BT	- 4,638	- 7,525	- 13,433	- 20,958	- 16,320	
3023312	St Mary's CofE Primary School, East Barnet	- 2,441	- 3,951	- 6,895	- 10,845	- 8,405	
3025404	St Michael's Catholic Grammar School	- 2,842	- 4,281	- 15,472	- 19,753	- 16,911	
3023313	St Paul's CofE Primary School N11	- 2,489	- 3,893	- 6,409	- 10,302	- 7,813	
3023314	St Paul's CofE Primary School NW7	- 2,308	- 3,797	- 6,797	- 10,594	- 8,286	
3023506	St Vincent's Catholic Primary School	- 3,766	- 6,199	- 10,682	- 16,881	- 13,115	
3025407	St. James' Catholic High School	- 8,577	- 11,468	- 29,876	- 41,345	- 32,768	
3023507	ST. THERESA'S R.C. PRIMARY SCHOOL	- 2,685	- 4,443	- 7,768	- 12,212	- 9,527	
3022070	Sunnyfields Primary School	- 3,179	- 4,675	- 6,830	- 11,504	- 8,326	
3023500	The Annunciation Catholic Infant School	- 1,994	- 3,207	- 5,535	- 8,742	- 6,747	
3023514	The Annunciation RC Junior School	- 2,746	- 4,305	- 7,121	- 11,426	- 8,681	
3022077	The Orion Primary School	- 12,678	- 18,407	- 26,154	- 44,561	- 31,883	
3023316	Trent CofE Primary School	- 2,345	- 3,820	- 6,733	- 10,553	- 8,207	
3022055	Tudor Primary School	- 3,080	- 4,711	- 7,445	- 12,155	- 9,076	
3022057	Underhill School and Children's Centre	- 8,219	- 12,230	- 17,900	- 30,130	- 21,911	
3022076	Wessex Gardens Primary School	- 5,320	- 7,759	- 12,074	- 19,833	- 14,512	
3022060	Whitings Hill Primary School	- 5,746	- 8,674	- 13,368	- 22,042	- 16,296	
3023518	Woodcroft Primary School	- 6,026	- 8,883	- 13,045	- 21,927	- 15,902	
3022054	Woodridge Primary School	- 2,421	- 4,439	- 7,898	- 12,337	- 9,916	

APPENDIX D
Impact of 0.5% transfer on individual school budgets

		2018/19 actual allocation	Illustrative 19/20 Post MFG budget (Estimated pupil numbers)		Difference
			£1,262,101 Transfer to HN Block	No Transfer to HN Block	
			-0.33% MFG/ +0.24% cap	+0.216% MFG/ +1.00% cap	
		TOTAL £ 247,049,286	£ 250,261,183	£ 251,523,284	£ 1,262,101
		Change from 2018/19 actual	£ 3,211,897	£ 4,473,998	
DfE no	School		Model 1	Model 2	Difference Model 2 vs Model 1
3023520	Akiva School	£ 1,542,048	£ 1,537,396	£ 1,545,104	£ 7,708
3023317	All Saints' CofE Primary School N20	£ 1,036,826	£ 1,033,814	£ 1,038,805	£ 4,992
3023300	All Saints Primary School	£ 924,025	£ 880,328	£ 884,479	£ 4,152
3022020	Alma Primary	£ 685,486	£ 785,457	£ 789,098	£ 3,641
3025406	Ashmole Academy	£ 6,415,482	£ 6,369,604	£ 6,403,407	£ 33,803
3022050	Ashmole Primary Free School	£ 653,039	£ 858,082	£ 860,674	£ 2,592
3022002	Barnfield School	£ 2,110,659	£ 2,142,777	£ 2,153,712	£ 10,935
3022079	Beis Yaakov Primary School	£ 1,695,019	£ 1,696,736	£ 1,705,231	£ 8,495
3023524	Beit Shvidler Primary School	£ 812,929	£ 792,984	£ 796,632	£ 3,648
3022003	Bell Lane Primary School	£ 1,788,743	£ 1,839,785	£ 1,849,105	£ 9,320
3025408	Bishop Douglass School Finchley	£ 3,560,398	£ 3,549,113	£ 3,567,814	£ 18,701
3023511	Blessed Dominic School	£ 1,875,638	£ 1,913,403	£ 1,923,223	£ 9,820
3023519	Broadfields Primary School	£ 2,871,717	£ 2,841,902	£ 2,856,734	£ 14,833
3022008	Brookland Infant and Nursery School	£ 1,166,780	£ 1,169,206	£ 1,170,789	£ 1,582
3022007	Brookland Junior School	£ 1,444,665	£ 1,440,355	£ 1,447,498	£ 7,143
3022009	Brunswick Park Primary and Nursery School	£ 1,906,658	£ 1,901,938	£ 1,911,499	£ 9,561
3022067	Chalgrove Primary School	£ 1,165,869	£ 1,162,477	£ 1,168,099	£ 5,622
3022010	Child's Hill School	£ 1,683,599	£ 1,728,319	£ 1,736,985	£ 8,666
3023302	Christ Church Primary School	£ 867,147	£ 865,199	£ 869,265	£ 4,066
3024211	Christ's College Finchley	£ 3,375,121	£ 3,298,113	£ 3,302,791	£ 4,678
3022011	Church Hill Primary School	£ 949,475	£ 908,365	£ 912,595	£ 4,230
3023522	Claremont Primary School	£ 1,768,850	£ 1,644,026	£ 1,652,359	£ 8,333
3022014	Colindale Primary School	£ 2,902,102	£ 2,893,329	£ 2,907,866	£ 14,538
3022015	Coppetts Wood Primary School	£ 1,243,134	£ 1,244,687	£ 1,250,676	£ 5,989
3024210	COPTHALL SCHOOL	£ 4,748,528	£ 4,441,861	£ 4,483,978	£ 42,117
3022016	Courtland School	£ 936,980	£ 937,443	£ 941,813	£ 4,371
3022017	Cromer Road Primary School	£ 1,733,765	£ 1,749,491	£ 1,758,306	£ 8,815
3022073	Danegrove Primary School	£ 2,659,280	£ 2,709,726	£ 2,723,644	£ 13,918
3022019	Deansbrook Infant School	£ 1,268,841	£ 1,265,107	£ 1,271,295	£ 6,188
3022018	Deansbrook Junior School	£ 1,744,447	£ 1,705,744	£ 1,714,435	£ 8,691
3022021	Dollis Infant School	£ 1,090,258	£ 1,138,674	£ 1,144,134	£ 5,460
3025200	Dollis Junior School	£ 1,566,314	£ 1,561,560	£ 1,569,437	£ 7,877
3024212	East Barnet School	£ 5,831,375	£ 5,844,682	£ 5,888,661	£ 43,979
3022023	Edgware Primary School	£ 2,627,277	£ 2,582,697	£ 2,594,598	£ 11,901
3022001	Etz Chaim Jewish Primary School	£ 790,440	£ 795,022	£ 798,623	£ 3,601

DfE no	School	2018/19 actual allocation	Model 1	Model 2	Difference Model 2 vs Model 1
3022024	Fairway Primary School	£ 1,141,087	£ 1,105,227	£ 1,110,376	£ 5,149
3025405	Finchley Catholic High School	£ 4,724,467	£ 4,735,227	£ 4,760,404	£ 25,177
3022025	Foulds School	£ 1,238,363	£ 1,234,751	£ 1,240,736	£ 5,985
3024003	Friern Barnet School	£ 4,754,436	£ 4,766,831	£ 4,811,724	£ 44,893
3022026	Frith Manor School	£ 2,423,685	£ 2,370,627	£ 2,382,758	£ 12,130
3022028	Garden Suburb Infant School	£ 1,149,123	£ 1,152,114	£ 1,162,009	£ 9,895
3022027	Garden Suburb Junior School	£ 1,472,385	£ 1,468,601	£ 1,475,885	£ 7,284
3022029	Goldbeaters Primary School	£ 2,090,917	£ 2,085,210	£ 2,095,850	£ 10,640
3022030	Grasvenor Avenue Infant School	£ 448,259	£ 447,182	£ 448,966	£ 1,784
3025409	Hasmonean High School	£ 4,656,718	£ 4,758,615	£ 4,783,845	£ 25,229
3023516	Hasmonean Primary School	£ 869,861	£ 867,878	£ 871,889	£ 4,011
3025400	Hendon School	£ 6,166,205	£ 6,146,357	£ 6,179,247	£ 32,890
3022031	Hollickwood Primary School	£ 1,004,100	£ 1,001,661	£ 1,006,476	£ 4,815
3022032	Holly Park Primary School	£ 1,990,721	£ 1,984,625	£ 1,994,727	£ 10,102
3023304	Holy Trinity CofE Primary School	£ 1,057,276	£ 1,054,620	£ 1,059,726	£ 5,107
3023515	Independent Jewish Day School	£ 795,568	£ 793,342	£ 797,032	£ 3,690
3025427	JCoSS	£ 5,860,824	£ 5,842,111	£ 5,873,120	£ 31,008
3022036	Livingstone Primary and Nursery School	£ 1,421,130	£ 1,416,890	£ 1,423,917	£ 7,027
3026905	London Academy	£ 6,886,967	£ 7,053,437	£ 7,091,740	£ 38,303
3022037	Manorside Primary School	£ 1,259,875	£ 1,366,526	£ 1,373,244	£ 6,718
3023523	Martin Primary School	£ 2,675,911	£ 2,667,649	£ 2,681,340	£ 13,691
3025948	Mathilda Marks-Kennedy Jewish Primary School	£ 828,868	£ 826,957	£ 830,755	£ 3,798
3025949	Menorah Foundation School	£ 1,388,421	£ 1,384,337	£ 1,391,105	£ 6,768
3024004	Menorah High School	£ 1,235,852	£ 1,188,364	£ 1,194,183	£ 5,820
3023513	Menorah Primary School	£ 1,458,720	£ 1,454,517	£ 1,461,811	£ 7,293
3025402	Mill Hill County High School	£ 6,632,274	£ 6,564,020	£ 6,599,234	£ 35,215
3022048	Millbrook Park Primary School	£ 1,149,552	£ 1,368,719	£ 1,375,565	£ 6,847
3023305	Monken Hadley CofE Primary School	£ 620,291	£ 618,647	£ 621,372	£ 2,724
3022042	Monkfrith School	£ 1,331,424	£ 1,345,629	£ 1,352,259	£ 6,631
3022044	Moss Hall Infant School	£ 1,528,732	£ 1,524,135	£ 1,531,752	£ 7,617
3022043	Moss Hall Junior School	£ 1,766,255	£ 1,760,874	£ 1,769,791	£ 8,916
3029999	Noam Primary	£ -	£ 563,103	£ 563,103	£ -
3022045	Northside School	£ 1,171,886	£ 1,193,906	£ 1,199,666	£ 5,760
3025201	Osidge Primary School	£ 1,554,135	£ 1,495,327	£ 1,501,762	£ 6,435
3023501	Our Lady of Lourdes School	£ 926,471	£ 947,225	£ 951,740	£ 4,515
3022078	Pardes House School	£ 1,279,092	£ 1,244,694	£ 1,250,759	£ 6,065
3022038	Parkfield Primary School	£ 1,780,819	£ 1,804,114	£ 1,813,279	£ 9,165
3024208	Queen Elizabeth's Girls' School	£ 4,929,378	£ 4,929,378	£ 4,939,748	£ 10,370
3025401	Queen Elizabeth's School, Barnet	£ 4,781,915	£ 4,766,633	£ 4,791,956	£ 25,323
3022071	Queenswell Infant & Nursery School	£ 1,134,284	£ 1,061,659	£ 1,066,665	£ 5,006
3022072	Queenswell Junior School	£ 1,592,123	£ 1,589,788	£ 1,597,769	£ 7,981

DfE no	School	2018/19 actual allocation	Model 1	Model 2	Difference Model 2 vs Model 1
3022004	Rimon Jewish Primary School	£ 791,424	£ 725,514	£ 728,790	£ 3,276
3023512	Rosh Pinah Primary School	£ 1,521,897	£ 1,545,305	£ 1,553,052	£ 7,747
3022041	Sacks Morasha Jewish Primary School	£ 830,016	£ 827,683	£ 831,550	£ 3,867
3023510	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School	£ 1,624,726	£ 1,624,939	£ 1,627,978	£ 3,038
3023502	St Agnes RC Primary School	£ 1,448,678	£ 1,471,769	£ 1,484,940	£ 13,172
3024000	St Andrew the Apostle Greek Orthodox School	£ 3,456,441	£ 3,501,830	£ 3,520,323	£ 18,492
3023315	St Andrew's CofE Voluntary Aided Primary School	£ 880,783	£ 878,286	£ 882,424	£ 4,138
3023504	St Catherines R C Primary	£ 1,771,683	£ 1,788,412	£ 1,797,530	£ 9,118
3023307	St John's CofE Junior Mixed and Infant School	£ 895,399	£ 893,347	£ 897,566	£ 4,219
3023309	St John's CofE Primary School	£ 875,981	£ 873,500	£ 877,611	£ 4,111
3023509	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	£ 2,070,547	£ 2,075,118	£ 2,075,970	£ 852
3023521	St Mary's and St John's School	£ 5,986,798	£ 6,629,967	£ 6,666,284	£ 36,317
3023311	St Mary's C E Primary School N3 1BT	£ 1,654,952	£ 1,632,669	£ 1,640,835	£ 8,167
3023312	St Mary's CofE Primary School, East Barnet	£ 886,676	£ 884,159	£ 888,330	£ 4,172
3025404	St Michael's Catholic Grammar School	£ 2,661,935	£ 2,653,604	£ 2,667,410	£ 13,806
3023313	St Paul's CofE Primary School N11	£ 906,800	£ 904,215	£ 908,498	£ 4,283
3023314	St Paul's CofE Primary School NW7	£ 874,098	£ 871,620	£ 875,726	£ 4,106
3023506	St Vincent's Catholic Primary School	£ 1,327,415	£ 1,353,681	£ 1,360,428	£ 6,747
3025407	St. James' Catholic High School	£ 5,081,473	£ 5,134,100	£ 5,157,135	£ 23,035
3023507	ST. THERESA'S R.C. PRIMARY SCHOOL	£ 983,773	£ 999,173	£ 1,003,977	£ 4,803
3022051	Summerside Primary School	£ 2,051,237	£ 1,984,665	£ 1,994,860	£ 10,195
3022070	Sunnyfields Primary School	£ 1,048,296	£ 1,045,281	£ 1,050,278	£ 4,996
3023500	The Annunciation Catholic Infant School	£ 791,712	£ 793,290	£ 799,850	£ 6,560
3023514	The Annunciation RC Junior School	£ 966,664	£ 964,414	£ 969,022	£ 4,608
3024001	The Archer Academy	£ 4,211,861	£ 4,198,547	£ 4,220,610	£ 22,063
3024215	The Compton School	£ 5,844,116	£ 5,857,577	£ 5,867,469	£ 9,892
3024752	The Henrietta Barnett School	£ 2,657,827	£ 2,619,471	£ 2,633,180	£ 13,709
3022047	The Hyde School	£ 1,970,070	£ 1,994,614	£ 2,004,865	£ 10,251
3022077	The Orion Primary School	£ 4,285,197	£ 4,271,703	£ 4,294,436	£ 22,732
3028888	The Saracens High School	£ -	£ 1,449,438	£ 1,449,438	£ -
3024010	The Totteridge Academy	£ 3,258,241	£ 3,247,964	£ 3,264,994	£ 17,030
3023316	Trent CofE Primary School	£ 855,170	£ 852,757	£ 856,756	£ 4,000
3022055	Tudor Primary School	£ 1,148,897	£ 1,150,681	£ 1,156,210	£ 5,530
3022057	Underhill School and Children's Centre	£ 2,594,667	£ 2,613,175	£ 2,626,580	£ 13,405
3022049	Watling Park	£ 1,068,061	£ 1,322,006	£ 1,328,597	£ 6,591
3022076	Wessex Gardens Primary School	£ 1,823,699	£ 1,753,714	£ 1,762,509	£ 8,795
3024012	Whitefield School	£ 4,549,241	£ 4,534,647	£ 4,558,831	£ 24,184
3022060	Whitings Hill Primary School	£ 2,185,635	£ 2,179,109	£ 2,189,923	£ 10,814
3023518	Woodcroft Primary School	£ 1,998,448	£ 1,997,973	£ 2,008,086	£ 10,113
3022054	Woodridge Primary School	£ 916,795	£ 1,009,980	£ 1,014,763	£ 4,783
3026906	Wren Academy	£ 5,670,676	£ 5,970,375	£ 6,003,015	£ 32,640

