

Papers for Schools Forum meeting 17 September 2019

<i>Item 4</i>
<i>Surrey Schools Forum</i>
<i>17 September 2019</i>

Latest DfE funding announcements (3 and 9 September 2019)

On 3 September 2019 the Secretary of State made an announcement to Parliament on schools funding for 2020/21-2022/23. Some further information was provided on 9 and 12 September, although full details of technical requirements and funding per pupil are not expected until early October

Local authorities are funded for schools based on a “soft NFF” ie the DfE runs a formula at school level and the funding allocated to individual LAs for their schools is the sum of those school level allocations, subject to some technical adjustments. The LA then has some flexibility as to how to allocate it to individual schools. The funding received by the LA is based on separate rates per primary and secondary pupil, plus separate sums for premises funding (historic) and in-year pupil growth (based on a separate DfE calculation).

The key changes in funding local authorities for schools in 2020/21 are:

- Minimum per pupil funding level increased to £3,750- per primary pupil and £5,000 per secondary pupil (from £3,500 primary/ £4,800 secondary);
- 1.84% minimum increase in funding per pupil within the “soft NFF”;
- All pupil led factors within the NFF will increase by at least 4% in nominal terms, except for FSM which will increase in line with “inflation” ;
- Funding for pupil mobility will now be based on a new formula.

These changes are applied at local authority level.

When allocating funding to individual schools, local authorities will retain some flexibility but must

- Deliver the minimum per pupil funding levels (unless variations are approved by the Secretary of State);
- Provide a minimum funding guarantee of between +0.5% and +1.84% per pupil (compare 2019/20: -1.5% to +0.5%).

Schools will be expected to meet the cost of 2020/21 teachers’ pay increases from this funding.

Additionally the government has allocated £700m nationally to increase the high needs block. Individual local authorities will receive an increase of at least 8% per 2-18 population on their 2019/20 funding floor allocation. We estimate that this might be £10-11m for Surrey.

There is no change to the arrangements for moving funding between schools and high needs blocks.

Issues to be considered when allocating the additional school and high needs funding will be considered in later items.

<i>Item 6a (i)</i>
Surrey Schools Forum
17 September 2019

Mainstream schools funding formula 2020/21: Issues for local consultation

This paper summarises the main choices which officers have identified for changes to Surrey’s mainstream funding formula following the government spending review announcements (see item 4). Some technical details of the schools funding settlement are still awaited, and funding rates per pupil for LAs are not expected to be published until October. We are therefore asking the Forum to consider a set of principles on which to consult.

Issues for local consultation

We will be proposing to topslice £3m of schools budget to transfer to high needs block, to be used to fund specific initiatives to promote inclusion (to be discussed under item 5). This is a similar sum to that transferred in 2019/20 (£3.1m). This transfer needs Schools Forum approval or approval by Secretary of State.

The minimum per pupil funding level (MPPL) must be implemented at the specified level (see item 4) unless the Secretary of State approves a lower level (eg where the MPPL is simply not affordable in local circumstances). This might, but need not necessarily, arise where a transfer from schools block to high needs block is being made in an LA where a large number of schools benefit from the MPPL.

There will also be a new method of funding pupil mobility, replacing the current method whereby it is based on the proportion of current pupils (above 10%) admitted at non standard admission dates.

The government has reaffirmed its intention to implement the NFF in full (but has not specified a date) and has given no indication of any future changes in the structure of the NFF other than increasing the value of pupil led formula factors and reviewing some of the residual historic allocations to local authorities (eg mobility).

The following main local choices have been identified:

Whether to set the minimum per pupil level (MPPL) at the levels funded by the DfE or to seek Secretary of State’s approval to vary the MPPL

MPPL benefits the largest schools and those with the lowest levels of additional needs (because these schools receive the lowest average per pupil funding under the other formula factors), If MPPL is Implemented in full, and a transfer is made to high needs block, the cost of this transfer is borne by a smaller number of schools, most likely with higher levels of need than those on MPPL.

The level of the minimum funding guarantee (MFG)

This must be between +0.5% and +1.84%. We suggest consulting on a maximum of two options for the level of the MFG. A higher MFG means more protection to

schools which otherwise lose under the NFF (and there are many schools which have been on MFG protection for some years) but slows progress to NFF for all other schools. In setting the level of MFG we may wish to have regard to the government's proposals to increase the minimum starting salaries for teachers by 2022/23, which is likely to impact on all schools.

The lump sum

In 2019/20 the NFF lump sum (£116,061) is lower than Surrey's (£118,883 primary and £124,843 secondary). The lump sum provides a significant share of small schools' budgets (there are 35 primary schools for which the lump sum makes up more than 25% of budget and four for which it makes up 40% or more).. Therefore, in order to support small schools, we suggest inflating the existing Surrey lump sums by the MFG percentage, irrespective of whatever happens to the NFF lump sum. This will give a little assistance to the smallest schools, without significantly distorting the NFF.

Whether any transfer to growing schools fund is required.

DfE funds in year pupil growth via a separate allocation, and Surrey's 2019/20 allocation includes £1m of transitional funding, which Surrey expects to lose in 2020/21. In 2019/20 Surrey's growing schools fund was supported by £0.8m of brought forward funding. Demand for the growing schools fund in 2020/21 remains uncertain but reducing funding rates for growing schools in the short term presents practical difficulties:

- growth from adding year groups (ie schools extending age range or wholly new schools) must be funded via use of estimated pupil numbers in the main formula (which of necessity must be at the full per pupil formula rate), whereas other growth is funded through separate growing schools allocations. It would be inequitable to reduce funding rates for the latter when it is impossible to reduce funding rates for the former;
- Surrey has a substantial historic commitment to fund vacancies in recently opened infant classes, and it would be unfair to review this for schools to which the commitment has already been given.

For these reasons we would recommend a transfer from the pupil and school led factors within the NFF block to supplement the growing schools allocation, if this is necessary to maintain funding rates for growth allocations in line with funding rates in the main formula.

How fast to move towards the full NFF and the level of the ceiling

In 2019/20 the Surrey formula was set on the basis of

85% NFF factors (as published by DfE) +15% Surrey factors (2018/19:72.5% NFF)

In 2020/21 we propose an increase in the % based on NFF factors (and to use the amended inflated NFF factors, including the new mobility factors).

The faster we move towards the NFF, the more change there will be in individual schools' funding. This means more losers (which are protected by MFG, thus increasing the cost of the MFG) and hence a lower ceiling on gainers, more schools on ceiling-and fewer schools actually funded according to current need. There is therefore a balance between moving towards the NFF and maintaining a reasonable ceiling.

We suggest that, as DfE is increasing formula factor values in the NFF by 4%, the ceiling should be set at least a little above 4%.

Now that we know that there will be further funding growth in 2021/22, we can anticipate scope for moving further towards the NFF in 2021/22, without the risk of a huge proportion of schools on the ceiling in 2021/22.

Formula factor for looked after children

This is not an NFF factor but has been retained in Surrey to date. We propose to retain this in full in 2020/21. The total cost is around £143,000 in 2019/20.

Schools with high levels of deprivation

In Surrey, a relatively high proportion of funding was historically allocated through deprivation factors and thus schools with high levels of deprivation typically lose under the NFF (before MFG protection) even after the impact of the huge increases in low prior attainment funding. However, most of the highest deprivation schools are on such high levels of minimum funding guarantee that no small variation from the NFF would be of much help. Therefore we do not propose any further local variations to support high deprivation schools.

Minimum funding guarantee variations

The DfE has specified a deadline of 11 October for seeking variations to the minimum funding guarantee or, including varying funded pupil numbers from Oct 2019 census data for schools where bulge classes are leaving. The LA will be applying to vary pupil numbers for schools in this position, so that bulge classes leaving schools in summer 2020 are funded for only 5/12 of the financial year, in line with previous years' practice. Further details will be provided at the meeting.

We will also be applying for a second year post merger transitional lump sum for St Mary's CE Primary School, Oxted (Sept 2018 merger), again in line with previous practice.

Proposals for consultation

We suggest consulting individual schools on the following proposals

- Up to two options for the level of MFG,
- Full implementation of MPPL/ reduction in MPPL by up to 0.5% to contribute to the cost of the block transfer (to be discussed)

- Inflate lump sum by the same percentage as MFG , and avoid any further reduction in lump sum (this (this protects the smallest schools)
- Transfer of up to £500,000 from NFF block to growing schools if necessary in order to avoid reductions in growing schools funding rates;
- Retain the existing looked after children funding factor at the 2019/20 level
- Use whatever funding is left to move further towards the NFF, subject to maintaining a reasonable level of ceiling (ie if all NFF formula factors are increasing by 4%, it might not be reasonable to set a ceiling as low as 4% This might involve full or partial implementation of the NFF.

Please note that these proposals have not yet been considered by elected members.

Note also that further changes may be needed should there be changes in the funding regulations or related DfE guidance which we have not anticipated.

Action requested of the Forum

- To discuss the proposed consultation proposals and consider whether they wish to propose any others.

(Note; the final decision on consultation proposals, and on the formula itself, is a decision for the LA).

NOTE

In this paper the ceiling is used to describe the maximum actual percentage increase in average funding per pupil (ie above zero)

The DfE sometimes use an alternative definition ie the increase over and above the MFG.

<i>Item 6 a (ii)</i>
<i>Surrey Schools Forum</i>
<i>17 September 2019</i>

Notional SEN budgets and additional SEN funding 2020/21

Summary

The LA proposes changes in 2020/21 to the eligibility criteria for additional SEN funding for schools with a high proportion of EHCPs. Additionally changes are proposed to the definition of the level 2 notional SEN budget, reflecting changes in the additional needs funding factors within the main formula and NFF. This will affect the amount of funding for SEN which some mainstream schools will have to find from their core budgets.

Additional SEN funding

Schools are normally expected to fund the first £6000 of additional support per EHCP pupil. However, additional SEN funding is made available to schools with particularly high numbers of EHCPs in order to ensure that the total cost to a school of paying the first £6000 per EHCP cannot exceed the value of the school's level 2 notional Sen budget. The current calculation of the additional funding is as follows

Termly average EHCPs outside SEN centres x£6000
 LESS
 (100% of level 2 notional Sen budget x (1+MFG/MFG baseline)x(1-ceiling deduction/MFG baseline)¹.

The funding threshold for this funding was increased in 2019/20, with the intention of reducing total cost to £900,000 but the cost of this budget has remained well above this level due to increased demand. Therefore we are proposing that in 2020/21 the funding arrangements are changed as follows

Distribution will be based on the number of pupils in receipt of top up on the previous October census (ie not updated during the year)

The threshold will be set at whatever level contains the cost at £900,000 (and thus will be above 100%).

Additionally where a school is in receipt of MPPL funding the MPPL funding will be taken into account in calculating the threshold. This is fair because the MPPL funding would be

¹ Note: the adjustments for MFG and ceiling (if any) already exist. These reflect the fact that the total budget for a school on MFG or ceiling is not the total of the individual formula funding factor values

reduced if the school's incidence of additional need –and thus its additional needs funding- increased.

Notional SEN budget

The notional SEN budget is a guide to the minimum amount of provision for SEN funding which schools are expected to make from their core budgets (ie it is a “labelled” sum within the main budget, not additional funding. Local authorities are required to define a notional SEN budget, but are allowed to decide how to define it.

In Surrey the notional SEN budget is made up of a “level 1” budget (a sum per pupil) and a “level 2” budget, which is based on additional needs funding indicators. This duality recognises that there is a need for some “core SEN funding”, but also that there is a strong link between incidence of deprivation/low prior attainment and the incidence of certain categories of SEN.

Over the last few years the average level of level 2 SEN funding per pupil has been held constant as formula factor values have changed. However, in 2018/19 and 2019/20 the average level of deprivation and low prior attainment funding per pupil (taken together) has increased, in moving towards the NFF, and this is expected to continue into 2020/21, both because of further movement towards the NFF and because of expected general increases in funding levels. Additionally the equivalent of level 2 SEN funding per pupil is much lower in Surrey than in other SE counties.

Therefore we are proposing that:the proportion of deprivation funding (other than funding for the cost of free school meals provision) and (separately) of low prior attainment funding, deemed notional SEN funding should remain the same, and thus the total amount of a school's budget deemed to be level 2 notional SEN funding will increase if the total additional needs funding increases;

Recommendation

That the Forum supports the above proposals, as a basis for consultation

<i>Item 6a (iii)</i>
<i>Surrey Schools Forum</i>
<i>17 September 2019</i>

Maintained mainstream schools “de-delegation” proposals for 2020/21

Summary

We are asking for the views of maintained primary and secondary schools on the continued de-delegation of funding in 2020/21 for those services for which funding was de-delegated in 2019/20.

The DfE does not permit funding to be de-delegated from academies, nurseries, special schools or pupil referral units

Background

Funding for certain services and purposes must be delegated initially to all schools but may then be centrally deducted (or “de-delegated”) from the budgets of maintained primary and/or secondary schools in order to provide them without any further costs to maintained primary and/or secondary schools, on the basis of need.

De-delegation from either sector requires the annual approval of Schools Forum representatives of maintained schools in that sector, and may apply to one or both sectors. Funding can only be de-delegated for specific services listed in the Schools Finance legislation.

Opting for central funding of these services means that it is easier to match the service to demand where demand is relatively low in many schools, but where it is unpredictable, may be urgent when required, is very important to the well-being of individual pupils or staff, and may vary widely from year to year. A central service may be able to reallocate resources between schools at relatively short notice in response to changes in demand.

Services provided

In 2019/20, funds were de-delegated from maintained primary and secondary schools for:

- Specialist Teachers for inclusive practice (behaviour support) (Primary sector only)

Following last year's discussions with Schools' Forum and consultation with SENCOs (via quadrant SENCO meetings) the Specialist Teachers for Inclusive Practice have launched an enhanced Surrey-wide graduated offer matched directly and specifically to the new Surrey graduated profile of need. This is now a consistent offer available across all Surrey quadrants, although the delivery model remains local and quadrant-based, and can be accessed easily

via a named member of the STIP team for each school who links directly with the SENCO and Head teacher.

This improved offer has been developed in response to feedback from schools and builds on all the most effective elements of the existing offer to extend capacity for direct support in the classroom, as well as for providing advice and guidance on how to implement targeted strategies or more specialist approaches. This new graduated STIP offer includes the support discussed at last year's Schools Forum for the early identification of required interventions for pupils on the cusp of, or in receipt of EHCPs, as well as providing a service offer for each step of the graduated pathway. It also includes an enhanced wellbeing offer in line with Surrey's Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health strategy.

- CAPITA SIMS licences

There are cost and administration advantages in the council buying these licences centrally on behalf of all maintained schools

- Teacher association and trade union facilities time

This funding covers the cost of a small number of teacher association and trade union representatives who are released from their schools to support maintained schools across Surrey. In 2019/20 this was de-delegated from primary schools only. Both sectors are being asked to consider de-delegation for 2020/21.

- Other special staff costs

This includes costs of public duties and suspensions which may impact differentially on individual schools

- Free school meals eligibility checking

This service supports schools by checking the eligibility of pupils to free school meals, to ensure that all pupils are identified and schools receive the additional funding provided for these pupils. This includes additional formula funding income and the pupil premium.

- Primary school specific contingency.

This benefits only a few schools in any year, but allows a means of providing additional funding in wholly exceptional circumstances to primary schools. Should de-delegation not be agreed, all schools would have to bear exceptional risks themselves. Any surplus is normally redistributed back to maintained primary schools in later years (Secondary schools no longer hold a school specific contingency)

- Additional school improvement services (de-delegated from the primary sector only). : intervention fund

Funding is devolved to schools to fund interim leadership costs and other school improvement costs, where the school faces standards issues and its delegated budget is insufficient to bear the costs;

- Race Equality and Minority Achievement (REMA) Gypsy Roma Traveller Service

Surrey's REMA service has unique links to countywide Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) communities and excellent relationships developed over many years. The service consists of specialist GRT teachers as well as Traveller Education Support Workers (TESWs) who provide an important 'bridge' between school and our GRT families. Much of their work takes place out on the sites or in the home environment.

Despite a national picture of low educational outcomes for this vulnerable group, the impact of Surrey's REMA (GRT) service can be seen in the small but significant improvement in GRT pupil outcomes shown in local data and the positive feedback received from schools.

" I would like to say how brilliant your teacher has been in her work with our Traveller child who also has SEND" (Inclusion Leader, Surrey School).

"We are very appreciative of the excellent support your REMA specialist Teacher is giving our Traveller pupils, who are making excellent progress as a result" (Headteacher, Surrey School).

The increased mobility of this population due to changes in planning regulations and site costs, mean that Traveller pupils can arrive new to Surrey or can change schools at any time during the year. De-delegation is therefore important to ensure that the service can be matched to unpredictable and often urgent demand.

The service offer includes: induction support for in-year admissions and transitions, personalised programmes for individual pupils with complex needs, support for attendance, engagement and behaviour, advice on providing the right environment for these pupils, vital engagement with parents and building effective home-school links, support with requirements of SEND and statutory processes, insight into cultural background of GRT community and training for staff and governors, advice and liaison with other agencies.

Note: funding for the administrative costs of the universal offer is not being requested in 2020/21

Proposed de-delegation rates for 2020/21

The LA is proposing to maintain de-delegation rates at 2019/20 levels, except for

- * behaviour support, where part of the sum de-delegated is based on deprivation factors. If the deprivation funding factors in the formula change, the LA

proposes that the basis of de-delegation should change to recognise the change in the formula, but in such a way that the overall sum de-delegated should remain the same²

- * CAPITA SIMS licences, where an increase is needed in order to cover current estimated costs (currently estimated at 5 %, but may require review when 2020/21 costs are known)
- * universal offer: not required in 2020/21

Action requested of the Forum

To consider the proposals, as a basis for wider consultation.

² Eg if less funding is delegated on free school meals, and more on IDACI, then less funding would be de-delegated on free school meals, and more on IDACI

De-Delegated Services: Proposed Rates

	2019-20		2020-21 provisional proposal	
Service	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Behaviour support services	£6.92 per pupil + £32.75/FSM +£30.58/FSM6+ £10.77/IDACI band F+ £12.92/IDACI band E+ £19,39/IDACI band D+ £21.00/IDACI band C+ £22.62/IDACI band B+ £29.40/IDACI band A	n/a	£6.92 per pupil plus deprivation bands based on the same average deprivation funding per pupil	n/a
Licences and subscriptions	£3.63 per pupil	£4.93 per pupil (KS3+4)	£3.82 per pupil+ inflation	£5.14 per pupil (KS3+4)+ inflation
Special staff costs-union facility time	£1.68 per pupil	n/a	£1.68 per pupil	£2.27 per pupil in KS3-4
Special staff costs (other eg suspensions)	£0.47 per pupil	£0.64 per pupil in KS3-4	£0.47 per pupil	£0.64 per pupil in KS3-4
Free school meals eligibility checking	£275 per school	£435 per school	£275 per school	£435 per school

	2018-19		2019-20 provisional proposal	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Primary school specific contingency	£3.23 per pupil	n/a	£3.23 per pupil	n/a
Additional school improvement		n/a		n/a
-devolved funding and direct school improvement support	£8.75 per pupil		£8.75 per pupil	
-travellers education service	£9.09 per pupil		£9.09 per pupil	
Universal school support	£0.89/pupil		n/a	

Proposed de-delegation rates for 2020/21 may need to be updated when Oct 2019 data is known. All pupil numbers are year R-11 only.

<i>Item 6b</i>
<i>Surrey Schools Forum</i>
<i>17 September 2019</i>

Early Years Funding Proposals and Consultation for 2020/21

Summary

In 2020/21 no changes are proposed to the key principles of Surrey’s approach to early years funding. We will continue to pass through 95% of DfE funding to providers with 5% centrally retained funds.

We are proposing some changes to the distribution of the funding which are outlined below. All proposed changes will support Early Intervention in line with the Graduated Response Programme to be launched in September 2019.

The Schools Forum will be asked to support the proposals as a basis for planned consultation with the sector and wider community.

Background

DfE funds Surrey for the free entitlement for three and four year olds at an hourly rate and funds disadvantaged two year olds at a separate, and higher, hourly rate.

In the spending review, £66m was allocated nationally in 2020/21 to increase the hourly rate paid to Early Years providers through the government’s free entitlement offers” We are proposing to increase the basic hourly rates and the hourly deprivation supplement and other elements by the same % as the increase in the hourly rate received by Surrey. We do not yet know what the increase is.

The National Funding Formula for Early Years was introduced in April 2017 in anticipation of the launch of Extended Entitlement in September 2017. Initially in order to mitigate risk around predicted eligibility and take-up we allocated a high level of contingency. Now that we have 2 full years of data we have established that the termly average take-up (on which Surrey must fund providers) is consistently lower than the average of January take-up (on which the DfE funds Surrey), leading to an in-year underspend. We estimate that this difference allows up to £2m pa to be redirected within existing budgets in 2020/21 and later years.

In 2020/21 we are proposing to increase the Inclusion Fund by a further £2m, in order to facilitate early identification and intervention, with targeted support for disadvantaged children, to enable children to achieve their potential and to minimise the need for more extensive interventions throughout their educational pathway to independent adulthood. The funding will be distributed via both Inclusion Funding and Discretionary Funding.

The funding will be drawn down via extended criteria and application process and will be available to all settings delivering funded entitlement for 3 and 4 year olds. This would include maintained, academies, private, voluntary and independent. The additional funding will be directed to support children who are at risk of not reaching their full potential due to disadvantage.

Proposed Headlines Principles for Early Years Funding distribution

- Increase the basic hourly rate for 3-4 year olds (currently £4.65) by the same % as the increase in DfE funding rates.
- Increase the two year olds basic rate of £5.88 per hour in line with DfE funding rate, retaining the 100% pass through for two year old funding
- Increase Inclusion Fund significantly to approximately £3.4m
- Continue to deliver a deprivation supplement with funding criteria linked to Early Years Pupil Premium criteria, taken together with the Early Years Pupil Premium rate of 53p per hour this generates an uplift of at least £3.30 per hour for the benefit of disadvantaged children
- Maintain contingency funding at current level
- Continue with current approach to Maintained Nursery Schools Transitional Grant – subject to government announcements
- Maintain centrally retained funds at 5% of funding for 3-4 year olds to meet all the costs of support and administration to deliver funded entitlement for 2, 3 & 4 year olds and to support a sufficiency of provision and on-going provision of 2 year old Inclusion Fund.
- Propose an increase in the contribution for free school meals for eligible children aged 2, 3 & 4 years attending a full day at Surrey maintained provision from £1.66 to £2.35 to bring into line with actual cost. (This would cost approximately £6,000 and would come from centrally retained funds from the budget identified for deprivation and would address a very visible anomaly and source of complaints)

Inclusion Fund

The proposal to significantly increase the contribution to the Inclusion Fund is intended to create the opportunity for Early Years providers to target support at those children who would most benefit from early identification and intervention. The funding will be used to enable interventions at a time in the children's development when they are likely to have maximum impact on reducing the gap between these children and their peers so that they have the best chance of a successful transition into school. Being piloted this year 2019/20.

The key areas of focus will be:

- Early communication and closing the word gap
- Emotional resilience

- Supported transitions

These programmes will be in addition to existing funding which will continue to support children with special educational needs and disabilities to access the Early Years Foundation Stage. There is an expectation that all Early Years costs will be funded from the Early Years Block.

Maintained nursery school transitional grant

We are proposing to maintain the current principles for the use of the maintained nursery school transitional grant in 2020/21

- Use first to fund business rates and split site funding in maintained nursery schools;
- Distribute the remainder equally among the four maintained nursery schools.

It should be noted that the maintained nursery school transitional grant could be more, or less, in 2020/21 than in 2019/20.

SEN resources in maintained nursery schools and nursery classes

We are not proposing any changes to the funding of SEN resource places ie they will continue to attract place funding at £9,145 per fte and hourly rate funding at the normal rate. Universal funding for resource places will continue to be funded from the Early Years budget. This may be extended to all specialist maintained nursery provision – subject to impact analysis.

Centrally retained funds

We propose to continue to retain 5% of the funding for three and four year olds in order to meet statutory duties in administering and distributing the funding, ensuring that there are sufficient places for eligible two, three and four year olds and providing a range of support to individual providers. (see appendix 2)

Proposed Consultation questions

Do you support an increase of up to £2m in the inclusion fund, in order to increase targeted support for early intervention and vulnerable children?

Do you agree that the hourly rates in the early years funding formula for both 2 and 3-4 year olds should increase by the same percentage as the funding rates paid by DfE to Surrey in order to allow resources to be concentrated on supporting vulnerable children, as above?

Do you support the continued provision of an Inclusion Fund for 2 year olds?

Do you support the continued retention of 5% of funding for 3-4 year olds for 2020/21 for use as described in the funding paper?

Do you have any other comments on the funding proposals in this paper?

Appendix 1

Breakdown comparison of distribution 2019/20 and proposed 2020/21

Early years 3-4 year old funding modelling for 2020/21

Based on 23,281 3 & 4 year olds census 2019		
	2019/20	2020/21
Base rate	61,920,100	61,920,100
Less estimated underspend reallocated		-2,000,000
Contingency	648,940	648,940
Deprivation	1,562,190	1,562,190
Inclusion	1,429,700	3,429,700
Central retention	3,416,770	3,416,770
	68,977,700	68,977,700
Transitional grant for maintained nursery schools*	954,000	TBA
DAF*	213,000	TBA
EYPP*	254,000	TBA
Total	70,398,700	TBA

**restricted funds for specific purposes*

Appendix 2

Purposes for which centrally retained funds are used

The following teams work together to support Early Years provision across all sectors including maintained, private, voluntary, independent sectors to promote quality and improve outcomes for children in Surrey

Educational Effectiveness Team - Provides support and advice to settings in relation to quality of early education and childcare, Ofsted and statutory requirements, with a focus on settings that require improvement or inadequate, as well as providing targeted support around work with vulnerable groups.

Special Educational Needs and Disability Team - Provides support and advice to settings in relation to support for children with SEND, with a particular focus on inclusion, quality and early identification of need. Access to Inclusion and discretionary funding.

Family Resilience & Early Years Commissioning Team - Meeting the Council's statutory duties to ensure a sufficiency of places for funded 2, 3 & 4 year olds across Surrey. Monitoring and delivering sufficiency; providing support, advice and to promote business sustainability; and individual commissioning of provision for the most disadvantaged families. Delivering census, compliance with DfE statutory guidance and requirements.

Funded Early Education Team - Managing the funded entitlement by advising providers, processing, administering and making payments, including support for the FEE portal. Delivering census.

In addition to funding teams as described above centrally retained funds are used for the following.

2 year old Inclusion Fund – for short term intervention to enable eligible children to access their funded entitlement.

Sufficiency and Sustainability Fund – Grant funding to create new provision and to support sustainability in areas of identified need.

Maintenance and development of Provider Portal and Parent Portal.