

## Analysis of Consultation Responses

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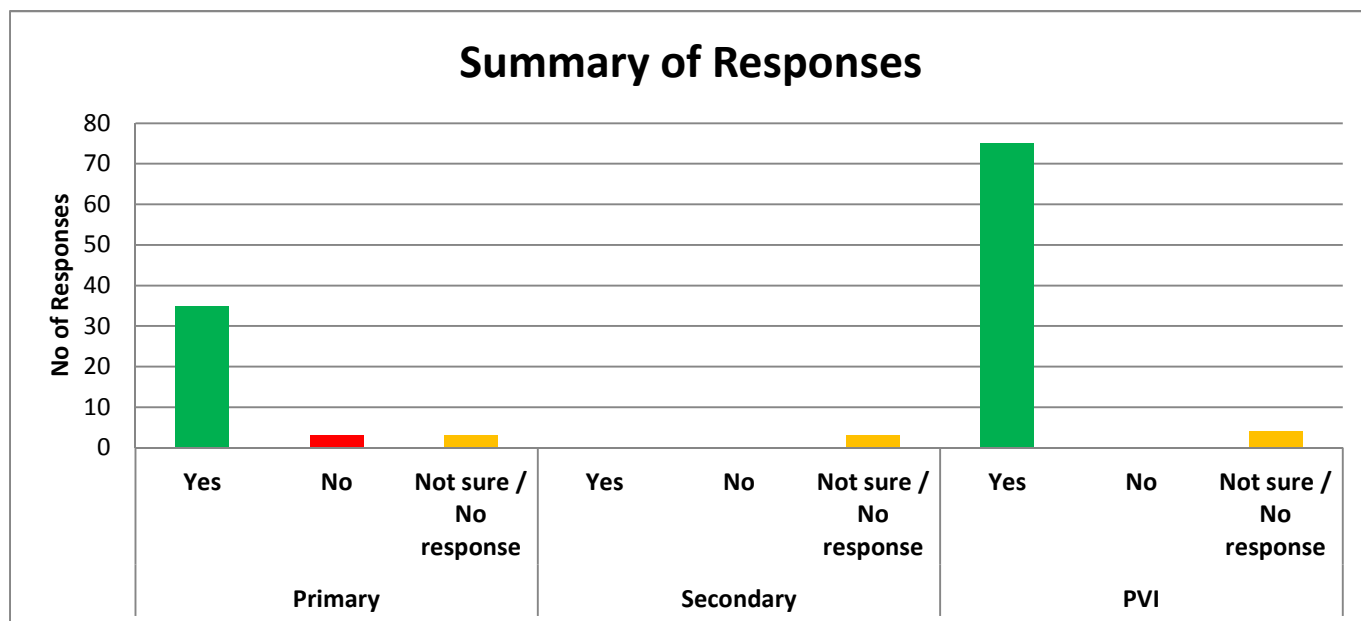
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## Early Years Funding Formula 2016-17

**Question 1: Do you agree that if the government increases the per pupil funding, over and above the increase already proposed by this consultation that this is passed on to child care providers?**

Primary			Secondary			PVI			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure / No response	Yes	No	Not sure / No response	Yes	No	Not sure / No response	Yes	No	Not sure / No response	
35	3	3	0	0	3	75	0	4	110	3	10	123
									89.4%	2.4%	8.1%	



### Summary Of Comments

#### Primary Schools – 5 comments

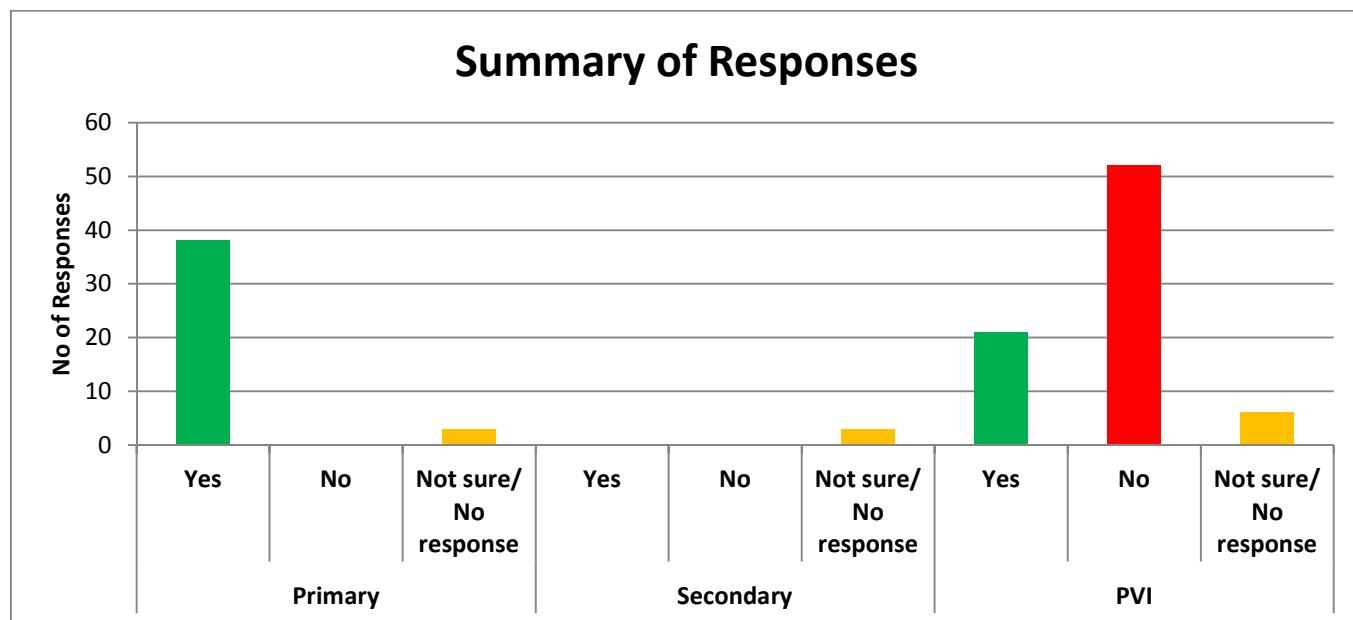
- Any increase in funding should be passed onto schools with foundation settings that already provide a nursery and are supplementing costs from their School's budget.(4)
- The LA should pay exactly what they get in for this area of funding, definitely not more.
- It would be worth considering using this additional funding to meet the shortfall which current proposals indicate would be met using the schools reserve.
- For a lot of providers, the current rate does not reflect market rates/fees charged to parents.

#### PVIs – 43 comments

- This is the only way which will ensure sustainability of settings and even then it will be a struggle.
- Providers urgently need extra funding. The introduction of the 'living wage' and the workplace pension scheme is seriously going to impact on providers.(8)
- The additional income would help to provide better trained workforce and the ability to provide a better learning provision. (8)
- Charitable provisions are heavily reliant on LA funding.
- The current and proposed per pupil funding still do not match the actual hourly rate required by childcare facilities to meet costs, therefore any additional funding offered should be passed directly to the child care providers.
- The per pupil funding for 3 & 4 year olds has not been increased by the LA for several years (5)
- The majority of the cost of providing childcare is staffing a site. Staffing the setting to meet ratios involves staffing beyond the prescribed ratios because of holidays, sickness, and staff training. Training and meetings that revolve around children claiming grant have escalated beyond expectation.
- Some PVIs are subsidising the "free" places as they cost a lot more than the hourly rate received for providing them (4)
- Some PVIs are operational for 52 weeks of the year and struggle to offer just 'free places' for 15 hours a week for 38 weeks of the year. Staff teams need paying all year round and we are left with unusable sessions for 14 weeks of the year if we offer free places.

**Question 2: Do you agree that the base hourly rate for 2 year olds child care should be equivalent to the amount of grant funding that is received by the authority, currently £4.88 per hour?**

Primary			Secondary			PVI			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
38	0	3	0	0	3	21	52	6	59	52	12	123
									48.0%	42.3%	9.8%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – 16 comments**

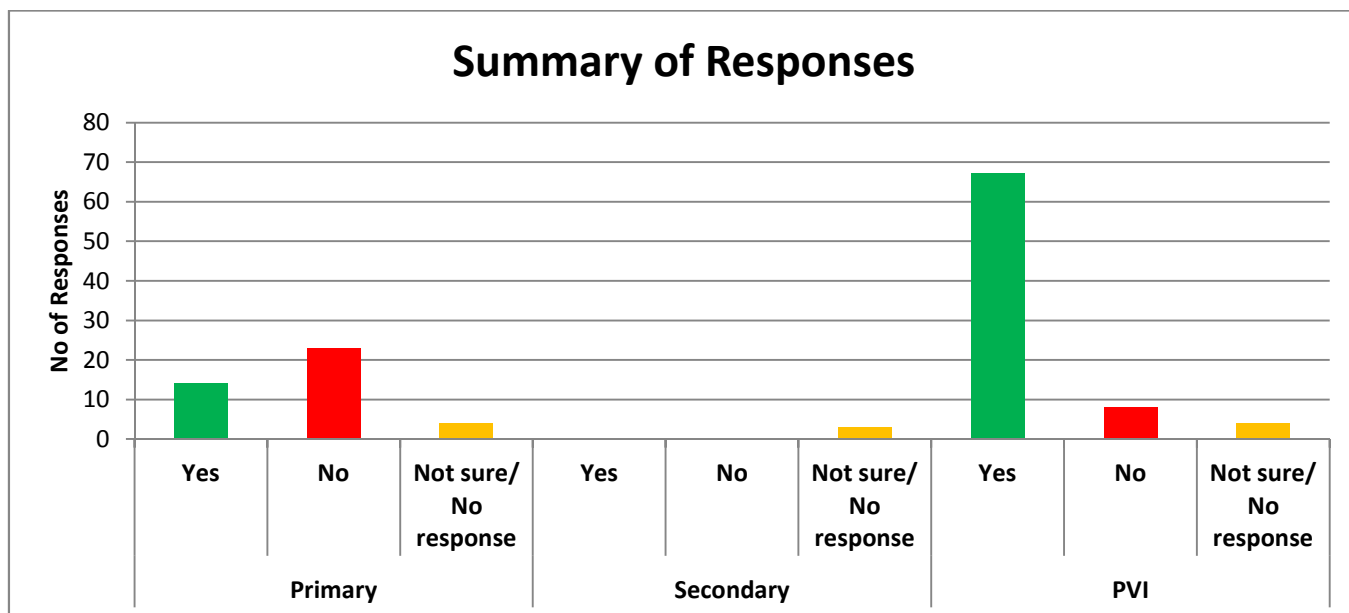
- This would seem fair as it is what happens in others strands of funding **(14)**

**PVIs – 60 comments**

- 2 year olds are costly to care for, not only in higher staff ratios but in other overheads such as free dinners **(33)**
- Those children receiving the 2year old funding are considered to be at a disadvantage to their peers. In order to support 2year olds within settings the staffing ratio needs to be higher requiring more staff. Lowering the amount paid will mean settings limit the number of 2yr olds they support. **(3)**
- Currently the proposed £4.88 per hour for 2 year olds is sufficient, but calculations based upon living wage increases and costs associated with pension auto enrolment mean that the proposed rate of £4.88 may well be insufficient in the future to meet child care costs. £4.88 should be the absolute minimum paid.
- £4.88 per hour at a staff ratio of 4:1 (8:1 for 3&4 year olds) is unsustainable especially when the provider has to include a hot lunch to all 2 year olds funded children who attend over lunch time. **(23)**
- It is far more expensive to facilitate two year olds in setting. Ofsted require staff to be qualified and appropriately trained to work with two year olds. This all costs small setting and every penny counts. **(8)**
- Ideally it should be higher to reflect the costs of a place over 52 weeks rather than just school terms. Attending term-time only is disruptive and unhelpful for most two year-olds who benefit from stability. **(2)**
- £5.09 was not enough to cover the cost of the 2 year olds so £4.88 will not be. Staff are required to attend meetings for various reasons whether a key person or a member of the management team. Meetings could be for SEN, Safeguarding, behavioural management or transition and all are in the interest of providing the best possible outcomes for children. However, it is at the expense of the provider when staff cover is required for these meetings. There are also the admin costs and time, report writing and the gathering of evidence. Staff are required to be trained and updated with all current legislation such as changes in the EYFS, Safeguarding, Paediatric First Aid, Promoting Positive Behaviour and many more both mandatory and voluntary training courses. Also additional training to enable staff to meet the needs of the children. Again, it is at the expense of the provider when staff cover is required for training. **(4)**

**Question 3: Do you agree that the per pupil unit of funding for 3-4 year olds should be increased to £2,280 per annum. This equates to an hourly rate of £4.00 for PVI's and £3.90 for maintained primary schools?**

Primary			Secondary			PVI			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
14	23	4	0	0	3	67	8	4	81	31	11	123
									65.9%	25.2%	8.9%	



### Summary Of Comments

#### Primary Schools – 21 comments

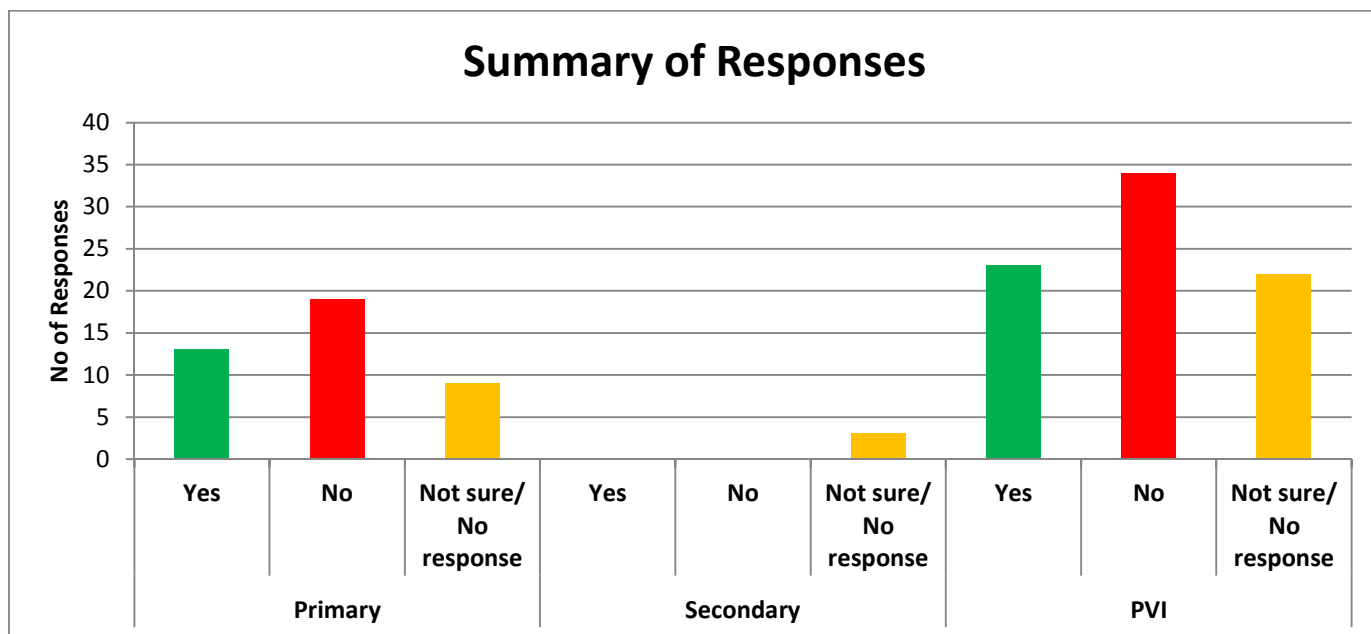
- The funding given out by the LA should only be what it receives. Otherwise in future years the LA will have to use funding aimed at other areas to make up the difference. **(14)**
- This would be unsustainable in the long run.
- If the increase is £131 per pupil per annum will the LA have to guarantee this in the future?
- This may support sustainability and growth in school nurseries and foundation settings allowing them to consider offering increased full time provision and then provision for those below 3 years. **(2)**

#### PVIs – 60 comments

- The rate has remained static for too long, other costs have increased dramatically, it must be increased. **(6)**
- There is a need for an increase; however, the rate being offered is not enough. PVIs are requested to provide a living wage for staff and are offered a 23p increase. This does not cover all the additional needs such as training, maintaining a graduate workforce, dealing with complexities of the families worked with and supporting the holistic child. **(23)**
- Early years practitioners are not paid well and the introduction of the living wage and increase of National Minimum Wage increases overheads significantly and therefore the long term sustainability of settings (especially with the roll out of 30 hours) will be doubtful. Currently private paid children subsidise LA funded places. This is unfair but a reality of a business in childcare.
- Rates charges for those hours used that are outside the government funded hours are higher than £4.00. £4.00 per hour does not cover costs
- Settings with graduates such as EYPS and EY teachers need rewarding additionally.
- 85% of Nurseries in England report annual losses averaging £800.00 per child per place for 3-4 year olds (NDNA- Childcare Briefing June 2015).
- Some PVIs are operational for 52 weeks of the year and struggle to offer just 'free places' for 15 hours a week for 38 weeks of the year. Staff teams need paying all year round and PVIs are left with unusable sessions for 14 weeks of the year if they offer lots of free places. **(5)**

**Question 4: If you answered yes to question 3 do you agree that the increase should be funded on a temporary basis from the Schools (Non ISB) Reserve?**

Primary			Secondary			PVI			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
13	19	9	0	0	3	23	34	22	36	53	34	123
									29.3%	43.1%	27.6%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary – 21 comments**

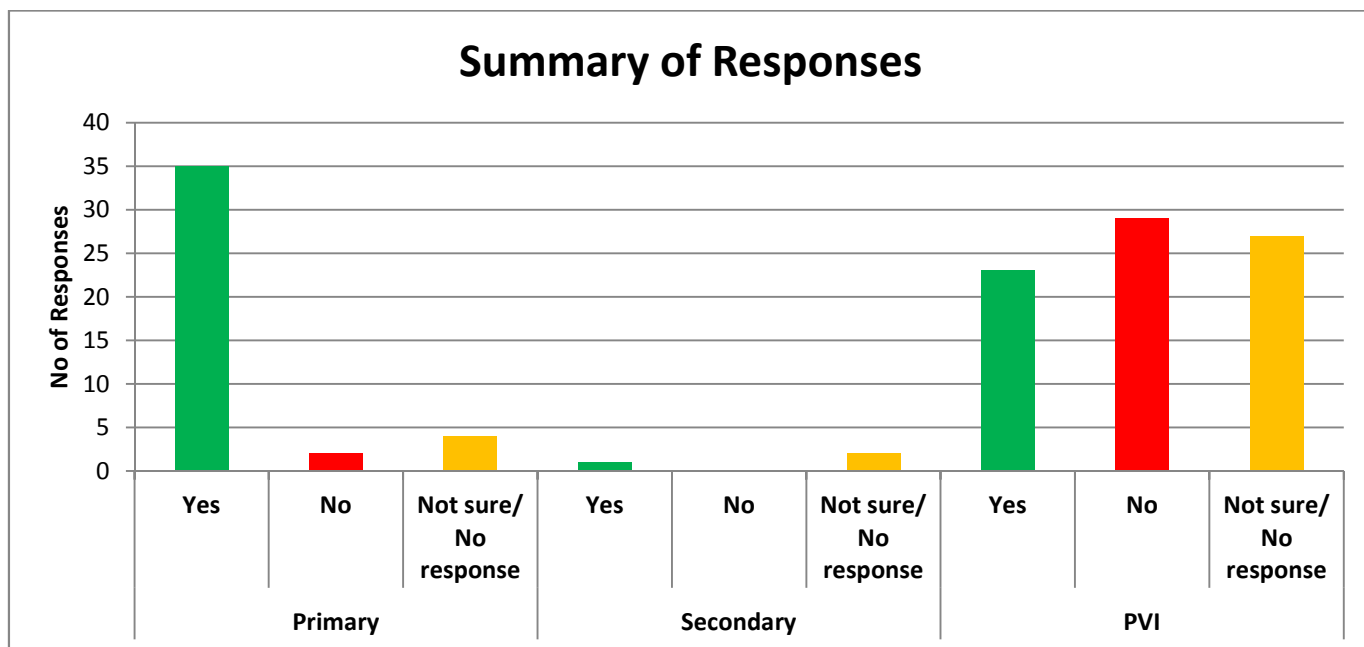
- The school reserve should be used to increase AWPU. If it were used on a temporary basis to fund 3 / 4 year olds it would be hard to withdraw it in future years which would have an adverse effect on future budgets. **(4)**
- This should be temporary and reviewed again once the outcome of the Chancellor’s autumn statement is known. **(3)**
- The Statutory Reserve should be spent on school based priorities as it is schools’ money. **(11)**

**PVIs – 46 comments**

- PVIs are providing lead up care from which schools will benefit greatly.
- The increase needs to be permanent to support sustainability. **(28)**
- More permanent ring fencing of funds for under-fives is essential to protect the partnership between LA’s and Providers.
- More information on Schools (Non ISB) Reserve and future Government funding is required.**(4)**

**Question 5: Do you agree that the deprivation supplement is reduced from £0.55 per hour to £0.05p per hour for eligible children only?**

Primary			Secondary			PVI			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
35	2	4	1	0	2	23	29	27	59	31	33	123
									48.0%	25.2%	26.8%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**PVIs – 34 comments**

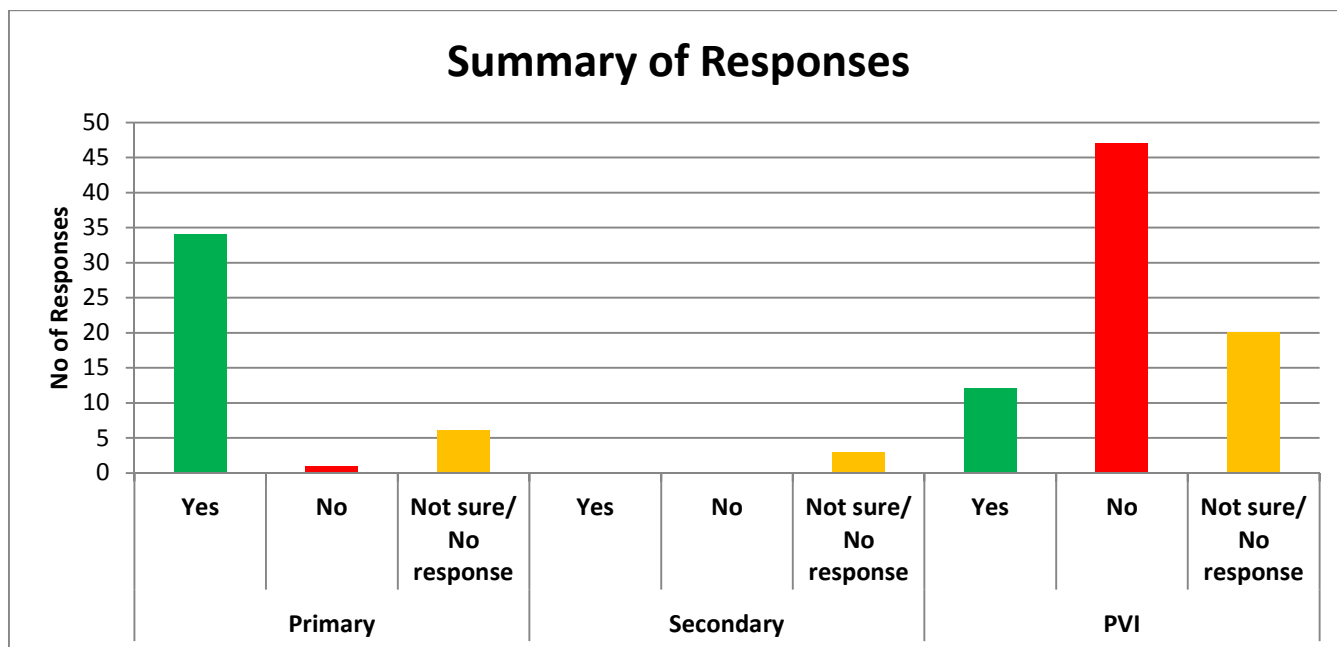
- It isn't worth all the administration if £0.05 is to be received. **(2)**
- Would be happy to lose this supplement if free school meals continued.
- The supplement can be reduced if covered by Pupil Premium funding. **(9)**
- Children will not end up getting much more through Pupil Premium if other deprivation factors are removed. **(8)**
- Care provided is more or less the same for all children, regardless of where they are from or how deprived they are considered to be.
- It will just be a token gesture if reduced to 5p? Why can't this be removed altogether if now funded by EYPP?
- The funding is already inadequate and any reductions will make the service unsustainable. **(4)**

**Primary Schools – 24 comments**

- A reduction will eliminate double funding for eligible children (Early Years Pupil Premium). These monies can be used more effectively elsewhere. **(22)**
- These children need the funding. Many of them don't reach the level for Pupil Premium but are still living in poverty.

## Question 6: Do you agree with ceasing the meal allowance factor?

Primary			Secondary			PVI			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
34	1	6	0	0	3	12	47	20	46	48	29	123
									37.4%	39.0%	23.6%	



### Summary Of Comments

#### Primary – 6 comments

- This prevents a double funding of deprivation now the Early Years Pupil Premium exists. **(2)**
- This factor is in need of a review.

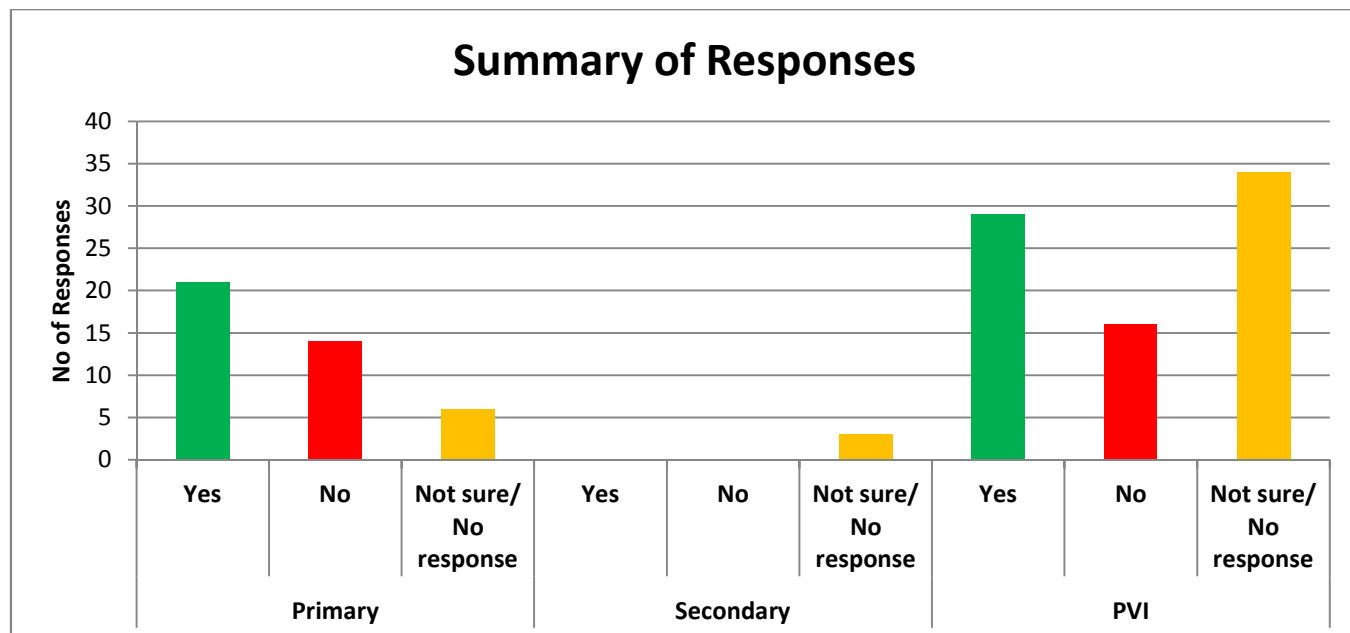
#### PVIs – 37 comments

- Ceasing this support will impact on the good quality food which children eat and may result in missed meals. **(8)**
- If this is covered through Early Years Pupil Premium funding then it is acceptable. **(2)**
- The deprivation and meal allowance factors were in place for a reason. It is not right to talk about increasing overall funding rates but then taking away these extras from the most vulnerable. Could the LA consider amalgamating the two amounts and freezing at the current rates?
- Meals at school are free up until the age of 7. This is to help promote healthy eating and encourages the children to eat their meals as they do so with their peers. This funding enables PVI settings to provide lunch for the children who are eligible. **(4)**
- The only ones to lose out in this instance would be the children who are eligible for this allowance. If settings cease to receive the meal allowance they will merely ask the parents/carers to provide their own child a pack lunch, which probably won't be anywhere near as healthy or nutritionally balanced as a settings lunch, and might be the only hot meal that child receives per day. **(10)**
- Most settings, in order to minimise the impact on availability of fully paid for places, are moving to a model where a child can do 5 or more hours in a block, which always span a meal time. Unless the EYPP is substantial enough to cover the loss of the money received from the free meal allowance it should stay.
- In the future PVIs will have to provide 30 hours to children and would have to provide meals for the children they look after so would value this support.
- Any funding reductions will harm the sustainability of PVIs. **(2)**



## Question 7: Do you agree with ceasing the sustainability factor?

Primary			Secondary			PVI			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
21	14	6	0	0	3	29	16	34	50	30	43	123
									40.7%	24.4%	35.0%	



### Summary Of Comments

#### Primary Schools – 31 comments

- If there has not been a review of the continued eligibility, it would make sense to undertake a review before making a decision. **(5)**
- This payment sustains Early Years places within school settings-lead and taught by a teacher. Without this payment the provision would be financially unviable, deprive children and their parents of education provision in an area where there is no immediate replacement or children may have to access a PVI setting, which may not be teacher led .Clearly high quality Early Years provision feeds into the overall standards and achievement of pupils across the county and closing provision in 19 settings will have a large impact both now and in the future and would only bring a relatively small amount of money back to the collective pot which would be insignificant when spread across all settings compared to the effect on our communities.**(12)**
- Perhaps phase the change over two years.
- If this has been paid for 7 years with no review it needs to be stopped. **(10)**
- This needs to be reviewed to ensure the schools receiving the funding remain eligible.
- Removing sustainability factor for smaller schools would leave schools unable to staff Foundation Stage provision for 3 year olds causing future issues with regard to numbers in the main school, especially at 1st admissions as the majority of children who apply to the main school enter through their foundation stage. This would be in direct conflict with the protected characteristics in a catholic school as losing foundation provision removes choice and selection of a catholic school place.
- Reviewing how this money supports these 19 schools would be prudent before the monies are ceased.
- Removing this funding element would have significant impact upon small schools being able to serve their rural communities.**(2)**

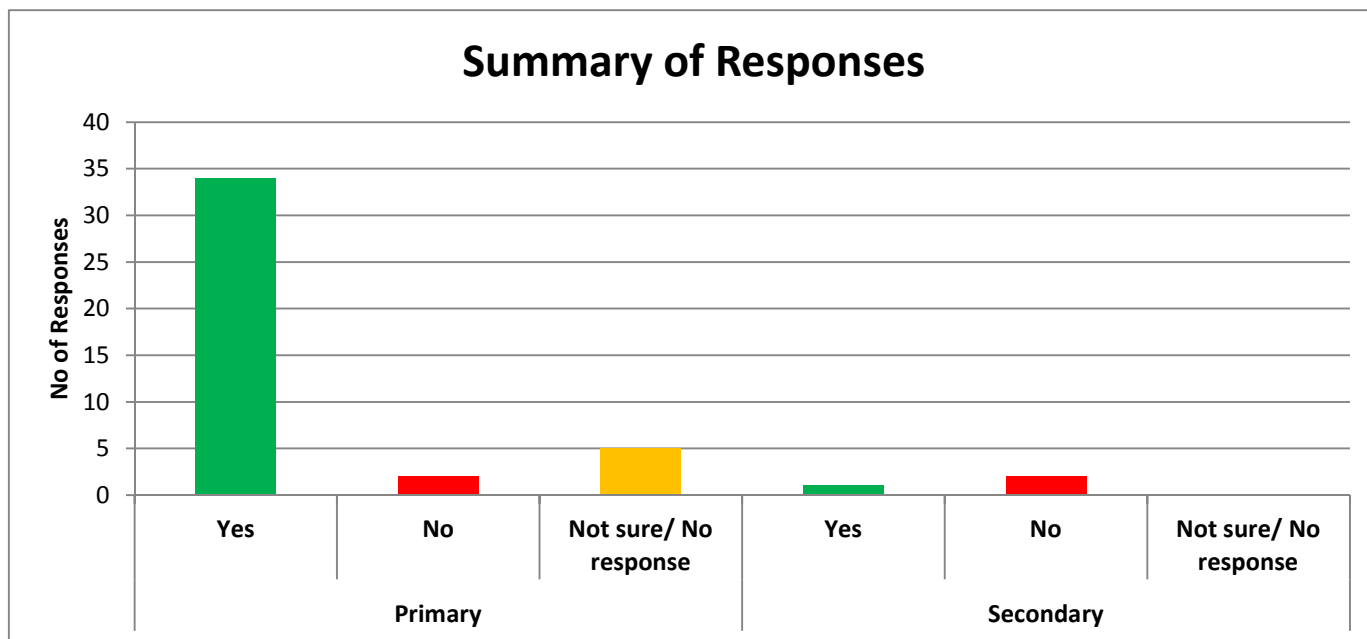
#### PVIs – 27 comments

- If this means that the setting will close and that there will be no alternative for the children and parents who live in remote villages then this should continue as ALL children need to be given opportunity of a Pre-School education, if however there are alternative children provisions within the area then it would be acceptable to stop payment as the children would still have the opportunity of a Pre-School education. **(2)**
- At the very least these providers receiving this payment should be reassessed. **(2)**
- The PVI sector and the maintained sector should have a level playing field of funding.**(2)**

**Schools Block Consultation 2016-17**

**Question 1: Do you agree that the primary to secondary ratio should be maintained at 1:1.265 for the 2016-17 financial year?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
34	2	5	1	2	0	35	4	5	44
						79.5%	9.1%	11.4%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – 18 comments**

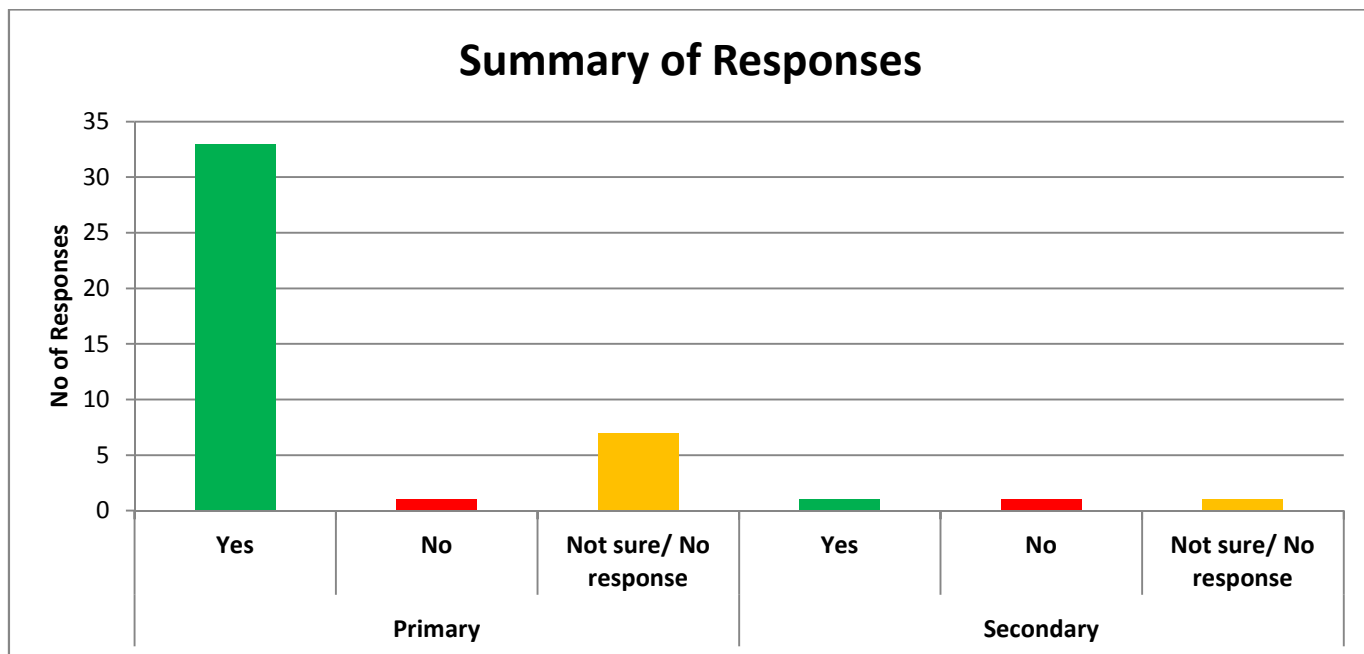
- Please can adaptations be modelled next year so this can be considered on an informed basis.(15)
- It would be useful to review this sometime soon in the future, with further comparisons with our statistical neighbours.

**Secondary Schools – 3 comments**

- The ratio should be adjusted to be in line with the national average of 1:1.28.The consultation paper sets out no rationale for Nottinghamshire’s current position or why the ratio applied to secondary schools should be below national average. Maintaining the current ratio will continue to maintain the underfunding of secondary schools in Nottinghamshire.
- The LA should keep consistency on how we are currently funded, to help with medium term financial planning.

**Question 2: Do you agree that the 2014-15 AWPU rates should be proportionally adjusted in order to maintain the overall primary to secondary funding ratio of 1: 1.265 for 2016-17?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
33	1	7	1	1	1	34	2	8	44
						77.3%	4.5%	18.2%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – 4 comments**

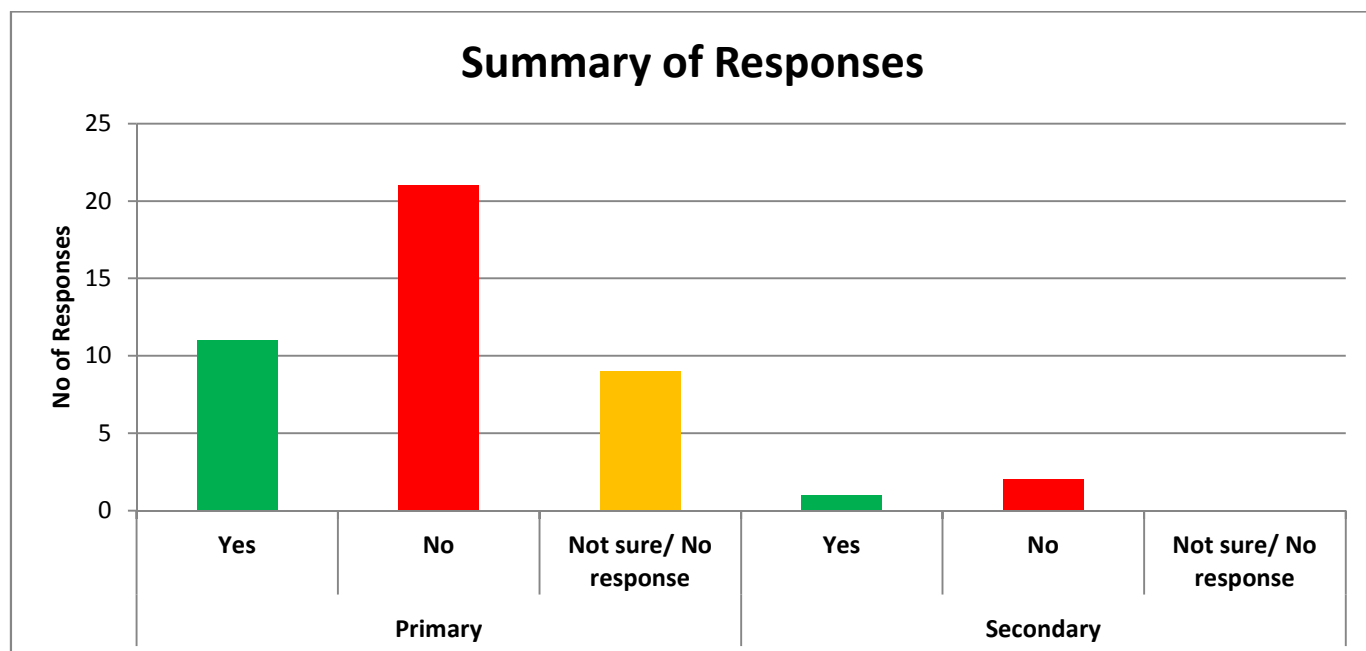
- It is concerning as small school would be adversely effected because of the adjustment.
- Other factors should also be adjusted.

**Secondary Schools – 3 comments**

- Keep consistency on how we are currently funded, to help with medium term financial planning.
- We would prefer that this was the same as the national average, especially as the national average has increased from 1:1.27 2014/15 & 2013/14 to 1:1.28 in 15/16.

**Question 3: Do you agree that the same percentage of total funding, deprivation indicators and weightings should be used to allocate deprivation funding in 2016-17?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
11	21	9	1	2	0	12	23	9	44
						27.3%	52.3%	20.5%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – 26 comments**

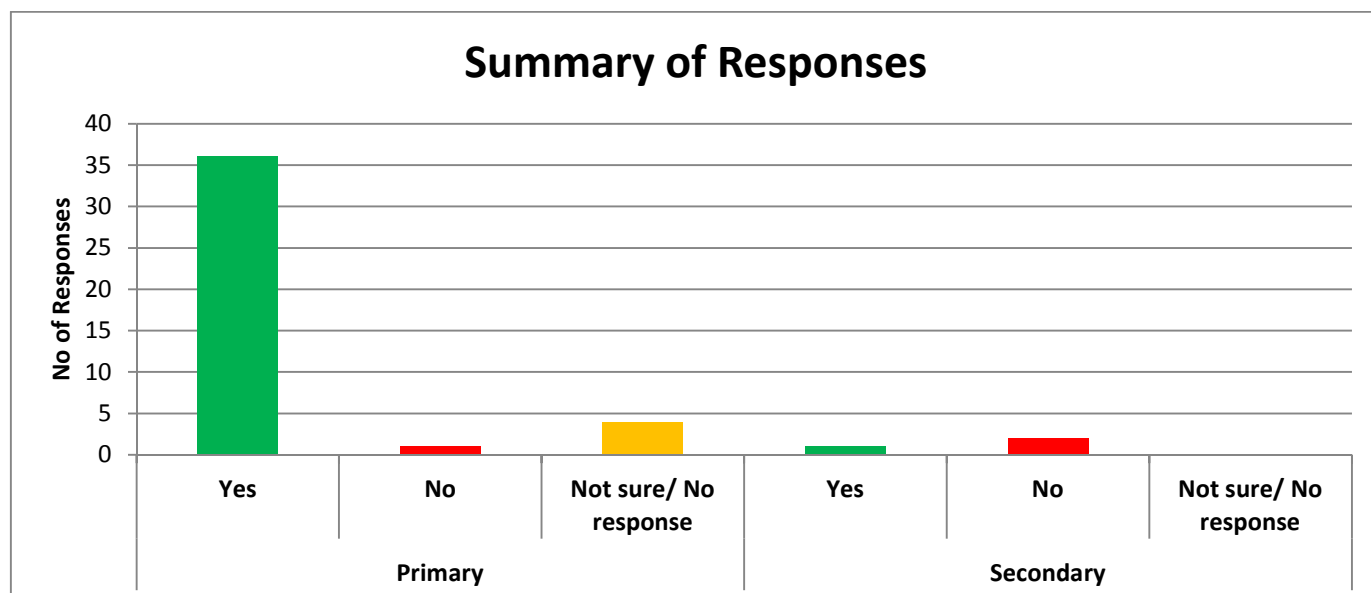
- Models are needed to identify the changes and impact.
- IDAC1 band 5 and 6 pupils receive a considerable amount and are financially supported in other ways too; this causes an imbalance in funding.
- Pupil Premium allocations as well as the current deprivation supplement, mean that some pupils are receiving double funding. If the percentage were decreased and divided instead via the AWPU, then all pupils across the county would benefit and maybe the gap between the highest and lowest funded schools would not be so wide. **(19)**
- IDACI bands hide small pockets of deprivation within relatively well-off areas. As such please model less than 50% of the total pot going to deprivation and more to FSM6 which is on an individual basis.
- Deprivation being at 3.2% provides double funding for deprivation when combined with Pupil Premium. Please model the total pot reducing from 3.2% of total funding. This would see this money redistributed via AWPU which goes to all children in the LA. It would also see MFG top ups for some schools reduce which in turn would again see more go back on the AWPU. How the deprivation money is split also needs to be looked at. IDACI bands hide small pockets of deprivation within relatively well-off areas. As such please model less than 50% of the total pot going to deprivation and more to FSM6 which is on an individual basis. The weightings for IDACI funding distribution need to also be looked at. The table in consultation documents would lead most people to think an IDACI band 5/6 child would get double the funding of an IDACI band 1/2/3/4 child. Splitting the pots then dividing by eligible children means that the IDACI band 5/6 actually get 19 times as much funding. **(13)**

**Secondary Schools– 3 comments**

- The percentage of total funding allocated to the deprivation factor should be reduced taking into account the impact on schools' budgets of the pupil premium. The combination of the deprivation factor and the prior attainment factor is a major contribution to the disparity in per pupil funding that exists within Nottinghamshire schools
- Keep consistency on how we are currently funded, to help with medium term financial planning.

**Question 4: Do you agree with retaining the Prior Attainment factor in the Nottinghamshire formula for 2016-17?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
36	1	4	1	2	0	37	3	4	44
						84.1%	6.8%	9.1%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – 15 comments**

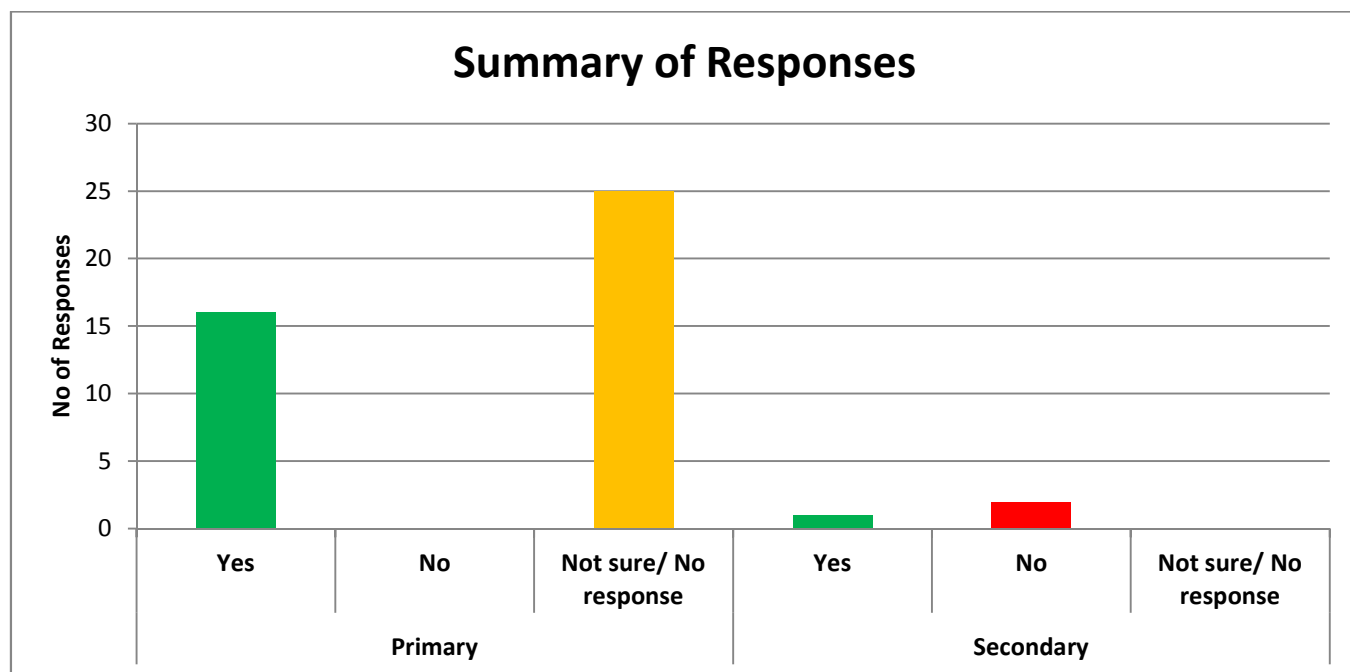
- This seems fair to all schools. **(12)**
- The pot should be used to calculate extra payments to schools with a high number of HLN pupils as it was last year. **(2)**
- This pot should not be used to calculate extra payments to schools with a high number of HLN pupils as it was last year. This negates the title of the pot because it was clear that the expectation was for us to use this pot to pay the first £6,000 for HLN pupils. This then makes it the opposite – high cost, low incident. The effect of having a high number of pupils with HLN means that there is actually no money left for low cost high incidents. This needs looking at as a matter of urgency because schools who find themselves with several pupils with HLN are being unfairly and seriously financially penalised.

**Secondary Schools – 3 comments**

- Removing this factor would, I am sure, reduce the disparity in funding that exists within Nottinghamshire schools. There is no compulsion to use this factor and secondary schools continue to receive Year 7 catch up funding to help them address low prior attainment. This, in effect means, that secondary schools are being double funded for low prior attainment. I also wonder if the use of KS1 and KS2 SAT scores is a consistently fair indicator of prior attainment.
- There are concerns centring on the accuracy and validity of assessments which are teacher based in the primary sector. In addition prior attainment in secondary schools is addressed through the Catch-up premium.
- Keep consistency on how we are currently funded, to help with medium term financial planning.

**Question 5: If the factor continues to be included, do you agree to retaining the current proportion of funding, & method for distributing that funding?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
16	0	25	1	2	0	17	2	25	44
						38.6%	4.5%	56.8%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – 17 comments**

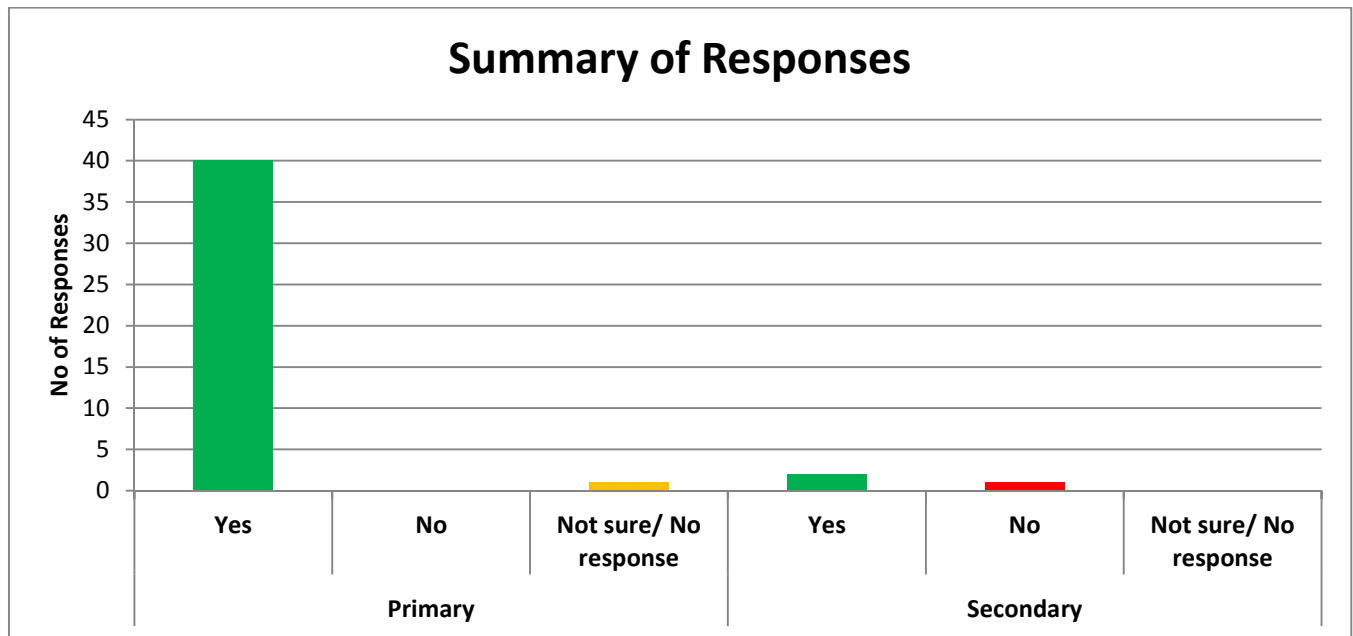
- Modelling is needed to understand this impact. (16)

**Secondary Schools – 3 comments**

- Removing this factor would reduce the disparity in funding between schools.
- There are concerns centring on the methodology of identifying these pupils in the primary sector.

**Question 6: Do you agree with retaining the Looked After Children factor in the Nottinghamshire formula for 2016-17?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
40	0	1	2	1	0	42	1	1	44
						95.5%	2.3%	2.3%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – 1 Comment**

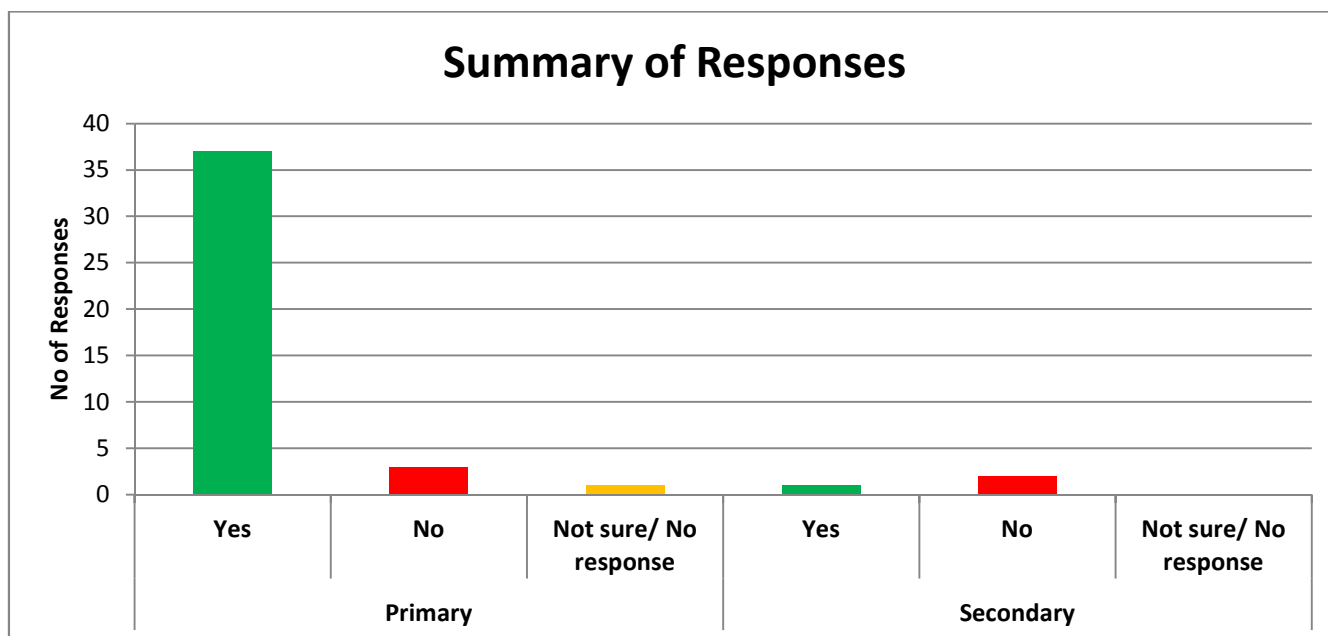
- A child placed with a family member would not attract this funding. This seems unfair and should be reviewed.

**Secondary Schools – 2 Comments**

- Looked After Children already attract significant pupil premium monies. Once again this is double funding and should be removed.
- Keep consistency on how we are currently funded, to help with medium term financial planning

**Question 7: If the factor continues to be included, do you agree that a fixed unit value of £3,000 should continue to be used to allocate this funding in 2016-17?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
37	3	1	1	2	0	38	5	1	44
						86.4%	11.4%	2.3%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – 4 Comments**

- As with FSM, each child requires varying levels of support. Having a single fixed unit value is a logical method of ensuring support is available, a flexible approach would be too complicated to monitor!
- The amount should be reduced to match Pupil Premium, £1,900.
- Minimum funding levels introduced by the Department for Education uses a rate of £1,004. Whilst local authorities are presently under no obligation to use these rates to devolve funding to schools, £3,000 is significantly more than this. Given that a national funding formula is likely; there is a chance that these minimum funding levels may become more important.
- This is area where pupils are double funded (Pupil Premium Plus) and while I recognise these pupils do require more support, I think the amount should be reduced.

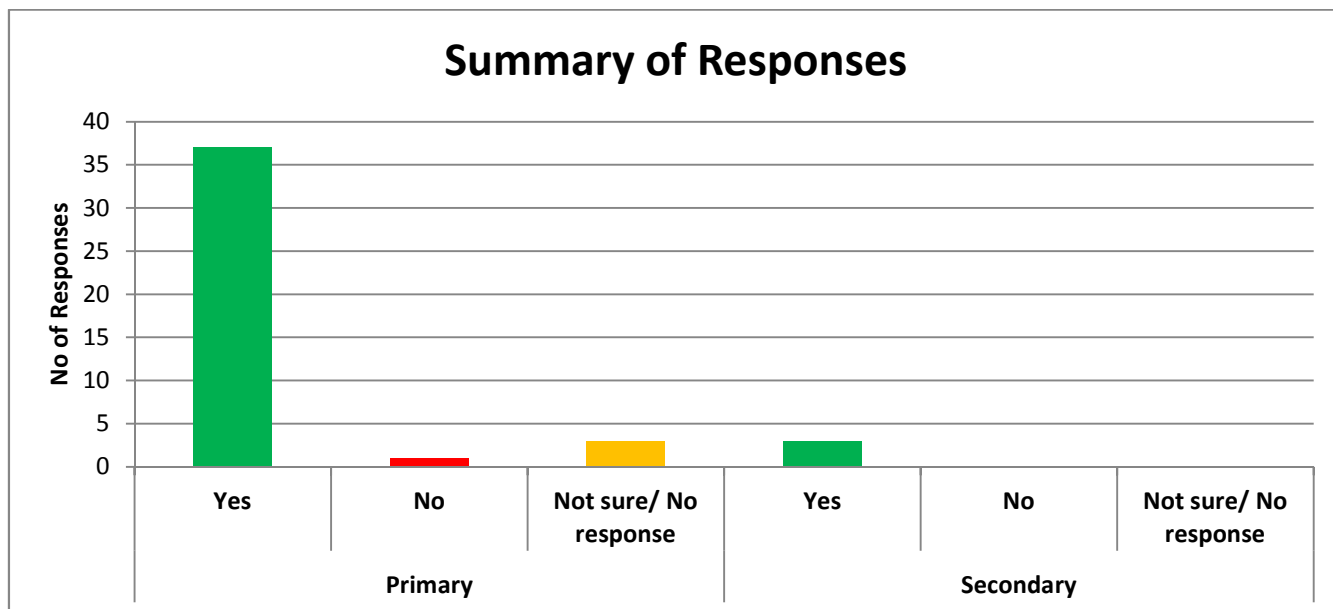
**Secondary Schools– 3 Comments**

- This Factor should be removed to reduce the disparity in funding between schools.
- Keep consistency on how we are currently funded, to help with medium term financial planning.
- All Factors i.e. deprivation, mobility, EAL should be proportionately adjusted not just the AWPU



**Question 8: Do you agree with retaining the EAL factor in the Nottinghamshire formula for 2016-17?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
37	1	3	3	0	0	40	1	3	44
						90.9%	2.3%	6.8%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – 3 Comments**

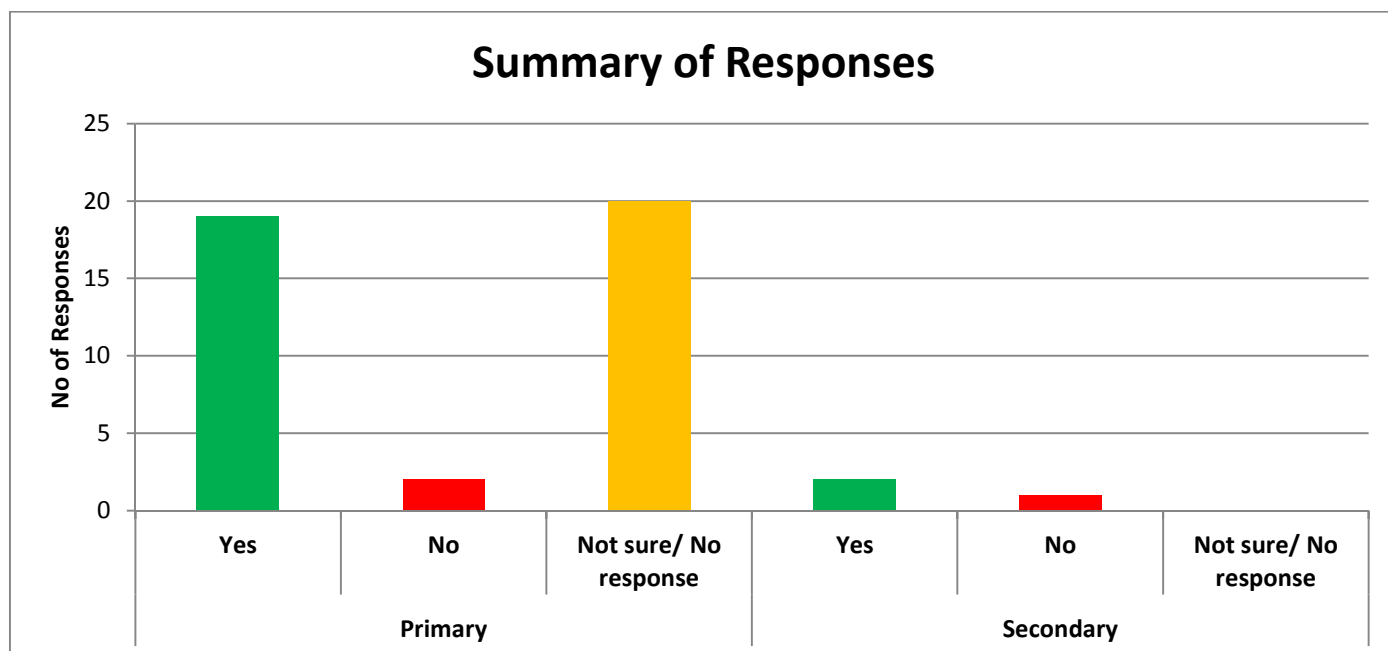
- Children with EAL may require intensive intervention to begin with and then this trails off. This ought to be weighted on a needs basis as children learn a new language quicker the younger they are.
- Removing this factor could impact greatly on the schools who receive funds from it.

**Secondary Schools – 2 Comments**

- As there are no other funding streams for EAL students there is the necessity for schools with higher proportions of EAL to receive additional funding. This differs from the deprivation factor and LAC factor as schools already receive additional funding in the form of the pupil premium.
- Keep consistency on how we are currently funded, to help with medium term financial planning.

Question 9: If the factor is retained, do you agree that the same percentage of total funding should be allocated through the EAL factor with a single unit value in 2016-17?

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
19	2	20	2	1	0	21	3	20	44
						47.7%	6.8%	45.5%	



### Summary Of Comments

#### Primary Schools -20 Comments

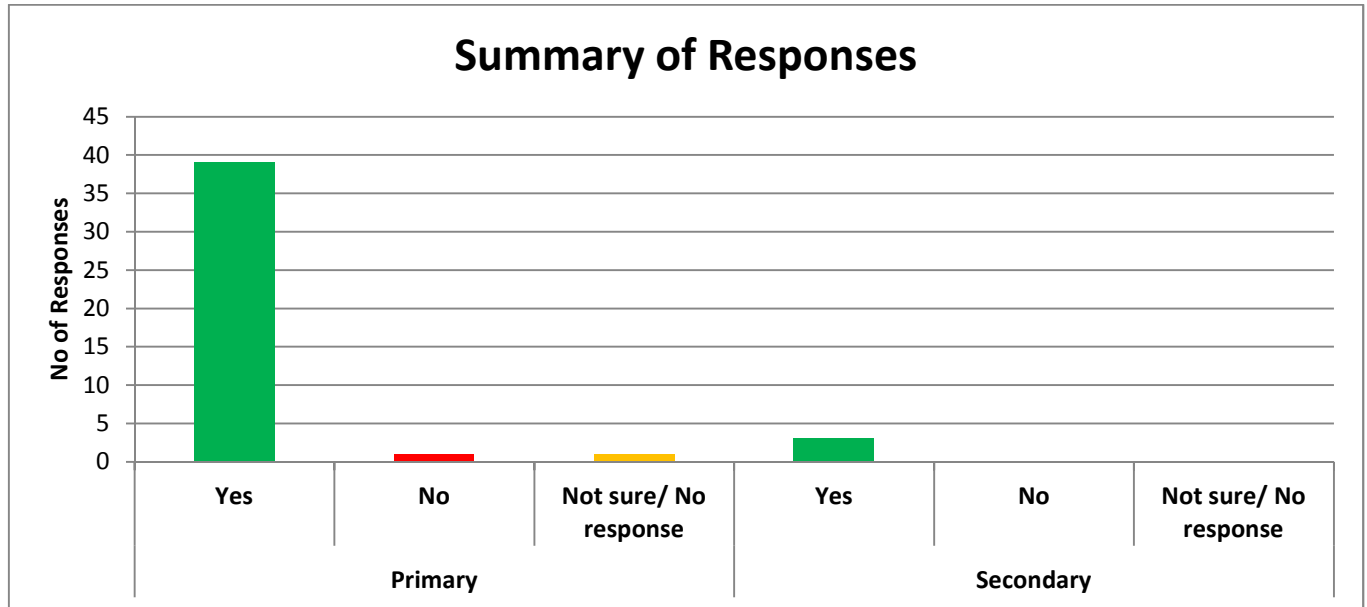
- Children with EAL may require intensive intervention to begin with and then this trails off. This ought to be weighted on a needs basis as children learn a new language quicker the younger they are.
- Keeping a single unit may not support schools with growing EAL numbers in providing the best provision.
- Schools were unable to answer without some modelling of different options/figures. **(15)**
- These pupils are not funded by any-other stream. **(10)**
- Schools with EAL may benefit from increasing the percentage or from having any monies taken from the deprivation factor. **(13)**

#### Secondary Schools – 2 Comments

- Keep consistency on how we are currently funded, to help with medium term financial planning.
- All Factors i.e. deprivation, mobility, EAL should be proportionately adjusted not just the AWPU.

**Question 10: Do you agree with retaining the Pupil Mobility factor in the Nottinghamshire formula for 2016-17?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
39	1	1	3	0	0	42	1	1	44
						95.5%	2.3%	2.3%	



**Summary Of Comments**

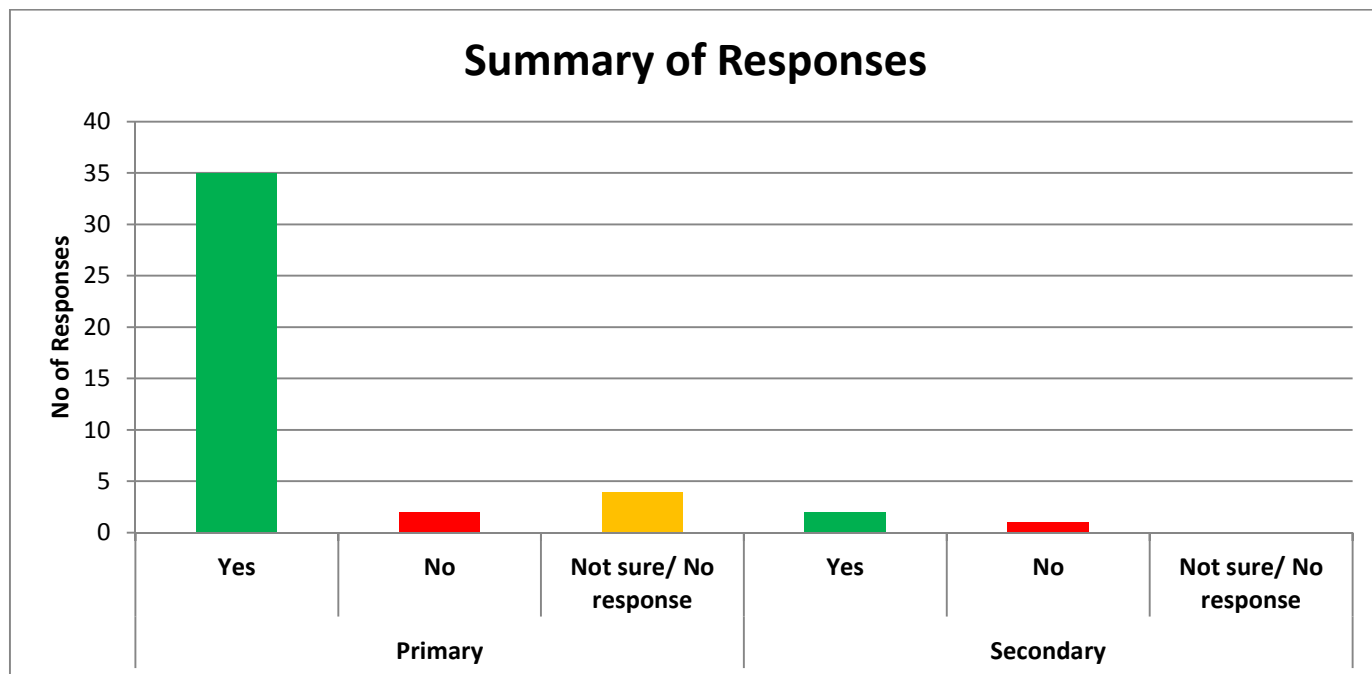
**Primary Schools – 2 Comments**

- This factor is too immaterial to make a fundamental difference to schools
- This funding is very necessary to those receiving it

**Secondary Schools – 0 Comments**

**Question 11: Do you agree that the same percentage of total funding should be allocated through the Pupil Mobility factor in 2016-17, with a single unit value?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
35	2	4	2	1	0	37	3	4	44
						84.1%	6.8%	9.1%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – 2 Comments**

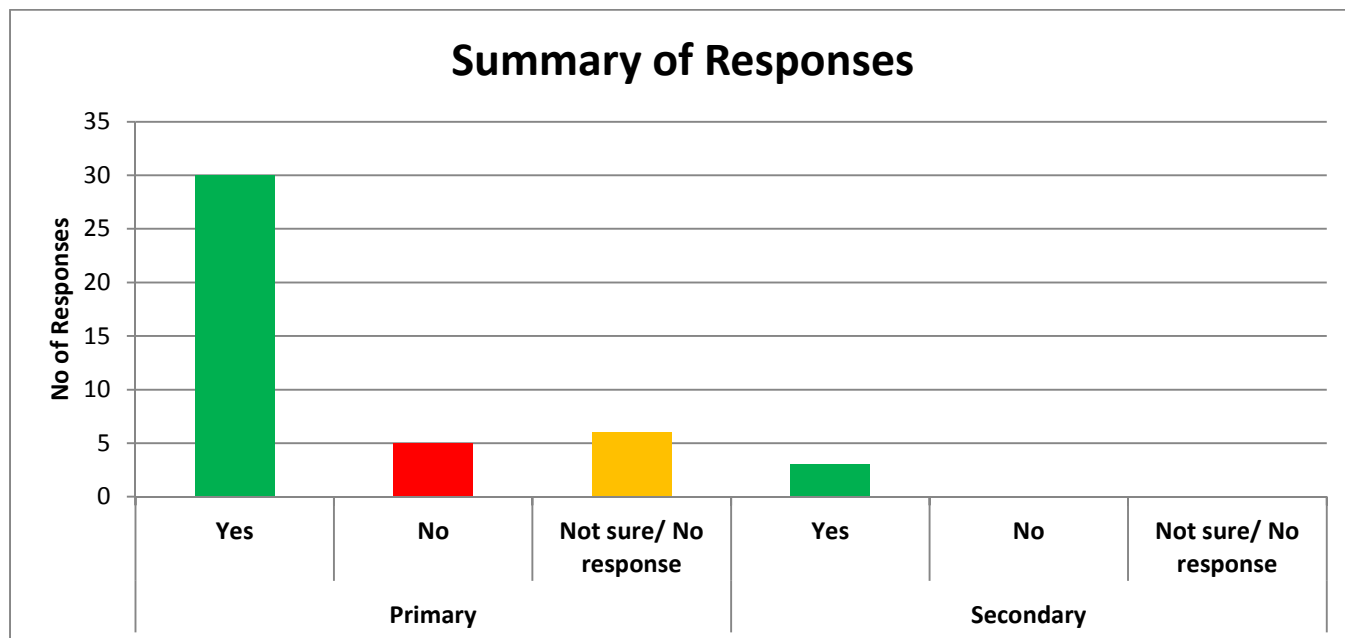
- An increase in funding is necessary to cover the high costs incurred.
- The £174,195 referred to in the consultation is such a small amount of funding that, in our view, it would not make a material difference to school budgets. Also, which schools currently attract this funding and what is their overall school budget position. If the schools hold surplus balances year on year then, it would suggest that this funding is not being utilised effectively and could be used elsewhere in the formula.

**Secondary Schools – 1 Comment**

- All Factors i.e. deprivation, mobility, EAL should be proportionately adjusted not just the AWPU.

**Question 12: Do you agree with the proposal not to adopt a Sparsity factor for 2016-17?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
30	5	6	3	0	0	33	5	6	44
						75.0%	11.4%	13.6%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – 11 Comments**

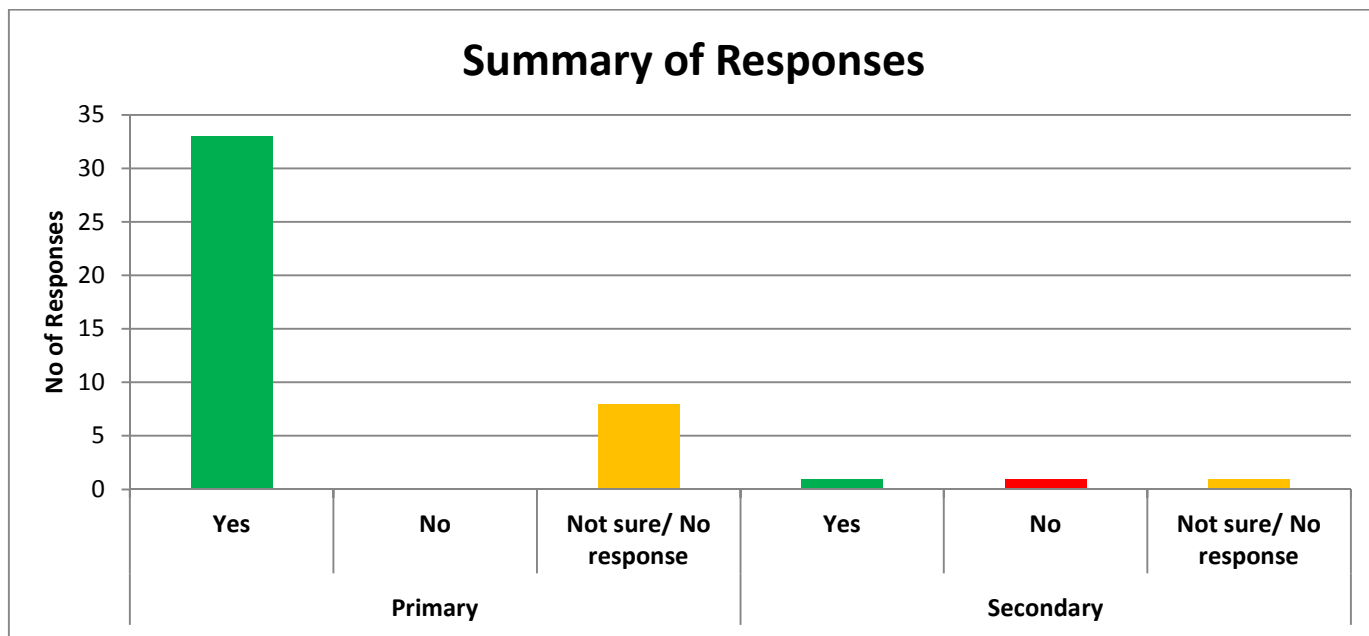
- Nicky Morgan recognises ‘the vital role that many small schools play in the communities they serve, which is why we have given local authorities the ability to allocate money through lump sum and sparsity factors’.
- The sparsity factor would divert funding from other small schools as well as larger schools. The heart of this matter must be equal access to opportunities throughout the county; there is an injustice where children cannot utilise state of the art resources available to large schools – simply because they attend a school where the LA continues to exert financial pressure.
- Please provide a list of schools which would benefit from this factor to enable an informed decision. **(4)**
- Small rural schools rely on additional funding to cover fixed costs, particularly in a time when additional services and basic school provisions are becoming more expensive. This additional support ensures that they can provide for the children and our local community **(3)**
- It would be preferable to add the money to the AWPU **(6)**

**Secondary Schools – 1 Comment**

- Keep consistency on how we are currently funded, to help with medium term financial planning

**Question 13: (to be answered by Primary & Secondary) Do you agree with retaining the lump sum factor in the Nottinghamshire formula for 2016-17?** Of

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
33	0	8	1	1	1	34	1	9	44
						77.3%	2.3%	20.5%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – 1 Comment**

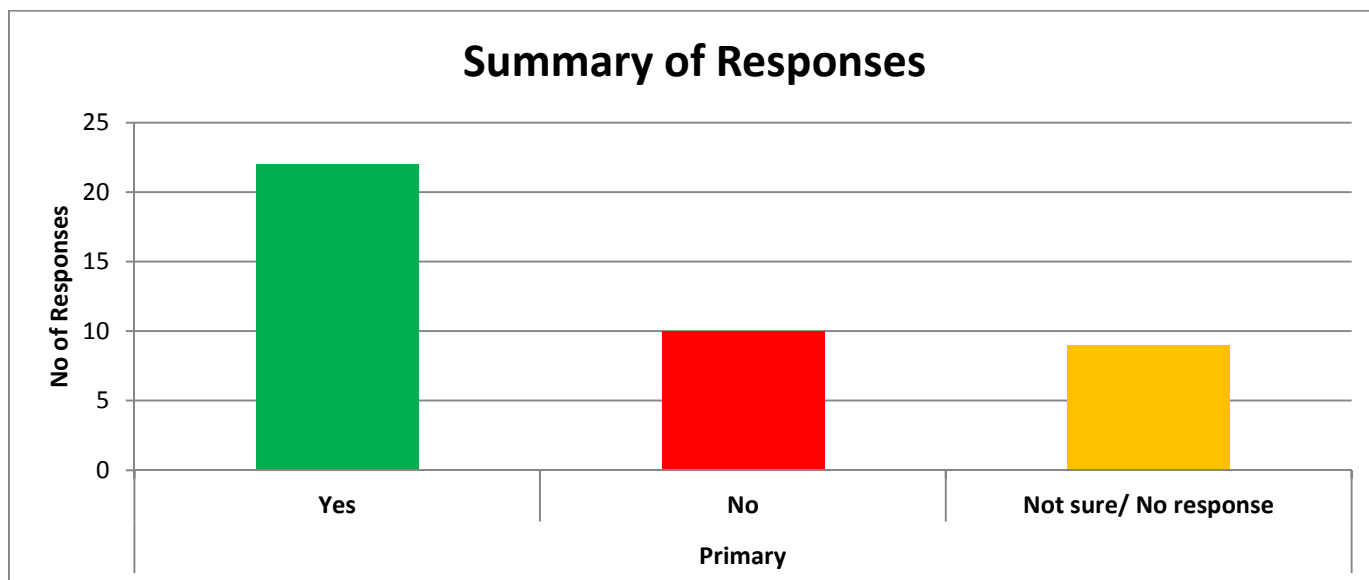
- It is crucial to support all school’s budgets as a basic, not related to size.

**Secondary Schools – 2 Comments**

- Academies were not aware that there had been any modelling of the impact of removing the lump sum.
- All the lump sum factor does is keep open unviable schools.

**Question 14: (to be answered by Primary only) Do you agree with the proposal to increase the lump sum for the primary phase?**

Primary			
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Total
22	10	9	41
53.7%	24.4%	22.0%	



**Summary Of Comments**

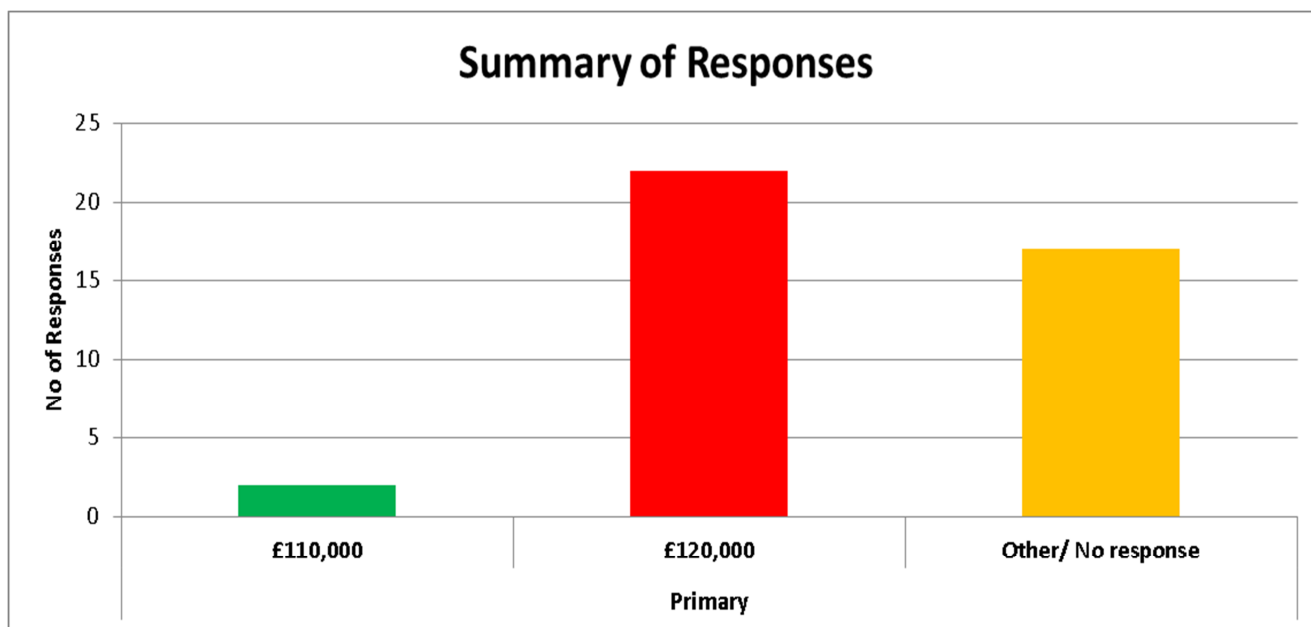
**Primary Schools – 12 Comments**

- The intended impact of supporting small school budgets doesn't seem to help out all small schools; in fact some are worse off.
- Without this the majority of small schools would not be able to operate effectively. As many of these are in rural areas this would have huge implications on moving primary aged children across the county if small schools were forced to close **(3)**
- Governors noted that the lump sum in Nottinghamshire was well below the national average.
- Secondary schools already receive far more generous funding than primary.
- Small schools face recruitment difficulties and in order to attract the very best candidates at all levels, the cost of staff should be reflected in a more appropriate primary lump sum. **(3)**
- By decreasing the AWPU many schools would be worse off
- This should be based on a national recommendation or independent guidance should be considered. Clearly schools will opt for what suits them rather than what is fair!

Question 15: (to be answered by Primary only) if you answered yes to question 14 what value do you think the primary lump sum should be set at?

Of

Primary			
£110,000	£120,000	Other/ No response	Total
2	22	17	41
4.9%	53.7%	41.5%	



### Summary Of Comments

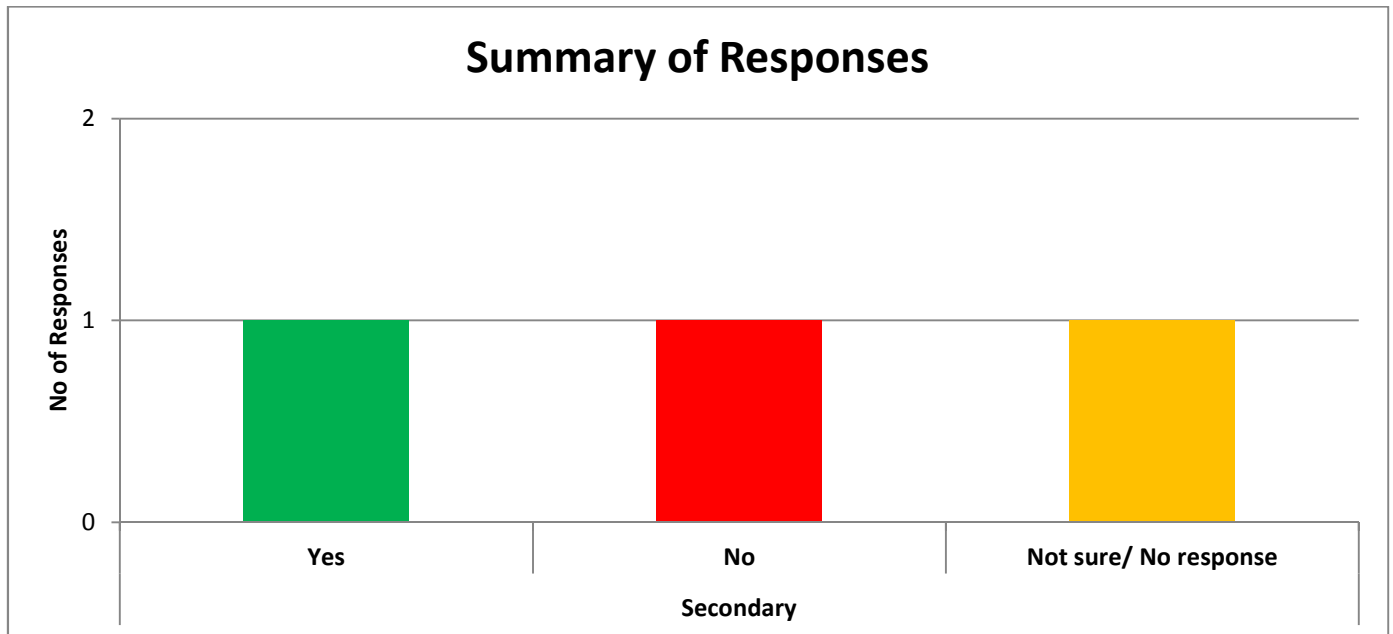
#### Primary Schools – 14 comments

- This is still significantly lower than the upper limit of £175 000 and lower than our statistical neighbours. It is overdue an increase as remained at £100 000 last year, despite increasing costs. This cannot be purely decided upon by votes for/against, but the issues of small school survival/community survival need to be considered. **(2)**
- Setting the primary lump sum at £120,000 would give a fairer funding balance. **(6)**
- The rates should be consistent with how the funding allocated by the DfE - £115,000 for primaries.
- Ultimately whatever is suggested there will be cuts to some small schools' budgets and schools such will become unsustainable in future years.
- Increasing the lump sum penalises larger primary schools in favour of small schools.



**Question 16: (to be answered by Secondary only) Do you agree with the proposal to keep the lump sum value at £100,000 in 2016/17 for the secondary phase?**

Secondary			
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Total
1	1	1	3
33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	



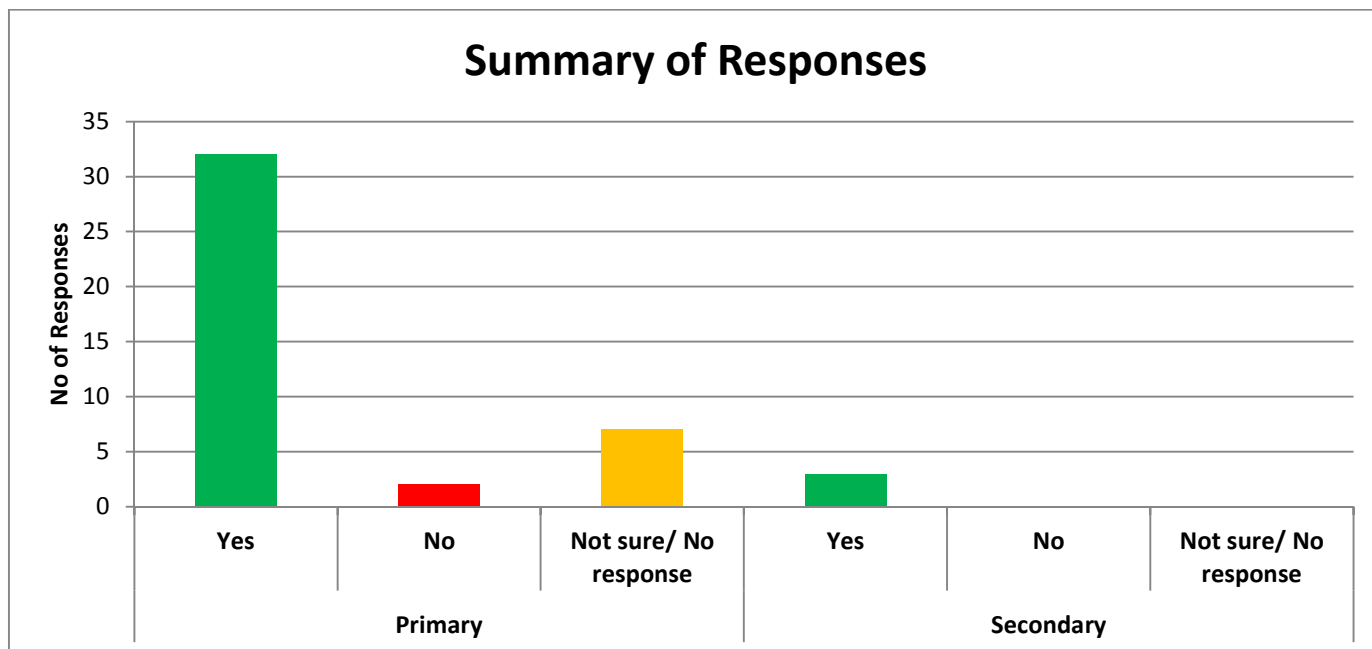
**Summary Of Comments**

**Secondary Schools – 2 comments**

- Keep consistency on how we are currently funded, to help with medium term financial planning
- Academies were unaware there had been any modelling of the impact of the removal of the lump sum.

**Question 17: Do you agree that Nottinghamshire should not apply for an exceptional factor in order to pay a further allowance to amalgamating schools in the second year after amalgamation?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
32	2	7	3	0	0	35	2	7	44
						79.5%	4.5%	15.9%	



**Summary Of Comments**

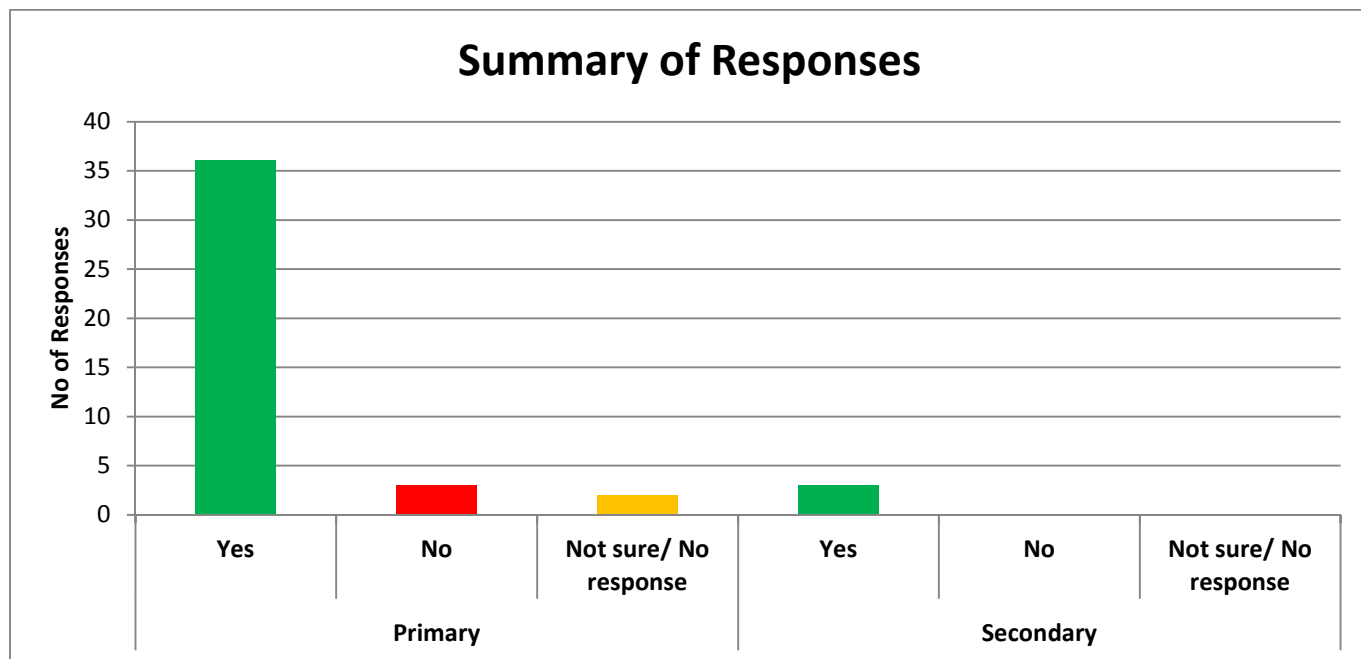
**Primary Schools – 0 comments**

**Secondary Schools – 1 comment**

- Keep consistency on how we are currently funded, to help with medium term financial planning

**Question 18: Do you agree with retaining the Split Site factor in the Nottinghamshire formula for 2016-17?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
36	3	2	3	0	0	39	3	2	44
						88.6%	6.8%	4.5%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – 3 comments**

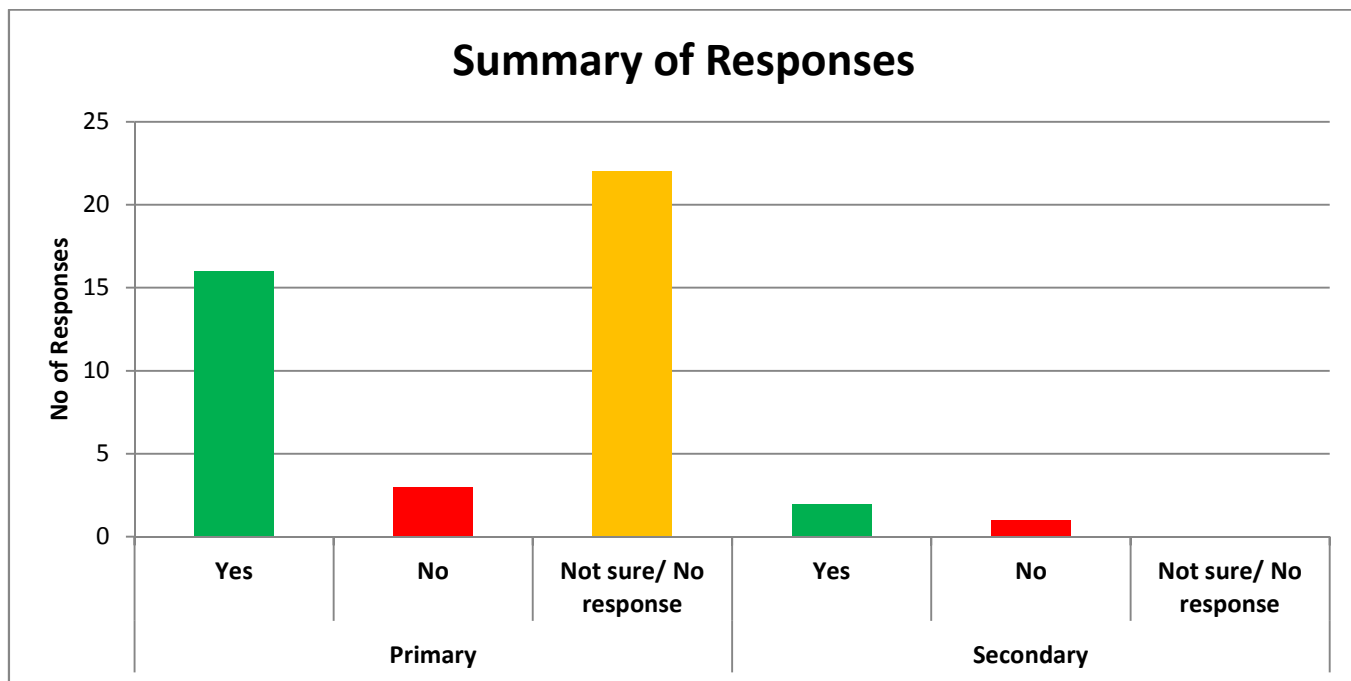
- Operating costs for a school can be significant so it is fair that if schools are having to utilise different premises that funding is adjusted accordingly.
- The split-site factor is a very small amount and does not cover the cost of the additional caretaking & cleaning of two buildings (2)

**Secondary Schools – 1 comment**

- Keep consistency on how we are currently funded, to help with medium term financial planning.

**Question 19: Do you agree to continue with the current methodology and funding for split site schools?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
16	3	22	2	1	0	18	4	22	44
						40.9%	9.1%	50.0%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – 16 comments**

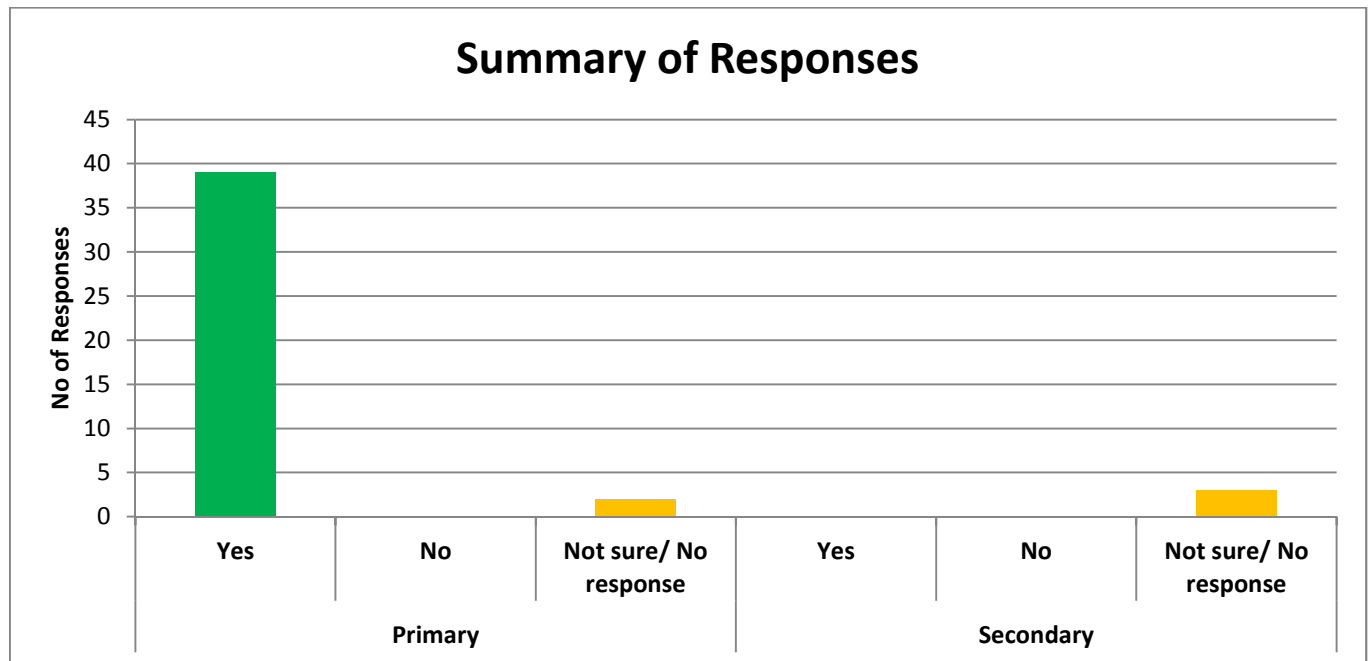
- The amount allocated needs to reflect the actual cost of running a split site.(15)
- Distance between sites needs to be a factor

**Secondary Schools – 2 comments**

- Keep consistency on how we are currently funded, to help with medium term financial planning.
- All Factors i.e. deprivation, mobility, EAL should be proportionately adjusted not just the AWPU.

**Question 20: Do you agree to continue with the current arrangement to pay rates centrally?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
39	0	2	0	0	3	39	0	5	44
						88.6%	0.0%	11.4%	



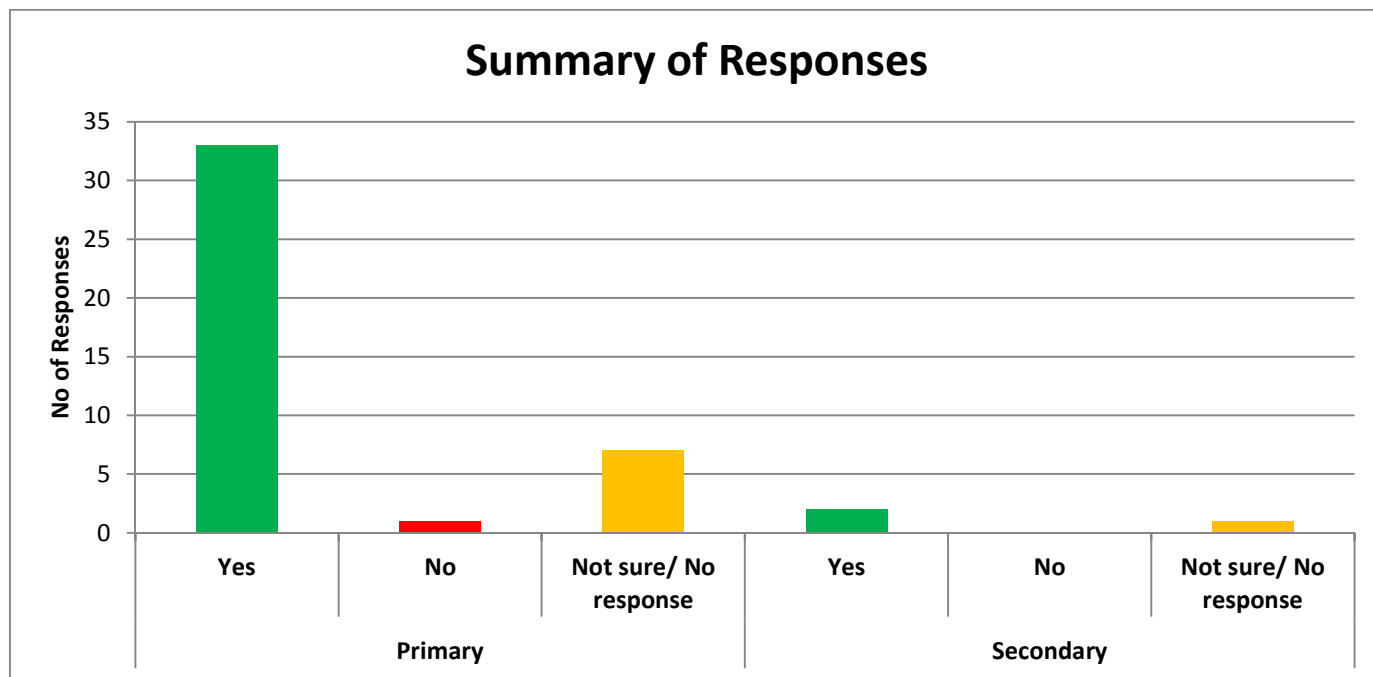
**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – 0 comments**

**Secondary Schools – 0 comments**

**Question 21: Do you agree to continue with the exceptional factors for joint use and rental?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
33	1	7	2	0	1	35	1	8	44
						79.5%	2.3%	18.2%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – 9 comments**

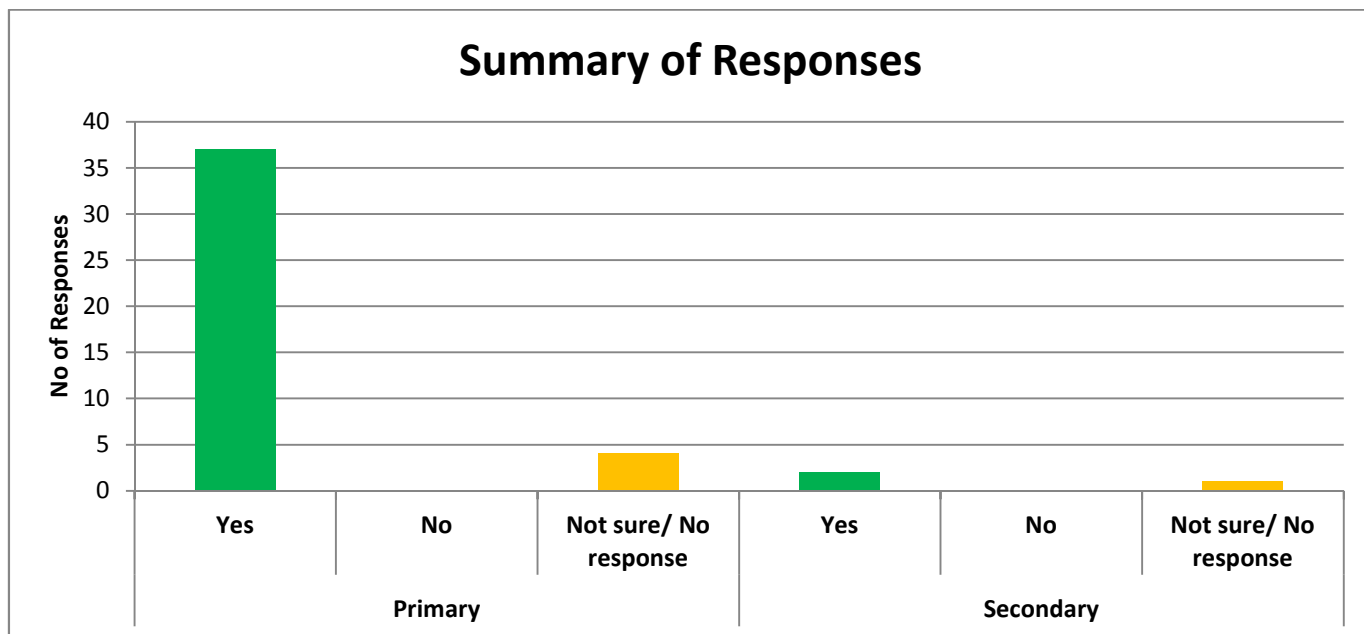
- This is absolutely vital. It would be unfair for schools that have to pay rent to meet this cost.
- Would prefer a system similar to the rates where ‘By mutual agreement, these charges are paid centrally and are therefore deducted prior to schools’ budgets being distributed.’
- Many schools rely on this to enable them to provide an appropriately broad and balanced curriculum and to meet the need of its pupils. **(4)**
- Schools need to use external facilities when the county council has not provided an adequate sole-use alternative on site. **(2)**
- The amounts quoted are relatively small. How much difference this is having to the schools that are eligible?

**Secondary Schools – 1 comment**

- Keep consistency on how we are currently funded, to help with medium term financial planning

**Question 22: Do you agree that the growth fund should continue?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
37	0	4	2	0	1	39	0	5	44
						88.6%	0.0%	11.4%	



**Summary Of Comments**

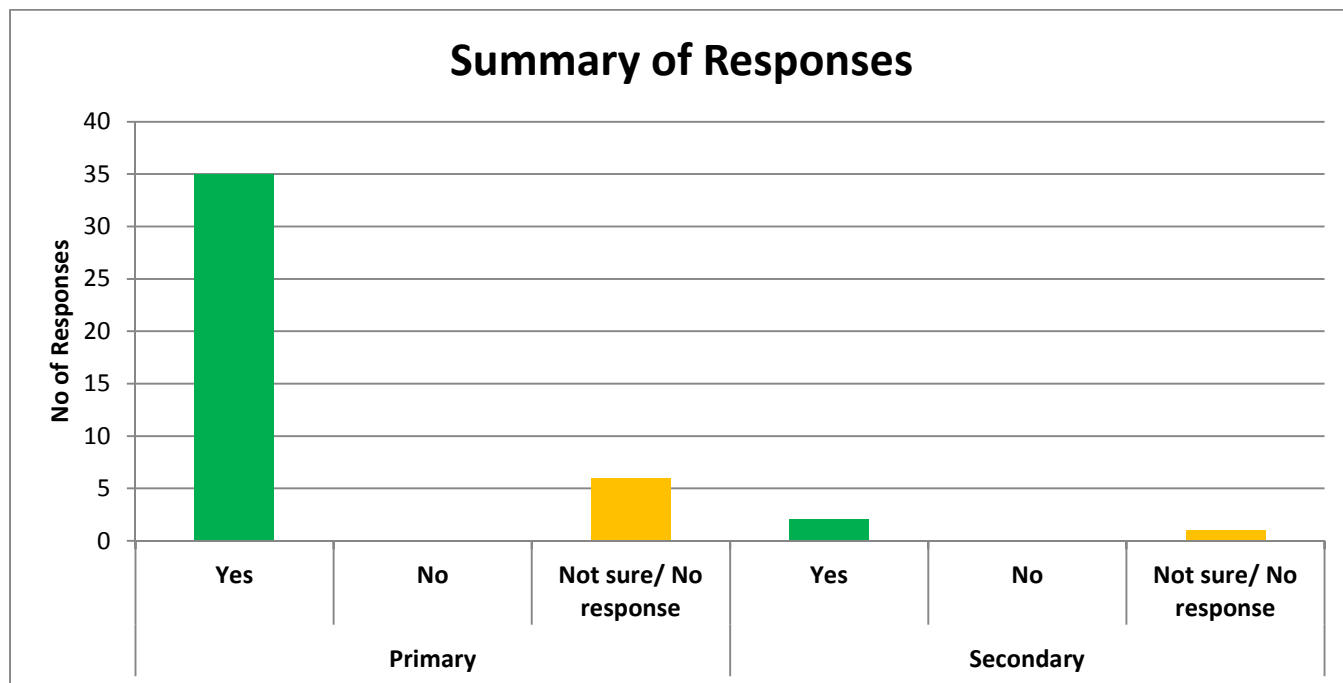
**Primary Schools – 3 comments**

- It has been very valuable in helping schools admit children who do not have funding at the time of entry.
- Given the rising birth rate, there will continue to be pressures on school places.
- Provision should be made for post census growth in numbers that are not eligible for additional payments from the growth fund.

**Secondary Schools – 0 comments**

**Question 23: Do you agree that the growth fund should remain at £1.0m as it was for 2015-16?**

Primary			Secondary			Total			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	Yes	No	Not sure/ No response	
35	0	6	2	0	1	37	0	7	44
						84.1%	0.0%	15.9%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools - 1 comment**

- Evidence of how much has actually been spent in recent years is needed to make an informed decision.

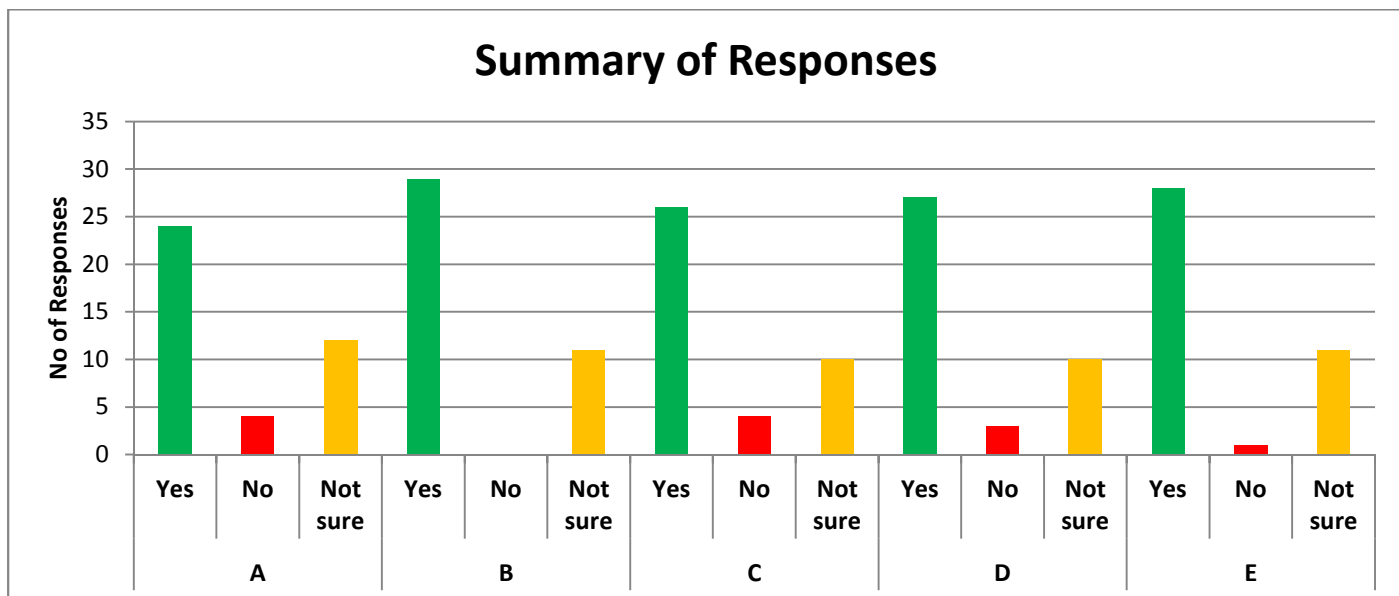
**Secondary Schools – 0 comments**



**Question 24: As a representative of either a maintained primary or secondary schools, do you agree to the de-delegation of the following in 2016-17:**

- **A) - Contingencies for pre-agreed amalgamation transitional support?**
- **B) - Free school meals eligibility assessment?**
- **C) - Staff costs / supply cover (trade union facility time)?**
- **D) - Support to underperforming ethnic minority groups and bilingual learners?**
- **E) - Contingency for crisis communications?**

Contingencies for pre-agreed amalgamation transitional support?			Free school meals eligibility assessment?			Staff costs / supply cover (trade union facility time)?			Support to underperforming ethnic minority groups and bilingual learners?			Contingency for crisis communications?			Total Responses
Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	
24	4	12	29	0	11	26	4	10	27	3	10	28	1	11	40
60.0%	10.0%	30.0%	72.5%	0.0%	27.5%	65.0%	10.0%	25.0%	67.5%	7.5%	25.0%	70.0%	2.5%	27.5%	



**Summary Of Comments**

**Primary Schools – No comments**

**Secondary Schools – No comments**