

**Agenda Item
6**



Report Status

For information/note
For consultation & views
For decision

Report to Haringey Schools Forum – Thursday 14 January 2016.

Report Title: Update on Dedicated Schools Budget Strategy 2016-17.

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Purpose:

To update Forum on the 2016-17 Schools Budget strategy following the publication of the indicative Dedicated Schools Grant 2016-17 and the 2016-17 pupil data.

Recommendations:

1. The Council recommends Consultation Option 2 as the one that will minimise year on year changes.
2. That maintained primary school representatives agree to de-delegate funding for Trade Union Facilities.
3. That maintained secondary school representatives agree to de-delegate funding for Trade Union Facilities
4. Forum agrees to allocate £26.7k for Supplementary Schools in 2016-17.
5. Forum agrees to allocate £800k for LAC Residential Places in 2016-17.
6. Forum agrees to allocate £350k for Early Help (Family Support) in 2016-17.
7. Forum agrees to allocate £192k for Support Costs in 2016-17.
8. Forum agrees to allocate £130k for Governor Support in 2016-17.

Introduction.

- 1.1. Forum on 3 December received an initial report on the Dedicated Schools Budget for 2016-17. This report provides an update following the publication on 18 December of the indicative Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and pupil data for 2016-17.
- 1.2. The indicative DSG includes updates for the Schools Block (SB) and High Needs Block (HNB) but not the Early Years Block (EYB). The latter will not be updated until data from the January census is available.

Schools Block.

2. Funding Allocation.

- 2.1. The change from 2015-16 is shown in the following table. The methodology is slightly different between years; in 2015-16 non-recoupment academies and free schools were brought into the DSG calculation for the first time with funding allocated as a lump sum based on pupil numbers. In 2016-17 this allocation was incorporated in the Unit of Funding.

Table 1. Schools Block Allocations 2015-16 and 2016-17.

	2015-16	2016-17
Pupil Numbers October Census	31,156	33,059
Unit of Funding	£5,870.93	£5,913.42
	£182.914m	£195.492
Adjustment for Non Recoupment Academies and Free Schools (1,413 pupils).	£9.677m	£0
Indicative Schools Block	£192.591	£195.492

- 2.2. The change in methodology, bringing together the funding from two sources, has increased the funding per pupil by £42.49 giving an increase in the SB of £1.4m. This needs to cover in year growth in free schools, most of which have not yet reached their full quota of year groups, which is estimated to be £0.924m.
- 2.3. The increase in the DSG to cover other funding pressures is therefore immaterial and reflects the governments pledge to protect per pupil funding in cash terms. There will be material real terms pressures faced by schools during the course of 2016-17. These include:
 - 2.3..1. National Insurance increases following changes to contracted out arrangements from April 2016. This will add 3.4% to salary bills.
 - 2.3..2. The full year effect of the increase of 2.3% to the employers' superannuation contribution for teachers introduced in September 2015.

2.3.3. A 1% assumption for pay inflation.

2.4. It is estimated that this will result in in-year pressures of at least £7.5m that will need to be contained within the above funding envelope as no additional funding has been provided to meet this.

3. Pupil Data.

3.1. The pupil data for the 2016-17 funding formula was made available on 16 December. This is largely based on the October 2015 census but also uses data from other sources. In previous years the information for the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) came from the 2010 English Indices of Deprivation, for 2016-17 it is drawn from the 2015 indices.

3.2. The publication accompanying the indices said, 'It is notable that there were four London Boroughs (Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Haringey) among the 20 most deprived local authorities based on this summary measure of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010. But these are no longer among the 20 most deprived districts according to this summary measure of the 2015 Index, indicating that they have become relatively less deprived.'

3.3. The change in relative deprivation according to the 2015 data is shown in Table 2. When used as a deprivation indicator in the funding formula IDACI is divided into seven bands, Band 0 represents the lowest level of deprivation and attracts no funding.

Table 2. Number of Pupils in IDACI Bands 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Band	2015-16	2016-17	Change
0	4,903	8,372	+3,469
1	836	2,228	+1,392
2	1,334	3,060	+1,726
3	3,588	11,557	+7,969
4	4,886	6,783	+1,897
5	8,661	1,234	-7,427
6	8,401	0	-8,401
Total	32,609	33,234	+625

3.4. It needs to be emphasised that the change shown in Table 2 has no impact on the total amount of 2016-17 DSG, which is based on an historic unit of funding per pupil; however, this may change with the introduction of a national funding formula in April 2017. The change will however impact on the distribution of resources between schools.

- 3.5. The impact on an individual school may be ameliorated by the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) if the school attracts this. However, with the approach of the national funding formula the Council will consult again with the Forum and schools on adjusting the IDACI funding values to minimise the distributional impact of this data change. As the proposed funding formula and the formula allocation to individual schools has to be returned to the Education Funding Agency by 21 January the consultation will necessarily be of short duration.
- 3.6. The consultation papers are attached as Appendix 1. **Recommendation 1 - The Council recommends Option 2 as the one that will minimise year on year changes.**

4. De-delegation.

- 4.1. Forum on 3 December 2015 agreed de-delegation of funding for Underperforming Ethnic Minority Groups and the Contingency for Schools in Financial Difficulty. A separate report on this agenda sets out details on Trade Union Facilities cost and it is recommended that the de-delegation of £4.69 is agreed.

Recommendation 2: That maintained primary school representatives agree to de-delegate funding for Trade Union Facilities.

Recommendation 3: That maintained secondary school representatives agree to de-delegate funding for Trade Union Facilities

5. Centrally Retained Budgets.

- 5.1. Forum at its last meeting agreed to retain budgets for the following areas:

- Growth Contingency (£1.183m).
- Music and Performing Arts (£168k).
- Admissions (£299.8k).
- Schools Forum (£10k)

- 5.2. Further clarification was asked for on Governor Support and School Improvement.

- 5.2.1 At the last meeting funding of £135k was agreed for Governor Support with further information requested on the impact of changes in structure. Following the meeting the structure of the service was reviewed with the proposed structure achieving a saving of £5k. Therefore the requested retention for Governor Support is now £130k. **Recommendation 8: That Forum agrees to allocate £130k for Governor Support in 2016-17.**

- 5.2.2 At the last meeting Forum agreed to allocate £484k for School Standards in 2016-17 but sought clarity on the figure of £566k mentioned in the supporting appendix. The sum sought from the Schools Block is £484k, the difference of £82k comes from the Early Years and High Needs Block that are the subject of separate reports to Forum in February.
- 5.3. In addition, the Council is also seeking to retain funding for the services set out in the following paragraphs.
- 5.4. Supplementary Schools (£26.7k). Information on this service is set out in Appendix 2. **Recommendation 4: That Forum agrees to allocate £26.7k for Supplementary Schools in 2016-17.**
- 5.5. LAC Residential Places (£800k). As agreed by Forum, support of £1m for the educational costs of residential placements for Looked After Children (LAC) was provided in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15. In 2015-16 a reduction in the number of placements reduced the support to £0.8m and this sum is again sought for 2016-17. Supporting information for this bid is set out in Appendix 3. **Recommendation 5: That Forum agrees to allocate £800k for LAC Residential Places in 2016-17.**
- 5.6. Early Help (Integrated Working and Family Support) (£350k). This is the subject of a separate report on this agenda. **Recommendation 6: That Forum agrees to allocate £350k for Early Help (Family Support) in 2016-17.**
- 5.7. **Schools Block Support Costs (Overheads).**
- 5.7.1 These are the costs of allowing front line staff to do their jobs, including the provision of desks and equipment within suitably maintained and heated office spaces and the support received in respect of finance, human resources and information technology. More detail on these services are included in Appendix 3.
- 5.8. The support costs for 2016-17 have not yet been completed. In 2014-15 the amount retained was £280.1k falling to £192k in 2015-16. It is estimated that the same amount will be required for 2016-17. The support costs for SB centrally retained services based on this estimate are set out in Appendix 4 together with the services being recharged. **Recommendation 7: That Forum agrees to allocate £192k for Support Costs in 2016-17.**
- 5.8.1
6. **The High Needs Block.**
- 6.1. A detailed report on the HNB will be presented to Forum in February. It will cover the projected outturn for 2015-16 and the budget requirement

for 2016-17. The report will emphasise the pressures on this budget, including:

- The increase in EHC requests for both under and over 5's
- The extended age range and eligibility for support for students up to the age of 25 years
- The capacity of local special school resource being reached for those students with ASD, with the consequence that there is increased use of out borough provision.
- There is also a limited specialist offer for those children and young people with social emotional and mental health needs.

6.2. A comprehensive plan of action is being drawn up to address these areas including the following key elements that will reduce the spend overall:

- The opening of the new Heartlands free school "The Grove", offering 104 places over time for children with ASD, will address some of the lack of in borough capacity. It will also create opportunities to bring children in independent schools back to the borough
- Development of small number of targeted places at the tuition centre for those young people who need a highly individual curriculum who may have ADHD/Mental health needs
- Firmly establishing funding agreements for those young people over 19 years who have severe and profound difficulties alongside the adult learning disabilities social care team
- establishing a pathway for young people with social emotional and mental health needs in the borough

6.3. As with the Schools Block there have been some methodological changes between 2015-16 and 2016-17. The HNB, after recoupage for academies and other bodies funded by the EFA, is increasing from £31.218m in 2015-16 to £31.617m, an increase of £0.399m. In addition there will be a reduced top-up requirement of £0.048m arising from changes in AP place plus funding. The total increase in resources will therefore be £0.447m.

7. The Early Years Block.

7.1. The DSG will not be updated for this block until the January 2016 census data is available. This will not be the final sum for the EYB as the block is determined by the data from three censuses. The initial block allocation will use the January 2015 data but this will be updated during the course of the year for the January 2016 data and then for the January 2017 data. The final determination of the DSG will not be until May 2017 and will be calculated using 5/12^{ths} of the January 2016 census and 7/12^{ths} of the January 2017 census.

7.2. A report will be brought to Forum in February setting out the issues and proposals for this block in 2016-17. As reported previously, the key issues of the EYB are set out in the following paragraphs.

7.3. The EYB funds in Haringey:

- The universal early years free educational entitlement for three and four year olds in nursery classes, nursery schools and the Private Voluntary and Independent sector. This includes the agreed number of full-time places.
- The targeted funding for the two year old entitlement.
- The childcare subsidy.
- A contribution to the cost of the Early Years Team and centrally retained budgets that have been delegated in the SB.

7.4. A significant change in 2015-16 was the move to participation funding for two year olds. In the previous two years funding had been on an estimated basis and authorities have been allowed to carry forward underspends to use in subsequent years.

7.5. Forum and Cabinet have agreed to fund two year old places at the rate of £6 per hour, £0.72 per hour more than received in the DSG. The roll forward of underspends will allow this gap to be met for several years, but will then need to be contained within the EYB.

7.6. Current issues in the EYB that will be covered in more detail in later reports are:

- A review of the Early Years Single Funding Formula.
- Reduction in the number of full-time nursery places.
- The implications of the extension of the three and four year old free entitlement to 30 hours for the children of working parents.
- National funding changes.

Appendix 1.

Consultation on Changes to Haringey Schools Funding Formula 2016-17.

Last term we consulted on changes to Haringey's 2016-17 Schools Funding Formula. In that consultation we explained that Haringey Schools Forum had appointed a Formula Review Group to look at the formula and recommend whether or not to change it for 2016-17. The Group compared Haringey's formula with other local authorities and also looked at the effect of altering the factors currently used. The Group's view was that Haringey should not make general changes for 2016-17. In reaching this conclusion it took account of the Government's desire to introduce a national funding formula and the continuation of the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) to dampen the effect of changes.

The Group did recommend one change that would affect the lump sum of secondary schools only and the High Needs Block Working Party recommended a change that would affect the lump sum of primary schools only. The consultation on these two issues resulted in the acceptance of the former and the rejection of the latter.

On the 16th of December we received from the Education Funding Agency (EFA) the data sets for use with the 2016-17 formula. The deprivation data made use of the 2015 update to the English Indices of Deprivation (last updated 2010). The publication accompanying the indices said, 'It is notable that there were four London Boroughs (Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Haringey) among the 20 most deprived local authorities based on this summary measure of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 20105. But these are no longer among the 20 most deprived districts according to this summary measure of the 2015 Index, indicating that they have become relatively less deprived.'

Haringey's Schools Funding Formula uses the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), a sub-set of the deprivation indices. The impact of this change on the IDACI banding for Haringey pupils is shown in Table 1. Band 0 represents the lowest level of deprivation and does not attract any funding.

Table 1. Number of Haringey Pupils by IDACI Bands 2015-16 and 16-17.

IDACI Band	2015-16	2016-17	Change
Primary			
0	3,322.01	5,694.44	+2,372.43
1	560.99	1,411.80	+850.81
2	905.11	1,986.25	+1,081.14

3	2,409.08	7,576.78	+5,167.70
4	3,219.77	4,239.84	+1,020.07
5	5,756.66	806.31	-4,950.35
6	5,293.89	0	-5,293.89
Secondary			
0	1,580.76	2,677.21	+1,096.45
1	274.55	816.61	+542.06
2	429.19	1,073.87	+644.68
3	1,178.46	3,980.71	+2,802.25
4	1,666.45	2,543.41	+876.96
5	2,904.77	427.44	-2,477.33
6	3,107.33	0	-3,107.33

The change in the indices do not affect the amount of Haringey's Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) as current deprivation is not used in its calculation; although this may change next year with the introduction of a national funding formula.

For our 2016-17 funding formula our original proposal was to keep factor values the same in 2016-17 as in 2015-16. We are now consulting on changing IDACI factor values so as to minimise year on year variations caused by this data change. We know that the introduction of a national funding formula from April 2017 will bring substantial changes, ameliorated by transitional arrangements, but there will be a lead in time for this during which governing bodies can prepare for the change. Although the MFG will provide protection to some schools we wish to avoid an additional burden at short notice during this lead in time.

The Annex shows the effect of two options:

1. Retaining the same relative proportion for all factor values scaled up to fully allocated the funding available. The Annex shows school budgets after taking account of the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) so as to show the actual effect of the 2016-17 changes.
2. Increasing the value of IDACI to bring the allocation through this factor to the 2015-16 level before applying general uplifts to all factors to fully allocate the funding available. Again, the allocation is shown after applying the MFG.

The Annex also shows the 2015-16 funding allocation after MFG together with pupil numbers funded in 2015-16 and 2016-17. Please note that at this

stage the 2016-17 allocations are indicative and may change in the final allocation, they also include the removal of the secondary lump sum.

We are recommending the adoption of Option 2 to minimise disruption but wish to get your views on the options. The publication of the data just before Christmas and the EFA's requirement to submit final funding allocations by 21 January means that the consultation period is necessarily very tight. Schools Forum is meeting on Thursday 14th January and it will be useful to have as many replies as possible by **midday on 14th January.**

A reply form is attached;

Appendix 2.

Supplementary and Community Language Schools in Haringey – 2015

Supplementary and Community Language Schools (SCLS) generally offer out-of-hours educational opportunities for children and young people, many of whom come from minority ethnic communities.

Haringey currently provides funding for 7 Supplementary Schools from the African Caribbean, Albanian, Chinese, Turkish, Somali and Orthodox Jewish communities. The funding supports approximately 463 Haringey based students of all ages who attend SCLS on a weekly basis. The funding is currently based on a small lump sum plus an amount per head. Funding from Haringey to the Supplementary Schools for 2014 and 15 was £26,000

In order for SCLS to receive funding from Haringey, the following criteria need to be fulfilled:

- A minimum of 25 Haringey resident students of statutory school age should attend once a week
- An application form submitted detailing the aims, sessions offered, volunteers and teaching staff, engagement with parents, compliance with statutory policies (Health and Safety, Equalities and safeguarding) and Financial details.
- Registration with The National Resource Centre for Supplementary Education (NRCSE) and to have achieved (or be working on the renewal of) the Bronze Quality Framework award (as a minimum).
- A commitment to engaging with the LA and in training

In addition to the above criteria, the LA carries out an audit of underperforming groups to support the funding process, although it is not possible to produce a direct correlation between the performance of these groups and attendance at a Supplementary School owing to the number of mainstream schools attended by the pupils, the fact that not all parents want mainstream schools to know children attend a Supplementary School and the fact that schools carry out a number of detailed interventions in school during the week. According to the 2015 data, the underperforming groups in Haringey were mainly;

- African (Including Somali and other African ethnic groups)
- White Other (including Albanian, Kosovo and Turkish)
- Black Caribbean

Many of the Supplementary Schools also provide a service to their local communities that is not available elsewhere in term of community language and cultural traditions as well as a support network for families. For example

at Hornsey Ataturk School, as well as teaching English and Maths, the students have the opportunity to learn traditional folk songs and dances and take part in competitions and cultural exchanges and at the Chinese School, students are taught Chinese and have the opportunity to sit examinations.

The registration with the NRCSE and the engagement in the Quality Framework process requires schools to have policies checked, DBS checks to have been carried out with evidence of certificate numbers and clear safeguarding policies and procedures to be in place. Trained mentors visit to see the school in action (and follow this with a written statement) which means first hand judgements can be made about quality and effectiveness and health and safety.

Whilst it is not possible to directly link attainment and attendance at Supplementary Schools, reports available through the NRCSE show that there are benefits to Supplementary Schools and there is evidence that the wellbeing of the students and their families and the sharing of cultural traditions has an impact on wider attainment.

It should be noted that there are likely to be more Supplementary Schools in Haringey than the ones that are funded as registration with NRCSE is voluntary (although encouraged). The only schools we visit are ones that are funded and work with the NRCSE and therefore it is not possible to comment on the nature or quality of any other Supplementary Schools

Visits to the schools have shown staff engaging pupils in activities to enhance the curriculum offer they receive in mainstream schools such as additional phonics, Maths and English sessions and support for SATs and exams at KS3/4. This is followed through in the Quality Framework Award package when referencing planning and curriculum opportunities for the pupils. A lot of the staff who work in the Supplementary Schools are either teachers in British Schools or are overseas trained teachers in their native country

Future Developments:

As financial pressures increase, the costs of running the SCLS programme is increasing for the schools and the funding from Haringey is a lifeline for them to continue the supportive work for the students and their families. The NRCSE have provided schools with details of possible grants and additional sources of funding they can apply for as it is recognised those schools still lucky enough to receive funding from a Local Authority may not be in a position to receive this long term as further cuts to council funding are likely

Haringey Supplementary Schools 2015

School Name	Meeting area	Funding '15	Days/Times (average 35 weeks)	Areas offered	NRCSE Award
Lemuel Findlay (African Caribbean)	Tottenham (CoNEL)	£2,200	Saturdays 10.30 to 13.30	English, Maths, Science (KS1 to KS4)	Bronze (renewed 2015)
Nene Tereza (Albanian)	Park View School	£3,800	Saturdays 11.00 to 13.30	Maths, English and Albanian language and Dance (age 5 to 16)	Gold (Bronze renewed 2015 Gold renewal to be completed)
A Class Tutors (General)	Tottenham	£2,000	Saturday and Sunday 9.00 to 13.30	Maths and Science (age 10 to 18)	Bronze
Haringey Chinese Centre (Chinese)	Park View School	£6,000	Saturdays 10.30 to 12.00	Chinese (Cantonese and Mandarin) (Yr 1 to Yr8)	Gold (renewed 2015)
Hornsey Ataturk (Turkish)	Hornsey School for Girls	£4,900	Sundays 10.00 to 14.00	Turkish, Maths and English (age 6 to 16)	Gold (in process of being renewed)
Haringey Somali Community and Cultural Association (Somali)	Tottenham	£1,400	Sundays 10.00 to 13.30	English, Maths, Science and Somali (KS2 to KS4)	Silver
Chaverim (Jewish)	Tottenham	£3,500	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday 19.00 to 21.00	English, Maths, Hebrew and Yiddish (age 11 to 15)	Bronze

Appendix 2. Care Placements for Looked After Children

1 Purpose.

This report provides an update to the Schools Forum in respect of a £800,000 contribution from the Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) toward the cost of education provision for looked after children (LAC).

2 Context.

The contribution from DSB to the cost of residential care placements for LAC was put in place seven years ago, at a time when there had been a very significant increase in the number of LAC. Whilst these numbers have now reduced, with 422 looked after children as at December 2015, there is still work to do to continue to reduce our reliance on LAC placements

3 Haringey Children's Services use of residential care placements for LAC.

Our policy is to place all looked after children in family (fostering) placements and also, wherever possible to place children in or close to Haringey unless there are very specific reasons not to, based upon the child's needs. Only those children with the most challenging behaviour, the most complex needs and with the greatest level of risk are considered for a residential placement. In addition, Children's Services aims to use residential care for the shortest period required in order to stabilise the child, provide intensive support and reduce the level of risk. We would always aim to move children on from residential care at the earliest opportunity, either into fostering, or back to their birth families or with connected persons.

Although overall LAC numbers are reducing, there is a growing trend in residential placement costs increasing. For children with the most complex needs there are only a limited number of providers in the market place. This had led to providers being in a position to dictate placement costs in a market where other local authorities are competing for placements.

4 Numbers of LAC in residential care placements.

Alongside the reduction in looked after children overall, there has been a steady and managed reduction in the number of LAC in residential care over the past few years. As at November 2015, there are 30 LAC in residential care placements. However, given the complexity of need involved, this is a volatile and changing group and over the course of the full year 2015/16 we expect that a total of 42 LAC will have spent some time in residential care placements.

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16 (projection to year end)
Total number of LAC in residential placements for all or part of the year	58	41	42
Aged 0 - 15	31	27	19
Aged 16 - 17	27	14	23

5 Meeting the education needs of LAC in residential care placements.

5.1 Children's Services places great importance on raising the educational attainment of our LAC population. With the support of the Virtual School Team and with excellent work from colleagues in schools both in Haringey and other authorities where children are placed, we have hugely improved the education outcomes for LAC in recent years (evidence via attendance, SATs, GCSE, AS and admissions to Higher Education). Haringey has been one of the highest performing authorities in the country for attainment of 5 GCSEs grades A*-C, including Maths and English, for looked after children for the past three years.

5.2 Children's Services will always try to arrange for LAC in residential care to attend mainstream or special schools or Pupil Referral Units in the area they are staying if appropriate. For some children, however, these are simply not viable options and we then purchase education from the residential provider. Our overarching objective, however, remains to work toward reintegration back to mainstream or community based special school.

6 Cost to Children's Services of meeting the education needs of LAC placed in residential care provision

6.1 The following table shows the total cost of LAC residential care placements over the past three years. Some residential care placements are jointly funded by SEN and this contribution is shown on the second line of the table:

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000	2015/16(projected to year end) £'000
Total spend on residential care placements	4,014	3,443	3,970
SEN contribution	234	454	504
Spend from	3,780	2,989	3,466

Children's Services Placements Budget			
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7 Cost of the education component of LAC Residential Care Placements

- 7.1 Residential care providers generally cost the education component of their offer at around one third of the total cost of the placement. Therefore, the total amount spent by Children's Services on meeting the education needs of LAC in residential care, where the residential home is also providing education, is as set out in the following table:

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000	2015/16(projected to year end) £'000
Expenditure by Children's Services on meeting LAC education needs where education is directly provided by the residential home	578	634	487

8 LAC Placed in Independent Fostering Agency Placements

- 8.1 Our policy is to place the majority of LAC within foster placements (the rest being in residential care, placed with family, semi-independent accommodation or secure accommodation). Clearly Haringey as a corporate parent has a responsibility to ensure that all children receive a full time education from the moment they become looked after.
- 8.2 Sometimes, children are placed in emergency circumstances with Independent Fostering Agency (IFA) foster carers and are without a school place for a period of time. In these circumstances Children's Services will ask the IFA to provide education as part of the total care package. Some of the larger IFA have their own school provision, the others will arrange for a teacher to work one to one with the child. Children's Services are billed by the IFA for this education component. It is more difficult to provide a precise costing at the present time of this (mainly short term) education provision. We estimate that the full year cost of providing education / teaching to children in IFA placements, due to their being temporarily out of school, is approximately £262,000. We also spend from the Internal Fostering budget to support children in their education including additional payments covering short term and

permanent exclusions.

9 Summary

- 9.1 The Children's Services Placements budget continues to be under significant pressure and the contribution to this budget from the Dedicated Schools Budget is highly valued. This has played a significant role in achieving excellent education outcomes for all our looked after children.
- 9.2 Since the start of 2015, there have been movements both up and down in the numbers of looked after children. We are implementing an ambitious Early Help model which we believe will achieve better outcomes for children and families by supporting early intervention and preventing needs escalating. We further believe this will contribute to a gradual and sustainable reduction in the numbers of looked after children as the model begins to have greater impact.
- 9.3 Although Haringey CYPS are appropriately and safely reducing the number of LAC placements, this does not directly translate into savings with most of the LAC reductions coming from young people turning 18 or going home. Therefore the educational element and the cost of placements remains high; **it is proposed and requested that the level of funding remain at £800k for 2016/17.**

Appendix 3. Corporate Overheads.

1. All council services attract overheads. These are the costs associated with providing the infrastructure within which the services operate. Schools have similar costs, those associated with providing the environment within which education and learning take place. The Consistent Financial Reporting (CFR) returns for 2012-13 shows that some 12.6% of school expenditure was on costs that could be deemed as overheads to the main task of educating pupils. In schools particular emphasis will be on occupational costs; such costs will apply to council services but in these there will be a higher emphasis on information technology and communication costs as much of the work of council officers will involve substantial use of computer systems and data and communication with external bodies.
2. In previous reports overheads have been presented as lump sums within the blocks, with the increasing emphasis on schools as commissioners and the planned delegation of funding to schools in future these will be attributed to individual services and will be added to the sums to be delegated.
3. With the cuts in central services the quantum of overheads attributed to the Dedicated Schools Grant has fallen. The support services funded through this charge are:
 - 3.1. Professional Support Services.
 - Finance. For centrally retained services the cost of providing for finance support in the receipt of income, payment of accounts including commissioning and recoupment arrangements, maintenance of records, insurance arrangements, audit arrangements, treasury management etc.
 - Human Resources. This covers personnel and payroll support and administration.
 - Corporate Procurement. The placing of orders and contracts including.
 - Performance, training and customer services.
 - 3.2. Information and Communication Technology. This forms a significantly larger element of council overheads than schools as much work is performed using computer systems. The recharge will cover all licensing arrangements support and help desks, data management, developments, the use of web based arrangements, communication systems, training and the mainframe systems used for finance and HR management and control.
 - 3.3. Property Services. As in schools the council has to cover the costs of the property it uses, including rentals, NNDR, utility costs, premises based staff, day to day running costs. This will be a smaller proportion

of the total than in schools, which occupy relatively smaller sites compared to staff numbers.