

REGULATORY AND OTHER COMMITTEE REPORT

NAME OF COMMITTEE:	Lincolnshire Schools Forum
DATE OF MEETING:	22 February 2017
SUBJECT:	National Funding Formula for Schools
REPORT BY:	Mark Popplewell (Head of Finance – Children's Services)
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IS THE REPORT EXEMPT?	No
IS REPORT CONFIDENTIAL?	No

SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to:

1. provide a summary of the schools national funding formula consultation.

DISCUSSION

Background

On the 7 March 2016, the government announced the stage 1 consultation for a schools national funding formula, which outlined the principles that would underpin the proposed formula and the pupil characteristics and factors to be included within the formula. Stage 2 of the consultation was delayed until the 14 December 2016 with the proposed implementation being pushed back to 2018/19. The consultation documents can be found from the link below.

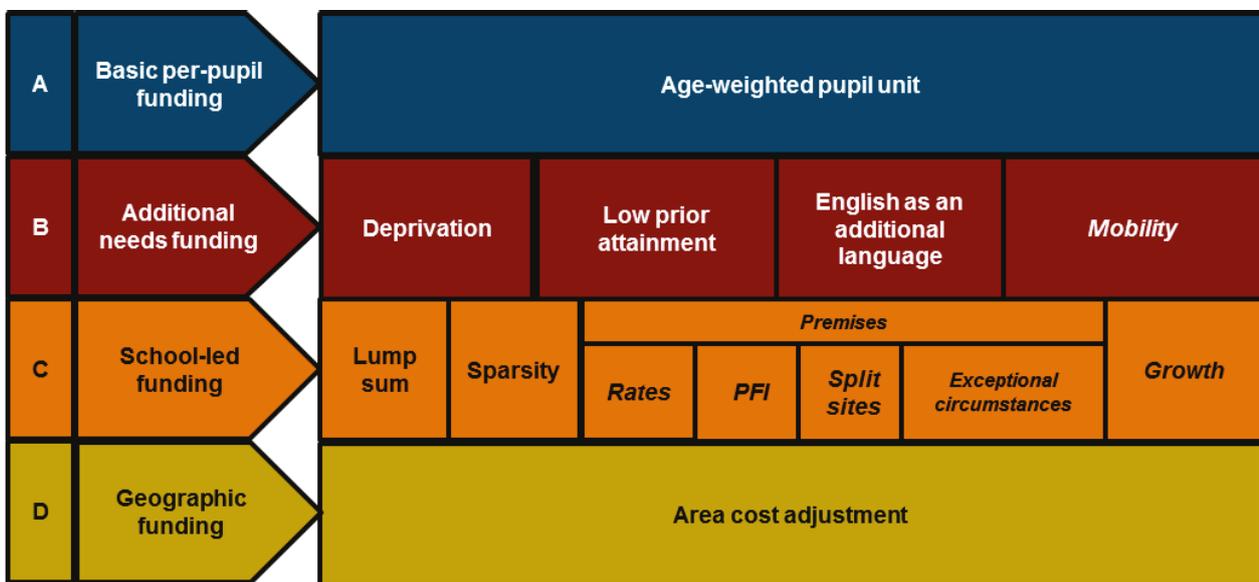
<https://consult.education.gov.uk/funding-policy-unit/schools-national-funding-formula2/>

The consultation closing date is 22 March 2017.

Through the national funding formula the government plan to implement a fairer settlement for each school, therefore will require a re-distribution of funding between schools nationally. The changes are planned to be implemented in 2018/19. The government however plan to transition to the national funding formula through a 'soft' approach in 2018/19, whereby Local Authorities will continue to be responsible for calculating schools funding allocations. The overall funding will be determined at a Local Authority level by the government's national funding formula by calculating notional budgets for each school. Local Authorities are encouraged to move towards the national funding formula in 2018/19 so that schools' allocations are on a sensible trajectory towards the move to a 'hard' national funding formula from 2019/20. Local Authorities will be responsible for consulting locally on their proposed schools funding formula.

Schools National Funding Formula

The government has proposed the building blocks of the schools national funding formula to be basic per-pupil funding, additional needs funding, school-led funding and geographical funding. The 13 formula factors within these building blocks are detailed below¹:



The proposed formula is grounded in the current distribution of funding, as opposed to looking at the costs of running a school and understanding the cost of pupil needs. The schools national funding formula is therefore a re-distribution of schools funding nationally.

The key points from the proposed schools national funding formula:

- a key consideration in designing the national funding formula for schools is the ratio of funding between the primary and secondary phases. The government intend to maintain the primary to secondary ratio in line with the current national average of 1:1.29 (i.e. secondary funding being on average 29% higher overall than primary funding).
- to continue to differentiate basic per-pupil funding between key stages by maintaining stepped rates between primary, key stage 3 and key stage 4, to reflect the higher costs as pupils progress.
- to maximise the proportion of funding allocated to pupil-led factors compared to the current funding system, so that as much funding as possible is spent in relation to pupils and their characteristics (therefore reducing spending on school-led factors e.g. lump sum).

¹ Extract from schools national funding formula – government consultation – stage 2.

- the basic per-pupil factor will distribute 73% of total schools funding, and 91% of total funding will be allocated through per-pupil factors.
- the government is committed to supporting families who struggle to access the same opportunities as others, even if they are not in the lowest income households through the deprivation measures selected.
- to continue to provide every school with a lump sum, but at a lower level than the current national average so that more funding can be directed to the pupil-led factors.
- to set the lump sum rate at £110,000 for all schools. The monetary value is lower than the current average set by Local Authorities (and Lincolnshire), and reflects the government's objective to encourage schools to share resources.
- to provide small and remote schools with additional funding, over and above the lump sum, to recognise that they can face greater challenges in finding efficiencies and partnering with other schools.
- to recognise the higher salary costs faced by some schools, especially in London, an area cost adjustment using the hybrid methodology will be adopted. Lincolnshire schools do not trigger any additional funding through this route.
- funding for premises-related factors (such as rates, split-site) will be funded on the basis of historic spend for the first year of the formula in 2018/19.
- to incorporate an overall 'funding floor' within the funding formula to protect a school of seeing reductions of more than 3% per-pupil overall as a result of this formula, which will provide schools with a degree of financial stability.
- during the transition period to the 'hard' national funding formula the minimum funding guarantee of minus 1.5% per-pupil will continue to operate providing further stability for schools. The government has re-confirmed its position that the minimum funding guarantee will remain in place under the national funding formula.
- schools can receive gains of up to 3% per-pupil in 2018/19, and then up to a further 2.5% in 2019/20. The level of any gains caps beyond 2019/20 will be subject to decisions taken at the next spending review.
- the government is to invest c.£200m in 2018/19 and 2019/20 to transition in the national funding formula.

Schools National Funding Formula Comparison with Lincolnshire's Local Funding Formula

Formula Factors	Schools national funding formula				Lincolnshire's local funding formula			
	Primary Rates		Secondary Rates		Primary Rates		Secondary Rates	
Basic per-pupil funding	KS1 & 2	£2,712	KS 3	£3,797	KS1 & 2	£2,557	KS 3	£3,482
			KS 4	£4,312			KS 4	£4,292
Additional needs funding								
Ever 6 FSM	£540		£785		£0		£0	
Current FSM	£980		£1,225		£1,186		£1,305	
IDACI A	£575		£810		£484		£1,075	
IDACI B	£420		£600		£386		£807	
IDACI C	£360		£515		£320		£685	
IDACI D	£360		£515		£233		£490	
IDACI E	£240		£390		£151		£327	
IDACI F	£200		£290		£76		£162	
Low Prior Attainment	£1,050		£1,550		£1,641		£1,544	
English as an additional language	£515		£1,385		£1,000		£1,000	
School-led								
Lump Sum	£110,000		£110,000		£118,010		£175,000	
Sparsity	£0 - £25,000		£0 - £65,000		£0		£100,000	
Formula factor removed:								
LAC	£0		£0		£600		£600	

The looked after children factor monies are being added into pupil premium looked after children. Only c.60% of Local Authorities use a looked after children factor, therefore by putting this funding into the national pot it will dilute the looked after children funding for those pupils in Local Authorities that use the formula factor – Lincolnshire is to be disadvantaged financially from the approach being proposed by government.

Illustrative Local Authority Allocations for 2018/19

In the first year of the 'soft' national funding formula, the government's national funding formula will be used to calculate the notional schools block allocations that will determine each Local Authorities funding allocation – this is to be updated with the latest pupil numbers from the October 2017 schools census.

The Local Authorities illustrative allocations baseline that has been used by the government is from each Local Authorities 'Authority Proforma Tool' (APT). Local Authorities use the APT to calculate all mainstream schools funding using its locally agreed funding formula, which is reviewed by the Education Funding Agency (EFA) to ensure compliance with regulations and guidance. The baseline approach used by the government is important to note, since it influences each schools final notional budget by the application of the 'funding floor' and minimum funding guarantee, and gains cap during the transition period.

The government encourages Local Authorities to move towards the national funding formula in 2018/19 so that schools' allocations in 2018/19 are on a sensible trajectory towards the move to a 'hard' national funding formula from 2019/20.

The government has confirmed that schools will move to the 'hard' national funding formula from 2019/20, and national modelling has identified that the national funding formula will be used to calculate the vast majority of each individual school's budget in 2019/20. The government intend

to consult on detailed proposals for the implementation of the 'hard' national funding formula in due course.

The overall national school funding level has not been agreed beyond 2019/20 and will be subject to the next spending review, therefore the timescales are presently unclear of when those schools gaining above the 5.5% gains cap will receive the full benefit of this and be funded by the national funding formula, and how 'funding floors' and minimum funding guarantees will be applied post 2019/20 for those schools losing through the national funding formula.

Lincolnshire Schools Position

Lincolnshire currently receives a low funded schools block that is used to distribute funding to mainstream schools. Lincolnshire 2017/18 per pupil value is £4,305.40 compared to an England average of £4,618.63, therefore the introduction of the national funding formula is positive news for Lincolnshire schools, which will provide a much fairer settlement for schools compared to other Local Authority schools².

The 13 formula factors uses each individual schools pupil-led and schools-led characteristics to determine the national funding formula allocation prior to the application of the 'funding floor' and minimum funding guarantee, and gains cap during the transition period. Through these government proposals and using Lincolnshire schools 2016/17 schools baseline funding³, Lincolnshire mainstream schools (including academies) collectively would receive additional funding of £15.534m p.a. (or a 4.12% increase) using 2016/17 data compared to the current level of funding provided by government for Lincolnshire schools.

Table 1

	Overall Funding
2016/17 schools baseline funding	£377.028m
Illustrative national funding formula funding impact implemented in full without the application of the 'funding floor'	£392.562m
Increase in funding	£15.534m

The financial impact by Lincolnshire schools is as follows prior to the application of the 'funding floor' and minimum funding guarantee, and the gains cap (see Appendix 1a for further analysis):

Table 2

Gain & Losses (£)	Number of Primary Schools
(60,001) and above	3
(60,000) - (30,001)	3
(30,000) - (1)	11
0 - 30,000	104
30,001 - 60,000	108
60,001 - 90,000	26
90,001 - 120,000	15
120,001 and above	3

Largest Primary gain: £130,512
 Largest Primary loss: (£299,403)

² Financial modelling for schools is based on the schools 2016/17 pupil numbers and characteristics.

³ The schools illustrative allocations baseline that has been used by the government is from each Local Authorities APT, and excludes rates and split-site funding.

Table 3

Gain & Losses (£)	Number of Secondary Schools
(150,001) and above	1
(150,000) - (100,001)	2
(100,000) - (50,001)	1
(50,000) - (1)	5
0 - 50,000	8
50,001 - 100,000	10
100,001 - 150,000	8
150,001 - 200,000	8
200,001 and above	12

Largest Secondary gain: £507,904
 Largest Secondary loss: (£174,751)

The government is however proposing to incorporate an overall 'funding floor' within the funding formula to protect a school of seeing reductions of more than 3% per-pupil overall as a result of this formula, which is intending to provide schools with a degree of financial stability. 11 schools (8 primary and 3 secondary) have losses of greater than minus 3% per pupil - all but one of those schools receives minimum funding guarantee from the current funding system. With the inclusion of a 3% 'funding floor' for schools, Lincolnshire mainstream schools (including academies) collectively would receive additional funding of £16.298m p.a. (or a 4.3% increase) compared to the current level of funding provided by government for Lincolnshire schools – a further increase of £0.764m from the treatment of having no floor.

Table 4

	Overall Funding
2016/17 schools baseline funding	£377.028m
Illustrative national funding formula funding impact implemented in full with the application of the 'funding floor'	£393.326m
Increase in funding	£16.298m

The financial impact by Lincolnshire schools is as follows after the application of the 'funding floor', but before the minimum funding guarantee, and the gains cap (see Appendix 1b for further analysis):

Table 5

Gain & Losses (£)	Number of Primary Schools
(30,001) and above	2
(30,000) - (1)	15
0 - 30,000	104
30,001 - 60,000	108
60,001 - 90,000	26
90,001 - 120,000	15
120,001 and above	3

Largest Primary gain: £130,512
 Largest Primary loss: (£52,667)

Table 6

Gain & Losses (£)	Number of Secondary Schools
(50,001) and above	2
(50,000) - (1)	7
0 - 50,000	8
50,001 - 100,000	10
100,001 - 150,000	8
150,001 - 200,000	8
200,001 and above	12

Largest Secondary gain: £507,904
 Largest Secondary loss: (£82,067)

During the transition period to the 'hard' national funding formula the minimum funding guarantee of minus 1.5% per-pupil will continue to operate providing further stability for schools. For the government to fund the 'funding floor' and the minimum funding guarantee, nationally the government can only allow schools to receive gains of up to 3% per-pupil in 2018/19, and then up to a further 2.5% in 2019/20 due to affordability.

With the inclusion of a 3% 'funding floor', minimum funding guarantee and gains cap, Lincolnshire mainstream schools (including academies) collectively would receive additional funding of £8.677m p.a. compared to the current level of funding provided by government for Lincolnshire schools. The increases to Lincolnshire schools funding is positive, however through the governments application of the 3% gains cap, Lincolnshire schools will lose out on funding in 2018/19 by £7.865m following the application of the minimum funding guarantee.

Table 7

	Overall Funding
2016/17 schools baseline funding	£377.028m
Illustrative national funding formula funding impact implemented in full with the application of the 'funding floor', minimum funding guarantee and gains cap	£385.705m
Increase in funding	£8.677m

The financial impact of the national funding formula for Lincolnshire schools after the application of the 'funding floor', the minimum funding guarantee, and the gains cap for 2018/19 'soft' formula (see Appendix 1c for further analysis):

Table 8

Gain & Losses (£)	Number of Primary Schools
(30,001) and above	0
(30,000) - (15,001)	2
(15,000) - (1)	15
0 - 15,000	126
15,001 - 30,000	88
30,001 - 45,000	33
45,001 and above	9

Largest Primary gain: £54,642

Largest Primary loss: (£26,334)

Table 9

Gain & Losses (£)	Number of Secondary Schools
(50,001) and above	0
(50,000) - (25,001)	2
(25,001) - (1)	7
0 - 50,000	8
50,001 - 100,000	17
100,001 - 150,000	17
150,001 - 200,000	3
200,001 and above	1

Largest Secondary gain: £241,300
Largest Secondary loss: (£41,033)

Schools can find information their national funding formula details on their own COLLECT dataset source.

Lincolnshire Schools Position – Academy schools

The Lincolnshire schools position outlined in the above sections looks entirely at the Local Authority Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) funding to schools.

For academy schools, the EFA recoup the academy schools funding formula calculation from a Local Authority's DSG and subsequently allocate this through a funding agreement known as the 'General Annual Grant' (GAG). The GAG is the academy's main revenue funding that includes the Local Authority funding formula calculation using the latest October census; former Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant (LACSEG) protection funding (also referred to by the EFA as the local minimum funding guarantee), and Education Services Grant (ESG) funding. The former LACSEG funding supported the costs of the additional responsibilities of being an academy (currently known as the 'General Duties rate') – the ESG replaced LACSEG funding in 2013/14.

A number of early wave academy converters received considerable levels of LACSEG funding through its GAG funding arrangement, which is continuing to be transitioned out by the EFA. The current value is £10.966m⁴. The LACSEG funding across Lincolnshire 70 academy schools range in value, which was predominately influenced by the date of conversion.

The government is proposing through the national funding formula changes to use the academies GAG (that includes LACSEG protection funding or EFA termed 'local minimum funding guarantee') for the academy schools' baseline. This baseline will be compared to the national funding formula before the application of the 'funding floor' and minimum funding guarantee, and the gains cap.

The governments proposed 3% 'funding floor' on an academy schools re-determined baseline will lock in historical funding such as former LACSEG funding, therefore ensuring those schools do not lose more than 3% per pupil overall as a result of this formula from its current per pupil level of funding.

The EFA has confirmed to Lincolnshire County Council that the cost of this additional protection will be met by the EFA themselves and not the illustrative Local Authority allocations provided for all mainstream schools.

⁴ Source: COLLECT 2016/17 national funding formula datasets – Report E: Academy Baselines.

The overall national school funding level has not been agreed beyond 2019/20 since it is subject to the next spending review, therefore it is again unclear whether the government can sustain this level of protection in the long-term, although the expectation is that any change from this position would be managed through stage reductions through the application of a minimum funding guarantee.

The financial impact by Lincolnshire Academy schools (using the GAG baseline inclusive of former LACSEG protection funding) is as follows prior to the application of the 'funding floor' and minimum funding guarantee, and the gains cap (see Appendix 1d for further analysis):

Table 10

Gain & Losses (£)	Number of Primary Schools
(60,001) and above	3
(60,000) - (30,001)	3
(30,000) - (1)	12
0 - 30,000	17
30,001 - 60,000	17
60,001 - 90,000	4
90,001 - 120,000	8
120,001 and above	1

Largest Primary gain: £129,577
 Largest Primary loss: (£302,321)

Table 11

Gain & Losses (£)	Number of Secondary Schools
(500,001) and above	3
(500,000) - (300,001)	2
(300,000) - (225,001)	5
(225,000) - (150,001)	6
(150,000) - (75,001)	5
(75,000) - (1)	9
0 - 75,000	7
75,001 - 150,000	4
150,001 - 225,000	6
225,001 and above	3

Largest Secondary gain: £309,584
 Largest Secondary loss: (£1,281,031)

The financial implications for a number of academy schools is significant if the 'funding floor' was not applied by the government, due to the inclusion of former LACSEG protection funding. The analysis is included to highlight the potential funding implications if the national funding formula operated entirely compared to current funding levels. The government currently uses a minimum funding guarantee of minus 1.5% per pupil to provide financial protection to schools, which helpfully provides schools time to respond to funding level changes.

The government is however proposing to incorporate an overall 'funding floor' within the funding formula to protect a school of seeing reductions of more than 3% per-pupil overall as a result of this formula – this proposal includes an academies re-determined baseline from its GAG. The financial impact by Lincolnshire Academy schools is as follows after the application of the 'funding floor', but before the minimum funding guarantee, and the gains cap (see Appendix 1e for further analysis):

Table 12

Gain & Losses (£)	Number of Primary Schools
(30,001) and above	4
(30,000) - (15,001)	4
(15,000) - (1)	10
0 - 30,000	17
30,001 - 60,000	17
60,001 - 90,000	4
90,001 - 120,000	8
120,001 and above	1

Largest Primary gain: £129,577
Largest Primary loss: (£55,780)

Table 13

Gain & Losses (£)	Number of Secondary Schools
(150,001) and above	5
(150,000) - (100,001)	5
(100,000) - (50,001)	12
(50,000) - (1)	8
0 - 75,000	7
75,001 - 150,000	4
150,001 - 225,000	6
225,001 and above	3

Largest Secondary gain: £309,584
Largest Secondary loss: (£176,357)

The 'funding floor' provides significant protection for those schools having big losses, but it is unclear how this proposal can be sustained in the long-term. The EFA has confirmed that the government will be meeting the additional obligation from the re-determined baseline for academies.

The financial impact of the national funding formula for Lincolnshire Academy schools after the application of the 'funding floor', the minimum funding guarantee, and the gains cap for 2018/19 is as follows (see Appendix 1f for further analysis):

Table 14

Gain & Losses (£)	Number of Primary Schools
(30,001) and above	0
(30,000) - (15,001)	4
(15,000) - (1)	14
0 - 30,000	30
30,001 and above	17

Largest Primary gain: £54,930
Largest Primary loss: (£29,161)

Table 15

Gain & Losses (£)	Number of Secondary Schools
(50,001) and above	11
(50,000) - (25,001)	12
(25,000) - (1)	7
0 - 75,000	8
75,001 - 150,000	9
150,001 and above	3

Largest Secondary gain: £191,719
 Largest Secondary loss: (£88,179)

Although the governments proposed 'funding floor' and minimum funding guarantee do provide a level of financial stability to a number of Lincolnshire academies in receipt of significant protection monies, those schools will receive less funding from 2018/19, and it remains unclear whether the government can sustain the 3% 'funding floor'.

The government confirmed that the 'General Duties rate' funding for ESG will end from September 2017 for Local Authorities and academies. Academies will however continue to receive a separate form of protection for ESG funding, which will be in place for the current spending review, to ensure academies in receipt of high levels of ESG have manageable funding reductions. Academies will be required to have plans in place to respond to these funding reductions also.

Local Authority Observations of the schools national funding formula

The Local Authority observations from the consultation are as follows:

- the proposed formula is grounded in the current distribution of funding, as opposed to looking at the costs of running a school and understanding the cost of pupil needs. Therefore, the national funding formula is a re-distribution of monies across the country, as opposed to something more fundamental. The application of using averages that reflect current Local Authority allocations rather than a needs-based approach, does not provide suitable evidence that the funding levels for schools are sufficient to meet the needs of pupils and the costs of operating schools of different sizes.
- the government has illustrated all national funding formula figures in cash terms per pupil. On a per pupil basis, schools are estimated to be facing financial pressures (of pay increases, employer contributions to national insurance and pensions, apprenticeship levy etc.) of around 8% between 2016/17 and 2019/20, including around 1.6% in each of 2018/19 and 2019/20.
- the primary to secondary funding ratio of 1 to 1.29 is fundamental to the distribution of funding through the national funding formula. The ratio is based on the current national average (i.e. historical funding arrangements) rather than it being based on a 'needs-based' approach.
- the government is to maximise the proportion of funding allocated through pupil-led factors. The lump sum is a critical component of the national funding formula, however the proposals do not appear to recognise and understand the fixed costs in running a school, nor does the sparsity factor reflect reality, therefore it risks destabilising a schools' funding.
- the proposal to fix the lump sum at the same value for both sectors appears unjustified and is a different position that the DfE applied when the schools funding reforms were being embedded.
- the looked after children factor monies are being added into pupil premium looked after children. Only c.60% of Local Authorities use a looked after children factor, therefore by putting this funding into the national pot it will dilute the looked after children funding for those pupils in Local Authorities that use the formula factor – Lincolnshire is to be disadvantaged financially from the approach being proposed by government.

- the consultation makes no reference to establishing notional SEN levels within the national funding formula. In the 2013/14 schools funding reforms the government introduced the term notional SEN, which changed schools delegated funding to ensure a school could meet the first £6,000 of a pupils low level SEN requirements. This is important with the increase in funding to Lincolnshire schools.
- the governments objective of the national funding formula is to provide fairness in funding across all schools across the country through adopting 13 formula factors. The Local Authority recognises and understands the importance in a schools' financial stability where losses have been determined, and the government's current approach of using a minimum funding guarantee provides that form of protection in per pupil funding for schools. The government's proposal to have a 3% per pupil 'funding floor' and locking in historical funding allocations will protect a school from seeing reductions of more than this as a result of the formula – this approach is unlikely to create fairness and equity in funding across all schools. The overall national school funding level has not been agreed beyond 2019/20, therefore it is unclear whether the government can sustain this level of protection, and whether the 'funding floor' will restrict those schools gaining fully, which would be an issue for a significant number of Lincolnshire schools.

Central Schools Services Block

A central schools services block will be created for those existing funding streams that are held centrally by the Local Authority for central services⁵. Funding will cover two distinct elements: 'ongoing responsibilities' (such as school admissions, ESG retained duties rate, school copyright licences), and 'historic commitments' (such as the PFI funding gap and school broadband costs).

The government will cease funding 'historic commitments' when the contracts come to an end date. The current contract for schools broadband services ends in October 2019, therefore thereafter the government will expect schools to meet this cost directly from its delegated schools budgets (i.e. a new cost for schools to budget for). The Local Authority is currently reviewing the options for schools broadband services. Further information will be provided in due course.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Schools Forum is asked to:

- a. Note the content of the report.
- b. Consider responding to the consultation.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

The following reports were relied upon in the writing of this report.

PAPER TYPE	TITLE	DATE	ACCESSIBILITY
Report to Schools Forum	National Funding Formula for schools	27 April 2016	County Offices, Newland, Lincoln

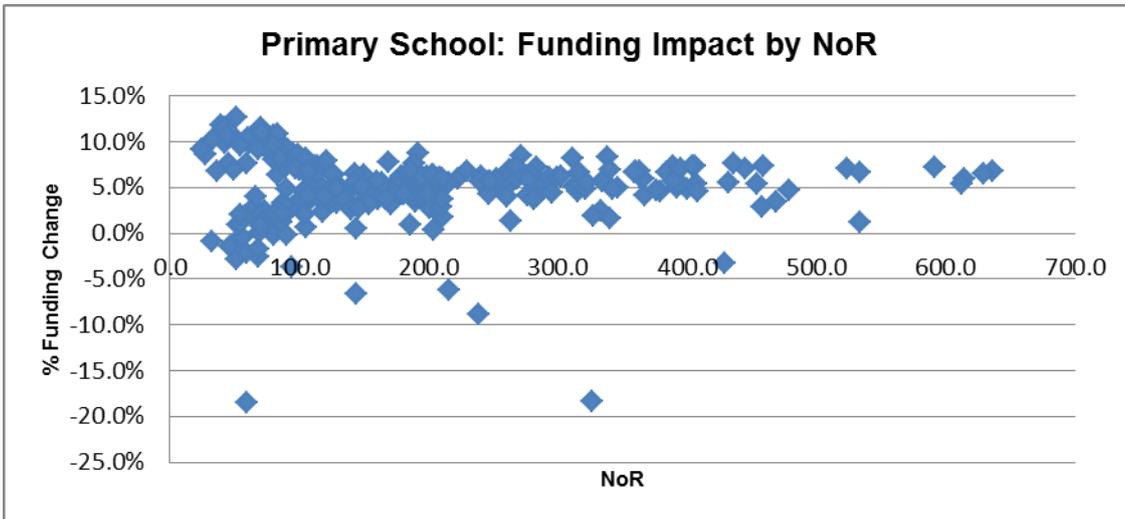
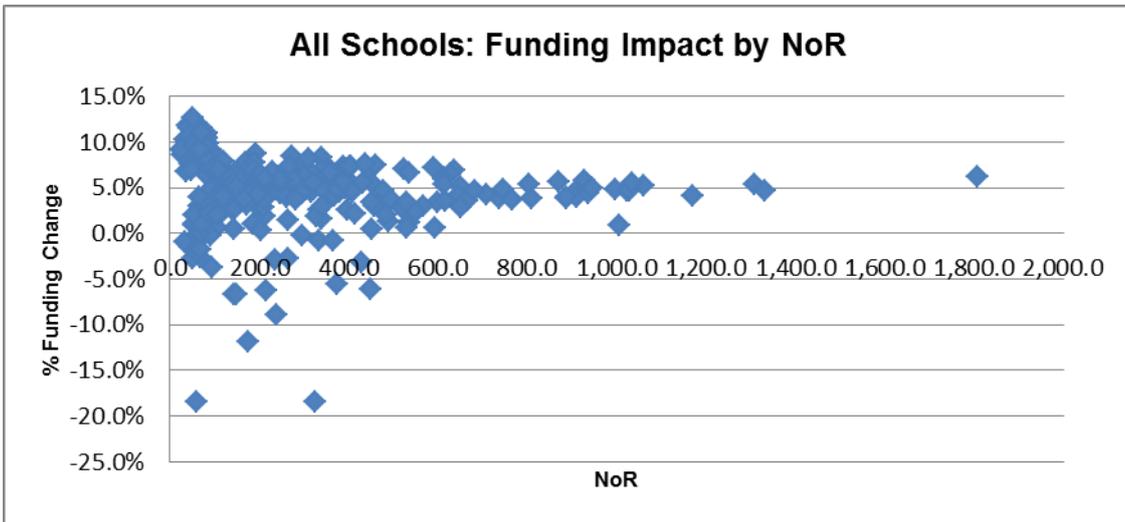
APPENDICES

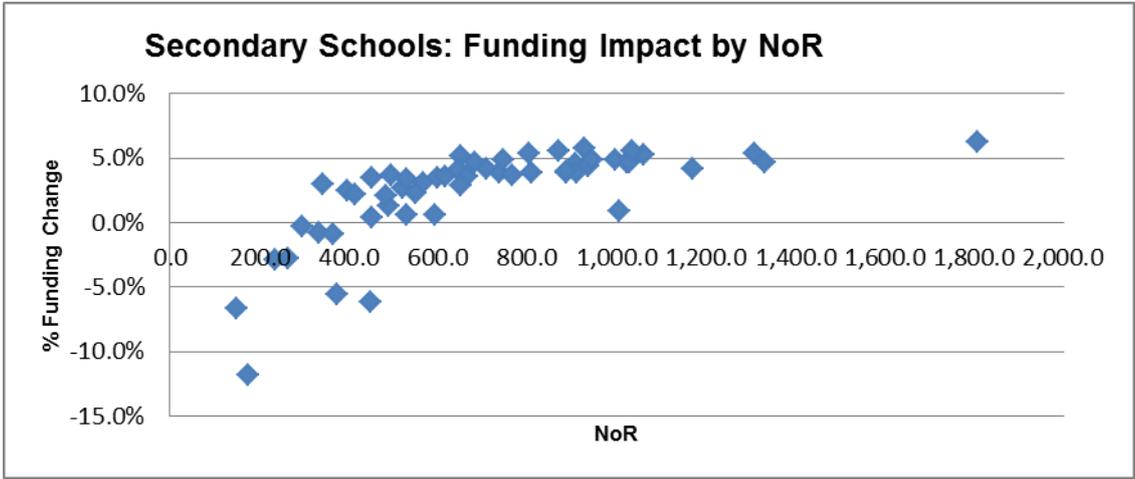
Appendix 1: Financial modelling data for Lincolnshire schools on the national funding formula.

⁵ As defined in Schedule 2, Part 1 of The School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2015.

Appendix 1a

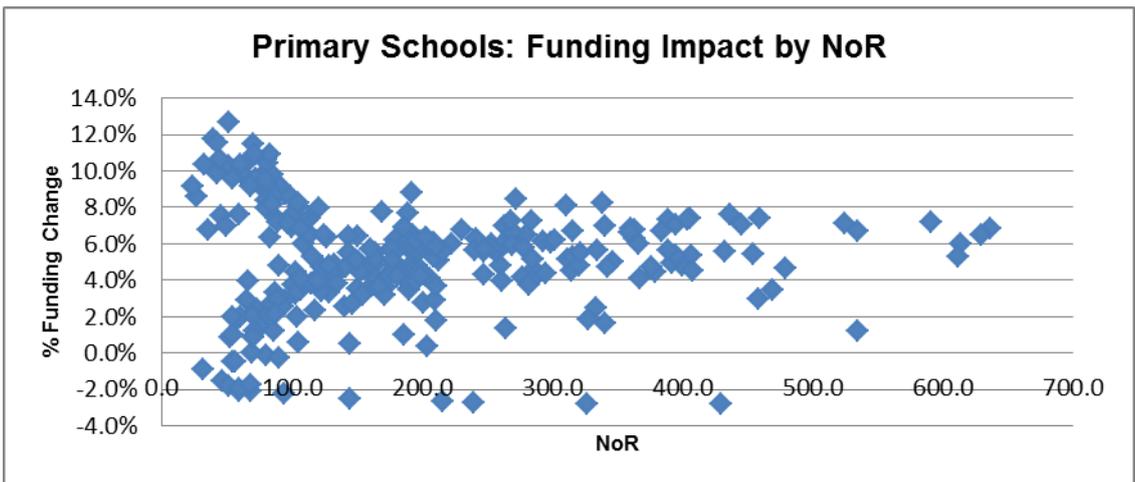
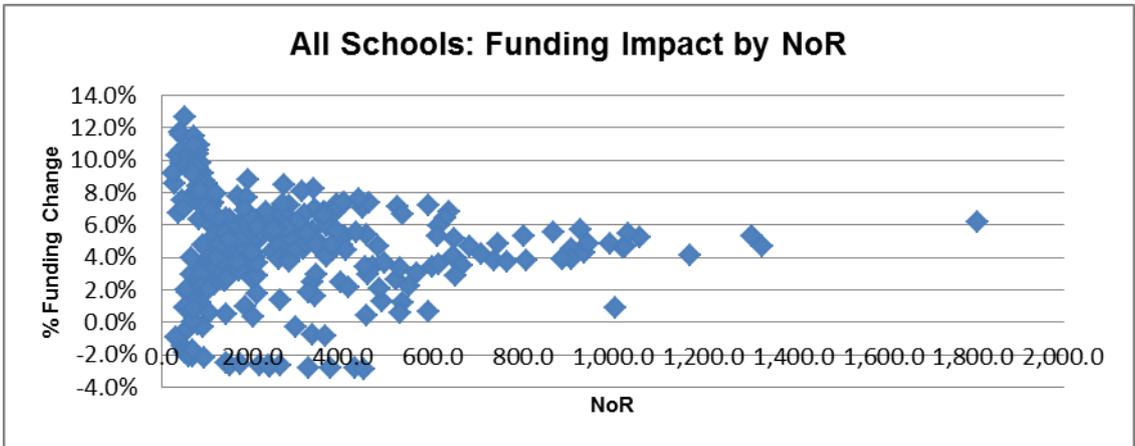
The financial impact of the national funding formula for Lincolnshire school prior to the application of the 'funding floor' and minimum funding guarantee, and the gains cap (compared to the Local Authority (APT) calculated budgets):

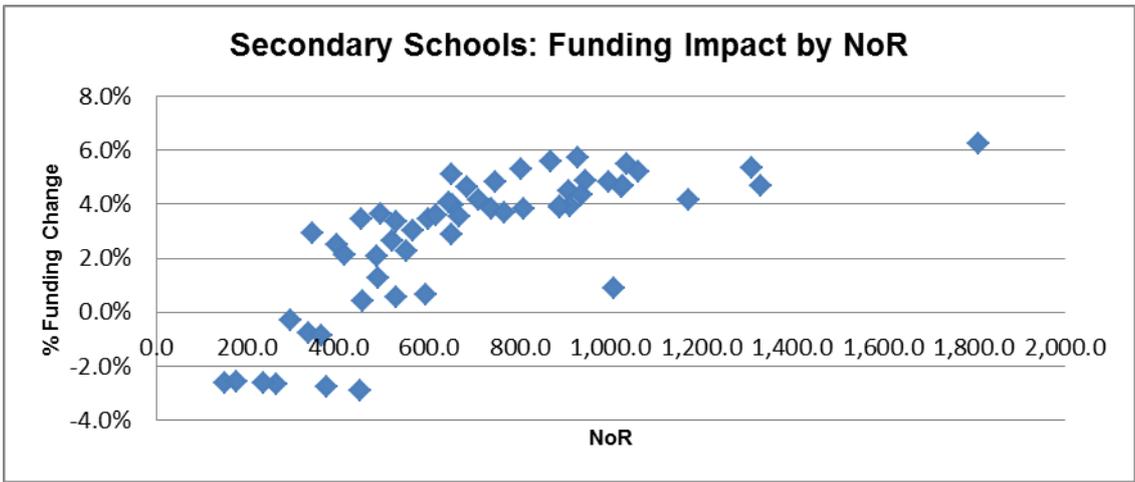




Appendix 1b

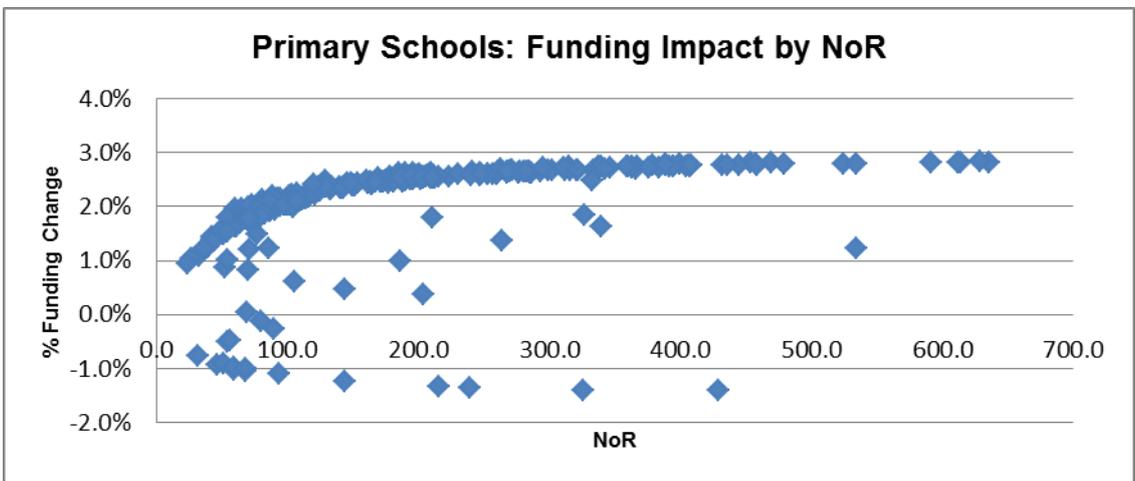
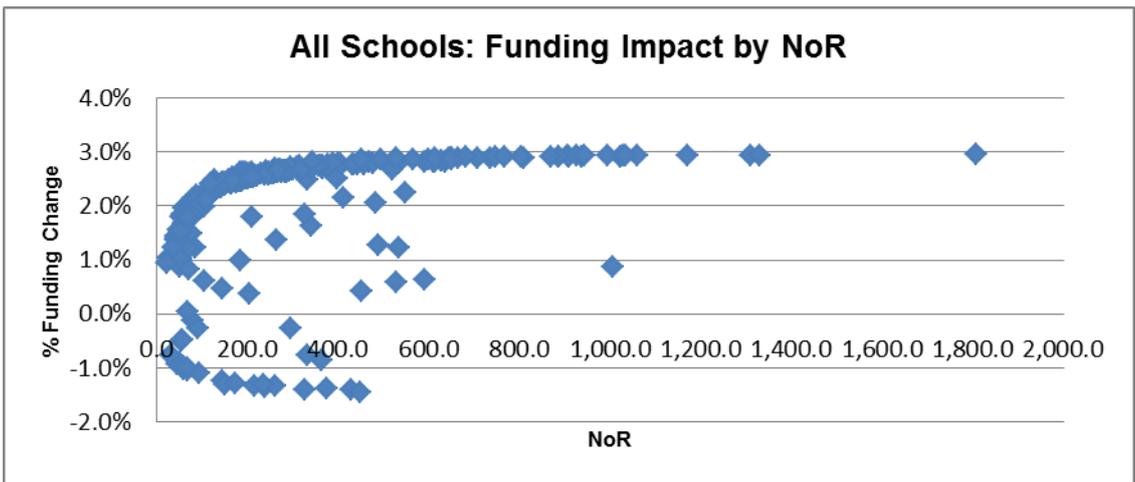
The financial impact of the national funding formula for Lincolnshire school after the application of the 'funding floor', but before the minimum funding guarantee, and the gains cap (compared to the Local Authority (APT) calculated budgets):

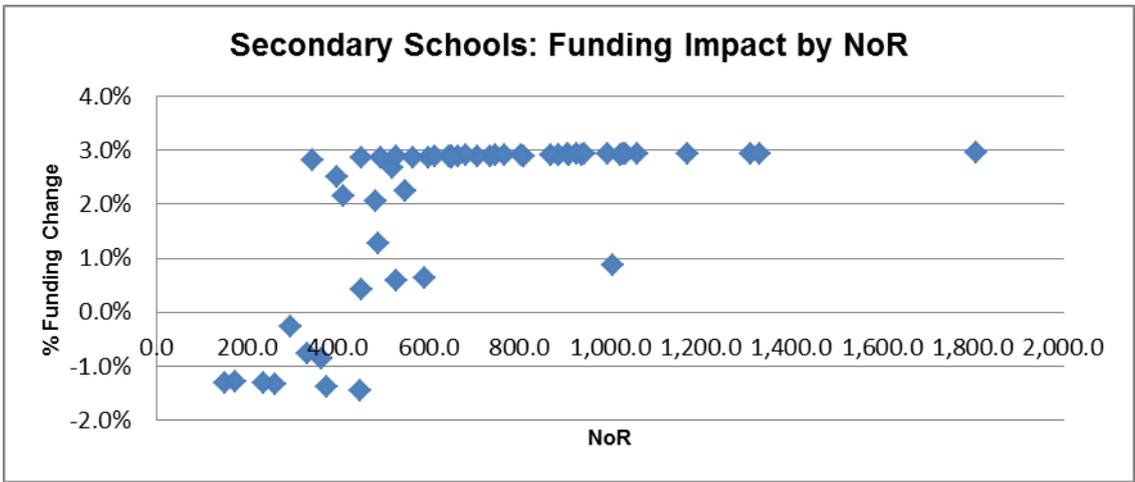




Appendix 1c

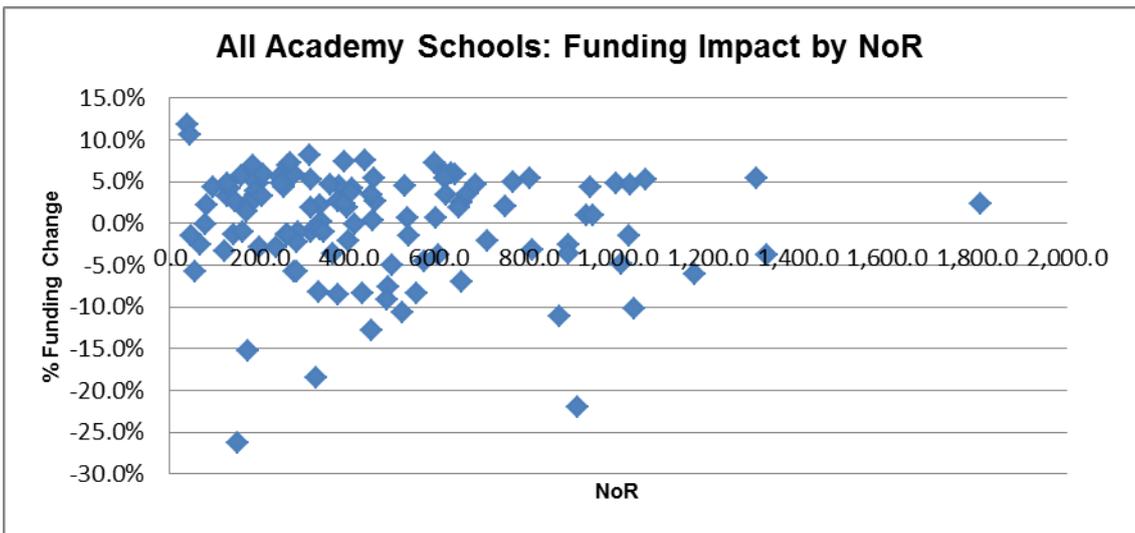
The financial impact of the national funding formula for Lincolnshire school after the application of the 'funding floor', the minimum funding guarantee, and the gains cap (compared to the Local Authority (APT) calculated budgets) for 2018/19 'soft' formula:

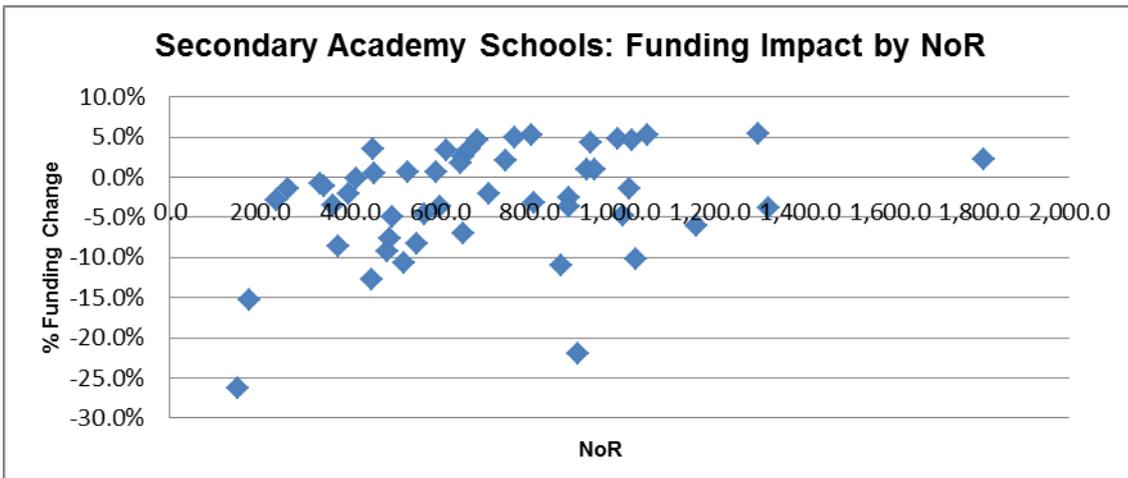
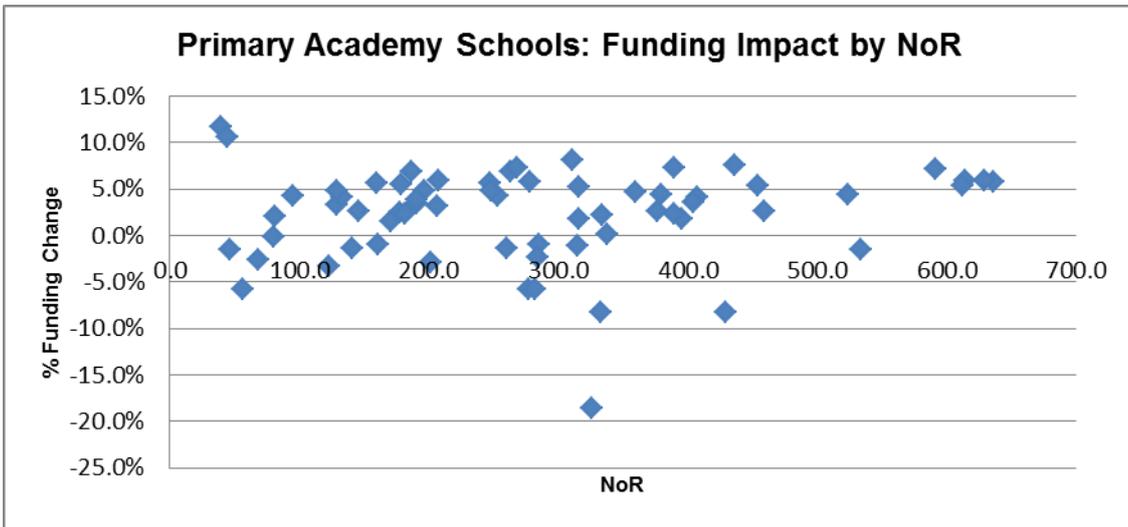




Appendix 1d

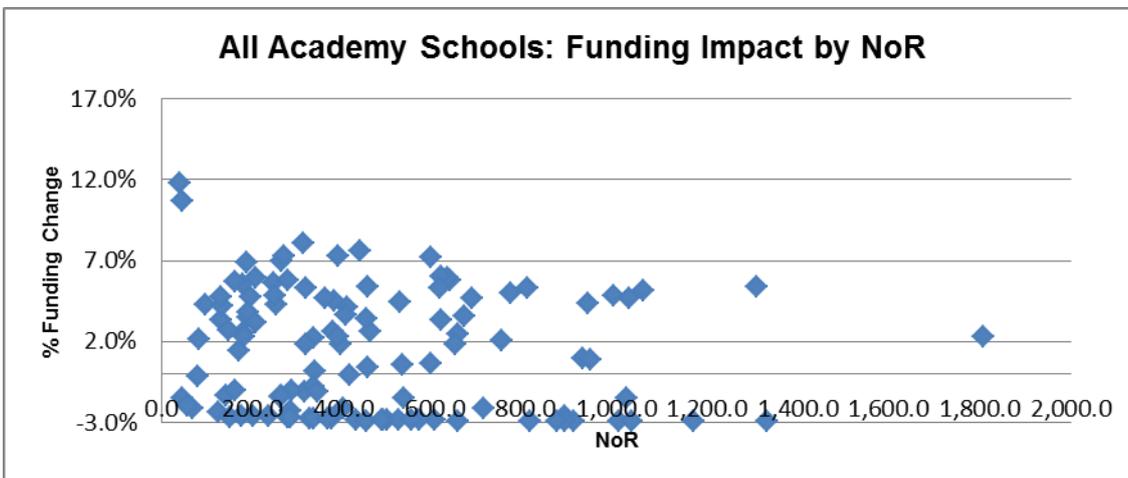
The financial impact of the national funding formula for Lincolnshire Academy schools prior to the application of the 'funding floor' and minimum funding guarantee, and the gains cap (compared to the academy GAG baseline):

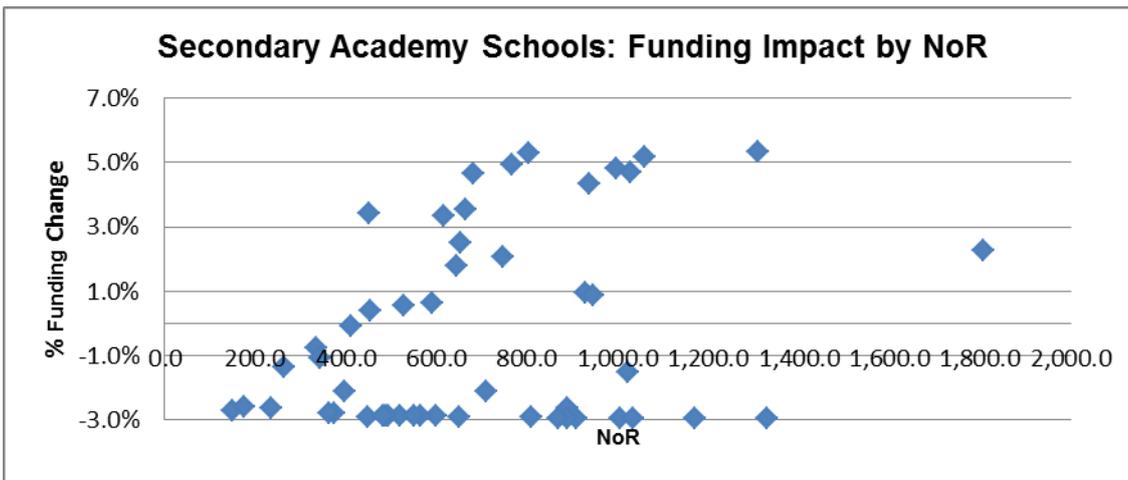
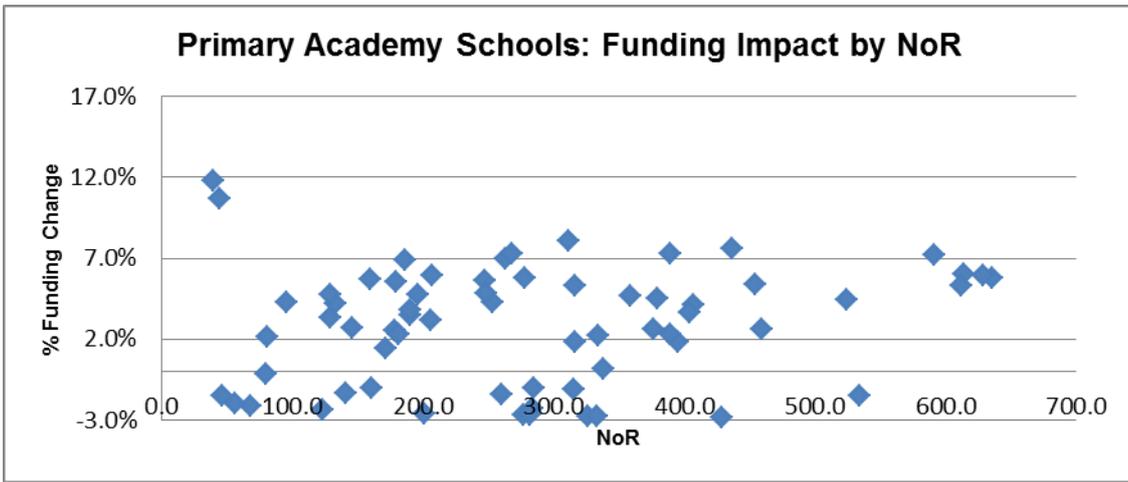




Appendix 1e

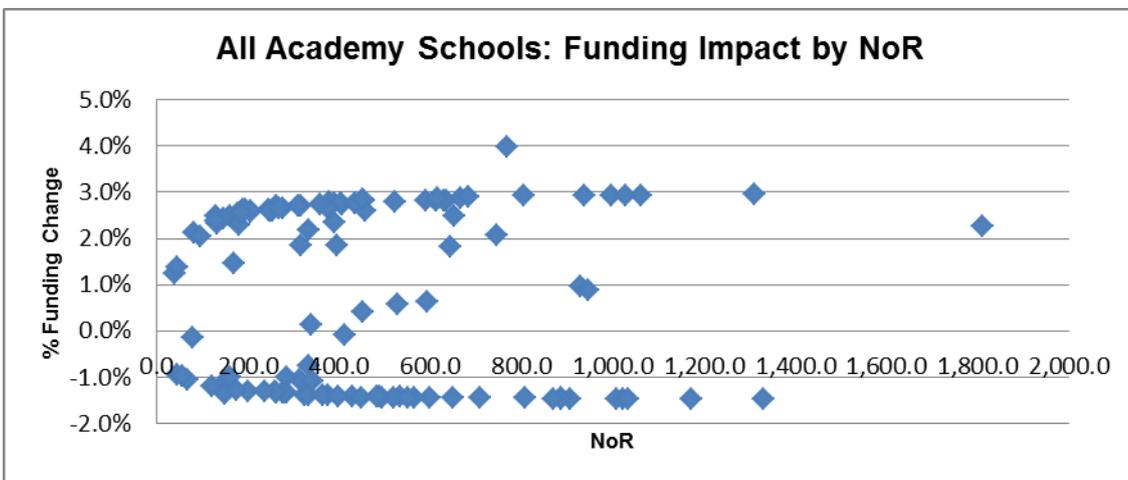
The financial impact of the national funding formula for Lincolnshire Academy schools after the application of the 'funding floor', but before the minimum funding guarantee, and the gains cap (compared to the academy GAG baseline):



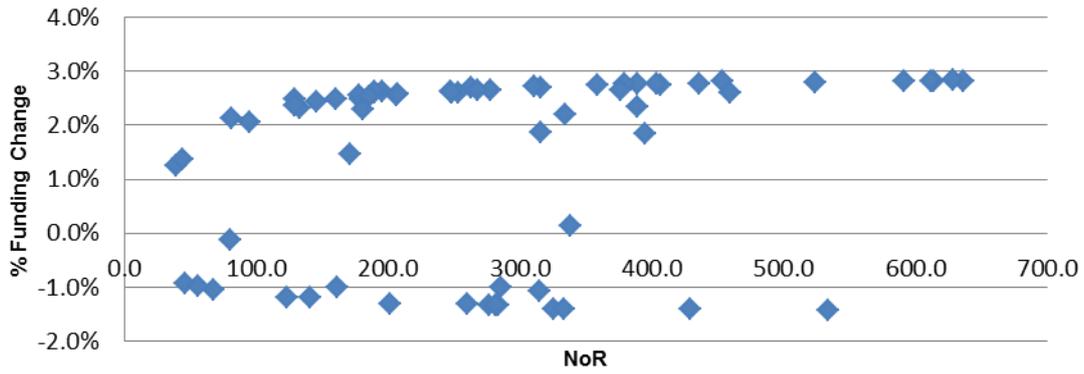


Appendix 1f

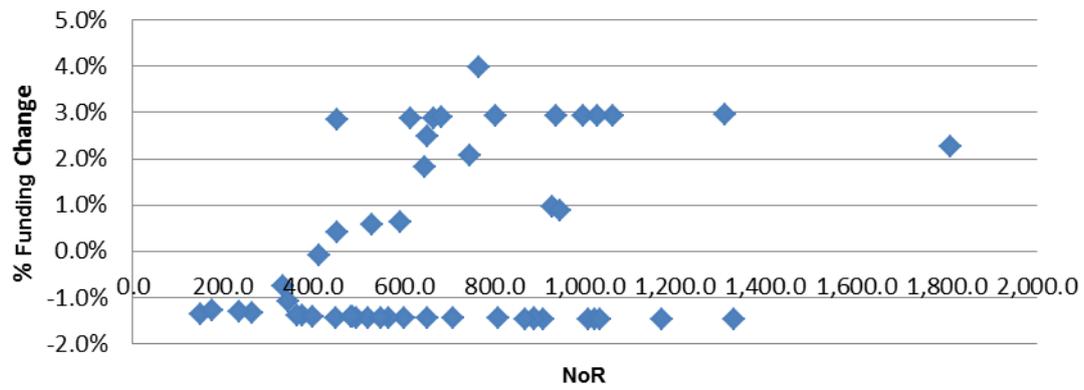
The financial impact of the national funding formula for Lincolnshire Academy schools after the application of the 'funding floor', the minimum funding guarantee, and the gains cap (compared to the academy GAG baseline):



Primary Academy Schools: Funding Impact by NoR



Secondary Academy Schools: Funding Impact by NoR



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