

Scheme for Financing Schools (2018)



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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 The funding framework: main features

The funding framework, which replaces Local Management of Schools, is based on the legislative provisions in sections 45-53 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998.

Under this legislation, local authorities determine for themselves the size of their schools budget and their non schools education budget – although at a minimum an authority must appropriate its entire Dedicated Schools Grant to their schools budget. The categories of expenditure which fall within the two budgets are prescribed under regulations made by the Secretary of State, but included within the two, taken together, is all expenditure, direct and indirect, on an authority's maintained schools except for capital and certain miscellaneous items. Authorities may deduct funds from their schools budget for purposes specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State under s.45A of the Act (the centrally retained expenditure). The amounts to be deducted for these purposes are decided by the authority concerned, subject to any limits or conditions (including gaining the approval of their Schools' Forum or the Secretary of State in certain instances) as prescribed by the Secretary of State. The balance of the schools budget left after deduction of centrally-retained expenditure is termed the Individual Schools Budget (ISB). Expenditure items in the non-schools education budget must be retained centrally (although earmarked allocations may be made to schools).

Authorities must distribute the ISB amongst their maintained schools using a formula which accords with regulations made by the Secretary of State, and enables the calculation of a budget share for each maintained school. This budget share is then delegated to the governing body of the school concerned, unless the school is a new school which has not yet received a delegated budget, or the right to a delegated budget has been suspended in accordance with s.51 of the Act.

The West Berkshire school formula and details of other funding are published on the following web page:

<http://info.westberks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=31483>

The financial controls within which delegation works are set out in a scheme made by the authority in accordance with s.48 of the Act and regulations made under that section. All proposals to revise the scheme must be approved by the Schools' Forum, though the local authority may apply to the Secretary of State for approval in the event of the Forum rejecting a proposal or approving it subject to modifications that are not acceptable to the local authority.

Subject to any provision made by or under the scheme, governing bodies of schools may spend such amounts of their budget shares as they think fit for any purpose of their school and for any additional purposes prescribed by the Secretary of State in regulations made under s.50* of the Act. (*Section 50 has been amended to provide that amounts spent by a governing body on providing community facilities or services under section 27 of the Education Act 2002 are treated as if they were amounts spent for the purposes of the school (s.50 (3A) of the Act.

An authority may suspend a school's right to a delegated budget if the provisions of the authority's Scheme for Financing Schools (or rules applied by the scheme) have been substantially or persistently breached, or if the budget share has not been managed satisfactorily. A school's right to a delegated budget share may also be suspended for other reasons (schedule 17 to the Act).

Each authority is obliged to publish each year a statement setting out details of its planned schools budget and other expenditure on children's services, showing the amounts to be centrally retained and funding delegated to schools. After each financial year the authority must publish a statement showing out-turn expenditure at both central level and for each school, and the balances held in respect of each school.

The detailed publication requirements for financial statements are set out in directions issued by the Secretary of State, but each school must receive a copy of each year's budget and out-turn statements so far as they relate to that school or central expenditure.

Copies of these statements are published on the following web page:

<http://info.westberks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=29831>

Regulations also require the local authority to publish their scheme and any revisions to it on a website accessible to the general public, by the date that any revisions come into force, together with a statement that the revised scheme comes into force on that date.

1.2 The role of the scheme

This scheme sets out the financial relationship between the authority and the maintained schools which it funds. It contains requirements relating to financial management and associated issues, which are binding on both the authority and on the schools.

1.3 Application of the scheme to the authority and maintained schools

The scheme applies to all community, nursery, special, voluntary and foundation schools (including trust) and foundation special schools and pupil referral units maintained by the authority, (as listed in Annex A), whether they are situated in the area of the authority or elsewhere. It does not apply to schools situated in the authority's area which are maintained by another authority, nor does it apply to academies.

1.4 Publication of the scheme

The scheme will be published on the West Berkshire website at

<http://info.westberks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=29831>

1.5 Revisions of the scheme

Any proposed revisions to the scheme will be the subject of consultation with the governing body and the head teacher of every school maintained by the local authority. All proposed revisions must be submitted to the Schools Forum for approval by members of the forum representing maintained schools. Where the Schools Forum does not approve the proposed revisions or approves them subject to modifications which are not acceptable to the authority, the authority may apply to the Secretary of State for approval.

1.6 Delegation of powers to the headteacher

Each governing body is asked to consider the extent to which it wishes to delegate its financial powers to the headteacher, and to record its decision (and any revisions) in the minutes of the governing body. The first formal budget plan of each financial year must be approved by the governing body, or by a committee of the governing body.

In terms of the headteachers' role in financial management, governors may wish to delegate powers as follows:

- Responsibility for day to day management of resources (practical day to day management of resources may also be delegated to other senior staff and/or the finance officer);
- Signing off of all orders/cheques/BACS payments within a monitoring system approved by governors or under a certain sum to be decided by governors;
- Administration of the expenditure budget within the annual amount of any budget heading or authorisation of spending up to (a sum agreed with the governing body) within a budget heading;
- Authority over virement up to a sum agreed with the governing body;
- Monitor day to day management of the budget;
- Provision of regular reports to the governing body on expenditure and income;
- Preparation of the budget estimates of expenditure and income for governing body approval.

It is recognised that the level of delegation will be based on practice, experience, knowledge, size and resources of the school.

1.7 Maintenance of schools

The LA is responsible for maintaining the schools covered by the scheme, and this includes the duty of defraying all the expenses of maintaining them, except in the case of a voluntary-aided school where some of the expenses are, by statute, payable by the governing body. Part of the way an authority maintains schools is through the funding system put in place under sections 45 to 53 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998.

SECTION 2: FINANCIAL CONTROLS

2.1. Application of financial controls to schools

In managing their delegated budgets schools must abide by the authority's requirements on financial controls and monitoring.

Certain of these are directly referred to in this scheme while others are included in the authority's Financial Regulations and Contract Standing Orders which are available within the West Berkshire Constitution, Parts 10 and 11 respectively. Copies of these can be found on the following web page:

<http://info.westberks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=27929>

2.2 Provision of financial information and reports

Schools are required to provide the LA with details of anticipated and actual expenditure and income, in a form determined by the authority, compatible with the Consistent Financial Reporting framework. This information must be provided within one month of each quarter end (i.e. by 31 July, 31 October, 31 January and 30 April) unless:

- the LA has notified the school in writing that in its view the school's financial position requires more frequent submission or;
- the school is in its first year of operation or;
- the information is required in connection with tax or banking reconciliation when it can be requested more frequently.

This provision does not apply to schools submitting an imprest and which are part of the financial accounting system operated by the local authority (Agresso). However these schools are required to submit their month nine budget monitoring forecast and bank report by mid January.

2.3 Payment of salaries; payment of bills

The procedures for these will vary according to the choices schools make about the holding of bank accounts and the buying back of the authority's payroll and creditor payments systems.

2.3.1 Payment of salaries

In all cases schools are required to abide by the authority's financial regulations covering payments to staff.

The authority's payroll service

The authority can provide a payroll service that complies with all the statutory requirements and the conditions of service requirements for teaching and local government staff. The payroll service will also cover the deduction and paying over of contributions to both the Local Government Pension Scheme and the Teachers' Pension Scheme.

Under this service, all payments to staff, Inland Revenue, Teachers' Pension Agency etc. will be made from the authority's bank accounts either direct to the school's ledger account if on the council's financial system, or with appropriate adjustments being made to budget share instalments. All PAYE matters would be dealt with under the authority's Inland Revenue registration number.

The processing timetables and documents to be used for notification of all payroll variations are issued to schools by the payroll section.

Details of the buy back services and charges will be notified to schools ahead of each multiple year funding period.

Schools making alternative payroll arrangements

The school, as payroll provider, would need to ensure separate registration with the Inland Revenue, Teachers' Pension Agency and Local Government Pension Scheme.

2.3.2 Payment of bills

Schools are required to abide by the authority's financial regulations covering payments to creditors.

The authority provides a creditor payments service that generates payments on a weekly timetable and ensure compliance with both the VAT regulations and the Construction Industry Tax Deduction Scheme.

Under this service all payments would be generated from the authority's bank accounts and recharged to the school's account.

Details of the procedures and forms are issued to schools by the payments team. Details of this buy back service and charges will be notified to schools ahead of each multiple year funding period.

Those schools using their own bank accounts must ensure compliance with the authority's financial regulations in respect of the operation of those accounts.

2.4 Control of assets

Each school must maintain an inventory in accordance with the authority's financial regulations recording its moveable non-capital assets worth more than £1,000 and setting out the basic authorisation procedures for disposal of assets. For assets worth less than £1,000, schools must keep a register but this may be in a form as determined by the school.

2.5 Accounting policies (including year-end procedures)

Schools are required to comply with the procedures, requirements and regulations relating to the accounting policies and end of year financial procedures issued and determined by the authority as being applicable to schools.

This will include the setting of a de-minimus level for capital spend which as a guideline will be in the range of £2,000 to £5,000. As a default the LA de-minimus will apply, currently £5,000 or £2,000 for VA schools.

2.6 Writing off debts

No debt shall be discharged other than by payment in full or being written-off. The writing-off of non-recoverable debts is subject to individual consideration of the debt and appropriate approval. Those debts less than £2,000 may be written-off subject to the authorisation of the authority's Head of Finance (or nominated officer) and the Corporate Director Communities after the consideration of a report by the headteacher. All other debts may only be written off by the Head of Finance after consideration of a recommendation from the appropriate governing body.

This provision does not apply to the cancellation of invoices because a debt is deemed to be no longer due. Invoice cancellations can be approved by the head teacher.

2.7 Basis of accounting

The authority prepares its statutory accounts on an accruals basis. Maintained schools are required to ensure that annual spending notified to the authority and Consistent Financial Reporting returns are on an accruals basis. However, schools can choose their own basis of accounting for internal accounting and reporting.

Schools can choose which financial software they wish to use, provided they meet any costs of modification to provide the output required by the authority. In particular schools should be able to report separately to the authority on revenue and capital expenditure, and on any funds held by them on behalf of collaborative ventures with other schools where specified by the authority in order to demonstrate that only public funds have been reported to the authority and provide an audit trail back to the accounts for each of the separate funds.

2.8 Submission of budget plans

Each school is required to submit a budget plan to the authority **by 1st May each year**. The plan must show the school's intentions for expenditure in the current financial year and the assumptions underpinning the budget plan, which include taking full account of any estimated deficits/surpluses at the previous 31 March. The format of the budget submission must be as specified by the authority consistent with the Consistent Financial Reporting framework, and must be approved by the governing body or a committee of the governing body.

The authority may also require the submission of revised plans where the authority deems it necessary. Such revised plans shall not be required at intervals of less than three months.

The LA will supply schools with all school income and expenditure data, which it holds and which is necessary to efficient planning by schools. The LA will also supply schools with an annual statement of when this information will be made available throughout the year.

2.9 Submission of financial forecasts

Each school is required to submit a financial forecast covering each year of a multi-year period. This is required in the agreed format **by 1st May each year**. This is to provide evidence of schools adhering to best financial management practice, and to alert the local authority of any schools having difficulty in balancing future year budgets.

2.10 Efficiency and value for money

Schools must seek to achieve efficiencies and value for money, to optimise the use of their resources and to invest in teaching and learning, taking into account the authority's purchasing, tendering and contracting requirements.

It is for headteachers and governors to determine at school level how to secure better value for money.

There are significant variations in efficiency between similar schools, and so it is important for schools to review their current expenditure, compare it to other schools and think about how to make improvements.

2.11 Schools Financial Value Standard (SFVS)

All local authority maintained schools (including nursery schools and Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) that have a delegated budget) must demonstrate compliance with the Schools Financial Value Standard (SFVS) and complete the assessment form on an annual basis. It is for the school to determine at what time of year they wish to complete the form.

Governors must demonstrate compliance through the submission of the SFVS assessment form signed by the Chair of Governors. The form must include a summary of remedial actions with a clear timetable, ensuring that each action has a specified deadline and an agreed owner. **Governors must monitor the progress of these actions to ensure that all actions are cleared within specified deadlines.**

All maintained schools with a delegated budget must submit the form to the local authority before **31 March** each financial year.

2.12 Virement

Schools are free to vire between budget heads in the expenditure of their budget shares but governors are advised to establish criteria for virements and financial limits above which the approval of the governors is required.

Schools are also advised to refer to paragraph 2.20 when considering virement between budget heads.

2.13 Audit: General

Schools are required to co-operate both with auditors employed by the local authority (**internal audit**) and auditors appointed to audit the local authority itself (**external audit**).

In regard to **internal audit**, all schools come within the audit regime determined by the LA.

The depth and frequency of internal audit coverage of individual schools will depend on an assessment of each school's strength in financial management and by reference to the School's SFVS annual return. The authority's Internal Audit service will contact each school to arrange the appropriate audit coverage.

In relation to **external audit** all schools come within the local authority's external audit regime.

Governing bodies shall supply to both internal and external audit all financial and other information which might reasonably be required in discharging their duties.

2.14 Separate external audits

In instances where a school wishes to seek an additional source of assurance at its own expense, a governing body is permitted to spend funds from its budget share to obtain external audit certification of its accounts, separate from any local authority internal or external audit process. Any external audit commissioned by the school must take into account the status of the school as being a spender of the authority's funds. Copies of external audit reports commissioned by the school should be made available to the authority upon request.

Schools operating outside the local authority financial system and producing their own accounts are required to commission an external audit if the local authority requests it.

Where a school has such an additional audit it does not remove the requirement that the school must also co-operate with the local authority's internal and external auditors.

2.15 Audit of voluntary and private funds

In addition to the normal internal and external audits, schools must provide audit certificates in respect of any voluntary and private funds they hold and of the accounts of any trading organisations controlled by the school.

The procedures for furnishing these audit certificates and advice on the handling of such voluntary and private funds is set out in the authority's financial regulations.

2.16 Fraud

All schools must have a robust system of controls to safeguard themselves against fraudulent or improper use of public money and assets.

The governing body and the headteacher must inform all staff of school policies and procedures related to fraud and theft, the control in place to prevent them; and the consequences of breaching these controls. This information must also be included in induction for new staff and governors.

2.17 Register of business interests

The governing body of each school is required to maintain a register which lists for each member of the governing body and the head teacher:

- a) any business interests they or any member of their immediate family have
- b) Details of any other educational establishments they govern
- c) Any relationship between school staff and members of the governing body
- d) to keep the register up to date with notification of changes and through annual review of entries, to make the register available for inspection by governors, staff, parents and the authority and to publish the register, for example on a publicly accessible website.

2.18 Purchasing, tendering and contracting requirements

Schools are required to abide by the authority's financial regulations and standing orders in purchasing, tendering and contracting matters. This includes a requirement to assess in advance, where relevant, the health and safety competence of contractors, taking account of the LA's policies and procedures.

However any section of the authority's financial regulations and standing orders must be **disapplied** if it requires schools:

- a) to do anything incompatible with any of the provisions of this scheme, or any statutory provision, or any EU Procurement Directive;
- b) to seek LA officer countersignature for any contracts for goods or services for a value below £60,000 in any one year;
- c) to select suppliers only from an approved list;
- d) to seek fewer than three tenders or quotations in respect of any contract with a value exceeding £10,000 in any one year.

2.19 Application of contracts to schools

Schools are free to elect to opt out of local authority arranged contracts.

Although governing bodies are empowered under paragraph 3 of schedule 1 to the Education Act 2002 to enter into contracts, in most cases they do so on behalf of the local authority as the maintainer of the school and owner of the funds in the budget share. However, some contracts may be made solely on behalf of the governing body, when the governing body has clear statutory obligations e.g. contracts made by aided or foundation schools for the employment of staff.

2.20 Central funds and earmarking

The local authority is authorised to make sums available to schools from central funds, in the form of allocations which are additional to and separate from the schools' budget shares. Such allocations may be subject to conditions setting out the purpose or purposes for which the funds may be used and these conditions may preclude virement.

Earmarked funding from centrally-retained funds is to be spent only on the purposes for which it is given, and is not to be vired into the school's budget share. Schools should maintain an accounting mechanism in order to demonstrate that this requirement has been met. Unless previously agreed with the Corporate Director (Communities), schools are required to return to the local authority any earmarked funds not spent in the current financial year or within the period over which schools are allowed to use the funding as stipulated by the authority. Such allocations might, for example, be sums for SEN or other initiatives funded from the central expenditure of a local authority's schools budget.

The local authority is not allowed to make any deduction, in respect of interest costs to the authority, from payments to schools of devolved specific or special grant.

2.21 Spending for the purposes of the school

Section 50(3) of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 allows governing bodies to spend budget shares for the purpose of the school, subject to the regulations made by the Secretary of State and any provisions of the scheme. Under section 50(3) (b) the Secretary of State may prescribe additional purposes for which expenditure of the budget share may occur. Such regulations are prescribed in the Schools Budget Shares (Prescribed Purposes) (England) Regulations 2002 (SI 2002/378) which have been amended by the School Budget Shares (Prescribed Purposes) (England) Amendment Regulations 2010 (SI 2010/190). In particular budget shares may be spent for the educational benefit of pupils registered at other maintained schools or academies. From 1 April 2011, under section 50(3a) amounts spent by governing bodies of all schools on community facilities or services under s27 of the Education Act 2002 will be treated as spent for the purposes of the school.

2.22 Capital spending from budget shares

Governing bodies are permitted to use their budget shares to meet the cost of capital expenditure on the school premises. This includes expenditure by the governing body of a voluntary aided school on work which is their responsibility under paragraph 3 of schedule 3 of the SSAF Act 1998.

Schools must notify the local authority of all proposed capital spending from their budget share. It is recommended that schools discuss their proposals with the authority prior to the final authorisation of such proposals and in particular that they ensure that the proposed works do not already form part of the council's approved capital programme. In any event if the expected capital expenditure from the budget share in any one year will exceed £20,000, the governing body must notify the local authority and take into account any advice from the Corporate Director (Communities) as to the merits of the proposed expenditure.

Where the premises are owned by the local authority, or the school has voluntary controlled status, then the governing body shall seek the consent of the local authority to the proposed works. However, consent will only be withheld on health and safety grounds.

2.23 Notice of concern

The authority may issue a notice of concern to the governing body of any school it maintains where, in the opinion of the Chief Finance Officer and the Corporate Director (Communities), the school has failed to comply with any provisions of the scheme, or where actions need to be taken to safeguard the financial position of the local authority or the school. In this connection you are referred to the Guidelines on the Process for Intervention contained in the Strategy for Schools in Deficit – April 2018.

Such a notice will set out the reasons and evidence for it being made and may place on the governing body restrictions, limitations or prohibitions in relation to the management of funds delegated to it. These may include:

- Insisting that relevant staff undertake appropriate training to address any identified weaknesses in the financial management of the school.
- Insisting that an appropriately trained/qualified person chairs the finance committee of the governing body.
- Placing more stringent restrictions or conditions on the day to day financial management of a school than the scheme requires for all schools – such as the provision of monthly accounts to the local authority.
- Insisting on regular financial monitoring meetings at the school attended by local authority officers.
- Requiring a governing body to buy into the local authority's financial management systems.
- Imposing restrictions or limitations on the manner in which a school manages extended school activity funded from within its delegated budget share – for example by requiring a school to submit income projections and/or financial monitoring reports on such activities.

The notice will clearly state what these requirements are and the way in which and the time by which such requirements must be complied with in order for the notice to be withdrawn. It will also state the actions that the authority may take where the governing body does not comply with the notice.

SECTION 3: INSTALMENTS OF BUDGET SHARE; BANKING ARRANGEMENTS

Budget share includes place-led funding for special schools, resource units and pupil referral units.

3.1 Frequency of instalments

Schools with their own bank accounts will receive monthly instalments of their budget share normally on the Monday before the last Thursday of each month. Schools that use West Berkshire's Imprest system will have an imprest limit set based on a monthly instalment of their budget share less any central payments e.g. payroll. Top-up payments for pupils with high needs should be made on a monthly basis unless alternative arrangements have been agreed with the relevant provider.

3.2 Proportion of budget share payable at each instalment

Budget share payments to schools will be made in accordance with the schedule of payment agreed with individual schools and the Head of Finance. The monthly payment will be equal to one twelfth of the schools approved budget share, except for month one where an additional one third of the normal monthly payment is paid at the beginning of the month, and month twelve where two thirds of the normal monthly payment is paid.

Schools on the imprest system which use an external payroll provider will make their salary payments through their imprest account and reclaim the expenditure retrospectively. The imprest limit will reflect this payment.

6th form funding and other EFA grants such as pupil premium will be paid according to the schedule and receipt of the grant from the Education Funding Agency.

3.3 Interest clawback

Where a school requests and the authority agrees to make available the budget share in advance (of what the authority believes to be reasonable cash flow needs taking account of the pattern of expenditure of schools of that size, and any particular representations relating to the individual school's circumstances), the authority may deduct from the budget share an amount equal to the estimated interest lost. The calculation basis will be at a rate up to 2 per cent above the bank base rate at the time of the advance.

3.4 Interest on late budget share payments

The local authority will add interest to budget share payments which are late as a result of local authority error. Interest due will be calculated on a daily basis at the bank base rate at the time that the payment was due.

3.5 Budget shares for closing schools

Budget shares of schools for which approval for discontinuation has been secured, will be made available until closure on a monthly basis, net of estimated pay costs, even where some different basis was previously used.

3.6 Bank and building society accounts

All schools may have an external bank account into which their budget share instalments (as determined by other provisions) are paid and any interest payable on the account can be retained by the school.

Where a school opens an external bank account, the local authority must, if the school desires, transfer immediately to the account an amount agreed by both school and local authority as the estimated surplus balance held by the local authority in respect of the school's budget share, on the basis that there is a subsequent correction when the accounts for the relevant year are closed.

In the event that a school with a deficit balance requests their budget share instalments to be paid into an external bank account, the deficit shall be cleared before this is agreed.

The local authority currently supports two options of bank account arrangements for use by schools; an independent external bank account or an Imprest account which the authority has arranged with its own banker.

New bank account arrangements may only be requested with effect from the beginning of each financial year provided two months notice has been given.

3.7 Restrictions on accounts

The banks or building societies with which schools may hold an account for the purpose of receiving budget share payments must be as per the approved list consistent with the local authority Treasury Management Policy.

Any school closing an account used to receive its budget share and opening another must select the new bank or building society which meets the criteria set out in this paragraph even if the closed account was with an institution which did not.

Schools are allowed to have accounts for budget share purposes which are in the name of the school rather than the local authority. Money paid by the local authority and held in such accounts remains local authority property until spent (s.49 (5) of the Act). The account mandate should therefore provide that the local authority is the owner of the funds in the account, that it is entitled to receive statements on request; and that it can take control of the account if the school's right to a delegated budget is suspended by the local authority. These provisions would only be used in exceptional circumstances e.g. the Local Authority would only require regular bank statements to be provided if the school was in serious financial difficulty or in a case of serious financial mismanagement (see also Section 2.21 Notice of concern).

3.8 Borrowing by schools

With the exception of loan schemes run by the authority and the financial instruments outlined in the scheme (section 4.10), governing bodies may only borrow money (which includes the use of finance leases) with the written permission of the Secretary of State. Details of all such requests and subsequent approvals or otherwise should be supplied in writing to the authority's Head of Finance. The Secretary of State's general position is that schools will only be granted permission for borrowing in exceptional circumstances. From time to time however, the Secretary of State may introduce limited schemes in order to meet broader policy objectives. Schools may use any scheme that the Secretary of state has said is available to schools without specific approval, currently including the Salix scheme which is designed to support energy saving.

The restrictions do not apply to Trustees or Foundations, whose borrowing as private bodies makes no impact on government accounts. These debts may not be serviced directly from delegated budgets, but schools are free to agree a charge for a service which the Trustees or Foundation are able to provide as a consequence of their own borrowing. Governing bodies do not act as agents of the authority when repaying loans.

Schools are barred from using credit cards which are regarded as borrowing. However schools may use a Government Procurement Card in order to facilitate electronic purchases. Schools are required to adhere to the local authority protocol on the use of procurement cards.

3.9 Leasing arrangements

Schools may not enter into finance leases for the purchase of assets because such agreements are credit agreements and constitute borrowing. A lease is defined as a finance lease if either or both of the following conditions are met:

- The school is the owner of the asset for the duration of the lease
- The residual value of the asset is less than 10% of its original value.

A "hire purchase" agreement is likely to be defined as a finance lease.

Schools may enter into operating leases that are akin to rental agreements. An operating lease must meet the following criteria:

- The leasing company owns the asset for the duration of the lease
- The asset is returned to the leasing company at the end of the lease unless the school makes an additional payment to buy it outright
- The value of the asset (i.e. the purchase price) at the end of the lease is at least 10% of its original value.

Schools are recommended to seek advice from Accountancy before entering into any such agreements.

SECTION 4: THE TREATMENT OF SURPLUS AND DEFICIT BALANCES ARISING IN RELATION TO BUDGET SHARES

4.1 Right to carry forward surplus balances

Schools must carry forward from one financial year to the next any surplus/deficit in net expenditure relative to the school's budget share for the year plus/minus any balance brought forward from the previous year.

If a school requests to set up its own bank account, an amount will be paid into the school's new account on the 1 April representing any invested balances held by the council on behalf of the school, plus an estimate of any underspend in the financial year immediately prior to the opening of the account. If the school is expected to overspend in the preceding financial year, the amount of the estimated overspend will be deducted from the invested balances transferred to the new account. The estimate of any under or over spend will be agreed between the LA and the school. When the school's final outturn position for the previous financial year is known and agreed between the LA and the school, an adjustment will, if necessary, be made to the opening balance paid into the account by adding to, or deducting an amount from the next instalment of the school's budget share to be paid into its bank account.

4.2 Controls on surplus balances

Although schools have the autonomy to plan for and use their funding in the way that best meets the purposes of their school, they should not be carrying forward significant excessive surplus balances which are uncommitted and without a plan for their use. An excessive balance for this purpose is deemed to be 10% of the school's actual income received in the financial year or £20,000, whichever sum is the greatest. This applies to all revenue funds of the school, but excluding community facilities and other external services.

In order to control surplus balances, the authority will report the balances held by each school at the end of the financial year to the Schools' Forum (during the Summer term), alongside the actual and planned balance for the previous three years and any other data deemed to be of relevance. The Schools' Forum may request individual schools to provide further information and/or attend a meeting of the Heads Funding Group if the data reported raises any concerns regarding their financial management in respect of their balances.

4.3 Interest on surplus balances

Balances held by the authority on behalf of schools will attract no interest unless it is invested in the authority's reserve account where this accrues directly to the school. The rate of interest paid will be based on the average rate earned by the council on its investments.

4.4 Obligation to carry forward deficit balances

Deficit balances will be carried forward by the deduction of the relevant amounts from the following year's budget share

Schools closing the financial year with an unplanned deficit, though setting a balanced budget for the current year, may be asked to submit the same additional information (for one year only) as those schools with a licensed deficit (see paragraph 4.9) and will be notified accordingly.

4.5 Planning for deficit budgets

Schools may only plan for a deficit budget in accordance with the terms of paragraph 4.9 below.

4.6 Charging of interest on deficit balances

The authority may charge interest on any deficit balance at the bank base rate depending on the reason why the deficit has occurred. The Head of the Education Service, in consultation with the Head of Finance will determine whether or not interest will be payable and will advise the school accordingly when the deficit is approved.

4.7 Writing off deficits

The LA has no power to write off the deficit balance of any school. Assistance may be given towards elimination of a deficit balance through the allocation of a cash sum from the schools centrally held budget specified for the purpose of expenditure on special schools and pupil referral units in financial difficulty or, in respect of mainstream maintained schools, from a de-delegated contingency budget where this has been agreed by the Schools Forum.

4.8 Balances of closing and replacement schools

Where in the funding period, a school has been established or is subject to a prescribed alteration as a result of the closure of a school, a local authority may add an amount to the budget share of the new or enlarged school to reflect all or part of the unspent budget share (including any surplus carried over from previous funding periods) of the closing school for the funding period in which it closes

4.9 Licensed deficits

The LA will permit schools to plan for a deficit budget in particular circumstances. The funding to allow such a deficit budget shall be provided from the collective surplus of school balances held by the authority on behalf of schools although it is open to the local authority, in circumstances where there is no such surplus, to make alternative arrangements if it can do so within the relevant local authority finance legislation. The detailed arrangements applying to this scheme are set out below:

- The maximum length over which schools may repay the deficit, i.e. reach at least a zero balance with appropriate mechanism to ensure that the deficit is not simply extended indefinitely, would normally be five years.

- The deficit will only be agreed to allow a school in the short term to maintain a level of spend which in the opinion of the Head of the Education Service is the minimum required to deliver the National Curriculum.
- The maximum size of the deficit in normal circumstances will not exceed 5% of the school's budget share.
- The maximum proportion of the collective balances held by the LA, which would be used to back the arrangement, shall not exceed 20%.
- Before a deficit budget is approved, the school must produce a detailed deficit recovery plan in the prescribed format for the duration of the planned period of the deficit, which will be reviewed at least annually.
- The school must meet with the local authority at least every 6 months to review progress of the deficit recovery plan and attend Schools' Forum if requested.
- The school must submit monthly budget monitoring reports to Schools' Accountancy.
- The school must submit a copy of any governor meeting minutes where the budget is discussed (a member of the LA may also attend such meetings).
- The Head of the Education Service, jointly with the Head of Finance, would be responsible for approving any deficit.

4.10 Loan Schemes

The LA provides a loan arrangement for schools which does not operate by way of a licensed deficit but rather by way of actual payments to schools or expenditure by the Authority in respect of a particular school on condition that a corresponding sum is repaid from the budget share. **Loans must not be used as a means of funding a deficit that has arisen because a school's recurrent costs exceed its recurrent income** The detailed arrangements applying to this scheme are set out below:

- The maximum length over which schools may repay the loan is five years.
- Loans will normally only be made available for the following purposes:
 - Repairs and maintenance or improvement to school buildings
 - Investment projects to produce future revenue savings (e.g. energy efficiency schemes)
 - Projects to improve school security
 - Purchase of major items of equipment with a useful life of at least the duration of the loan
- The LA will determine the schools ability to repay the loan by reviewing the following:
 - Last three years end of year balances
 - Last three years capital funding allocations

- Current five year budget plan
 - Schools estimate of next five year pupil numbers and funding allocations (verified by the LA)
 - Latest audit plan recommendations
- The maximum size of the loan in normal circumstances will not exceed 5% of the school's budget share.
 - The maximum proportion of the collective school balances held by the LA which is used to back the arrangement shall not exceed 20%.
 - The Head of the Education Service and the Head of Finance are responsible for approving any loans.
 - Interest will be charged at an appropriate rate.

4.11 Credit union approach

Schools may wish to group together to utilise externally-held balances for a credit union approach to loans. Where schools choose to borrow money through such a scheme the LA will require audit certification of the running of the scheme.

SECTION 5: INCOME

5.1 Income from lettings

Schools may retain income from lettings of the school premises which would otherwise accrue to the LA, subject to alternative provisions arising from any joint use or PFI/PPP agreements. Schools are allowed to cross-subsidise lettings for community and voluntary use with income from other lettings, provided the governing body is satisfied that this will not interfere to a significant extent with the performance of any duties imposed on them by the Education Acts, including the requirement to conduct the school with a view to promoting high standards of educational achievement and there is no net cost to the budget share. Schools whose premises are owned by the LA shall be required to have regard to directions issued by the LA as to the use of school premises as permitted under the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 for various categories of schools.

Income from lettings of school premises should not normally be payable into voluntary or private funds held by the school.

5.2 Income from fees and charges

Schools may retain income from fees and charges except where a service is provided by the LA from centrally-retained funds. However, schools are required to have regard to any policy statements on charging produced by the LA.

5.3 Income from fund-raising activities

Schools may retain income from fund-raising activities.

5.4 Income from the sale of assets

Schools may retain the proceeds of sale of assets except in cases where the asset was purchased with non-delegated funds (in which case it should be for the LA to decide whether the school should retain the proceeds), or the asset concerned is land or buildings forming part of the school premises and is owned by the LA.

5.5 Administrative procedures for the collection of income

Because of the potential VAT implications of providing services which lead to fees and charges, fund raising activities and the sale of assets, schools need to refer and adhere to the latest VAT guidance issued by the LAs VAT advisors.

5.6 Purposes for which income may be used

Income from the sale of assets purchased with delegated funds may only be spent for the purposes of the school.

SECTION 6: THE CHARGING OF SCHOOL BUDGET SHARES

6.1 General provision

The budget share of a school may be charged by the LA without the consent of the governing body **only** in circumstances set out in 6.2 below. The LA shall consult a school as to the intention to so charge, and shall notify a school when it has been done.

Schools are reminded that the LA cannot act unreasonably in the exercise of any power given by this scheme, or it may be the subject of a direction under s.496 of the Education Act 1996. The LA shall make arrangements for a disputes procedure for such charges that will include both council member and headteacher representation.

The LA will charge salaries of school-based staff to school budget shares at actual cost.

Local authorities may de-delegate funding for permitted services without the express permission of the governing body, provided this has been approved by the appropriate phase representatives at the Schools Forum.

6.2 Circumstances in which charges may be made

- Where premature retirement costs have been incurred without the prior written agreement of the LA to bear such costs (the amount chargeable being only the excess over any amount agreed by the LA).
- Other expenditure incurred to secure resignations where the school had not followed LA advice.
- Awards by courts and industrial tribunals against the LA, or out of court settlements, arising from action or inaction by the governing body contrary to the LA's advice.
- Expenditure by the LA in carrying out health and safety work or capital expenditure for which the LA is liable where funds have been delegated to the governing body for such work, but the governing body has failed to carry out the required work.
- Expenditure by the LA incurred in making good defects in building work funded by capital spending from budget shares, where the premises are owned by the LA, or the school has voluntary-controlled status.
- Expenditure by the LA incurred in insuring its own interests in a school where funding has been delegated but the school has failed to demonstrate that it has arranged cover at least as good as that which would be arranged by the Authority.
- Recovery of monies due from a school for services provided to the school, where a dispute over the monies due has been referred to a disputes procedure set out in a service level agreement and the result is that monies are owed by the school to the LA.
- Recovery of penalties imposed on the LA by the Board of Inland Revenue, the Contributions Agency, HM Customs and Excise, Teachers' Pensions, the Environment Agency or other regulatory authorities as a result of school negligence.

- Correction of LA errors in calculating charges to a budget share (e.g. pension deductions).
- Additional transport costs incurred by the LA arising from decisions by the governing body on the length of the school day, and/or failure to notify the LA of non-pupil days resulting in unnecessary transport costs.
- Legal costs which are incurred by the LA because the governing body did not accept the advice of the LA (see also section 11).
- Costs of necessary health and safety training for staff employed by the LA, where funding for training has been delegated but the necessary training not carried out.
- Compensation paid to a lender where a school enters into a contract for borrowing beyond its legal powers, and the contract is of no effect.
- Cost of work done in respect of teacher pension remittance and records for schools using non-LA payroll contractors, the charge to be the minimum needed to meet the cost of the authority's compliance with its statutory obligations.
- Costs incurred by the LA in securing provision specified in **an Education and Health Care Plan (EHCP)** where the governing body of a school fails to secure such provision despite the delegation of funds in respect of low cost high incidence SEN and/or specific funding for a pupil with high needs.
- Costs incurred by the LA due to submission by the school of incorrect data.
- Recovery of amounts spent from specific grants on ineligible purposes.
- Costs incurred by the LA as a result of the governing body being in breach of the terms of a contract.
- Costs incurred by the LA or another school as a result of a school withdrawing from a cluster arrangement, for example where this has funded staff providing services across the cluster.
- Costs incurred by the LA e.g. for school meals or transport, due to governing bodies setting different term dates, as well as length of day, or through additional closure days.

SECTION 7: TAXATION

7.1 Value Added Tax

The LA has established procedures to enable schools to utilise the authority's ability to reclaim VAT on expenditure relating to non-business activity and which have been circulated to schools separately.

Amounts reclaimed through these procedures will be passed back to the school.

However, in the case of voluntary aided schools the governing body retains statutory responsibility for certain capital expenditure, including when made from the school's delegated budget. Therefore, in respect of any supplies which fall within the prescribed definition of such expenditure, the supply will be made to the governing body, even where the expenditure is met from the school's delegated budget, and VAT incurred may not be recovered by the local authority. (HMRC briefing document 53/09)

Capital expenditure for which the governing body of a voluntary aided school is responsible is defined as expenditure relating to:

- the existing buildings (internal and external)
- those buildings previously known as 'excepted' (kitchens, dining areas, medical/dental rooms, swimming pools, caretakers' dwelling houses)
- perimeter walls and fences, even if around the playing fields
- playgrounds
- furniture, fixtures and fittings – including ICT infrastructure and equipment
- other capital items (which can include capital work to boilers or other services)

7.2 CIS (Construction Industry Taxation Scheme)

Schools are required to abide by the procedures issued by the authority in connection with CIS.

8.1 Provision of services from centrally-retained budgets

The LA shall determine on what basis services from centrally-retained funds (including existing commitments for premature retirement costs and redundancy payments) will be provided to schools, but the LA is debarred from discriminating in its provision of services on the basis of categories of schools except where such discrimination is justified by differences in statutory duties.

8.2 Provision of services bought back from the LA using delegated budgets

The term of any arrangement with a school to buy services or facilities from the LA shall be limited to a maximum of three years from the inception of the scheme or the date of the agreement, whichever is the later, and periods not exceeding five years for any subsequent agreement relating to the same services. There is an exception in the case of contracts for the supply of catering services which, on renewal, may be let for a maximum of seven years. Schools will be consulted as to the actual length of any new contracts or agreements to be let for services to schools.

Services provided to schools, for which funding is not retained centrally by the LA (under the regulations made under Section 45A of the Act) will be offered at prices which are intended to generate sufficient income to cover the cost of providing those services. The total cost of those services will be met by the total income, even if schools are charged differentially.

8.3 Packaging

The LA may provide any services for which funding have been delegated. But where the LA is offering the service on a buyback basis it must do so in a way that does not unreasonably restrict schools' freedom of choice among the services available. Where practicable, this will include provision on a service-by-service basis as well as in packages of services.

8.4 Service level agreements

Service level agreements for services to be provided by the LA to schools must be in place (i.e. signed and returned by headteachers/chairs of governor) by 31 March to be effective for the following financial year and schools will have at least a month to consider the terms of agreements prior to finalising them. In practice the LA will aim to make available any new service level agreements for the coming financial year by at least 1 January each year.

Services, if offered at all by the LA, shall be available on a basis that is not related to an extended agreement, as well as on the basis of such agreements. Where such services are provided on an ad-hoc basis they may be charged for at a different rate than if those services were provided on the basis of an extended agreement.

Where services or facilities are provided under a service level agreement, whether free or a buyback basis, the terms of any such agreement starting on or after the inception of the scheme will be reviewed at least every 3 years if the agreement lasts longer than that.

Centrally-arranged provision for premises and liability insurance are excluded from the requirements.

8.5 Teachers' pensions

In order to ensure that the performance of the duty on the authority to supply Teachers Pensions with information under the Teachers' Pensions Regulations 1997, the following conditions are imposed on the authority and governing bodies of all maintained schools covered by this scheme in relation to their budget shares.

The conditions only apply to governing bodies of maintained schools that have not entered into an arrangement with the authority to provide payroll services.

A governing body of any maintained school, whether or not the employer of the teachers at such a school, which has entered into any arrangement or agreement with a person other than the authority to provide payroll services, shall ensure that any such arrangement or agreement is varied to require that person to supply salary, service and pensions data to the authority which the authority requires to submit its annual return of salary and service to Teachers' Pensions and to produce its audited contributions certificate. The authority will advise schools each year of the timing, format and specification of the information required. A governing body shall also ensure that any such arrangement or agreement is varied to require that Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs) are passed to the authority within the time limit specified in the AVC scheme. The governing body shall meet any consequential costs from the school's budget share.

A governing body of any maintained school which directly administers its payroll shall supply salary, service and pensions data to the authority which the authority requires to submit its annual return of salary and service to Teachers' Pensions and to produce its audited contributions certificate. The authority will advise schools each year of the timing, format and specification of the information required from each school. A governing body shall also ensure that Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs) are passed to the authority within the time limit specified in the AVC scheme. The governing body shall meet any consequential costs from the school's budget share.

9.1 PFI/PPP

The LA shall have the power to issue regulations from time to time relating to PFI/PPP projects. Amongst other issues these may deal with the reaching of agreements with the governing bodies of schools as to the basis of charges relating to such projects; and the treatment of monies withheld from contractors due to poor performance. Such provisions may be scheme variations requiring consultation and approval.

SECTION 10: INSURANCE

10.1 Insurance cover

A policy arranged by the governing body must be at least as good as the relevant minimum cover arranged by the authority.

The buildings and contents of the school for which you are responsible should be insured on a full reinstatement basis.

Perils of all risks of physical loss or damage including terrorism to be insured.

Business interruption and increased / additional increased cost of working. The sum insured should reflect the loss of revenue / income likely to accrue if the school suffers a total loss. Increased cost of working would represent the costs incurred in hiring alternative premises in which to deliver the curriculum on an economic basis. Additional increased cost of working allows you to spend over the economic limit for hiring alternative premises; this of course depends on the availability of such sites. The indemnity period should reflect the period that it would take to get the school up and running in full.

If gross profit / revenue only is to be insured a basic guide as a starting point for the insurance figure would be the staff costs and overheads which would have to continue to be paid and the loss of income per head of pupil which may divert elsewhere to fund education in alternative establishments.

Advice must be obtained from a reputable insurer / broker who specialises in insurance for schools and is able to arrange a suitable programme and detail how this protects your interests.

Contract works insurance cover (as per the JCT conditions of contract) must be arranged on an individual basis for every building work contract arranged by the school which is the “employers” responsibility to insure. This usually encompasses work on existing structures, extensions, alterations etc. In addition you must notify your insurers of all work undertaken on your premises for which a contractor is responsible. Hot works must be managed by the school in accordance with the insurer’s requirements.

Employers and public liability for a sum insured of between £20 million and £30 million depending on whether you are a primary or secondary school.

Governors and official indemnity for a sum not less than £1 million

Professional indemnity if work is undertaken for the LA or for other schools and training/ advice given.

All liability insurance to include libel and slander cover as appropriate.

Legal expenses insurance cover to be considered.

Schools buying back the authority’s insurance service will have the above cover except:

Contract works insurance: This is arranged individually through our insurance arrangements by notification from the school and there is currently no additional charge for this service.

SECTION 11: MISCELLANEOUS

11.1 Right of access to information

Governing bodies shall supply to the LA all financial and other information which might reasonably be required to enable the LA to satisfy itself as to the school's management of its delegated budget share, or the use made of any central expenditure by the LA (e.g. earmarked funds) on the school.

11.2 Liability of governors

Because the governing body is a corporate body, and because of the terms of s.50(7) of the SSAF Act, governors of maintained schools will not incur personal liability in the exercise of their power to spend the delegated budget share provided they act in good faith.

11.3 Governors' expenses

The LA shall have the power to delegate to the governing body of a school yet to receive a delegated budget, funds to meet governors' expenses

Under s.50 (5) of the Act, only allowances in respect of purposes specified in section 19 of the Education Act 2002 may be paid to governors from a school's delegated budget share. Schools are expressly forbidden from paying any other allowances to governors.

Schools are also barred from payment of expenses duplicating those paid by the Secretary of State to additional governors appointed by him to schools under special measures.

11.4 Responsibility for legal costs

Legal costs incurred by the governing body, although the responsibility of the LA as part of the cost of maintaining the school unless they relate to the statutory responsibility of aided school governors for buildings, may be charged to the school's budget share unless the governing body acts in accordance with the advice of the authority.

In instances where there appears to be a conflict of interest between the council and the governing body, schools are advised to obtain a list of suitably qualified firms of solicitors practising in the area available from the Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2, telephone number 0870 606 2500 or www.lawsociety.org.uk

Once the governing body has taken independent legal advice, if necessary, the LA's legal service will communicate directly with the governing body's legal adviser to resolve the dispute. In these circumstances the LA retains discretion as to whether or not to charge the school's budget for the cost of such legal actions.

11.5 Health and Safety

In expending the school's budget share, governing bodies should have regard to duties placed on the LA in relation to health and safety, and the authority's policy on health and safety matters in the management of the budget share.

11.6 Right of attendance for Chief Finance Officer

Governing bodies are required to permit the Chief Finance Officer of the authority, or any officer of the authority nominated by the Chief Finance Officer, to attend meetings of the governing body at which any agenda items are relevant to the exercise of his or her responsibilities. The Chief Finance Officer attendance shall normally be limited to items which relate to issues of probity or overall financial management and shall not be regarded as routine. The authority will give prior notice of the Chief Finance Officer intention to attend unless it is impracticable to do so.

11.7 Special Educational Needs

Schools are required to use their best endeavours in spending the budget share, to secure the special educational needs of their pupils.

11.8 Interest on late payments

The terms of the scheme cannot affect statutory requirements now introduced on this matter.

11.9 “Whistle Blowing”

If any person working at a school, or a school governor, wishes to make a complaint about financial management or financial propriety at the school they should contact the Chief Internal Auditor at the local authority.

11.10 Child protection

Schools should be prepared to release staff to attend child protection case conferences and other related events.

11.11 Redundancy / Early retirement costs

The local authority retains a central budget within the schools budget to fund the costs of new early retirements or redundancies by way of a deduction from maintained school budgets (excluding nursery schools) where the relevant members of the Schools Forum agree

The responsibility and procedure for the payment of redundancy/early retirement costs is set out in the School Severance Funding Policy of the local authority.

Schools cannot access central funding unless they have taken HR and finance advice before any steps towards potential redundancy have been taken.

SECTION 12: RESPONSIBILITY FOR REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Responsibility for repairs and maintenance

The LA delegates funding for repairs and maintenance to schools. Only capital expenditure is to be retained by the LA. For these purposes, expenditure may be treated as capital only if it fits the definition of capital used by the local authority for financial accounting purposes in line with the CIPFA Code of Practice on local authority accounting. The LA uses a *de minimis* limit of £5,000 for defining capital in its own financial accounts.

For voluntary aided schools, the liability of the authority for repairs and maintenance (albeit met by delegation of funds through the budget share) is the same as for other maintained schools. However, eligibility for capital grant from the Secretary of State for capital works at voluntary aided schools depends on the *de minimis* limit applied by DfE to categorise such work, not the *de minimis* limit used by the authority.

SECTION 13: COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Note: This section of the scheme does not extend to joint-use agreements; transfer of control agreements, or agreements between the authority and schools to secure the provision of adult and community learning.

13.1 Introduction

Schools which choose to exercise the power conferred by s.27 (1) of the Education Act 2002 to provide community facilities will be subject to a range of controls. First, regulations made under s.28 (2) can specify activities which may not be undertaken at all under the main enabling power. Secondly, the school is obliged to consult its LA and have regard to advice from the authority. Thirdly, the Secretary of State issues guidance to governing bodies about a range of issues connected with exercise of the power, and a school must have regard to that.

However, under s.28 (1), the main limitations and restrictions on the power will be those contained in the local authority scheme. Paragraph 2 of Schedule 3 to the Education Act 2002 extends the coverage of schemes to the powers of governing bodies to provide community facilities.

Schools are therefore subject to prohibitions, restrictions and limitations in the Scheme for Financing Schools.

The mismanagement of community facilities funds can be grounds for suspension of the right to a delegated budget.

13.2 Consultation with the LA

Section 28(4) of the Education Act 2002 requires that before exercising the community facilities power, governing bodies must consult the Authority, and have regard to advice given to them by their LA.

Schools wishing to make provision for community use of school facilities should notify the Corporate Director (Communities) of their intention in writing giving details of their proposal. The Corporate Director (Communities) may from time to time issue guidance as to procedures to be followed by schools and the LA.

13.3 Funding agreements

When entering into a funding agreement with third parties for the provision of community facilities, schools must have regard to the authority's financial standing orders and contracts.

13.4 Other prohibitions, restrictions and limitations

Where the authority considers that such an agreement constitutes a significant financial risk, then the governing body may be required to make arrangements to protect the authority's financial interest. This may be by carrying out the activity concerned through

the vehicle of a private limited company or by obtaining indemnity insurance for risks associated with that project as specified by the LA.

13.5 Supply of financial information

Schools **which exercise the community facilities power** should normally provide the authority with a summary statement every six months, in a form determined by the authority, showing the income and expenditure for the school arising from the facilities in question for the previous six months and on an estimated basis, for the next six months.

Comment [WH1]: Wording was just missed out previously

If the authority has concerns about the financial arrangements for the provision of community use, then on giving notice to the school it may require such financial statements to be supplied every three months and, if the authority sees fit, to require the submission of a recovery plan for the activity in question.

13.6 Audit

The school should grant access to the school's records connected with the exercise of the community facilities power in order to facilitate internal and external audit of relevant income and expenditure.

Where funding agreements are entered into with third parties for the provision of community facilities, the governors shall ensure that provision is made for access by the authority to records and other property held on school premises, or held elsewhere insofar as they relate to the activity in question, in order for the authority to satisfy itself as to the propriety of expenditure on the facilities in question.

13.7 Treatment of income and surpluses

Schools may retain all net income derived from community facilities except where otherwise agreed with a funding provider, whether that be the LA or some other person.

Schools may carry such retained net income over from one financial year to the next as a separate community facilities surplus, or, subject to the agreement of the authority at the end of each financial year, transfer all or part of it to the budget share balance.

Where a school is a community or community special school, and the authority ceases to maintain the school, any accumulated retained income obtained from exercise of the community facilities power reverts to the authority unless otherwise agreed with a funding provider.

13.8 Health and safety matters

It will be the responsibility of the school's governing body to ensure that any health and safety provisions of the main scheme also apply to the community facilities power.

It will be the governing body's responsibility to meet the costs of securing Criminal Records Bureau clearance for all adults involved in community activities taking place during the school day. Governing bodies would be free to pass on such costs to a funding partner as part of an agreement with that partner.

13.9 Insurance

It is the responsibility of the governing body to ensure adequate arrangements are made for insurance against risks arising from the exercise of the community facilities power, taking professional advice as necessary. Such insurance should not be funded from the school budget share. Schools should seek the authority's advice before finalising any insurance arrangement for community facilities.

The LA is empowered to undertake its own assessment of the insurance arrangements made by a school in respect of community facilities, and if it judges those arrangements to be inadequate, make arrangements itself and charge the resultant cost to the school. Such costs could not be charged to the school's budget share.

13.10 Taxation

Schools should seek the advice of the LA and the local VAT office on any issues relating to the possible imposition of Value Added Tax on expenditure in connection with community facilities; including the use of the local authority VAT reclaim facility.

If any member of staff employed by the school or LA in connection with community facilities at the school is paid from funds held in a school's own bank account (whether a separate account is used for community facilities or not – see section 11), the school is likely to be held liable for payment of income tax and National Insurance, in line with Inland Revenue rules.

School should follow LA advice in relation to the Construction Industry Scheme where this is relevant to the exercise of the community facilities power.

13.11 Banking

Schools should either maintain separate bank accounts for budget share and community facilities, or have one account but with adequate internal accounting controls to maintain separation of funds.

School should also have regard to the provisions at 3.6 and 3.7 above relating to the banks which may be used, signing of cheques, the titles of bank accounts, the contents of bank account mandates, and similar matters. The general approach to these matters should mirror these sections, except that a provision requiring that a mandate show the LA as owner of the funds in the account should exempt the community facilities funds from that if they are not in the same account as the budget share.

Schools may not borrow money without the written consent of the Secretary of State except where this is from the LA as in sections 4.9 and 4.10 above.

13.12 Responsibility for redundancy and early retirement costs

For staff employed under the community facilities power, the default position is that any costs must be met by the governing body, but can be funded from the school's delegated budget if the governing body is satisfied that this will not interfere to a significant extent

with the performance of any duties imposed on them by the Education Acts, including the requirement to conduct the school with a view to promoting high standards of educational achievement. Section 37 now states:

(7) Where a local education authority incur costs—

(a) In respect of any premature retirement of any member of the staff of a maintained school who is employed for community purposes, or

(b) In respect of the dismissal, or for the purpose of securing the resignation, of any member of the staff of a maintained school who is employed for those purposes, they shall recover those costs from the governing body except in so far as the authority agrees with the governing body in writing (whether before or after the retirement, dismissal or resignation occurs) that they shall not be so recoverable.

(7A) Any amount payable by virtue of subsection (7) by the governing body of a maintained school to the local education authority may be met by the governing body out of the school's budget share for any funding period if and to the extent that the condition in subsection (7B) is met.

(7B) The condition is that the governing body are satisfied that meeting the amount out of the school's budget share will not to a significant extent interfere with the performance of any duty imposed on them by section 21(2) or by any other provision of the Education Acts.

(8) Where a person is employed partly for community purposes and partly for other purposes, any payment or costs in respect of that person is to be apportioned between the two purposes; and the preceding provisions of this section shall apply separately to each part of the payment or costs.

Annex A: LIST OF SCHOOLS TO WHICH THIS SCHEME APPLIES

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Aldermaston Church of England Primary School
Basildon Church of England Primary School
Beedon Church of England Controlled Primary School
Beenham Primary School
Birch Copse Primary School
Bradfield Church of England Primary School
Brightwalton Church of England Aided Primary School
Brimpton Church of England Primary School
Bucklebury Church of England Primary School
Burghfield St. Mary's Church of England Primary
Calcot Infant School and Nursery
Calcot Junior School
Chaddleworth St. Andrew's Church of England Primary School
Chieveley Primary School
Cold Ash St Mark's Church of England Primary School
Compton Church of England Primary School
Curridge Primary School
Downsway Primary School
Enborne Church of England Primary School
Englefield Church of England Primary School
Falkland Primary School
Francis Baily Primary School
Garland Junior School
Hampstead Norreys Church of England Primary School
Hermitage Primary School
Hungerford Primary School
The Ilsleys Primary School
Inkpen Primary School
John Rankin Infant and Nursery School
John Rankin Junior School
Kennet Valley Primary School
Kintbury St. Mary's Church of England Primary School
Lambourn Church of England Primary School
Long Lane Primary School
Mrs Bland's Infant School
Mortimer St John's Church of England Infant School
Mortimer St Mary's Church of England Junior School
Pangbourne Primary School
Parsons Down Infant and Nursery School
Parsons Down Junior School
Purley Church of England Infant School
Robert Sandilands Primary School and Nursery
Shaw-cum-Donnington Church of England Primary School
Shefford Church of England Primary School
Speenhamland Primary School
Springfield Primary School
Spurcroft Primary School

St Finian's Catholic Primary School
St John the Evangelist Infant and Nursery School
St. Joseph's RC Primary
St Nicolas Church of England Junior School
St Paul's Catholic Primary School
Stockcross Church of England Primary School
Streatley Church of England Voluntary Controlled School
Sulhamstead & Ufton Nervet Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School
Thatcham Park Primary School
Theale Church of England Primary School
Welford & Wickham Church of England Primary School
Westwood Farm Infant School
Westwood Farm Junior School
Willows (The)
Winchcombe School
Woolhampton Church of England Primary School
Yattendon Church of England Primary School

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Brookfields Special School
The Castle School

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The Downs School

Little Heath School
The Willink School

NURSERY SCHOOLS

Hungerford Nursery School Centre for Children & Families
Victoria Park Nursery School

PRUS

iCollege –

- The Oaks
- Badgers Hill
- Bridgeway
- The Porch

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