



Scheme for Financing Schools 2020

Statutory Guidance

Section 48(4) and paragraph 2A(2) of Schedule 14 to the School Standards and Framework Act 1998. and Schedule 14 to the Act Schools and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2020

CONTENTS

		Page Nos
1.	Introduction	
1.1	The Funding Framework	7
1.2	The Role of the Scheme	8
1.3	The Application of the Scheme	9
1.4	Publication of the Scheme	9
1.5	Revision to the Scheme	9
1.6	Delegation of Powers to the Headteacher	9
1.7	Maintenance of Schools	9
2.	Financial Controls	
2.1	General Procedures	10
2.2	Basis of Accounting	12
2.3	Submission of Budget Plans	12
2.4	Value for Money	13
2.5	Virement	13
2.6	Audit: General	13
2.7	Separate External Audits	13
2.8	Audit of Voluntary and Private Funds	13
2.9	Register of Business Interests	14
2.10	Purchasing, Tendering and Contracting Requirements	15
2.11	Application of Contracts to Schools	16
2.12	Central Funds and Earmarking	16

2.13	Spending for the Purposes of the School	16
2.14	Capital Spending from Budget Shares	17
2.15	Notice of Concern	17
2.16	Schools Financial Value Standard	18
2.17	Fraud and Corruption	18
3.	Instalments of the Budget Share; Banking Arrangements	
3.1	Frequency of Instalments	19
3.2	Proportion of Budget Share Payable at Each Instalment	19
3.3	Interest Clawback	19
3.4	Budget Shares for Closing Schools	19
3.5	Bank and Building Society Accounts	19
3.6	Borrowing by Schools	20
4.	The Treatment of Surplus and Deficit Balances Arising in Relation to Budget Shares	
4.1	Right to Carry Forward Surplus Balances	22
4.2	Controls on Surplus Balances	22
4.3	Interest on Surplus Balances	23
4.4	Obligation to Carry forward Surplus Balances	23
4.5	Planning for Deficit Budgets	23
4.6	Charging of Interest on Deficit Balances	23
4.7	Writing Off Deficits	23
4.8	Balances of Closing and Replacement Schools	23
4.9	Licensed Deficits	23

4.10	Loan Schemes	24
4.11	Credit Union Approach	25
5.	Income	
5.1	Income from Lettings	26
5.2	Income from Fees and Charges	26
5.3	Income from Fund Raising Activities	26
5.4	Income from Sale of Assets	26
5.5	Administrative Procedures for Collection of Income	26
5.6	Purposes for Which Income May be Used	26
6.	The Charging of School Budget Shares	
6.1	General Provision	27
6.2	Circumstances in Which Charges May be Made	27
7.	Taxation	
7.1	Value Added Tax	29
7.2	Construction Industry Tax Deduction Scheme	29
8.	The Provision of Services and Facilities by the Authority	
8.1	Provision of Services from Centrally Retained Budgets	30
8.2	Provision of Services Bought Back from the Authority	30
8.3	Service Level Agreements	30
8.4	Teachers' Pensions	31
9.	PFI	32
10.	Insurance	
10.1	Insurance Cover	33

11.	Miscellaneous	
11.1	Right of Access to Information	34
11.2	Liability of Governors	34
11.3	Governors Allowances	34
11.4	Responsibility for Legal Costs	34
11.5	Health and Safety	34
11.6	Right of Attendance of Chief Finance Officer	34
11.7	Special Educational Needs	35
11.8	Interest on Late Payments	35
11.9	Whistleblowing	35
11.10	Child Protection	35
11.11	Redundancy / Early Retirement Costs	35
12.	Responsibility for Repairs and Maintenance	36
13.	Community Facilities	37
	Appendices:-	
1.	Schools Covered by the Scheme	40
2.	Procurement Levels	42
3.	Policy for the Responsibility of Redundancy and Early Retirement Costs in Schools	44
4.	Capital / Revenue Split	46
5	Application of Schemes for Financing Schools to the Community Facilities Powers	54

1. Introduction

1.1 The Schools Standard and Framework Act

Under the Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998 section 48 (4) and paragraph 2A (2) of Schedule 14 each Local Authority is required to produce a scheme for financing schools.

The scheme sets out the rules, guidelines and conditions relating to:

- Financial monitoring
- Audit and general probity issues
- Payments and contractual arrangements
- Banking and budget share instalments
- Treatment of any budget surplus and deficit balances
- Charging school budget shares for certain costs incurred by the Local Authority as a result of decisions made by Governing Bodies
- Taxation
- Capital expenditure and responsibility for repairs and maintenance.

A fuller description of the main features of the Fair Funding Framework is below;

The funding framework which replaces Local Management of Schools is set out in the legislative provisions in sections 45 to 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 its schools budget.

The categories of expenditure which fall within the 2 budgets are prescribed under regulations made by the Secretary of State, but included within the 2, 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 section 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 the 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 section 51 of the Act.

The financial controls within which delegation works are set out in a scheme made by the authority in accordance with section 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 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 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 purposes of their school and for any additional purposes prescribed by the Secretary of State in regulations made under section 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 (section 50 (3A) of the Act).

An authority may suspend a school's right to a delegated budget if the provisions of the authority's financial scheme, 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, under 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 outturn expenditure.

The detailed publication requirements for financial statements are set out in directions issued by the Secretary of State.

A copy of each year's budget and outturn statement should be made easily accessible to all schools.

Regulations also require a 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. The scheme contains requirements relating to financial management and associated issues which are binding on both the Authority and schools.

The Local Authority

The Local Authority has responsibility for determining the total resources that will be available to schools, establishing the basis for the allocation of resources to individual schools (following consultation with schools and the Schools' Forum), giving advice to schools and taking corrective action if necessary, and operating sanctions including the withdrawal of delegation where appropriate.

The Governing Body

Within the national and local framework, governing bodies control the running of schools with delegated budgets and have the freedom to deploy resources according to their own educational needs and priorities. In administering the delegated budget, the governing body should have regard for the proper accountability and control over expenditure. They should arrange to ensure that the delegated budget is used in an economical manner and that the highest standards of probity are maintained.

The governing body is responsible for ensuring that this Scheme is observed in their school and that a system of internal controls is established which ensures that all activities under their control are conducted in a proper, efficient, effective and well ordered manner.

The governing body must spend its delegated budget in a manner consistent with the requirements of the National Curriculum and other statutory requirements relating to the curriculum.

The governing body should, together with the headteacher, develop and carry out a development (improvement) plan for their school taking account of the full range of responsibilities.

Headteachers have a key role to play in helping the governing body to formulate the development plan.

Governing bodies of schools have the responsibility of spending money according to the perceived needs of the school. They should make arrangements for setting up clearly defined and documented structures to ensure that both financial and non-financial decisions are made effectively.

1.3 The Application of the Scheme

The scheme applies to all community, nursery, special, voluntary, foundation, and foundation special schools maintained by the Authority.

The schools that the scheme covers are listed in **Appendix 1**.

1.4 Publication of the Scheme

A copy of the Scheme will be placed on the Council's website. A copy will be emailed to each school whenever a new scheme or revision to the scheme is approved. Any revised version will be published by the date the revisions come into force.

1.5 Revision of the Scheme

Any revisions of the scheme, other than Secretary of State directed revisions, will be subject to consultation with schools and will be submitted to the Schools' Forum for approval. Approval must be by members of the Forum representing maintained schools.

The 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 Authority.

1.6 Delegation of Powers to the Headteacher

Approval of the annual budget is the responsibility of the governing body. The approval of the budget should be recorded in the minutes of the governing body along with the total budgeted expenditure.

The governing body of each school should consider the extent to which it wishes to delegate its financial powers to the headteacher. The governing body should ensure that any powers that are delegated to the headteacher are recorded in the minutes and included in the school's procedural manual.

The governing body must determine the extent of delegated financial powers to the head teacher whatever level of delegation is identified, the governing body must still ensure the requirements for purchasing, tendering and contracts are still followed. (see Section 2.10).

1.7 Maintenance of Schools

The Local Authority 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 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.

2. Financial Controls

2.1 General Procedures

2.1.1 Application of Financial Controls to Schools

Schools shall manage their delegated budgets in accordance with the Authority's financial regulations and more specifically the Financial Regulations for Schools. Where there is a conflict between the provisions of the scheme and the Financial Regulations for Schools the scheme shall take precedence.

2.1.2 Provision of Financial Information and Reports

The Authority reserves the right to request financial monitoring information from maintained schools, as they are a significant element of the Authority's accounts. This should not be more than once every three months unless we have notified the school in writing that in the Authority's view the school's financial position requires more frequent submission.

The Authority has implemented a requirement for termly financial monitoring information based on a specified timescale and format however schools should consider the reporting requirements of the governing body where more frequent reports may be appropriate. The Authority may require monthly monitoring from schools where the financial position may be a cause for concern.

Each school shall submit monthly reports in relation to Value Added Tax / Income Tax, Bank reconciliation in a format specified by the Authority, along with accompanying bank statements may also be required depending on the financial health of the school.

2.1.3 Payment of Salaries and Bills

All schools within the scheme shall have bank accounts into which proportions of their delegated budgets will be paid at regular intervals (see section 3). Schools will therefore be responsible for authorising invoices for payment and making payment from their bank accounts. Guidance on the payment of invoices is included in the Authority's Financial Regulations for Schools.

Schools may make their own arrangements for the payment of salaries and wages or they may use the Authority's payroll service. In either case, the arrangements must adhere to the Authority's control requirements. Schools that choose to use the Authority's payroll service must comply with procedural instructions, including timetables provided by the Authority relating to the payment of salaries and wages.

If any maintained schools use a payroll provider other than the Authority service then they are required to submit staffing cost details on a monthly basis. The Authority can provide a template for the provision of the data if required.

2.1.4 Control of Assets

a) Security of Assets - Inventories

Schools should have adequate arrangements for ensuring that assets owned by the school are securely held so that there is no unnecessary risk of theft. An important tool in the prevention of loss of assets is the use of an inventory and therefore all schools must keep up to date inventories.

Schools must keep a register of assets, whilst schools are free to determine their own arrangements for keeping the register, the register must state the location, make, model and serial number of the item. Schools are not required to include items of less than £100 on the register, unless the item is a potential risk such as portable and attractive e.g. camera, musical instrument.

Schools are required to maintain an inventory for assets over £1,000 in accordance with the guidance issued by the Authority's S151 Officer. Inventory records shall be updated on an on-going

basis and submitted to Governors annually for their approval/information. Information shall be available for inspection by the Authority or its auditors on request. Schools are free to determine their own arrangements for keeping a register of assets worth less than £1,000. A physical check of the inventory is required on an annual basis. Any discrepancies must be reported to the governing body.

b) Security of Assets - Stocks

Schools hold stocks of consumables such as stationery, school meals provisions, cleaning materials and uniforms. Generally, these stocks do not warrant a computerised stock system with purchases and issues being recorded. However, schools should set alternative controls that prevent significant losses and keep records of stocks held. Stock balance values should be submitted to the Local Authority at year-end and records should be readily available for inspection upon request.

c) Disposal of Assets

It is important that proper procedures are in place for dealing with the disposal of assets in order to ensure that the school receives the maximum benefit from assets when they are no longer of use to the school. Any disposal of assets should be clearly recorded in the inventory and signed by either the headteacher (where the governing body have given delegated powers to the head teacher), or by the Chair of Governors.

It is recommended as good practice for the governing body to be informed of any disposals, and to state in the minutes the reason for disposing of the asset and the amount received from the sale.

Schools will retain the proceeds from asset sales except, where the asset was purchased from non-delegated Local Authority funds (in which case it should be for the Local Authority to decide whether the school should retain the proceeds), or the land concerned is land or buildings forming part of the school premises and is owned by the Local Authority.

Where an asset has been purchased with capital grant funding managed by the Authority, (e.g. Capital Grant) the school shall obtain permission from the Authority prior to disposal. The Authority shall identify any claw back of grant that will be made following the disposal of the asset.

Before disposal the school should ensure the item is not leased. If the item is leased they must seek the approval of the finance company before disposing of the asset.

d) Gifts

Where gifts or benefits in kind of a significant nature are offered by external agencies to school staff, governors as individuals, or generally to the school, it is best practice to ensure a record is kept of the gift and how the gift is to be used for the benefit of the school. Gifts for the benefit of individuals are not permitted, but gifts can be accepted on behalf of the school.

2.1.5 Accounting Policies (Including Year-End Procedures)

The Authority has a duty to account for the public money that it is spending. Maintained schools, as part of the Authority, must comply with this requirement. The Secretary of State expects that the financial arrangements of the scheme will give schools freedom over their individual budgets whilst maintaining proper accounting for public funds.

The accounting framework, the format of the accounts and the reporting structures are imposed on the Authority. Schools should therefore follow procedures issued by the Chief Finance Officer (including those issued annually for the closure of accounts). The Authority shall issue guidance on accounting policies and procedures which schools shall be required to follow year-end communications.

Schools must submit a Consistent Financial Reporting (CFR) outturn report in accordance with DfES guidance, the deadline will be advised by the Local Authority.

Schools holding balances in excess of the approved balances levels must submit returns in line with the scheme of balances.

Schools operating a separate bank account are subject to additional returns.

2.1.6 Writing off Debts

Governing Bodies should set out internal procedures for writing off debts outlining who can authorise write-offs, up to what amount. All write-offs should be detailed in the minutes of the governing body. Governing Bodies may write off debts of up to £ 500 in an individual case.

Anything in excess of this amount must be referred to the Local Authority for approval. Any debt written off which involves a member of staff or a governor must be referred to the Local Authority for approval. The loss of income involved in writing off the debts will be met from the school budget share.

2.2 Basis of Accounting

Schools must comply with the accounting policy adopted by the Authority. Any reports and accounts required by the Authority will be on an accruals basis. While the requirement to provide reports and accounts on this basis is part of this scheme, it does not seek to impose a methodology on schools' internal systems. (Schools will be able to use a cash basis for their internal systems if they wish, but in these circumstances must be able to reconcile the differences between their internal system and the reports provided to the Authority).

Schools need to be mindful of the reports, accounts, etc. which may be required by external funding bodies. These may be required on a different accounting basis and where schools access such funds, schools may themselves be subject to audit by the external body or their appointed auditors.

2.3 Submission of Budget Plans and Budget Forecasts

Each school must submit a budget plan to the Authority outlining its income and expenditure for the upcoming financial year and a forecast for the following 2 years. The plan must take account of schools balances.

Plans must record the current financial position and anticipated position at the end of the financial year based on actual expenditure / income and forward projections. A full staffing breakdown should be submitted alongside the approved plan.

The plan must be approved by the governing body or a committee of the governing body and be in the format required by the Authority in line with Consistent Financial Reporting.

- i. Annual plan approved by governing body; schools may take full account of estimated deficits and surpluses when constructing the budget. The annual plan shall be submitted by 1 May each year.
- ii. Where schools are in deficit a provisional budget plan should be submitted in advance of the financial year to enable sufficient scrutiny to ensure the deficit can be licenced appropriately. The deadline for deficit schools is 1 April each year.
- iii. No further spending plans are required except in the following cases:
 - The school is in deficit and on agreeing a deficit licence the plan needs to be revised
 - Where a school budget has material changes that would mean the school is now likely to face an in-year deficit
 - Where schools find a material error or need to make a material change to the budget that under the schools delegation requires sign off by governors.

Where a school does not submit its plan by the required date, the Authority shall make its own assumptions in calculating the subsequent instalments into the school bank account. The Authority

shall provide schools who utilise their payroll service with details of contract information for all members of staff to assist in the budget planning process. The Authority will provide a monthly report of income and expenditure transactions that have been processed by the Authority centrally for each school (e.g. Authority recharges).

The Authority requires schools to submit a budget forecast covering each year of a multi-year period for which schools have been notified of budget shares beyond the current year. This period is a minimum of 3 years and could be a maximum of 5 years, where requested.

Budget Forecasts will be used for the following purposes:-

- to confirm schools are undertaking effective financial planning
- to support the authority's assessment of Schools Financial Value Standards
- in support of the Authority's balance control mechanism

2.4 Efficiency and Value for Money

Given the very high proportion of spending that flows through the delegated budgets, it is essential that schools must seek to achieve effective management of resources and value for money, to optimise the use of their resources and to invest in teaching and learning and maximise pupil outcomes, taking into account the Authority's purchasing, tendering and contracting requirements.

It is for heads and governors to determine at school level how to optimise the use of resources and maximise value for money.

There are significant variations in the effective management of resources 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.

2.5 Virement

Schools shall have freedom to vire between budget heads at any level of their individual budget share. It shall be up to governing bodies to determine the level of virement that will be delegated to a Finance Sub-Committee and/or the headteacher.

The Authority will provide advice on virement levels on request. The Authority will request schools to carefully consider virements from staffing budgets that may leave insufficient funds to pay staff.

2.6 Audit: General

Schools are custodians of public funds and as such are subject to the same standards of audit as the rest of the Authority. The S151 Officer has a statutory duty to maintain an effective internal audit. The Authority is also subject to external audit. Schools, which are subject to audit, whether internal or external, shall co-operate fully with the auditors and shall provide access to all records that are requested. Failure to co-operate with the auditors may lead to removal of delegation.

2.7 Separate External Audits

Schools shall have the freedom to obtain independent external audit verification of their accounts, which will be additional to the Authority's internal and external audit checks. Schools that take this approach will have to fund the cost of the audit from their budget. The Authority does not expect schools to routinely pay for an external audit but the costs of such audits shall be an acceptable charge on the school budget.

2.8 Audit of Voluntary and Private Funds

Set out below is the Authority's definition of a voluntary fund and the minimum requirements for managing such funds set out in the code of practice. The code of practice may be enhanced but not diluted by individual governing bodies. Monies donated or collected for different purposes should not be mixed, but separate unofficial funds should be set up. Governors should attempt to establish a constitution for each fund which should be agreed with the contributors to the fund.

The governing body should make arrangements to ensure that voluntary or private funds held by the schools are administered to the same standards of stewardship as exist for official funds. Governing bodies must keep a record of all voluntary or private funds held by the school and ensure that the accounts are audited each year including accounts of any trading activities controlled by the school.

Definition

“Any fund other than an official fund of the Authority which is controlled wholly or in part by an Authority or by the Governors of a school maintained by the Authority”.

Code of Practice

- Adequate records should be maintained of all receipts and payments and transactions should wherever possible be recorded as they occur. When practicable, payment should be made by cheque or vouchers and, other supporting evidence of payment should be carefully retained for Audit.
- Cash balances in excess of immediate requirements should be deposited in a bank account and an account should be opened in the name of the fund.
- Bank deposits may be made by an authorised person, but withdrawals on account should be on the joint signatures of the Treasurer of the fund and one other nominated person.
- At the end of the annual period of account a statement summarising the receipts and payments should be prepared. The balance of cash should be shown separately as to the amount in hand and at the bank.
- An independent person should be appointed as auditor. This cannot be a person generally involved in the running of the fund. This person can't be another member of staff.
- Within three months of the end of the annual period of account the auditor's certificate should be obtained.
- The annual statement together with the auditor's certificate should be submitted to the school Governors/Managers.
- A copy of the annual statement and auditor's certificate should also be sent to the Director of Children's Services for information and audit purposes.
- The Treasurer to the fund should retain, in safe custody, the annual statement together with vouchers, bank statements and other supporting records for the current year plus the previous three years.
- The postal address used on the account must be the school address.

The purpose of this provision is to allow the Local Authority to satisfy itself that public funds are not being misused. Local Authorities may not seek to impose through the scheme a right to audit such funds themselves or otherwise access the accounts of private funds.

A school refusing to provide audit certificates to the Local Authority as required by the scheme is in breach of the scheme and the Local Authority can take action on that basis.

Further guidance in relation to voluntary funds has been produced by the Internal Audit section.

2.9 Register of Business Interests

The governing body of each school should establish a register of interests which lists for each member of the governing body and the head teacher:

- any business interests that they or any member of their immediate family have
- details of any other educational establishments that they govern
- any relationships between school staff and members of the governing body.

The register should be kept up to date with notification of changes and through annual review of entries, made available for inspection by governors, staff and parents, and the authority, and be published, for example on a publicly accessible website.

The governing body should make arrangements to ensure that the register is kept up to date by

requiring notification of changes and through annual review of entries.

There should be an opportunity to declare business interests at the start of each governing body meeting.

2.10 Purchasing, Tendering and Contracting Requirements

Each school shall abide by the Authority's financial regulations, (which can be found at www.tameside.gov.uk/constitution/part4b), and Procurement Standing Orders / Contract Procedure Rules (which can be found at <https://www.tameside.gov.uk/procurement> or www.tameside.gov.uk/constitution/part4c) in as far as they are not contracted by the provisions of this clause, the outline of the contract values and appropriate process to follow can be found at **Appendix 2**.

- a. In complying with the Authority's Standing Orders / Procedure Rules, the school shall not do anything that is incompatible with the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 (or as may be amended from time to time) or is contrary to other legislation, (including EU whilst the UK remains within the EU).
- b. Schools shall have freedom to place orders for goods and services without the need for a counter signature by an officer of the Authority unless the Authority has notified the school to the contrary in writing.
- c. The Authority shall make available to schools, details of the suppliers on its approved lists for various goods and services, for which the schools are able to access. Schools shall have the freedom to use the approved suppliers or select their own. They should, however, remember that as custodians of public monies they should ensure value for money with their purchasing decisions.
- d. For contracts with a value not in excess of £4,999.99, the school shall invite a minimum of 1 written quotation, by any means necessary.
- e. For contracts with a value of between £5,000 and £24,999.99, the school shall invite a minimum of 3 written quotes, by any means necessary, in accordance with the Authority's guidance.
- f. For contracts with a value of £25,000 or more, but below the [value thresholds](#) that apply under the Public Contract Regulations 2015, schools shall follow the tendering procedures laid down in the Authority's Procurement Standing Orders / Contract Procedure Rules and the guidance contained in the Procurement Handbook, and are able to seek professional advice from the STAR procurement website (www.star-procurement.gov.uk) to ensure this happens. (Guidance on the Tendering Process can be obtained, if required: <https://www.tameside.gov.uk/procurement>).

Where the estimated expenditure of the total contract is likely to exceed the [value thresholds](#) that apply under the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 then the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 apply to the procurement activity. Governing bodies are required to advertise as appropriate, as laid out in legislation. Guidance can be obtained from the STAR Procurement website. Contracts must not be split in order to circumvent the application of the Authority's rules or legislation to the procurement process.

In all cases governors should record in the formal minutes of a full governors or subcommittee meeting which bid, if any, has been accepted and the reasons(s) for choosing the bid. Governors need not accept the lowest tender but should have regard to their responsibility in securing value for money in respect of expenditure of public funds, as provided for in the Authority's Standing Orders / Procedure Rules.

Any appointed agent acting on the schools behalf must also follow the Council's Standing Orders /

Procedure Rules. If the contract is over more than one year the value may not be split in order to circumvent these requirements

The school shall take account of the Authority's policies and procedures in assessing the health and safety competence of contractors as part of the tendering process i.e. in advance of the award of a contract.

More detailed guidance on purchasing, tendering and contracting requirements can be found <https://www.tameside.gov.uk/procurement>. Schools may seek advice on a range of compliant deals via Buying for Schools, a DfE website <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/buying-for-schools>.

[Schools may buy into the STAR Procurement SLA for general advice on their procurement queries](#), if they wish to engage STAR to lead/support them with a piece of procurement, they can contact STAR on bids@star-procurement.gov.uk for a quotation.

Schools may seek advice on a range of compliantly procured deals via [Buying for schools](#).

2.11 Application of Contracts to Schools

Schools can elect to utilise a contract negotiated by the Authority for which the school makes payment from its delegated budget. 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 Authority as maintainer of the school and the owner of the funds in the budget share. Other contracts may be made solely on behalf of the governing body, when the governing body has clear statutory obligations – for example, contracts made by aided or foundation schools for the employment of staff.

2.12 Central Funds and Earmarking

The Authority shall have the power to make additional funds available to schools on an earmarked basis. Such allocations might, for example, be sums for pupils with special educational needs or other initiatives funded from the central expenditure of the school's budget or other Authority budget. These funds shall be added to the school's budget and the cash advance calculation will be amended as necessary. These funds shall be used by the school in accordance with the purpose for which the funds were allocated. As part of this process, the school shall retain sufficient records to be able to account for the funds and demonstrate that they have been spent for the purposes so allocated. Schools shall have the ability to vire earmarked funds within the area for which the funds were delegated, except where funds are supported by specific grant, which does not permit virement. Schools shall not be permitted to vire these funds into the main school budget share. The terms under which earmarked funds are allocated to schools may include a requirement for schools to repay at year end or within the period allowed, any unspent funding. This will not be a universal condition but will vary with the different types of funding allocated and schools shall be notified as part of the allocation process on the ability to carry forward any unspent balances. The Authority will make no deduction in respect of interest costs relating to the payment of devolved or special grants.

2.13 Spending for the Purposes of the School

Although s.50(3) of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 (the Act) allows governing bodies to spend their budget shares for the purposes of the school, this is subject to regulations made by the Secretary of State and any provisions of the scheme. By virtue of Section 50(3A) of the Act amounts spent by governing bodies on community facilities or services under section 27 of the Education Act 2002, will be treated as if spent for any purposes of the school. See **Appendix 5**.

Under s.50(3)(b) of the Act the Secretary of State may prescribe additional purposes for which expenditure of the budget share may occur. He has done so in the School 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). These allow schools to spend their budgets on pupils who are on the roll of other

maintained schools or academies.

Governing bodies are reminded expenses incurred in connection with staff farewell celebrations and other social events shall not be funded from the school's delegated budget. On no account should schools either mix funds that should be properly accounted for within the mainstream bank account (school budget share) with those in the school fund or any other account, or vice versa nor should they hold any other accounts that are not agreed in advance with the Council.

2.14 Capital Spending from Budget Shares

Schools shall be permitted to spend an element of their budget and/or retained balances on capital proposals. Where the cost of a school's capital proposals exceeds £10,000, the school shall notify the Authority of the proposals. The school shall seek advice from the Director of Children's Services where the cost of its proposals exceed £10,000 (inclusive of any irrecoverable VAT) as to the merits of the proposed expenditure and shall take this advice into account in proceeding with the proposals.

If the premises are owned by the Authority, or the school has voluntary controlled status, then the governing body should seek the consent of the Authority to the proposed works, but such consent can be withheld only on health and safety grounds.

The reason for these provisions is to help meet responsibilities with the School Premises (England) Regulations 2012, the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992, the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005, the Equality Act 2010, and the Building Regulations 2010.

These requirements do not affect expenditure from any capital allocation made available by the LA outside the delegated budget share.

2.15 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 S151 Officer and the Assistant Executive Director, Education, 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 Authority or the school.

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 Sub-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 Authority;
- insisting on regular financial monitoring meetings at the school attended by officers of the Authority;
- requiring a governing body to buy into the 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.

Schools that wish to dispute a Notice that has been issued, shall in the first instance discuss their

concerns with the S151 Officer and the Assistant Executive Director, Education. Where the dispute cannot be resolved, the school may present their case to the Executive Member (Learning, Skills and Economic Growth) who will arbitrate on the issue.

It should not be used in place of withdrawal of financial delegation where that is the appropriate action to take; however, it may provide a way of making a governing body aware of the authority's concerns short of withdrawing delegation and identifying the actions a governing body should take in order to improve their financial management to avoid withdrawal.

The Notice will be withdrawn once the governing body has complied with the requirements it imposes.

2.16 Schools Financial Value Standard

All local authority maintained schools must demonstrate compliance with the Schools Financial Value Standard and complete the assessment form on an annual basis. It is for the school to determine at which time of the 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 annually.

2.17 Fraud and Corruption

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

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

Members of the school governing body and/or staff must bring any cases or suspected cases of irregularities concerning cash, stores, or other assets, immediately to the attention of the Director of Finance who will take such steps as considered necessary by way of investigation and report.

Further information on how to deal with a suspected fraud can be found in the Authority's Finance Regulations

<https://tameside.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s13571/Part%205c%20Anti%20Fraud%20Bribery%20and%20Corruption%20Strategy%20-%20Statement%20of%20Intent.pdf>.

3. Instalments of the Budget Share; Banking Arrangements

All schools covered by the scheme will be able to operate their own bank account for the whole of their budget if they so wish. Schools will retain any interest earned on their bank accounts and bear any charges made by banks. These must be incorporated into the receipts and payments statement for the school.

3.1 Frequency of Instalments

Schools will receive instalments of the School Budget Share plus any other delegated funding, in 10 monthly instalments.

Top up payments for pupils with high needs will be incorporated within the monthly instalments where the Authority is in receipt of the requisite information to calculate the payment.

Schools experiencing cash flow difficulties can request emergency instalments, but any such request must be supported by a cashflow forecast and other supporting document requested by which will then be assessed by the Authority. These emergency cash flow payments will generally be paid by BACS, other than in exceptional cases that must be agreed with the Authority. This needs to be taken into consideration in the timing of a request for an additional instalment.

The Authority will make available budget share instalments on a monthly basis to schools which so request it; but the request should be made prior to the start of the relevant financial year.

3.2 Proportion of Budget Share Payable at Each Instalment

All Schools will receive their budget share instalments into their nominated bank account. Each instalment is calculated on the total schools funding including schools block funding, known High Needs top-up and any other grants due to the school. The total of this sum is divided in 11th's and paid to the school in 10 instalments. These are paid in all months apart March, with the July payment being for 2/11ths.

At the end of term a review of funding will be carried out for any changes to funding and the amount will be retrospectively amended, and revised going forward. Payments will be made to schools on the 6th (or last working day before the 6th) of each relevant month.

3.3 Interest Clawback

The Authority does not intend to reduce advances to schools to offset its losses on interest caused by the earlier advancing of budget shares to schools, other than in cases where the school has requested a different instalment profile as outlined under paragraph 3.2.

3.3.1 Interest on Late Budget Share Payments

If the Authority is at fault for late payment of budget shares, interest at the 7 day Local Authority Deposit Rate will be added to the next payment.

3.4 Budget Shares for Closing Schools

Where approval to discontinue a school has been given and financial delegation has not been withdrawn from the school, the Authority shall have the power to provide the school with instalments on a monthly basis, notwithstanding that a different basis might previously have been used.

3.5 Bank and Building Society Accounts

Instalments of the School Budget Share will be paid into one specified bank or building society account in the name of the school.

All interest received by Schools on such bank accounts shall be retained by schools for their benefit.

Schools must provide the Authority with a copy of the signed new bank account mandate in order to facilitate a change in the bank account that cash instalments are paid in to.

Schools must ensure an update copy of the bank mandate is retained in schools and is available for inspection by the Authority or its auditors at any time.

Schools may invest surplus cash resources in higher interest facilities with their bank.

3.5.1 Restrictions on Accounts

Schools shall have their accounts with one of the banks/building societies approved by the S151 Officer. This list will be updated in line with the Authority's Treasury Management Policy and schools shall be notified of any changes. If a school intends to open a new account, it shall first obtain confirmation from Finance Management that the proposed bank is on the approved list.

Schools are not permitted to hold Debit Cards for their current account.

The school bank account should bear the official title of the school, and schools shall ensure that its bank mandate provides that the Authority is the owner of the funds in the account; that it is entitled to receive statements; and that it can take control of the account if the school's right to a delegated budget is suspended by the Authority.

Signatories to bank accounts shall be restricted to employees of the Authority or the schools. School governors who are not members of staff are not permitted to being signatories. Bank mandates must be signed by two authorised signatories for cheques. Copies of the mandates must be retained on file at the school.

Money paid by the Local Authority and held in school bank accounts remains the property of the Local Authority until spent. (s.49(5) of the School Standards and Framework Act, 1998).

The schools contract with its bank must include a clause stating that at no time may the school bank account go into overdraft.

The school must provide bank account returns in the form and timescale detailed by the Local Authority.

3.6 Borrowing by Schools

Governing bodies can only borrow money with the written permission of the Secretary of State. This does not apply to any loan scheme run internally by the Local Authority (see 4.10).

From time to time, however, the Secretary of State may introduce limited schemes in order to meet broader policy objectives. Schools can 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.

If schools wish to make use of this scheme they will not be subject to additional approval, however this type of arrangement must be accounted for appropriately by the Local Authority as these arrangements will fall under its Treasury Management Policy, so the school must liaise with the Finance Team to ensure the loan is taken in accordance with the Authority's financial regulations.

Schools are not allowed to enter into credit arrangements (including leases) without approval of the Authority or obtain credit cards or store cards which are regarded as borrowing. However, schools can use Procurement Cards (e.g. the Schools Charge Card available through Lloyds Bank) issued by some banks as a useful means of facilitating electronic purchase.

Any school which is considering entering into a lease agreement must contact the Authority. This will ensure that any lease entered into by a school will meet all necessary conditions required under the Authority's financial regulations.

This does not apply to Trustees and Foundations, whose borrowing, as private bodies, makes no impact on Government accounts. However, any debts arising from borrowing may not be serviced directly from the delegated budget. Schools are free to agree a charge for a service which the Trustees or Foundation are able to provide as a consequence of their borrowing.

Governing bodies do not act as agents of the Authority when repaying loans.

4. The Treatment of Surplus and Deficit Balances Arising in Relation to Budget Shares

4.1 The Right to Carry Forward Surplus Balances

Schools shall carry forward from one year to the next, all accumulated balances arising from the budget share. Thus, the accumulated balance as at 31 March will become the school's brought forward balance at 1 April. This process will continue for each successive year. As detailed in section 3.2 above, an adjustment will be made to budget share instalments after the year end reconciliation has taken place and the level of any cash owed to or from the school has been determined.

4.2 Controls on Surplus Balances

Surplus balances held by schools as permitted under this scheme are subject to the following restrictions:

- Both the Authority and Schools' Forum are entitled to request information on the proposed use of surplus balances from any school where the budget plan projects a year end surplus balance in excess of the permitted threshold (9% Secondary and 12% Primary and Special Schools) at the end of financial year, or in the view of the Authority, the level of surplus balances may be cause for concern.
- The information requested from schools on the proposed use of revenue surplus balances will be reported to Schools' Forum on at least an annual basis. Any school which has a revenue surplus balance which is more than twice the permitted threshold, will be subject to a more detailed review of the plans for the surplus. This information will then be reported to Schools' Forum, who will make a decision as to whether any of the surplus will be clawed back. If this were to happen, Schools Forum' will decide how any clawed back surplus will be redistributed.
- Schools Forum have approved 4 specific reasons for holding surplus balances which are:
 - As a revenue contribution to capital projects within a time limited maximum 3 year period.
 - To maintain a reserve to fund staffing levels in the short/medium term due to a verified dip in pupil numbers.
 - To provide reasonable and proportionate resources to fund the impact of major changes in Government policy on the curriculum for multiple subject areas. Any decisions to retain surplus balances for this reason will be subject to review by the Local Authority.
 - Capital funds set aside for future year's capital / lifecycle provision. Schools will be required to provide a summary business case explaining the reasons and this will be subject to review by the Local Authority.
- Surplus balances will be at risk of clawback subject to the following:
 - The % balance is over the schools approved surplus balance at 30 June 2020 and has been over for this threshold for 2 consecutive years.
 - The balance has not been spent in line with the 4 specific reasons.
 - The school did not submit an approved surplus balance template by the 30 June 2020.
 - The clawback agreement will be subject to annual review and approval by Schools' Forum.
 - Exceptional circumstances will be considered with regard to any clawback.
 - Schools' Forum agreed to invoke the clawback agreement for 2019-20.

The Authority is entitled to request information on the proposed use of surplus. The spend should be included in the School Development Plan and have been properly approved by Governors.

4.3 Interest on Surplus Balances

Where schools do not operate their own bank account then any credit balances will attract interest. The basis of the calculation will be the simple average of the opening and closing balances of the school (whether surplus or deficit), multiplied by the interest rate determined by the Section 151 Officer

4.4 Obligation to Carry Forward Deficit Balances

Any school deficit at the end of a financial year will be carried forward to the following financial year.

4.5 Planning for Deficit Budgets

Schools should act responsibly to avoid deficits, and may not plan for a deficit without the express approval of the S151 Officer in consultation with the Director of Children's Services, in accordance with section 4.9 below.

All schools with a deficit balance at 31 March will be required to work with the Authority to produce a deficit recovery plan which must be approved by the governing body and the S151 Officer. Schools with an authorised deficit prior to 31 March shall continue to reduce the deficit in accordance with their deficit recovery plan. The Authority will work the school to monitor the authorised plan.

Where the approved plan is not being adhered to, the Authority has the power to take action to bring the situation back in line with the approved plan, including the withdrawal of delegation.

4.6 Charging of Interest on Deficit Balances

The Authority does not propose to introduce a provision for charging interest to deficit schools. However, the Authority reserves the right to charge interest, at current Bank of England base rate, on deficit balances for those schools that fail to reduce their deficit position in line with the agreed deficit recovery plan.

4.7 Writing Off Deficits

The Authority cannot write off the deficit balance of any school.

If the LA wishes to give assistance towards elimination of a deficit balance this should be through the allocation of a cash sum, from the LA's Schools Budget (from a centrally held budget specified for the purpose of expenditure on special schools and pupil referral units in financial difficulty or, in respect of mainstream schools from a de-delegated contingency budget where this has been agreed by 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

Due to unforeseen expenditure or pupil volatility, schools may find themselves in a deficit budget position from which it would be extremely difficult to bring the budget back in balance the following year. In these circumstances schools may apply under the scheme for a licensed deficit. The licensed deficit shall operate within the following parameters:

- Deficit budgets will be approved in exceptional circumstances where a school has been subject to a temporary reduction in pupil numbers or has had to meet a significant item of unforeseen revenue expenditure. Where this happens and a school cannot bring the budget back out of deficit within the following year without staffing reductions that will damage its ability to deliver the national curriculum, then a deficit budget may be granted. Deficit budgets will not be approved except as a mechanism for managing staff reductions for schools that are suffering a long-term reduction in pupil numbers.
- Deficit budgets shall be approved for a maximum of 3 years (this is not expected to be the norm). At the end of the agreed deficit period the school's accumulated balances shall be zero or greater. An approved deficit budget shall be accompanied by an approved deficit recovery plan as detailed in section 4.5 above.
- The maximum size of any deficit shall be 5% of the school's annual budget share. There is no minimum level of deficit.
- As schools in the scheme will be operating their own bank accounts, it is proposed that the collective gross balance held by schools, whether in their own accounts or held by the Authority in its role as Payroll Administrator, shall be utilised in calculating the upper level of deficit budgets that may be approved. The total of all licensed deficits shall not exceed more than 20% of the gross surpluses held by schools. The gross surpluses shall be calculated by reference to the latest available Section 251 outturn report i.e. the total deficits for an financial year shall not exceed more than 20% of the surpluses in that financial year.

All licensed deficits must be approved by the S151 Officer and Assistant Executive Director, Education. In exceptional circumstances where the S151 Officer and the Assistant Director of Education jointly may;

- vary the repayment period to up to 5 years
- vary the upper percentage level of cumulative deficit at the end of a financial year
- apply other criteria for schools subject to special measures.

School Requirements

Where a school has an actual or projected deficit the schools should complete the deficit application pro-forma.

The following conditions may apply, and that the school spending plan will only be approved if:-

- there is prior consultation and approval by the LA to the filling of any vacant posts.
- the school purchase financial support services from the Authority (to include as a minimum, budget preparation and future years budget forecasts)
- the school review the budget plan and that the Authority be informed immediately if any assumptions included in the approval plan are not achieved or improved upon (such as pupil number assumptions)
- monthly budget monitoring reports be submitted to the governing body, this return and updates from governors to be submitted to the Authority in accordance with deadlines outlined
- unless otherwise agreed by the Authority, any additional resources that become available from changes in the school budget share from the time of approval be used to reduce the budget deficit, likewise any real term decreases will be reflected in the length of time the repayment is made.

4.10 Loan Schemes

Loans will only be used to assist schools in spreading the cost over more than one year of large one-off individual items of a capital nature that have a benefit to the school lasting more than one

financial or academic year.

Loans will not be used as a means of funding a deficit that has arisen because a school's recurrent costs exceed its current income.

If loans are made to fund a deficit and a school subsequently converts to academy status, the Secretary of State will consider using the power under paragraph 13(4)(d) of Schedule 1 to the Academies Act 2010 to make a direction to the effect that such a loan does not transfer, either in full or part, to the new academy school.

4.11 Credit Union Approach

Because the Authority is offering a licensed deficit scheme, it does not think there is a need for schools to operate a Credit Union approach to funding of school deficits. However, if schools group together to utilise balances to fund a credit union approach to loans the accounts for such arrangements must be audited on an annual basis and an audit certificate provided to the Borough Treasurer. The Borough Treasurer will also issue guidance on the operation of such accounts which must be followed.

5. Income

5.1 Income from Lettings

All income from lettings shall accrue to the school except where it is separately agreed between the school and the Authority that there will be some income sharing activity or where PFI or joint use agreements provide otherwise.

Schools shall have the freedom to determine the charges for income from lettings and 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 within the restriction that lettings should not result in a net cost to the school budget. Schools shall also have regard to any directions issued by the Authority from time to time as to the use of school premises, as permitted under the Act for various categories of schools.

This income should be accounted for in the schools' main bank accounts. 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 shall retain income from fees and charges except where these relate to services that the Authority has provided from centrally retained funds. Schools should take account of guidance that the Authority may issue from time to time on charging policies when determining their own charging policy. Schools should review their charging policy on an annual basis to ensure that the full costs are recovered.

5.3 Income from Fund Raising Activities

Schools are allowed to retain income from fund-raising activities.

5.4 Income from Sale of Assets

Schools will be allowed to retain income from the sale of assets except where:

- the asset was purchased from non-delegated funds (in which case the Local Authority shall have the power to determine whether the school will retain the proceeds or not (determine who is entitled to retain the income));
- the asset is part of land and buildings owned by the Local Authority in which case the Authority will determine who receives the proceeds.

Schools are reminded that when they are disposing of assets they should take recognition of the guidance in the Authority's financial regulations.

5.5 Administrative Procedures for the Collection of Income

All income collected by schools, including income collected on behalf of the Authority (e.g. school meals income) should be collected and recorded in line with the guidance provided in the Tameside Financial Regulations for Schools.

Where relevant, VAT should be charged on lettings and services provided by schools. Further information on when VAT should be charged can be found in the Finance Regulations for Tameside Schools or by contacting the Finance Team.

5.6 Purposes for Which Income May be Used

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

6. The Charging of School Budget Shares

6.1 General Provision

The Authority shall have the right to charge the school share of one or more schools without their consent under any of the circumstances listed in Section 6.2 below. The Authority shall only charge the school budget after consultation with the school. This consultation does not have to result in the school agreeing to the charge before the charge is made. Once the Authority has levied a charge on the school budget, it shall notify the school in writing within 7 days of this event. Schools that wish to dispute the charge shall in the first instance discuss their concerns with the S151 Officer and the Assistant Executive Director, Education. Where the dispute cannot be resolved, the school may present their case to the Executive Member (Learning, Skills and Economic Growth) who will arbitrate on the issue.

In any of the circumstances listed below in section 6.2, the Authority will demonstrate that additional expenditure has incurred as a result of action or inaction school before the charge on the budget share is made.

For the avoidance of doubt, 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 sector representatives of the Schools' Forum.

6.1.1 Salary Costs

School based staff will be charged to school budget shares at actual cost.

6.2 Circumstances in Which Charges May be Made

6.2.1 Premature Retirement Costs without Prior Written Consent

Where premature retirement costs have been incurred without the prior written agreement of the Authority to bear such costs (the amount chargeable being only the excess over any amount agreed by the Authority);

6.2.2 Expenditure Incurred to Secure Resignations

Other expenditure incurred to secure resignations where the school had not followed Authority advice;

6.2.3 Awards by Courts and Industrial Tribunals

Awards by courts and industrial tribunals against the Authority, or out of court settlements, arising from action or inaction by the governing body contrary to the Authority's advice;

Awards may sometimes be against the governing body directly and would fall to be met from the budget share. Where the Authority is joined with the governing body in the action and has expenditure as a result of the Governing Body not taking Authority advice, the charging of the budget share with the Authority expenditure protects the Authority's position;

6.2.4 Expenditure for Health and Safety or Capital Works

Expenditure by the Authority in carrying out health and safety work or capital expenditure for which the Authority 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;

6.2.5 Expenditure Incurred in Making Good Defects

Expenditure by the Authority incurred in making good defects in building work funded by capital spending from budget shares, where the premises are owned by the Authority or the school has voluntary controlled status;

6.2.6 Insurance Expenditure

Expenditure incurred by the Authority 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;

6.2.7 Recovery of Monies in Relation to Services Provided to the School

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 Authority;

6.2.8 Recovery of Penalties from Regulatory Authorities

Recovery of penalties imposed on the Authority by the Board of Inland Revenue, the Contributions Agency, HM Revenue and Customs, Teachers' Pensions, the Environment Agency or other regulatory authorities as a result of school negligence.

6.2.9 Correction of Authority Errors

Correction of Authority errors in calculating charges to a budget share (e.g. pension deductions).

6.2.10 Additional Transport Costs

Additional transport costs incurred by the Authority arising from decisions by the Governing Body on the length of the school day, or failure to notify the Authority of non-pupil days resulting in unnecessary transport costs.

6.2.11 Legal Costs

Legal costs which are incurred by the Authority because the governing body did not accept the advice of the Authority (see also section 11.4).

6.2.12 Costs of Health and Safety Training

Costs of necessary health and safety training for staff employed by the Authority, where funding for training had been delegated but the necessary training has not been carried out.

6.2.13 Compensation Paid to a Lender

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.

6.2.14 Cost of Work Done in Respect of Teacher Pension Remittance and Records

Cost of work done in respect of teacher pension remittance and records for schools using non-Authority payroll contractors, the charge to be the minimum needed to meet the cost of the Authority's compliance with its statutory obligations;

6.2.15 Costs Incurred in Securing Provision Specified in a Statement of SEN

Costs incurred by the Authority in securing provision specified in a statement of SEN 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;

6.2.16 Costs Incurred Due to Incorrect Data

Costs incurred by the Authority due to submission by the school of incorrect data;

6.2.17 Recovery of Ineligible Grant Expenditure

Recovery of amounts spent from specific grants on ineligible purposes;

6.2.18 Costs Incurred Due to Breach of Contract

Costs incurred by the Authority as a result of the governing body being in breach of the terms of a contract.

6.2.19 Costs of Withdrawing from a Cluster Arrangement

Costs incurred by the Authority 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.

7. Taxation

7.1 Value Added Tax

The Local Authority is able to reclaim VAT on expenditure relating to non-business activity. Any VAT on such expenditure incurred by schools under this heading will be able to be reclaimed by the Authority and amounts so reclaimed will be passed back to the school concerned.

HM Customs & Excise have agreed that VAT incurred by schools when spending any funding made available by the Authority is treated as being incurred by the Authority and qualifies for reclaim by the Authority.

This is a continuation of the current practice whereby existing Authority maintained schools recover VAT incurred on their IBA expenditure through the submission of monthly expenditure returns to the Authority. This provision excludes expenditure by Governors of voluntary aided schools when incurring capital expenditure as part of their statutory duties.

The Authority will aim to reimburse schools for VAT within four weeks of receipt of the VAT submittal from the school. This does not apply where there are errors within the information provided to the Authority by schools.

7.2 Construction Industry Tax Deduction Scheme (CIS)

All schools will be expected to abide by the procedures as issued (and amended from time to time) by the Authority in connection with CITS.

8. Provision of services and facilities by the Authority

8.1 Provision of Services from Centrally Retained Budgets

The Authority shall continue to provide some services to schools that have been centrally retained. The Authority shall have the freedom to determine the basis of the allocation of services to schools but shall do so in a manner, which is transparent and does not differentiate between categories of schools except where the funding has been delegated to some schools only. The Authority may also differentiate between categories of school where there are differences in statutory duties. This provision shall also apply to premature retirement costs and redundancy payments that are made by the Authority. In the event of there being insufficient take up for a particular service on offer, the Authority reserves the right to discontinue the provision of the service.

8.2 Provision of Services Bought from the Local Authority Using Delegated Budgets

Services that a school has agreed to purchase from its delegated budget shall be subject to time limitations on the agreement. Agreements between schools and the Authority for the purchase of such services may be for a maximum of 3 years and periods not exceeding 5 years for any subsequent agreement relating to the same services. The exception to this rule relates to the extension to 5 and 7 years respectively for contracts for supply of catering services.

When a service is provided for which expenditure is not retainable centrally by the Authority under the Regulations made under section 45A of the Act, it must be offered at prices that are intended to generate income, which is no less than the cost of providing those services. The total cost of the service should be met by the total income, even if schools are charged differentially.

8.2.1 Packaging

The Authority shall not offer services to schools in such a way as to unreasonably restrict their freedom of choice.

8.3 Service Level Agreements

All Service Level Agreements must be in place by 28 February to be effective for the following financial year. Schools will have at least a month to consider the terms of any such agreements with the Authority.

Service Level Agreements between schools and the Authority for the provision of services will be for one or more years depending on the nature of the service on offer. All SLAs shall be subject to a regular review and where an SLA is for more than 3 years, they shall be reviewed in the third year. Where an SLA is for more than one year, the terms of the SLA shall include the basis of the price review on an annual basis. SLAs shall normally come into effect on 1 April. The Authority may permit a school to enter at a later date (where this happens there will be no extension to the original close date).

8.3.1 Review of Provision

If services or facilities are provided under a service level agreement, whether free or on a buy-back basis, the terms of the agreement will be reviewed at least every three years.

For those functions not delegated to schools and where a service is provided to schools, Service Level Entitlements should be in force.

8.3.2 Basis of Provision

Where services are provided on an ad hoc basis they may be charged for at a different rate than if provided through an extended agreement.

The basis and terms of any service agreement will be agreed between the client and the provider.

8.4 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. In order to ensure that the performance of the duty on the Authority to supply Teachers Pensions with information under the Teachers' Pensions Regulations 2014, 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.

9. PFI clauses

The Governing Body of schools that are included within a PFI scheme will sign an agreement at the time of the contract signing. This governing body agreement stipulates the level of the school's contribution towards the unitary charge from their delegated budget. It also defines the share to be credited to the schools of any deductions in the unitary charge for performance and availability failures. The governing body agreement also sets out any potential liabilities of the school / governing body resulting from their actions over the life of the contract.

Separately to the governing body agreement defined revenue contributions from schools listed above, as a result of the 2013/14 Education Funding Reforms previously centrally retained DSG funding which contributed towards the affordability of PFI and FM contracts should be delegated to schools through the Schools Block PFI funding factor. This funding has to be repaid by the schools and academies concerned to the Authority who meet the costs of the associated costs directly.

10. Insurance

10.1 Insurance Cover

The Authority shall require schools that choose to negotiate their own insurance to demonstrate that any such insurance covers the Authority's insurable interest, at a level which covers a reasonable assessment of the risks at the individual school. In such circumstances, great care must be taken to ensure that schools are fully aware of the insurance protection which is being provided and the risks which are not insured. When comparing premium quotations with the DfE RPA scheme, it is essential to make certain that the comparison is on a like for like basis. Where a school cannot demonstrate this, the Authority may refuse the school's request for alternative insurance provision.

Schools must contact the Authority's Risk and Insurance Team to determine if any quotation received meets the Authority's minimum requirements.

Any additional insurance cost the Authority incurs as a result of a school failing to demonstrate they have adequate cover in place will be charged to the schools budget share (see section 6.2.6).

Instead of taking out insurance, a school may join the Secretary of State's Risk Protection Arrangement (RPA) for risks that are covered by the RPA. Schools can join the RPA after 1 April 2020. Schools may do this individually when any insurance contract of which they are part expires. All primary and/or secondary maintained schools will also have the option to join the RPA collectively by agreeing through the Schools' Forum to de-delegate funding.

11. Miscellaneous

11.1 Right of Access to Information

Schools shall submit to the Authority such financial and other information, when requested by officers of the Authority (including Internal Audit officers), which the Authority requires to satisfy itself that the school is properly managing its delegated budget, and which the Authority requires for the efficient running of its functions and responsibilities, for example, where a school has elected not to purchase the Authority's Financial Management Service, it will continue to have to provide the Authority with VAT Submittals, Budget Plans, CFR data and other ad-hoc information. In the event that a school wishes to appeal against the Authority's request for information, any dispute shall be resolved in consultation with the Schools' Forum. Where earmarked funding has been devolved to a school, it shall comply with the Authority's request for information as part of the arrangements for devolution.

11.2 Liability of Governors

The Governing Body of a maintained school is a corporate body and therefore because of this and s.50(7) of the Standards and Framework Act 1998, Governors will not incur any personal or individual liability in the exercise of their power to spend the school budget share provided that they have acted in good faith. Breaches of this Scheme are not in themselves regarded as failures to act in good faith although they could lead to removal of delegation.

11.3 Governors Allowances

The Authority may delegate to the Governing Body of a school yet to receive a delegated budget, funds to meet Governors' expenses.

Schools may elect to pay from their delegated budgets expenses for Governors, which are considered reasonable. Costs that would be deemed reasonable are out of pocket expenses and supported by a receipt. Under section 50(5) of the Act, only allowances in respect of purposes specified in regulations made under section 19 of the Education Act 2002 may be paid to Governors from a school's delegated budget share. The schools are not allowed to pay any Governor's expenses that are not provided for above.

Where a school is placed in special measures and the Secretary of State has exercised his power to appoint additional Governors then the governing body are not permitted to pay expenses to such Governors, which duplicate any expenses being met by the Secretary of State.

11.4 Responsibility for Legal Costs

Where a school takes legal action against the Authority, the costs of this action (unless awarded against the Authority by the courts) shall be charged to the school budget. In addition, in the event of the school ignoring the advice of the Authority resulting in legal costs falling on the Authority, these will be recharged to the school under Section 6.2.11 of this scheme. Where a school feels that there is a conflict of interest between itself and the Authority, it shall explain in writing to the Assistant Executive Director, Education what it considers to be the conflict of interest. If this conflict cannot be resolved by the Authority's legal representatives to the satisfaction of the school, it shall notify the Assistant Executive Director, Education in writing of its intention to obtain independent advice.

11.5 Health and Safety

The Governing Body of a school, in spending the school's budget share, shall have regard to the duties placed on the Authority in relation to health and safety and the Authority's health and safety policy. Schools shall comply with any guidance on health and safety made available to governing bodies by the Authority.

11.6 Right of Attendance for Chief Finance Officer

The Authority's Chief Financial Officer, or any officer nominated by him, shall have the right to

attend any meeting of a governing body (or its committees) at which the agenda includes items which are relevant to the exercise of the Chief Financial Officer's duties. In exercising this right, the Chief Financial Officer shall notify the school and will provide the school with as much notice as is practical in the circumstances. It is not intended that the Chief Financial Officer will attend governing body meetings as a matter of course but only in exceptional circumstances that affect the school budget.

11.7 Special Educational Needs

Schools shall, in spending their school budget, use their best endeavours to meet the requirements of their pupils who have special educational needs within the available resources. Where this has not occurred, the Authority will have the power to suspend delegation (the situation would have to be of a serious nature before the Authority could invoke these powers). Any school that disputed the removal of its delegated budget shall in the first instance discuss their concerns with the S151 Officer and the Assistant Executive Director, Education. Where the dispute cannot be resolved, the school may present their case to the Executive Member (Learning, Skills and Economic Growth) who will arbitrate on the issue.

11.8 Interest on Late Payments

The terms of the Scheme cannot affect statutory requirements now introduced regarding interest on late payments.

11.9 Whistleblowing

The Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 requires authorities to provide a whistle blowing facility. The procedures and safeguards available in regard to whistle blowing by school staff, Governors and members of the public are detailed in the Authority's whistleblowing policy which can be found at www.tameside.gov.uk/whistleblowing

Schools should have their own whistleblowing policy which must comply with the Authority's policy and must be available on each school's website.

11.10 Child Protection

Schools are required to make provision, where applicable, for staff to attend child protection case conferences and other related events

11.11 Redundancy / Early Retirement Costs

The Education Act 2002 sets out how premature retirement and redundancy costs should normally be funded. Further guidance is provided at **Appendix 3**.

12. Responsibility for Repairs and Maintenance

12.1 Responsibilities of Governing Bodies

Governors in maintained schools will be responsible for all repair and maintenance costs from their delegated budgets. Illustrative examples of the split between capital and revenue expenditure in line with the DfE's interpretation of the CIPFA Code of Practice is attached in **Appendix 4**.

12.2 Capital Expenditure

The Authority will continue to delegate all revenue funding for repairs and maintenance to schools as part of the School Budget Share.

Only capital expenditure is to be retained by the Authority. Schools are also in receipt of devolved capital to carry out work that can be defined as capital.

Illustrative examples of capital expenditure items in line with the DfE's interpretation of the CIPFA code of practice are included at **Appendix 4**.

12.3 Voluntary Aided Schools

For voluntary aided schools, the liability of the Authority for repairs and maintenance (met by delegation of funds through the budget share) is the same as for other maintained schools, and no separate list of responsibilities is necessary for such schools. Eligibility for capital grant from the Secretary of State for capital works at voluntary aided schools depends on the de minimis limit applied by the DfE to categorise such work.

For voluntary aided schools, all repairs and maintenance up to £2,000 (excluding fees and VAT) should be paid from the delegated budget. The exceptions to this are playing fields and changing rooms, which remain the responsibility of the Authority. The boundaries of playing fields however are the responsibility of the Governors.

13. Community Facilities

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), if made, can specify activities which may not be undertaken at all under the main enabling power. Secondly, the school is obliged to consult the Authority 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 Authority's Scheme for Financing Schools made under section 48 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 as amended by paragraph 2 of Schedule 3 to the Education Act 2002. This amendment extended the coverage of schemes to include the exercise of the powers of governing bodies to provide community facilities.

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

This part 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.

13.2 Suspension of Delegation

Under the legislation described above, mismanagement of community facilities funds can be grounds for suspension of the right to a delegated budget.

13.3 Consultation with the Authority

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 the Authority.

Accordingly, schools shall be required to submit all appropriate information at a time and in a manner requested by the Authority prior to exercising their community facilities power.

The Authority will then advise schools of their position and reasoning within a reasonable time of this submission.

The Authority will not levy a charge for this advice.

13.4 Funding Agreements

The provision of community facilities in many schools may be dependent on the conclusion of a funding agreement with a third party which will either be supplying funding or supplying funding and taking part in the provision. A very wide range of bodies and organisations are potentially involved.

The Authority requires that schools give adequate notice of any proposed agreement involving third party funding and that the full details be submitted to the Authority for its comments. The Authority shall advise the school but shall not then have the right of veto if the school chooses to act contrary to this advice.

However, if a funding agreement is entered into against the wishes of the Authority, which in the view of the Authority is seriously prejudicial to the interests of the school or the Authority, that may constitute grounds for suspension of the right to a delegated budget.

The Authority shall require the governing body of a school entering into such agreements to make adequate arrangements to protect the financial interests of the Authority. The Authority will give advice as to any necessary arrangements, which may involve either carrying out the activity concerned through the vehicle of a limited company formed for the purpose, or by obtaining indemnity insurance for risks associated with the project in question, available to such schools.

13.5 Other Prohibitions, Restrictions and Limitations

At this time the Authority does not intend to introduce any further prohibitions, restrictions or limitations over and above those contained in the main scheme. The Authority does however reserve the right to introduce additional prohibitions, restrictions and limitations in the future, should the need arise.

13.6 Supply of Financial Information

Schools which exercise the community facility power may be requested to provide financial information to the Authority from time to time. Where requested, the information provided should include 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. Financial information will not be requested any more frequently than every six months, subject to section 13.6.1 below.

13.6.1 Cause for Concern

If the Authority believes there to be cause for concern as to the school's management of the financial consequences of the exercise of the community facilities power, it shall give notice to the school that it requires 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.

13.7 Audit

The Authority requires that schools grant access to the school's records connected with exercise of the community facilities power to appropriate officers in order to facilitate internal and external audit of relevant income and expenditure.

This provision applies equally to the records and other property of third parties, as detailed above, held on the 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.

13.8 Treatment of Income and Surpluses

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

Schools shall be allowed to carry any such retained net income over from one financial year to the next as a separate community facilities surplus.

13.9 Health and Safety

The Authority requires the same level of regard to be paid to health and safety in relation to community facilities as detailed in section 11.5 above.

The school shall be held responsible for obtaining Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) clearances for staff and Governors and for ensuring that the clearances are current. The governing body shall be held responsible for securing DBS clearance for all adults involved in community activities taking place during the school day. Costs of such clearance can be passed on to a funding partner as part of an agreement with that partner.

13.10 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. The school should seek the Authority's advice before finalising

any insurance arrangement for community facilities.

The Authority retains the right 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, to make arrangements itself and charge the resultant cost to the school. Such a provision is necessary in order for the authority to protect itself against possible third party claims. Instead of taking out insurance, a school may join the RPA for risks that are covered by the RPA.

13.11 Taxation

13.11.1 VAT

Schools should seek the advice of the Authority and the local HM Revenue & Customs 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.

13.11.2 Income Tax and National Insurance

Schools should be aware that if any member of staff employed by the school or Authority 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), the school is likely to be held liable for payment of Income Tax and National Insurance, in line with HM Revenue and Customs rules.

13.11.3 CIS

The Authority requires that schools follow Authority advice in relation to the Construction Industry Scheme where this is relevant to the exercise of the community facilities power.

13.12 Banking

The Authority requires that the school can either maintain separate bank accounts for budget share and community facilities or include the expenditure within their budget share but account for the income and expenditure on an identifiable basis (e.g. a separate cost centre and appropriate ledger codes) to enable regular reporting on community facilities.

Any new accounts that a school may set up for community facilities must be in line with section 3.5 above.

Schools Covered by the Scheme

Primary Schools

Aldwyn
Arlies
Arundale
Audenshaw
Broadbent Fold
Broadbottom C of E
Buckton Vale
Canon Burrows C of E
Corrie
Fairfield Road
Gee Cross Holy Trinity C of E
Gorse Hall
Greenfield
Greswell
Holden Clough
Hollingworth
Holy Trinity C of E
Hurst Knoll St James' C of E
Livingstone
Lyndhurst
Micklehurst All Saints C of E
Millbrook
Milton St John's C of E
Mottram C of E
Our Lady of Mount Carmel RC
Pinfold
Ravensfield
Russell Scott
St Anne's
St Anne's RC
St Christopher's RC
St George's C of E
St George's C of E
St James Catholic
St James C of, Ashton
St John Fisher RC
St John's C of E
St Joseph's RC
St Mary's Catholic
St Mary's C of E
St Mary's RC
St Paul's Catholic
St Peter's Catholic
St Peter's C of E
St Raphael's Catholic
St Stephen's C of E
St Stephen's RC
Stalyhill Infant School
Stalyhill Junior School
The Heys

Secondary Schools

Alder Community High School
Denton Community College
Hyde Community College
Mossley Hollins High School
St Damian's RC Science College
St Thomas More RC College

Special Schools

Cromwell High School
Oakdale School
Samuel Laycock School
Thomas Ashton School

Tameside Pupil Referral Service

APPENDIX 2

Procurement Levels

Supplies and Services Concessions

Value Band	Value	Procurement Activity	Minimum Requirement for Advertising the Opportunity
A	£0 - £4,999.99	Minimum one Quote in accordance with Rule 6 - Quotes	N/A*
B	£5,000.0 - £24,999.99	Minimum three Quotes in accordance with Rule 6 – Quotes following consultation with STAR	N/A
C	£25,000 and up to Regulation	Minimum three Quotes in accordance with Rule 6 – Quotes and subject to risk-based sourcing. Route to market to be agreed in conjunction with STAR	The Chest
		In accordance with Rule 7 – Tenders and subject to risk-based sourcing. Route to market to be agreed in conjunction with STAR	The Chest and Contracts Finder
D	Above the Regulation Thresholds	Most appropriate procedure permitted by the Regulations	OJEU Notice and Contracts Finder

Works and Public Works Concessions

Value Band	Value	Procurement Activity	Minimum Requirement for Advertising the Opportunity
A	£0 - £4,999.99	Minimum one Quote in accordance with Rule 6 - Quotes	N/A*
B	£5,000.0 - £24,999.99	Minimum three Quotes in accordance with Rule 6 – Quotes following consultation with STAR	N/A
C	£25,000 -up to the Regulation Threshold	Minimum three Quotes in accordance with Rule 6 – Quotes and subject to risk-based sourcing. Route to market to be agreed in conjunction with STAR	The Chest
		In accordance with Rule 7 –Tenders and subject to risk-based sourcing. Route to market to be agreed in conjunction with STAR	The Chest and Contracts Finder
D	Above the Regulation Thresholds	Most appropriate procedure permitted by the Regulations	OJEU notice and Contracts Finder

STAR are the authorities procurement provider and schools are able to buy an SLA service from STAR should they wish. to engage STAR to lead/support them with a piece of procurement. They

can contact STAR on bids@star-procurement.gov.uk for a quotation.

APPENDIX 3

Policy for the Responsibility of Redundancy and Early Retirement Cost in Schools

This guidance note summarises the position relating to the charging of voluntary early retirement and redundancy costs. It sets out what is specified in legislation and provides some examples of when it might be appropriate to charge an individual school's budget, the central schools budget or the local authority's non-schools budget.

Section 37 of the 2002 Education Act says:

(4) costs incurred by the local education authority in respect of any premature retirement of a member of the staff of a maintained school shall be met from the school's budget share for one or more financial years except in so far as the authority agree with the governing body in writing (whether before or after the retirement occurs) that they shall not be so met.

(5) costs incurred by the local education authority in respect of the dismissal, or for the purpose of securing the resignation, of any member of the staff of a maintained school shall not be met from the school's budget share for any financial year except in so far as the authority have good reason for deducting those costs, or any part of those costs, from that share.

(6) The fact that the authority have a policy precluding dismissal of their employees by reason of redundancy is not to be regarded as a good reason for the purposes of subsection (5); and in this subsection the reference to dismissal by reason of redundancy shall be read in accordance with section 139 of the Employment Rights Act 1996 (c. 18).

The default position, therefore, is that premature retirement costs must be charged to the school's delegated budget, while redundancy costs must be charged to the local authority's budget.

In the former case, the local authority has to agree otherwise for costs to be centrally funded, while in the latter case, there has to be a good reason for it not to be centrally funded, and that cannot include having a no redundancy policy.

Ultimately, it would be for the courts to decide what was a good reason, but the examples set out below indicate the situations in which exceptions to the default position might be taken.

Charge of dismissal or resignation costs to delegated school budget:

- if a school has decided to offer more generous terms than the authority's policy, then it would be reasonable to charge the excess to the school
- if a school is otherwise acting outside the local authority's policy
- where the school is making staffing reductions which the local authority does not believe are necessary to either set a balanced budget or meet the conditions of a licensed deficit
- where staffing reductions arise from a deficit caused by factors within the school's control
- where the school has excess surplus balances and no agreed plan to use these
- where a school has refused to engage with the local authority's redeployment policy

Charge of premature retirement costs to local authority non-schools budget or central schools budget:

- where a school has a long-term reduction in pupil numbers and charging such costs to their budget would impact on standards
- where a school is closing, does not have sufficient balances to cover the costs and where the central schools budget does not have capacity to absorb the deficit

- where charging such costs to the school's budget would prevent the school from complying with a requirement to recover a licensed deficit within the agreed timescale
- where a school is in special measures, does not have excess balances, and employment of the relevant staff is being or has been terminated as a result of local authority or government intervention to improve standards

Costs of early retirements or redundancies may be charged to the central school services block of the schools budget, as a historic commitment, where the expenditure is to be incurred as a result of retirement and redundancy charges agreed before 1 April 2013. Costs may not exceed the amount budgeted in the previous financial year.

The local authority can retain a central budget within the schools budget to fund the costs of new early retirements or redundancies by a deduction from maintained school budgets, excluding nursery schools, only where the relevant maintained school members of the schools forum agree.

It is important that the local authority discusses its policy with its schools forum. Although each case should be considered on its merits, this should be within an agreed framework. It may be reasonable to share costs in some cases, and some authorities operate a panel to adjudicate on applications.

A de-delegated contingency could be provided, if schools forum agree, to support individual schools where a governing body has incurred expenditure which it would be unreasonable to expect them to meet from the school's budget share.

For staff employed under the community facilities power, the default position is that any costs must be met by the governing body, and 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 agree 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 in England to the local 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 7(B) 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.

APPENDIX 4

Capital / Revenue Split

- a) Local Authority capital/revenue split and items which are the separate responsibility of governors in VA schools.
- b) Illustrative examples in line with DfES interpretation of the CIPFA code of practice.
- c) NB Actual interpretation of CIPFA code of practice for these purposes will be for each local authority.

Element	Capital: as CIPFA Code of Practice	Revenue: Repairs and Maintenance
Roofs		
Flat	Structure. New (not replacement) structure.	Repair/replacement of small parts of an existing structure.
	Structure. Replacement of all or substantial part of an existing structure to prevent imminent or correct actual major failure of the structure.	Replace small areas of rotten or defective timber, make good minor areas of spalling concrete where reinforcing bars exposed.
	Screed/insulation in a new building/extension.	Repair/replacement of screed/insulation where defective.
	Screed/insulation. Replacement/repair of substantially all. Improve effectiveness of insulation.	Work to improve insulation standards, during work to repair/replace small areas of roof.
	Finish on new build. Replacement of all/substantially all on existing roof.	Replacement of roof finish on existing building. Re-coating chippings to improve life expectancy.
	Edge Trim/Fascia on new build.	Repairs/replacement (uPVC). Repainting.
	Edge Trim/Fascia. Replacement of all/ substantially all on existing roof.	Repairs/replacement. (uPVC) Repainting.
	Drainage on new build	Clearing out gutters and downpipes. Replacement/repair/repainting of/individual gutters/pipes.
	Other e.g. Flashings. Rooflights on new build. Replacement of all/ substantially all on existing roof.	Repair/replacement/cleaning of individual items.

Element	Capital: as CIPFA Code of Practice	Revenue: repairs and maintenance
Pitched	Structure. New (not replacement structure).	Repair/replacement of small parts of an existing structure.
	Structure. Replacement of all or substantial part of an existing structure to prevent imminent or correct actual major failure of the structure.	Replace/repair small areas of rotten/defective joists, rafters, purlins etc. Not complete trusses.
	Insulation in a new building/extension.	Repair/replacement/increasing thickness of insulation in an existing roof.
	Insulation. Replacement/ repair of substantially all. Improve insulation to current standards.	
	Roof finish in a new building/extension, replacement of all/substantially all on existing roof.	Replace missing/damaged.
	Bargeboards/Fascias in a new building/extension, replacement of all/substantially all on existing roof.	Repairs/replacement/repainting.
	Drainage in a new building/extension.	Clearing out gutters and downpipes. Replacement/repairs of individual pipes/gutters.
	Drainage. Replacement of all/substantially all on existing roof.	
	Other e.g. Flashings. Roof windows in a new building/extension, replacement of all/substantially all on existing roof.	Repair/replacement/cleaning.
Other	Provide new covered link etc between existing buildings.	Minor repairs, maintenance to existing covered link.
	Rebuild or substantially repair structure of existing covered link. Add porch etc to existing building.	Minor repairs, maintenance to existing.
	Rebuild or substantially repair structure of existing porch.	
Floors		
Ground Floor	Structure and dpc in new building.	Repair/replacement of small parts of an existing structure.

Element	Capital: as CIPFA Code of Practice	Revenue: repairs and maintenance
	Structure and dpc – replacement of all or substantial part of an existing structure to prevent imminent or correct actual major failure of the structure.	
	Screed and finish in new build, replacement of all/ substantially all on existing floor – e.g. replacement of most carpets/ tiles in a room.	Replacement and repair of screed and finishes/ Replacement of mats/matwells. Maintenance e.g. revarnishing wooden floors.
Upper Floor	Structure – as ground floor.	As ground floor.
	Screed and finish – as ground floor.	Repairs of finishes/ Replacement – as ground floor.
Ceilings		
Top only storey	Suspension.	Repair/replacement including from water damage and necessary decoration.
	Membrane	
	Fixed	Repair/ replacement inc. from water damage.
	Access panels	Repair/ replacement.
Lower Storeys	Suspension.	Repair/ replacement.
	Membrane Fixed	Repair/ replacement.
All	Specialist removal/ replacement of damaged/ disturbed asbestos-based materials, planned or emergency.	Inspection/ air testing. Applying sealant coats to asbestos surfaces for protection.
External Walls		
Masonry/Cladding	Structure. Underpinning/ propping for new build. External finish on new build.	Repairs. Preventative measures e.g. tree removal. Repair/replacement of small parts of an existing structure e.g. repointing/recladding a proportion of a wall where failure has occurred.

	External finish on existing build where needed to prevent imminent or correct actual major failure of the structure, e.g. repointing/recladding work affecting most of a building/ replacement build.	
Element	Capital: as CIPFA Code of Practice	Revenue: repairs and maintenance
Windows and Doors	Framing – new build.	Repair/replacement of individual frames. Repainting frames.
	Framing – structural replacement programme.	Repair/replacement of individual windows. Repainting frames.
	Glazing – new build.	Replacing broken glass.
	Glazing. Upgrading existing glazing.	
	Ironmongery. Improved security.	Repair/replacement, upgrading locks etc.
	Jointing including mastic joints.	
	Internal and external decorations to new build	Internal and external decoration to include cleaning down and preparation.
Masonry Chimneys	Structure	
	Jointing including expansion and mortar joints/ pointing/ DPC.	Repair/re-pointing.
Internal Walls		
Solid	Complete including various internal finishes, linings and decorations.	Repairs and redecoration to internal plaster/linings, tiles, pin boards etc.
	Refurbishment and alterations.	Minor alterations.
Partitions	Complete structure including linings, framing, glazing, decoration etc.	Repairs and redecoration.
	Refurbishment and alterations.	Minor alterations.
Doors and Screens	Framing/Screens/Doors to new buildings, including glazing, ironmongery, jointing and internal decorations.	Internal maintenance and redecoration. Repair/ replacement of defective doors and screens.
All	Glazing to meet statutory Health and Safety requirements.	Replacement of broken glass.

Sanitary Services		
Lavatories	In new buildings, provision of all toilet fittings, waste plumbing and internal drainage.	Repair/replacement of damaged sanitary ware, fittings, waste plumbing etc.
	Large-scale toilet refurbishment.	Small areas of refurbishment.
Element	Capital: as CIPFA Code of Practice	Revenue: repairs and maintenance
	Provision of disabled facilities and specialist facilities related to pupils with statements.	Repair/replacement of damaged fittings, waste plumbing etc.
Kitchens	Kitchens in new buildings, complete with fittings, equipment, waste plumbing and internal drainage. Internal finishes and decorations.	Maintain kitchen to requirements of LA. Cleaning out drainage systems. Redecoration.
	General refurbishment.	Repairs.
	Large and costly items of equipment.	Repairs/replacement parts.
Mechanical Services		
Heating/Hot Water	Complete heating and hot water systems to new projects, including fuel, storage, controls, distribution, flues etc.	General maintenance of all boiler-house plant, including replacement of defective parts. Regular cleaning. Energy saving projects.
	Safe removal of old/ damaged asbestos boiler and pipework insulation, where risk to Health & Safety.	Monitoring systems. Health and Safety issues.
	Planned replacement of old boiler/controls systems past the end of their useful life.	Replacement of defective parts.
	Emergency replacement of boiler plant/systems.	
Cold Water	Provision of cold water services, storage tanks, distribution, boosters, hose reels etc in major projects.	Maintenance and repair/ replacement of defective parts such as servicing pipes. Annual servicing of cold water tanks.
Gas	Distribution of new and major refurbishments, terminal units.	Repairs, maintenance and gas safety. All servicing.

Ventilation	Mechanical ventilation/air conditioning to major projects.	Provision of local ventilation. Repair/replacement of defective systems and units.
Element	Capital: as CIPFA Code of Practice	Revenue: repairs and maintenance
Other	Swimming pool plant and its complete installation, including heat recovery systems.	Repair/replacement of parts to plant, pumps and controls. Water treatment equipment and all distribution pipework. Simple heat recovery systems. Solar heating plant and equipment.
Electrical Services		
General	Main switchgear and distribution in major projects.	Testing/replacement of distribution boards. The repair and maintenance of all switchgear and interconnecting cables including that in temporary buildings.
	Replacement of obsolete and dangerous wiring systems, including distribution boards.	All testing, earthing and bonding to meet Health and Safety. All servicing.
Power	Control gear, distribution, fixed equipment, protection etc.	All testing, repair and replacement of small items of equipment.
Lighting	Provision of luminaires and emergency ¹	Replacement of luminaires, all testing, adjustments and improvements to emergency ²
Other	Lightning protection in new build. Alarm systems, CCTV, lifts/hoists etc.	Repair and maintenance.
	New installation of communication systems, radio/TV, call, telephone, data transmission, IT etc and provision in new build.	Repair/replacement/maintenance, including all door access systems.
External Works		
Pavings	Provision of new roads, car parks, paths, court, terraces, play pitches, steps and handrails, as part of major project, including disabled access.	Maintenance and repair. Car park and playground markings.
Miscellaneous	Provision of walls, fencing, gates and ancillary buildings as part of major project.	Maintenance and repair of all perimeter/boundary/retaining walls, fencing and gates.

¹ NB this paragraph is copied directly from the DFEE guidance. Possibly, there are words missing.

² NB this paragraph is copied directly from the DFEE guidance. Possibly, there are words missing.

Element	Capital: as CIPFA Code of Practice	Revenue: repairs and maintenance
Drainage	Drains, soakaways, inspection chambers and sewage plant as part of new projects.	Maintenance and repair of drains, gullies, grease traps and manholes between buildings and main sewers. Cleaning of the above and unblocking as necessary.
Open Air Pools	Structure, hygiene/safety in new build.	Hygiene, cleaning, maintenance and repairs, including replacement parts. Simple energy saving systems.
Services Distribution	Heating mains. Gas mains. Water mains. Electricity mains. Renewal of any of the above.	Annual servicing.

Notes

This illustrative list is the DfES interpretation of the CIPFA Code of Practice and local authorities should refer to the Code when defining capital and revenue.

Where local authorities use de minimis limits for defining capital and revenue in their financial accounts, the same de minimis limits must be used in defining what is delegated. The application of a de minimis limit may change the examples given in the first two columns of the illustrative list.

APPENDIX 5

APPLICATION OF SCHEMES FOR FINANCING SCHOOLS TO THE COMMUNITY FACILITIES POWER

Schools which choose to exercise the power conferred by section 27 (1) of the Education Act 2002 to provide community facilities will be subject to controls. Regulations made under section 28 (2), if made, can specify activities which may not be undertaken at all under the main enabling power.

Section 88 of the Children and Families Act 2014, has removed the requirements in section 28(4) and section 28(5) of the Education Act 2002 for maintained schools in England. Under section 28(4) a school was obliged to consult its authority and under section 28(5) a school must have regard to advice or guidance from the Secretary of State or their local authority when offering this type of provision.

Under section 28(1), the main limitations and restrictions on the power will be those contained in the maintaining authority's scheme for financing schools made under section 48 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 as amended by paragraph 2 of Schedule 3 to the Education Act 2002.

This amendment extended the coverage of schemes to include the exercise of the powers of governing bodies to provide community facilities.

Schools are therefore subject to prohibitions, restrictions and limitations in the scheme for financing schools. This part 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.