

Oxfordshire County Council
Schools Forum – 28 June 2018
Maintained Schools Revenue Balances 2017-18

1. Item for Information

2. Purpose of Report

- 2.1 This report provides a summary of maintained schools revenue balances, actual revenue spend for the 2017-18 compared, where appropriate, with the outturn figures for the previous three financial years. Schools Devolved Capital balances for 2017-18 are reported separately.
- 2.2 Balances relating to schools that converted to academy status during the financial year are excluded from the tables in this paper.

3. Recommendation

- 3.1 The Schools Forum is recommended to note and where necessary comment on the report by e-mail to the paper's author (contact details below).

4. Background

- 4.1 The Section 48 Scheme for Financing Schools (The Scheme) requires that maintained schools must carry forward the year-end balance (both surplus and deficit) to the following year and that controls remain in place requiring schools to report to the Director for Childrens Services the intended use of balances.
- 4.2 Surplus and deficit balances are covered in Section 4 of the Scheme and the balances control mechanism process is briefly outlined in annex 1. The web link below will access The Scheme document¹.

<http://schools.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/sites/schools/files/folders/folders/documents/schoolsfinance/SchemeforFinancingSchools.pdf>

The local authority continues its on-going review of balances held by schools and, where appropriate, seeks explanation of both the cause of and the school's governors intended use of the balance.

- 4.3 With the requirement to transfer revenue balances to converter academies, in order to be able to make comparison with previous years all academy balances have been excluded from this paper. (For

¹ Scheme revised April 2018, in use effective date 22 March 2018.

information the 16 schools that converted during 2017-18 had collective balances totalling £1.369m at their dates of conversion).

- 4.4 Individual school balances or specific school issues are not referred to or commented on in this paper although, as previously requested by Schools Forum all maintained school balances are simply listed in annex 2. Where issues, concerns or an excess balance identified relate to specific schools these schools have or will be contacted individually by their Education Finance Service² adviser and helped will be offered to understand the background, offer potential solutions and to provide guidance to the use of any balances.
- 4.5 No significant income transfers were made late, near the year end, restricting schools ability to spend the monies in the actual financial-year or any unexpected/unplanned for amounts into schools' accounts during the 2017-18 financial year.
- 4.6 During the financial-year maintained schools reduced their collective revenue balances by £1.6m with £183.1m income off-setting the majority of the £184.7m expenditure incurred. Overall expenditure included £0.362m³ net movement between schools' revenue monies and their Devolved Capital accounts. A summary of income and expenditure as analysed in schools Consistent Financial Reporting statements is given below.

Summary Analysis of Schools Income and Expenditure 2017-18

	£m	£m
Balance as at 31 March 2017		10.426
less balances transferred to academies during year		0.383
		10.043
Income streams		
DSG	151.930	
Grants	14.427	
Other	14.521	
Community Focused	2.260	
		183.138
		193.181
Expenditure		
Employees	144.008	
Premises	10.916	
Learning	12.779	

² Education Finance Service provided by Hampshire County Council

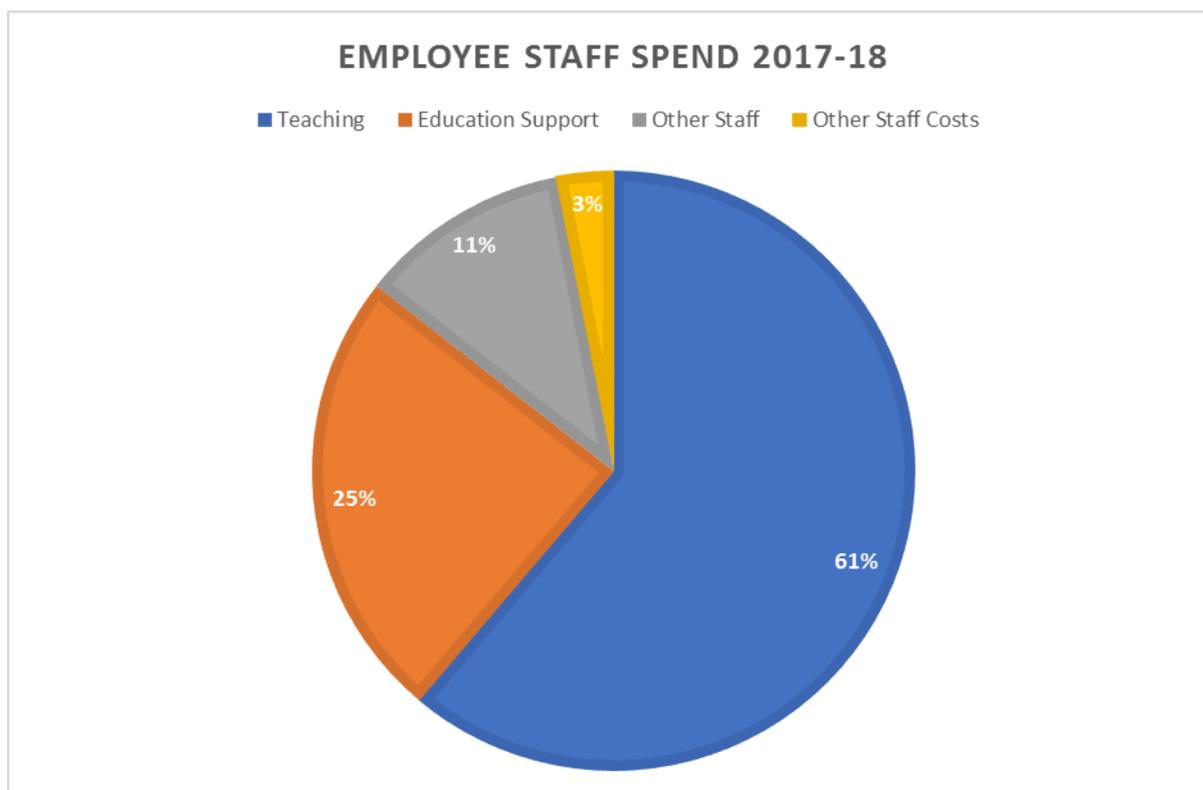
³ £0.392m transferred into Devolved Capital accounts while £0.025m was swapped out of capital to support revenue.

Community Focused	1.120	
Other	15.923	
		<u>184.748</u>
Balance as at 31 March 2018		<u>8.433</u>

As is expected the major element of spend was on employees, 78%, summarised and shown pictorially below⁴.

<u>Employee Spend</u>	£m
Teaching staff	84.603
Supply teaching staff	1.866
Education support staff	35.247
Premises staff	3.498
Administrative and clerical staff	9.643
Catering staff	0.451
Cost of other staff	2.741
Indirect employee expenses	1.217
Development and training	1.118
Supply teacher insurance	1.127
Staff related insurance	0.906
Agency supply teaching staff	1.593
Total Employee Spend	<u>144.008</u>

⁴ Percentages shown in pie graph are calculated against total employee costs.



- 4.7 Each year maintained schools are required to submit a Consistent Financial Report (CFR), a prescribed format statement, summarising the school's income, expenditure and balances to the DfE. As schools use a standardised accounting format (the local authority's SAP accounting system) each school's CFR statement is derived from these records and provided to the DfE by the local authority to the DfE through the COLLECT system. All schools CFR statements, agreeing to the local authority's year end records for 2017-18 have been submitted⁵. This information, used in the summary information above, will be circulated to schools to help provide background information for schools' benchmarking, comparison and Value for Money reviews.

5. Summary - All Balances Held by Oxfordshire County Council Schools 2017-18

- 5.1 The table below summarises all monies held by schools at 31 March 2018. These balances are examined in cumulative detail in the following sections.

	Nursery	Primary	Secondary	Special	Other	TOTAL
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m

⁵ The CFR submission process involves three stages, CFR Submitted, CFR approved by LA and CFR authorised (accepted by the DfE), as at 4 June only 6 (out of 179) school returns had not yet been authorised by the DfE. The deadline for CFR submission is 20 July.

Revenue ⁶	0.705	9.099	(2.056)	0.685	0	8.433
Partnership Accounts	0	0	0	0	0.102	0.102
Total	0.705	9.099	(2.056)	0.685	0.102	8.535
School Loans	0	(0.044)	0	0	0	(0.044)
TOTAL	0.705	9.055	(2.056)	0.685	0.102	8.491
2016-17 TOTALS	0.969	10.065	(1.587)	0.887	0.086	10.430
2015-16 TOTALS	0.927	11.115	(0.214)	0.850	0.129	12.807

- 5.2 Secondary school overall balances remain a collective deficit.
- 5.3 Schools Devolved Capital balances for 2017-18 have been reported separately to Schools Forum. Eligible schools ended the financial year with a collective surplus balance of £0.959m, an increase of £0.016m.
- 5.4 The local authority is not permitted to take school balances into account when determining the funding arrangements for its schools. However, from a comparison of balances and the local authority's formula funding model there continues to be a lack of any correlation between level of balances and formula funding factors. The same appears to be indicated when comparison is made with school performance, type and location of school and other issues including deprivation. The local authority continuing its efforts on these comparisons and seeks understanding.

6. Schools' Revenue Outturn 2017-18

Movement in Net Balances

- 6.1 The accounts for all schools were closed by the start of May 2018 and a letter with balances details will be lodged on the local authority's Schools Intranet site informing schools of their confirmed outturn position, balances and Consistent Financial Reporting (CFR) statement as at 31 March 2018. The figures are subject to audit by the local authority's auditor, who will begin his examination of the authority's accounts shortly. No significant accounting issues have been identified.

Schools balances information has been available through their regular access to their SAP account.

⁶ Revenue balance net total does not include funds relating to, (a) closed schools and (b) transactions not yet allocated to specific school balances. All subsequent tables identify only balances relating to maintained open schools.

- 6.2 Full details of the outturn, on a school-by-school basis, will be available in the Section 251 Outturn Statement that, by statute, must be published by 24 August with the requirement that all maintained schools CFR statements⁷ be submitted to the Department for Education (DfE) by 20 July 2018. All CFR returns were completed, submitted and with the exception of five, authorised (signed off) by the DfE as at 13 June 2018. Copies of all schools' CFR income, expenditure and balances will be circulated to schools by e-mail by the end of June 2018 for information and to allow schools the opportunity to undertake benchmarking comparison work if they so wished.
- 6.3 A summary of the NET (i.e. both surpluses and deficits) school balances is set out in the table below:

	Balances as at 1 April 2017	Movement	Balances as at 31 March 2018
	£m	£m	£m
Nursery	0.969	(0.264)	0.705
Primary	10.157	(1.058)	9.099
Secondary	(1.587)	(0.469)	(2,056)
Special	0.887	(0.202)	0.685
	10.426	(1.993)	8.433

- 6.4 With the on-going tight funding environment, overall funding for schools continues at pretty much on a "flat cash" basis, schools used £1.993m, (this is on top of a further £2.42m used during the previous financial year 2016-17) to support their spending plans, reducing the overall balance to £8.433m. Some of the possible reasons offered by schools for this reduction in balances are given in paragraph 6.9 below. This is in contrast to initial budgets submitted by schools in April and May 2017 where overall schools⁸ were projecting a net level of balances of only £6.24m, anticipating that they would use around £4.2m to support spending plans. See also paragraph 6.9 below.
- 6.5 Also, a comparison of the year-end figures with the budget monitoring reports received from schools for period 6 (end of September 2017), indicated that school were expecting, half way through the financial year to end the year with balances increased balances of only £5.1m, some 40% less than the actual figures. A similar picture was evident during the same monitoring position in 2016-17.

Analysis of Balances

⁷ The statements will be included as part of the local authority's Section 251 Outturn Statement

⁸ All schools required to submit a budget plan at that time

Schools in Surplus

6.6 The following table compares the numbers of schools in surplus at year-end.

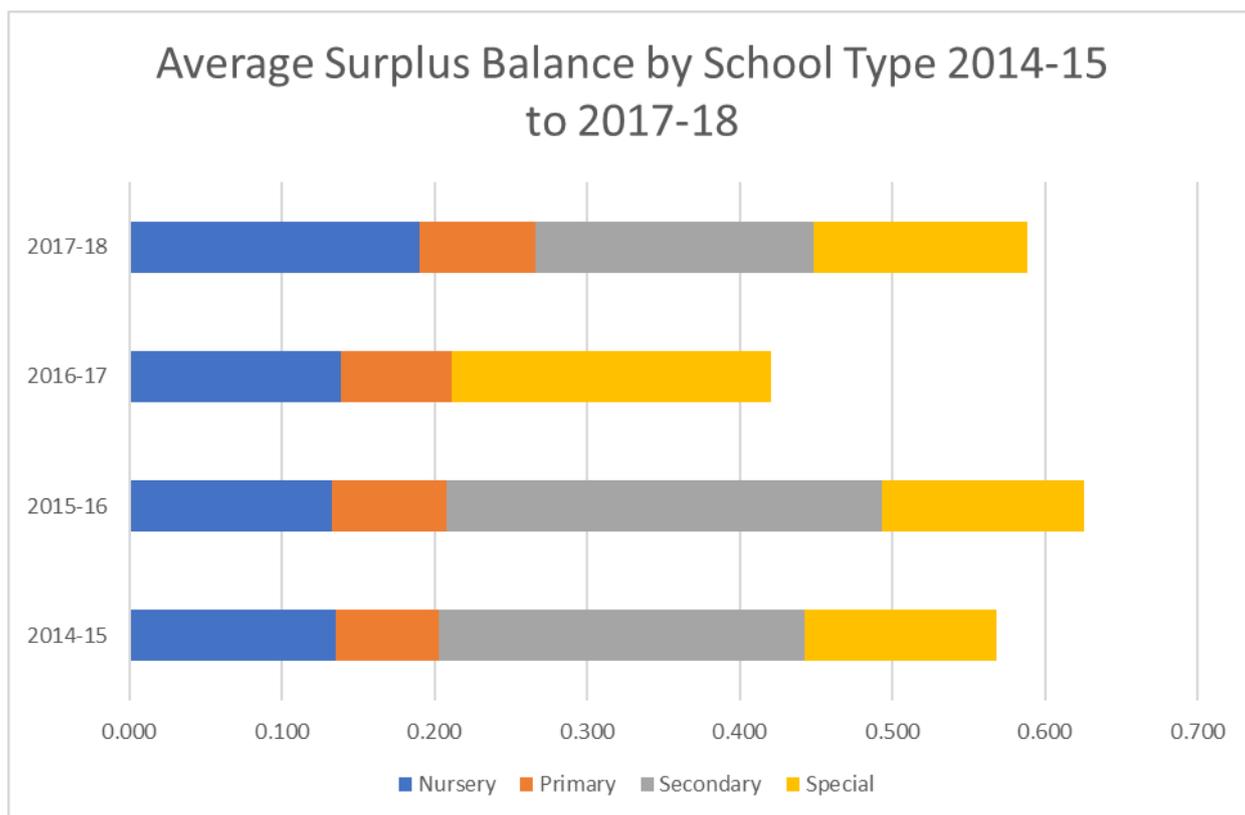
GROSS (Only surplus schools)	As at 31 March 2015		As at 31 March 2016		As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of Schools	£m						
Surplus balances								
Nursery	7	0.945	7	0.927	7	0.969	4	0.759
Primary	161	10.925	157	11.790	147	10.703	136	9.639
Secondary	4	0.957	3	0.857	0	0	1	0.182
Special	9	1,134	7	0.928	5	1.048	7	0.979
	181	13.961	174	14.502	159	12.720	148	11.559

6.7 These figures represent, as an average amount per school, the following amounts with the equivalent figures for the last 4 years shown for comparison purposes below.

Schools	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Nursery	0.135	0.132	0.138	0.190
Primary	0.068	0.075	0.073	0.071
Secondary	0.239	0.286		0.182
Special	0.126	0.133	0.210	0.140

Though the number of schools with surplus revenue balances has reduced significantly over the 4 year period (primarily due to academisation), with the exception of the secondary sector average surplus balances at the end of March 2018 were higher than those at the end of March 2015.

The average surplus balance per school for 2017-18 was £17,100 slightly higher per school when compared to the corresponding figure for 2014-15 which was £77,100 per school.



- 6.8 The number of secondary and special schools that remain maintained by the local authority are too small in number (twelve in total) to draw any trend information concerning their balances. However, the overall balance held by primary schools does continue to give some cause for concern. The graph below indicates that, though around a third of primary schools have converted to academy status since 2012 the continued level of retained balances, for those schools still maintained, exceeds that of any time prior to the start of the voluntary academisation programme. Red bar against 2011-12 identifies the total balances held by the 2017-18 maintained schools in that earlier year.

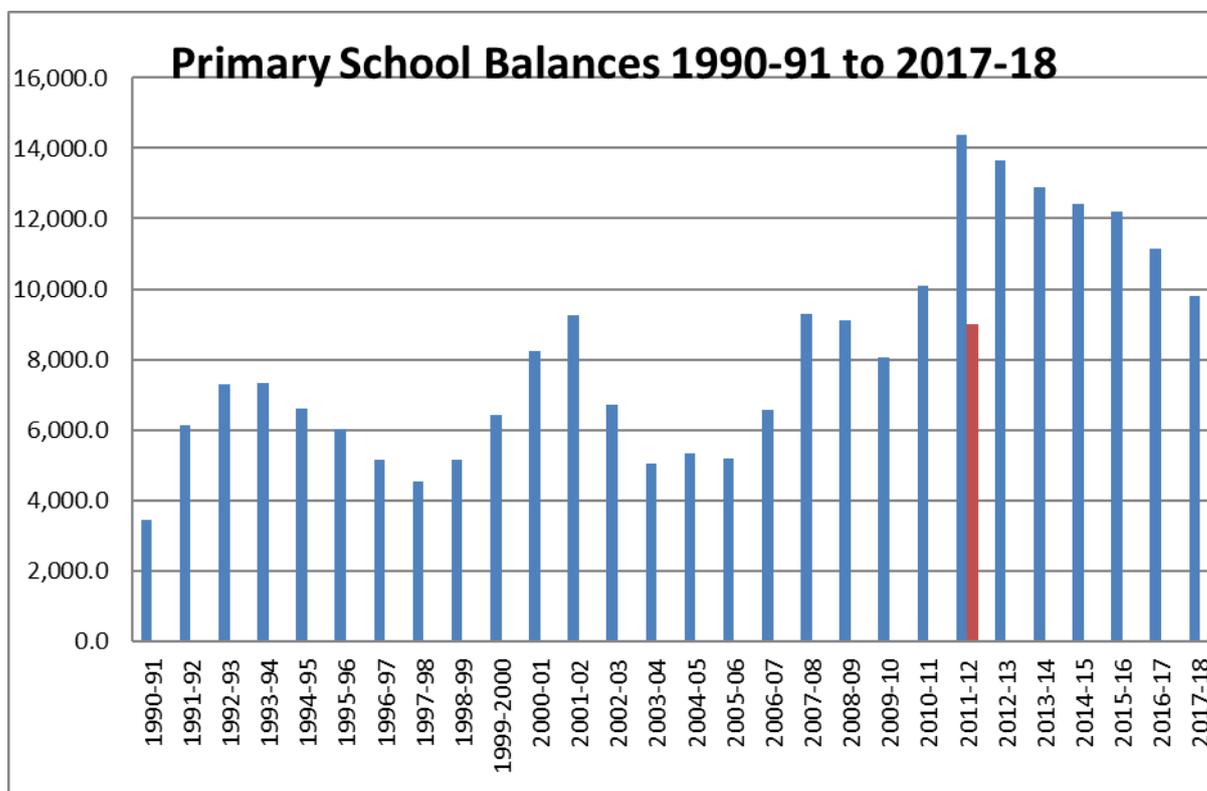
For primary schools the level of overall balances is 7.75% (mean compared to median value of 7.85%) with inter-quartile⁹ range being 4.1% to 12.2%. The comparable figures for last financial year 2016-1 were 7.3% (mean compared to median value of 7.17%) and an inter-quartile range being 3.12 to 11.34%.

Although the local authority does not expect, other than in exceptional circumstances, to claw-back amounts identified as Excess Balances, the above continues to indicate a level of balances that is no doubt attracting attention from both the DfE and OfSTED in terms of the way resources are deployed (or not) to raise attainment but also continues to be one of

⁹ The range covered by the middle 50% of schools

the more potentially damaging counter arguments for increased funding in Education.

In addition, given the increasingly tight (and in some cases almost now not existent) central support budgets school improvement officers are looking to challenge both the level and use of balances and the possible redistribution of the school's current budget decisions to meet higher priorities to meet developing school improvement requirements.



6.9 All maintained school balances are listed in annex 2. No issues or concerns regarding surplus balances identified relating to any specific school are discussed here. Where there are the schools have or will be contacted individually and helped will be offered to understand the background, offer potential solutions and to provide guidance to the use of any balances by their EFS financial adviser. However, several general comments to why schools are continuing to hold significant levels of balances have been made and are summarised below:

- The uncertainty created by the prolonged delay of the results of the first phase of the national funding formula, its knock-on effect on the second consultation findings coupled with the continued unknown implementation date, schools cannot plan effectively
- The continued fragile state of and uncertainty in the economy generally

- Concerns remain as to the impact effects of changes that have not yet fully embedded, such as the Apprenticeship Levy and the extension of the Early Years 30 hours entitlement.
- Unknown costs due to changes in operational processes due to regulatory or statutory requirements (such as General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR)).

Previously identified as potential issues but now appearing to grow in magnitude and causing school financial concerns are

- Difficulty in recruiting staff across all functions, particularly at the leadership level
- On-going delays in building projects and local house building.
- Potential increases in pay awards
- Academisation, setting aside funding for process and future development

A further complication to the use of available resources to raise educational standards and narrow the attainment gap in schools is likely to be caused by the, what is “over-cautiousness” used in budget monitoring. This seems to prevent the freeing up of resources to meet or be deployed against other priorities within schools’ development plans. This is evidenced by the comments in paragraph 6.5 above and the variation of carry forward balances against initial budget plans and mid-year budget monitoring.

- 6.10 Also, there are increasing concerns as to the quality and level of detail of financial information presented to governors upon which financial decisions are being based and the level of financial challenge from governors being applied, including the linking of the budget plan to the school development plans and the educational outcomes, is still not be fit for purpose. A further inspection of budget and budget monitoring information provided to governors will be undertaken with requests for all maintained schools to provide copies of additional information¹⁰ with their first budget monitoring report for 2018-19 that they submit to EFS. This will be followed up with further help and guidance being provided through the “Schools administration network briefings” scheduled for the start of the new academic year¹¹.

Schools in Deficit

- 6.11 As with the previous financial year the cash value of the deficits continues to increase, up by £0.884m. Deficit balances, in cash terms, have

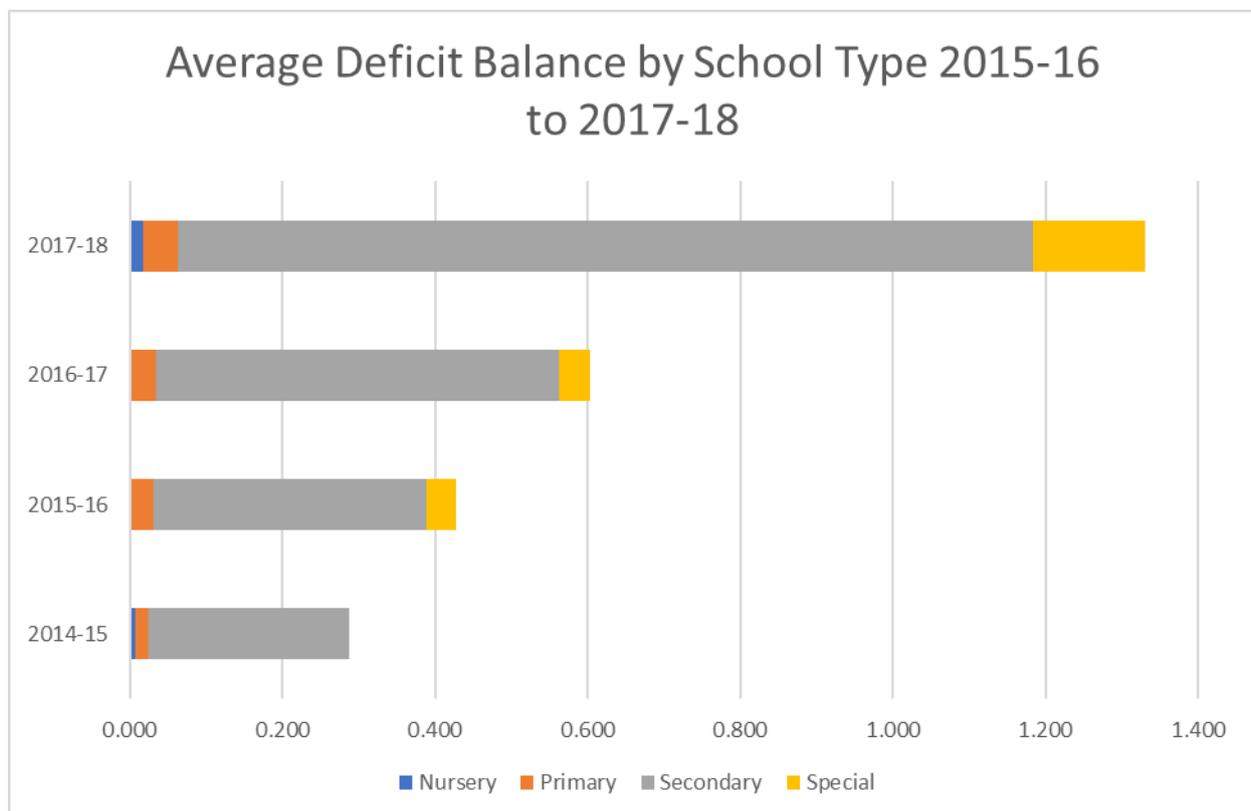
¹⁰ All schools e-mailed on 12 June 2017 subject “Schools Financial Values Statement (SFVS) 2016-17”

¹¹ Intranet link to relevant web pages

<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/education/schools/efs/occschoolsfinance/occtraininganddevelopment.htm>

multiplied by 4.3 times over the three-year period since April 2015 while the number of schools with deficits has reduced by three since April 2017.

	As at 31 March 2015		As at 31 March 2016		As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of Schools	£m						
Deficit balances								
Nursery	1	0.007	0	0	0	0	3	0.053
Primary	12	0.207	16	0.506	16	0.546	13	0.592
Secondary	2	0.525	3	1.071	3	1.587	2	2.239
Special	0	0	2	0.078	4	0.161	2	0.294
	15	0.739	21	1.655	23	2.294	20	3.178



6.12 The bar chart above graphically presents the average deficit balance per school type over the last four years, also shown numerically below.

Schools	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Nursery	0.007			0.018
Primary	0.017	0.032	0.034	0.046
Secondary	0.263	0.357	0.529	1.120
Special		0.039	0.040	0.147

There does not seem to be any particular, unifying, cause or causes for a school to be in a deficit position. A number of issues, either singularly or in combination underpin the reasons for schools to be in deficit. These contributory factors as experienced by schools include:

- Temporary additional costs whilst class sizes are growing.
- Unforeseen expenditure where no contingency existed.
- A significant decline in pupil numbers, particular in small schools and the inability to make proportionate, immediate, savings
- Short-term staff restructuring costs (redundancy)
- Weaknesses in the control and monitoring of expenditure
- Insufficient information to and challenge by governors
- Expenditure having to be incurred earlier than planned.
- Timing of payments at year-end.

7. School Loans 2017-18

7.1 School Loans can consist of two types: a loan to support a school's revenue spending or capital-related in respect of early release of future years Devolved Capital allocations.

7.2 In terms of revenue loans, under paragraph 4.6 of the Section 48 document Scheme for Financing Schools, schools may apply for a loan. The access to this is restricted to

- purchase or replacement of equipment, including computer hardware;
- contribute funding toward premises projects;
- repair and maintenance responsibilities;
- energy and environmental improvements,
- cost of staff restructuring and
- purposes that justify expenditure to achieve economic benefit to the school.

All existing loans are of this last type. Since the 2018 revision of the Scheme for Financing Schools, the DfE directed change has removed the option to provide loans to support schools' historic deficit budget.

- 7.3 Given the continued uncertainty of future years Devolved Capital funding and hence no early release of capital and thus technically creating a capital loan, were agreed during the financial year, though some schools did discuss the possibility of this type of loan with the local authority.
- 7.4 Any school that converts to academy status is required to repay their loan in full prior to the date of conversion. As in the previous financial year only one school converting to academy status during 2017-18 was in receipt of a loan. This was repaid in full. No new loans were again granted during the financial year.

Summary of loans below.

	Balances as at 31 March 2017	New Loans	Repayments	Balances as at 31 March 2018
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Primary	0.092	0	0.048	0.044
Secondary	0	0	0	0
Special	0	0	0	0
	0.092	0	0.048	0.044

Two schools had loans outstanding at 31 March 2018

8. Schools Partnership Accounts 2017-18

- 8.1 In addition to their revenue balances, only three schools continue to operate separate bank accounts on behalf of their partnership of schools. For completeness and as that funds held in these accounts is deemed official monies, the local authority is required to include these in its end of year accounts and Section 251 Outturn Statement.

Summary of partnership account balances below.

	Balances as at 1 April 2017	Movement	Balances as at 31 March 2018
	£m	£m	£m
Partnership Accounts	0.095	0.007	0.102

- 8.2 Schools are grouped into a number of partnerships and undertake joint working activities. To fund these activities, some partnerships' schools contribute into a separately operated bank account. All other partnership arrangements are processed through a specific cost centre set up within a

host school's SAP accounting hierarchy or administered by an agreed academy within the partnership.

- 8.3 The balances held in separate bank accounts although shown separately above are treated as part of the administering school's carry forward, reported in the Section 251 Outturn Statement and where appropriate, the Consistent Financial Report but deemed as a committed balance to exclude from excess balances clawback process or seen as funding available to that school's own budget plan.

9. Third Party Balances 2017-18

- 9.1 As in past years, some schools administer funding they have identified as belonging to a "Third Party", that is monies being held on behalf of other bodies. The funding has not been deemed available for the "holding" school to support their own specific budget plans. However, these balances relating to income streams and expenditure that should be reported as part of school balances as they include activities such as Extended Services, uniforms provision and educational trips. The income and expenditure, and any year-end balance being properly reported as part of the school's annual income and expenditure and included as part of the school's Consistent Financial Reporting statement.

No funding meeting the usually acceptable "third party" definition are held by schools and therefore required to be separately accounted for.

10. Challenging and Supporting Schools

- 10.1 There are well established budget planning and monitoring reporting processes operated by schools, the Education Finance Service to continue to challenge and support schools in the allocation and deployment of their financial resources to meet the overall objectives of schools to raise performance and narrow the attainment gap of their pupils. During the 2018-19 there will be an increasing emphasis placed on schools' accountability for their revenue balances and the proposed uses of those balances.
- 10.2 The economic environment, and issues external to education directly, such as "Brexit", continue to exert pressure on the government to further reduce overall public expenditure and the high level of school balances (both of maintained schools and academies) continues to be of interest nationally. See also paragraph 6.8 above.
- 10.3 There remains the general concern has been highlighted in that while local authorities are required to report maintained school balances there is no such requirement for the Education and Skills Funding Agency to do so for academies and reducing amount of comparable data to support decision making. Although academies have to produce annual accounts,

usually 6-9 months after the end of their financial year has closed, there is a perception of a lack of visibility as to the financial position of academies. Different financial years for maintained schools and academies also does not allow for easy comparison of available information.

- 10.4 On a more positive note in terms of information, though short on actual detail figures, the House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts recently published (30 March 2018) its thirtieth report of session 2017-19 on “Academy schools’ finances”. Several interesting figures were quoted, average individual academy school surplus balance was £90,000 (totalling £534m) as at the end of the academies’ financial year ended 31 August 2016. While 165 academy trusts had averaged deficits of £306,000 (totalling £50m). Not easily comparable as individual schools are used for one measure and academy trusts (unknown number of schools in trust) for the other. The academy sector held cash reserves at that time of £3.2 billion.
- 10.5 With a large number of academies it is not possible for the local authority to provide meaningful benchmarking and other comparative data for its remaining maintained schools. However, the ESFA have a project in process intended to bring together both maintained schools and academy accounts into a single comparable data set. Benchmarking information should be enhanced and provide effective data to support school/academy resource planning. The DfE has yet to when these data sets will be formally available.

13. Contact Details of Lead Officer/Author

If you have any queries or comments in advance of the Schools Forum meeting about this report, please contact:

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Annex 1 – Balances Control Mechanism

Since April 2007, the intended use of balances requirement follows from the Department for Education directed changes to the Oxfordshire Scheme for

Financing Schools¹² (The Scheme) imposing a control mechanism on surplus balances.

The controls mechanism requires all schools, with a surplus balance in excess of 8% for primary and special schools and 5% for secondary schools of their Individual Schools Budget share, report the use of those balances (for clarification - explanation of use is required for all the school's balance not just simply the amount of any excess balance identified). Where monies cannot be properly assigned, the balances control mechanism will seek to recover the identified excess. However, in April 2012 the government guidance relaxed this particular part of The Scheme, with the local authority only challenging those schools where they have a history of holding excess balances. This relaxation of challenge (accountability) was to recognise schools moving towards greater autonomy, schools should not be constrained from making early efficiencies to support their medium-term budgeting in a tighter financial climate, and should not be burdened by bureaucracy. This guidance has been available for a number of years. Any actions taken by schools relating to efficiencies in the tight financial climate will have unwound by now and will not be a reason to justify a large build-up of balances.

Section 4.2 Control of surplus balances, page 19 and Section 4.3 reporting on the intended use of surplus balances, page 20 of the Scheme for financing Schools remain unchanged following the April 2018 update.

Annex 2 Individual school balances 31 March 2018

¹² All Local Authority Schemes are similarly amended.

School Location	School Name	Revenue Balance 31 March 2018 £	Percentage of ISB Funding %
1005	Comper Foundation Stage School	-28,988	-11.9%
1006	Headington Nursery School	164,709	53.2%
1010	Grandpont Nursery School	204,429	59.1%
1011	Slade Nursery School	198,592	52.4%
1017	Lydalls Nursery School	190,781	50.3%
1019	The Ace Centre Nursery School	-4,631	-1.9%
1031	Wheatley Nursery School	-19,659	-17.7%
2002	Madley Brook Community Primary School	1,701	0.1%
2055	Orchard Fields Community Primary School	143,762	10.0%
2057	Queensway School	120,814	9.4%
2058	The Grange School	8,776	0.8%
2060	Hardwick CP School	187,766	23.8%
2100	Charlbury Primary School	68,012	8.9%
2103	Enstone Primary School	50,528	10.9%
2104	Great Tew County Primary School	19,471	4.4%
2106	Kingham Primary School	101,426	13.1%
2151	Middle Barton School	37,155	6.8%
2200	Five Acres Primary School	34,730	2.8%
2202	Brookside Primary School	114,533	10.5%
2207	Longfields Primary and Nursery School	66,395	5.7%
2208	Whitchurch County Primary School	6,261	1.1%
2210	King's Meadow School	15,946	1.2%
2302	Witney Community Primary School	-25,860	-3.3%
2352	St Nicholas Primary School	114,579	7.6%
2353	Stonesfield School	-8,485	-1.6%
2354	William Fletcher Primary School	82,773	8.7%
2357	North Kidlington Primary School	190,039	17.7%
2401	Sandhills Primary School	146,114	12.6%
2450	RAF Benson Community Primary School	40,244	5.5%
2455	Stadhampton Primary School	48,329	11.1%
2456	Tetsworth Primary School	20,694	6.7%
2459	Watlington Primary School	64,552	6.5%
2463	Barley Hill Primary School	101,003	6.5%
2465	Mill Lane School	-8,080	-1.1%
2504	Nettlebed Community School	9,261	1.8%
2506	Sonning Common Primary School	14,097	1.0%
2507	South Stoke Community School	40,502	14.2%
2510	Woodcote Primary School	68,463	9.1%
2512	Valley Road School	-20,905	-2.7%
2513	Badgemore Community School	40,459	7.9%
2525	East Oxford Primary School	87,935	7.0%
2527	Windmill Primary School	131,595	6.4%
2531	Rose Hill Primary School	-333,292	-25.9%
2533	West Oxford Community Primary School	11,721	1.5%

School Location	School Name	Revenue Balance 31 March 2018 £	Percentage of ISB Funding %
2543	Larkrise School	50,617	3.4%
2555	Chilton County Primary School	172,797	20.7%
2560	Drayton CP School	41,742	6.9%
2563	Harwell Primary School	60,458	8.6%
2565	Dry Sandford Primary School	57,349	10.7%
2569	Botley Primary School	241,160	18.6%
2578	Fir Tree Junior School	76,384	9.5%
2583	Stockham Primary School	71,575	8.8%
2587	Thomas Reade Primary School	137,673	17.6%
2589	Wood Farm Primary School	95,071	6.2%
2590	Edward Feild Primary School	63,146	5.9%
2591	John Hampden Primary School	90,493	6.8%
2594	Stephen Freeman Primary School	229,975	17.4%
2595	Carswell Community Primary School	172,298	18.5%
2601	West Witney County Primary School	109,552	9.5%
2602	Long Furlong Primary School	10,672	1.3%
2605	Caldecott Primary School	161,267	12.3%
2608	Langford Village Community School	205,233	13.8%
2610	Bure Park Primary School	71,251	4.2%
2613	St John The Evangelist CE (A) Primary School	86,874	6.3%
3000	Cropredy Church of England Primary School	32,806	5.0%
3043	Chadlington Church of England Primary School	38,938	8.6%
3044	Hook Norton Church of England Primary School	113,844	13.6%
3064	Bloxham Church of England Primary School	112,868	7.6%
3065	Fritwell CE Primary School	68,918	12.4%
3081	Charlton-on-Otmoor CE Primary School	-20,037	-4.9%
3082	Chesterton CE Aided Primary School	33,986	6.5%
3083	Fringford CE Primary School	48,580	11.8%
3085	Launton Church of England Primary School	11,399	1.9%
3090	Finmere CE Primary School	10,524	4.6%
3100	Clanfield Church of England Primary School	49,749	9.3%
3120	Aston and Cote Church of England Primary School	21,391	3.8%
3122	Ducklington Primary School	12,254	1.6%
3123	Hailey Church of England Primary School	91,570	20.5%
3125	St Kenelm's C of E (VC) School	66,868	14.9%
3141	Bletchingdon Parochial Church of England Primary School	37,729	10.1%
3142	Combe Church of England Primary School	70,667	14.9%
3145	Woodstock Church of England Primary School	111,575	10.6%
3146	Bladon Church of England Primary School	39,381	9.9%
3180	Aston Rowant Church of England Primary School	46,740	12.5%
3181	Benson Church of England School	81,211	11.9%
3182	St Andrew's Church of England Primary School, Chinnor	38,812	3.8%
3183	Clifton Hampden Church of England Primary School	63,245	18.0%
3184	Lewknor Church of England Primary School	65,319	16.6%

School Location	School Name	Revenue Balance 31 March 2018 £	Percentage of ISB Funding %
3186	Dorchester St Birinus Church of England School	43,642	10.8%
3187	Great Milton CE Primary School	79,435	12.5%
3188	Marsh Baldon CE (Controlled) School	55,792	17.4%
3190	Culham Parochial Church of England School	55,843	18.8%
3200	Crowmarsh Gifford Church of England School	22,937	3.0%
3205	Peppard Church of England Primary School	21,215	4.9%
3206	Stoke Row Church of England School	-3,815	-0.9%
3210	Church Cowley St James CE (Controlled) Primary School	466,261	29.9%
3211	St Andrew's Church of England Primary School	123,956	13.7%
3213	New Hinksey Church of England Primary School	86,822	13.8%
3216	St Michael's Church of England Primary School	70,860	9.2%
3223	Cumnor CE School (Voluntary Controlled)	3,840	0.5%
3231	The Ridgeway CE (C) Primary School	25,316	8.1%
3233	Long Wittenham Church of England Primary School	46,165	11.0%
3234	Longworth Primary School	32,042	8.7%
3235	Marcham CE (VC) Primary School	5,950	1.0%
3238	Radley Church of England Primary School	66,720	14.5%
3240	Stanford in the Vale CE Primary School	67,760	8.7%
3241	St Michael's CE Primary School (Steventon)	42,006	6.1%
3242	Sunningwell Church of England Primary School	69,270	16.4%
3243	All Saints' Sutton Courtenay Church of England Primary School	84,057	13.7%
3244	St Nicholas' CE Infants' School & Nursery Class (Wallingford)	45,928	7.4%
3247	St Nicolas CE Primary School (Abingdon)	150,121	10.4%
3248	Blewbury Endowed CE Primary School	12,038	2.0%
3249	Hagbourne Church of England Primary School	61,475	7.8%
3251	Uffington Church of England Primary School	61,854	14.2%
3253	St Francis Church of England Primary School	75,825	7.0%
3254	Trinity Church of England Primary School	111,963	11.1%
3256	Beckley Church of England Primary School	71,098	12.7%
3257	Wychwood CE Primary School	56,191	5.5%
3258	St Swithun's Church of England Primary School	23,804	1.9%
3260	St Blaise CE Primary School (Abingdon)	65,934	18.8%
3262	St Leonard's CE Primary School	-47,479	-3.1%
3350	St John's Catholic Primary School	-26,158	-2.5%
3408	Great Rollright CE (Aided) Primary School	15,233	3.5%
3453	Christopher Rawlins CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	-5,499	-0.7%
3500	Kirtlington Church of England Primary School	39,332	9.7%
3505	St Edburg's Church of England (VA) School	-36,770	-4.5%
3657	Wootton-by-Woodstock CE (Aided) Primary School	19,266	6.4%
3752	Ewelme Church of England Primary School	28,244	7.4%
3755	Little Milton Church of England Primary School	9,490	2.7%
3760	St Laurence Church of England (A) Primary School	31,222	7.3%
3801	Checkendon Church of England (A) Primary School	49,848	12.1%
3803	Goring CE Aided Primary School	-2,715	-0.3%

School Location	School Name	Revenue Balance 31 March 2018 £	Percentage of ISB Funding %
3810	Shiplake Church of England School	86,112	11.7%
3820	Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School (Henley-on-Thames)	27,471	4.1%
3824	St Mary's Catholic Primary School (Bicester)	326,018	32.5%
3832	St Barnabas' Church of England (Aided) Primary School	43,378	5.5%
3833	St Ebbe's CE (Aided) Primary School	65,184	4.9%
3834	SS Mary & John Church of England Primary School	34,475	2.4%
3835	SS Philip & James' Church of England Aided School	136,121	9.6%
3838	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School (Oxford)	155,960	10.7%
3842	St Aloysius' Catholic Primary School	48,748	6.2%
3850	Appleton Church of England (A) Primary School	46,866	6.8%
3851	Ashbury with Compton Beauchamp Church of England (A) Primary School	77,642	21.4%
3853	Shellingford CE (Voluntary Aided) School	71,209	14.2%
3854	Wootton St Peter Church of England School	53,884	11.7%
3855	St Amand's Catholic Primary School	25,166	4.9%
3856	St Edmund's Catholic Primary School	69,867	8.7%
3858	St Mary's CE (Aided) Primary School (Chipping Norton)	33,539	3.3%
3859	All Saints Church of England (Aided) Primary School	104,551	7.2%
3861	Dunmore Primary School	88,716	6.0%
4041	Carterton Community College	-1,523,926	-32.4%
4092	Chiltern Edge Community School	-714,751	-26.6%
4127	Fitzharrys School	182,326	7.7%
5200	Shenington Church of England Primary School	69,719	15.7%
7002	Woodeaton Manor School	163,030	9.5%
7010	Frank Wise School	51,101	2.6%
7011	John Watson School	-55,217	-3.8%
7012	Springfield School	30,024	1.6%
7017	Oxfordshire Hospital School	573,686	35.7%
7020	Mabel Prichard School	41,240	2.3%
7029	Bardwell School	77,663	5.7%
7030	Bishopswood School	42,209	3.6%
7031	Northfield School	-238,715	-17.3%
Note: Positive values represent surplus balances			