



Education  
Funding  
Agency

# **Funding allocation pack: 2014 to 2015 academic year**

**A guide for mainstream new provision  
academies opening between 1  
September 2014 and 31 March 2015**

**June 2014**

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# Introduction to the funding allocation pack 2014 to 2015

This operational guide is to help you understand how your academic year (AY) 2014 to 2015 funding has been calculated by the Education Funding Agency (EFA).

The guide supports your AY 2014 to 2015 general annual grant (GAG) statement. Your GAG statement sets out the funding you will receive, how it has been calculated, where the data is from, and the factors that have been used and applied to your statement.

If your academy opens part-way through the academic year, your allocation is calculated for the number of days from your date of opening to the 31 August 2015 by applying a pro rata to the full AY 2014 to 2015 allocation. The number of days you are funded for can be found at the top of each page of your funding statement.

The guide has been produced in a format which enables you to easily access the specific parts that interest you, or areas where you require more detailed information. It has been designed to be used online and not intended to be printed out in full.

A new risk protection arrangement for academies and free schools has been announced and further information can be found on GOV.UK [here](#).

Your pupil premium allocation is paid outside of the General Annual Grant (GAG) and is therefore not included in your AY 2014 to 2015 funding allocation.

This guide is intended for mainstream new provision academies opening between 1 September 2014 and 31 March 2015, including those with designated high needs units. Supplementary guidance is available online at [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) for special and alternative provision academies and free schools.

## Summary statement

The first page of your funding allocation pack is a summary statement of the tables that make up your GAG. The information used to populate the summary table comes from each of the tables in your pack. Information on the high needs block will only apply to mainstream academies and free schools with designated high needs units.

### Sample summary sheet -AY 2014 to 2015 General Annual Grant Statement

<b>1. Breakdown of AY14/15 School Block Allocation</b>		
<a href="#">School Budget Share (excl. Rates)</a>	£8,002,949.54	See Table A
<a href="#">of which, Notional SEN funding</a>	£596,839.15	See Table A
<a href="#">Funding previously de-delegated</a>	£0.00	See Table A
<a href="#">Education Services Grant</a>	£166,880.00	See Table B
<a href="#">Start Up Grant / Post Opening Grant</a>	£0.00	See Table C
<b>Total School Block</b>	<b>£8,169,829.54</b>	
<b>2. Breakdown of AY14/15 High Needs Block Allocation</b>		
<a href="#">Pre-16 High Needs Block</a>	£0.00	See Table D
<a href="#">Post-16 High Needs Block</a>	£0.00	See Table E
<b>Total High Needs Block</b>	<b>£0.00</b>	(Excludes any top-up funding from LA)

<b>3. <a href="#">Breakdown of 16-19 Allocation</a></b>		
Total Programme Funding	£0.00	Pro rata - months
Formula Protection Funding	£0.00	See 16-19
Transitional Protection	£0.00	Allocation
16-19 Allocation	£0.00	Statement
Student Support Services	£0.00	
<b>Total 16-19 Allocation including Student Support Services</b>	<b>£0.00</b>	
<b>TOTAL ALLOCATION (1+2+3)</b>	<b>£8,169,829.54</b>	
<p>Information on funding lines that are in addition to GAG will be provided separately (Pupil Premium, for example)</p> <p>Student Support Services include Bursary/Free School Meals/Residential bursary funding where applicable</p>		

## Post-16 mainstream allocations

An overview on the 16 to 19 funding formula can be found [here](#), and help understanding your sixth form student number statement for AY 2014 to 2015 can be found [here](#). We have also produced a presentation to help you understand your [post-16 allocation](#).

## Table A - School Budget Share

This section includes:

- [Overview of funding factors](#)
- [Sample Table A](#)
- [Table A structure](#)
- [The funding factors explained](#)

Clicking on the bullet points above will take you directly to the relevant section.

### Introduction

Table A sets out your School Budget Share (SBS). The funding factors and rates that have been agreed by your local authority in consultation with its schools forum have been applied to your academy pupil numbers. Details of the factors used by your local authority can be found on the [Local Authority Funding Proforma](#).

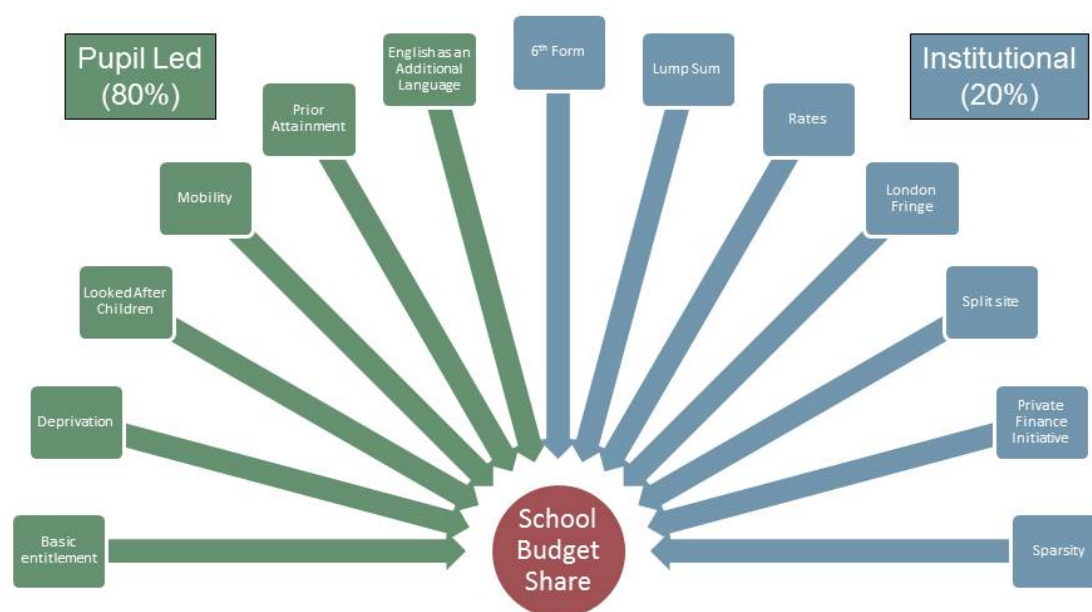
Pupil numbers are derived from your agreed estimate of pupil numbers for AY 2014 to 2015.

Pupils in designated high needs units are funded under the place plus system and are therefore not included in the school budget share calculation. [Table D](#) shows place funding for pre-16 high needs places and [Table E](#) shows funding for post-16 high needs places.

## Overview of AY 2014 to 2015 Funding Factors

Local authorities have 13 funding factors they can use in determining their local formula; two are compulsory - basic entitlement and deprivation.

### 2014 to 2015 academic year funding factors



The diagram shows the factors that local authorities can use in their formula funding. The factors used will differ across local authorities and may include exceptional factors that have been approved by the Department for Education (DfE). In 2014 to 2015, local authorities must ensure that at least 80% of delegated schools block funding is allocated through an appropriate and locally determined combination of pupil-led factors: basic entitlement; deprivation; prior attainment; looked-after children (LAC); mobility; and English as an additional language (EAL).

Local authorities are required to show their schools how much funding they are receiving for special educational provision. This is called a notional SEN budget because schools or academies are not directed on how they should spend their money. When funds are given to academies they can spend it in the way they think is best, but have to make sure they spend enough on children with SEN, because they have a duty to identify, assess, and make special educational provision for these children.

The total notional SEN budget is calculated automatically. It is made up of a proportion of various factors included within your schools block allocation, depending

on the local formula. The factors included, and the proportion that is attributed to your notional SEN budget allocation, is decided locally.

## Sample Table A – AY 2014 to 2015 School Budget Share

The example includes linked explanations to help you understand your own Table A.

**Table A – AY 2014 to 2015 School Budget Share (SBS)**

<u>Block</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Full Year Funding Amount</u>	<u>01 Sep 2014 – 31 Aug 2015</u>
1. <a href="#">Basic Entitlement Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU)</a>	Primary (incl reception)	£0.00	£0.00
	Key Stage 3	£3,861,428.20	£3,861,428.20
	Key Stage 4	£3,562,478.92	£3,562,478.92
2. <a href="#">Deprivation</a>	IDACI_1_PRI	£0.00	£0.00
	IDACI_2_PRI	£0.00	£0.00
	IDACI_3_PRI	£0.00	£0.00
	IDACI_4_PRI	£0.00	£0.00
	IDACI_5_PRI	£0.00	£0.00
	IDACI_6_PRI	£0.00	£0.00
	IDACI_1_SEC	£0.00	£0.00
	IDACI_2_SEC	£0.00	£0.00
	IDACI_3_SEC	£0.00	£0.00
	IDACI_4_SEC	£88,622.56	£88,622.56
	IDACI_5_SEC	£65,327.26	£65,327.26
	IDACI_6_SEC	£44,365.71	£44,365.71



	FSM % Primary	£0.00	£0.00
	FSM % Secondary	£147,432.72	£147,432.72
3. <a href="#">Looked After Children</a>	Looked After Children (LAC)	£0.00	£0.00
4. <a href="#">Low cost, high incidence SEN</a>	Low Attainment % Y2-5 73	£0.00	£0.00
	Secondary pupils not achieving (KS2 level 4 English or maths)	£40,046.12	£40,046.12
5. <a href="#">English as an additional language (EAL)</a>	EAL 2 Primary	£0.00	£0.00
	EAL 3 Secondary	£43,248.05	£43,248.05
6. <a href="#">Mobility over 10%</a>	Primary pupils starting school outside of normal entry dates	£0.00	£0.00
	Secondary pupils starting outside of normal entry dates	£0.00	£0.00
7. <a href="#">Sparsity</a>	Based on average distance to next nearest school	£0.00	£0.00
<b><a href="#">Total Pupil-Led Factors</a></b>		<b>£7,852,949.54</b>	<b>£7,852,949.54</b>
8. <a href="#">Lump Sum</a>	Lump Sum	£150,000.00	£150,000.00
9. <a href="#">Split Site</a>	Split Site	£0.00	£0.00
10. <a href="#">PFI Funding</a>	PFI Funding	£0.00	£0.00
11. <a href="#">Existing sixth form commitments</a>	Historical Commitments of Sixth Form Funding from DSG	£0.00	£0.00
12. <a href="#">London Fringe</a>	London Fringe Payments	£0.00	£0.00
<b><a href="#">Total Other Factors</a></b>		<b>£150,000.00</b>	<b>£150,000.00</b>

13. <a href="#">Exceptional Factors</a>	Exceptional Circumstances	£0.00	£0.00
14. <a href="#">Total School Budget Share</a> (excluding Rates, including de-delegation funding)		£8,002,949.54	£8,002,949.54
<i>of which, Notional SEN Budget</i>		£596,839.15	£596,839.15
<i>Funding previously de-delegated</i>		£0.00	£0.00

## Table A: Structure Description

**Block:** In this column you will find the names of the factors through which the local authority has allocated funding. In the sample Table A, clicking on the names in this column will take you to a description of the factor and the source of the data.

**Description:** This column contains the description of the elements that have been identified as funding measures on your [local authority's pro forma](#).

**Full year funding amount –** This is the amount of funding you would receive if you were open for the full academic year (365 days). This is the product of the following calculation:

RATE X WEIGHTING FACTOR X PUPIL NUMBERS

Where the rate is the value to be applied to the factor, this figure is taken from your [local authority's funding proforma](#).

And the weighting is the proportion of pupils to which the factor applies. For example; if the rate is £1000 and the weighting is 1.00 this means that £1000 is applied to 100% of your pupil number. If the weighting is 0.50 then the rate only applies to 50% of your pupil numbers. In most cases, the weighting will be a percentage based on the [local authority average](#). This is the percentage of pupils across all state funded mainstream schools in the local authority to which the factor applies. The exceptions are those factors that are deemed not applicable to brand new provision or where use of LA averages is not appropriate- in these cases the weighting will be zero.

**01 September 2014 to 31 August 2015 –** This is a pro rata amount based on the number of days between the date your school or academy opened and the end of the academic year. The heading will be adapted according to the opening date. For those academies opening on 1 September, this will be the same as the full year funding amount.

**Notional SEN budget:** Local authorities will have identified a notional SEN budget within each school's budget share. This is a notional amount of funding, and should not be regarded as a substitute for your own budget planning and decisions about

how much you need to spend on SEN support. You need to remember that from your school budget share, including the notional SEN budget, you must meet the costs of any additional support for pupils with SEN up to £6,000. Local authorities are required to design their funding formula in a way that enables schools and academies to meet that threshold. This is not high needs place funding which appears in Table D.

**Funding previously delegated:** This is an amount that schools converting to academy status would have had held back from their budgets by the LA for centrally-provided services. As that this only applies to converter academies it will always be zero in the case of new sponsored provision.

**Total Pupil-Led Factors:** This is the total of all the factors that have been identified in your Table A that are pupil-led.

**Total other Factors:** This is the total of any other factors which are not pupil-led for example, it may be your lump sum, split site funding, PFI, exceptional factors, should these apply.

**Total School Budget Share:** This is the sum of the total pupil-led and ‘other’ factors.

## The Funding Factors

### Basic Entitlement

Basic entitlement is the term used to describe the amount of money allocated to your academy for each pupil. The amount varies between primary and secondary. In AY 2014/15 all local authorities are required to set a basic per pupil entitlement which is at least £2,000 for primary and at least £3,000 for Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4.

The table below sets out the elements that can be chosen to make up your basic entitlement:

Element	Detailed description
<b>Primary (including reception)</b>	A basic entitlement rate is paid for every primary aged pupil. This is a mandatory factor.
<b>Key Stage 3</b>	A unit value is applied to all Key Stage 3 pupils as above. This is a mandatory factor.
<b>Key Stage 4</b>	As above this is paid for pupils at Key Stage 4. This is a mandatory factor.

## Deprivation

This mandatory factor will channel funding to reflect the relative deprivation of your pupils. Your local authority formula can use a combination of Free School Meals (FSM) or Free School Meals Ever 6 (FSM6) and Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI). Within IDACI there are a number of indices of deprivation. Your local authority formula details how much funding and weighting has been allocated to some or all of the indices. By doing this, funding can be targeted at children who need it most.

If the local authority formula uses the number of children in receipt of free school meals it cannot include both FSM and FSM6. There can be different rates for primary and secondary pupils. The weighting will be based on the local authority average.

The table below sets out the elements that can be used to make up your deprivation funding:

Element	Detailed description
<p><b>Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI):</b>            IDACI_1_PRI            IDACI_2_PRI            IDACI_3_PRI            IDACI_4_PRI            IDACI_5_PRI            IDACI_6_PRI            IDACI_1_SEC            IDACI_2_SEC            IDACI_3_SEC            IDACI_4_SEC            IDACI_5_SEC            IDACI_6_SEC</p>	<p>The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is an index of deprivation used in the UK. The IDACI index is calculated by the Department for Communities and Local Government and measures, within a local area, the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households.</p> <p>A separate rate can be paid for each of the six categories within the IDACI index, and for the primary and secondary phases.</p> <p>You can read more about the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) by clicking on this link: <a href="#">IDACI</a></p>
<p><b>Primary FSM</b></p>	<p>For a child to qualify for a free school meal, their parent or carer must be receiving the qualifying benefits as stated by the Government. A child in receipt of any of these qualifying benefits in their own right is also eligible to receive free school meals. Primary FSM is the number of primary school aged children in your academy that are eligible for a free school meal.</p> <p>The LA averages are calculated using data from the October 2013 School Census.</p>
<p><b>Primary FSM 6</b></p>	<p>These are primary pupils who have been eligible for free school meals (FSM) at any time in the past six years.</p> <p>The LA averages are calculated using data from the</p>

Element	Detailed description
	censuses (autumn, spring and summer) between summer 2007 and spring 2013.
<b>Secondary FSM</b>	<p>This is as the description for primary FSM but for pupils in secondary schools.</p> <p>The LA averages are calculated using data from the October 2013 School Census.</p>
<b>Secondary FSM 6.</b>	<p>These are pupils who have been eligible for free school meals (FSM) at any time in the past six years and are at secondary school.</p> <p>The LA averages are calculated using data from the censuses (autumn, spring and summer) between summer 2007 and spring 2013.</p>

### Other Pupil-Led Factors:

The following are optional funding factors that might be used in your funding formula. The proportion of funding flowing through the factors, and the values applied to them are included in the pro forma. If your local authority has not used a particular factor it will not appear on your Table A.

Factor	Description
<p><b>Looked After Children (LAC)</b></p>	<p>The term 'looked after' refers to children who are under 18 and have been provided with care and accommodation by children's services. In AY 2014 to 2015 this factor covers all children who have been looked after for a day or more within the 12 months to 31st March 2013.</p> <p>LA averages are unlikely to represent the characteristics of your intake in respect of the proportion of looked-after children; therefore the <b>weighting is set to zero</b>.</p>
<p><b>Low Cost, High incidence SEN</b></p>	<p><b>Primary prior attainment</b> A new Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) was introduced in September 2012, with the first assessments using the EYFSP taking place in summer 2013.</p> <p>Year 1 pupils in October 2013 will have been assessed using the new EYFSP, while pupils in other years will have been assessed using the old profile. An aggregated score is used which combines the new measure for year 1 pupils with the previous measure for those in years 2 to 5. Concerns were expressed that because higher numbers of year 1 pupils are failing to meet the good level of development under the new profile than years 2 to 5 did under the old measure, funding to individual schools and academies is distorted. Local authorities are therefore able to scale back the proportion of year 1 pupils not meeting the 'good development' criteria. More information on the EYFSP can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p><b>Secondary prior attainment</b> In AY 2013 to 2014 pupils qualify for the Prior Attainment factor at Key Stage 2 if they fail to achieve a level 4 or higher in English and maths. This has changed so that in AY 2014 to 2015, pupils will be identified as having low prior attainment if they fail to achieve a level 4 or higher in English <b>or</b> a level 4 or higher in maths.</p>
<p><b>English as an Additional Language (EAL)</b></p>	<p>Local authorities can choose to fund EAL for one, two or three years from the point where the pupil joins compulsory education in England. This does not include reception, so if a child joins in reception the factor will be paid for years 1, 2 and 3, if the local authority has chosen to fund for 3 years. The LA averages will be calculated using the National Pupil Database.</p> <p>The rate can differ for primary and secondary pupils.</p>

Factor	Description
<b>Mobility over 10%</b>	This factor allows funding to be targeted at schools experiencing levels of pupil mobility in excess of 10% of the whole school cohort. The term 'pupil mobility' refers to pupils that started the school at an unusual time i.e. not in August or September (or January for pupils joining in reception) during the last three academic years. Funding is applied to numbers in excess of a 10% threshold. The <b>weighting for mobility is set to zero</b> for new provision, as schools are not funded for this in their first year.
<b>Sparsity</b>	<p>This has been introduced to address the concerns raised about the impact of the funding reforms on small schools in rural areas. A fixed or variable amount may be applied to small schools and academies where the average distance to a pupil's second nearest school is more than 2 miles (primary) or 3 miles (secondary). The maximum value for the sparsity factor is £100,000 per school (including fringe uplift). More detail can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>It is not expected that new provision will have sufficient information to calculate sparsity funding. The <b>weighting for this factor is therefore set to zero</b>.</p>

### Other non pupil-led factors:

Factor	Description
<b>Lump Sum</b>	<p>For AY 2014 to 2015 the upper limit of the lump sum is £175,000. Local authorities may set a different lump sum for primary and secondary schools. All-through academies get the secondary rate, and middle schools get an average based on pupil numbers in each phase.</p> <p>Where two or more schools have amalgamated they will retain the equivalent of 85% of the combined lump sums for the financial year following the year in which they merge.</p>
<b>Split Site</b>	This is an amount agreed by the local authority to cover additional costs associated with running a school across different sites. It must be based on objective criteria e.g. definition and unit cost. Local authorities can agree their own criteria.
<b>PFI</b> (Private Finance Initiative)	The purpose of this factor is to fund the additional costs to a school of being in a PFI contract. This is

Factor	Description
funding)	not necessarily the full cost. This factor can relate to additional premises costs and/or the affordability gap of the contract where this has been delegated. There is no limit to how much a local authority can allocate to this.
<b>London Fringe</b>	This is an uplift that can only be used in those local authorities where the London-fringe weighting for teachers' pay applies across only part of the local authority area. This affects Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, West Sussex, and Kent.
<b>Existing Sixth form commitments</b>	This is payable where a local authority has historically subsidised sixth form pupils. It is a per-pupil value which continues funding for post-16 pupils up to the level that the authority provided in AY 2013 to 2014. Academies with sixth forms will continue to be funded through the post-16 national funding formula. For additional information on Post-16 funding please click <a href="#">here</a> .
<b>Exceptional funding factors</b>	Local authorities may request the inclusion of additional factors in their formula for exceptional circumstances relating to the nature of their premises. Such factors have to be approved by the DfE. In order to qualify as 'exceptional', these factors must affect fewer than 5% of schools (including academies) in the authority and the cost for the institution must exceed 1% of their budget. If your local authority has an approved exceptional factor and it applies to your academy it will be included in your SBS and highlighted on Table A.

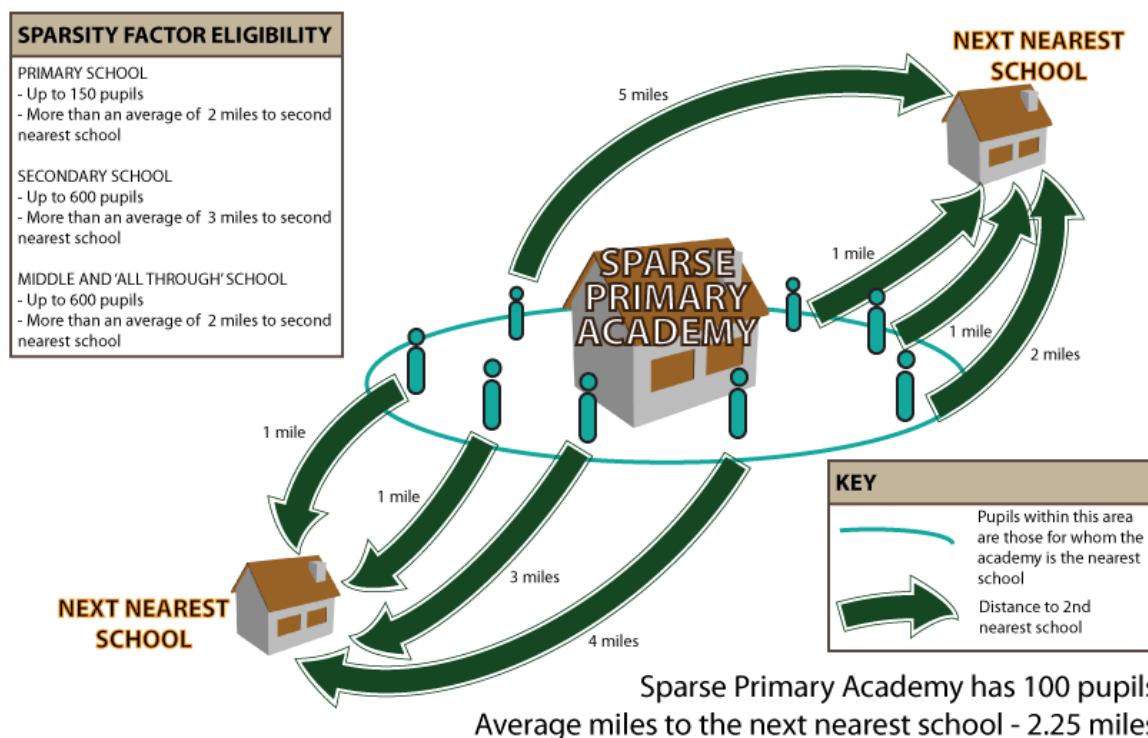
## National Non Domestic Rates

Rates are paid outside of the School Budget Share via the on-line Portal. Details on the payment of rates can be found [here](#).



## The Sparsity Factor

This factor has been introduced to address the concerns raised about the impact of the funding reforms and the lump sum arrangements on small schools in rural areas. It is not payable to new sponsored provision.



The diagram above sets out how the sparsity factor is generated. The sparsity factor is derived from the distance that pupils live from their second nearest school. For each school, those pupils who live closest are identified and then the average distance to the second nearest school for these pupils is calculated. Distances are calculated using the crow flies distance from a pupil's postcode to a school's postcode. This has been calculated using pupil and school postcode coordinates from the October Pupil level and School level Census 2013. (For the purposes of this factor, selective grammar schools are not considered when identifying the second nearest school). This is the school's sparsity distance.

This factor may be applied to small schools where the average distance to pupils' second nearest school is 2 miles (primary) or 3 miles (secondary) and they fall below the pupil number threshold, as outlined in the diagram above. Local authorities can narrow the eligibility criteria, by increasing the average distance to the second nearest school or reducing the pupil number thresholds. They are not able to widen the eligibility criteria. Local authorities can determine the sparsity lump sum, up to a maximum of £100,000 per academy. They can also apply a 'taper' so that the amount paid to an institution is relative to their pupil numbers, so that the smallest schools receive higher sparsity funding.

## Table B – Education Services Grant (ESG)

This section includes:

- Overview of ESG
- [Sample Table B](#)

This grant is payable to academies as they are responsible for a range of education services - such as school improvement, audit and asset management - that local authorities perform on behalf of maintained schools. The ESG is allocated on a simple per-pupil basis to local authorities and academies according to the number of pupils for which they are responsible.

The ESG rate for mainstream academies and free schools in AY 2014 to 2015 is £140 per pupil.

ESG is payable for the total number of pupils from nursery to year 14, derived from estimated pupil numbers.

### Sample Table B – AY 2014 to 2015 Education Services Grant

1.	Autumn 2013 pupil numbers or, if applicable, AY 2014/15 estimated pupil numbers:  (including nursery and post-16)	1,192	
2.	ESG basic rate per pupil	£140.00	
3.	<b>AY14/15 Education Services Grant Allocation</b>	<b>£166,880.00</b>	<b>=1 * 2</b>
4.	<b>ESG Allocation 365 days, 01 Sep 2014 – 31 Aug 2015</b>	<b>£166,880.00</b>	<b>([3]*365 days)/365</b>

## Table C – Start-Up Grant for Sponsored Academies

This section includes;

- [An explanation of Start-Up Grant](#)
- [An Example of Table C Start-Up Grant](#)
- [Explanation of Table C Start-Up Grant](#)

### Start-Up Grant (SUG)

Start-Up Grant (SUG) is only paid to full sponsored academies to assist with raising standards and transform educational attainment. It provides additional funding to reflect the nature of those schools, and challenges of raising standards.

The way in which Start-Up Grant is calculated is dependent on whether an academy is a primary, secondary, special academy or an alternative provision academy and the amount will be clearly set out in your funding letter, should it be applicable.

Table C sets out the SUG payment for AY 2014 to 2015 if applicable.

### Sample Table C – Start-Up Grant

1.	<a href="#">Start-Up Grant Part A</a>	£0.00	
2.	<a href="#">Start-Up Grant Part B – Formulaic Allocation</a>	£0.00	
3.	<a href="#">Start-Up Grant Part B - Assessment</a>	<b>0.00</b>	
4.	<b>Total Start-Up Grant Allocation</b>	<b>£0.00</b>	<b>= 1 + 2 + 3</b>

### Table C – Explanation of funding lines

Element	Description
<b>Start-Up Grant - Part A</b>	For academies that opened after April 2013 this is a one off payment. The details will be set out in each individual academy's funding letter.
<b>Start-Up Grant – Part B (Formulaic and Assessment)</b>	For academies that opened post April 2013 the total SUG B value will be paid over the subsequent 3 years post opening. This will be split down between formulaic and assessment and reflected as such in the table.
<b>Total Start-Up Grant</b>	This is the total of SUG A and SUG B values.

## Table D - Pre-16 High Needs Funding

This section includes:

- An overview of High Needs funding for Pre-16
- [Sample Table D](#)
- [Explanation of Table D](#)

Table D will only show high needs places within designated units, special and alternative provision academies and free schools.

From 2013 local authorities have had an enhanced role in funding high needs pupils, as the commissioner of education provision for these pupils. This means that academies will now receive funding from both the EFA and the local authority for pupils with high needs.

Mainstream academies and free schools (leaving aside any special units within them) are expected to contribute towards the cost of the additional educational support provision for high needs pupils and students, up to £6000 from their school budget share. Their notional SEN budget as indicated in Table A, and their specific post-16 allocation if applicable, will show how much of the formula funding the local authority has attributed to meeting SEN support costs, but this is a notional amount and academies and free schools can spend more or less on the special educational provision their pupils need, as required.

Special academies and academies with special units or resourced provision receive £10,000 per place for each SEN place; academies making alternative provision (AP) receive £8,000 for each AP place, as part of their payments.

Top-up funding above these levels, based on the assessed needs of the pupil and the cost of meeting their needs in the setting, should be agreed between the commissioning local authority and the academy/free school. Top-up funding is paid on a per-pupil basis, in or close to the real-time movement of the pupil. It is paid directly to the academy by the local authority. Top-up funding for pupils in AP can be paid directly by other academies and schools if they commission the places for those pupils.

Hospital education places that exist in some academies are funded at the same rate this year. Pupils occupying these places do not attract top-up funding.

The pre and post-16 high needs places should have been discussed between local authorities and institutions, including academies and free schools.

More information on high needs funding for AY 2014 to 2015 can be found on the [DfE's High Needs webpage](#).

High needs pupils within a unit will not be included in the School Budget Share as they attract the 'per place' funding and so are not paid via the SBS route.

### Sample Table D - AY14 to 2015 pre-16 High Needs Block

<a href="#">Place Numbers</a>	<a href="#">Annual per place unit value</a>	<a href="#">Total pre-16 allocation</a>	<a href="#">Allocation to August 2015</a>
0	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
0	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Total pre-16 High Needs Block 365 days, 01 Sep 2014-31 Aug 2015			£0.00

### Table D – Explanation of funding lines

Funding line	Description
<b>Place Number</b>	High needs funding is 'place led' funding the definition of which is 'place to be occupied by a 5-25 year old with high needs'. It must be noted that this is <u>NOT</u> a pupil number.
<b>Annual per place unit value</b>	This value will depend on the type of place. It will either be £10,000 per SEN place (in a designated unit within an academy or special academy or free school) or £8000 per alternative provision (AP) place (in the AP Academy). The unit value of a hospital education place will be different for each setting.
<b>Total pre-16 Allocation</b>	The figure here is the number of places multiplied by unit value.
<b>Allocation to August 2015</b>	This the pro rata adjusted amount, where a daily rate has been calculated and multiplied by the number of days remaining from the date of opening to the end of AY 2014 to 2015.

## Table E – Post-16 High Needs Funding

This section includes:

- Overview of post-16 high needs funding
- [Sample Table E](#)

This allocation is for all mainstream academies and free schools with designated units, and for special academies and free schools with agreed places for individual high needs pupils.

In AY 2014 to 2015 the basic design of the funding system for high needs students in a mainstream setting will be largely unchanged following the wide-ranging changes introduced in AY 2013 to 2014. Post-16 high needs funding is calculated by adding the funding generated via the post-16 national funding formula to the additional support funding – (£6,000 per high needs place). The additional top-up funding required for each individual high needs student will be agreed between the commissioning local authority and the institution, and will be paid by the local authority.

The pre and post-16 high needs places in a specialist setting (designated unit within a mainstream academy, special academy or alternative provision (AP)) should have been discussed between local authorities and institutions, including academies and free schools.

Local authority top up funding is paid separately in these specialist settings.

### Sample Table E – AY 2014 to 2015 Post-16 High Needs Block Funding

<a href="#">Place Numbers</a>	<a href="#">Annual per place unit value</a>	<a href="#">Total post-16 allocation</a>	<a href="#">Allocation to August 2015</a>
0	£6,000.00	£0.00	£0.00

## Table F – Explanation of funding lines

Funding line	Description
<b>Place Number</b>	High needs funding is 'place led' funding the definition of which is 'place to be occupied by a 5-25 year old with high needs'. It must be noted that this is <u>NOT</u> a pupil number.
<b>Annual per place unit value</b>	This value will depend on the type of place. It will be the £6,000 additional support funding per pupil. The unit value of a hospital education place will be different for each setting.
<b>Total post-16 Allocation</b>	The figure here is the number of places multiplied by unit value.
<b>Allocation to August 2015</b>	This the pro rata adjusted amount, where a daily rate has been calculated and multiplied by the number of days remaining from the date of opening to the end of AY 2014 to 2015.

More information on high needs funding can be found on the [high needs section](#) of the DfE website and a [letter](#) sent to all post-16 providers in December 2013.

## Table F– Pupil Number Matrix

This section includes:

- Overview of Pupil Number Matrix
- [Sample Table F](#)

Table F shows the pupil numbers used in the various calculations. The source of pupil numbers will be the agreed estimates provided by the academy or free school, or agreed places for designated units. Within your allocation, the number of pupils attracting certain funding elements can vary, for instance, the calculations for School Budget Share do not include nursery or post-16 provision, but these pupils **are** included in the calculations for the Education Services Grant (Table B).

For mainstream academies with a designated High Needs unit, pupils within the unit will not attract ESG or be included in the School Budget Share as they are funded separately on the place plus system.

### Table F – AY 2014 to 2015 Pupil Number Matrix

	Nursery 1	Reception uplift 2	Reception to Y11 3	Post-16 4	Place Plus 5	Total	
SBS	N/A	0	1,192	N/A	0	1,192	= 2+3-5
ESG		N/A	1,192	0	N/A	1,192	= 1+ 3+4





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