



Education
Funding
Agency

Funding allocation pack: 2014 to 2015 academic year

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

June 2014

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Introduction

This guide is to help you understand how funding has been calculated by the Education Funding Agency (EFA) for academies that open between 1 September 2014 and 31 March 2015. The guide supports your 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.

Your funding for the academic year (AY) 2014 to 2015 is based on the data provided by your local authority through the local authority pro forma tool (APT). For most elements, the EFA calculates the number of days to be funded (the number of days from opening to the end of AY 2015), and then proportions the full financial year funding calculated by your local authority.

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.

You can visit our dedicated [funding](#) website for a series of online presentations and slide sets covering changes to 2014 to 2015 funding.

A new risk protection arrangement for academies is being introduced from September 2014. More information can be found [here](#).

Your pupil premium allocation is paid outside of the GAG and is therefore not included in this funding allocation.

This guide is intended for mainstream academies (converters, and sponsored with predecessor), including those with designated high needs units, which are opened between September 2014 and March 2015. A separate guide will be made available online at www.gov.uk for new provision academies.

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 with designated high needs units.

Sample Summary Sheet - AY 2014 to 2015 General Annual Grant Statement

| 1. Breakdown of AY 14/15 School Block Allocation | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------|
| School Budget Share (excl. rates) | £3,107,451.92 | See Table A |
| of which, Notional SEN funding | £243,196.29 | See Table A |
| Funding previously de-delegated | £7,072.91 | See Table A |
| Minimum Funding Guarantee | £20,937.33 | See Table B |
| Education Services Grant | £138,258.63 | See Table C |
| Start Up Grant/ Post Opening Grant | £0.00 | See Table D |
| Total School Block | £3,266,647.88 | |

| 2. Summary of AY14/15 High Needs Block Allocation | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Pre-16 High Needs Block | £0.00 | See Table E |
| Post-16 High Needs Block | £16,500.00 | See Table F |
| Total High Needs Block | £16,500.00 | (Excludes any top-up funding from LA) |

| 3. Summary of 16-19 Allocation | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Total Programme Funding | £1,284,148.00 | Pro Rata months |
| Formula Protection Funding | £39,994.00 | |

| | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| Transitional Protection | £30,301.00 | |
| 16-19 Allocation | £1,354,443.00 | |
| Student support services | £6,890.00 | April 2015 Payment |
| Total 16-19 Allocation including Student Support Services | £1,361,332.00 | |
| | | |
| TOTAL ALLOCATION | £4,644,480.27 | 1+2+3 |

Information on funding lines in addition to the GAG will be provided separately (Pupil Premium, for example).

Post-16 allocation

Your post-16 allocation will be issued on a pro rata basis from the 2014 to 2015 allocation, from the time you open as an academy, to August 2014.

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 how your School Budget Share (SBS) is calculated. The funding factors and rates have been agreed by your local authority in consultation with its schools forum and have been applied to your academy pupil numbers. Your allocation is calculated by taking the full financial year (FY) 2014-15 allocation calculated by your local authority using the 2014 to 2015 funding methodology. The EFA calculate an allocation from your date of opening to the end of the AY 2015 by applying a pro rata to the full FY 2014 to 15 allocation.

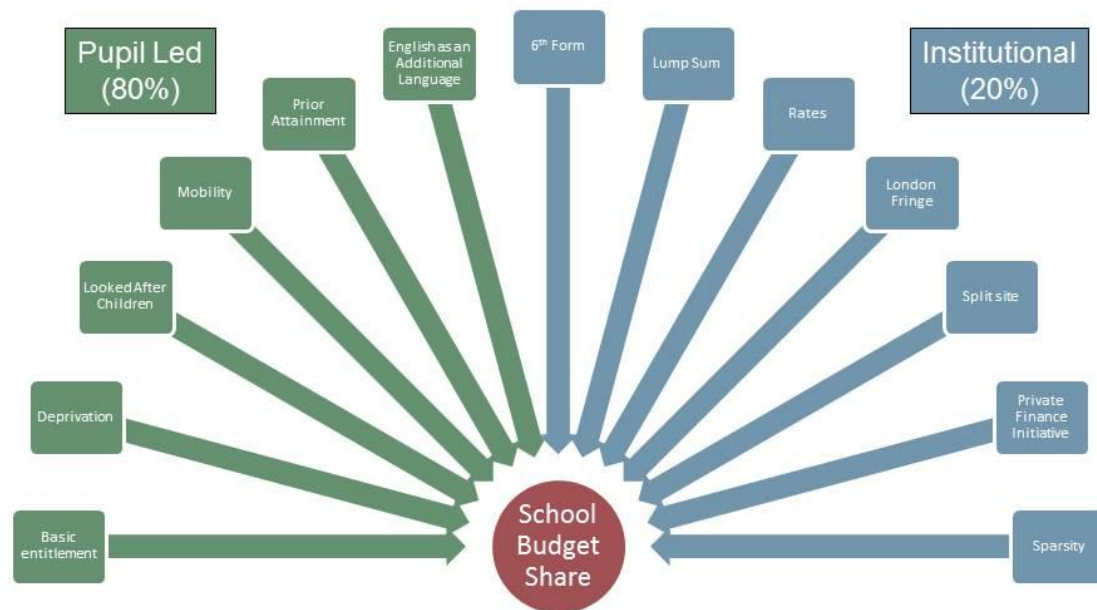
Pupil numbers used in the calculation are taken from the local authority pro forma tool and are derived either from your October 2013 School Census return (if your funding agreement stipulates funding on the basis of census pupil numbers) or your agreed estimate of pupil numbers for AY 2013 to 2014 (if your funding agreement stipulates funding on the basis of estimated pupil numbers).

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 E](#) shows place funding for pre-16 high needs pupils and [Table F](#) shows funding for post-16 high needs pupils.

Overview of Funding Factors used in 2014 to 2015 allocations

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

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 getting 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.

Sample Table A – AY 2014 to 15 School Budget Share

The example, which is for an academy opening in October 2014, includes linked explanations to help you understand your own Table A. Click on each factor in sample Table A for more information.

| Table A – AY 2014 to 2015 School Budget Share (SBS) | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>Block</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Full Year Funding Amount</u> | 01 Oct 2014 – 31 Aug 2015 |
| 1. Basic Entitlement Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU) | Primary (including reception) | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| | Key Stage 3 | £1,817,605.31 | £1,668,213.10 |
| | Key Stage 4 | £1,244,373.67 | £1,142,096.38 |
| 2. Deprivation | 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 | £13,713.37 | £12,586.24 |
| | IDACI_2_SEC | £21,720.94 | £19,935.65 |
| | IDACI_3_SEC | £42,808.37 | £39,289.87 |
| | IDACI_4_SEC | £25,127.26 | £23,062.01 |
| | IDACI_5_SEC | £13,806.31 | £12,671.54 |
| | IDACI_6_SEC | £5,977.63 | £5,486.32 |
| | FSM % Primary | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| | FSM % Secondary | £23,622.61 | £21,681.03 |

| | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| 3. Looked After Children (LAC) | LAC X | £496.74 | £455.92 |
| 4. Low cost, high incidence SEN | Low_Att_%_PRI_73/78 | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| | Secondary pupils not achieving (KS2 level 4 English or maths) | £63,673.39 | £58,439.96 |
| 5. English as an additional language (EAL) | EAL 3 Primary | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| | EAL 3 Secondary | £12,805.60 | £11,753.08 |
| 6. Mobility over 10% | Primary pupils starting school outside of normal entry dates | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| | Secondary pupils starting school outside of normal entry dates | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| 7. Sparsity | Sparsity funding | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Total Pupil-Led Factors | | £3,285,731.20 | £3,051,671.10 |
| 8. Lump Sum | Lump Sum | £100,000.00 | £91,780.82 |
| 9. Split Site | Split Site | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| 10. PFI | PFI Funding | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| 11. Existing Sixth Form Funding Commitments | Existing Sixth Form Funding Commitments | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| 12. London fringe | Fringe Payments | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Total Other Factors | | £100,00.00 | £91,780.82 |
| 13. Exceptional Factors | Exceptional Circumstances | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| 14. Total School Budget Share (excluding Rates relief, including de-delegation funding) | | £3,385,731.20 | £3,107,451.92 |
| <i>of which, Notional SEN Budget</i> | | £264,975.06 | £243,196.29 |
| <i>Funding previously de-delegated</i> | | £7,706.30 | £7,072.91 |

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 the local authority has calculated for FY 2014 to 2015.

01 October 2014 to 31 March 2015 – This is a pro rata amount based on the full FY 2014 to 2015 amount calculated by the local authority. It is based on the number of days between the date the academy opened and the end of the academic year (in this case, 335 days. The heading will be adapted according to the opening date of the academy.

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 circumstances, should these apply.

Total School Budget Share: This is the sum of the total pupil-led factors and the total of the 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 2014 to 2015 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 |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Reception Uplift (Y/N) | Your local authority may choose to provide reception uplift which is paid at the basic entitlement rate for the number of reception pupils who started school in January 2013 instead of September 2012. |
| Primary (including reception) | A basic entitlement rate is paid for every primary aged pupil. This is a mandatory factor. The number of pupils |

| Element | Detailed description |
|--------------------|---|
| | to which this rate will be applied can be found in the column named 'Pupils'. |
| Key Stage 3 | A unit value is applied to all Key Stage 3 pupils as above. This is a mandatory factor. |
| Key Stage 4 | As above this is paid for pupils at Key Stage 4. |

Deprivation

This mandatory factor will channel funding to reflect the relative deprivation of your pupils. Your local authority formula can use any combination of Free School Meals (FSM), 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; it must include one or the other. There can be rates for primary and secondary pupils and this data will be taken from the October 2013 School Census.

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

| Element | Detailed description |
|---|---|
| Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI): 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>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: IDACI</p> |
| Primary FSM | 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. |

| Element | Detailed description |
|------------------------|---|
| | <p>Primary FSM is the number of primary school aged children in your academy that are eligible for a free school meal.</p> <p>Pupils eligible for FSM are recorded in the October 2013 School Census.</p> |
| Primary FSM 6 | <p>These are primary pupils who have been eligible for free school meals (FSM) at any time in the past six years. We use data from the censuses (autumn, spring and summer) between summer 2007 and spring 2013.</p> |
| Secondary FSM | <p>This is as the description for primary FSM but for pupils in secondary schools. Pupils eligible for FSM are recorded in the October 2013 School Census.</p> |
| Secondary FSM 6 | <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. We take the 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>Looked After Children (LAC)</p> <p>*Updated for 2014 to 2015*</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 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>Low Cost, High incidence SEN</p> <p>*Updated for 2014 to 2015*</p> | <p>Primary prior attainment 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 here.</p> <p>Secondary prior attainment In 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 2014 to 2015, pupils will be identified as having low prior attainment if they fail to achieve a level 4 or higher in English or a level 4 or higher in maths.</p> |
| <p>English as an Additional Language (EAL)</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 data will be taken from the National Pupil Database.</p> <p>The rate can differ for primary and secondary pupils.</p> |
| <p>Mobility over 10%</p> | <p>This factor has been refined for 2014 to 2015. It allows funding to be targeted at schools experiencing</p> |

| Factor | Description |
|---|---|
| *Updated for 2014 to 2015* | 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, for example, not in 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 so if mobility is measured at 15%, then funding is calculated for the 5% above the threshold. |
| Sparsity *NEW for 2014 to 2015* | This is a new factor for 2014 to 2015 and 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). |

Other non-pupil-led factors:

| Factor | Description |
|--|--|
| Lump Sum *Updated for 2014 to 2015* | For 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 amount based on the number of year groups in each phase. 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. |
| Split Site | 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. |
| PFI (Private Finance Initiative funding) | The purpose of this factor is to fund the additional costs to a school of being in a PFI contract. This is 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 |

| Factor | Description |
|--|--|
| | to this. |
| Existing Sixth form commitments | 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 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 here . |
| London Fringe | 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. |
| Exceptional funding factors | 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. |

Rates

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

Table B – Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG)

This section includes:

- [Introduction to MFG](#)
- [Sample Table B – Minimum Funding Guarantee.](#)
- [Table B Explanation of funding lines](#)

Introduction to MFG

Table B sets out the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) allocation. The EFA adjusts the FY 2014 to 2015 allocation calculated by the local authority, applying a pro rata for the number of days between the academy date of opening and the end of AY 2013 to 2014. Where a local authority applies a cap or scale, this figure may represent a reduction in the academy's allocation.

The purpose of the MFG is to provide a protection against changes in per pupil funding between 2013 to 2014 and 2014 to 2015. As the MFG calculation operates at a *per pupil* level, **not** on the overall School Budget Share, falling budgets that are caused by a reduction in pupil numbers will not be protected.

More information on how MFG is calculated and applied can be found in the [Funding Allocation Guide for AY 2014 to 2015](#).

Sample Table B – AY 2014 to 2015 Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG)

Table B shows how the MFG is calculated, with highlighted links to more information. This example does not use data from the example Table A.

| Table B - AY14/15 Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) | | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. AY 2014/15 School Budget Share (335 days) | £3,107,451.92 | from Table A |
| 2. MFG Adjustment - Full Year | £22,812.31 | |
| 3. MFG Adjustment - 335 days pro rata | £20,937.33 | ([2] * 335 days) / 365 |
| 4. Adjusted AY 2014/15 School Budget Share | £3,128,389.25 | 1 + 3 |

Table B – Explanation of funding lines

| Step | Funding Line | Description |
|------|---|--|
| 1 | AY 2014/15 School Budget Share (335 days) | This is the school budget share shown in Line [14] of Table A. It is the full FY 2014 to 2015 allocation calculated by the local authority and adjusted pro rata for the remainder of AY 2014 to 2015. |
| 2 | MFG Adjustment - Full Year | This is the calculation made by the local authority for the whole FY 2014 to 15. If a local authority has applied a capping or scaling then this would appear as a deduction. |
| 3 | MFG Adjustment – 335 days pro rata | This is the calculation in [line 2] adjusted pro rata for the remainder of the AY 2014 to 2015. The '335' days will differ depending on the academy's opening date. |
| 4. | Adjusted AY 2014/15 School Budget Share | This shows the school budget share in line [14] of Table A plus the adjusted MFG. |

Table C – Education Services Grant (ESG)

This section includes:

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

Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant (LACSEG) ended as part of the 2013/14 funding reforms and was replaced by the Education Service Grant (ESG), which continues in AY 2014 to 2015. 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 in AY 2014 to 2015 is £140 per pupil.

ESG is payable for the total number of pupils aged 3-19 derived either from the October 2013 School Census pupil numbers or, if applicable, estimated pupil numbers. For alternative provision and special academies the allocation will be based on planned places data as agreed with the DfE in January 2014.

Table C shows the calculation for the whole academic year, with a pro rata adjustment based on the number of days to be funded (from opening to the end of the 2014 to 2015 academic year).

Sample Table C – 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) | 1,076 | |
| 2. | ESG basic rate per pupil | £140 | |
| 3. | AY14/15 Education Services Grant Allocation | £150,640.00 | =1 * 2 |
| 4. | ESG Allocation 335 days, 01 Oct 2014 – 31 Aug 2015 | £138,258.63 | ([3]*335 days/365) |

Table D – AY 2014 to 2015 Start-Up Grant

This section includes:

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

Start-Up Grant (SUG)

Start-Up Grant (SUG) is only paid to full sponsored academies (with a predecessor school) 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 have been clearly set out in your funding letter, should it be applicable.

More information on Start-Up Grants for sponsored academies can be found on the [here](#).

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

Sample Table D – Start-Up Grant

| Table D - AY14/15 Start Up Grant | | |
|---|-------|----------------|
| 1. Start Up Grant Part A | £0.00 | |
| 2. Start Up Grant Part B – Assessment | £0.00 | |
| 3. Start Up Grant Part B – Formulaic Allocation | £0.00 | |
| 4. Total Start Up Grant Allocation | £0.00 | [1] + [2] +[3] |

Table D – Explanation of funding lines

| Step | Element | Description |
|---------|--|---|
| 1 | Start-Up Grant - Part A | This will be set out in each individual academy's funding letter. |
| 2 and 3 | Start-Up Grant – Part B (Formulaic and Assessment) | 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. |
| 4 | Total Start-Up Grant | This is the total of SUG A and SUG B values. |

Table E - Pre-16 High Needs Funding

This section includes:

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

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

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 (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 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. 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, during the 2014 to 2015 high needs place review. Proposed places were confirmed by local authorities in their high needs returns in December 2013. An EFA review of place changes between AY 2013/14 and AY 2014/15 took place in January and February 2014.

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 E – AY 2014/15 pre-16 High Needs Block

| <u>Place Numbers</u> | <u>Annual per place unit value</u> | <u>Total pre-16 allocation</u> | <u>Allocation to August 2015</u> |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Total pre-16 High Needs Block 335 days, 01 Oct 2014-31 Aug 2015 | | | £0.00 |

Table E – Explanation of funding lines

| Funding line | Description |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Place Number | 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. |
| Annual per place unit value | 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 £8000 per alternative provision (AP) place (in the AP Academy). The unit value of a hospital education place will be different for each setting. |
| Total pre-16 Allocation | The figure here is the number of places multiplied by unit value. |
| Allocation to August 2015 | 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 F – Post-16 High Needs Funding

This section includes:

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

This allocation is for all mainstream academies with designated units, and for special academies 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 2013/14. 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, during the 2014 to 2015 high needs place review. Proposed places were confirmed by local authorities in their high needs returns in December 2013. An EFA review of place changes between AY 2013/14 and AY 2014/15 took place between January and February 2014.

Sample Table F – AY 2014/15 Post-16 High Needs Block

| Place Numbers | Annual per place unit value | Total post-16 allocation | Allocation to August 2015 |
|--|---|--|---|
| 3 | £6,000.00 | £18,000.00 | £16,500.00 |
| Total post-16 High Needs Block 335 days, 01 Oct – 31 Aug 2015 | | | £16,500.00 |

Table F – Explanation of funding lines

| Funding line | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Place Number | 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. |
| Annual per place unit value | 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. |
| Total post-16 Allocation | The figure here is the number of places multiplied by unit value. |
| Allocation to August 2015 | 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 post-16 high needs funding can be found on the [high needs section](#) of the GOV.UK website, as well as a [letter](#) sent to all post-16 providers in December 2013.

Table G – Pupil Number Matrix

This section includes:

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

Table G shows the pupil numbers used in the various calculations. The main sources of pupil numbers will be the October 2013 Census, estimates provided by the academy or agreed places for designated units, special and alternative provision academies. 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 C).

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.

Your local authority can opt to apply a reception uplift to the October 2013 census primary pupil numbers or AY 2014 to 2015 estimates, where this is applicable, the pupils will be included in the table.

Sample Table G – AY 2014/15 Pupil Number Matrix

| | Nursery | Reception uplift | Reception to Y11 | Post-16 | Place Plus | Total | |
|-----|---------|------------------|------------------|---------|------------|-------|-------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | |
| SBS | N/A | 0 | 763 | N/A | 0 | 763 | = 2 + 3 - 5 |
| ESG | 0 | N/A | 763 | 313 | N/A | 1076 | = 1 + 3 + 4 |

Figures above are illustrative and do not reflect figures used on previous tables.



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