



Education & Skills  
Funding Agency

# **Academy general annual grant allocation guide: 2018 to 2019 academic year**

**A guide for mainstream free schools  
open between 1 September 2018 and  
31 March 2019**

**July 2018**

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## Introduction

This operational guide helps you understand how the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) has calculated your 2018 to 2019 academic year funding. We've developed the guide in consultation with a sample of academies and free schools to make sure it better meets your needs.

The guide supports your general annual grant (GAG) statement. This sets out the funding you'll receive, how we've calculated it, the factors that have been applied and the source of the data we use.

2018 to 2019 is a significant year for the schools funding system. For the first time we have a national funding formula (NFF) for schools and for high needs, which we have used to allocate budgets to local authorities.

It is important to note that the NFF school-level allocations that we published in September 2017 were notional allocations only. In 2018 to 2019, local authorities have continued to set a local formula which has determined individual school and academy budgets in their authority. As in previous years, local authorities have submitted this local formula to us so that we can produce and issue academies allocation statements. Your GAG statement reflects the local formula.

## How to use the guide

We've produced the guide in a format that allows you to easily access the specific parts that interest you, or areas where you require more detailed information.

The subsequent chapters take you through an example funding statement table by table, explaining each line in turn.

We recognise that GAG funding makes up only part of the overall funding for your academy. We've added a section to the end of the guide listing the main [non-GAG revenue and capital funding lines](#). It includes links to information about how and when these are paid.

## Who is the guide for?

This guide is for mainstream free schools and studio schools open between 1 September 2018 and 31 March 2019, including those with designated special units and resourced provision. Separate guidance is available for [special and alternative provision free schools](#) opening from 1 September 2018.

## Further information

Additional information is available in the revenue funding guides for [mainstream free schools](#), [16-19 free schools](#).

Further information on the [schools funding arrangements for 2018 to 2019](#) is also available. This includes the operational guidance on schools revenue funding and the factors that local authorities can use in their funding formula. We've also published [high needs funding arrangements for 2018 to 2019](#).

Further information about [academy revenue funding allocations](#) is available.

In addition, you can access [on-line presentations](#) about schools funding in the 2018 to 2019 academic year.

# The GAG statement explained

The following sections of this guide explain the GAG statement for the 2018 to 2019 academic year. Please note that the figures in the sample Tables A to F are intended as an illustration only. They're drawn from a number of different cases to show you as many of the calculation workings as possible and together they don't represent a single real life academy.

## Summary statement

The first page of your GAG statement 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. Section 2 (high needs allocation) will only be populated if your academy has a designated special unit. Section 3 (16-19 allocation) will only be populated if your academy has a sixth form.

## Academic year 2018 to 2019 summary table



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### Academic year 2018 to 2019 General Annual Grant Statement

Name	Provider Name
LA name	Local Authority Name
LAESTAB	LAEstab number
UPIN	UPIN
UKPRN	UKPRN
URN	URN
Opening date	Date
Days open	Number of days open in academic year 2018 to 2019

#### 1. Breakdown of academic year 2018 to 2019 school allocation

School budget share (excl. rates)	£0.00	<a href="#">See table A</a>
of which, notional SEN funding	£0.00	<a href="#">See table A</a>
funding previously de-delegated	£0.00	<a href="#">See table A</a>
Funding Protection	£0.00	<a href="#">See table B</a>
Post-opening grant (start-up grant)	£0.00	<a href="#">See table C</a>
<b>Total school allocation</b>	<b>£0.00</b>	

<b>2. Breakdown of academic year 2018 to 2019 high needs allocation</b>		
Pre-16 high needs place funding	£0.00	<a href="#">See table D</a>
Post-16 high needs place funding	£0.00	<a href="#">See table E</a>
<b>Total high needs allocation</b>	£0.00	(Excludes any top-up funding from LA)

<b>3. Breakdown of 16-19 allocation</b>		
Programme funding: formula	£0.00	See 16 to 19 statement
Formula protection funding	£0.00	
Student financial support funding	£0.00	
Capacity and delivery funding	£0.00	
<b>Total 16-19 allocation including student financial support funding</b>	£0.00	

<b>Total allocation (1+2+3)</b>	£0.00	
Information on funding lines that are in addition to GAG will be provided separately (pupil premium, for example)		
Your allocation does not include funding for national non-domestic rates (NNDR). This is because you should claim separately for the funding required using an <a href="#">online claim form</a> . Payment is made in full within two months of the claim being submitted		

## Sixth form funding

The summary table will present an extract from your 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement (which we upload to Document Exchange separately) as shown in section 3 of the sample table above.

Further information about [16 to 19 funding allocations](#) including [information](#) to help you understand your allocation is also available.

## Table A: school budget share

Table A sets out how we calculate your school budget share (SBS). Your local authority agrees funding factors and rates in consultation with its schools forum and supplies these to ESFA using the local authority pro forma tool (APT). We apply these to your academy pupil numbers.

Pupil numbers are derived from the estimates on your financial plan for the 2018 to 2019 academic year. [Table F](#) gives further information about the pupil numbers we use in the calculation of your allocation. Once open, if the school's October census return shows that it hasn't admitted the estimated number of pupils on which it was originally funded, ESFA will carry out a [pupil number adjustment \(PNA\)](#) to reduce the school's allocation and recover any excess funding in instalments from September to November of the following academic year. If the school recruits more pupils than it has been funded for, the PNA will increase the school's allocation and trigger a payment, which will be released in July 2019

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

The 2018 to 2019 financial year local authority funding formula will form the basis of your SBS until the end of the academic year on 31 August 2019.

In the unlikely event that your school 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 2019 by applying a pro rata to the full year's allocation. The number of days for which you are funded can be found at the top of each page of your funding statement.

## Table A: structure description

**Factor:** this column shows the names of the factors through which the local authority can allocate funding. There are two mandatory factors that all local authorities must use in their funding formula: basic entitlement (AWPU) and deprivation.

Factors are labelled as either pupil-led or non-pupil-led. Pupil-led factors are driven by pupil numbers or pupil characteristics. At least 80% of a local authority's schools block funding must flow through pupil-led factors. This may not be the case for every individual school.

Non-pupil-led factors could include lump sum, split site funding, private finance initiative (PFI) and exceptional circumstances. The exceptional circumstances lines will only show on your statement if your local authority has ESFA agreement that it can apply exceptional factors and these are applicable to your school.

In the explanation column of the sample tables we state the source of the data used for each factor e.g. autumn census. For new free schools where there is no predecessor school data, we'll apply local authority averages unless you specify an applicant alternative on your financial plan.

**Description:** this column gives you more information about the basis for the calculation.

**Full year funding amount:** this is the amount the local authority has calculated for the 2018 to 2019 financial year.

**Part year funding amount:** In the unlikely event that your school opens during the academic year your allocation is a proportioned amount based on the number of days between the date the school opened and the end of the academic year on 31 August 2019. The heading will be adapted according to the opening date of your school. For schools opening on 1 September, this will be a full year's allocation.

**Total pupil-led factors:** this is the total of all the pupil-led factors for which your academy is eligible.

**Total other factors:** this is the total for your non-pupil-led factors, for example lump sum, split site funding, PFI and exceptional circumstances, if applicable.

**Total school budget share:** this is the sum of your pupil-led factors and non-pupil-led factors.

**Percentage included in notional SEN:** local authorities will have identified a notional special educational needs (SEN) budget in each school budget share. This is called notional because it's not a ring-fenced budget and schools can make their own decisions about how much to spend on SEN support given the needs of their pupils.

When planning their budgets, schools should take into account that they must meet the costs of additional support for pupils with SEN up to £6,000 from their school budget share.

The total notional SEN budget is made up of a proportion of various factors included in your school budget share, depending on the local formula. The factors included and the proportion attributed to your notional SEN budget allocation is decided locally.

**Funding previously de-delegated:** funding for services is delegated by local authorities to schools through the funding formula. Maintained schools collectively may then pass back, or de-delegate, funding to the local authority for certain services to be provided centrally, with the approval of the schools forum. De-delegation will not apply to new free schools and no adjustments will be made on the basis that as a new school you would not have given up any delegated funding.



## Sample Table A: school budget share

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

[Back to summary table](#)

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (as full year for academies open on 1 September 2018)	Explanation
<b>1. Basic entitlement age weighted pupil unit (AWPU)</b>	Primary (including reception)	£99,786.96	£99,786.96	<p>This factor is mandatory. For 2018 to 2019 the minimum unit values for primary and secondary pupils are £2,000 and £3,000 respectively. The local authority can set different unit values for key stage 3 (KS3) and key stage 4 (KS4) but both of these must be at least £3,000 per pupil.</p> <p>Local authorities also have the option to apply a reception uplift, i.e. to add new reception pupils starting between the autumn and January census.</p>
	Key stage 3	£134,666.64	£134,666.64	
	Key stage 4	£168,950.88	£168,950.88	
<b>2. Deprivation</b>	Primary IDACI band F	£0.00	£0.00	<p>The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households in the local area.</p> <p>Your local authority formula can use any combination of IDACI categories and/or free</p>
	Primary IDACI band E	£0.00	£0.00	
	Primary IDACI band D	£736.92	£736.92	
	Primary IDACI band C	£489.53	£489.53	

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (as full year for academies open on 1 September 2018)	Explanation
	Primary IDACI band B	£675.64	£675.64	school meals and Ever6 data to allocate its deprivation funding.
	Primary IDACI band A	£0.00	£0.00	A separate rate can be paid for each of the six categories in the IDACI index, and for the primary and secondary phases.
	Secondary IDACI band F	£0.00	£0.00	
	Secondary IDACI band E	£0.00	£0.00	
	Secondary IDACI band D	£234.62	£234.62	
	Secondary IDACI band C	£642.19	£642.19	
	Secondary IDACI band B	£100.55	£100.55	
	Secondary IDACI band A	£0.00	£0.00	
	Primary free school meals (FSM)	£0.00	£0.00	This is the number of children in primary year groups in your academy eligible for a free school meal (FSM). Pupils eligible for FSM are recorded in the autumn 2017 school census. Note that if a local authority uses free school meals it can include either FSM or FSM6, or both.

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (as full year for academies open on 1 September 2018)	Explanation
	Primary FSM6	£5,565.76	£5,565.76	These are primary pupils who have been eligible for free school meals at any time in the past six years. The FSM6 indicator is produced by mapping the pupil premium 2018 to 2019 dataset onto the spring 2018 census.
	Secondary FSM	£0.00	£0.00	This is the number of children in secondary year groups in your academy that are eligible for a free school meal. Pupils eligible for FSM are recorded in the autumn 2017 school census.
	Secondary FSM6	£24,848.46	£24,848.46	These are secondary pupils who have been eligible for free school meals at any time in the past six years. The FSM6 indicator is produced by mapping the pupil premium 2018 to 2019 dataset on to the spring 2018 census.

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (as full year for academies open on 1 September 2018)	Explanation
3. Looked- after children (LAC)	LAC	£0.00	£0.00	<p>The term 'looked after' refers to children under 18 who have been provided with care and accommodation by children's services. The measure uses data collected from the <a href="#">SSDA903</a> return mapped to the spring school census. This factor covers all children who have been looked after for a day or more to 31 March 2018.</p> <p>Local authority averages are unlikely to represent the characteristics of your intake in respect of the proportion of looked after children because the smaller volumes of pupils in scope means there is likely to be a notable variation at school level. The weighting is therefore set to zero, unless sufficient evidence has been submitted and accepted.</p>

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (as full year for academies open on 1 September 2018)	Explanation
<b>4. Prior attainment</b>	Primary attainment: primary low attainment 73 or 78 points	£0.00	£0.00	<p>This factor may be applied for primary pupils identified as not achieving the expected level of development within the early years foundation stage profile (EYFSP).</p> <p>The EYFSP changed in 2013, so a weighting may be used to ensure that funding delivered through the primary prior attainment factor is not disproportionately affected by the year groups (years 1 to 5) assessed under the new framework.</p> <p>For pupils assessed using the old profile (year 6), local authorities will continue to be able to choose between two EYFSP scores, targeting funding to either all pupils who achieved fewer than 78 points; or all pupils who achieved fewer than 73 points on the EYFSP.</p>
	Secondary attainment: secondary pupils not achieving the expected standards in KS2 tests	£38,957.41	£38,957.41	<p>For secondary pupils, prior attainment funding can be targeted at pupils not achieving the expected standard in KS2 in either reading, writing or maths.</p> <p>A national weighting has been applied to year 7 and to year 8 pupils to ensure that these cohorts do not have disproportionate influence on the funding delivered through this factor.</p>
	Primary EAL band 1	£0.00	£0.00	Local authorities can choose to fund EAL for one, two or three years from the point where

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (as full year for academies open on 1 September 2018)	Explanation
<b>5. English as an additional language (EAL)</b>	Primary EAL band 2	£0.00	£0.00	the pupil joins statutory education in England. This does not include reception. EAL band 1 refers to all pupils in the first year of statutory education, EAL band 2 includes those in their first or second year and EAL band 3 includes all pupils in their first, second or third year. The data will be taken from the national pupil database. The rate can differ for primary and secondary pupils.
	Primary EAL band 3	£378.37	£378.37	
	Secondary EAL band 1	£0.00	£0.00	
	Secondary EAL band 2	£0.00	£0.00	
	Secondary EAL band 3	£422.15	£422.15	
<b>6. Mobility over 10% (funding only applied where weighting &gt;0.1, to the proportion above 0.1)</b>	Primary pupils starting school outside of normal entry dates (proportion above 10%)	£0.00	£0.00	Pupil mobility refers to pupils who started the school at an unusual time during the last three academic years i.e. not in September (or not in January for pupils joining in reception). This factor allows funding to be targeted at schools experiencing levels of pupil mobility in excess of 10% of the whole school cohort. Data is taken from entry dates on the autumn census. Funding is applied to numbers in excess of a 10% threshold. A separate funding rate can be applied to primary and secondary phases. The weighting for mobility is set to zero for new provision, as schools are not funded for this in their first year.
	Secondary pupils starting school outside of normal entry dates (proportion above 10%)	£0.00	£0.00	
<b>Total pupil led factors</b>		<b>£474,456.08</b>	<b>£474,456.08</b>	

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (as full year for academies open on 1 September 2018)	Explanation
<b>7. Sparsity</b>	Sparsity funding (see further details in Table A.2)	£0.00	£0.00	<p>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) and the average year group size is below the specified threshold for its phase. The maximum value for the sparsity factor is £100,000 per school (including fringe uplift).</p> <p>Local authorities can also make a request to ESFA to reflect the NFF formula for sparsity.</p> <p>More detail can be found in the <a href="#">sparsity factor</a> section.</p>
<b>8. Lump sum</b>	Lump sum	£125,000.00	£125,000.00	<p>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 the number of year groups present in each phase. Any schools that merged in the 2018 to 2019 financial year will receive an allocation equivalent to 85% of the combined lump sums they would have received as separate establishments. The additional amount will be shown under the exceptional circumstance 1 line at the bottom of Table A.</p>

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (as full year for academies open on 1 September 2018)	Explanation
<b>9. Split sites</b>	Split sites	£0.00	£0.00	This is an amount agreed by the local authority to cover additional costs associated with running a school across different sites. If the local authority chooses to apply this factor it must be based on clear criteria and a clear methodology for calculating the funding and be shown in the LA's pro forma.
<b>10. Private finance initiative (PFI)</b>	PFI	£0.00	£0.00	This factor funds the additional costs 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 to this but they must set out a clear methodology for calculating the funding.
<b>11. London fringe</b>	London fringe	£0.00	£0.00	This factor supports schools that have to pay higher teacher salaries because they are in one of 5 local authorities in the London fringe area, where only part of the authority is in this area. These are: Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent and West Sussex. It is applied as a multiplier to the total schools block factors excluding premises factors (PFI, split-site, historic sixth form funding and approved exceptional funding factors).
<b>Total other factors</b>		<b>£125,000.00</b>	<b>£125,000.00</b>	



Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (as full year for academies open on 1 September 2018)	Explanation
Exceptional circumstance 1	Additional lump sum for schools amalgamated during the financial year 2018 to 2019	£0.00	£0.00	This will not be populated for September opening academies. This is the additional amount payable as a result of the amalgamation. It is 85% of the combined lump sums from the year after amalgamation. Additional lump sums may be agreed in a second year after amalgamation, these will be shown as one of exceptional circumstance 3 to 6.
Exceptional circumstance 2	Additional sparsity lump sum for small schools	£0.00	£0.00	Local authorities can apply to include an additional lump sum of up to £50,000 for very small secondary schools in sparsely populated areas.
Exceptional circumstance 3	Exceptional circumstances 3	£0.00	£0.00	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 ESFA. To qualify as 'exceptional' these factors must normally affect fewer than 5% of schools (including academies) in the authority and the cost for the institution must normally exceed 1% of their budget. Note that these lines will only appear in Table A if your local authority has an approved exceptional factor and it applies to your academy.
Exceptional circumstance 4	Exceptional circumstance 4	£0.00	£0.00	
Exceptional circumstance 5	Exceptional circumstance 5	£0.00	£0.00	
Exceptional circumstance 6	Exceptional circumstance 6	£0.00	£0.00	

MFL rate	Minimum funding level (MFL) per pupil rate (as set by the local authority)	£0.00	Local authorities can set a transitional amount of per pupil funding in 2018 to 2019, as a step towards the <a href="#">minimum per pupil funding</a> of £3,500 for primary schools and £4,800 for secondary schools in 2019 to 2020.
MFL adjustment	Total adjustment required to ensure the academy meets the MFL rate set by the local authority	£0.00	Any adjustment to the SBS as a result of applying a minimum funding per pupil rate will be shown here. This is calculated as the minimum per pupil level rate, less the per pupil allocation, multiplied by number on roll.
<b>Total school budget share (excluding rates)</b>	<b>£601,456.08</b>	<b>£601,456.08</b>	
<b>of which notional SEN budget</b>	<b>£55,574.53</b>	<b>£55,574.53</b>	
<b>funding previously delegated</b>	<b>£0.00</b>	<b>£0.00</b>	<b>De-delegated funding does not apply to new provision</b>

## Minimum funding level of per pupil funding

Local authorities can choose to include a new minimum per pupil funding factor in their formula.

The local authority can set a separate value for primary schools (up to £3,500), for secondary schools (up to £4,800) and for secondary pupils in middle schools (up to £4,200, referred to as the KS3 rate below). The minimum funding level (MFL) applied to an individual academy calculation is therefore dependent on the phase of education of that establishment and is calculated as follows:

Phase	Minimum funding level rate applied (where local authority is using the factor)
Primary	primary level (up to £3,500)
Middle	$((\text{primary level} * \text{primary year groups}) + (\text{KS3 level} * \text{secondary year groups})) / \text{total year groups}$
Secondary	secondary level (up to £4,800)
All-through	$(\text{primary level} * 7/12) + (\text{secondary level} * 5/12)$

The total academy SBS allocation (excluding any prior year adjustment) is divided by the funded number on roll (NOR) (reception to year 11) to arrive at the per pupil allocation for comparing with the minimum funding level. As local authorities include funding for rates in maintained school SBS allocations<sup>1</sup>, ESFA will include the rates figure from the local factors dataset as a proxy measure of rates for inclusion in the calculation.

Local authorities can also choose to exclude rates, PFI, split sites and/or exceptional factors from the minimum funding level calculation. Where the local authority chooses to exclude one or more of these factors, these values will be deducted from SBS before the per pupil allocation is calculated.

If the academy's per pupil allocation is higher than the minimum per pupil level rate set by the local authority the minimum funding level allocation is zero. Otherwise, the minimum funding level allocation is calculated as the minimum per pupil level rate, less the per pupil allocation, multiplied by NOR.

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<sup>1</sup> ESFA exclude rates from the SBS allocation and instead pay rates funding separately using an online claim form.

## The sparsity factor

The sparsity factor is derived from the distance that pupils live from their second nearest eligible school. For each school, those pupils for whom the school is the closest eligible school are identified and then the average distance to the second nearest eligible 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 autumn pupil level and school level census. For the purposes of this factor, selective grammar schools aren't considered when identifying the second nearest school. In addition, pupils living outside of England are excluded from the sparsity distance calculations.

The school size criteria in the sparsity calculation is based on average year group.

A school may attract sparsity funding if it meets the following criteria:

Phase	Average year group size fewer than:	Distance
Primary	21.4 pupils	2 miles +
Middle	69.2 pupils	2 miles +
Secondary	120 pupils	3 miles +
All-through	62.5 pupils	2 miles +

Local authorities can narrow the eligibility criteria by increasing the average distance to the second nearest school or reducing the pupil number thresholds. They may not widen the eligibility criteria. Local authorities can determine a sparsity lump sum for each of the above phases, up to a maximum of £100,000 per academy in each case. They can also apply a taper so that the amount paid to an institution is relative to their pupil numbers. This means the smallest schools receive higher sparsity funding.

Local authorities can make a request to ESFA to apply the NFF methodology which gives the lump sum to the smallest schools and then applies a taper for those with an average year group size greater than 50% of the threshold.

Local authorities can also apply to include an additional lump sum of up to £50,000 for very small secondary schools in sparsely populated areas. The criteria for eligibility of a school are:

- pupils present in years 10 and 11
- 350 pupils or fewer
- a sparsity distance of 5 miles or more

If this additional lump sum applies to your academy it will be shown in the [exceptional circumstances](#) part of Table A.

## Table B: 2018 to 2019 funding protection

Funding protection limits the impact of differences in the per-pupil funding element of budgets developed using the previous year's financial template and/or ready-reckoner, and actual budgets based on the new local formula. The rate of funding protection will mirror the minimum funding guarantee (MFG) rate set by the local authority. In 2018 to 2019, local authorities can set local MFG between +0.5% and -1.5% per pupil in order to offer higher levels of protection locally.

This element of protection funding is only applicable for free schools in the first year of opening.

In order to determine whether the protection needs to be applied, we compare the 2017 to 2018 academic year local authority average per pupil rate (intended to be representative of the funding in that year's free schools 'ready reckoner') to the 2018 to 2019 academic year local authority average per-pupil rate. We do this for the following phases, where there are 2018 to 2019 academic year pupil numbers within the phase:

- a. Primary
- b. Key stage 3 (KS3)
- c. Key stage 4 (KS4)

If there is a fall in per pupil funding between the two academic years of more than the rate set by the local authority, then a protection amount will be payable.

The per pupil protection amount will be calculated using the 2018 to 2019 academic year pupil numbers to find the total protection amount to be added to the individual academy SBS. Table B shows the funding protection calculation. This will be shown on the GAG statement as a 'funding protection' amount.

## Exclusions and adjustments

A number of exclusions and adjustments are applied to the respective school budget shares in order to ensure a valid comparison.

### Exclusions

The funding lines automatically excluded from the calculation are:

- mobility
- looked after children (LAC)

## Sample Table B: academic year 2018 to 2019 funding protection

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

[Back to summary table](#)

Line		Value			Calculation	Explanation
		a. Primary	b. KS3	c. KS4		
1.	Academic year 2017 to 2018 LA per pupil rate	£3,313.55	£4,752.59	£5,704.93		ESFA calculate and compare the respective LA average per pupil rates for the 2017 to 2018 and the 2018 to 2019 academic years. The 2018 to 2019 rate includes any minimum per pupil funding.
2.	Academic year 2018 to 2019 LA per pupil rate	£3,231.39	£4,632.80	£5,585.14		
3.	Percentage change	-2.48%	-2.52%	-2.10%	$= 2 - 1 / 1$	Percentage change in the per pupil rate between the two academic years.
4.	Academic year 2018 to 2019 number on roll	36	36	31		The total number of pupils on roll in the 2018 to 2019 academic year will be used to calculate the the total protection amount.
5.	Funding protection floor	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.5%		As per the MFG rate set by the local authority
6.	Does funding protection apply?	Yes	Yes	Yes	$= \text{IF}(\text{AND } 4 > 0, 3 < 5, \text{"Yes"}, \text{"No"})$	This calculation determines whether a funding protection is payable based on a protection floor of -1.5%.
7.	Funding protection amount per phase	£1,169.02	£1,745.15	£1,061.12	$= \text{IF}(6 = \text{"Yes"}, (5 - 3) \times 1 \times 4)$	This shows the amount of protection payable by phase.
8.	<b>Total funding protection amount – full year</b>	<b>£3,975.29</b>			$= 7a + 7b + 7c$	This shows the total amount of protection payable by adding the amounts payable in each phase.

Line	Value	Calculation	Explanation
9. <b>Total funding protection - pro-rata 01 September 2018 to 31 August 2019</b>	<b>£3,975.29</b>	= 8 x 365 days / 365 days	The total allocation proportioned from the time you open until the end of the academic year, 31 August 2019.

## Table C: post-opening grant (start-up grant)

Table C will only be populated if you are due to receive post-opening grant funding in the 2018 to 2019 academic year.

### Start-up grant (SUG)

SUG is paid to full sponsored academies only. These lines will not therefore be populated in your statement.

### Post-opening grant (POG)

The post-opening grant is for free schools, studio schools and UTCs that meet the eligibility criteria. It's funding in addition to the per-pupil funding to reflect the additional essential costs of establishing a brand new school. The post-opening grant is paid in two parts: the per-pupil non-staffing resources element, to cover items such as buying books and equipment; and the leadership element, to meet the costs of employing key staff as the school builds up its cohorts over time. Further information about the post-opening grant can be found in revenue funding guides for [mainstream free schools](#), [16-19 free schools](#).



## Sample Table C: academic year 2018 to 2019 post-opening grant (start-up grant)

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

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Line	Value	Calculation	Explanation
1.	Start-up grant part A	£0.00	This is a one-off payment.
2.	Start-up grant part B – formulaic allocation	£0.00	The total part B value will be paid in the first 3 years after opening for secondary and the first 2 years after opening for primary academies.
3.	Post-opening grant – per pupil resources	£0.00	For free schools, UTCs and studio schools, this is the total of the resource element of the POG.
4.	Post-opening grant – leadership diseconomies	£0.00	For free schools, UTCs and studio schools, this is the total of the diseconomies element of the POG.
5.	<b>Total post-opening grant (start-up grant) allocation</b>	£0.00 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4	The sum of SUG or POG elements as applicable.

## Table D – pre-16 high needs place funding

This table will only be populated for those mainstream academies that have designated special units.

From April 2018, pre-16 place funding rates at SEN units in mainstream schools has changed. From April 2018, pre-16 places at special units occupied by pupils recorded on the school census as sole or dual (main) will be funded at £6,000. Pupils in these places will also attract funding through the mainstream school formula.

Other places are funded at £10,000. This may apply where:

- the place is or will be occupied by a pupil registered on the roll of another school
- a place isn't occupied at the time of the school census count, but is likely to be filled, and requires funding
- spare capacity is required for another reason

ESFA confirm the number of high needs places in mainstream academies and free schools to fund in 2018 to 2019 as part of the [annual place change notification](#) process. To determine the funded place rate, ESFA use high needs information provided by the local authority via the authority proforma tool.

This provides a base level of funding. Any additional funding above this level (top-up) must be agreed with your commissioning local authority. Top-up funding is paid by the local authority and is therefore not shown on your GAG funding statement.

## Sample Table D: academic year 2018 to 2019 pre-16 high needs place funding

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

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Type		Place numbers	Annual per place unit value	Total pre-16 allocation	Calculation	Explanation
1.	Special unoccupied	0	£10,000.00	£0.00		<b>Place numbers:</b> Agreed place numbers for 2018 to 2019 <b>Unit value:</b> £6,000 per occupied place, £10,000 per unoccupied place <b>Total allocation</b> = place numbers x unit value
2.	Special occupied	0	£6,000.00	£0.00		
3.	Alternative provision	0	£10,000.00	£0.00		<b>Place numbers:</b> Agreed place numbers for 2018 to 2019 <b>Unit value:</b> £10,000 per place <b>Total allocation</b> = place numbers x unit value
4.	<b>Total pre-16 high needs allocation</b>			<b>£0.00</b>	<b>= 1 + 2 + 3</b>	Total pre-16 allocation (special) + total pre-16 allocation (alternative provision)

## Table E: post-16 high needs place funding

This table will only be populated for those mainstream academies that have post-16 pupils in designated special units.

High needs funding for post-16 pupils in designated units in mainstream academies is calculated on a simple per-place basis. This is paid in two elements: £6,000 per place which is paid through the high needs block (and shown in Table E) and the per pupil amount paid at the national funding formula rate (included in the 16 to 19 allocation lines shown on the summary table of your statement).

In the 2018 to 2019 academic year we'll base your funding on the agreed estimates in your financial plan.

This place funding provides a base level of funding. Any additional funding for post-16 high needs above this level (top-up funding) must be agreed with your commissioning local authority. Top-up funding is paid by the local authority and is therefore not shown on your funding statement.

## Sample Table E: academic year 2018 to 2019 post-16 high needs place funding

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

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Place numbers	Annual per place unit	Total post-16 allocation	Allocation to August 2019 (as total allocation for academies open on or before 1 September 2018)	Explanation
0	£6,000.00	£0.00	£0.00	<b>Place numbers:</b> agreed place numbers for 2018 to 2019 <b>Unit value:</b> £6,000 <b>Total post-16 allocation</b> = place numbers x unit value <b>Allocation to August 2019:</b> total allocation x months open/12
<b>Total post-16 high needs place funding 12 months (1 September 2018 - 31 August 2019)</b>			<b>£0.00</b>	Total post-16 allocation, proportioned from the time you open as an academy until the end of the academic year, 31 August 2019. For schools opening on 1 September, this will be the full year allocation.

Further information on [high needs funding arrangements](#) for 2018 to 2019 is available.

## Table F: pupil number matrix

Table F shows the pupil numbers used in the various calculations. This should reflect the estimated pupil numbers shown on your financial plan and any agreed high needs places. Within your allocation the number of pupils attracting the various funding elements may differ. For example, the calculations for SBS don't include nursery or post-16 pupils.

The pupil counts are taken from the final validated free school financial plan.

## Sample Table F: academic year 2018 to 2019 pupil matrix

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

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	Reception uplift 1	Primary 2	Secondary 3	Post-16 4	Total	Calculation
School budget share (SBS)	0	31	72	N/A	103	$= 1 + 2 + 3$

## Funding outside the GAG

The previous sections explain the elements that make up your GAG funding. As an academy you will receive other revenue funding that is not part of your GAG. This includes:

- [early years funding](#) - paid by the local authority to academies with a nursery class through the early years national funding formula (EYNFF)
- national non-domestic rates (NNDR) - paid on receipt of a claim using an [online form](#) in a single amount outside of the SBS
- [pupil premium](#) - paid in four instalments by ESFA
- [PE and sport premium for primary schools](#) - paid in two instalments by ESFA
- [universal infant free school meals](#) - paid in two instalments by ESFA to academies with infant classes or pupils of infant age
- [year 7 literacy and numeracy catch-up premium](#) – paid in one instalment by ESFA to academies with year 7 pupils who did not achieve the expected standard in reading or maths at the end of key stage 2 (KS2)
- high needs top-up funding - paid by the local authority where required. In the case of AP, top-up funding can be paid directly by other schools and academies. Information about the [high needs funding arrangements for 2018 to 2019](#) is available.

Further information about [revenue funding payments for academies](#) is available. Information about the growth fund and falling rolls fund can be found in the [operational guide](#).

In addition your academy may receive [capital funding](#) from ESFA.

## Risk protection arrangement (RPA)

If you are a member of [RPA](#) any adjustment made to your funding will be shown on your monthly pay schedule. It is not shown on your allocation statement as it does not affect your allocation, but does affect the amount you will receive on a monthly basis. If you opt into RPA you will not receive an adjusted allocation statement, but your monthly pay schedule will be reissued. Details of the values for new academies are on the monthly remittance advice notes issued to the academy trust.





Education & Skills  
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