



Education
Funding
Agency

Funding allocation pack: 2014 to 2015 academic year

**A guide for mainstream free schools,
studio schools and UTCs opening
between 1 September 2014 and 31
March 2015**

July 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.

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 2015 by applying a pro rata to the full AY 2014 to 2015 allocation. The number of days for which you are funded 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 free schools, studio schools and UTCs, including those with designated high needs units opening between 1 September 2014 and 31 March 2015. Further information about revenue funding for all types of free schools can be found [here](#).

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 free schools 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)	£5,226,712.90	See Table A
of which, notional SEN funding	£320,185.08	See Table A
Funding previously de-delegated	£0.00	See Table A
Funding protection	£1,061,703.24	See Table B
Education services grant	£154,000.00	See Table C
Post-opening grant	£47,500.00	See Table D
Total school block	£6,489,916.14	

2. Breakdown of AY 14/15 High needs block allocation		
Pre-16 high needs block	£0.00	See table E
Post-16 high needs block	£0.00	See table F
Total high needs block	£0.00	(Excludes any top-up funding from LA)

3. Breakdown of 16-19 allocation		

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	
Total 16-19 allocation including student support services	£0.00	

TOTAL ALLOCATION (1+2+3) £6,489,916.14

Information on funding lines that are in addition to GAG will be provided separately (pupil premium, for example)

Student support services include bursary/free school meals/residential bursary funding where applicable

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

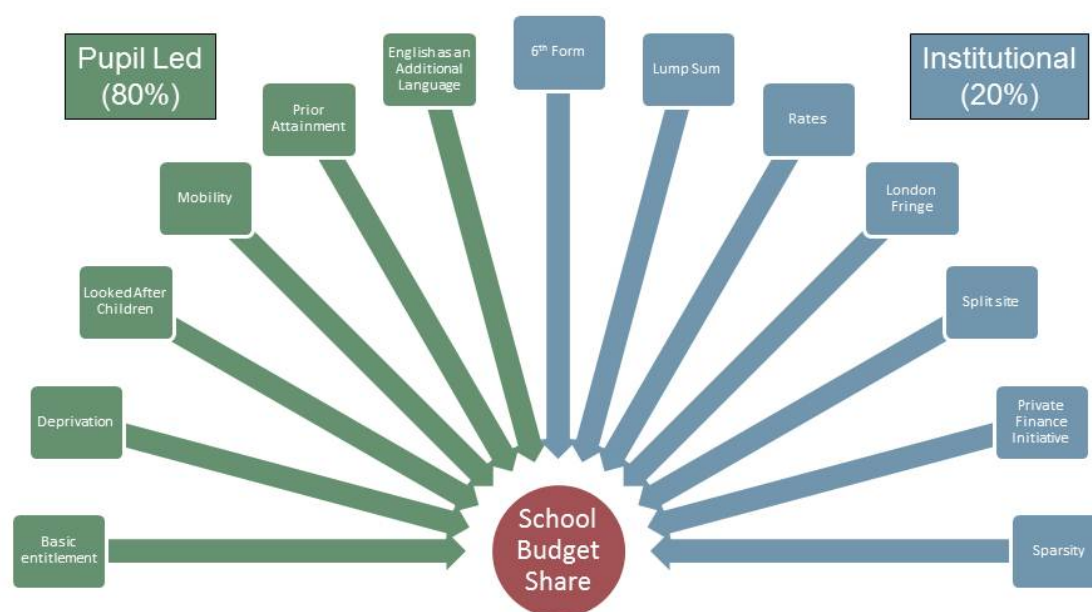
Table A sets out your school budget share (SBS). The funding factors and rates that have been agreed by your local authority in consultation with its schools forum have been applied to your pupil numbers. The AY 2014 to 2015 free school financial template includes a ready-reckoner, which shows how much you are likely to receive for each factor. 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 E](#) shows place funding for pre-16 high needs places and [Table F](#) 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 pre-16 funding 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 and free schools 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. Basic Entitlement Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU)	Primary (incl reception)	£4,362,138.00	£4,362,138.00
	Key Stage 3	£0.00	£0.00
	Key Stage 4	£0.00	£0.00
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	£0.00	£0.00
	IDACI_2_SEC	£0.00	£0.00
	IDACI_3_SEC	£0.00	£0.00
	IDACI_4_SEC	£	£
IDACI_5_SEC	£	£	

	IDACI_6_SEC	£	£
	FSM % Primary	£422,263.25	£422,263.25
	FSM % Secondary	£	£
3. Looked-after children	Looked-after children (LAC)	£0.00	£0.00
4. Low-cost, high-incidence SEN	Low Attainment % Y2-5 73	£0.00	£0.00
	Secondary pupils not achieving (KS2 level 4 English or maths)	£0.00	£0.00
5. English as an additional language (EAL)	EAL 2 Primary	£0.00	£0.00
	EAL 3 Secondary	£0.00	£0.00
6. Mobility over 10%	Primary pupils starting school outside of normal entry dates	£0.00	£0.00
	Secondary pupils starting outside of normal entry dates	£	
7. Sparsity	Based on average distance to next nearest school	£0.00	£0.00
Total Pupil-led Factors		£4,784,401.25	£4,784,401.25
8. Lump Sum	Lump Sum	£100,000.00	£100,000.00
9. Split Site	Split Site	£0.00	£0.00
10. PFI Funding	PFI Funding	£0.00	£0.00
11. Existing sixth-form commitments	Historical Commitments of Sixth-form Funding from DSG	£0.00	£0.00
12. London Fringe	London Fringe Payments	£0.00	£0.00

Total Other Factors		£100,000.00	£100,000.00
13. Exceptional Factors	Exceptional Circumstances	£0.00	£0.00
14. Total School Budget Share (excluding rates, including de-delegation funding)		£5,226,712.90	£5,226,712.90
<i>of which, Notional SEN Budget</i>		£320,185.08	£320,185.08
<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 will receive 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 pro forma.

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. For most factors the weighting will be a percentage based on the local authority average. The local authority average 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 the use of LA averages is not appropriate- in these cases the weighting will be zero, unless sufficient evidence has been supplied and accepted.

01 September 2014 to 31 August 2015 – In the unlikely event that your school opens in-year, this is a pro rata amount based on the number of days between the date your school opened and the end of the academic year. The heading will be adapted according to the opening date. For free schools opening on 1 September, this will be the same as the full-year funding amount.

Notional SEN budget: Local authorities will have identified within each school's budget share a notional SEN budget. 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 funding, which appears in Table E.

Funding previously de-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 free schools.

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 school 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
Primary (including reception)	A basic entitlement rate is paid for every primary-aged pupil. This is a mandatory factor.
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 eligible for 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. The weighting will be based on the local authority average, unless you are able to provide a robust estimate.

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

Element	Detailed description
<p>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>	<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>
<p>Primary FSM</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>Where local authority averages are used, the data is sourced from the October 2013 school census.</p>
<p>Primary FSM 6</p>	<p>These are primary pupils who have been eligible for free school meals (FSM) at any time in the past six</p>

Element	Detailed description
	<p>years.</p> <p>Where local authority averages are used, the data is sourced 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.</p> <p>Where local authority averages are used, the data is sourced from 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.</p> <p>Where local authority averages are used, the data is sourced 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.

As for mandatory factors, the weighting will be based on the local authority average, unless sufficient evidence has been supplied and accepted.

Factor	Description
<p>Looked-after children (LAC)</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 2014/15 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 because the smaller volume of pupils in scope means there is likely to be notable variation at school level. The weighting is therefore set to zero, unless sufficient evidence has been submitted and accepted.</p>
<p>Low-cost, High-incidence SEN</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 AY 2013/14 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</p>

Factor	Description
	<p>factor will be paid for years 1, 2 and 3, if the local authority has chosen to fund for 3 years. Where local authority averages are used, the data will be taken from the national pupil database.</p> <p>The rate can differ for primary and secondary pupils.</p>
Mobility over 10%	<p>This factor has been refined for AY 2014/15. It 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. Where local authority averages are used, data is taken from entry dates on the October census. Funding is applied to numbers in excess of a 10% threshold.</p> <p>The weighting for mobility is set to zero for new provision, as schools are not funded for this in their first year.</p>
Sparsity	<p>This is a new factor for AY 2014/15 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 two miles (primary) or three miles (secondary). The maximum value for the sparsity factor is £100,000 per school (including fringe uplift). More detail can be found here.</p>

Other non pupil-led factors:

Factor	Description
Lump sum	<p>For AY 2014/15 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>
Split site	<p>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.</p>
PFI (Private Finance Initiative funding)	<p>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 to this.</p>

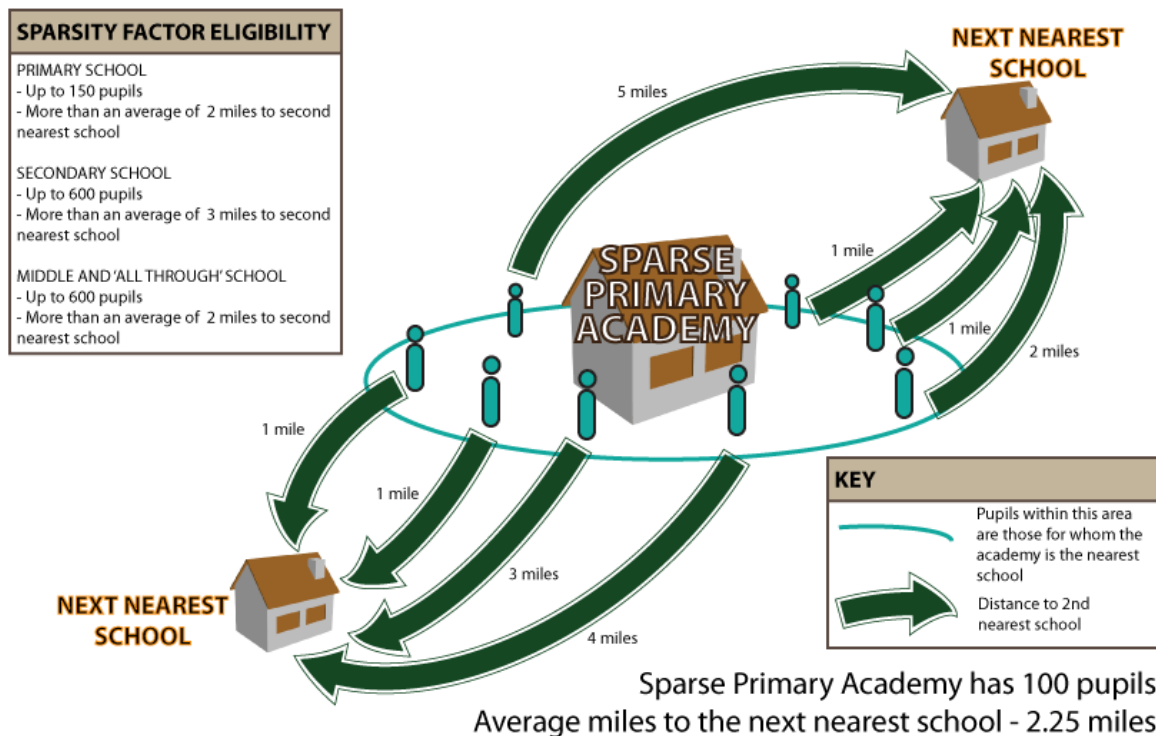
Factor	Description
London Fringe	This is an uplift that can only be used in those local authorities where the London-fringe weighting for teachers' pay applies across only part of the local authority area. This affects Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, West Sussex, and Kent.
Existing sixth-form 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 AY 2013/14. 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 .
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.

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 on the [Gov.uk](#) website

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 generally not paid to new free schools.



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 two miles (primary) or three 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 – 2014 to 2015 funding protection

Funding protection is for free schools, studio schools, and UTCs. Its purpose is to provide a protection against the impact of any differences between the per-pupil funding element of budgets which proposed free schools have developed using the prior year's finance template and/or ready-reckoner, and actual budgets based on the new local formula. The protection will limit the difference in per-pupil funding to a reduction of 1.5%.

In order to determine whether the protection needs to be applied, we calculate and compare the AY 2013 to 2014 local authority average per pupil rate (intended to be representative of the funding detailed in the AY 2013 to 2014 free schools 'ready reckoner') to the AY 2014 to 2015 local authority average per-pupil rate. We do this for the following phases, where there are AY 2014 to 2015 pupil numbers within the phase:

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

All pupil led factors except mobility, sparsity and looked-after children are included in the calculation.

If the AY 2014/15 per-pupil rate is less than 98.5% of the AY 2013 to 2014 per-pupil rate, then a protection amount will be generated against the AY 2013 to 2014 rate.

The per-pupil protection amount will be scaled up by using the AY 2014/15 pupil numbers to find the total protection to be added to the school's SBS.

Sample table B – AY14/15 funding protection

		a. Primary	b. KS3	c. KS4	
1.	AY 2013/14 LA per pupil rate	£5,855.60	£7,645.06	£7,645.06	
2.	AY 2014/15 LA per pupil rate	£4,802.58	£6,352.50	£6,352.50	
3.	Percentage change	-17.98%	-16.91%	-16.91%	$([2] - [1]) / [1]$
4.	AY 2014/15 number on roll	1,100	0	0	As SBS number on roll
5.	Funding protection floor	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.5%	
6.	Does funding protection apply?	Yes	No	No	IF (AND ([4] > 0, [3] < [5], "YES", "NO"))

7.	Funding protection amount per phase	£1,061,703.24	£0.00	£0.00	IF ([6] = "YES", (5 - [3]) * [1] * [4])
8.	Total funding protection amount – full year	£1,061,703.24			[7.a] + [7.b] + [7.c]
9.	Total protection amount – [365] days September - August 2015	£1,061,703.24			[8] x ([365] days) / 365

Table B – explanation of funding lines

	Element	Detailed description
1.	AY 2013/14 LA per-pupil rate	This rate is calculated by multiplying the funding weighting factors by the funding per pupil amount for AY 2013/14 for each pupil-led component of the SBS. This is done for primary, KS3 and KS4.
2.	AY 2014/15 LA per-pupil rate	This rate is calculated by multiplying the funding weighting factors by the funding per pupil amount for AY 2014/15 for each pupil-led component of the SBS. This is done for primary, KS3 and KS4.
3.	Percentage change	This is calculated for primary, KS3 and KS4. It is the difference between line 2 and line 1, divided by line 1.
4.	AY 2014/15 number on roll	The number of pupils in each of the phases: primary, KS3, KS4 in AY 2014/15 as used in the SBS.
5.	Funding protection floor	This is set at minus 1.5%.
6.	Does funding protection apply?	If the percentage change (line 3) is less than the funding protection floor of minus 1.5% (line 5) then this will show 'YES'.
7.	Funding protection amount	If the percentage change is less than minus

	Element	Detailed description
	per phase	1.5%, then the difference is calculated (line 5 minus line 3). This is then multiplied by the AY 2013/14 per-pupil rate (line 1) and then by the AY 2014/15 pupil numbers (line 4). This is done for each phase where there are pupil numbers in AY 2014/15.
8.	Total funding protection amount – full year	This is the sum of the protection amount for each phase (where applicable).
9.	Total protection amount – [##] days September - August 2015	In the unlikely event that your school opens in-year, this is a pro rata amount based on the number of days between the date your school opened and the end of the academic year. The heading will be adapted according to the opening date. For free schools opening on 1 September, this will be the same as the full year funding amount.

Table C – Education services grant (ESG)

This section includes:

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

This grant is payable to academies and free schools 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, academies and free schools according to the number of pupils for whom 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 with main registration at the school from nursery to year 14, derived from estimated pupil numbers.

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)	1,100.00	
2.	ESG basic rate per pupil	£140.00	
3.	AY14/15 education services grant allocation	£154,000.00	=1 * 2
4.	ESG allocation 365 days, 01 Sep 2014 – 31 Aug 2015	£154,000.00	([3]*365 days)/365

Table D – free schools post-opening grant

This section includes;

- [An explanation of post-opening grants](#)
- [An example of table D post-opening grant](#)
- [Explanation of table D post-opening grant](#)

Post-opening grant (POG)

The post-opening grant is for free schools, studio schools and UTCs that meet the eligibility criteria. It is funding in addition to the per-pupil funding to reflect the additional essential costs of establishing a brand new school. The post-opening grants 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 the [free schools funding guide](#), the [UTC guide](#), and the [studio school guide](#)

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

Sample table D – post-opening grant

1.	Non -staffing resources	£7,500.00	
2.	Leadership grant	£40,000.00	
3.	Total post-opening grant allocation	£47,500.00	= 1 + 2

Table D – explanation of funding lines

Element	Description
Non-staffing resources	This line will display POG element 1 (non-staffing resources) where applicable
Leadership grant	This line will display POG element 2 (leadership) where applicable
Total post-opening grant allocation	This will display total POG funding where applicable

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 F will show high needs places for free schools with designated units.

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 and free schools will now receive funding from both the EFA and the local authority for pupils with high needs.

Mainstream academies, free schools, UTCs and studio 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.

Free schools with special units or resourced provision receive £10,000 per place for each SEN place.

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.

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 [.gov.uk High Needs](#) website.

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 to 2015 pre-16 high needs block

Place numbers	Annual per-place unit value	Total pre-16 allocation	Allocation to August 2015
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 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)
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](#)

This allocation is for mainstream free schools with designated units.

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.

In AY 2014 to 2015 post-16 high needs places in special academies and free schools and designated units within a mainstream setting will be funded at £10,000 per place, and in alternative provision at £8,000 per place, in the same way as pre-16 SEN places. Local authority top-up funding is also paid separately in these specialist settings.

Sample table F – AY 2014 to 2015 post-16 high needs block funding

Place numbers	Annual per-place unit value	Total post-16 allocation	Allocation to August 2015
0	£6,000.00	£0.00	£0.00

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 high needs funding can be found on the [high needs section](#) of the Gov.uk website and 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 I shows the pupil numbers used in the various calculations. The source of pupil numbers will be the agreed estimates provided by your 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 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.

Table G – 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	1,100	N/A	0	1,100	= 2 - 4
ESG	0.00	N/A	1,100	0.00	N/A	1,100.00	= 1 + 2 + 3



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