

DAF V EYPP

Eligibility Criteria

Uses of the funding

DAF

9-month-olds to 4-year-olds will be eligible for the DAF if they meet the following criteria:

- The child is in receipt of child disability living allowance (DLA) and;
- The child attends an early years provider and receives one of these funded entitlements:
 - Universal 15 hrs for 3 and 4-year-olds
 - Disadvantaged (A2YO) funding for 2-year-olds
 - Working parent entitlement for 9-month-olds to 4-year-olds

Note: Four-year olds in primary and infant school reception classes are NOT eligible for DAF funding.

EYPP

Children will be eligible if they are receiving government-funded early education in any provider, and their parents are in receipt of 1 or more of the following benefits, which are the benefits used to access eligibility for free school meals:

- Income Support
- Income-based Jobseekers Allowance
- Income-related Employment and Support Allowance
- Support under part 6 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
- The guaranteed element of State Pension Credit
- Child Tax Credit (provided they're not also entitled to Working Tax Credit and have an annual gross income of no more than £16,190)
- Working Tax Credit run-on - paid for 4 weeks after they stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit
- Universal Credit - your household income must be less than £7,400 a year after tax not including any benefits you get

Or if they have been:

- looked after by the local authority for at least 1 day
- have been adopted from care
- have left care through special guardianship
- Subject to a child arrangement order setting out with whom the child is to live (formerly known as residence orders).

DAF

The funds can be used to support providers in making reasonable adjustments to their settings and/or helping with building capacity. This can include buying visual aids, sensory toys and equipment and any resources or specialist equipment that will support specific needs, be that for the child in question or for the benefit of other children with special educational needs (SEN) attending the setting. Providers could also use the funding to seek specialist training that would help them meet the child's needs (*see the links in "Training schemes and programmes" as part of EYPP uses of the funding*).

The overall outcome should be that children with special educational needs are able to access their nursery education time at the provider of their choice.

EYPP

The important thing to think about when making your decisions will be in relation to justifying your spending, which may be audited by Ofsted. Consider the difference the funding has made to: the progress of the eligible children, any impact on the home learning environment, the development of the staff's knowledge and understanding of how young children learn or how the eligible children's life experiences have been extended.

You may want to consider:

Home visits - These can be useful for developing relationships with families and to get an understanding of the home life of the child. It can really help with the settling process as the child will have staff from the setting interacting with their family in their own surroundings.

Training schemes and programmes
 Lots of training is available through GCC services including:
 EARLY YEARS SERVICE - [Training & Events](#)
[Business Support Services](#)

THE EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SERVICE - [Educational Psychology Service \(EPS\)](#) | Gloucestershire County Council

THE ADVISORY TEACHING SERVICE - [Advisory teaching service](#)
gloucestershire.gov.uk

ACTIVE IMPACT - [Inclusion Needs You Training](#) - Active Impact