

Schedule 1 – Table of licensing agencies

Licensing body	What is the licence for?	Licensing model and cost	Limitations of licence	Issues with current model
Copyright Licensing Agency (CLA)	<p>The CLA licence is to be replaced with a new licence from 1 October 2010, which will allow schools and colleges to copy and re-use digital material including e-books, e-journals and website content, where the content has <u>been opted in</u>. The new enhanced rights under the licence will become available to schools from 1 October 2010. Therefore from 1 October 2010, schools will be entitled to:</p> <p>(a) Photocopy from printed materials.</p> <p>(b) Scan or re-type printed materials to make digital copies.</p> <p>(c) Make digital copies from digital material.</p> <p>(d) Photocopy and scan printouts from digital material.</p>	<p>The majority of local authorities take out a blanket CLA licence to cover all schools and colleges in their area.</p> <p>A blanket licence is available for local authorities to cover all schools and colleges.</p> <p>Individual licences are available for schools where the local authority does not purchase a blanket licence.</p> <p>The cost is paid annually and calculated per student capita. Rates will depend on the type of educational establishment.</p> <p>If licences were to be held by individual educational establishments, prices will vary between £0.90 per primary student to £1.50 for a secondary school student.</p>	<p>Digital copies cannot be edited but can be distributed to pupils, parents, teachers, other staff who are permitted to have access to the school's secure network.</p> <p>Paper and digital copies can only be kept for the academic year in which they were created, after which they must be destroyed/ deleted.</p> <p>Digital copies cannot be stored and indexed with the intention of creating an electronic library resource or be put on the internet.</p> <p>The licence does not permit the production of slides. This requires a licence from DACS.</p> <p>There are a number of materials that this licence does not cover. Lists of these are available on the CLA website. However, excluded works include BBC software documentation (but not BBC magazines and periodicals); Encyclopaedia Britannica; Berlitz publications; and the works of Dylan Thomas and JD Salinger.</p>	<p>The scope of the licence does not reflect all activities undertaken by schools. The new schools licence goes some way to address this by allowing for digital use of the works but the limitations on the CLA licence are extensive and digital copyright owners must have 'opted in' for their material to be included in the licence.</p> <p>Therefore, just because a school has a CLA licence, does not mean it is free to use hard and digital materials in any way it wishes. A school must be aware of the exact licensing terms, restrictions and exclusions in its licence and know what materials are and are not covered.</p>

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	<p>The licence will only cover text and still images.</p> <p>These rights can only be exercised in relation to materials owned by the educational establishment, free to use websites or subscription websites, to which the schools has an adequate subscription.</p> <p>The licence allows the educational establishment to produce enough copies of the materials so that the teacher and each member of the class have access to a copy. The copying may not exceed: (a) 1 complete chapter from a book; (b) 1 article from a journal or magazine; (c) 1 short story or poem not exceeding 10 pages in length from an anthology; or (d) 5 percent of the publication if greater than the above. Where digital materials cannot be divided up as set out above, the licence allows copying of extracts equivalent to the limits above.</p>	<p>We understand from local authorities that a 35 percent discount is available for blanket licences through the local authority.</p> <p>The new schools licence will incur a rise of 10 percent in the licence fees to be implemented over 2 years (5 percent this year and 5 percent next).</p>		

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	<p>Digital copies can be placed on digital whiteboards and VLEs and in presentations.</p>			
<p>Educational Recording Agency (ERA)</p>	<p>The ERA licence allows educational establishments to record non-encrypted broadcasts (not on demand or pay-to-use services) from free to air broadcasts on BBC, ITV, Channel 4, E4, Five and S4C. The recordings can then be retained, stored and copied for educational purposes at the licensed establishment.</p> <p>An ERA Plus licence is available which allows an educational establishment to stream the recorded material, allowing students and teachers to access the material off site.</p> <p>This licence does not cover the copying or recording of commercial pre-recorded videos, DVDs, tapes or CDs.</p>	<p>Blanket licences are available to LEAs to cover all educational establishments in their jurisdiction. The cost of doing this is less than if individual educational establishments took licences.</p> <p>All of the local authorities that responded arrange blanket ERA licences for the schools and colleges in their area.</p> <p>Most local authorities have arranged the standard ERA licence only, not ERA Plus at this stage. This may be due to a lack of understanding or awareness.</p> <p>If an individual educational establishment takes a licence, the cost is</p>	<p>All recordings must be labelled as the licence prescribes.</p> <p>Programmes cannot be adapted or modified and subtitles or audio descriptions cannot be added. This requires the consent of the copyright owner.</p> <p>Use must only be made within the educational establishment (except as excepted under the ERA plus licence). Under the ERA standard licence, registered students (including distance learning students based in the UK), teachers or other employees directly involved in the education of the student can use the recordings.</p> <p>Recordings cannot be provided to distance learning students outside of the UK.</p> <p>Recordings made since 1 August 1989 can be held indefinitely while a current ERA licence is held. Recordings made prior to 1 August 1989 are governed by</p>	<p>The ERA has a well structured and simple model for its licensing scheme. The availability of blanket licences for local authorities is a real benefit. The ERA has also tried to accommodate new digital technology with its ERA Plus licence.</p>

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		<p>calculated annually per student capita and depends on the type of educational establishment:</p> <p>Standard ERA licence</p> <p>Primary = £0.32 Secondary = £0.56 Further education = £1.06</p> <p>ERA Plus Licence (a standard ERA licence must also be held)</p> <p>Primary = £0.16 Secondary = £0.28 Further education = £0.53.</p> <p>A 30 percent discount is available on each licence for blanket licensing by a local authority.</p>	<p>the terms of the licence under which they were recorded (and most do not permit indefinite retention).</p> <p>In relation to the ERA Plus licence, licensees are required to have in place procedures to ensure that only authorised users will be able to gain access to the recordings stored on the servers of a educational establishment. The recordings cannot be posted for open access by people who are not authorised users or for any purposes other than non-commercial educational use. Authorised users are students enrolled at the school and academic, research or teaching staff of the school, who have access to a secure network (which is only accessible to the aforementioned persons). On termination of the licence, ERA can require that all digital materials provided by ERA are deleted.</p>	
PRS for Music	<p>PRS for Music also administers the performance rights of music composers, songwriters and publishers.</p> <p>The licence provides the right for an educational establishment to play live or pre-recorded music in public</p>	<p>The PRS licence is administered through the CEFM.</p> <p>PRS licences are not required for public performances that are part of the educational establishments 'activities</p>	<p>The licence is only valid for the premises of the licensed educational establishment only. It does not apply to off-site performance of the music. In addition, if external parties attend at any internal events e.g. if a parent attends at a school assembly, then this will be deemed to be a public performance and a licence from PRS for Music will be</p>	<p>The PRS for Music probably causes the most concern to schools and their licensing systems are complex and difficult to understand. There is no 'one licence' to cover use of music in schools.</p>

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	<p>for a non-curricular purpose on its premises. If the music is used for educational purposes then no licence is required. Examples of non-curricular purposes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discos/ end of term parties; • Telephone systems (music on hold); • Playing a radio, tape or CD player in a staff room; • Fetes; or • Dance/ aerobics classes. <p>The showing of television or film also requires a licence from PRS for Music due to the existence of music contained within the programme or film.</p>	<p>(i.e. within the curriculum).</p> <p>Where schools require a licence for extra curricular activities, the majority have to assess their needs and arrange for a licence through the CEFM.</p> <p>The fees for an individual licence will depend on whether the licence application is being made before or after the relevant event. If made after the event a higher royalty rate will apply.</p> <p>If made prior to the event the following annual fees apply and are calculated per student capita:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-200 = £64.90; • 201-250 = £72.47. <p>A further £10.28 per 50 students over 250.</p>	<p>required.</p> <p>The music cannot be modified.</p> <p>A different tariff will apply if the music is used for commercial purposes. The tariff set out in the preceding box applies to use of the music as part of school-run activities including events run for a profit where the profits go entirely to the educational establishment.</p> <p>The licence only relates to public performance of music and would not include other uses of music, for example use on a website or podcast or the recording of music CDs.</p>	<p>For example, the public performance licence would not cover the inclusion of music in podcasts made by pupils, or the recording of a CD of the school choir etc, for which a separate PRS licence is required. These additional licences are not administered through the CEFM. These additional uses of music is more and more common in schools and so these licences should be available as part of the CEFM's licensing remit or be covered by the standard PRS licence.</p> <p>In addition, it appears to be the PRS that determines what constitutes 'activities relating to an educational establishment'. It has taken this to mean 'curricular' activities for the purposes of applying the exemption. The basis for their interpretation of curriculum is unclear and it appears strange that these agencies are left to interpret the law as they see fit.</p>

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		<p>If schools wish to use music for other purposes, e.g. as part of their website, in a podcast or to record a music CD, they must procure additional licences from the PRS. These licences are not available through the CEFM.</p> <p>A Limited Manufacture licence for making audio products, e.g. CDs or DVDs costs between £5 and £250 depending on the number of copies made. A Limited Online Exploitation Licence that allows use of music in podcasts is a minimum of £107 plus VAT.</p>		<p>The FAQs on the CEFM website ask the following:</p> <p>Q: Everything we do is within the school day and therefore curricular! A: Just because music use happens in the school day does not necessarily make this a curricular usage. For example; playing some background music during a maths class is not required by the maths curriculum and therefore not exempt from copyright law.</p> <p>We understand that the CEFM has also been known to claim that music is only required as part of the school's music lessons within the curriculum and that everything else is non-curricular!</p> <p>It should be for schools to assess whether an activity is curricular or not and for them to justify their interpretation.</p> <p>Only the licence holder has the benefit of the licence. A third party cannot make use of</p>

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				the licence if conducting events at the educational establishment.
Phonographic Performance Limited (PPL)	<p>The PPL administers the performance rights of record companies and performers.</p> <p>A PPL licence is required where use is made in educational establishments (other than as part of the curriculum) of pre-recorded music e.g. tapes, records or CD'). Therefore, whenever a sound recording or music video is played for non-curricular purposes, a PRS licence is likely to be required in addition to a licence from PPL.</p> <p>This is because there are two separate copyrights in a sound recording:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The copyright in the lyrics and composition are owned by the author and music publisher and are administered by PRS; and 	<p>The licence is administered through the CEFM.</p> <p>The licence is charged annually and calculated per student capita.</p> <p>1-200 = £56.83</p> <p>The cost is then pro rata for every 50 students over 200 at a rate of £9.30 per 50 students.</p>	<p>Only the licence holder has the benefit of the licence. A third party cannot make use of the licence if conducting events at the educational establishment.</p> <p>The licence is only valid for the premises of the licensed educational establishment. It does not apply to off-site performance of the music.</p> <p>A different tariff will apply if the music is used in events run for a profit where the profits or benefit do not go entirely to the educational establishment; where it is used for commercial purposes; or for activities which could not reasonably be considered to be within the normal activities of the educational establishment.</p>	<p>There is often confusion as to the difference between the PRS and the PPL licences and whether both licences are required.</p> <p>The same issue relating to the definition of 'curriculum' as set out above for the PRS licences relates to PPL licences.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The copyright in the performance and the sound recording are owned by the performers and the record company and are administered by PPL. 			
Public Video Screening Licence (PVSL)	<p>The PVSL was created by Filmbank Distributors who represents most of the leading Hollywood and independent film studios such as Warner Brothers, MGM, Sony Picture and Universal Pictures.</p> <p>The PVSL is required for an educational establishment if a film is being screened on its premises for a non-educational purpose i.e. in a film club. Educational establishments with a PVSL are able to screen films that have been purchased or borrowed from legitimate UK outlets during the term of the licence.</p>	<p>PVSL licences are administered through the CEFM for each school.</p> <p>Generally, local authorities do not procure PVSL licences for the schools in their area, as this licence is not required for all schools.</p> <p>No blanket licence is available for local authorities, although local authorities can purchase 'block licences' to cover the schools in their area that require a licence.</p> <p>We are not aware of a formal discount being available for these block licences but this does save on administration for individual schools.</p>	<p>Under the licence the educational establishment is required to submit a quarterly report detailing the titles screened over the previous 3 months.</p> <p>The screening of a film as part of the curriculum does not require the PVSL.</p> <p>The standard PVSL does not permit screenings for money making purposes. A separate commercial licence would be required.</p> <p>The screening must be shown to students and teachers of the educational establishment in question only and only on the premises of the educational establishment.</p> <p>No adaption or alteration of the film is permitted.</p>	<p>The existence of two licences for showing films causes confusion and concern amongst schools and local authorities. If only one of the two licences is held, the school must check to see whether the film in question is covered by the licence or not.</p> <p>A licence is not required by an educational establishment for showing a film for 'instruction'. The PVSL takes this to mean (as opposed to entertainment'. This distinction is not statutory and there may be an overlap between instruction and entertainment.</p>

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	<p>An initiative called FILMCLUB has been set up by the Department of Children, Schools and Families to encourage the viewing of a wide variety of films within schools to students aged 5 - 18 years of age as part of a weekly after schools film club. Participating schools will be provided with a PVSL free of charge. If a PVSL is already held then FILMCLUB will take over the payment of the licence from the expiry of the PVSL.</p>	<p>The licence is charged annually and calculated per student capita.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-249 = £95.18 • 250-749 = £158.63 • 750-1,249 = £222.08 • 1,250–1,999 = £380.70 • 2,000-2,999 = £634.50 • 3,000-7,999 = £1,586.25 <p>For those actively participating in the FILMCLUB initiative, the PVSL is free.</p>		
<p>Motion Picture Licence Company (MPLC)</p>	<p>The MPLC Umbrella licence is very similar to the PVSL in that it allows for the non-educational screening of films on the premises of an educational establishment.</p> <p>MPLC represents a different body of studios and film producers to PVSL.</p>	<p>Generally, local authorities do not procure MPLC licences for the schools in their area, as this licence is not required for all schools.</p> <p>No blanket licence is available for local authorities.</p>	<p>The films can only be shown on the premises of the educational establishment and must only be shown for the entertainment and/or education of the licensee's students, staff and guests of the licensee (which differs from the position under the PVSL licence).</p>	<p>The existence of two licences for showing films causes confusion and concern amongst schools and local authorities. If only one of the two licences is held, the school must check to see whether the film in question is covered by the licence or not.</p>

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	<p>MPLC mainly representing the independent studios (whereas PVSL tends to represent the more mainstream Hollywood studios). There are a large number of bodies represented (over 370 for the MPLC) and definitive details can be obtained via the websites of MPLC and PVSL.</p>	<p>The MPLC Umbrella Licence is charged annually and calculated per student capita.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-300 = £50 (+ VAT) • 301-1000 = £75 (+ VAT) • 1001–5000 = £95 (+ VAT) 	<p>The films cannot be shown for commercial benefit and no admission fee can be charged for showing the film.</p> <p>There are no reporting requirements imposed on the licensee. Under the PVSL licence, reporting requirements do apply.</p> <p>Films must have been purchased or borrowed from legitimate UK outlets during the term of the licence.</p> <p>No adaption or alteration of the film is permitted.</p>	
<p>Newspaper Licensing Agency (NLA)</p>	<p>The NLA licence allows an educational establishment to make electronic and paper copies of newspapers.</p> <p>The NLA is introducing an option to license website newspaper content in 2010.</p> <p>The NLA has set up an online service called Newspapers for Schools for educational establishments where the intake of the school is younger than 16 years of age.</p>	<p>Local authorities do not arrange this for schools in their area, as it must be done by individual schools, even the free licence must be signed up to.</p> <p>Further education colleges and schools that need to use newspapers outside of the free licence must arrange a standard NLA licence.</p>	<p>The free licence only permits paper copying of newspapers and use of the online pdf library.</p> <p>The basic licence only covers occasional copying. If further titles are required and copying is more than occasional, further licences can be acquired.</p> <p>Systematic copying of over 25 copies of any one cutting is not permitted.</p> <p>If digital copies are required then a separate fee is payable.</p>	<p>Although the NLA provides a free licence to schools, as the NLA will not be chasing schools for payment, the schools may not be aware that they still need to sign up to the free licence.</p> <p>They may also not be aware of the scope of the free licence and the restrictions on use of newspaper materials.</p>

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	<p>This scheme is intended to make use of newspaper material straightforward as possible. The scheme offers 2 licences: a free licence for paper copying of newsprint and access to newspaper clippings in pdf from over 100 UK national and regional newspaper titles.</p>	<p>The annual cost of the standard NLA licence is dependent on: (a) the number of students and staff within an educational establishment; (b) the number of titles the establishment wishes to use; and (c) the amount of copying.</p> <p>If the establishment only wishes to occasionally copy national titles, the cost will be between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26-50 = £257; and • 501-1000 = £802. <p>The new licence fee for newspaper website use depends on the number of users and headcount but will range from £58 to £3,741.</p>	<p>Certain newspapers may not be digitally copied.</p> <p>Digital copies must be deleted within 28 days of when they have been first scanned.</p> <p>An additional licence fee is required for use of online newspaper resources.</p>	<p>It is unclear whether online newspaper resources will be included in the Newspaper for Schools scheme, as part of the free licence. If not, schools would have to arrange a licence from the NLA to use online newspaper materials.</p>
Design and Artists Copyright Society (DACS)	<p>A licensing body that represents a number of UK and international artists. A list can be found on the DACS website and includes Picasso</p>	<p>Local authorities do not arrange licences for the schools in their area.</p>	<p>Unknown.</p>	<p>Unknown. DACS licences are rarely used by schools.</p>

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	<p>and Matisse.</p> <p>DACS has entered into a relationship with the CLA, which allows the copying of artistic works from books, magazines and journals.</p> <p>In the event that artistic work is being used for commercial or non educational uses, a licence may be required direct from DACS.</p> <p>DACS also provide a licence to schools to make slides for educational use from artistic works previously published in books, magazines and journals under the DACS slide collection licensing scheme.</p>	<p>DACS is not really on school radars at the moment. They have responded to us that they rarely have queries in from schools for primary licensing purposes. In cases where they do they have licensing guidelines that describe the licensing process.</p> <p>Costs are generally calculated on a price per artwork per use basis, which ranges from £35 plus VAT to £150 plus VAT per use.</p>		
Music Publishers Association (MPA)	<p>This is strictly not a licensing scheme, as it does not award licences. However, the MPA represents music publishers and therefore where musical work (other than Christian hymns and worship songs where a licence from CCLI is required) is copied then the permission of the copyright</p>	n/a	n/a	n/a

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	<p>owner is required.</p> <p>MPA maintains a catalogue of printed music available in the UK to enable users to identify rights holders and provides a helpline to deal with enquiries. A substantial number of queries come from schools, usually relating to a school putting on a musical.</p> <p>The MPA has produced a Code of Fair Practice (which can be found on the MPA website), which gives details as to what a user may and may not do with the material without obtaining the consent of the copyright owner.</p>			
Christian Copyright Licensing International (CCLI)	<p>The CCLI administers licences for the use of Christian hymns and music. If music and wording from other religions is being used, the permission of the rights owner will have to be sought.</p> <p>A licence will be required if the educational establishment wishes to copy the words or music of Christian hymns or</p>	<p>Local authorities do not arrange CCLI licences for schools in their area, as they are not necessary for every school. Individual schools must assess their need for a licence and apply to the CCLI directly.</p> <p>We understand the CCLI has started to approach local authorities to offer</p>	<p>The licensee must mark the copies made of the music in a manner prescribed by CCLI.</p> <p>The licensee must also keep a record of all of the work copied and then upon expiry or termination of the licence, supply the CCLI with such information.</p> <p>The school must not alter the words of the hymns and songs.</p>	

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	<p>music or make audio or audio visual recordings of concerts including Christian hymns or music.</p> <p>There are 2 types of licences available: The Collective Worship Copyright Licence (CWCL) and the Collective Worship Music Reproduction Licence (CWMRL).</p> <p>The CWCL allows the licensee to copy the words of Christian hymns and songs (i.e. type them out yourself) to create new hymn sheets) and record a service either in video or audio.</p> <p>The CWMRL allows a licence to photocopy the music of Christian hymns and songs.</p> <p>You can also download lyrics and music direct from CCLI's database.</p>	<p>blanket licences. However, we consider it is unlikely local authorities will take this up, on the basis above.</p> <p>The annual cost of the CWCL or CWCL/ CWMRL combined licences will be calculated per student capita at the educational establishment.</p> <p>Combined annual licence fees range between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-49 = £76.63; to • 1,500-2,999 = £521.09. 	<p>Audio or video recordings of services can be made and distributed to those unable to attend but for non-commercial purposes only. If the school wishes to sell the recording to the public, then a different licence is required from CCLI – and Limited Manufacture Licence (LML licence).</p> <p>The LML licence allows recording onto different physical formats e.g. CD, DVD, video. You are not permitted to make the recording available via the Internet and you can make 1,000 copies only.</p>	
Ordnance Survey (OS)	Licensed educational establishments are allowed to do the following:	The OS already supplies local authorities with its products and Local authority funded educational establishments	<p>The licences only give the licensee limited use of OS materials.</p> <p>The licence is for education, teaching and research purposes only.</p>	Unknown

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy mapping for educational purposes; • Use digital mapping to produce paper copies for educational purposes; and • Copy mapping for a location map in a prospectus; brochure; or website. 	<p>benefit from being regarded by the OS as departments of their local authority. Therefore, local authority funded educational establishments do not require a separate licence</p> <p>Fees are charged to independent further education colleges through the Digimap set up in conjunction with JISC. The basic costs are between £250 – 300 plus VAT depending on the size of college.</p>	<p>A different type of licence will be required for other purposes.</p> <p>Each reproduction is to include an acknowledgement in a form prescribed by OS.</p>	
Open University (OU)	<p>An OU licence allows the educational establishment to record and show OU programmes for educational purposes.</p>	<p>There is no blanket licence available for local authorities. Each school or college must assess its own needs and arrange its own licence with the OU.</p> <p>The annual costs of obtaining a licence as part of the Open University Licensed Off-Air Recording Scheme are:</p>	<p>The licence will be limited to the premises of the educational establishment and to its pupils and staff.</p> <p>Use is for educational or study purposes only.</p>	<p>Unknown</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £28 (+ VAT) for primary and middle educational establishments; • £78 (+ VAT) for secondary educational establishments; and <p>Further education colleges pay per programme recorded, the cost of which may be from £7 to £20 per recording, depending on the number of recordings.</p>		

Schedule 2 – Table of local authority models

Local authority	No. of schools (approx. in LEA)	CLA	ERA	PRS	PPL	PVSL	NLA
York	80 - 90 ¹	Local authority £22,175	Local authority £6,760	Local authority £6,587	Local authority £5,234	School	?
Norfolk	460 - 490	Local authority £131,525.66	Local authority £38,076.57	Local authority £44,347.88	Local authority £38,701.23	School	?
Wokingham	60 - 80	Local authority £28,407.83	Local authority £7,979.23	Local authority £7,347.52	Local authority £6,471.33	School	School
Cambridgeshire	270 - 300	Local authority £79,568.96	Local authority £22,775.31	Local authority £20,834.26	Local authority £23,754.91	School	School
Wiltshire	260 - 280	Local authority	Local authority	Local authority	Local authority	School	?
Bury	85 - 95	Local authority (recharge) £27,728.63	Local authority (recharge) £8,111.15	Local authority (recharge) £7,809.35	Local authority (recharge) £6,890.58	Local authority (recharge)	?

¹ The numbers of schools listed in each area has been estimated from publicly available information. We have not had access to the pupil numbers for each local authority and so we have not been able to establish the costs per pupil in each local authority to see if they differ. As set out above, each agency has a fixed tariff for schools on a per pupil or group of pupils basis. We are not aware that this tariff is negotiable by the local authorities or schools or that the fees differ across the board. However, if Becta is able to procure the PLASC data for last year split into local authorities and primary and secondary pupils, then we can carry out further analysis.

Local authority	No. of schools (approx. in LEA)	CLA	ERA	PRS	PPL	PVSL	NLA
Greenwich	90 - 100	Local authority £39,780.80	Local authority	Local authority £11,119.12	School	School	?
Somerset	290 - 305	Local authority £72,747.57	Local authority £23,000	Local authority £24,777	Local authority (CEFM) £21,627.68	School	School
Sandwell	115 - 125	Local authority £44,342.17	?	Local authority £13,098.02	Local authority £11,762.99	?	?
Lancashire	630 - 700	Local authority (recharge) £198,620	Local authority £56,184.63	School	Local authority £54,245.68	School	School
Kingston Upon Thames	60 - 70	Local authority £25,049.85	Local authority £21,782.48	Local authority	Local authority	Local authority	Local authority
Manchester	190 - 210	Local authority £69,383.20	Local authority £26,036.53	Local authority £20,463.05	Local authority £18,103.92	School	?
North Somerset	80	Local authority	Local authority	Local authority	Local authority	School	School

Local authority	No. of schools (approx. in LEA)	CLA	ERA	PRS	PPL	PVSL	NLA
		£26,625.78	£8,492.12		£15,387.01		
Solihull	81	Local authority £33,929.05	Local authority £13,372.19	Local authority £9,244.60	Local authority £6,303.24	School	School
Darlington	41	Local authority (Service Level Agreement)	Local authority (Service Level Agreement)	Local authority (Service Level Agreement)	Local authority (Service Level Agreement)	Local authority (Service Level Agreement)	?
Wigan	120	£48,117.50	£13737.92	£13,351.96	School	School	School
Nottinghamshire	350	£119,905	£35,139	£33,633	?	?	?
Devon	350	£101,271	£28,704	£32,518	£28,979		
Luton	71	£28,259.52	£13,135.01	School	School	School	School
Total		£1,097,439 (across 17 local authorities)	£323,286 (across 15 local authorities)	£245,131 (across 13 local authorities)	£223,612 (across 12 local authorities)		
Average		£64,555	£21,552	£18,856	£18,634		
Haringey		School?	School	?	?	?	?
Liverpool		School?	School	?	?	?	?
Lambeth		School?	School	?	?	?	?
Reading		School?	School	?	?	?	?

Local authority	No. of schools (approx. in LEA)	OS	OU	MPA	MPLC	CCLI	DACS
York	80 - 90 ²	?	?	?	?	Diocese	?
Norfolk	460 - 490	?	?	?	School	School	?
Wokingham	60 - 80	?	?	?	School	School	?
Cambridgeshire	270 - 300	School	School	School	School	School	School
Wiltshire	260 - 280	Local authority	?	?	School	?	?
Bury	85 - 95	?	Local authority (recharge)	?	Local authority (recharge)	Local authority (recharge)	?
Greenwich	90 - 100	?	?	School	School	School	School
Somerset	290 - 305	School	School	School	School	School	School
Sandwell	115 - 125	?	?	?	?	?	?
Lancashire	630 - 700	School	School	School	School	School	School
Kingston Upon Thames	60 - 70	Local authority	Local authority	Local authority	Local authority	Local authority	Local authority

² The numbers of schools listed in each area has been estimated from publicly available information. We have not had access to the pupil numbers for each local authority and so we have not been able to establish the costs per pupil in each local authority to see if they differ. As set out above, each agency has a fixed tariff for schools on a per pupil or group of pupils basis. We are not aware that this tariff is negotiable by the local authorities or schools or that the fees differ across the board. However, if Becta is able to procure the PLASC data for last year split into local authorities and primary and secondary pupils, then we can carry out further analysis.

Local authority	No. of schools (approx. in LEA)	OS	OU	MPA	MPLC	CCLI	DACS
Manchester	190 - 210	?	?	?	School	School	?
North Somerset	80	?	?	School	?	School	?
Solihull	81	School	School	School	School	School	School
Darlington	41	?	?	?	Local authority (Service Level Agreement)	School	None
Wigan	120	School	School	School	School	School	School
Nottinghamshire	350	?	?	?	?	?	?
Devon	350						
Luton	71	School	School	School	School	School	School
Total							
Average							
Haringey		?	?	?	?	?	?
Liverpool		?	?	?	?	?	?
Lambeth		?	?	?	?	?	?
Reading		?	?	?	?	?	?