

Cookies on GOV.UK

We use some essential cookies to make this website work.

We'd like to set additional cookies to understand how you use GOV.UK, remember your settings and improve government services.

We also use cookies set by other sites to help us deliver content from their services.

Accept additional cookies

Reject additional cookies

[View cookies](#)

GOV.UK

Menu

[Home](#) > [School and college funding and finance](#)

Guidance

School capital funding

An overview of school capital funding, who it's for, current and past allocations, how it's calculated and spending guidance.

From: [Department for Education](#)

Published 4 April 2019

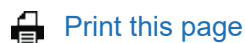
Last updated 12 May 2022 — [See all updates](#)

[Get emails about this page](#)

Applies to England

Contents

- [Overview](#)
- [Who the funding is for](#)
- [Eligibility for SCA for the 2022 to 2023 financial year](#)
- [Funding allocations for the 2022 to 2023 financial year](#)
- [How the funding is calculated](#)
- [What you can spend it on](#)
- [Previous years' funding](#)
- [Good estate management](#)
- [The Trust Network](#)
- [Grants to local authorities](#)



Overview

The Department for Education allocates funding each year to help maintain and improve the condition of school buildings and grounds.

In any given financial year, eligible schools can access funding through either:

- school condition allocations (SCA), with funds paid to eligible bodies responsible for maintaining school buildings
- the condition improvement fund (CIF), a bidding round with funds paid directly to single academy trusts, small multi-academy trusts (MATs), small voluntary aided (VA) bodies and sixth-form colleges

In addition, devolved formula capital (DFC) is allocated for individual schools and other eligible institutions to spend on capital projects that meet their own priorities.

Who the funding is for

School condition funding includes capital allocations for:

Related content

[Schools supplementary grant 2022 to 2023](#)

[Basic need allocations](#)

[Pupil premium: allocations and conditions of grant 2021 to 2022](#)

[PE and sport premium for primary schools](#)

Collection

[Academies: compliance, funding and payments](#)

[Local authorities: pre-16 schools funding](#)

- local authorities and local-authority-maintained schools, including maintained nursery schools
- local voluntary-aided bodies and voluntary-aided schools
- academies and large multi-academy trusts (MATs) and sponsors
- sixth-form colleges
- special schools not maintained by the local authority
- special post-16 institutions with eligible students

Eligibility for SCA for the 2022 to 2023 financial year

Schools and those responsible for school buildings are eligible for either SCA or CIF depending on their size and type.

Local authorities, larger MATs and larger VA school bodies receive direct SCA to invest in priorities across the schools for which they are responsible. Smaller academy trusts, smaller VA bodies and sixth-form colleges are instead able to bid into the [Condition Improvement Fund \(CIF\)](#).

CIF eligible schools have been invited to bid into the fund for 2022 to 2023. If a school has been invited to bid for CIF in the 2022 to 2023 financial year, their responsible body will not receive any SCA funding on their behalf. Schools invited to CIF should therefore apply for funding if they have condition investment requirements.

To receive direct SCA, multi-academy trusts and VA bodies must meet both eligibility criteria:

- the trust or VA body must have had 5 or more open schools at the start of September 2021
- those open schools (or their predecessor schools) must have had at least 3,000 pupils counted in the spring 2021 census or the 2020 to 2021 individualised learner record (ILR)

For special and alternative-provision schools (including pupil referral units), we now multiply the pupil count by 4.5 for the purposes of SCA eligibility for the 2022 to 2023 financial year. For example, we would now count a MAT with 1,000 pupils in

special schools as having 4,500 pupils. This reflects the fact that these schools tend to have lower pupil numbers for their size and more complex facilities.

For eligibility, we count all pupils that are sole, dual-main, or dual-subsidiary enrolled. If pupils are registered at more than one institution, we divide the count by the number of institutions that the pupil is registered at. For example, pupils dual registered at a mainstream school and a pupil referral unit (PRU) would have their count divided by 2 at both institutions.

For nursery schools and sixth forms, we use the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) pupils rather than headcount.

In autumn 2021, we notified academy trusts and VA school bodies that are eligible for SCA in the financial year 2022 to 2023. Eligibility should not be assumed unless it has been confirmed.

All of these institution types are eligible for devolved formula capital.

Funding allocations for the 2022 to 2023 financial year

Capital funding is based on financial years. For the latest funding amounts see:

- [school capital funding allocations for 2022 to 2023](#) (ODS, 2.23 MB)
- [school capital funding allocations for 2022 to 2023](#) (MS Excel Spreadsheet, 2.08 MB)

How the funding is calculated

See [condition funding methodology for 2022 to 2023](#) (PDF, 347 KB, 15 pages) for information on eligibility and how the funding is calculated.

What you can spend it on

See [condition grants spend guidance](#) (PDF, 219 KB, 14 pages) for guidance on the purpose of the funding, what you can spend it on and over what time period.

Previous years' funding

See the [National Archives website](#) for SCA and DFC allocations for previous years.

The healthy pupils capital fund was a one-year fund for the 2018 to 2019 financial year only.

In the 2018 budget, the government announced an extra £400 million of capital funding for schools in England for the 2018 to 2019 financial year. See the [additional capital funding page on the National Archives](#) for more information.

In 2020, the Prime Minister announced an additional £560 million for repairs and upgrades to school buildings, on top of funding already allocated for the 2020 to 2021 financial year.

Good estate management

We expect academy trusts and other bodies responsible for schools to manage their school estate strategically and maintain their estate in a safe working condition. This has also been set out in the Academy Trust Handbook 2021. [Good estate management for schools \(GEMS\)](#) includes guidance on developing an estates strategy and asset management plan, and a self-assessment tool to identify estate management priorities. [Managing asbestos guidance for schools](#) sets out further advice on asbestos.

Responsible bodies must ensure they secure value for money through appropriate procurement routes. For large projects, the school buildings [construction framework](#) is available for use and should be considered as part of project development planning.

The Trust Network

The Trust Network is a group of academy trusts who are committed to good estate management, and support schools to

build their capability and practise. They share best practice, exchange knowledge and, where needed, form a single voice to discuss issues or concerns with the Department for Education and other national agencies and help improve the resources available to support schools. You can join the network for free and find out more about their events through [The Trust Network website](#).

The Trust Network is led by volunteers from a diverse range of MATs from across England and membership is open to all independently run, state-funded schools. More than 400 MATs and single-academy trusts are currently registered as members.

Grants to local authorities

The [condition funding grant determination](#) (PDF, 98.7 KB, 3 pages) sets out the conditions of grant for payments to local authorities in the 2022 to 2023 financial year. The Secretary of State for Education makes grant determinations under section 31 of the [Local Government Act 2003](#).

Published 4 April 2019

Last updated 12 May 2022 [+ show all updates](#)

[Get emails about this page](#)



[Print this page](#)

Explore the topic

[School and college funding and finance](#)

Is this page useful?

Yes

No

Report a problem with this page

Topics

[Benefits](#)

[Births, death, marriages and care](#)

[Business and self-employed](#)

[Childcare and parenting](#)

[Citizenship and living in the UK](#)

[Crime, justice and the law](#)

[Disabled people](#)

[Driving and transport](#)

[Education and learning](#)

[Employing people](#)

[Environment and countryside](#)

[Housing and local services](#)

[Money and tax](#)

[Passports, travel and living abroad](#)

[Visas and immigration](#)

[Working, jobs and pensions](#)

Government activity

[Departments](#)

[News](#)

[Guidance and regulation](#)

[Research and statistics](#)

[Policy papers and consultations](#)

[Transparency](#)

[How government works](#)

[Get involved](#)

[Help](#) [Privacy](#) [Cookies](#) [Accessibility statement](#) [Contact](#) [Terms and conditions](#)

[Rhestr o Wasanaethau Cymraeg](#) [Government Digital Service](#)

All content is available under the [Open Government Licence v3.0](#), except where otherwise stated



© Crown copyright