Appendix B
West Berkshire Council Schools Growth Fund Criteria 2027/28

1. Background

1.1 Growth funding allocated through the national funding formula (NFF) within each local authority's Schools Block.

1.2 The methodology to calculate growth funding was introduced in 2019/20 and has remained the same for the 2026/27 financial year. This means it will be based on the observed differences between the number on roll in each local authority between the October 2025 and October 2026 school censuses.

1.3 Growth is measured at middle layer super output area (MSOA) level to detect 'pockets' of growth, counting the increase in pupil numbers in each MSOA in West Berkshire between the two most recent October censuses.

1.4 The growth factor for 2026/27 was £1,570 per new primary pupil, £2,350 for each new secondary pupil plus a lump sum of £77,225 for each new school that opened in the previous year. We have yet to receive the 2027/28 values from the DfE. The growth factor in the national funding formula is a proxy for overall growth costs at a local authority level. There is no expectation for local authorities to use these rates in their local arrangements for funding growth nor that spending on growth will match the sum allocated.

1.5 As growth funding is within the schools block, a movement of funding between the schools formula and the growth fund is not treated as a transfer between blocks. If funding is not required for growth, it can be added into the school formula but only if the DSG is in surplus. The amount of growth fund is subject to Schools Forum approval.

1.6 Local authorities must produce criteria for allocating growth funding, to be agreed by the Schools Forum. The criteria should contain clear objective trigger points for qualification and a clear formula for calculating allocations with these criteria applying to all schools on the same basis. This will be checked by ESFA for compliance with the annually made School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations, to check that it provides a transparent and consistent basis for the allocation of funding, which may be different for each phase.

1.7 Any unspent growth funding remaining at the year-end should be reported to the Schools Forum. Funding may be carried forward to the following funding period if the DSG is in a surplus position, as with any other centrally retained budget, and local authorities can choose to use it specifically for growth if the authority wishes. Any over spent growth funding will form part of the overall DSG surplus or deficit balance.

2. Purpose

2.1 The growth fund is for the benefit of maintained and academy primary and secondary schools, supporting growth in pre-16 pupil numbers to meet basic need. Special schools and resourced provisions are funded under the 'place-plus' approach and nursery schools are funded based on participation levels.

2.2 The growth fund may only be used to:

- support where a school or academy has agreed with the local authority to provide an extra class in order to meet basic need in the area (either as a bulge class or as an ongoing commitment). This is a mandatory requirement and there is also a mandatory minimum funding calculation

- Support growth in pre-16 pupil numbers to meet basic need e.g., support a school who has agreed with the authority to provide an extra class in order to meet basic need (either as a bulge class or as an ongoing commitment)

- Support where a school has temporarily increased its pupil admission numbers (PAN), by a minimum number of pupils, in agreement with the authority

- Support for KS1 classes where overall pupil numbers exceed a multiple of 30, by a minimum number of pupils

- pre-opening costs, initial equipping allowance, or diseconomy of scale allowance, for new maintained schools and academies

2.3 The growth fund is not to be used to support schools in financial difficulty, general growth due to popularity or schools growing back to their planned admission number (PAN) following a period of low pupil admissions.

3. Growth Fund Criteria

3.1 Support for schools that are providing additional capacity to meet basic need avoids schools being at a financial disadvantage until the increased pupil numbers are reflected in their budgets. A school would normally be asked to run an additional class as a result of an increased September intake, the funding for those additional pupils is not reflected in the funding until the following year.

- For maintained schools, there is a funding lag period of 7 months, between September and March

- Academies' FY runs from September to August, therefore, academies receive a full 12 months of growth funding. This is paid in two separate payments: 7/12ths of the annual amount (to cover the period Sept – March). The other 5/12ths is paid in April (to cover the period April to August). This additional 5/12ths element for academies is then reimbursed to the LA's Dedicated School's Grant by the ESFA

3.2 Schools will be invited to apply for the growth fund late in the autumn term, following confirmation of the October census figures, if they meet one of the criteria. In exceptional circumstances, a school may apply at a different point in the year.

Additional Class Funding Primary

3.3 This is payable where a school has agreed with the authority to provide an extra class in order to meet basic need in the area (either as a bulge class or as an ongoing commitment).

3.4 Funding will be £77,000 (equivalent to 20 pupils x basic needs entitlement including Area Cost Adjustment (ACA)). The funding amount provided should be sufficient to cover the cost of a TMS6 teacher with on-costs, one TA, plus other costs.

3.5 Maintained primary schools will receive funding for the period September to March (7/12ths equivalent to £44,920)

3.6 The number of years this funding will be paid will depend on whether the growth is permanent or temporary. For example, an infant school that changes from a 2 form entry to a 3 form entry from September 2026 will typically receive growth funding in 2026/27, 2027/28 and 2028/29.

Secondary Schools Funding

3.7 This is payable where a school has *agreed with the authority to take an increased September in-take to meet basic need in the area*.

3.8 The staffing structure of secondary schools differs significantly to that of primary schools, the link between pupil numbers and the requirement for additional classes/teachers is less clear. It might be possible for schools to accommodate pupils within the existing curriculum model, without the need for an additional teacher.

3.9 Funding will only be provided for permanent growth and will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. This is to ensure the increase in pupil numbers directly contributes to increased costs of admitting additional pupils e.g., curriculum structure, additional pastoral or support staff. The eligibility for funding will be assessed for each year of permanent growth.

3.10 Funding up to £114,000 will be available for academies. Applying the same formula as for primaries, this is based on 20 pupils x average basic needs entitlement including ACA.

3.11 Eligible maintained secondaries will receive funding up to £66,500 to cover the period from September to March.

KS1 Classes (infant class size)

3.12 This is payable to a school with infant classes which is required to set up an additional class as required by infant class size regulations, and the school cannot accommodate all its additional reception and Key Stage 1 pupils in classes of 30 or less i.e. the total number of pupils in the 3 year groups exceeds a multiple of 30. (see Annex A for examples).

3.13 In order to qualify for the additional funding, the school must have set up an additional class and employed an additional teacher, and must not have exceeded its admission number unless requested to by the LA.

3.14 Funding will be £77,000 for each new class, pro rata for maintained schools for the remainder of the financial year. The funding provided should be sufficient to cover the cost of a TMS6 teacher with on-costs, one TA, plus other costs.

3.15 Before setting up an additional class and employing an additional teacher, schools should be aware that this additional in-year payment is temporary one-off funding for the remainder of the financial year in order to meet the pupil's basic need until full per pupil funding is received the following April (September for an academy). Schools will be required to meet the costs of the additional class from their formula pupil funding and lump sum from the following year. Schools accessing the infant class size funding where pupil numbers are just 2 or 3 above the limit, should carefully consider the longer-term financial implications of employing an additional teacher.

New School

3.16 **Start-up funding pre-opening** costs payable to a new school such as for the Headteacher and other staffing and recruitment costs prior to opening and initial equipping allowance where the school is opening in response to basic need in the area.

3.17 Funding will be actual cost of staff appointed and in post prior to the opening of the new school up to a maximum of £77,225.

3.18 **Post opening funding - diseconomies of scale**. The total pupil numbers required by the new school to ensure viability will be agreed in advance with the school on an annual basis whilst the school is growing to full capacity and funding paid via the school formula will be based on this number. This will be reviewed on an annual basis and the estimates adjusted to take into account the actual pupil numbers in the previous funding period. Funding protection will be paid to the school based on the difference between the agreed pupil numbers and the actual pupil numbers for 3 full years.

4. Applications for funding

4.1 Schools will be invited to make an application for funding in the autumn term. Funding requests from schools are to be submitted to WBC Schools' Accountancy. In exceptional circumstances, a school may apply at a different point in the year.

4.2 The Service Director for Education, if satisfied that the criteria are met, will recommend approval to the Schools' Forum.

4.3 Funding for Sept – March will be paid following Schools' Forum approval. The other 5/12ths for academies is paid in April (to cover the period April to August).

Examples of Infant Class Size Additional In-Year Funding

Example 1

	October 2025 Census	October 2026 Census
Reception Pupil Numbers	23	31
Year 1 Pupil Numbers	20	25
Year 2 Pupil Numbers	22	20
Total Pupil Numbers	65	76
Number of Classes run by school	3	3

Although pupil numbers have increased by 11, and the reception class exceeds 30, under infant class size regulations the school is still only required to run 3 classes, therefore no additional in-year funding will be payable. Total pupil numbers would need to exceed 90 to trigger the requirement for a 4th class.

Example 2

	October 2025 Census	October 2026 Census
Reception Pupil Numbers	20	21
Year 1 Pupil Numbers	20	20
Year 2 Pupil Numbers	19	20
Total Pupil Numbers	59	61
Number of Classes run by school	3	3

Total pupil numbers have increased by 2 taking the total over 60 and requiring 3 classes. However, the school is already running and funding 3 classes within their existing budget, so no additional in-year funding will be payable – their budget requirement for the year has not changed by the admission of these 2 pupils.

Example 3

	October 2025 Census	October 2026 Census
Reception Pupil Numbers	20	21
Year 1 Pupil Numbers	20	20
Year 2 Pupil Numbers	19	20
Total Pupil Numbers	59	61
Number of Classes run by school	2	3

Same pupil numbers as the above example, except the school were operating with 2 classes. The school is therefore eligible for additional in-year funding if they operate a third class. However, if their budget with just 2 extra pupils would not sustain the cost of an additional teacher beyond the following April, then they would need to carefully consider the implications of accepting an additional pupil taking them over 60 (unless exceptions to the regulations apply, such as pupils with a statement of SEN naming the school or pupils moving into the area outside the normal admission round).

Example 4

	October 2025 Census	October 2026 Census
Reception Pupil Numbers	20	30
Year 1 Pupil Numbers	20	20
Year 2 Pupil Numbers	19	21
Total Pupil Numbers	59	71
Number of Classes run by school	2	3

The school were running and funding 2 classes before the September admissions took them over 60 pupils. Additional in-year funding would therefore be payable for the additional class, and the additional 12 pupils will generate enough funding to sustain the cost of the additional teacher from April 2026.