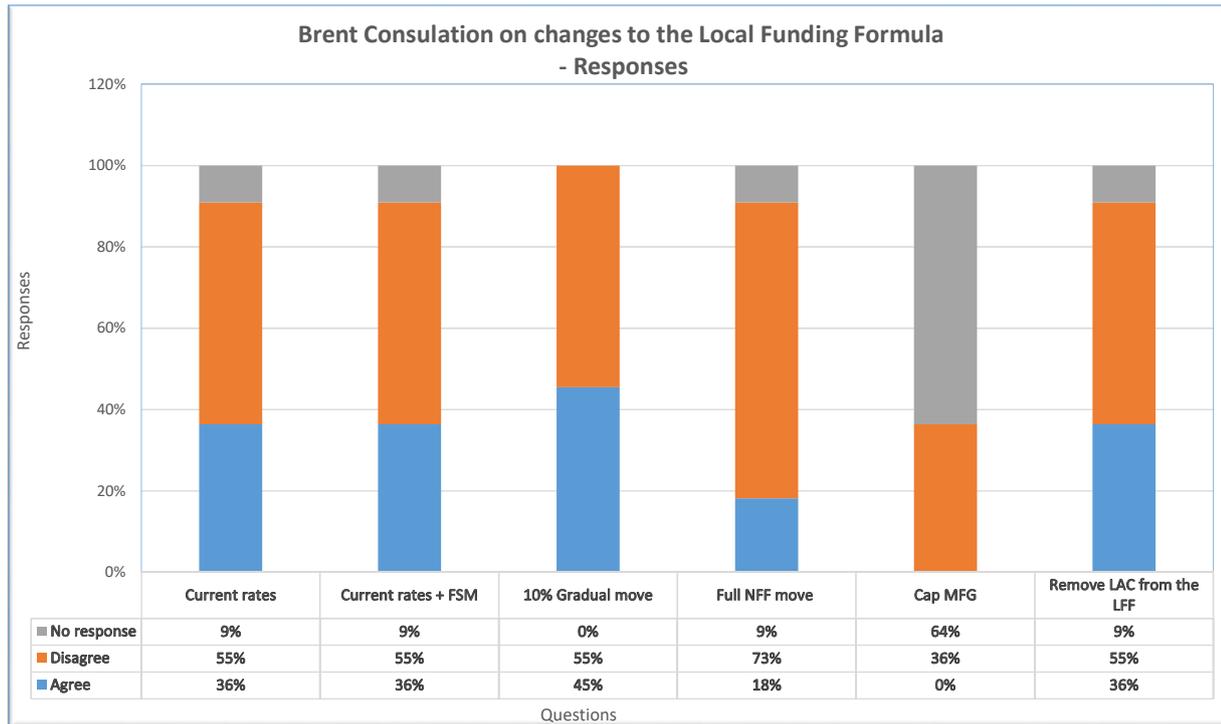


Appendix C

Brent Schools Funding 2022/23 Consultation - Results



Comments

| Questions | Responses |
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| <p>Q1: This question relates to Option 1. Should the current 2021/22 Local Funding Formula rates be retained? However, to make use of the additional funding to be allocated once all factors have been applied; increase the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG)?</p> | 1 The funding increase is minor for 2022/23 and therefore stable funding for increases over the current 2021/22 baseline will be important for educational continuity along with a focus on deprivation based funding in light of the recent/current COVID pandemic. |
| | 2 Any option which increases MFG has to be adopted to help our schools - VA schools are struggling |
| | 3 This seems to be a pointless option. It is the government's intention that we move to a National Funding Formula over the next few years and delaying this simply puts off difficult choices until future years. |
| | 4 This option is the least close to the move towards the hard NFF factors that will be used from 2023/24. |
| | 5 No - The NFF can be fully implemented with relatively minimal impact on the schools – therefore it is best to adopt this (deemed to be) more equitable approach now, rather than wait for it to be enforced by the DfE |
| | 6 With regard to our situation of the closure of one of sites due end of March 2022, it may well be sensible for us to tick the 'yes' box here as we have no idea currently what our 'new' budget allocation will look like. However, it does seem to be sensible to go with option 3 as our first choice. |
| | 7 Missing NFF factors (FSM) must be incorporated otherwise we are just delaying the inevitable and not seeing the true areas affecting funding for schools as part of the new formula |
| | 8 This is not a viable option as we cannot do nothing to move towards the hard formula, which is only 2 years away |

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| <p>Q2: This question relates to Option 2. As well as retaining the current 2021/22 LFF rates should the FSM factor be introduced? This would be funded from making use of the additional funding to be allocated once all factors have been applied.</p> | 1 This would introduce one element of the NFF currently absent from the LFF and make a small step towards this standardised approach in future years. It also adds further funding |
| | 2 We do not have many FSM pupils so we are penalised. |
| | 3 It may seem sensible to include FSM as an element in the formula as we will have to do this eventually, but it appears to provide a significant distortion to what the funding would be compared to going straight to the National Funding Formula(NFF). This might mean that the significant change in funding in 2022/23, either positively or negatively by including FSM, may be reversed in future years when Brent has to drop other elements of its LFF. |
| | 4 This option would be the most beneficial for the students at this school due to the nature and size of the school. supporting all students across all phases of statutory education and Post 16. Following the pandemic and the increase in diverse needs, it would allow a greater flexibility in developing our students in the short term, realising their potential in catching up on lost learning and experiences. By using the FSM funding factor, this is nearer to the hard NFF factors which schools will be moved towards from 2023/24. Although there will be losses by 56 schools, the losses are relatively low compared to the gains of other schools. This option also gives more time to schools to make the financial adjustments (such as staffing restructures, etc) if necessary during the period leading up to the hard NFF being implemented. |

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| | 5 | No - The NFF can be fully implemented with relatively minimal impact on the schools – therefore it is best to adopt this (deemed to be) more equitable approach now, rather than wait for it to be enforced by the DfE |
| | 6 | This is a good option and allows the slow introduction of FSM as a factor while still holding local rates and factors as priorities while still within the LA remit |
| | 7 | As stated, this will initiate a move towards the hard formula. The MFG will protect those schools where this has an adverse impact. |

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| Q3: This question relates to Option 3. Should a 10% gradual move towards the NFF factors be applied to the 2022/23 LFF but retaining AWPU at current rates; MFG may increase to make use of the additional funding to be allocated once all factors have been applied. | 1 | Gradual Move – is our preferred option |
| | 2 | We are a VA school and penalised currently; our funding is very low. We cannot afford to drop. |
| | 3 | Given the need for stability and further deprivation based support, movements towards the NFF should be deferred into 2023/24. |
| | 4 | As this is a gradual move towards the NFF the differences in funding that it causes are minimal. The highest amount that any school will lose based on 2020 census figures is £129. The biggest gain is £951. These amounts are insignificant in terms of a school's overall budget so all schools should be able to cope with this change but it will mean further changes in coming years. I would suggest modelling a larger percentage move towards the NFF factors, perhaps of between 20% - 50% |
| | 5 | No preferred % Although this option would give the least losses or gains, option 2 would allow for additional funding to assist with the COVID catch-up in the immediate future and more time to plan towards potential decreases brought by the NFF. |
| | 6 | No - The NFF can be fully implemented with relatively minimal impact on the schools – therefore it is best to adopt this (deemed to be) more equitable approach now, rather than wait for it to be enforced by the DfE Brent should move 100% to the NFF |
| | 7 | Please see above (Q1) with regard to our particular circumstance. |
| | 8 | Doesn't take into account local rates/priorities as well as option 2 |
| | 9 | This is our second preferred option as it affects the whole school community to a lesser degree. |

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| Q4: This question relates to Option 4. Should the NFF factors be adopted fully from 2022/23? | 1 | Given the need for stability and further deprivation based support, movements towards the NFF should be deferred into 2023/24. |
| | 2 | We cannot afford a drop of £35k for the sum |
| | 3 | Given that there is an increase to the DSG of 0.7% it may be prudent to move immediately to the NFF and utilise the MFG to reduce the largest losses. However, a phased approach, option 3, would most probably be the best option in order to apply an MFG each year as the move to NFF is phased in. |
| | 4 | This would result in 69 schools having immediate losses, rather than a gradual change towards the NFF so is the least preferred option. |
| | 5 | Yes - The NFF can be fully implemented with relatively minimal impact on the schools – therefore it is best to adopt this (deemed to be) more equitable approach now, rather than wait for it to be enforced by the DfE |
| | 6 | Doesn't take into account local rates/priorities as well as option 2 especially while the LA is still able to run the LFF |
| | 7 | This is a dramatic change which is not required for 2022/23, but rather gradual steps to the hard formula from 2023/34. |

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| Q5: If you answered yes to Q4, should the MFG be capped and scaled? | 1 | No - Capping the MFG has little impact and allowing more of a full transition to the NFF is required to make the funding more equitable across all schools. |
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| Q6: In line with the move towards the NFF, should the 'Looked After Children' (LAC) factor be removed from the local factor as it is an optional factor which is not included in the NFF. | 1 | Given the need for stability and further deprivation-based support, movements towards the NFF should be deferred into 2023/24. |
| | 2 | Not used so not useful. |
| | 3 | Would prefer for the LAC factor to remain in the funding formula in 2022/23 but to ensure it is made clear to schools that it will not be included from 2023/24 onwards so adjustments can be made accordingly. |
| | 4 | Yes - it is best to move to the NFF in full and create a more equitable funding approach. |
| | 5 | Suggest a phased approach whereby it is removed by 2023/24. |