

Summary: Financial / Children and Young People (CYP) narrative

Financial plan narrative

Brief description of how we are managing the pressures on the DSG:

The local authority has identified the HNB as a significant risk to the Council's overall financial position. As such the pressures on the DSG are monitored regularly as part of the budget monitoring process and presented on a quarterly basis to the Corporate Management Team (CMT) chaired by the Chief Executive, presented to Cabinet members and to Schools Forum.

A deficit management plan has been developed that incorporates the mitigations that have been established to address the deficit position. Prior to the DBV programme in place, the Council's plan was developed with three themes to reduce the deficit, and these include managing demand for EHCPs, improving sufficiency of places and financial management. These continue to be the anchor themes in the existing Management Plan.

There is a bi-monthly meeting chaired by the Corporate Director, Children and Young People to provide oversight and review actions against the Management Plan.

High needs trends

Our strategy for managing the number of CYP receiving individual funding from the high needs block:

The core reason for the increase in the DSG deficit has been the significant growth in identified SEND needs delivered through Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) and those identified as requiring support in early years provision.

The historic deficit was primarily because of a shortage in sufficiency of local places with too many pupils being educated out of borough and in independent non maintained special schools as opposed to locally maintained special and mainstream schools. The first deficit management plan was established to address these needs by the implementation of a Brent graduated approach response to ensure the right support at the right time to manage demand, improving the sufficiency of places in the borough and improved financial management which included reviewing commissioning arrangements and reviewing services funded from the HNB.

Research underpinning the Delivering Better Value (DBV) Programme confirmed a need to increase funding for schools and settings to meet the needs of children, particularly under the age of 7 given greater awareness of high rates of child development issues (exacerbated by deprivation and the pandemic) a post-pandemic skills gaps and high rates of children aged 3-4 diagnosed with autism. Additionally, the DBV research identified that support to pupils through an EHC Plan tended to last for longer and with greater financial input than in neighbouring authorities. The DBV plan has been developed to focus on remodelling how needs are met across the SEND system earlier, through targeted intervention (pre EHCP) and where EHCPs are in place with a focus on outcomes and reviews of progress that lead to more time limited EHCPs or reducing levels of support over time for most pupils.

Outcomes

How our management plan will ensure the best possible outcomes for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) in the local area:

Managing Demand

1. Promotion of the Graduated Approach and being clear of the expectations of schools and settings on meeting pupils needs at the SEND Support stage wherever possible. Brent's Graduated Approach involved extensive costing and evaluation of the most common interventions schools were using, referring to the Educational Endowment Foundation (EEF) for impact as well as other evidence sources.

Improving sufficiency of places.

2. A capital programme to increase SEND places in borough through the provision of 427 new places. This is to provide a new special school, more Additionally Resourced Provisions (ARPs) and expansions to existing special schools. This will ensure needs are being met in the local area rather than the needs for out of borough placements.

The DBV Programme is split across 3 main areas.

1. A test and learn programme called Intervention First (IF) delivered in one school cluster, whereby outcomes are monitored against control groups in four other school clusters in Brent. The intended outcome is earlier identification and support for young people at the SEN support stage, mitigating the need to request a statutory assessment.

2. A test and learn review of 0–7-year olds' EHCPs with a view to amending school and pupil provision maps and refocussing how resources are being used to greatest impact. This will identify areas where costs can be reduced and facilitate system change in the way that funding is allocated to EHCPs.

3. The remodelling of how early years funding, mainstream banding, and funding to meet the communication and speech and language needs of children is being used to maximise early impact. Outcomes will be monitored and tracked at a pupil level and whole school level, through an evaluation framework.

Local Authority (LA) Specific Narrative

Data

Where we are up to with data and forecasting.
 Use of benchmarking data and what it tells us.
 Support needed around data.

Significant work was undertaken as part of the DBV programme to understand demand and spend trends and to support better forecasting of spend against the HNB. There is a clear understanding of the long-term opportunities of delivering the management plan alongside the risks, limitations and interdependencies.

Relevant data is shared efficiently across the local authority, particularly between finance/budgets and SEND data to allow for a joined-up approach. This builds on the analysis undertaken by the DBV programme.

Over the last twelve months, a comprehensive data dashboard and tracking system has been developed across SEND Services which incorporates a wide range of meaningful data sources and benchmarking data, for example, CENSUS, SEN2 analyses and published national and London benchmarking data. The dashboard covers requests for assessment and related decisions. This has enabled the local authority to identify needs and demand patterns in individual schools. Where appropriate there is area specific data sharing with other local authorities. Using training data and professional assessment on the onboarding of the graduated approach, the local authority has identified schools who require more targeted support on their inclusion journey.

Assumptions

How we have arrived at the projected numbers in our plan - Methods/calculations used to arrive at the figures.
 Assumptions made and why.
 What further work needs to be done

Assumptions include a review of past throughput and mitigations put into place. A placement stability analysis of the last 3 years identified that decision making at panel was in the main accurate.

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Type of expenditure	RAG	21/22 (Actual Expenditure £'000)	25-26 (Projected Expenditure £'000)	Description for RAG rating
Top up Funding	Red	53,574	66,654	• Top up funding is calculated based on a flat 7% increase. The same number is used as a percentage increase for EHCP projections. It is highly unlikely that the top up funding will only reflect the increase in EHCP numbers. This implies that there will be no inflation over this period.
Place Funding	Green	9,641	12,914	• Place funding has a 7% associated increase. This is likely to be accurate as place funding increases in line with EHCP numbers.
Employees & Services	Yellow	8,399	9,902	• Expenditure associated with employees and services is forecasted at a flat 4% increase adjusted for pay rises and inflation. Current estimations for inflation range between 8-11%, but this is unlikely to be immediately reflected on salaries.
Adjustment for Management Plan mitigating items	Green	N/A	2,082	• Assumptions in this category are around recurring mitigations, mainly the 0.5% schools block to HNB transfer. This is likely to continue.
DSG Allocation	Green	66,396	83,505	• Based on DfE guidance of % increase of 5% for 2023-24, 3% for 2024-25, and 3% for 2025-26 there is no evidence to suggest this will not be accurate.

- For 2023/24, the unmitigated forecast has been revised by inflating the 2022-23 outturn by 11% based on the growth in the number of EHCPs.
- For 2024/25 the top up funding and place funding have been inflated by 7% and INMSS demand is inflated by 4% in line with the DBV submission to reflect the unmitigated forecast. However inflationary assumption for non-placement costs and the INMSS inflationary cost increases are assumed at 3.9% as at November 2023 CPI.
- 2025/26 Top up funding and place funding have been increased by 6% and inflation remains at 3.9%, INMSS assumptions are the same for 2024/25.
- 2026/27 Top up funding and place funding have been increased by 5% and inflation remains at 3.9%, INMSS assumptions are the same for 2024/25.

The DBV diagnostic process showed that the pressure was mainly driven by numbers rather than increases in costs. The top up funding is allocated using a banding system which has not been increased in the past few years.

- The DBV submission of £103m to the DfE included the recoupment income from other local authorities which is excluded from the DfE template and shown on a separate other income line. Excluding the income from the DBV Submission figure would mean that the 2026-27 figure would have led to a total of £106.154m. Based on the revised assumptions in demand and inflation growth, this reduces the unmitigated forecast 2026/27 to £104.773m excluding other local authorities recoupment.

EHC plans

Main drivers statistically regarding EHC plan rates.

Projected trends.

Key pressure points.

Explanation of figures input within the Placement tabs and CYP tab

2024 Forecast - 5.4% (3,430 EHCPs)

2025 Forecast - 7% (3,670 EHCPs)

2026 Forecast - 6% (3,890 EHCPs)

2027 Forecast - 5% (4,085 EHCPs)

1. ASD diagnosis under the age of 5.
2. Issues relating to additional speech, language and communication needs moving in from pre-school to primary phase.
3. The current pressure on secondary provision has already been acknowledged which is why the LA is building a new special secondary school This demand will run into the post 16 phase and a range of programmes are aimed at managing this, including the supported employment work that is underway and post-16 skills resource development to support routes into employment.
4. Capital builds to deliver additional local places are not all yet in place, with delays as a consequence of the wider financial crisis that has impacted on the construction industry. This means that provision for more complex young people (special school and Additionally Resourced Provisions), that will also serve as peer support networks for our mainstream schools, has not opened in the timescales anticipated.
5. The forecast for EHCP assumes an increase of 7% for 2024/25 which is based on a 2022- 2024 historic trend and assumes that the workstream to manage demand will reduce by 1% year on year i.e 2025/26 6%, 2026/27 5%.

Our strategies to manage demand pressures and the overall increase in numbers requiring support from the high needs block, eg appropriate processes and challenge.

How we are ensuring EHC plans are given out at the appropriate level.

DBV programme is focused on exploring provision mapping at school level, child level; resource allocation at child and school level; and designing a new pre EHCP intervention programme.

The management is supported by system forums and working groups to share expertise and good practice. There is a multiagency panel for decision making on whether to agree to assess and on suitability of placements.

Cross borough working is being explored to meet NWL health agenda including the principles and allocation of funding across Early Help. Also reviewing funding into therapies and models for therapy delivery.

As the DBV is being undertaken in a test and learn environment a new communication and engagement strategy will be required for parents/carers and professionals (including SENDIASS) both with an EHCP and without.

Specialist SEN support services support children and young people in schools and colleges. Additional support is provided via SENCO forums, surgeries, and SEN support in schools. Training programme has been designed to support SENDCOs in the area that they have asked support in, and appropriate training has been commissioned for ARPS to ensure that there is scope for wider delivery and in reach/outreach services to our mainstream settings. The graduated approach framework has been redeveloped to ensure that we are able to reach as many settings as possible in their inclusion journey.

Demand pressures are managed through tight oversight of placement requests, key phase transitions, and a review of transitions post 14 across health and social care services. The DBV is reviewing resources allocated per capita and by school - thereby identifying any trends or patterns and if reduced the risks associated at school and pupil level.

Senior leadership team across the Council meet to review the pressures associated with the HNB and monitoring of the deficit management plan.

Other pressures

Key pressures on the high needs block, aside from EHC plans.

Trends

A key pressure is falling rolls in primary and associated pressures on school budgets.

Our strategies to manage pressures on the high needs block.

Our savings proposals.

The strategies to manage the pressure include:

-Reducing costs through managing demand for EHC plans through rolling out the Graduated Approach Framework (GAF) to SEND across 88 schools and 200 settings aimed at the early identification of children's needs and delivery of appropriate support. Training to improve the capacity of schools to meet pupils needs early was commissioned through the SEN Support Fund and the Inclusion Service has provided focused support for SENDCOs through school cluster groups. Ongoing development of the training programme that is available to our schools is targeting the needs areas that they have identified. The local authority has put in place a number of strategies to support growing numbers of children who are experiencing emotionally based school avoidance, including a toolkit, support through the Educational Psychology team and the Wellbeing and Emotional Support Team (delivered by the Anna Freud Centre).

-Improving sufficiency of local places focused on cost avoidance through reducing the number of children and young people who are placed out of borough or in Independent Special Schools that cost more than local places and incur transport costs. Addressing the sufficiency of local places for Brent children with SEND of both primary and secondary age, and for the 16-25 age group is a Council priority as set out in the School Place Planning Strategy 2024-2028, not only to meet demand but to reduce dependency on out-of-borough independent special schools that are not close to families support networks. Brent Council has committed investment of over £44m to develop additional specialist places across mainstream and specialist provision, including a new secondary special school, Additionally Resourced Provisions and a Post-16 Skills Resource Centre for young people with SEND. The building programme is underway and some of these places are already available. Despite the planned capital investment, increasing demand means that further local specialist places are needed. Planning work has commenced to identify potential schools site for special school satellite provision.

-Financial management by taking a deep dive into each area of spend to identify efficiencies and charging an administrative cost to ensure that there is full cost recovery from other local authorities that place pupils in Brent Special Schools.

-The DBV opportunities identified include:

Financial Impact of Opportunities

Setting	Opportunity	Full Benefit Opportunity	5 year cumulative benefit 22-27 (Stretch)	5 Year Cumulative Benefit 22-27 (Brent Confidence Weighted)
Mainstream	Supporting the goals and aspirations of the child can be achieved without the need for an EHCP	£2.6M	£877K	£643K
	Achieving the goals and aspirations of the child through the right duration in mainstream support (time limited EHCPs)	£203K	£66K	£48K
	Ensuring the right level of support for the child's goals and aspirations at the start of provision in Mainstream	£265K	£96K	£71K
Total		£3.0m	£1.0m	£762K

Population

Information around population growth.

Assumptions made and why.

Population growth – projections are provided by the GLA and factored into assumptions for EHP growth and pupil population change over time The latest forecasts are based on the 2021 Census and reflect lower migration patterns in Brent. "<https://data.brent.gov.uk/dataset/29kgo/2021-census-first-release>"

Sufficiency

(Detailed narrative around each placement type should be added in the placements tab)

Work we have done around sufficiency - forecasting pupil numbers/SEND place planning.

How we are ensuring we have provision in place for all CYP with different needs and how we are ensuring the quality of that provision.

How external placements are commissioned and reviewed to ensure value and quality.

The School Place Planning Strategy 2024 – 2028 that was agreed by Brent Cabinet in October 2023 includes the latest projections for pre-school, primary, secondary and post-16 and children and young people with SEND. The new strategy builds on the School Place Planning Strategy 2019-2023 which was updated annually with the latest forecasts and approved by Cabinet. The Strategy identified the need for additional special school places based on the projections and formed the basis of discussions with mainstream and special school providers to develop additional local places, including Additionally Resourced Provision to increase the rate of pupils in mainstream.

The projections form the basis of a SEND capital investment programme of £44m of with a further £10m SCIL and £4m SEND funding allocated for post-16 activity. This investment should lead to a reduction in the numbers in INMSS and a move back to local special schools where possible. The LA wants to offer local placements wherever possible. External places are currently commissioned on a needs basis although, parental preference does play a significant part in some cases.

Independent placements are spot-purchased from a preferred provider list and the LA works with the regional Commissioning Alliance on fee negotiations. For independent placements and alternative provisions the LA has a quality assurance protocol that involves an annual quality assurance visit to each provider to assess the quality of their offer to meet pupils' needs. The protocol includes the LA instigating an immediate quality assurance visit when a provision's updated Ofsted grading is less than good.

Capital

Brief overview of plans for capital investment and how this will support our overall high needs strategy.

(Detailed narrative around each placement type should be added in the placements tab)

A full capital programme plan is underway to provide 427 new places pre-16. This includes a new secondary special school following completion of the school presumption process and up to 12 new additional resourced provisions. Further work is being undertaken on opportunities to provide satellite specials on existing school sites where there is capacity and further secondary resourced provisions. Through the DBV programme, a project to improve the inclusivity of learning environments through for example sensory areas in schools and soft play is underway.

A new post-16 skills centre is set within the Welsh Harp Horticultural Centre and a newly proposed 14+ campus will also expand opportunities for supporting young people to return to Brent maintained provision and to develop skills to move into employment

Early years (EY)

How we envisage changes in early years policy having an impact.

Strategies to support early years.

The Early Years intervention fund that supports children with SEND in pre-school and funding for speech and language therapies is being reviewed as part of the DBV, to ensure the resources impact on outcomes.

The DBV programme is focusing on children in pre-school to age 7 with the roll out of a new intervention programme and training initiatives such as SCERTS a total communication programme. The Early Years Inclusion Team works with settings (nurseries and PVI's) to improve their responses to young people with SEND. This work is aligned with the Best Start for Life Programme supporting families with the early identification of children with SEND through Family Wellbeing Centres.

Strategy and approach to workforce

Is there enough capacity and skill in the workforce (council level, school level)

What we are doing to support education establishments to meet the needs of CYP with SEND and to promote inclusive practice.

The LA has over the last two years invested in the upskilling the settings and schools workforce through training packages which were identified by schools to meet their unique needs. In addition to this, the LA has developed the ARP training and development programme to enable the system to work towards a peer support model. SCERTS is being developed for roll out across the local authority in a targeted way, alongside MAKATON and additional training around meeting the social, emotional and mental health needs of young people and their communication needs. This should help to address the rate of referrals for an EHCP by enhancing the ordinarily available offer through a more skilled workforce. Additionally, the targeted wellbeing programme, including EBSA specialists, are rolling out a training programme looking at trauma, attachment, neglect, and neurodiversity as reasons for child development delay.

A robust training programme is in place for LA staff in the 0-25 SEND team to ensure they are up-to-date on the legislative framework and relevant skills. The programme includes annual legal training, managing difficult conversations and regular whole service training days on specific relevant topics, for example understanding SMART outcomes for children and young people. In addition, the Education Psychology Team provide training support to schools and LA staff on how to undertake high quality assessments that reflect an understanding of pupils' needs.

Sharing best practice and effective practices

How we are collaborating with other LAs, organisations.

How we are sharing and learning about best practice and effective practices.

Benchmarking is being undertaken with other LAs via the banding review, EY funding review, use of workforce development strategies and development of block contracting through the West London Commissioning Alliance. Fee negotiations with INMSS are undertaken via WLA. WLA also supports the post-16 expansion of the supported internship programmes holding larger contracts with the key anchor institutions that cut across borough boundaries.

North West London (NWL) LAs within the ICB footprint are collaborating regarding therapy and mental health commissioning and NHSE investment, supporting the remodelling programme.

The team at Brent are involved in supporting the development of the DBV playbook and in engaging in DFE department guidance and webinars.

Key risks and mitigations

Key risks which could have an impact on the success of management plan.

Mitigations to manage these.

Key risks include:

1. Delays in meeting the capital programme plan for the expansion of resourced provisions and special schools. Key mitigations include development of satellite provision in primary schools and refurbishing classrooms to hold smaller resource bases.

2. Financial impact on schools in particular primary schools, - due to the withdrawal/reduction of EHCPs, changes to the resourcing of EHCPs, or reviews of how funding is being used in schools. Implementation of this DBV initiative will need to be carefully managed so as not to destabilise school finances. Mitigation options include the phased introduction of changes based on risk benefit analysis.

3. School increase exclusions as they are unable to meet the needs of pupils with complex needs, increasing alternative provision placements. . Mitigation – development of the Brent Inclusion Plan with school and strategies for supporting pupils.

4. Headteachers and SENCOs fully understanding SEND and the use of the HNB. Mitigation - ongoing training, Work with the teaching school to develop the NPQ for SENCOs and the Brent Inclusion Plan.

5. Demand for EHCPs continues to increase despite DBV actions due to population needs. Mitigation – all strategies are working towards providing a more robust local offer to meet need.

Block movements and disapplications

Plans around block movements and disapplications in future and how these fit into overall strategy.

Schools Forum have agreed to block transfers to the HNB over the past few years and current forecasts assume that the requests will continue to be made and that Schools Forum will approve. The amount is set at £1.299m which is 0.5% of 2023-24 Schools Block.

Special educational needs (SEN) transport costs

Year by year breakdown of SEN transport costs (including breakdown of any costs charged to the DSG)

- 2023/24 (Forecast) - £12.6m
- 2022/23 - £11.8m
- 2021/22 - £10.9m
- 2020/21 - £7.8m
- 2019/20 - £10.5m
- 2018/29 - £9.98m

SEN other costs

Detail of any other costs charged to the high needs block of the DSG.

Early Years Inclusion Fund contributions to specialist nurseries and PVI's - £1m

Alternative provision for support for pupils identified as Emotionally based School Avoidance (EBSA) £100k PA prevents pupils being misdiagnosed or referred for an EHCP.

Support for Inclusion costs in other service areas - £0.486m (Early Years – Brent Family Solutions, Youth Justice, Safeguarding and Quality Assurance Training)

Management plan support

What support we need to ensure we deliver our management plan effectively (from the DfE/ESFA, stakeholders, within authority)

Support from DfE and ESFA such as, sharing the initiatives other local authorities are currently using, local authority workshops or the provision of informative webinars, looking at good practice within neighbouring local authorities.

DFE to work with IPSEA to drive forward support to meet needs earlier without an EHCP.

Delivery of national approaches that were in the SEND Green Paper, e.g. electronic EHCPs.

DFE to work with the Ministry of Justice to review the use of tribunals and rebalance the need for public resources to be considered.

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Children and Young People (CYP) summary

Children and young people with EHC plans or receiving top ups

All the cells on this tab are either pre populated or calculated from user input on other tabs. There are overview graphs following the table summaries

MITIGATED FIGURES

Total number of EHC plans by age group (with estimated future projections)

Jan	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Under 5	99	137	134	128	129	118	126	134	141
Age 5 to 10	926	1,001	1,124	1,172	1,204	1,270	1,359	1,440	1,512
Age 11 to 15	704	745	839	931	1,048	1,091	1,167	1,237	1,299
Age 16 to 19	377	376	490	489	575	613	656	696	730
Age 20 to 25	67	167	197	218	297	338	362	383	403
Total number of EHC plans by Age Group	2,173	2,426	2,784	2,938	3,253	3,430	3,670	3,891	4,085

*Please note, Published census data can now be found [here](#)

Total number of EHC plans by primary need (with estimated future projections)

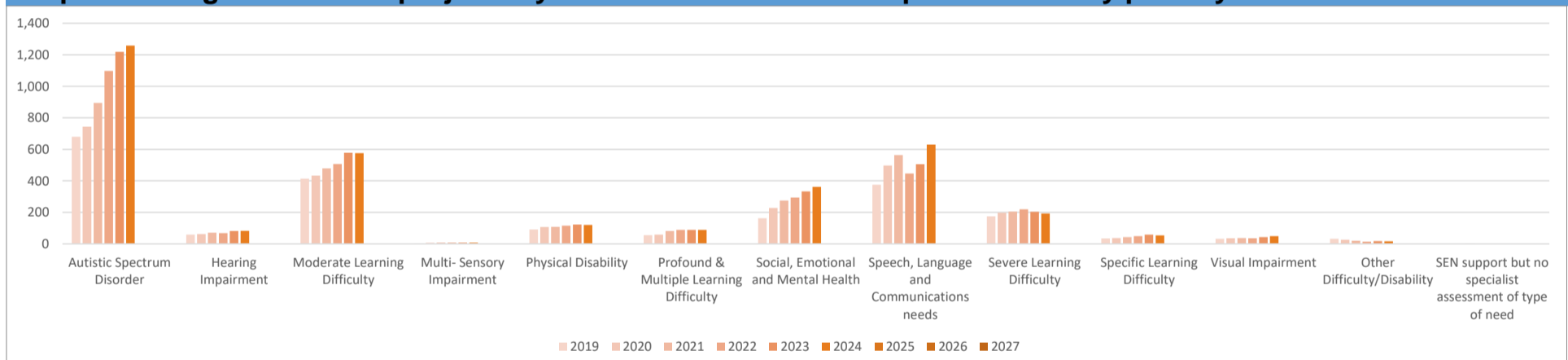
Jan	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	680	743	895	1,098	1,218	1,258	0	0	0
Hearing Impairment	58	62	70	68	81	82	0	0	0
Moderate Learning Difficulty	413	433	479	507	578	575	0	0	0
Multi- Sensory Impairment	4	6	8	7	8	7	0	0	0
Physical Disability	91	106	108	115	122	120	0	0	0
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	54	58	81	88	89	88	0	0	0
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	162	227	275	294	332	361	0	0	0
Speech, Language and Communications needs	375	497	564	446	505	630	0	0	0
Severe Learning Difficulty	174	197	204	219	203	192	0	0	0
Specific Learning Difficulty	34	36	42	48	58	53	0	0	0
Visual Impairment	32	35	37	35	42	48	0	0	0
Other Difficulty/Disability	32	26	20	13	17	16	0	0	0
SEN support but no specialist assessment of type of need	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of EHC plans by primary need	2,109	2,426	2,784	2,938	3,253	3,430	0	0	0

Total number of EHC plans by provision type

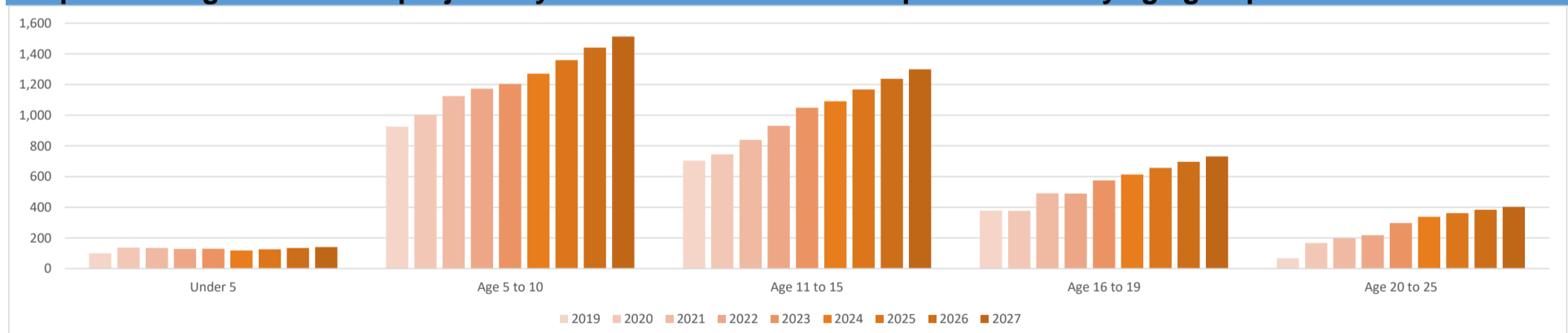
(with estimated future projections from each placement tab using EHCP age group data)

Jan	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Mainstream schools or academies	858	998	1,131	1,185	1,283	1,421	1,520	1,612	1,692
Resourced Provision or SEN Units	114	116	118	136	153	172	184	195	205
Maintained special schools or special academies	783	813	871	908	963	999	1,069	1,133	1,190
NMSS or independent schools	132	147	154	158	163	168	180	191	200
Hospital schools or Alternative Provision	9	8	8	19	17	11	12	13	14
Post 16	199	232	385	377	433	549	587	623	654
Other	14	112	117	155	241	110	118	125	131
Total number of EHC plans by placement type	2,109	2,426	2,784	2,938	3,253	3,430	3,670	3,891	4,085

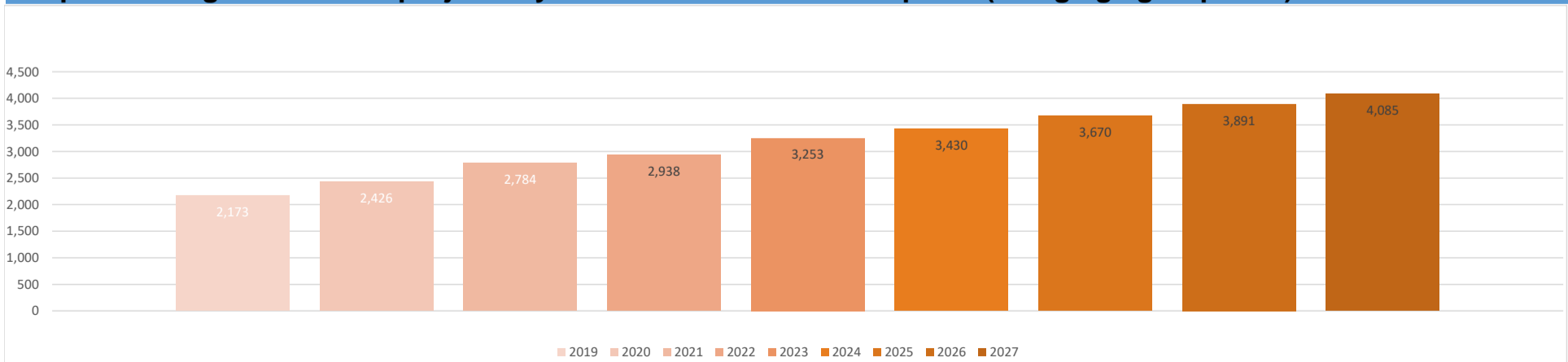
Graph showing historic and projected years total number of EHC plans shown by primary need



Graph showing historic and projected years total number of EHC plans shown by age group



Graph showing historic and projected years total number of EHC plans (using age group data)



Financial summary

Summary of end of year positions

	2021-22 £,000s	2022-23 £,000s	2023-24 £,000s	2024-25 £,000s	2025-26 £,000s	2026-27 £,000s	2027-28 £,000s	2028-29 £,000s	2029-30 £,000s
Planned DSG position (surplus)/deficit	£15,181	£13,828	£14,720	£17,524	£19,167	£19,558	£19,558	£19,558	£19,558
Unmitigated expenditure forecast			£90,852	£95,734	£100,317	£104,773	£0	£0	£0
Savings forecast			£2,917	£3,479	£6,485	£9,400	£0	£0	£0
Mitigated expenditure forecast			£87,935	£92,255	£93,832	£95,373	£0	£0	£0

Financial plan per funding block

Date outturn last updated: 24/11/2023

Overall DSG position (pre recoupment total)	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2023-24	2024-25	2024-25	2025-26	2025-26	2026-27	2026-27	2027-28	2027-28	2028-29	2028-29
Income/surplus should be shown as negative	outturn	outturn	Mitigated forecast	Unmitigated forecast	Mitigated forecast	Unmitigated forecast	Mitigated forecast	Unmitigated forecast	Mitigated forecast	Unmitigated forecast	Mitigated forecast	Unmitigated forecast	Mitigated forecast	Unmitigated forecast
1. Expenditure (Positive figures)														
Schools block	116,983,705	£117,412,502		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0
Central school services block	2,127,308	£1,865,878		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0
Early years block	22,720,723	£22,238,168		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0
High needs block	68,769,669	£71,275,854	£87,935,024	£90,851,715	£92,255,349	£95,733,900	£93,832,008	£100,316,715	£95,372,991	£104,772,667	£0	£0	£0	£0
Planned spend from DSG reserves														
Total expenditure	210,601,405	£212,792,401	£87,935,024	£90,851,715	£92,255,349	£95,733,900	£93,832,008	£100,316,715	£95,372,991	£104,772,667	£0	£0	£0	£0
2. DSG income (Negative figures)														
Schools block	-118,698,077	-118,442,913		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0
Central schools services block	-2,284,228	-2,128,539		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0
Early years block	-22,679,805	-23,238,349		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0
High needs block	-58,785,137	-66,517,219	-82,353,321	-£82,353,321	-£85,045,251	-£85,045,251	-£87,596,609	-£87,596,609	-£90,224,507	-£90,224,507	£0	£0	£0	£0
Total income	-202,447,247	-£210,327,020	-£82,353,321	-£82,353,321	-£85,045,251	-£85,045,251	-£87,596,609	-£87,596,609	-£90,224,507	-£90,224,507	£0	£0	£0	£0
3. High needs block - other income (negative figures)														
ICS contributions														
Other (Please specify)	-3,499,641	-£3,817,782	-£3,390,160	-£3,849,864	-£3,106,948	-£4,119,354	-£3,293,365	-£4,366,516	-£3,458,034	-£4,584,841				
Total other income	-3,499,641	-£3,817,782	-£3,390,160	-£3,849,864	-£3,106,948	-£4,119,354	-£3,293,365	-£4,366,516	-£3,458,034	-£4,584,841	£0	£0	£0	£0
4. Block transfers (Income/Block moved to as negative, outgoing/block moved from as positive. Should net to 0)														
Schools block	1,185,421	£1,239,753		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0				
Central schools services block														
Early years block														
High needs block	-1,185,421	-£1,239,753	-£1,299,306		-£1,299,306	£0	-£1,299,306	£0	-£1,299,306	£0				
Total Block Transfers (should net to 0)	0	£0	-£1,299,306	£0	-£1,299,306	£0	-£1,299,306	£0	-£1,299,306	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
5. In year net position deficit / (surplus)														
Schools block	-528,952	£209,342	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Central schools services block	-156,920	-£262,661	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Early years block	40,918	-£1,000,181	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
High needs block	5,299,470	-£298,901	£892,238	£4,648,530	£2,803,844	£6,569,295	£1,642,729	£8,353,591	£391,145	£9,963,319	£0	£0	£0	£0
Total net	4,654,517	-£1,352,401	£892,238	£4,648,530	£2,803,844	£6,569,295	£1,642,729	£8,353,591	£391,145	£9,963,319	£0	£0	£0	£0
6. Other														
Council contribution (negative)														
Add brought forward deficit / (surplus) (net)	10,526,077	£15,180,594	£13,828,193	£13,828,193	£14,720,431	£18,476,723	£17,524,275	£25,046,018	£19,167,003	£33,399,609	£19,558,148	£43,362,928	£19,558,148	£43,362,928
Brought forward earmarked amounts in other blocks (optional memorandum item, not used in calculation)														
Planned year end position	15,180,594	£13,828,193	£14,720,431	£18,476,723	£17,524,275	£25,046,018	£19,167,003	£33,399,609	£19,558,148	£43,362,928	£19,558,148	£43,362,928	£19,558,148	£43,362,928

Other spend - historic and planned spend as per s251 lines (Memorandum items – this data does not feed elsewhere in the template)

Behaviour Support

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
1.1.2 Behaviour support services	£0	£0							
Total Expenditure	£0	£0							

Total Projected Unmitigated Expenditure (Forecast)

	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27

Other SEND

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
2.1.1 Educational psychology service	£741,993	£570,824	£1,060,800	£1,093,685	£1,127,589	£1,162,544			

	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
	£1,060,800	£1,093,685	£1,127,589	£1,162,544

2.1.2 SEN administration, assessment and coordination and monitoring	£319,141	£663,218	£911,166	£939,412	£968,534	£998,558			
2.1.3 Independent Advice and Support Services (Parent Partnership), guidance and information	£119,649	£127,796		£0	£0	£0			
3.4.2 Short breaks (respite) for disabled children	£681,286	£655,852	£765,949	£789,693	£814,174	£839,413			
Total Expenditure	£1,862,069	£2,017,690	£2,737,915	£2,822,790	£2,910,296	£3,000,516			

	£911,166	£939,412	£968,534	£998,558
	£0	£0	£0	£0
	£765,949	£789,693	£814,174	£839,413
	£2,737,915	£2,822,790	£2,910,296	£3,000,516

SEN Transport

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
1.4.11 SEN transport	£0	£0	£0						
2.1.4 Home to school transport (pre 16): SEN transport expenditure	£9,968,631	£11,202,363	£11,967,317	£13,164,049	£14,480,453	£15,928,499			
2.1.6 Home to post-16 provision: SEN/ LLDD transport expenditure (aged 16-18)	£544,734	£426,598	£454,455	£499,901	£549,891	£604,880			
2.1.7 Home to post-16 provision: SEN/ LLDD transport expenditure (aged 19-25)	£0	£183,087	£201,980	£222,178	£244,396	£268,835			
Total Expenditure	£10,513,365	£11,812,048	£12,623,752	£13,886,127	£15,274,740	£16,802,214			

	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
	£11,967,317	£13,164,049	£14,480,453	£15,928,499
	£454,455	£499,901	£549,891	£604,880
	£201,980	£222,178	£244,396	£268,835
	£12,623,752	£13,886,127	£15,274,740	£16,802,214

High needs block - historic and planned spend as per s251 lines (populated from data in each tab)

	Outturn	Total projected mitigated expenditure (Forecast with savings and invest to save measures)							
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
Mainstream Total Expenditure	£23,148,133	£22,344,000	£24,089,190	£27,011,892	£27,763,260	£28,115,644			
Year on year change	£987,208	£-804,133	£1,745,190	£2,922,702	£751,369	£352,383			
Mainstream Total % change year on year	4%	-3%	8%	12%	3%	1%			
Resourced Provision or SEN Units Total Expenditure	£699,629	£874,000	£1,385,073	£1,464,206	£1,552,058	£1,629,661	£0	£0	£0
Year on year change	£253,629	£174,371	£511,073	£79,133	£87,852	£77,603	£-1,629,661	£0	£0
Resourced Provision or SEN Units Total % change year on year	57%	25%	58%	6%	6%	5%	-100%		
Maintained Special Schools or Special Academies placements Total Expenditure	£24,558,508	£26,625,372	£37,378,221	£41,209,942	£41,726,901	£42,783,903	£0	£0	£0
Year on year change	£4,175,197	£2,066,864	£10,752,849	£3,831,721	£516,959	£1,057,002	£-42,783,903	£0	£0
Maintained Special Schools or Special Academies placements Total % change year on year	20%	8%	40%	10%	1%	3%	-100%		
Non maintained special schools or independent (NMSS or independent) placements Total Expenditure	£10,685,676	£11,297,001	£13,121,773	£11,542,088	£11,230,136	£10,976,924	£0	£0	£0
Year on year change	£531,418	£611,325	£1,824,772	£-1,579,685	£-311,952	£-253,212	£-10,976,924	£0	£0
NMSS or independent Total % change year on year	5%	6%	16%	-12%	-3%	-2%	-100%		
Hospital Schools or Alternative Provision placements Total Expenditure	£3,589,984	£3,628,843	£4,278,405	£4,211,526	£4,456,696	£4,565,437	£0	£0	£0
Year on year change	£9,720	£38,859	£649,561	£-66,879	£245,170	£108,741	£-4,565,437	£0	£0
Hospital Schools or AP placements Total % change year on year	0%	1%	18%	-2%	6%	2%	-100%		
Post 16 placements Total Expenditure	£3,808,401	£3,843,594	£5,363,586	£3,882,779	£4,055,657	£4,135,278	£0	£0	£0
Year on year change	£-807,179	£35,193	£1,519,992	£-1,480,808	£172,878	£79,621	£-4,135,278	£0	£0
Post 16 placements Total % change year on year	-17%	1%	40%	-28%	4%	2%	-100%		
LA Specific spending Total Expenditure	£739,104	£739,104	£742,569	£814,005	£845,751	£878,736	£0	£0	£0
Year on year change	£-2,581	£0	£3,465	£71,436	£31,746	£32,984	£-878,736	£0	£0
LA Specific spending Total % change year on year	0%	0%	0%	10%	4%	4%	-100%		
Health, Social Care, Therapy Services and Care Provision Total Expenditure	£1,540,234	£1,923,939	£1,576,207	£2,118,911	£2,201,548	£2,287,409	£0	£0	£0
Year on year change	£68,456	£383,705	£-347,732	£542,704	£82,638	£85,860	£-2,287,409	£0	£0
Health, Social Care, Therapy Services and Care Provision Total % change year on year	5%	25%	-18%	34%	4%	4%	-100%		

Total Projected Unmitigated Expenditure (Forecast based)				
	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
	£25,808,526	£27,402,988	£28,897,858	£30,261,491
	£3,464,526	£1,594,462	£1,494,870	£1,363,633
	16%	6%	5%	5%
	£1,368,417	£1,464,206	£1,552,058	£1,629,661
	£494,417	£95,789	£87,852	£77,603
	57%	7%	6%	5%
	£39,922,271	£41,567,526	£42,951,151	£44,278,986
	£13,296,898	£1,645,255	£1,383,626	£1,327,835
	50%	4%	3%	3%
	£12,717,294	£13,721,960	£14,805,995	£15,975,669
	£1,420,293	£1,004,666	£1,084,035	£1,169,674
	13%	8%	8%	8%
	£3,945,993	£4,211,526	£4,456,696	£4,675,437
	£317,149	£265,533	£245,170	£218,741
	9%	7%	6%	5%
	£4,266,390	£4,432,779	£4,605,657	£4,785,278
	£422,795	£166,389	£172,878	£179,621
	11%	4%	4%	4%
	£783,451	£814,005	£845,751	£878,736
	£44,346	£30,555	£31,746	£32,984
	6%	4%	4%	4%
	£2,039,375	£2,118,911	£2,201,548	£2,287,409
	£115,436	£79,536	£82,638	£85,860
	6%	4%	4%	4%