

## Special Educational Needs and Disabilities 2017

*A profile of Children in Gloucestershire with SEND, and the financial picture*

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## Key headlines

- The total number of children and young people with a statutory Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan or a statement of special educational needs (SEN) continues to increase.
- There has been a rise in the number of children and young people assessed for an EHCP and the number of new EHCPs issued.
- Special educational needs remain more prevalent in males than females.
- The majority of children and young people with an EHCP or a statement are aged between 4 and 18 (inclusive), with comparatively small numbers in pre-school, and 19 to 25 age groups.
- The most prevalent need for children with an EHCP or a statement is Moderate Learning Difficulties, followed by Autistic Spectrum Disorder.
- During the 2016/17 academic year, 50% of permanent exclusions and 46% of fixed period exclusions related to children and young people with SEND.
- The 2017/18 High Needs Block allocation for Gloucestershire totals £57.2m
- We are currently seeing an increase in EHCPs in Gloucestershire and it is predicted that the high needs block will overspend from 2018-19 onwards.

## Profile of CYP with SEND

### Overview of the current situation

#### *Children and young people with a statement or an EHCP<sup>1</sup>*

There were 3,265 children and young people aged 0 to 25 with a statutory Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) or a statement of special educational needs in September 2017. Since the SEN reforms came into effect in September 2014, the number of children and young people with a statement or an EHCP in Gloucestershire has increased by 35%.<sup>2,3</sup> The increase in numbers of plans is only partly attributable to the increase in age coverage that the SEN reforms brought about, as shown in Figure 4 below.

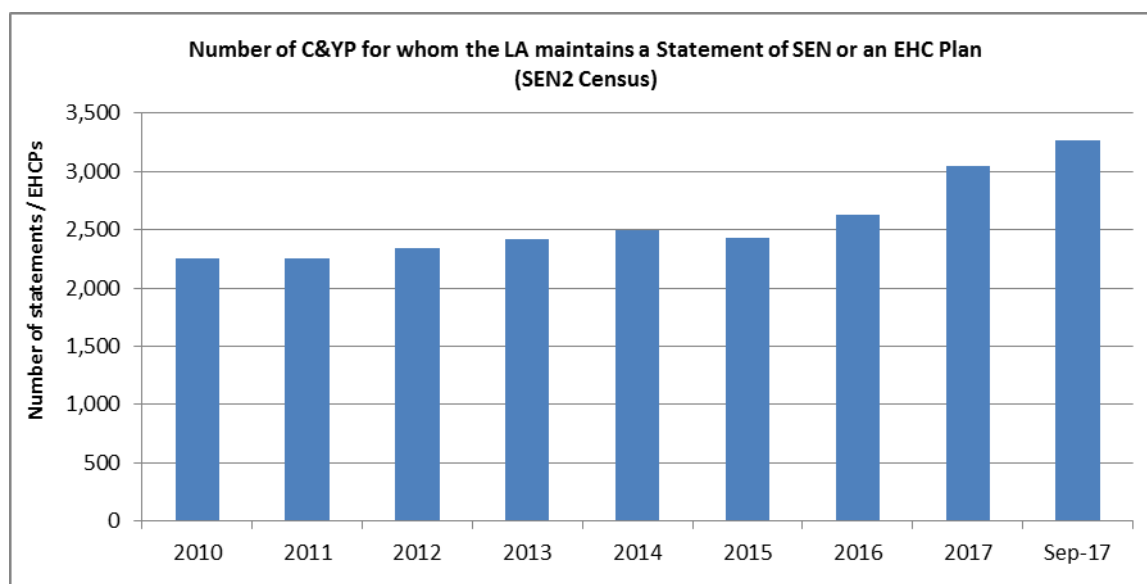


Figure 1: Number of C&YP aged 0-25 with a Statement / an EHCP as at January each year, 2010-2017.

The detailed analysis considers the characteristics of children and young people with a statement or an EHCP in further detail.

### **SEND Assessment Process**

There were 395 children and young people assessed and a decision taken whether or not to issue an EHC plan during the 2016 calendar year in the county. This is an increase of 145 assessments (58%) compared to the 2015 calendar year, when 250 children and young people were assessed. In England, the number of assessments increased by 30% (from 29,015 assessments in 2015 to 37,751 in 2016). No initial requests for assessment were refused during the 2016 calendar year in Gloucestershire.

<sup>1</sup> Information based on data published in the DfE SFR *Statements of SEN and EHC plans: England, 2017* see <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statements-of-sen-and-ehc-plans-england-2017> (Main tables: SFR22/2017).

<sup>2</sup> Increase based on the number of C&YP with a statement / an EHCP in January 2015 compared to September 2017.

<sup>3</sup> Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans for children and young people aged up to 25 were introduced on 1 September 2014 as part of the Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) provisions in the Children and Families Act 2014.

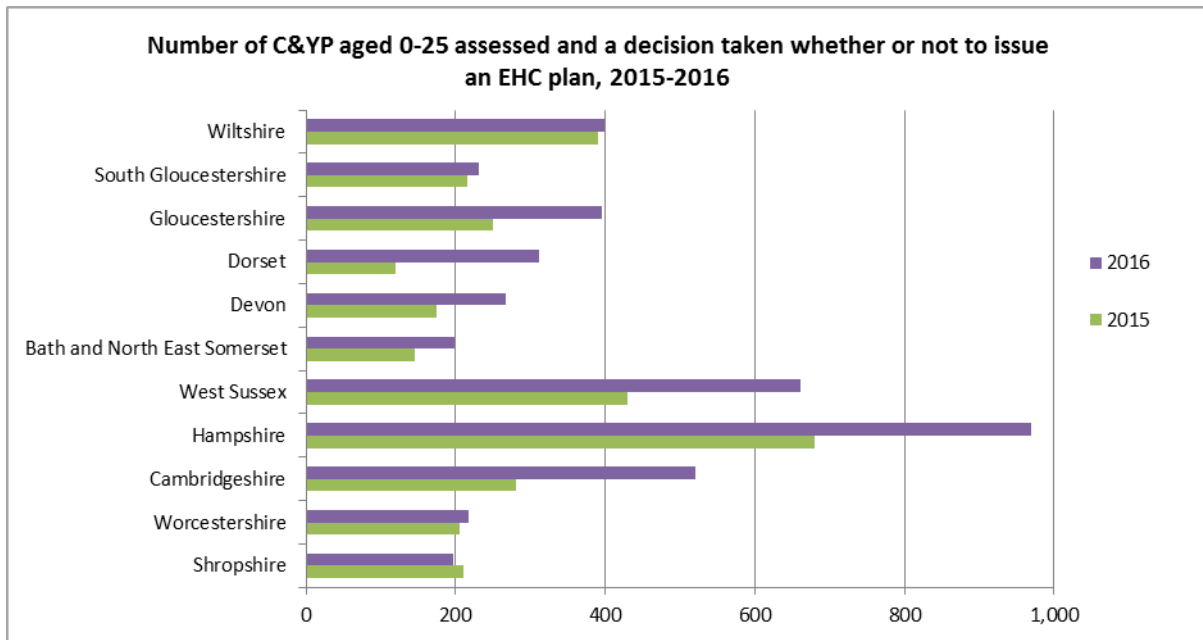


Figure 2: Number of C&YP aged 0-25 assessed and a decision taken whether or not to issue an EHC plan, calendar year 2015 to 2016.

Of the 395 assessments in Gloucestershire, 373 had new EHC plans made during the 2016 calendar year (94.4% compared 95.6% of nationally). This is an increase of 133 (55%) from 240 in the 2015 calendar year. Nationally, the proportion of new EHC plans issued increased by 29.3% during this period (36,094 new EHC plans issued in 2016 compared to 27,923 in 2015). Of the statistical neighbour authorities, Gloucestershire issued the fourth highest number of new EHC plans during the 2016 calendar year.

The number of new EHC plans issued has continued to increase during the 2017 calendar year. Between January 2017 and July 2017, 280 new EHCPs were issued compared to 156 during the same period in the 2016 calendar year.<sup>4</sup> Despite this increase, all EHCPs continue to be issued within the 20 week timescale.

<sup>4</sup> Based on data from Capita One.

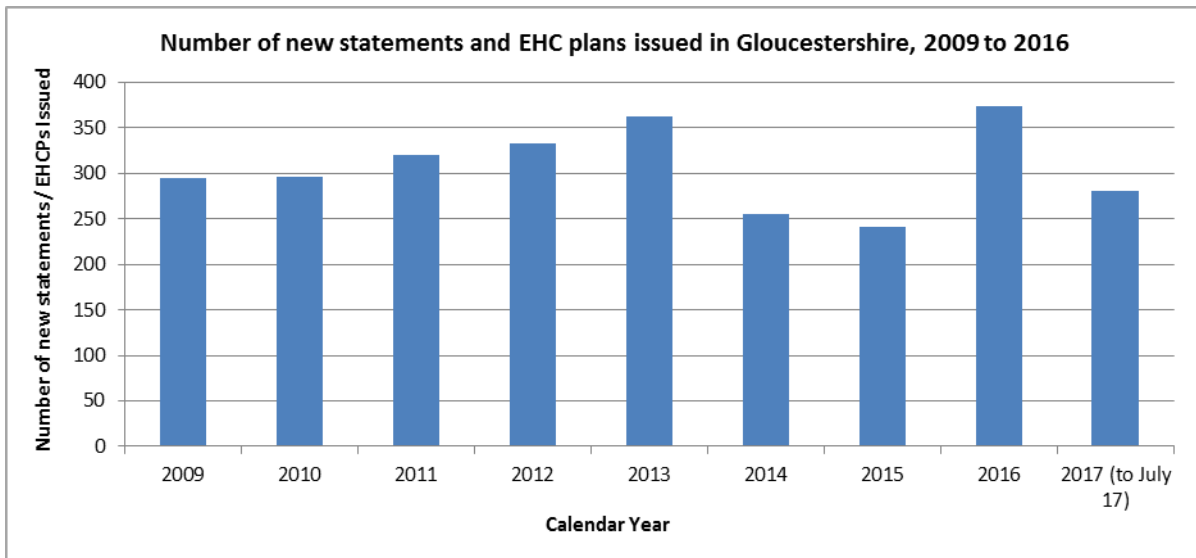


Figure 3: Number of new statements and EHC plans issued in Gloucestershire, 2009 to 2016 (calendar year).

In line with the national picture, the highest percentage of new EHC plans issued during the 2016 calendar year were for children aged 5 to 10 years old (45%). This group has accounted for the highest percentage of new EHC plans issued since 2009, however, this has decreased since 2014 (56.1%). The percentage of new EHC plans issued for children and young people aged 16 to 19 increased in 2016 (5.6% in Gloucestershire and nationally). The lowest percentage of new EHC plans were issued for young people aged 20 to 25 (0.27% in Gloucestershire, 2.1% in England). The age breakdown remains relatively consistent for the 2017 calendar year to July 2017 (30% under 5; 51% 5-10; 14% 11-15; 4% 16-19, 1% 20-25).

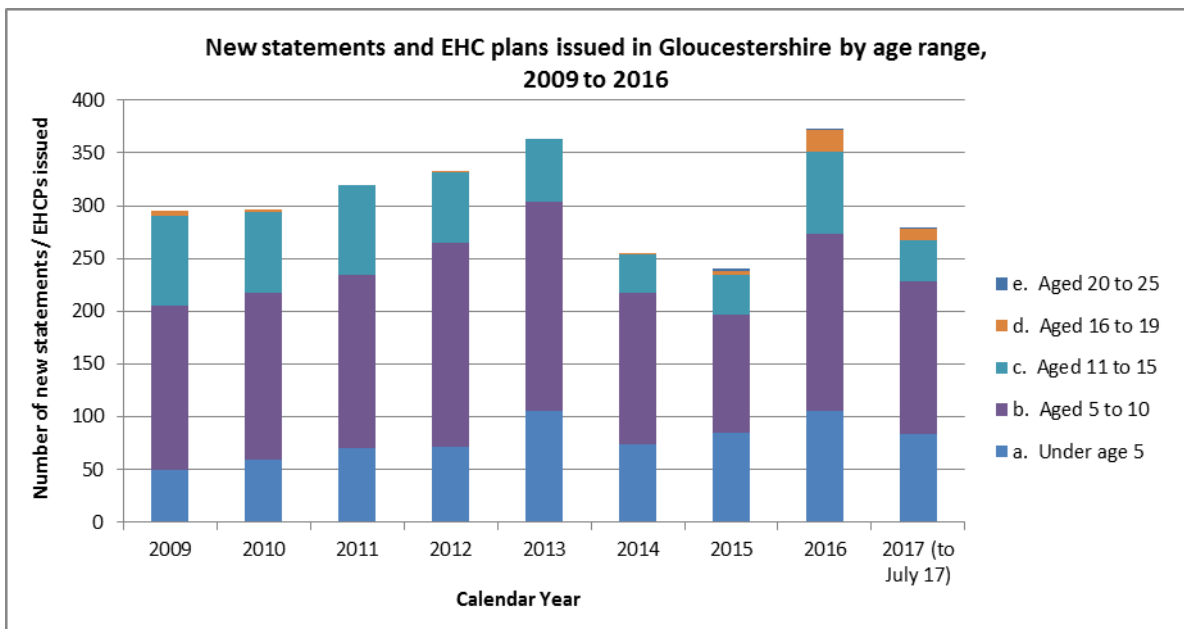


Figure 4: Number of new statements and EHC plans issued in Gloucestershire by age range, 2009 to 2016 (calendar year).

The majority of children and young people issued with a new EHCP during the 2017 calendar year (to July 2017) were identified as having social, emotional and mental health needs (SEMH: 31%) followed by moderate learning difficulties (MLD: 26%) and autistic spectrum disorder (ASD: 18%). As the chart below shows the proportion of pupils diagnosed as having SEMH needs has increased since 2015.

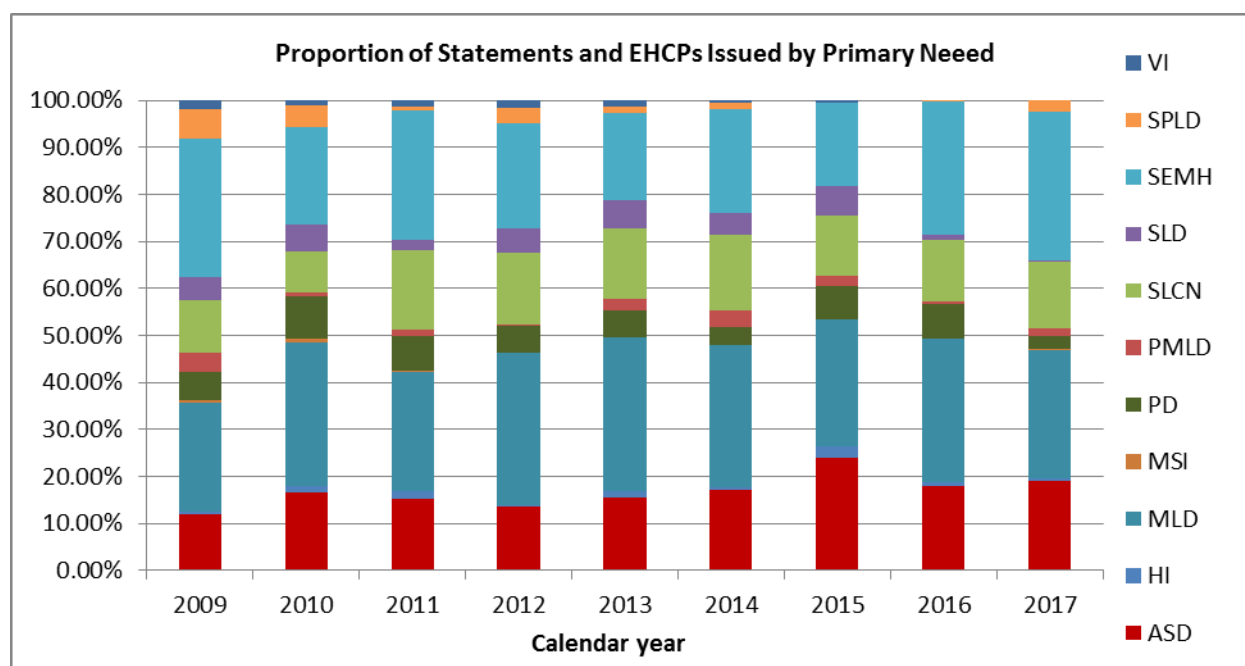


Figure 5: Number of new statements and EHC plans issued in Gloucestershire by age range, 2009 to 2016 (calendar year).

## Detailed analysis

### EHCP/Statement

Throughout this document ‘EHCP/Statement’ is used to refer to all those with either a Statement of SEN (Statement) or an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP). ‘SEN support’ refers to those with some form of SEN support not including an EHCP/Statement.

The EHCP/Statement analysis looks at an April 2017 snapshot of the just-over 3,000 Gloucestershire CYP who have an EHCP/Statement in conjunction with data collected for the SEN2 return (as at January each year)<sup>5</sup>. The analysis for those with SEN support is taken from School Census, and as such only includes details of those CYP who attend a school that makes a census return to the authority. There are approximately 10,500 CYP who have SEN support (but not an EHCP/Statement).

SEND Needs Codes are used throughout this document. A full list of these can be found in Appendix A below.

<sup>5</sup> For further information see <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statements-of-sen-and-ehc-plans-england-2017> (Main tables: SFR22/2017).

The split in gender of those with an EHCP/Statement is markedly different to the gender split of the 0 to 25 population. In Gloucestershire, the ratio of the percentage of females to males in the 0 to 25 population is 49%:51% respectively. For those with an EHCP/Statement, the same ratio is 25%:75%

The following chart shows the age and gender breakdown of CYP with an EHCP/Statement, which clearly shows the higher numbers of males compared to females.

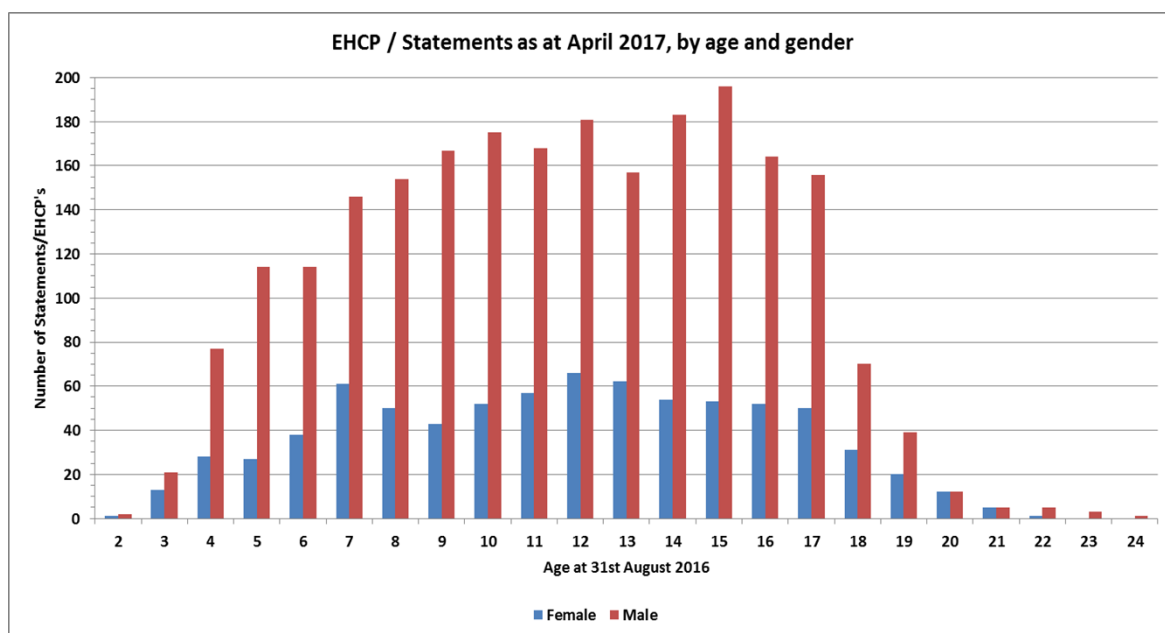


Figure 6: EHCP/Statements as at April 2017 by age and gender.

The ratio of males to females with an EHCP / statement has remained constant for a number of years, both nationally and locally.

The vast majority of CYP with an EHCP/Statement are aged between 4 and 18 (inclusive). Just over 95% of EHCP/Statements are for this age-group.

Within this, despite decreasing year on year over the period (from 57% in January 2010 to 39% in January 2017), nationally children aged 11 to 15 years old have accounted for the largest percentage of children and young people with either a statement or an EHC plan since 2010. The trend in Gloucestershire for this age group is consistent with the national picture (decreasing from 53% in January 2010 to 38% in January 2017).

The number of children and young people aged 16 to 19 with a statement or an EHC plan increased at a national level over this period. However, local authorities had a statutory duty to complete the transfer of all Learning Difficulty Assessments (LDAs) to EHC plans by 31st August 2016. This is an additional subset of young people who would not have featured in figures collected before September 2014.

The most prevalent need is Moderate Learning Disabilities, followed by Autistic Spectrum Disorder, and then Speech Language and Communication Needs. While there are greater numbers of males in all these categories of need, a significantly higher proportion of males are in the ASD need category (20.3% compared to 11.1% of females). Likewise, the proportion of males in the SLCN category is significantly higher (16.6% compared to 10.4% of females). When looking at the group with MLD we see the opposite picture, with females having a significantly higher proportion in this category of

need (34.8% compared to 26.5% of males). Both PD, and SLD also show a significantly higher proportion of females in these categories of need.

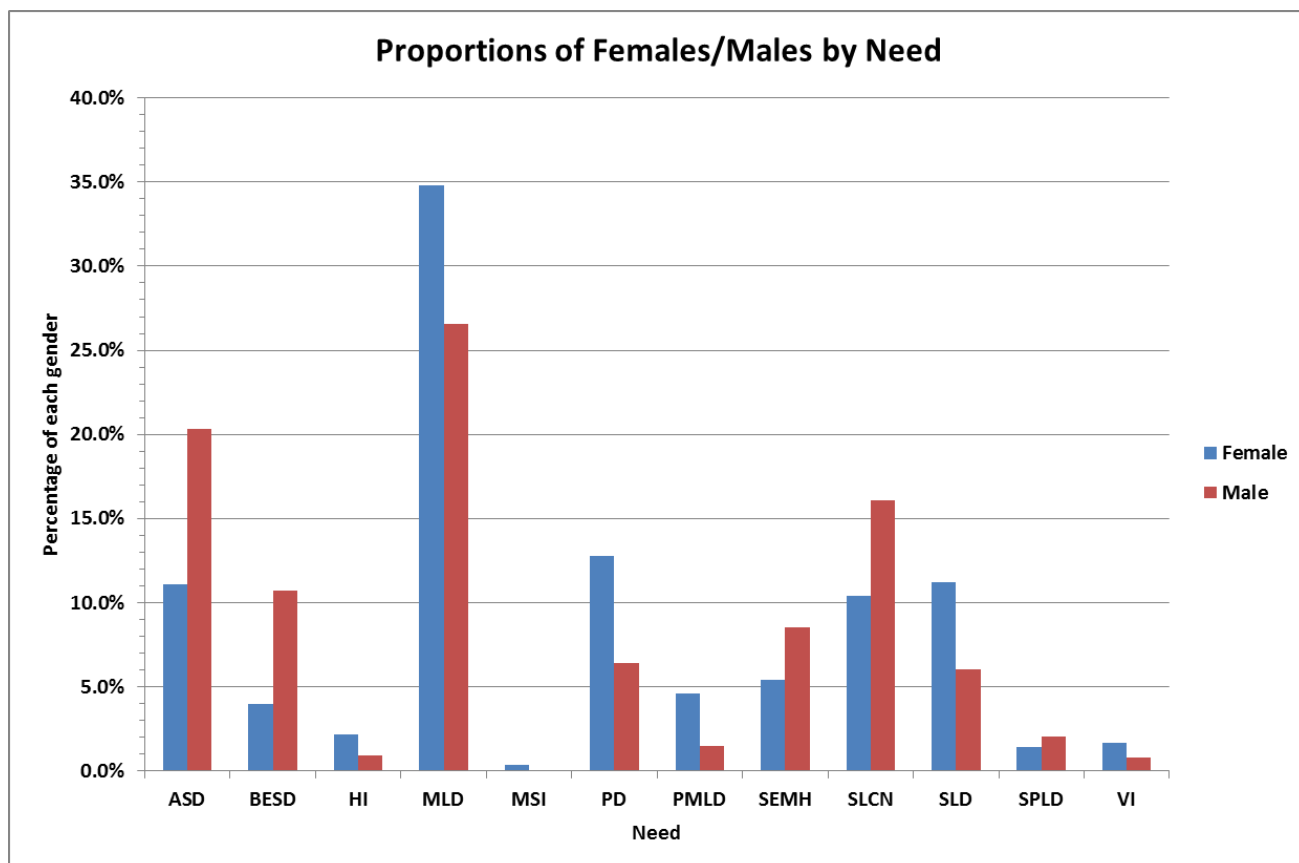


Figure 7: Percentage of categorised needs, for each gender.

Looking at the Broad Category of Needs by setting type shows a different pattern depending on the setting. For Special, Secondary, and FE settings the most common broad category of need is 'Cognition & Learning', whereas in primary and 'other' settings 'Communication & Interaction' is most common.



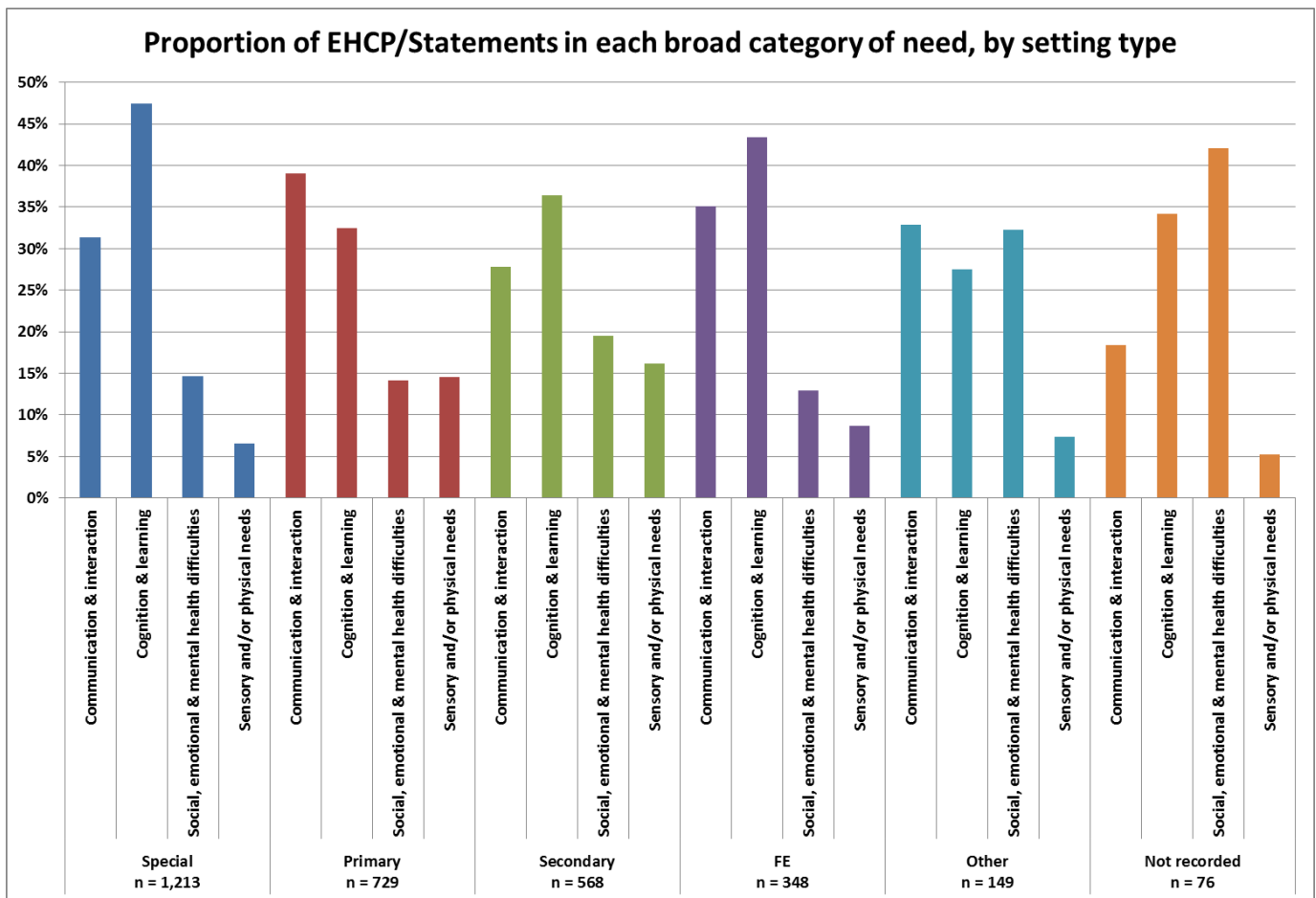


Figure 8: Broad category of need by setting type.

A particular question was raised regarding the group of electively home educated (EHE) CYP with an EHCP/Statement. This group accounts for 0.9% of the EHCP/Statement cohort, which is similar to the proportion of CYP who are EHE in the county as a whole.

In Gloucestershire, the highest percentage of children and young people with a statement or an EHC plan as at January 2017 were receiving provision in mainstream settings (43.5%), followed by special settings (37.9%). Nationally 44.8% of pupils were receiving provision in mainstream settings and 42.5% in special settings.<sup>6</sup>

Of those pupils in special settings in the county, 33.9% were receiving provision in LA maintained special schools and academies. This is slightly lower than nationally (36%). Fewer pupils with statements and EHC plans maintained by Gloucestershire were receiving provision in non-maintained and independent special schools (4%) than nationally (5.2%). Of Gloucestershire's statistical neighbour authorities only Worcestershire had a lower percentage of pupils with statements and EHC plans in non-maintained and independent special schools (3.3%).

The majority of post 16 learners with a statement or an EHC plan were receiving provision in general FE colleges (12.1% in Gloucestershire compared to 9.1% nationally). A slightly higher percentage of young people are in Specialist post-16 institutions (2%) compared to nationally (1.1%).

<sup>6</sup> Mainstream settings include LA maintained primary and secondary schools and academies (including SEN units and resourced provision), free schools (including SEN units and resourced provision) and independent schools. Special settings include LA maintained special schools and academies, non-maintained special schools and independent special schools.

The number of pupils with SEND excluded from school continues to be an area of focus within the county. The charts below show the percentage of permanent exclusions and fixed period exclusions for pupils with SEND in Gloucestershire over the last five years.<sup>7</sup>

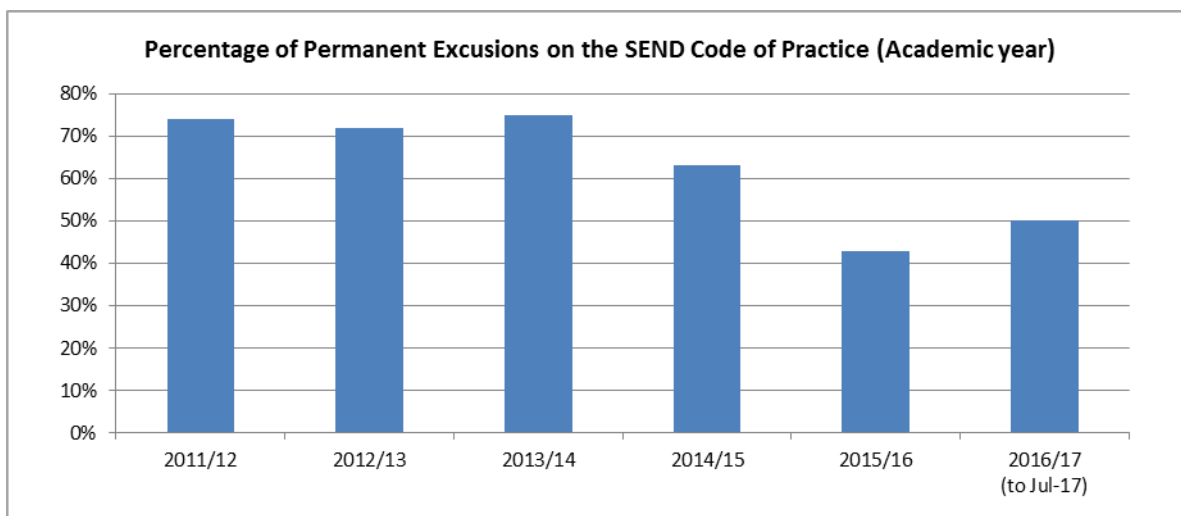


Figure 9: Permanent Exclusions for pupils with SEND as a percentage of all Permanent Exclusions.

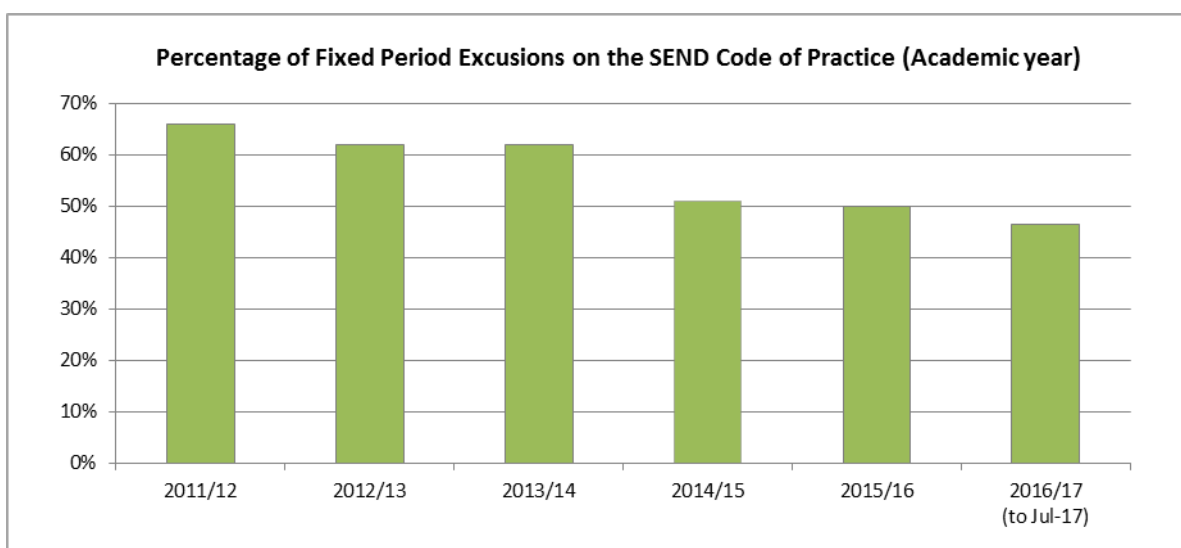


Figure 10: Fixed Period Exclusions for pupils with SEND as a percentage of all Fixed Period Exclusions.

The number of CYP with some form of Children’s Social Care status is 402, which accounts for 13% of the total number of CYP with an EHCP / Statement. The following chart gives the breakdown of CYP and Children’s Social Care involvement.

<sup>7</sup> Based on data from Capita One. Figures will differ to reports produced regarding exclusions and SEN later in the year.

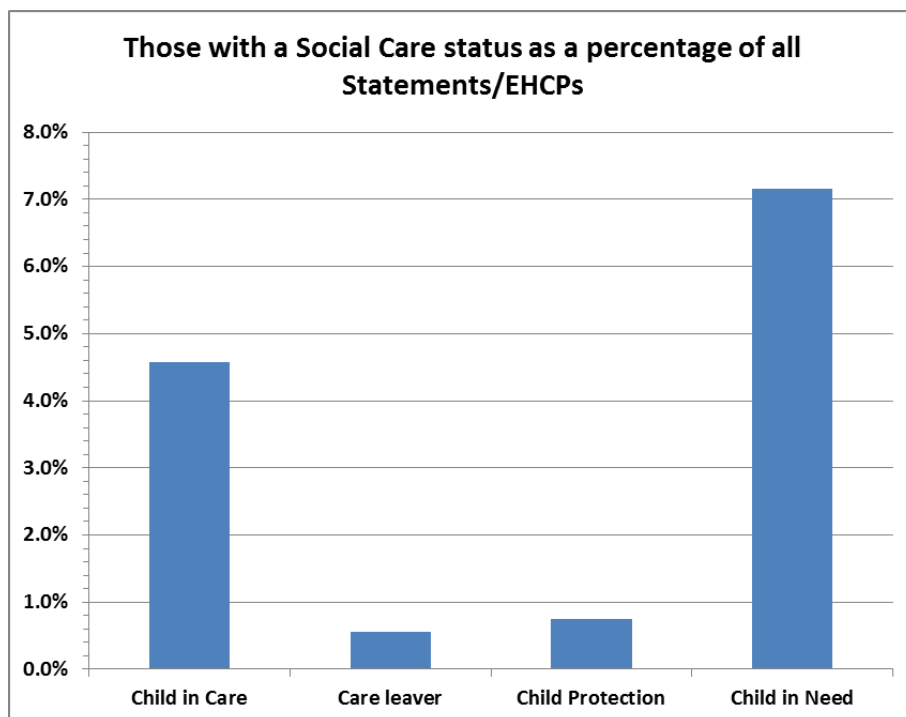


Figure 11: The proportion of those with an EHCP/Statement who have some children’s social care involvement.

For comparison, the equivalent percentage (of under-18s) who are in care in the county is 0.45%. The county proportions for Child Protection, and Children in Need are 0.46% and 2.7% respectively. The proportion of those with an EHCP/Statement who are Children in Care, and Children in Need are much higher than in the population of the county as a whole.

In terms of deprivation, the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 assigns a deprivation score to small areas in England. Looking at the proportions of CYP that live within each quintile of deprivation shows that more CYP with an EHCP/Statement live in areas of deprivation than you would expect from the county population. The following chart shows this breakdown in proportions of CYP living in each quintile of deprivation.

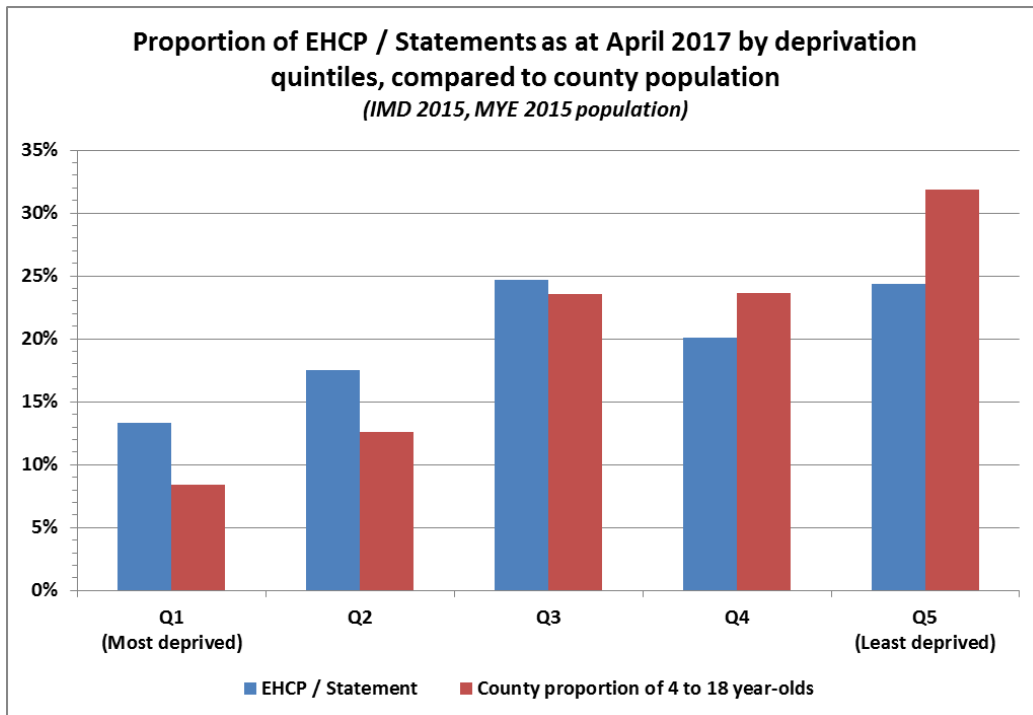


Figure 12: Proportions of CYP with an EHCP/Statement living in each quintile of deprivation, compared to the county proportion.

We can also use Acorn<sup>8</sup> modelled data to give a profile of the likely characteristics of those with an EHCP/Statement in comparison to the county population. Again, in a similar pattern to the Index of Multiple Deprivation, we see that those with an EHCP/Statement are more likely to be from the financially stretched and urban adversity categories, and less likely to be in the affluent achievers category when compared to the county population.

<sup>8</sup> You can find more information about the CACI Acorn Customer Segmentation model here: <http://acorn.caci.co.uk/downloads/Acorn-User-guide.pdf>

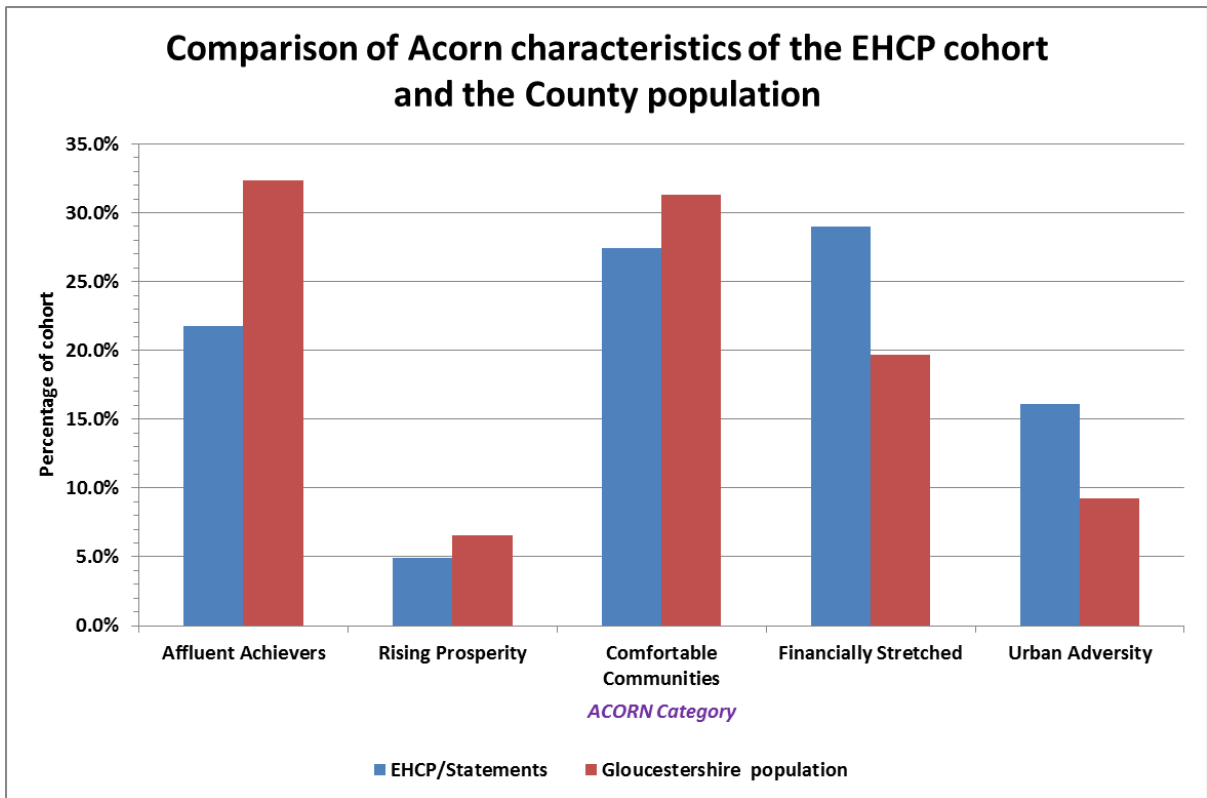


Figure 13: Comparison of Acorn characteristics of those with an EHCP/Statement in comparison to the population of Gloucestershire.

If the CYP with EHCP/Statements had the same demographic characteristics as the population of Gloucestershire as a whole, we would expect a similar split in terms of gender, deprivation, and social care status. However, these are all markedly different as shown in the figures above. CYP with an EHCP/Statement are more likely than the county population to be: male; in an area of deprivation; have some Children’s Social Care involvement.

### SEN Support

Looking at the cohort of CYP who have some form of SEN support, but not an EHCP/Statement; we obtain data on this group from school census. This means that we do not have definitive information on all children in Gloucestershire schools, but only those schools that make a school census return to the authority. The rest of this section refers to those we know about through school census, with SEN support but not an EHCP/Statement.

There are 10,449 CYP with some form of SEN support. The gender split is still skewed towards males, with 36% of this cohort female, and 64% male. The age and gender split is shown in the following chart.

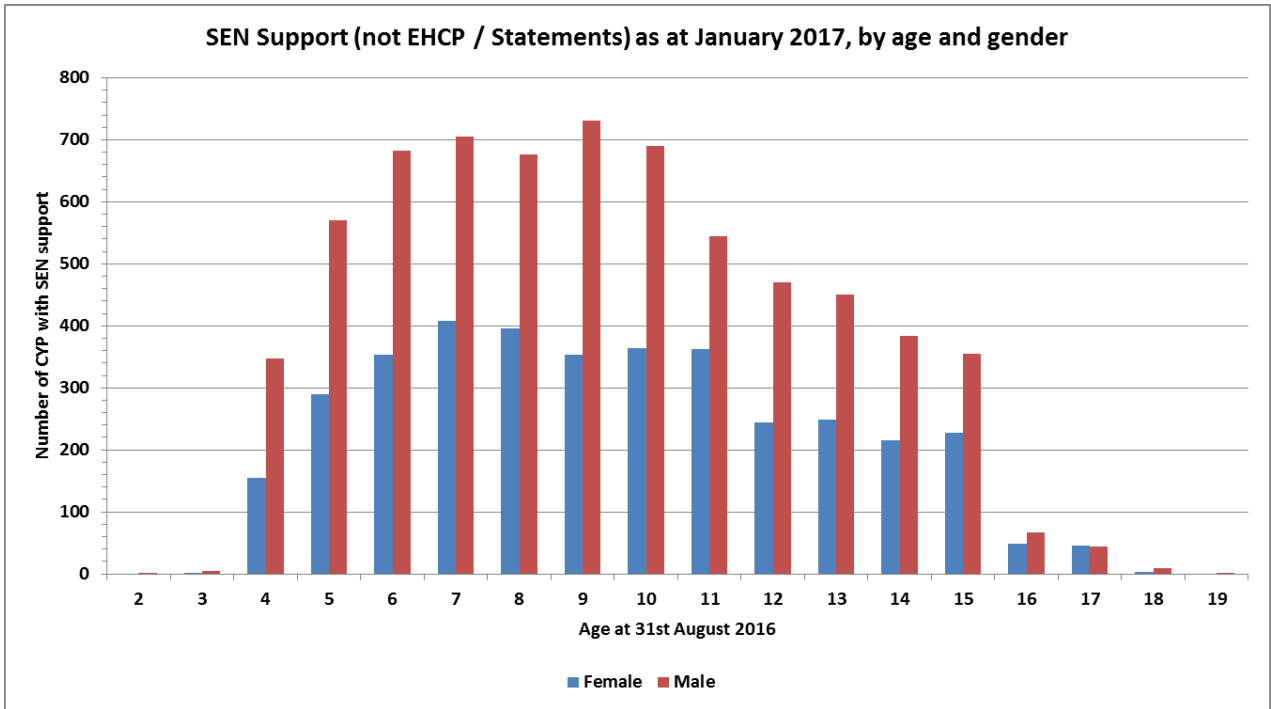


Figure 14: CYP with SEN Support split by age and gender, based on School Census January 2017.

The primary need is recorded by a school, with MLD being the most frequently recorded need, accounting for 35% of needs in the whole group. The following chart shows the proportions of each gender with each need recorded.

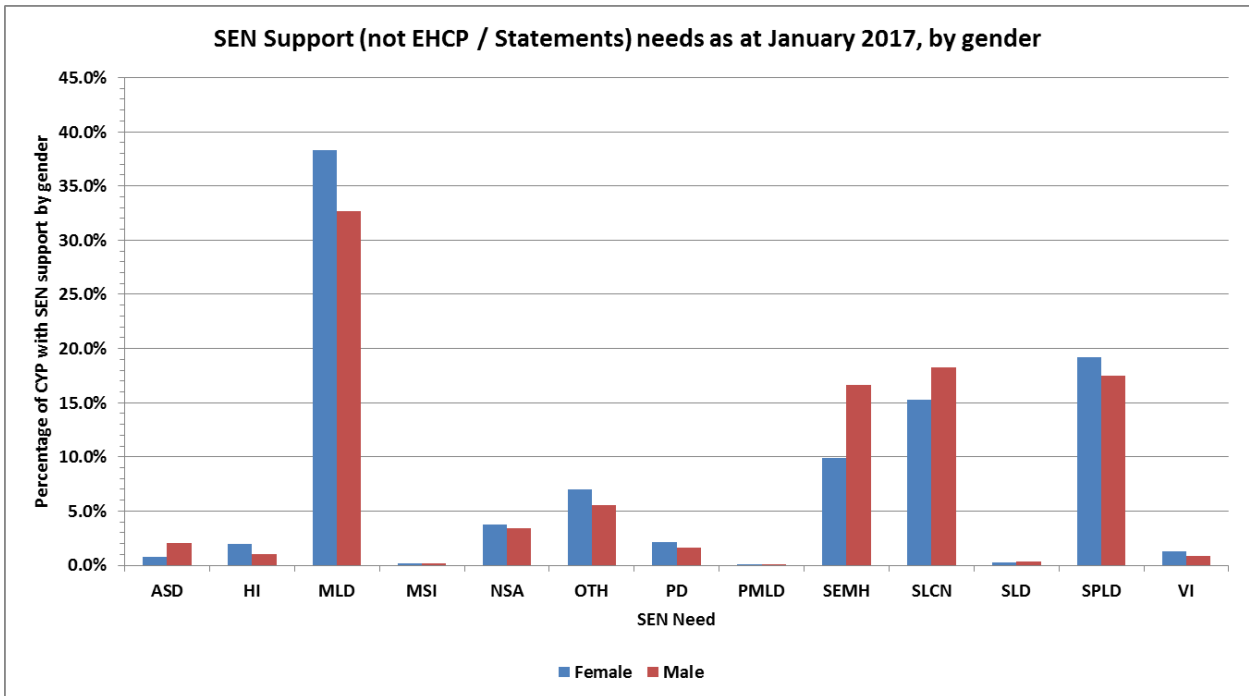


Figure 15: Proportions of CYP with SEN support in each category of need, split by gender.

While numbers of females with SEN support are lower, the proportion of females with MLD and SPLD are significantly higher than the proportion of males. Conversely, the proportion of males with SEMH and SLCN are significantly higher than the proportion of females.

Unlike those with an EHCP/Statement, we don't see a high proportion of CYP with SEN support having ASD recorded as their need. This may be due to lack of a formal diagnosis, and the 'other' (OTH) or 'SEN support but no specialist assessment of type of need' (NSA) need codes may be being used instead.

In terms of deprivation, IMD 2015 shows that the CYP with SEN support are more likely than you would expect to live in areas of deprivation. The following chart shows this breakdown in proportions of CYP living in each quintile of deprivation.

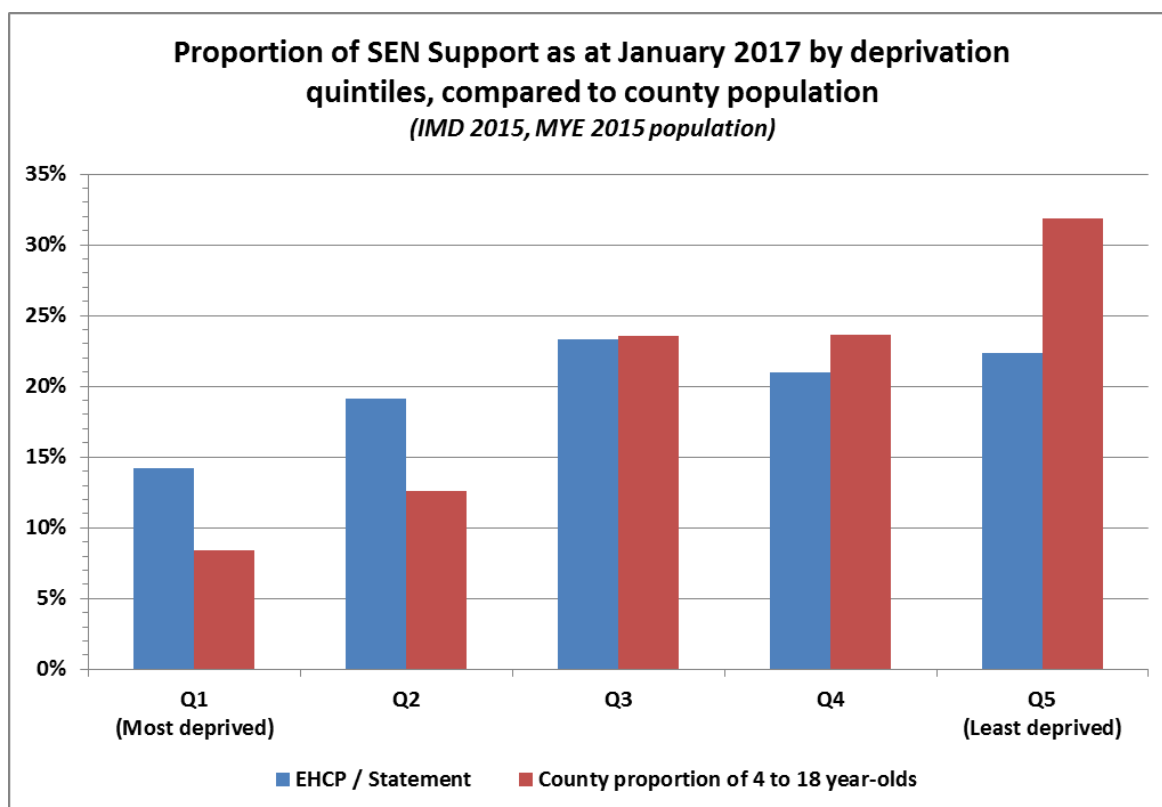


Figure 16: Proportions of CYP with SEN support living in each quintile of deprivation, compared to the county proportion.

Again, we can use Acorn<sup>9</sup> modelled data to give a profile of the likely characteristics of those with SEN support in comparison to the county population. Again, in a similar pattern to the Index of Multiple Deprivation, we see that those with SEN support are more likely to be from the financially stretched and urban adversity categories, and less likely to be in the affluent achievers category when compared to the county population.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

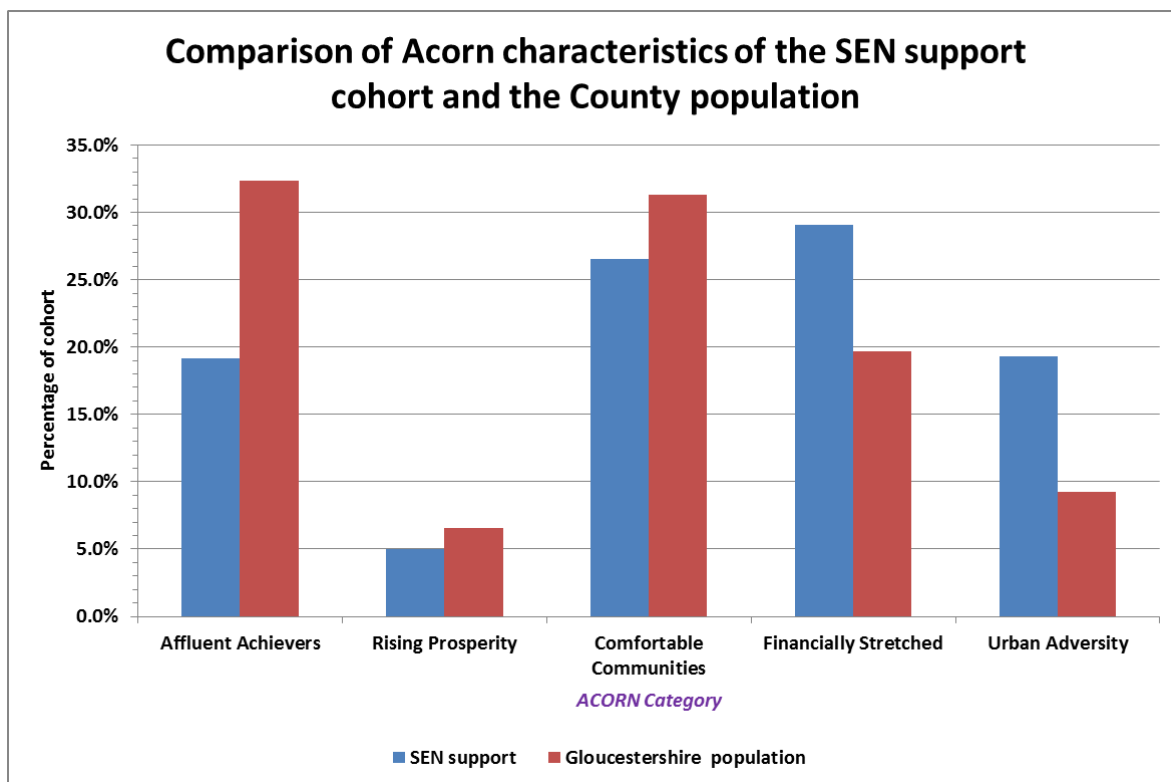


Figure 17: Comparison of Acorn characteristics of those with SEN support in comparison to the population of Gloucestershire.

Similarly to the cohort with an EHCP/Statement we see that those with SEN support are more likely to be from the financially stretched and urban adversity categories, and less likely to be in the affluent achievers category when compared to the county population.

Overall, a similar picture emerges of the SEN support cohort as the EHCP/Statement cohort. If the CYP with some SEN support had the same demographic characteristics as the population of Gloucestershire as a whole, we would expect a similar split in terms of gender and deprivation. However, these are markedly different as shown in the figures above. CYP with SEN support are more likely than the county population to be: male and in an area of deprivation.

It is clear that it is difficult at present to gain a full picture of those CYP with SEN support, and the full involvement that settings have had with those CYP prior to them having an EHCP/Statement. We do not currently have a source of data that tells us about the interventions being made in *all* schools for CYP with SEND; as such it is difficult to fully understand the journey that CYP have made prior to them receiving an EHCP/statement.



## High Needs Block in Gloucestershire

### The Financial Position

The High Needs Block element of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) delivers funding to Local Authorities for pupils aged 0-25 with high level needs, including special educational needs (SEN), learning difficulties and disabilities (LDD) and those requiring Alternative Provision.

The 2017/18 High Needs Block allocation for Gloucestershire totals £57.2m and covers:

- Top up payments in mainstream
- Special Schools
- Specialist placements
- Alternative Provision
- SEND in Early Years
- Post 16
- Specialist Services e.g. the Virtual School

We are currently seeing an increase in EHCPs in Gloucestershire and it is predicted that the high needs block will overspend from 2017-18 onwards.

### Historical Spending Trend

The graph below shows the section 251<sup>10</sup> high needs block spending trend for Gloucestershire (excludes place funding). Over the last three years, expenditure on top ups has increased by 8.9%, SEN support services by 32.2% and Hospital Education/Alternative Provision by 47.5%. The total increase over all headings is 13.3%.

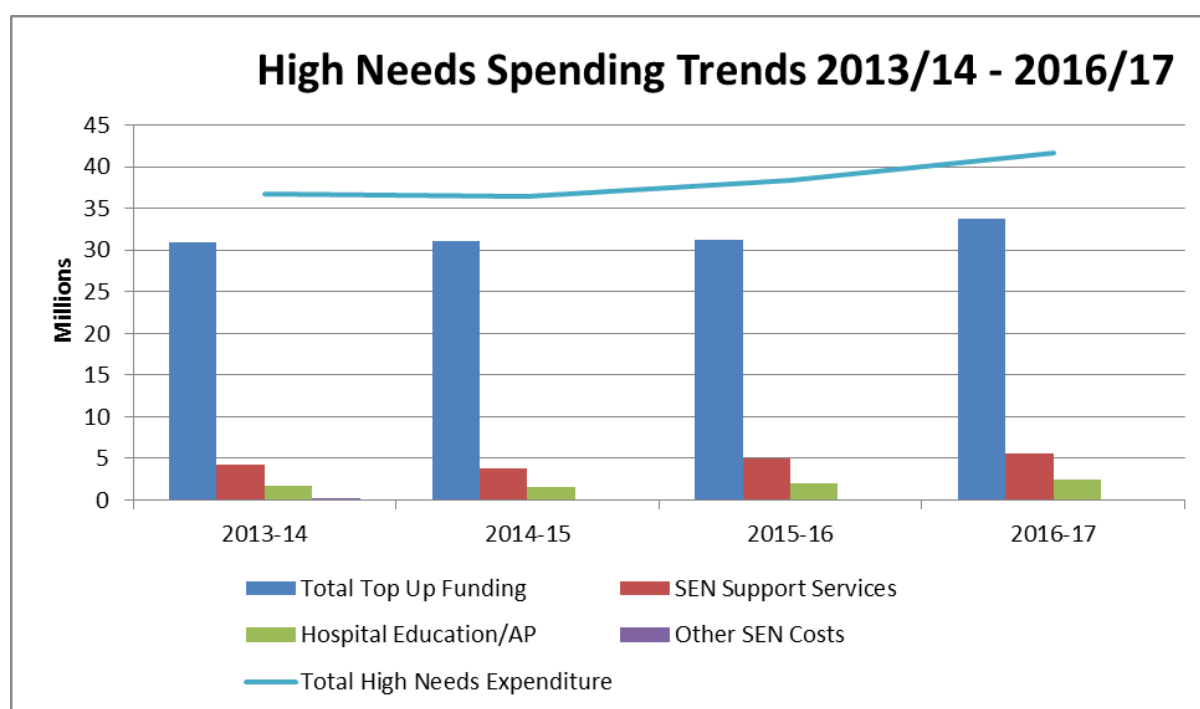


Figure 18: High needs spending trends between 2013/14 to 2016/17

<sup>10</sup> Section 251 is part of the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 that requires local authorities to submit statements about their planned and actual expenditure on education and children's social care.

### Comparison to other Local Authorities

The graph below shows the top up funding spend from section 251 between 2013/14 to 2015/16 for Gloucestershire's 10 statistical neighbour authorities. It shows that the majority have seen an increase in top up spend. Gloucestershire is shown just above the average.

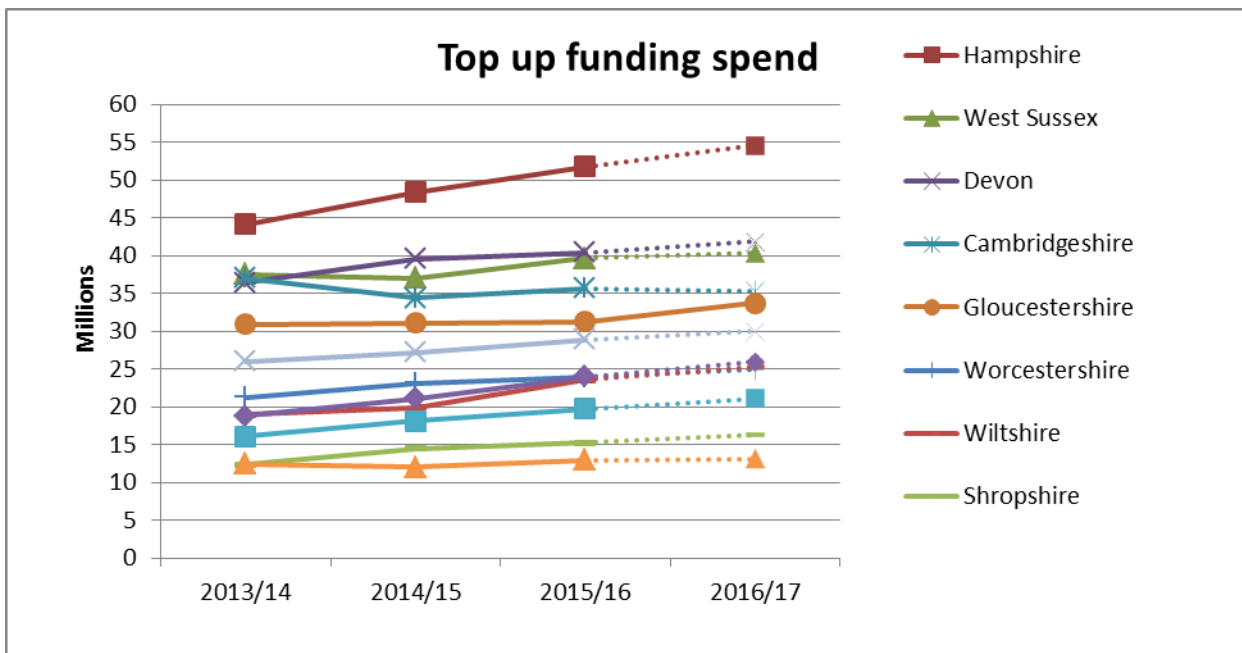


Figure 19: Statistical neighbours top up funding spend since 2013/14 (source: Section 251)

### High needs 2016-17 top up funding budget per head of 2-18 population

The graph below shows 2016-17 section 251 budgeted planned top up spend per head. Please note that the section 251 budget information may include DSG balances carried forward from previous year and is therefore liable to misrepresent the information where large balances are held (as in the case of Gloucestershire).

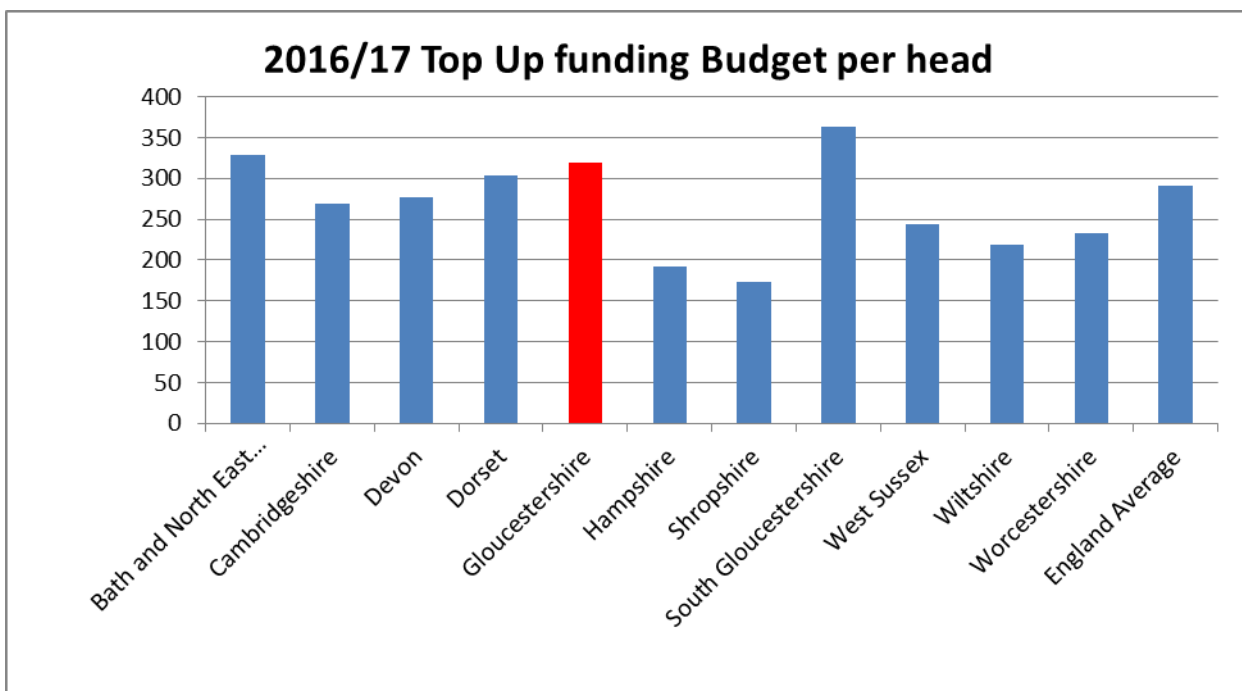


Figure 20: Statistical neighbours high needs 2016-17 budget per head of 2-18 population (source: Section 251/ONS population data)

## Distribution of Element 2 and Element 3 funding

The diagram below provides the three funding factors with regards to SEN funding in mainstream settings:

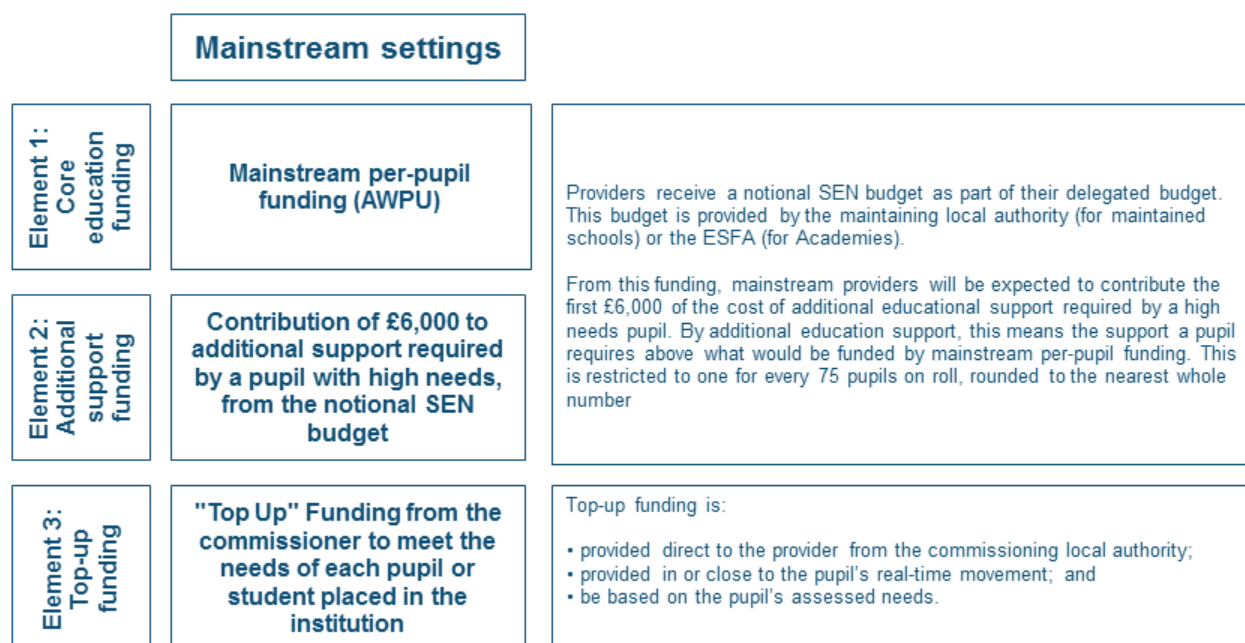


Figure 21: Element 1, 2 & 3 funding factors diagram

The charts below shows the element 2 and element 3 distributed to Primary schools during 2015/16, 2016/17 & 2017/18 (part):

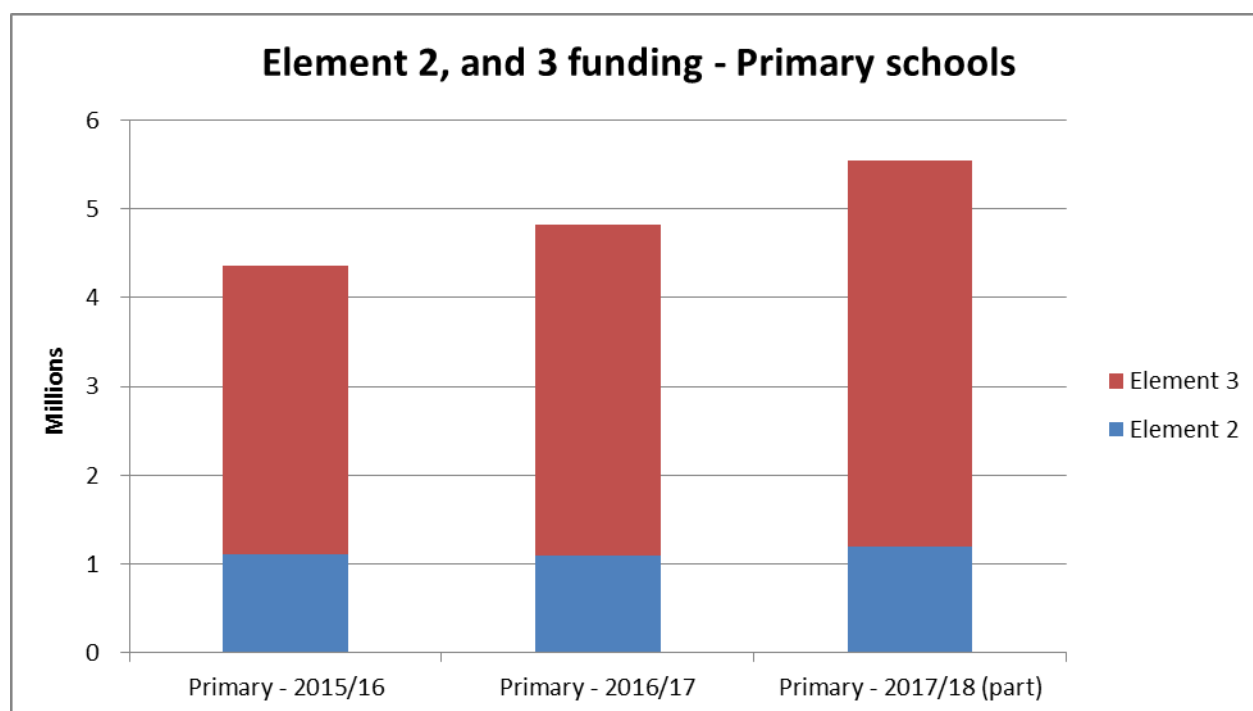


Figure 22: Element 2 & 3 funding distributed to Primary Schools 2015/16 to 2017/18

This shows that the combined element 2 and element 3 funding distributed to Primary schools has increased each financial year. So far in 2017/18 the combined element funding has exceeded recent years.

The following tables show the top 5 primary schools receiving combined element 2 and 3 high needs funding.

**2016/17:**

School Name	Oct 15 NOR	1 in 75 rule	High Needs Pupils (FTE)	GCC Element 2 Contribution (£)	GCC Element 3 Top Up (£)	Total (£)
Elmbridge Primary School	575	8	16	50,630	110,452	161,082
Hardwicke Parochial School	411	5	10	31,134	68,930	100,064
Gloucester Road Primary School	155	2	9	40,011	53,551	93,562
Gastrells Community Primary School	159	2	9	43,989	42,009	85,998
Rowanfield Junior School	271	4	10	35,359	40,134	75,493

Figure 23: Top 5 Primary Schools receiving high needs funding 2016/17

**2017/18:**

School Name	Oct 16 NOR	1 in 75 rule	High Needs Pupils (FTE)	GCC Element 2 Contribution (£)	GCC Element 3 Top Up (£)	Total (£)
Elmbridge Junior School	575	8	15	44,548	112,500	157,048
Gastrells Community Primary School	159	2	12	62,301	71,383	133,684
Bishops Cleeve Primary School	575	8	12	21,419	96,218	117,637
Gloucester Road Primary School	155	2	10	46,899	61,035	107,934
Hardwicke Parochial School	411	5	10	28,027	69,742	97,769

Figure 24: Top 5 Primary Schools receiving high needs funding 2017/18

The charts below shows the element 2 and element 3 distributed to Secondary schools during 2015/16, 2016/17 & 2017/18 (part):

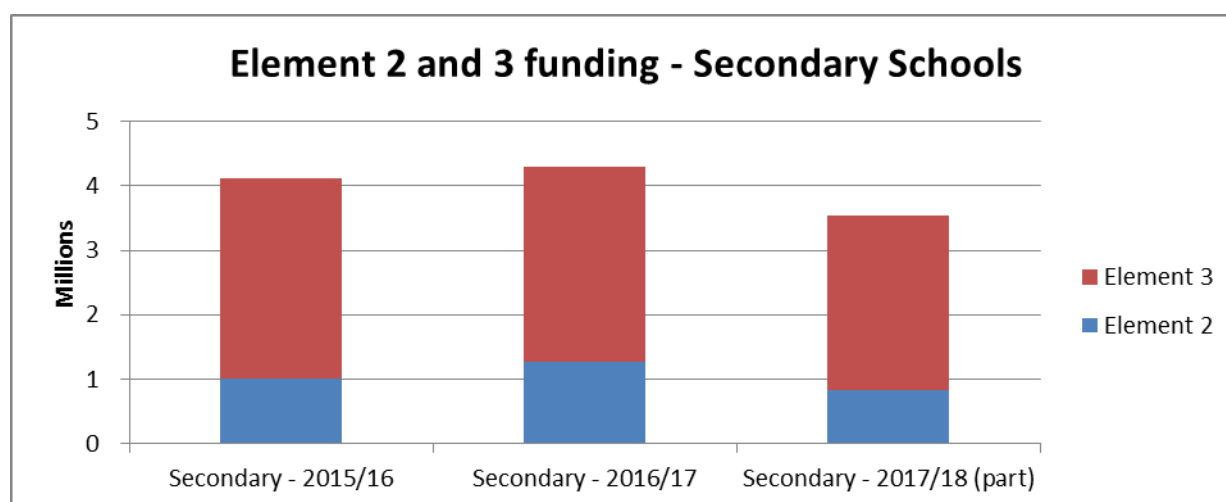


Figure 25: Element 2 & 3 funding distributed to Secondary Schools 2015/16 to 2017/18

This shows that the combined element 2 and element 3 funding distributed to Secondary schools has increased between 2015/16 and 2016/17. The combined element funding for 2017/18 does not show the Year 7 transfers.

The following tables show the top 5 secondary schools receiving combined element 2 and 3 high needs funding.

**2016/17:**

School Name	Oct 15 NOR	1 in 75 rule	High Needs Pupils (FTE)	GCC Element 2 Contribution (£)	GCC Element 3 Top Up (£)	Total (£)
Chosen Hill School	1,155	15	37	142,261	207,129	349,390
St Peter's High School	1,198	16	39	136,356	180,405	316,761
Dene Magna School	778	10	26	96,953	175,950	272,903
Thomas Keble School	673	9	27	107,471	138,118	245,589
Balcarras School	1,002	13	24	83,932	143,218	227,150

Figure 26: Top 5 Secondary Schools receiving high needs funding 2016/17

**2017/18:**

School Name	Oct 16 NOR	1 in 75 rule	High Needs Pupils (FTE)	GCC Element 2 Contribution (£)	GCC Element 3 Top Up (£)	Total (£)
St Peter's High School	1,198	16	36	115,071	178,685	293,756
Chosen Hill School	1,155	15	29	86,973	159,379	246,352
Dene Magna School	778	10	23	77,934	161,371	239,305
Thomas Keble School	673	9	24	91,151	129,248	220,399
The Dean Academy	704	9	16	44,318	121,114	165,432

Figure 27: Top 5 Secondary Schools receiving high needs funding 2017/18

## Element 3 spending trends for Special Schools, Post-16 Colleges & Independent Schools

### Special Schools:

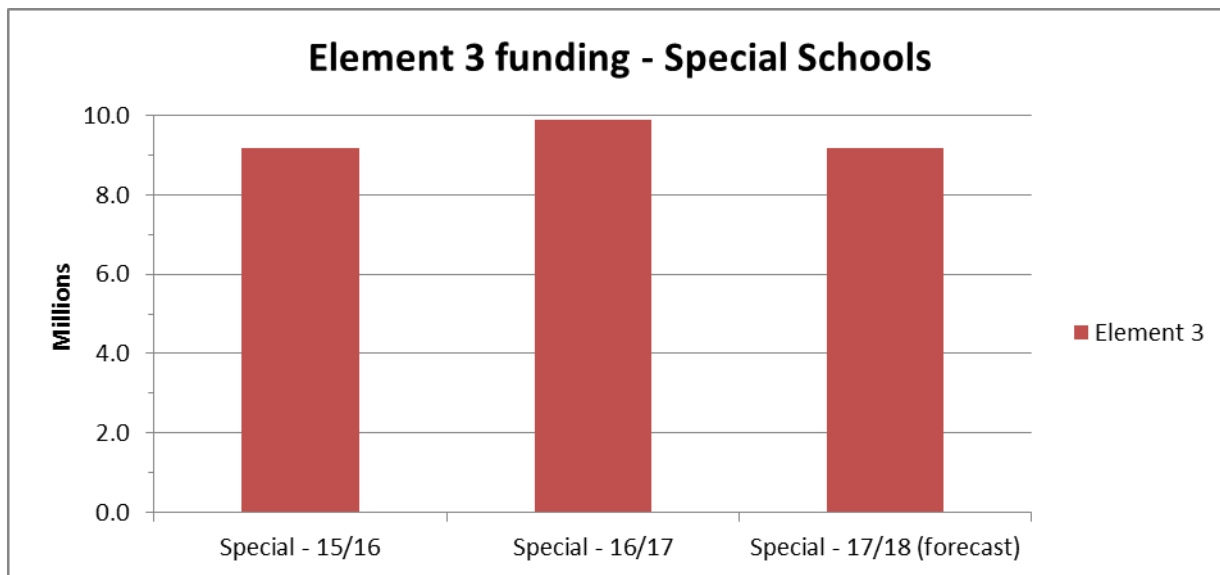


Figure 28: Element 3 funding provided to Special schools

This shows that the element 3 funding provided to Special Schools increased between 2015/16 and 2016/17. The forecast takes into the current levels of funding and excludes Coln House School which has now closed.

### Post-16 Colleges:

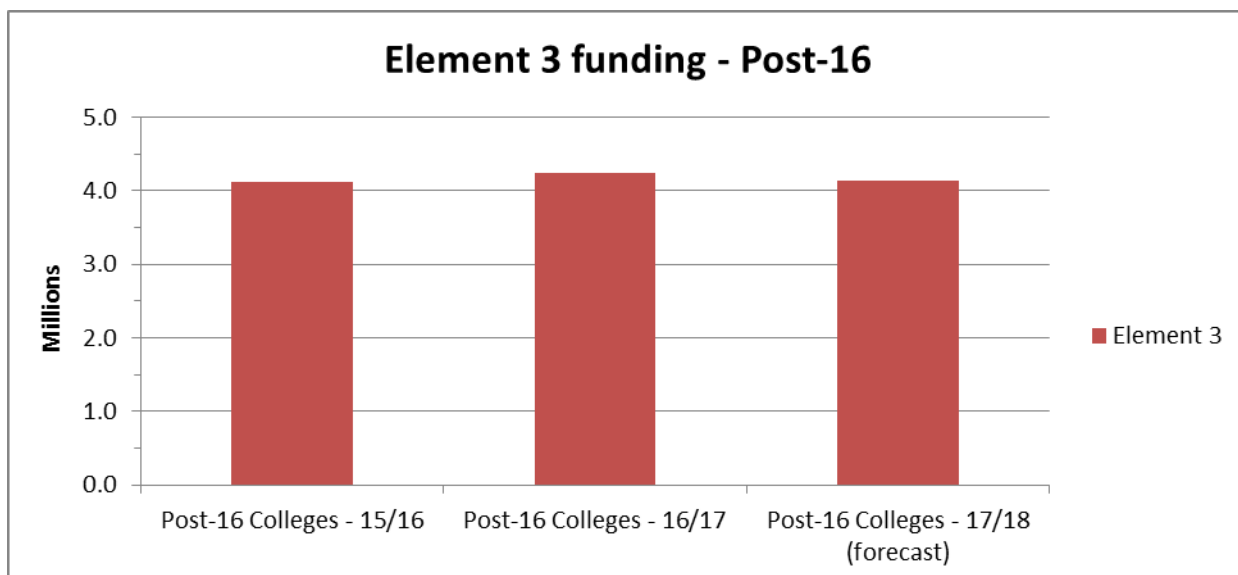


Figure 29: Element 3 funding provided to Post-16

This shows that the element 3 funding provided to Post-16 Colleges increased slightly between 2015/16 and 2016/17.

## Independent Schools:

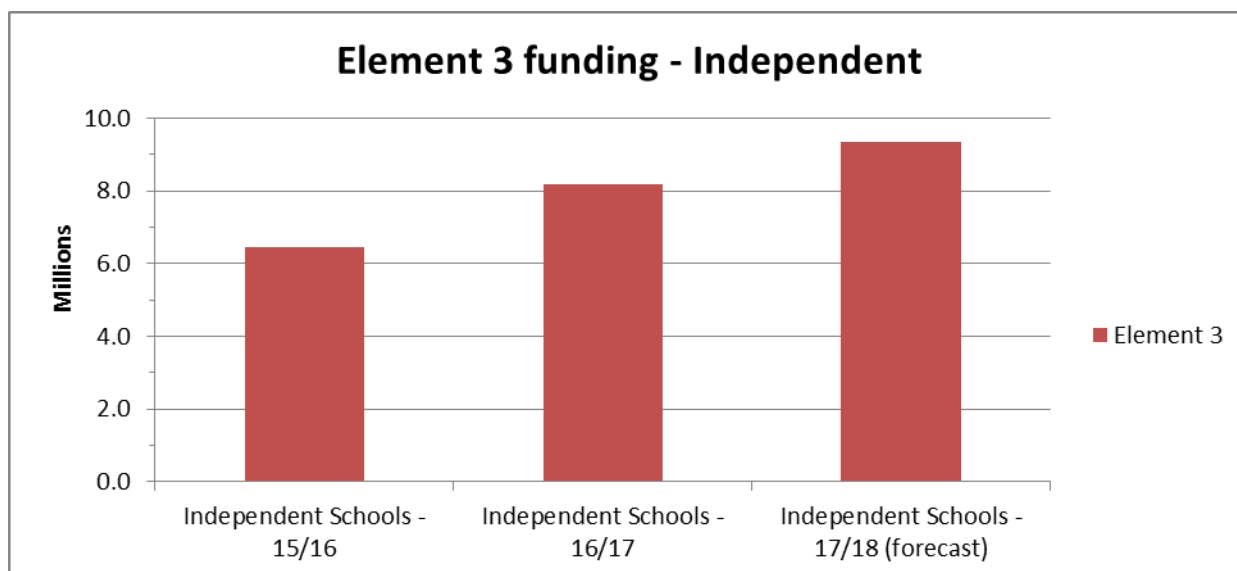


Figure 30: Element 3 funding provided to Independent Schools

This shows that the element 3 funding provided to Independent Schools increased between 2015/16 and 2016/17. The forecast shows that this trend will continue in 2017/18. The forecast takes into account the alternative placements provided for the former Coln House School pupils.

## Average cost of Education Health Care Plans in Gloucestershire

The average cost of EHCP in mainstream schools, special school and colleges during 2016/17 are shown in the table below:

Sector	Key Stage					
	Reception	KS1	KS2	KS3	KS4	KS5
	Pre 16					Post 16
Primary	£10,568					
Secondary				£11,323		£13,505
Special*	£8,583					
College						£10,221

\*Pre-16 and Post-16 split not available

Figure 31: average cost of EHCP

## Top Up Funding Rates

The top up funding rates within each sector in Gloucestershire since 2013/14 are shown below:

### Early Years/Primary/Secondary/Post-16:

#### Reception to age 16 pupils

Schools and Academies will be expected to contribute the first £6,000 (element 2) of the additional educational support provision for high needs pupils and students from their notional SEN budget - this is over and above the cost of standard teaching and learning (which is funded by the age weighted pupil unit (AWPU)).

The number of high needs pupils for whom schools are expected to contribute will be restricted to one for every 75 pupils on roll, rounded to the nearest whole number.

#### Post - 16 pupils

Schools and Academies will be expected to contribute the first £6,000 (element 2) of the additional educational support provision for high needs pupils and students from their 16-19 EFA funding allocation.

These pupils are excluded from the one in 75 pupils on roll rule as this only applies to pre - 16 pupils.

Top up funding rates above these levels are as follows:

Financial Year	Annual Hourly Rates					
	Early Years Support	Teaching Assistant Grade D	Teaching Assistant Grade F	Teaching Assistant Grade G	Teaching	Midday Supervisor
2013/14	N/A	£480	£608	£631	£1,489	£394
2014/15	N/A	£502	£582	£652	£1,594	£431
2015/16	N/A	£517	£594	£594	£1,654	£445
2016/17	N/A	£529	£615	£688	£1,585	£455
2017/18	£312	£529	£615	£688	£1,585	£455

### Special School:

Special Schools are funded at £10,000 per place. The top up funding rates are split into a two categories; standard top up funding and enhanced top up funding rates for Behavioural, Emotional and Social Difficulties (BESD).

### Standard top up funding rates

Financial Year	Banding Rates				
	A	B	C	D	E
2013/14	Unable to compile as different funding used: e.g. Level 1, Level 2				
2014/15	£1,574	£5,903	£9,838	£10,493	£18,363
2015/16	£1,686	£6,324	£10,539	£11,241	£19,672
2016/17	£1,939	£7,273	£12,120	£12,928	£22,625
2017/18	£1,939	£7,273	£12,120	£12,928	£22,625



## Enhanced top up funding band for BESD schools

Financial Year	Banding Rates				
	A	B	C	D	E
2013/14	Unable to compile as different funding used: e.g. Level 1, Level 2				
2014/15	£1,810	£6,788	£11,314	£12,067	£21,117
2015/16	£1,939	£7,273	£12,120	£12,927	£22,623
2016/17	£2,230	£8,364	£13,939	£14,867	£26,019
2017/18	£2,133	£8,000	£13,333	£14,211	£24,888

### Special Centres:

Special Centres are funded at £10,000 per place. The top up funding rates are split into a two categories; standard top up funding rate, and Enhanced Provision Interaction and Communication (EPIC) rate.

Financial Year	Banding Rates	
	Standard	EPIC
2013/14	£2,260	£2,260
2014/15	£2,825	£5,300
2015/16	£3,244	£5,800
2016/17	£3,244	£5,800
2017/18	£3,244	£5,800

### Alternative Provision Pupils:

Financial Year	Banding Rates	
	Standard	Over 70% Occupancy
2013/14	£6,620	£6,620
2014/15	£8,000	£8,000
2015/16	£6,500	£4,500
2016/17	£6,890	£4,770
2017/18	£6,890	£4,770

Please note the base rate increased from £8,000 to £10,000 in 15/16, hence the top up funding rate was reduced. At the same time an enhanced rate was introduced up to 70% occupancy to provide greater security of funding when occupancy rates were low.

## Appendix A

### SEND Needs Codes

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
ASD	Autistic spectrum disorder
HI	Hearing impairment
MLD	Moderate learning difficulty
MSI	Multi-sensory impairment
NSA	SEN support but no specialist assessment of type of need
OTH	Other difficulty / disorder
PD	Physical disability
PMLD	Profound & multiple learning difficulty
SEMH	Social, emotional and mental health
SLCN	Speech, language and communication needs
SLD	Severe learning difficulty
SPLD	Specific learning difficulty
VI	Visual impairment