

### Dedicated Schools Grant

1. The DSG conditions of grant require that any local authority with an overall deficit on its DSG account at the end of financial year 2021/22, or who's DSG surplus had substantially reduced, present a plan to the DfE for managing its DSG spend in 2022/23 and future years and commit to reducing the deficit. There is also a requirement to provide information as and when requested by the DfE about pressures and potential savings on its High Needs budget.
2. The Council complete regular DSG management recovery plans to outline forecasts over the next 5 years. The Council is also working with the DfE and has received a Stage 1 grant of £45,000 and a Stage 2 grant of £1m has been approved for the "Delivering Better Value" (DBV) programme that is supporting work to reduce the ongoing pressures within the High Needs Block using best practice and benchmarking across the country. Within this programme it has been identified that to be successful schools will need to be more inclusive. DBV is a long-term programme and 55 other local authorities as well as Middlesbrough Council are participating in the DBV programme. It should be noted that Middlesbrough Council is not involved in the "Safety Valve" programme, which is support for those local authorities with the greatest DSG deficits.
3. DfE also expect that schools be regularly updated via the Schools Management Forum about the authority's DSG account and plans for handling it, including high needs pressures and potential savings.
4. The DBV programme (which commenced in September 2023) highlighted there were risks to the programme outcomes without significant change, in particular regarding inclusion in mainstream schools. Inclusion within mainstream has remained a challenge, which has resulted in continued increased demand for specialist provision for children with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and alternative provision for those children and young people who are permanently excluded. This has resulted in over commissioned places which subsequently comes in financial pressure to provide place funding as well as banding funding to support needs. Alongside this, there has also been an increase in rates from specialist providers across the board and significant increased pressure from rising permanent exclusions.
5. A range of management actions are being taken alongside the DBV programme these include initiatives such as :
  - Launch of SEND and Inclusion clinics in all schools to review how they are using their notional SEND budget as well as identifying training and support required within the setting.
  - Work with health colleagues to identify health contributions where relevant
  - On-going reviews of Education, Health, and Care Plans (EHCPs)

- Dedicated training for school staff to ensure they are increasing inclusive practice
  - On going work with school to support reintegration of excluded pupils into mainstream school where possible
  - Review of funding provided to schools including special schools
  - Continued work with schools to reduce exclusions
  - Review of maintained schools reserves and updated policy for challenging the use of those reserves
  - New Free School to be built by September 2026 which will support more children access local provision.
  - Ongoing development of local provision to meet needs and reduce the number of out of area placements
  - Greater support during transitions
6. Regular meetings take place with the DfE and the DBV lead to monitor the actions within our DBV plan. During these meetings the pressures on the High Needs Block are discussed to ensure the DfE are fully aware of the ongoing pressures within Middlesbrough.
7. The increasing pressure in DSG and in particular the High Needs Block is due to the fact that alongside social care, the Service has seen, and is predicting, an increase in more complex placements with a forecast increase in Education, Health, and Care plans (EHCPs) in the future. In Middlesbrough, the number of EHCPs have increased from 1,659 in 2022 and 1,804 in 2023 to a current level of 1,877 in June 2024, a 13.1% increase from 2022 to 2024, and this is predicted to increase further in the future (see Table 1). It should be noted that the number of children with and EHCP is a key cost driver in relation to home to school transport costs that are met by the General Fund through the Integrated Transport Unit. Some children in Alternative Provision are also a factor in relation to home to school transport costs. In 2022 132 children accessed Alternative Provision and in 2023 the figure was 175, and this figure has currently risen to 252. This is a national issue affecting a large number of local authorities and presents a growing and significant financial risk to the Council. The Government have partly recognised this by an increase in funding allocated in the finance settlements in recent years for both Schools and High Needs Blocks. However, no specific funding has been provided in recognition of the adverse impact upon the General Fund cost of home to school transport.
8. Table 1 below shows the actual and forecast Education, Health, and Care plans (EHCPs), and is periodically being updated and used to calculate the forecasted increase in required demand on alternative provision services and also the Council’s SEND transport requirements.

**Table 1 – Actual and forecast Education, Health, and Care plans (EHCPs)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>
Number of EHCP – actual and forecast	1,659	1,804	1,877	2,076	2,302	2,462