

## **SEND ANNUAL REVIEW OF CURRENT AND FUTURE NEEDS TO INFORM PROVISION**

### ***Purpose***

- To forecast future need to inform educational, health and social care provision and school place planning
- To monitor change over time in the prevalence and type of SEND
- To analyse the differences between predictions and actual to understand the reasons behind the variances to inform more accurate predictions, manage demand and plan provision.

### ***Timescales***

The annual review will be undertaken in July of each year following DfE statistical releases of January census data and SEN2 return data.

The review will consider data collected as at January of the same year and will be compared with forecasts made the previous year and longer term forecast trajectories.

Following the review forecasts will be amended and future provision considered.

### ***Process***

Data will be collated by the SEND Team in partnership with the SCC Data and Information Team, in July of each year, based on a set proforma to allow year on year comparisons to be undertaken. This will include data provided by partner agencies.

Data sources will include:-

- Hampshire Small Area Population Forecasts
- DfE statistical releases
- SEN2 returns
- Previous annual reviews
- Health data
- Social care data

Initial analysis will be undertaken by the SEND Head of Service and reported to the September Southampton Partnership Forum for discussion, further analysis and agreement, regarding changes to future forecasts, demand management actions and any changes to future provision. This will be reflected in a refreshed SEND Action Plan.

### ***Factors affecting need and provision***

The analysis and discussion will need to take into consideration the following factors:-

- Population changes
- Changes across age groups
- Numbers of children currently identified compared to published prevalence data

- Expected changes in prevalence
- Improvements in awareness, identification and classification
- Changes in primary and secondary needs
- The impact of increasing statutory protection to 25 years
- Parental preferences
- Changes in societal attitudes
- Changes in curriculum / educational practice / health practice / social care practice / funding

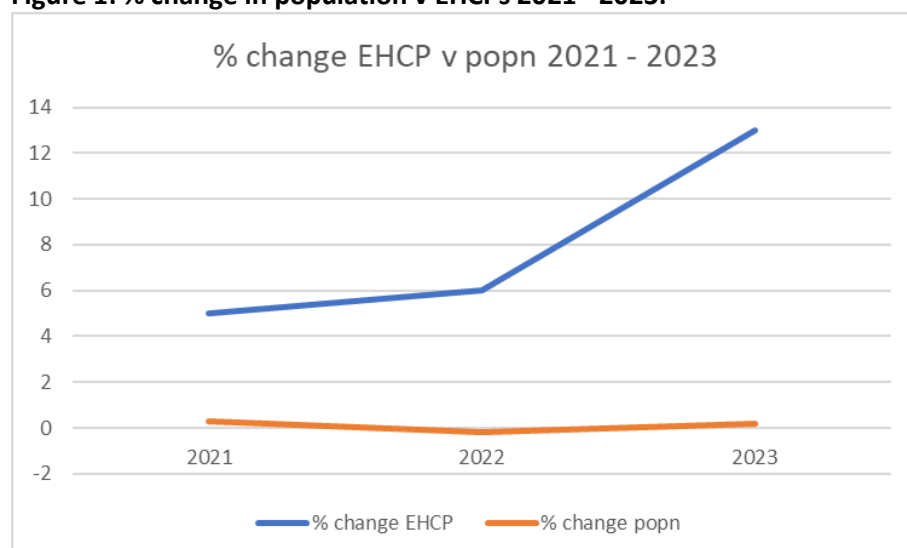
**Table 1: Population data 2020 - 2023** (Source: HCC SAPF)

Age range	No of years	Southampton population				% change 2022 - 2023
		2020	2021	2022	2023	
0-4	5 years	14,369	14,410	14,144	13,816	↓ 2.3
5-11	7 years	20,942	20,900	20,642	20,389	↓ 1.24
12-16	5 years	12,380	12,889	13,334	13,851	↑ 3.88
17-19	3 years	15,695	15,802	15,898	16,218	↑ 2.01
20-24	5 years	30,528	30,718	30,509	30,428	↓ 0.26
Total		93,914	94,719	94,527	94,702	↑ 0.19

*The small area population forecasts should be used with caution. The data is based on financial year (April-March) which doesn't correlate with the academic year (Sept – August). Also the data has not been very accurate historically*

Analysis: Overall population has increased slightly but with 0-4's and 5-11 seeing reductions, with this expecting to be the trend in the coming years. The most significant increase is in the secondary age population with this bulge now beginning to hit the post 16 population with this expected to continue for the next 5 years (The Post 19 populations are skewed by the student population). It will be 2024 before the secondary age population starts to reduce. There will then be a number of years of falling population.

**Figure 1: % change in population v EHCPs 2021 - 2023:**



**Analysis:** Rates of EHCP increases is outstripping rates of population growth.

**Question:** Why is the rate of EHCP Growth Outstripping population growth? What factors are leading to this?

Implications: All phases will continue to see a rise in the % of pupils with EHCP’s as compared to their whole school population. The expected overall falling numbers seen in primary schools is releasing capacity for resourced provisions. Nine primary schools have been identified with numbers reduced by 30+ pupils. There is no capacity currently in secondary schools although we are likely to begin to see a drop in admission numbers from 2024 which will increase opportunities to develop SEND Units and Resourced Provisions in secondary schools.

The special school expansion programme is aimed at increasing secondary and Post 16 capacity but will not be available until 2026. Interim plans are underway to create much needed additional secondary specialist provision between now and 2026. Phase 1 Great Oaks expansion was completed in September 2021 with further works on the Green Lane site taking place over the 2023 summer period.

**Table 2: Overall number of EHCPs maintained by Southampton City Council 2012 – 2023**

*(This includes Southampton children who are in Southampton schools and in schools out of city, whether maintained mainstream, special or independent)*

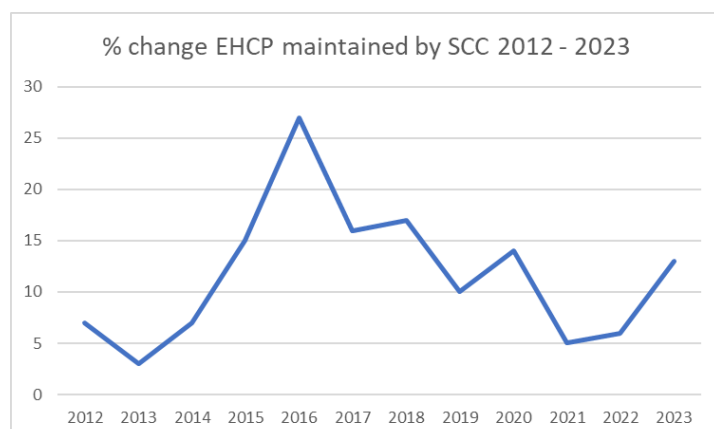
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number	634	655	701	803	1021	1181	1387	1522	1736	1826	1938	2184
% change from prev year	7%	3%	7%	15%	27%	16%	17%	10%	14%	5%	6%	11%

Source: DfE SEN 2 Return

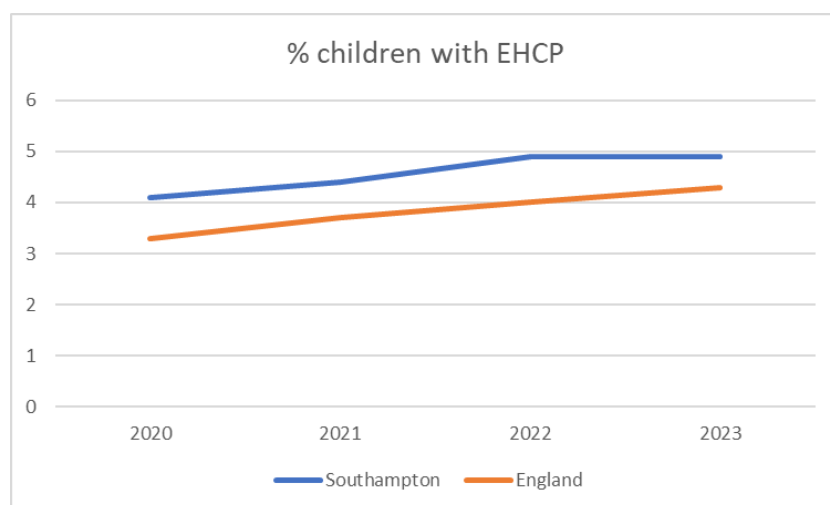
**Table 3: Initial forecast number of EHCPs maintained by SCC 2020 – 2029 (forecast in 2019)**

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1674	1842	2026	2228	2451	2623	2806	3003	3213	3438
10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%

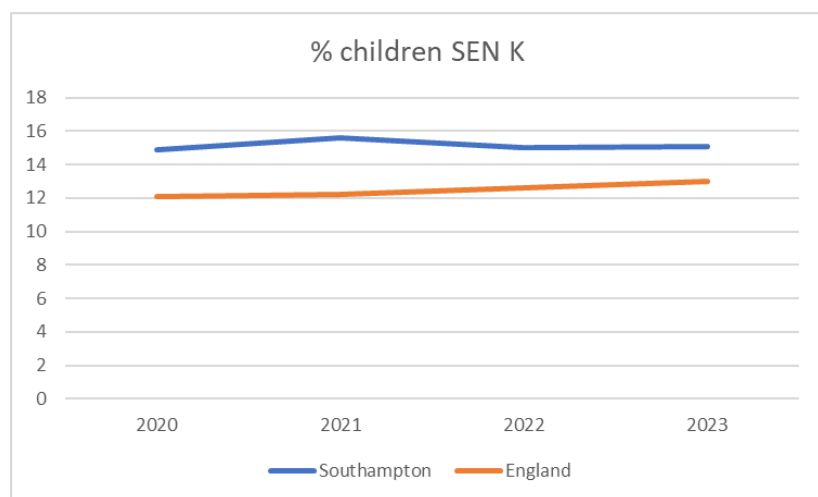
**Figure 2: % change children with EHCPs 2012 – 2023**



**Figure 3: % children with EHCPs 2020 – 2023**



**Figure 4: % children on SEN Support 2020-2023**



**Table 4: EHC plans per age banding; with national comparisons**

**Education, health and care plans – DfE Statistical Release 2022**

	Number of EHC plans in 2022						Percentage of age bands with EHC plans in 2022					
	Under 5	Age 5 to 10	Age 11 to 15	Age 16 to 19	Age 20 to 25	Total	Under 5	Age 5 to 10	Age 11 to 15	Age 16 to 19	Age 20 to 25	Total
<b>Eng</b>	18,054	154,940	167,305	98,647	34,309	473,255	3.8%	32.7%	35.4%	20.8%	7.2%	100.0%
<b>Soton</b>	89	785	725	290	49	1,938	4.6%	40.5%	37.4%	15.0%	2.5%	100.0%

	Number of EHC plans in 2023						Percentage of age bands with EHC plans in 2023					
	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	19-25	Total	0-5	5-10	11-15	16-18	19-25	Total
<b>Eng</b>	17294	160672	159841	22729	167	360703	4.7	44.7	44.2	6.3	0	100
<b>SCC</b>	119	806	766	67	0	1758	6.8	45.9	43.5	3.8	0	100

**Analysis:** The SEND Strategic Review 2017/18 predicted that EHCP numbers would continue to increase before beginning to plateau once the reforms were fully embedded. The increases initially seen up until 2020, exceeded that forecast, with 2021 and 2022 seeing 0.5 and 0.4 percentage gaps below the forecasted numbers. This increased up to 11% again last year, meaning that across the last 5 years we have averaged a 9% increase.

It is important to recognise that there has been concerted effort over the past 3 years to ensure the EHC Plans for pupils who have moved onto their next stage of life go through the cessation process. It is possible that “old” plans were still in the system, meaning that higher numbers have ceased in this time. Equally, we are now 9 years into the reforms, meaning that the first group of 16 year olds who had their statutory entitlement extend to 25 will be “aging out” which may in turn mean higher volumes of cease activity.

**Question: Why have we seen this fluctuation over the last 4 year period? What factors could have led to this? How might this be moving forward?**

**Do we need to readjust our forecast to reduce this to 9%? Will we reach the initially forecast plateau of 7% by 2025?**

**Implications:** Numbers are predicted to continue to increase. It is anticipated that pressure on special school places across all age groups and areas of need will continue. This has been factored into the Special School expansion programme with increases in places planned for primary SEMH (Social, Emotional and Mental Health), secondary complex needs and Post 16 complex needs.

Priority focus for development of provision are:

- Demand for secondary SEMH – specifically for girls. A Free School application was made in the most recent wave for a co-ed secondary SEMH school. This application was rejected. Redbridge Community school have opened a small-scale SEN Unit for pupils with SEMH, which the school are investing heavily to enable expansion of numbers. The SEND Service are also in discussions with Woodlands Community College about a similar provision on the East of the City.
- Demand on places between now and 2026 - we will need creative solutions to support us to house growing numbers until the expansion programme is complete.

There will also be more children with Education, Health and Care Plans in mainstream schools - we need to ensure that there is high quality inclusive educational provision consistently available across the city, with an ever increasing need to offer flexible and creative packages of provision alongside the development of SEN Units and resourced provisions.

**Table 5: Number of children with SEND in Southampton schools 2021 - 2023, compared to national**

	Southampton 2021		Southampton 2022		Southampton 2023		Comparison to national		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	2021	2022	2023
<b>EHCP</b>	1534	4.4	1711	4.9	1853	5.2	3.7	4	4.3
<b>SEN K</b>	5384	15.6	5253	15	5357	15.1	12.2	12.6	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	6918	20	6964	19.9	7210	20.3	15.9	16.6	17.3

## Analysis:

As above the numbers of children with an EHCP continues to increase in Southampton and nationally. Having been below national and statistical neighbours in 2012, Southampton is now above all statistical and national averages.

The numbers of children with SEN Support saw a slight increase in Southampton in 2021, falling slightly in 2022 and increasing again in 2023. The increase nationally is greater than that seen in Southampton.

## Questions:

Why is our EHCP Growth higher?

Why is our SEN K growth lower?

Is this increased complexity or EHC thresholds?

Are there other factors leading to increased demand?

**Table 6: EHCP / SEN Support in Primary and Secondary phase cohorts; with national and regional comparisons**

Special educational needs in England (Spring 2023) – DfE Statistical Release 2023

		Total Pupils	Pupils with SEN support	Total pupils with SEN	
			Number	Number	%
Primary (Age 5-10)	Southampton	17,196	2,757	3,563	21%
	South East	628,789	87,975	115,426	18%
	England	3,909,035	565,402	726,073	18.5%
Secondary (Age 11-15)	Southampton	13,147	2,028	2,794	21%
	South East	512,930	66,162	93,616	18%
	England	3,198,697	417,595	577,436	18%

**Table 7: EHC plans per age banding; with national comparisons**

Education, health and care plans – DfE Statistical Release 2022

	Number of EHC plans in 2022						Percentage of age bands with EHC plans in 2022					
	Under 5	Age 5 to 10	Age 11 to 15	Age 16 to 19	Age 20 to 25	Total	Under 5	Age 5 to 10	Age 11 to 15	Age 16 to 19	Age 20 to 25	Total
England	18,054	154,940	167,305	98,647	34,309	473,255	3.8%	32.7%	35.4%	20.8%	7.2%	100.0%
Soton	89	785	725	290	49	1,938	4.6%	40.5%	37.4%	15.0%	2.5%	100.0%

	Number of EHC plans in 2023						Percentage of age bands with EHC plans in 2023					
	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	19-25	Total	0-5	5-10	11-15	16-18	19-25	Total
<b>Eng</b>	17294	160672	159841	22729	167	360703	4.7	44.7	44.2	6.3	0	100
<b>SCC</b>	119	806	766	67	0	1758	6.8	45.9	43.5	3.8	0	100

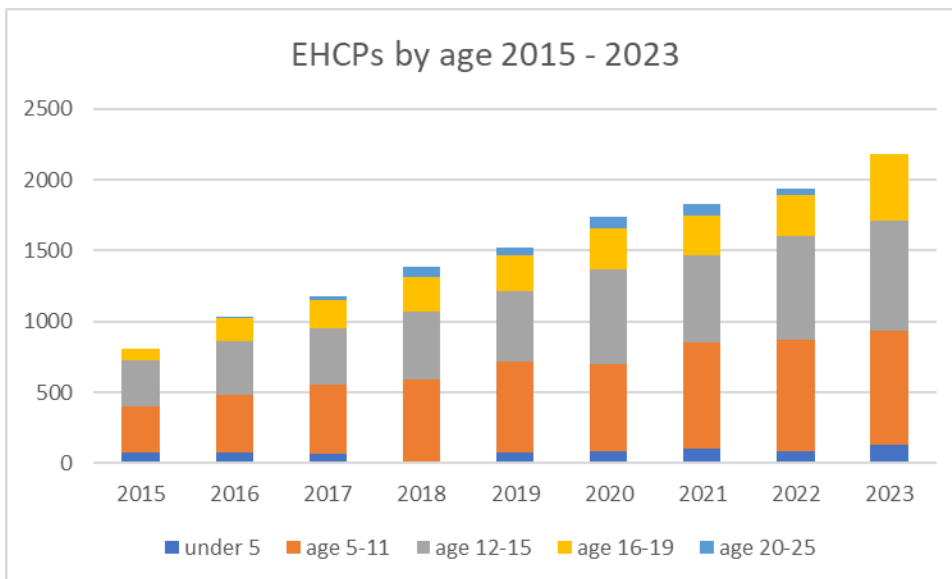
Source: <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables/special-educational-needs-in-england>

**Table 8: Number of children with an EHCP (as at January each year) maintained by Southampton by age**  
(Source: SEN2 Return)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>&lt;5</b>	45	79	74	69	12	77	87	100	89	127
<b>5-10</b>	301	322	410	487	580	643	612	751	785	811
<b>11-15</b>	317	324	379	400	473	495	668	616	725	774
<b>16-19</b>	38	78	157	199	248	249	289	277	290	472
<b>20-25</b>		0	1	26	74	58	80	82	49	Inc in the 16-19 fig
<b>Total</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>1021</b>	<b>1181</b>	<b>1387</b>	<b>1522</b>	<b>1736</b>	<b>1826</b>	<b>1938</b>	<b>2184</b>

**Figure 5: EHCPs by age maintained by SCC 2015-2023**

(note: data for 2023 has amalgamated 16-19 block with the 20-25 block owing to reporting changes)



Source SEN2 return 2023

**Analysis:** The numbers of preschool children with an EHCP has increased by 42%. The numbers with an EHCP at primary level only increase by 3.3% whilst secondary have increased by 6.7%.

**Question: What is behind the increase in early years plans?**

The numbers in Post 16 has increased by 39%. One of the causations for this will be the secondary age population bulge now moving into post 16.

**Implications:** With increasing numbers of young people Post 16 with EHCPs it is vital that there is a robust review at Yr9, Yr11 and Yr13 to ensure that the EHCP is still required, has clear outcomes and set timescales for the achievement of those outcomes. Parents will need supporting to consider their child’s needs moving on into adulthood and prepared for the cessation of plans where appropriate.

A comprehensive Post 16 offer will need to be developed to ensure appropriate college pathways for the population of YP feeding through the system.

**Questions:** What are the implications of the increases at these different age phases on wider services including health and social care?

**Table 9: Number of new EHCPs 2013 – 2022**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
U5	48	74	51	65	68	67	106	91	85	116
5-10	35	39	99	113	109	83	91	98	107	109
11-15	23	14	50	43	39	31	47	56	48	57
16-19	1	0	4	12	8	4	8	7	8	10
20-25	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	107	127	204	241	224	185	253	252	248	292

Source: SEN2

**Table 10: Number of discontinued EHCPs 2013 – 2022**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Transferred to another LA	11	15	14	8	64	0	7	12	0	36
Needs met without an EHCP	1	0	1	0	43	2	2	0	0	
EHCP discontinued as YP left school	5	18	3	0	76	67	59	114	48	Pre 2022 figs only
Other	3	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2 + 48 no longer wish to engage
Total	20	37	18	9	185	69	68	126	48	86

Source: SEN2

**Analysis:**

The peak of requests for an EHC needs assessment is in Year R-1 when the majority of children with SEND will have been identified and concerns regarding school placement and provision are being raised. There is a smaller peak in secondary but the figures do suggest that identification of needs happens earlier.



**Table 11: Percentage of SEND pupils by primary need - January 2021 compared to 2023**

	Number of children with an EHCP				Number of children on SEN Support			
	2021	2022	2023	% of 2023 total	2021	2022	2023	% of 2023 total
<b>ASD</b>	446	512	580	32.9%	499	572	754	14.6%
<b>SEMH</b>	236	271	277	15.7%	1,213	1115	1120	21.7%
<b>MLD</b>	181	184	177	10%	1,350	1276	1137	22.1%
<b>SLCN</b>	234	274	321	18.2%	1,158	1118	1190	23.1%
<b>SLD</b>	133	121	120	6.8%	6	12	8	0.1%
<b>PD</b>	63	67	72	4%	129	128	125	2.4%
<b>PMLD</b>	65	71	67	3.8%	12	5	8	0.1%
<b>Specific Learning Difficulty</b>	61	63	59	3.3%	512	535	507	9.8%
<b>Other</b>	44	40	37	2.1%	75	74	92	1.8%
<b>HI</b>	30	30	29	1.6%	66	74	83	1.6%
<b>VI</b>	16	17	18	1%	45	48	49	0.9%
<b>MSI</b>	3	2	1	0.05%	8	6	5	0.09%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1652</b>	<b>1758</b>		<b>5,149</b>	<b>5026</b>	<b>5143</b>	

(Source: <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables/special-educational-needs-in-england> )

### Analysis:

The most common type of need for pupils with an EHCP is autism (32.9). This is line with national data (32.1%). The next most common locally and nationally is SLCN (18.2% locally and 18.3% nationally). The most common type of need for pupils on SEN Support is SLCN (23.1%). Nationally it is also SLCN (25.4%). SEMH is the next highest type of need for both pupils with an EHCP (15.7% locally vs 15.1% nationally) and those on SEN Support (21% nationally and 21.7% locally).

Southampton for the first time is appearing consistently in line with national averages in relation to primary area of need.

(NB: It should be noted that the type of need data above is taken from the January census which is provided by schools. The accuracy of the data is therefore subject to the understanding of SEN within the school and the frequency of review and updating of the primary need code. The data also does not reflect the complexity of a child's needs allowing only one primary need code to be reported for each child)

### Implications:

Autism is the primary need of pupils with EHCP's. It should be noted that random audits of pupils with SLCN (second highest category of need for EHCP and highest for SEN K) reveals that the majority of these children are highly likely to be on the autism spectrum for whom the SEN Register has not yet been updated or the child is awaiting diagnosis, meaning that the real figure of pupils with ASC is likely higher than that presented in this table, both locally and nationally. Autism is consistently the type of need that schools find difficult to manage and feedback from parents is that the offer in mainstream schools is not consistent.

Work currently in progress to ensure the best support for this category of need:

- The All Age Autism Strategy is to be refreshed informed by the 0-25 Autism Strategy.
- The ASD and ADHD Assessment Pathways have been improved to address the significant increase in referrals for ASD and ADHD assessments and long waiting times for assessments
- The Autism in Schools project is to be delivered to all schools in the city.
- The Early Bird Training Package for parents launched last year. Early Bird Plus and Cygnet are launching in the autumn term via Reminds, as part of the DVB programme.
- We have extended the support for autism champions in schools

### Questions:

Are there any surprises in this data?

What other information would it be useful to collate? What other information do agencies hold?

Where are the children with ADHD in the figures above?

How are we supporting pupils with SEMH?

**Table 11: Number of children with an EHCP or SEN Support by school type and type of need 2022/23**

(Source: <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables/special-educational-needs-in-england>)

	Primary schools		Secondary schools		Special schools	
	EHCP	SEN K	EHCP	SEN K	EHCP	SEN K
ASD	213	419	134	332	229	2
HI	16	44	7	38	6	No data
MLD	28	678	52	458	97	No data
MSI	No data	4	1	1	No data	No data
Other	11	54	8	38	18	No data
PD	25	70	11	53	36	2
PMLD	5	No data	No data	No data	62	8
SLD	5	3	No data	1	115	4
SEMH	62	547	79	550	122	1
SpLD	21	150	12	353	26	1
SL and CN	135	935	52	250	132	2
VI	8	31	5	17	5	1
SEN support but no specialist assessment		54		11		No data
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>2989</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>2102</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>21</b>

### Analysis:

51% of children with an EHCP are in a mainstream school (an increase of 1.1% on last year) and 49% are in a special school.

Of those children in mainstream school, 59.4% are in primary (less than last year) and 41.6% are in secondary (more than last year). This movement is in line with expectations as per the expected population changes moving through the system.

Of children on SEN Support there is a significant drop in numbers of those with SLCN at secondary level.

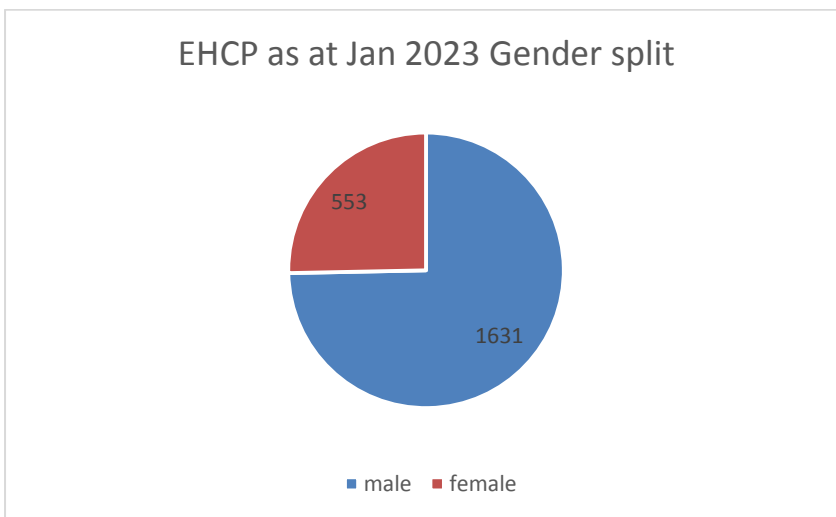
**Question: Does this mean that their needs have resolved (in line with research) or is this a consequence of recording for pupils with suspected ASC? Or both?**

As expected the number of children on SEN Support for specific learning disability is significantly higher at secondary level than primary level.

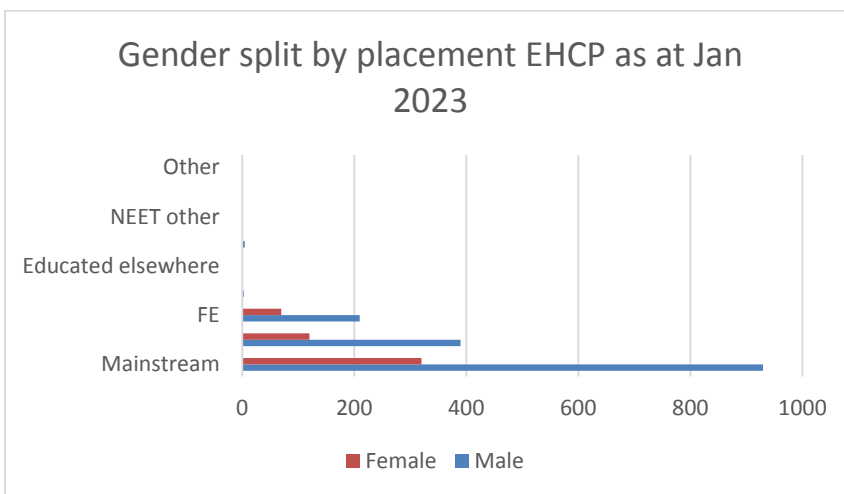
**Implications:**

Schools should be congratulated on the high number of children, especially with ASC, SEMH, MLD that they are supporting within their own resources. It will be important to monitor how this changes year on year and how certain strategies (e.g. Ordinarily available provision) impact on the capacity and capability of schools to support ever increasing numbers and complexity of children.

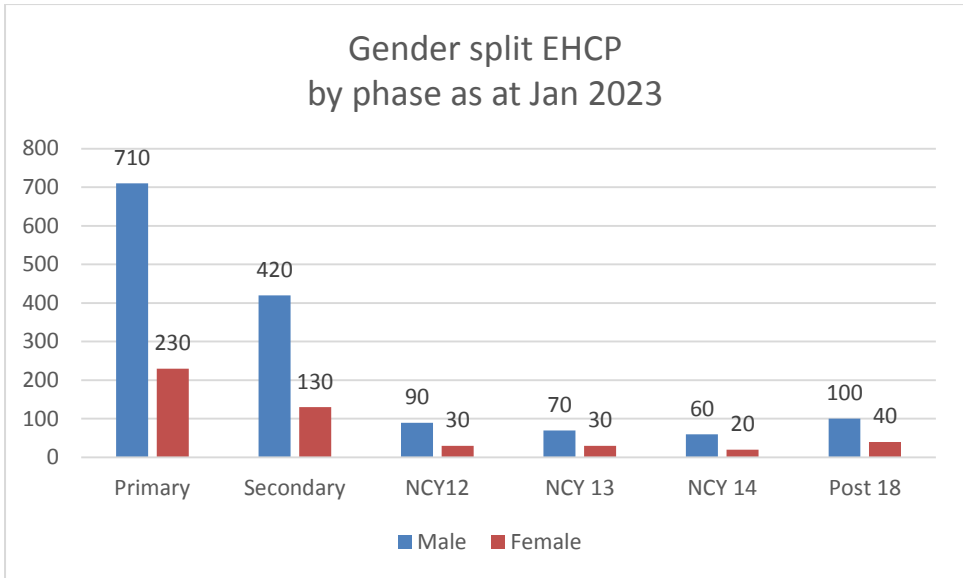
**Figure 6: EHCP Gender split as at January 2023 (Source NEXUS/SEN 2)**



**Figure 7: EHCP Gender split by placement as at January 2023 (source NEXUS/SEN 2)**

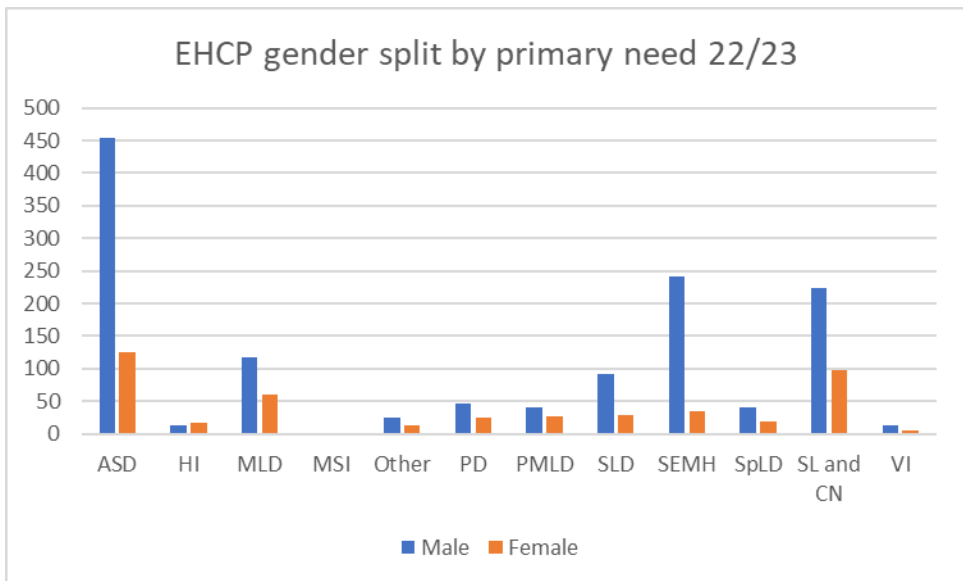


**Fig 8: Gender split by phase as at January 2023 (Source NEXUS/SEN2)**



### EHCP gender split by primary need 2022/23

(Source: <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables/special-educational-needs-in-england>)



### Analysis:

The split of EHCPs across boys and girls is 74.6%: 25.3% or roughly 3:1 and is the same across all age phases. The percentage of girls is slowly increasing year on year.

Relatively fewer girls have a primary need of autism and SEMH compared to boys probably due to the difference in how these needs present in girls.

### Implications

Schools and agencies must work together to ensure that girls with autism and SEMH must be identified earlier to ensure that their needs are met.

**Question:** What support do we have in place to enhance early identification of needs in girls?

### **Questions from previous SEND Annual Reviews**

1. What evidence do we have of any potential increases in need in the future?
  - a. Changes in neonatal provision affecting survival rates of premature or highly complex births
  - b. Changes in the number of babies born with specific conditions e.g. hearing impairment, visual impairment, physical disability etc
  - c. Changes in the management or provision of specific needs e.g. cochlear implants
  - d. Predicted increase in autism and other neurodevelopmental disorders
  - e. Understanding of and early intervention for children with SEMH
2. Are there other groups that we should be considering and collating data on
  - a. Looked After CYP
  - b. LAC asylum seekers as these require additional time and are increasing in numbers.
3. What changes are other agencies seeing that could inform future planning and provision for children with SEND?

### **Highlights from 2023 SEND Annual Review. What do they mean in relation to future need and planning future provision?**

- The pupil population is expected to decrease over the next 5 years but the bulge of previous increases is still working its way through secondary and post 16 settings.
- The population at primary is predicted to reduce quite significantly.
- The numbers of pupils requiring an EHCP is expected to continue to increase but are we now likely to see a more consistent pattern?
- The % of children with SEN Support has seen a marginal increase but this increase is lower than local and national increases. Why is this?
- The figures suggest strong identification of needs in the early years. This is supported through the early years panel. Are we seeing similar increases again so far this year?
- The numbers of young people with an EHCP Post 16 and Post 19 is likely to increase as EHCPs continue to be maintained and the current secondary school bulge moves through the system. Are colleges prepared for this increase?
- Numbers of children diagnosed with autism is expected to continue to increase up to prevalence level of 1.1% and in line with statistical neighbours then to plateau?
- Pressure on special school places likely to continue.
- Need to improve mainstream provision for children with autism
- Need to ensure there is robust mainstream support for children with SEMH
- Need to do more work to establish the population of SLCN vs ASC – how do we know that those with SLCN are getting effective support?
- The role and remit of all provisions needs to be discussed and agreed to ensure that as a whole Southampton is able to respond to demand in the future and plan places accordingly.

- Parents need access to support, advice and information to help them make informed choices and engage in the process as equal partners
- Increasing understanding and acceptance of disability within society will support and be supported by the inclusion agenda
- The ordinarily available provision guidance will support greater understanding of expectations within a schools core budget. We this impact the number of EHC Applications?

***Changes required in provision based on predicted need – Taken from 2019 SEND Annual review – Do they still apply? What else do we need to consider to better support children and families in the future?***

- With SEND Reforms now embedded the focus of the SEND Team, Health and Social Care partners should be to:
  - Ensure assessment process is efficient and meets statutory timelines
  - Improve quality of evidence supporting request for assessment and assessment process
  - Develop clear threshold for an EHCP with robust assessment of requests
  - Cease all EHCPs no longer required
- Need to continue drive to increasing inclusion
  - Inclusion Charter and audit
- Need to increase capacity and capability of mainstream schools to take pupils with SEND
  - Guidance on ordinarily available provision
  - Training offer
  - Review outreach offer
- Need to increase capacity of specialist provision especially at secondary level
  - Programme of expansion and reconfiguration underway
- Need to reduce the number of children in out of city independent special schools and reinvest savings in the city
  - Special schools to take children with more complex needs
  - Development of SEND Units and Resourced provisions to ensure a continuum of offer
- Need to identify needs and intervene earlier within the context of graduated continuum of provision to minimise school moves by providing better support to mainstream schools
- Need to reduce children entering special school in the first place

***Summary of discussion – SEND Partnership Forum – 12.09.2023***

**RESOURCES**

SEN 2 Return

DfE Statistics - <https://www.gov.uk/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england>

<https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables/special-educational-needs-in-england>

Tammy Marks Head of SEND and CWD August 2023