



## AGENDA

## CABINET

**Monday, 13th October, 2014, at 10.00 am**  
**Darent Room, Sessions House, County**  
**Hall, Maidstone**

Ask for:  
Telephone:  
Email:

**Louise Whitaker**  
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### **Cabinet Membership:**

Mr P Carter, CBE, Leader (Chairman), Mr J Simmonds, MBE, Deputy Leader, Mr D Brazier, Mr G Cooke, Mr M Dance, Mr G Gibbens, Mr R Gough, Mr P M Hill OBE, Mr P Oakford and Mr B J Sweetland

*Tea & Coffee will be available 15 minutes before the meeting.*

### **Webcasting Notice**

Please note: this meeting may be filmed for the live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's internet site or by any member of the public or press present. The Chairman will confirm if all or part of the meeting is to be filmed by the Council

By entering into the meeting room you are consenting to being filmed. If you do not wish to have your image captured please let the Clerk know immediately.

### **UNRESTRICTED ITEMS**

*(During these items the meeting is likely to be open to the public)*

1. Introduction/Webcasting
2. Apologies  
To receive any apologies for absence and notifications of substitutions
3. Declaration of Interests by Member in Items on the Agenda for this meeting  
To receive any declarations of interest from members in relation to items on the agenda. Members are reminded to specify the nature of the interest and the item to which it relates.

4. Minutes of the Meeting held on 15 September 2014 (Pages 3 - 8)  
To agree the minutes of the meeting of 15 September 2014 as a correct record.
  
5. Education Commissioning Plan (Pages 9 - 166)  
To receive a report of the Cabinet member for Education and Health Reform seeking agreement of the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision 2015-19
  
6. Cabinet Report Health Needs Service Report (Pages 167 - 194)  
To receive a report of Cabinet Member for Education and Health Reform updating members on the implementation of the Review of Pupil Referral Units for pupils with Health Needs and seeking agreement of a new KCC Policy on Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions (including Mental Health Needs).
  
7. Budget Monitoring Report (Pages 195 - 328)  
To receive a report of the Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Finance and Procurement setting out financial monitoring information since the last Quarterly Report was received.
  
8. Christmas and New Year 2013-14 - Storms and Floods - Progress report (Pages 329 - 344)  
To receive a report of the Cabinet Member for Communities providing a further update of the work that has been undertaken since the flooding at Christmas 2013 / New Year 2014.

**Peter Sass**  
**Head of Democratic Services**  
**Friday, 3 October 2014**

*Please note that any background documents referred to in the accompanying papers maybe inspected by arrangement with the officer responsible for preparing the relevant report.*

**KENT COUNTY COUNCIL**

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**CABINET**

MINUTES of a meeting of the Cabinet held in the Council Chamber, Sessions House, County Hall, Maidstone on Monday, 15 September 2014.

PRESENT: Mr D L Brazier, Mr G Cooke, Mr M C Dance, Mr G K Gibbens, Mr R W Gough, Mr P M Hill, OBE, Mr P J Oakford and Mr J D Simmonds, MBE

IN ATTENDANCE: Miss Susan Carey

**UNRESTRICTED ITEMS****74. Apologies**

*(Item 2)*

Apologies were received from:

- Mr Paul Carter CBE, Leader Kent County Council (Chairman). Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member Mr John Simmonds MBE took the Chair in his absence.
- Mr Bryan Sweetland, Cabinet Member for Commercial and Traded Services
- Patrick Leeson, Corporate Director of Education Learning and Skills who was substituted by Sue Rogers, Director of Education, Quality and Standards.

Cabinet was also informed that Ms Susan Carey, Deputy Cabinet Member for Finance and Procurement was in attendance to talk to the Budget item in place of Mr Simmonds, Chairman for the meeting.

**75. Declarations of Interest**

*(Item 3)*

No declarations of interest were received.

**76. Minutes of the Meeting held on 7 July 2014**

*(Item 4)*

The minutes of the meeting held on 7 July 2014 were agreed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman accordingly.

**77. Financial Monitoring Report - Quarter 1**

*(Item 5 – Report of the Cabinet Member for Finance and Procurement, Mr John Simmonds OBE and Corporate Director for Finance and Procurement, Andy Wood)*

Cabinet received a report setting out the budget monitoring position for June 2014 and seeking agreement to necessary re-alignments and amendments to the Revenue and Capital Budgets respectively.

Miss Carey, Deputy Cabinet Member for Finance and Procurement introduced the item for Cabinet. In particular she referred to the following:

## Revenue Budget

- i. That although it was not unusual to report an overspend at this point in the financial year, the current forecast was cause for some concern. Even after deductions predicted for management action work would still be needed if a balanced budget were to be reported at the end of the financial year.
- ii. That in 2013-14 the Council had been able to record an underspend which was allocated to the 2014-15 budget and that this was unlikely to be possible in 2014-15 as the cumulative effect of savings imposed by budget cuts was being realised.
- iii. The current forecast overspend, before management action, was £12.4million. It was expected, but not assured, that following scheduled management action the overspend would be reduced to £5.3million. This was unacceptable and further management action would be needed in order to reduce that figure further.
- iv. The main areas of overspend reported were currently within Adult Social Care and Children's Social Care. The overspends had been largely attributed to savings originally included in the budget now being considered to be unachievable. These targets would be carefully assessed to identify areas of improvement. In particular those areas of work which had once received ring fenced funding and where the service had continued to be provided even though the funding had ceased would be investigated.
- v. That the Asylum position reported reflected the most recent offer from the Home Office and took into account the cessation of the Gateway Grant.
- vi. Other areas highlighted within the report included SEN Home to School transport which had a predicted overspend of £2million.
- vii. That the report did include some positive news, despite the overall overspend, the Growth Environment and Transport Directorate currently reported a predicted underspend of £1.5million but that as this was also a demand lead budget care must be taken; recent months had seen an increase in waste tonnage thought to be a result of the weather conditions and improved economic activity of families in Kent. In addition the academic year had only just started and take up of the Young Persons Travel Pass could not yet be assessed. Only when these figures were understood could it be ascertained whether the savings in that budget area could be met.
- viii. Public Health had a predicted underspend of £ 0.9million but in order to protect those monies received for their intended purpose it would not be used to plug budget holes elsewhere but would instead be allocated to a public health reserve for use in future years.
- ix. That a Quarter 1 shortfall in the dividend expected from Commercial Services was reported but it was hoped that performance would improve to a point where contributions could be made as predicted.
- x. That better savings than expected had been reported from the part light street light project. Although this had been a controversial project, it had been shown that not only would it help to reduce carbon emissions and light pollution but also make the predicted savings and more. These savings had to be made in areas that helped to protect other highly valued services of the Council.

Miss Carey continued; she explained the key factors in the Capital Budget

- i. That capital borrowing must not be allowed to exceed a certain proportion of the revenue budget and therefore as the Revenue budget had been restricted so the Capital spending must also be reduced. This would put pressure on resources to achieve those capital projects for which the council had planned.

- ii. That the current figure reported as required to deliver the council's capital projects was approximately £406m, this included a predicted £33million overspend. This predicted overspend was largely attributable to the demand for school places in the County. The Basic Need budget for building and expanding schools was currently £12million below the required total and although nearly £4million was expected to be realised from developer contributions £8million would need to be resourced elsewhere. Furthermore although the immediate work related to the creation of Primary School places, in the long term secondary school places would also need to be addressed.
- iii. That the Westwood Relief Road was currently reporting an overspend. This was disappointing as KCC was the accountable body for the project and had, in accepting the funding, agreed to cover any overspend. The overspend had occurred as a result of finding expensive fibre optics and utility equipment under the site following the commencement of works. The additional cost to the project was estimated at £2.5million.

Miss Carey was pleased to report that KCC had been successful in obtaining £98million of Local Growth Funds and business cases were currently being written to secure the match funding required for identified projects.

In conclusion Miss Carey reminded members of the challenging financial position that the authority faced and the exceptionally hard work that would be required to make the savings that had been committed to in this financial year and beyond when further savings would be needed.

Andy Wood, Corporate Director of Finance and Procurement spoke to the item he reminded members of the following important points:

- i. That the figures of approximately £12million predicted overspend, reduced to approximately £5million after management action should not be considered as a foregone conclusion. The management actions to save approximately £7million were set out in appendix 3 of the report and it was clear that they would take much work to deliver.
- ii. That an assessment of the amount of cash going out of the system was a useful indicator in planning a successful budget. In the quarter 1 monitoring figures for 2014-15 cash was going out at a similar rate to 2013-14 but on a smaller total budget. However, the trend for July looked to be slightly improved.
- iii. That another positive development that would contribute to the savings needed was the well negotiated waste contracts recently entered by KCC.
- iv. That further work would be needed following the challenging management actions to be undertaken in order to also mitigate the £5million predicted overspend. Last year a stop on spending had managed to save approximately £1.5-2million and similar action would be looked at carefully in the near future.

Mr Simmonds commented on work undertaken in Essex where the numbers of looked after children had been reduced from similar numbers to those currently reported at KCC to under 1000 by preventative measures. Mr Oakford, Cabinet Member for Specialist Children's Services commented to explain that the work had been investigated, and had saved Essex CC £54 million over 3 years. Preventative services were also being improved at KCC in order to achieve a similar end and, while the council was seeing small improvements in numbers of children entering the system, it would take time to materialise into savings.

Following further comments from the Chairman the Cabinet Member for Education and Health Reform, Mr Roger Gough spoke to the item. He explained to Members that pressures had materialised as a result of various factors, including increased construction costs and additional projects being required. This year the council had delivered the number of places that it had set out to but with increased migration in to the county higher than predicted pressures on school places remained. This year to September 2015 further large scale projects would be undertaken, including several new schools and the expansion of many other existing schools. He also reminded members that these pressures would soon be seen within the secondary sector and that over time the pressures remained significant.

It was RESOLVED that:

Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 1 Cabinet 15 September 2014	
1.	That the report, including the latest monitoring position on both the revenue and capital budgets, be noted
2.	That the realignment of revenue budgets as detailed in sections 1.2 to 1.3 and table 1a of each of the annex reports be agreed.
3.	That the changes to the capital programme as detailed in the actions column in table 2 of the annex reports and summarised in Appendix 4, be agreed.
Reasons	
1.	In order that the monitoring duties of Cabinet in relation to the financial position of the Council are undertaken properly and recorded as such.
2&3	In order that necessary changes to the revenue and capita budgets, for reasons explained in the report, can be implemented.
Alternative options considered and rejected	None
Dispensations received	None

#### 78. Performance Monitoring Report - Quarter 1

*(Item 6 – Report of the Leader & Cabinet Member for Business Strategy, Audit and Transformation)*

Cabinet received a report setting out performance against agreed targets for key performance indicators for Quarter 1 of 2014-15.

Richard Fitzgerald, Performance Manager introduced the report to Cabinet, in particular he referred to the following:

- i. That the report was largely positive showing that 23 of the Key Performance Indicators report had shown a positive direction of travel with only 12 falling and reporting 62.5% as 'Green' meaning that they were achieving or surpassing targets.

- ii. That the report also detailed activity indicators, corporate risks and organisational development information.
- iii. Issues of particular note were as follows:
  - a. Customer Services
    - i. Digital take up figures were shown for the first time and included key transactions completed on line by residents.
    - ii. Caller satisfaction with the Contact Point remained high despite some recent difficulties reaching performance targets related to the number of calls answered. In relation to call answering, new staff had now been recruited and the trend for quarter 2 was expected to be much improved.
  - b. Growth Environment and Transport
    - i. The activity figures showed signs of economic recovery in the County.
    - ii. There as good outflow of Regional Growth Fund loan approvals to support local businesses
    - iii. Highways had recorded high levels of 'work in progress' at the end of last year, largely as result of flooding and this had been reduced significantly in the quarter to June.
    - iv. One red was recorded in relation to carbon emissions but this was for valid reasons related to changes in working practices.
  - c. Education and Young People's Services
    - i. There had been continued improvement in the number of schools and Early Years settings rated 'good' or 'outstanding' by Ofsted.
    - ii. Collation of pupil attainment results at county level were at a draft stage and would be presented to Cabinet in due course.
    - iii. NEET figures had increased over the quarter but this was a result of seasonal variation related to course dates.
    - iv. For 18-24 year olds Job Seekers Allowance claims were at the lowest level since 2008.
  - d. Preventative Services
    - i. The number of children supported by a multi-agency Team Around the Family was increasing and more of those cases were resulting in positive outcomes where children did not need to be referred to Specialist Children's Services
  - e. Safeguarding and Corporate Parenting
    - i. Within Corporate Parenting there was a high level of adoptions and a modest reduction in the number of children in care
    - ii. Recruiting and retaining qualified Social Workers remained problematic but work continued to appoint more newly qualified Social Workers and ongoing recruitment activity continued
  - f. Adult Social Care
    - i. Challenging targets had been set as part of the Transformation Plan and good progress was being made toward them.
    - ii. The new Promoting Independence Reviews programme was being rolled out and was expected to reach target levels by quarter 3
  - g. Public Health
    - i. NHS Health Checks was now reported as green after a long spell as red following transfer of Public Health duties in March 2013.

He concluded that the report was positive and demonstrated continued improvement in many areas.

The Chairman thanked Mr Fitzgerald and opened the item for discussion.

The Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration, Mr Mark Dance, spoke to the item. He reported in relation to the Regional Growth Fund that Expansion East Kent had seen embedded growth and continued to build and hold momentum. In North and West Kent, Tiger and Escalate currently reported as 'amber' but he assured members that the indicator would be 'green' for the next quarter as applications had been high over the summer. In fact he reported that an application to government for a further £10million had been submitted to top up both funds as a result of that success.

The Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health, Mr Gibbens took the floor. He commented on the Public Health performance, in particular he thanked the Public Health team for the work that had been conducted on Health Checks in order that they now reported green. In addition he referred to the teenage pregnancy indicator and welcomed news that while teenage pregnancies were falling nationally, Kent was seeing a more dramatic fall. Finally he referred to the progress that had been made in reducing Health Inequalities, but reminded Cabinet that there was more work to be done and challenged all members of the council to undertake work to address the disparity of mortality rates across the County. He reported that Chris Bentley would be attending KCC to provide a briefing for Members in October and hoped that a good turnout would be achieved.

It was RESOLVED that the report be NOTED.



**From:** Cabinet Member for Education and Health Reform, Mr Roger Gough and Corporate Director for Education and Young People's Services, Patrick Leeson,

**To:** Cabinet – 13 October 2014

**Subject:** COMMISSIONING PLAN FOR EDUCATION PROVISION 2015-19

**Classification:** Unrestricted

**Electoral Division:** All

**Summary:**

**This report provides Cabinet with the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision 2014-19 prior to final approval.**

**Recommendations:**

**Cabinet is asked to approve the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision 2015-19**

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 The Education Commissioning Plan is a five year rolling plan which is updated annually. It sets out how Kent discharges its statutory responsibility, as the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision, to provide sufficient school places in the right locations, to meet the demands of increased pupil numbers and parental preferences. It reflects the fact that the Local Authority role has changed to being the commissioner, as well as continuing to be a provider, of school places. It sets out the principles by which we determine proposals, it forecasts the need for future provision, and proposes forward plans to meet the commissioning needs which arise in each district in Kent.
- 1.2 There have been significant increases in the birth rate, birth numbers, inward migration and other demographic changes over recent years, which require substantial increases in the provision of school places in the coming years. The Plan includes clear proposals for increased provision in 2015, 2016 and 2017 and looks ahead to 2019 with forecast data about the additional places required.
- 1.3 This updated plan 2015-19 is a 'live' document which underpins our on-going dialogue and consultation with Schools, District Councils, Diocesan Authorities and Elected Members, to inform the process of ensuring there are sufficient school places of good quality, and other provision including childcare, for Kent children and families in all localities.

## **2. Commissioning Achievements**

2.1 In September 2013 Kent County Council published the Kent Commissioning Plan for Education 2014-18.

2.2 On 23 June 2014 Education and Young People's Services Cabinet Committee received a mid year review of the progress being made in implementing the plan. The review demonstrated that:

- Commissioning and implementing the planned number of new school places overall for September 2014 has been successful. Delivery of a small number of projects has been adjusted in response to changing contexts during the year including: new provision in the light of increased inward migration; additional works to mitigate the impact upon the highways to enable planning consent to be requested; and adjustments to allow for improvements in school standards.
- The re-designation and expansion of Special Schools is on track for September 2014 and 2015, including the relocation and rebuilding of three schools.
- The accuracy of our forecasting methodology has remained close to within 1% of accuracy, although the increase in inward migration into Kent during 2013-14 was greater than in previous years and higher than forecast. This has created greater pressure on spare capacity in some areas.
- The increase in the school population has reduced the surplus capacity of school places across the Primary School sector – seven out of the 12 Kent districts are now operating at below 5% surplus capacity. Surplus capacity across the Secondary School sector remains high.

2.3 On 24 September 2014, the Education and Young People's Cabinet Committee received a report on the Commissioning Plan. The majority of the Committee voted to recommend that Cabinet approve the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision 2015-19.

## **3 Commissioning Requirements**

3.1 The proposed 2015-19 Plan builds upon the positive achievements of the past year and provides a clear and confident direction for education providers over the next five years and beyond.

3.2 The number of primary-aged pupils is expected to continue rising significantly from 114,275 in 2013-14, to 129,338 in 2018-19 – which is more than 15,000 extra pupils over the next five years. Beyond this date the number of Primary age children remains comparatively level, although increases in Dartford are expected to continue. We must therefore continue to make new provision available in some Districts on both a permanent and temporary basis.

3.3 The number of Secondary age pupils (Years 7-11) in Kent schools is expected to rise significantly from 78,222 in 2013-14 to over 94,000 in 2023-24. Beyond this

point the longer term strategic forecasts indicate a slight fall in pupil numbers, although this estimate is heavily influenced by projections of new housing development beyond 2026.

- 3.4 This proposed Commissioning Plan, therefore, identifies the need for additional permanent and temporary school places as follows:

Totals

By 2015-16	By 2016-17	By 2017-18	2018-19 and after
<i>Primary</i> 29.3FE permanent 195 Year R places 90 places Years 1-5  <i>Secondary</i> 60 Year 7 places	<i>Primary</i> 15.5FE permanent 275 Year R places  <i>Secondary</i> 13FE permanent	<i>Primary</i> 21.4FE permanent 130 Year R places  <i>Secondary</i> 7FE permanent	<i>Primary</i> 46.5FE permanent 30 Year R places  <i>Secondary</i> 60FE permanent 120 Year 7 places

- 3.5 Most of the additional places will be achieved by expanding existing schools but the Plan also includes proposals for new schools. While in many cases the need for new and expanded schools - particularly after 2018 - is dependent upon future housing development, the increase in demand for education places continues to be significant.

4. **Next Steps**

- 4.1 Following the Education and Young People’s Cabinet Committee’s comments any final changes and amendments have been made prior to being presented to Cabinet for consideration and approval on 13 October 2014.
- 4.2 The final approved Plan will be published in October 2014.
- 4.3 The Plan will be reviewed, updated and published annually, in the autumn term, following updating of roll and forecast information and 6 monthly monitoring and review.

5. **Recommendations**

- 5.1 Cabinet is asked to approve the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision 2015-19.

6. **Background Documents**

Education Cabinet Committee report - 9 May 2012

<https://democracy.kent.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=746&MId=4878&Ver=4>

Education Cabinet Committee report – 24 September 2014

<https://democracy.kent.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=832&MId=5648&Ver=4>

Commissioning Plan for Education Provision 2012-17

[https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/education-and-learning/plans-and-consultations/strategic-plans/Commissioning%20Plan%20for%20Education%20Provision%20Kent%202012-17%20FINAL%20\(Sept-2012\).pdf](https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/education-and-learning/plans-and-consultations/strategic-plans/Commissioning%20Plan%20for%20Education%20Provision%20Kent%202012-17%20FINAL%20(Sept-2012).pdf)

**Lead Officer Contact details**

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Education, Learning and Skills

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**Commissioning Plan  
for Education Provision  
in**

**KENT**

**2015 – 2019**

**Final Draft**





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## Contact Details

The responsibility for the commissioning, planning and delivery of new school places in Kent is vested in the Director of Education Planning and Access, Kevin Shovelton, and the team of four Area Education Officers whose contact details are given below.

<p><b>Marisa White</b> <b>Area Education Officer – East Kent</b></p> <p><b>Canterbury, Swale and Thanet</b></p> <p><b>Brook House, Reeves Way</b> <b>Whitstable CT5 3SS</b></p> <p><b>Tel: 01227 284407</b></p> <p>Jane Wiles: Area School Organisation Officer – East Kent Tel: 01227 284614</p>	<p><b>David Adams</b> <b>Area Education Officer – South Kent</b></p> <p><b>Ashford, Dover and Shepway</b></p> <p><b>Kroner House, Eurogate Business Park</b> <b>Ashford TN24 8XU</b></p> <p><b>Tel: 01233 898698</b></p> <p>Jill Clinton: Area School Organisation Officer – South Kent Tel: 03000 410129</p>
<p><b>Andrew Hind (Interim)</b> <b>Area Education Officer – North Kent</b></p> <p><b>Dartford, Gravesham and Sevenoaks</b> <b>Ian Watts (October 2014)</b></p> <p><b>Worrall House, 30 Kings Hill Avenue,</b> <b>Kings Hill, ME19 4AE</b></p> <p><b>Tel: 03000 411928</b></p> <p>David Hart: Area School Organisation Officer – North Kent Tel: 03000 410195</p>	<p><b>Jared Nehra</b> <b>Area Education Officer – West Kent</b></p> <p><b>Maidstone, Tonbridge and Malling and</b> <b>Tunbridge Wells</b></p> <p><b>Worrall House, 30 Kings Hill Avenue,</b> <b>Kings Hill, ME19 4AE</b></p> <p><b>Tel: 03000 412209</b></p> <p>Michelle Hamilton: Area School Organisation Officer – West Kent Tel: 03000 412037</p>



## Foreword

Welcome to the County Council's Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent for 2015-2019. This is a five year rolling plan which we update annually. It sets out our future plans as Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision across all types and phases of education in Kent.

This plan builds upon the positive achievements of the past year and provides a clear and confident direction for education providers into the next few years. I am pleased to report that:

- the County Council has successfully provided sufficient school places for all Kent children and young people for September 2014 by creating the additional provision set out in last year's Plan;
- our forecasting accuracy remains close to the +/- 1% of accuracy we aspire to, although the increase in inward migration into Kent during 2013-14 was greater than in previous years and higher than forecast, which has resulted in greater pressures in some areas;
- high levels of parental preference for schools have been delivered in 2014 despite the pressure of an increasing population; and
- all of this has been achieved against a backdrop of capital funding pressures and steadily improving standards and achievements in Kent schools.

I would like to thank all the schools which are part of the major expansion programme, particularly Headteachers and Governors for their leadership and management of consultation and building programmes while at the same time continuing to raise standards and improve children's achievements.

There remain a number of challenges for the future: the school age population continues to grow, requiring additional school places to be created, in the right places, throughout the next decade; access to sufficient capital funds for school building continues to be limited and uncertain; and there is increasing local concern about building development, particularly in established urban areas.

I am determined we will meet these challenges with this robust Commissioning Plan for the future which have been secured through collaboration and consultation with schools and other partners. We must also deliver cost-effective procurement and construction options, including through innovative, good quality buildings.

I believe this Plan sets out a reliable and realistic vision for future education provision in Kent and provides the template for schools and other providers to work closely with the County Council to deliver a place in a good or outstanding school for every Kent child.

**Roger Gough**  
**Cabinet Member for Education and Health Reform**

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Commissioning Plan for new educational provision in Kent is key to achieving our aim to be the most forward looking area in England for education and learning and one of the best places for children and young people to grow up, learn, develop and achieve.
- 1.2 Good and outstanding schools are the basis of strong communities and a strong local economy. All parents want their children to go to a good or outstanding school and they want a choice of schools. All children and young people should be able to achieve well at school, from the earliest years through Primary and Secondary education, no matter what their background. The goal of the education system in Kent is for all young people to have the best opportunities and to gain the right qualifications for rewarding employment and independence as they become young adults. Securing good quality school places in every community is essential for every young person to have the best chance in life.
- 1.3 In Kent, we have seen a 25% increase in the number of births between 2002 and 2012. However, in 2013 this trend appears to have changed with a 6.6% fall in the number of births. However, we will continue to see a significant increase in pupil numbers in our schools, and consequently a need for new provision as the larger cohorts work through the system. In 2013-14 we created 12.2 permanent forms of entry (FE) in Primary schools and 2.85 forms of entry in Secondary schools, together with 380 temporary places to cover short-term pressures for Reception age pupils.
- 1.4 The number of Primary age pupils is expected to continue rising significantly from 114,275 in 2013-14, to 129,338 in 2018-19, which is more than 15,000 extra pupils over the next five years. The number of pupils continues to rise slightly further until the start of the next decade, following which they are expected to decline in all Districts, except Dartford. There will be a need to continue to make new provision available in some Districts on both a permanent and temporary basis.
- 1.5 The number of Secondary age pupils (Years 7-11) in Kent schools is expected to rise significantly from 78,222 in 2013-14 to over 94,000 in 2023-24. Beyond this point the longer term strategic forecasts indicate a slight fall in pupil numbers, although this estimate is heavily influenced by projections of new housing development beyond 2026.
- 1.6 This Commissioning Plan, therefore, identifies the need for additional permanent and temporary school places as follows:

## Totals

By 2015-16	By 2016-17	By 2017-18	2018-19 and after
<i>Primary</i> 29.3FE permanent 195 Year R places 90 places Years 1-5	<i>Primary</i> 15.5FE permanent 275 Year R places	<i>Primary</i> 21.4FE permanent 130 Year R places	<i>Primary</i> 46.5FE permanent 30 Year R places
<i>Secondary</i> 60 Year 7 places	<i>Secondary</i> 13FE permanent	<i>Secondary</i> 7FE permanent	<i>Secondary</i> 60FE permanent 120 Year 7 places

- 1.7 Much of the additional provision will be achieved by expanding existing schools, although seven new Primary schools are already planned to open in 2015. While in many cases

the need for new and expanded schools is dependent on future housing development, the increase in demand for education places continues to be significant.

- 1.7 By clearly setting out the Local Authority's future commissioning needs and plans we hope parents and providers will be in a better position to make proposals and suggestions regarding how these needs can be met. This is a different approach to setting out predetermined solutions to perceived need, and should enable a greater range of options to be considered. We welcome the fact that new providers, such as academy trusts and free schools, are entering the market and believe that parents and communities should have a strong voice in proposals for future school development. The Local Authority also recognises that popular schools may wish to expand, or be under pressure from the local community to do so. Such expansions are welcome to help meet the need for extra places and to meet our objective of providing access to a good local school for every Kent child. We support this greater diversity in the range of education provision available to Kent children and young people. As the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision, we welcome proposals from existing schools and new providers that address the needs set out in this Plan for new provision to meet increased demand and to improve the quality of education.
- 1.8 The Plan also sets out our future needs and proposals for early years education and childcare, provision for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities, and the requirements we have to make appropriate provision for young people aged 16-19 to gain better qualifications and have the right opportunities to move into employment with training, apprenticeships or higher education.
- 1.9 This Plan is a 'live' document which underpins the dynamic process of ensuring there are sufficient school places for Kent children, and other provision. It is subject to regular discussion and consultation with schools, District Councils, Local Elected Members and others. The content of this Plan reflects those discussions and consultations.

**Patrick Leeson**  
**Corporate Director**  
**Education and Young People's Services**

## 2. Executive Summary

### 2.1 Purpose

The County Council is the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision in Kent. This Commissioning Plan sets out how we will carry out our responsibility for ensuring there are sufficient places of high quality, in the right places, for all learners, while at the same time fulfilling our other responsibilities to raise education standards and be the champion of children and their families in securing good quality education, childcare and other provision including training and apprenticeships. The purpose of the Commissioning Plan is to set out in detail how we will meet the future need for education provision in Kent. It should enable parents and education providers to put forward proposals as to how these needs might best be met.

### 2.2 Review of Commissioning to 2014

The Kent Commissioning Plan published in September 2013 identified the need, by September 2014, for additional permanent school places to be created – equivalent to 15.3 forms of entry in Primary Schools and 3 forms of entry in Secondary Schools. The 2013 plan also identified the need to provide 250 temporary school places to meet short-term pressures for Reception age pupils. To date, 12.2FE have been delivered in Primary schools and 2.85FE in secondary schools ready for September 2014. In addition to the proposed 250 temporary places, a further 130 temporary places for Reception Year pupils have been delivered to take account of the reduced provision of permanent places. This means 39 additional permanent forms of Reception Year entry have been created since September 2010, which is equivalent to an additional 14 large Primary Schools. An additional 3985 permanent Primary school places have been created in all year groups. There are 458 additional temporary Reception Year places and an additional 1434 temporary places (equivalent to 47.8 extra classes) in place across all Year groups.

### 2.3 What We Are Seeking to Achieve

“Our aim is to be the most forward looking area in England for education and learning so that we are the best place for children and young people to grow up, learn, develop and achieve. We want Kent to be a place where families thrive and all children learn and develop well from the earliest years so that they are ready for school, have excellent foundations for learning and are equipped for success in life, no matter what their background. We want every child to go to a good or outstanding school. We have the same expectations for every child and young person to make good progress in their learning, to achieve well at school and to have the best opportunities for an independent economic and social life as they become young adults.” *Bold Steps for Kent*

2.4 Commissioning sufficient school places, in the right locations and making changes in school organisation has a significant impact on securing our vision for a high performing education system where every child and young person can go to a good or outstanding school. To ensure all pupils meet their full potential we will by 2015 and beyond:

- commission and expand educational provision in early years, schools, 14-19 and for SEND pupils, so that we meet demand with good provision; and
- maintain at least 5% to 7% surplus capacity in school places and ensure we deliver additional school places in line with demand and parental preferences, each year as set out in the Education Commissioning Plan.

## **2.5 Principles and Guidelines**

It is important that the Local Authority is transparent and clear about the principles and planning guidelines it will adhere to when making commissioning decisions or assessing the relative merits of any proposals it might receive. This Commissioning Plan sets these out.

## **2.6 Capital Funding**

The Local Authority has a key role in securing funding to provide sufficient numbers of pupil places. The cost of additional school places is currently met from basic need grant from the Government, supported borrowing by the County Council and Section 106 property developer contributions. Other funding options include the Academies and Free Schools programmes. The Kent County Council Capital Budget provides £108m for our basic need programme 2013-15. Projects to be included within this programme undergo rigorous internal appraisal and approval processes prior to commencement. In addition to the £46m Basic Need funding (2014-17), the County Council secured £31m through its bids for Targeted Basic Need funding (announced by the Department for Education at the end of March 2013).

## **2.7 Forecasting Future Methodology**

The Local Authority uses data on births and pre-school population figures from the Health Authority to inform the forecasting of pre-school and Primary school pupil rolls. Secondary school and post-16 education needs are calculated from Primary school rolls and transfer rates to Secondary schools. Migration in and out of different parts of Kent and housing developments are taken into account. The methodology for forecasting the future needs for Special education provision is being developed further, and existing plans for increased provision are included in this Plan. From 2008 to 2013, forecasting for Primary and Secondary pupils at County level has generally been accurate to within plus or minus 1%. This trend continued in 2013-14 for Year Reception forecasts which were within 1% (0.9%). However, as the increase in inward migration into Kent was greater than in previous years and higher than forecast, the accuracy of forecasting has been more than the plus or minus 1% we aspire to for primary aged pupils (1.4%), Year 7 pupils (2.2%) and Secondary school pupils, i.e. Years 7-11 (1.1%). As would be expected, local forecasting in different areas has a greater variance, largely due to migration and pupil mobility in some districts.

## **2.8 Kent's Demographic Trends**

The yearly number of births in Kent has increased by almost 25% in the period between 2002 and 2012. However, there has been a drop in the number of births across the County for 2013, at 16,955, representing a 6.6% fall in just one year. The number of Primary age pupils in Kent mainstream schools is expected to continue to rise significantly (a further 13%) from 114,275 in 2013-14, to 129,338 in 2018-19. Beyond this point the pupil population slowly rises until the start of the next decade, after which it begins to fall, except in Dartford where the previous rise continues. By 2031-32 pupil numbers are forecast to decline back to 2015-16 levels, although the long term strategic forecast is strongly driven by expected levels of new housing. The magnitude of population rise indicates a need for new permanent accommodation mixed with temporary expansion. The number of Secondary age pupils in Kent mainstream schools is now rising and is expected to increase from 78,222 in 2013-14 to over 94,000 in 2023-24 (the end of the standard forecasting period). Planning for additional Secondary provision will now become a significant focus of activity over the next 18 months.

2.9 The number of Reception age pupils in Kent schools has risen from 14,812 in 2007-08 to

Year	Cumulative temporary Year R places added	Cumulative permanent Year R places added	Cumulative temporary primary places added	Cumulative permanent primary places added	Total primary places added
2010-13	818	180	1,646	405	2,051
2013-14	558	885	1,324	2,290	3,614
2014-15	454	1,178	1,434	3,985	5,419
2015-16	150	1,793	1,250	6,562	7,812
2016-17	30	1,973	1,100	8,749	9,849
2017-18	0	2,003	1,070	10,461	11,531
2018-19	0	2,003	850	11,841	12,691

17,273 in 2013-14. This is a significant increase of 17% in a relatively short period of time. In 2007-08 Reception year groups in Kent Primary schools operated with around 12% surplus capacity. This has reduced to around 5% in 2013-14. The number of Reception pupils is forecast to peak in 2016-17, at about 18,800 pupils.

2.10 Kent Primary schools currently operate with 5.2% surplus capacity (across all year groups) but this is forecast to decrease to zero over the coming years without further action. It demonstrates that pressure is building in all Primary year groups, not just the Reception entry year.

2.11 Plans for additional capacity will be brought forward over the coming six months to ensure that at least 5% surplus capacity is maintained in each District area.

2.12 The number of Year 7 pupils in Kent schools is forecast to increase to almost 20,000 in 2023-24. There are currently 15,363 Year 7 pupils in mainstream Secondary schools, so a large number of new places – in excess of 2,000 places (67 + forms of entry) – need to be commissioned to accommodate likely future demand. This is a very significant increase in provision, equivalent to 10 or more new Secondary schools.

2.13 The number of Year 7-11 pupils in Kent Secondary schools has been declining over the previous six years from 82,736 in 2007-08 to 78,222 in 2013-14 and is expected to continue to fall to just below 78,000 in 2014-15. Thereafter it is forecast to rise to over 94,000 through the period to 2023-24, an increase of 21% on current roll numbers

#### 2.14 Commissioned Additional Places to 2018-19 (Cumulative From 2010-11)

Source: Provision Planning and Operations, KCC, August 2014.

Note: The above table includes only those projects that have completed the statutory process for expansion, or are at an advanced stage of planning. Places in excess of those shown above will need to be commissioned to meet forecast demand.

2.15 The cumulative number of extra places will continue to increase over the next 5-6 years as we admit additional pupils into Year Reception, and enlarged cohorts work through all the subsequent school year groups.

#### 2.16 Special Educational Needs

At the start of 2014 we published a Strategy to improve the outcomes for Kent's children and young people with SEN and those who are disabled (SEND), anticipating the requirements of the Children and Families Act.



- 2.17 Within the Strategy we recognised our current SEN capacity had not kept pace with changing needs and that we continue to commit a significant level of resources to transporting children to schools away from their local communities and placing children out of the county. The Strategy set out a plan to decrease the demand for Out-County provision which is causing a significant financial burden, and to increase provision in Kent mainstream and Special schools. We have already taken steps to implement the plan; working with existing Special schools to expand provision; opening and expanding specialist resourced provision in mainstream settings; and commissioning new specialist SEND provision at all new Primary schools proposed by KCC. As at September 2014, this has created 288 additional specialist places within Kent.
- 2.18 This plan sets out our intention to create a further 250 additional Special school places for pupils with Profound, Severe and Complex Needs (PSCN), Autism (ASD), and Behavioural, Emotional and Social Needs (BESN) bringing the total to 275. This will be achieved by increasing the number of Kent designated places in Special schools from 3326 to 3576 (Figure 10.6). We will also create almost 100 additional places within new specialist resourced provision in mainstream schools. We will seek to formalise the partnerships with providers to deliver a best value approach to low incidence high cost needs and ensure this collaboration offers parents greater choice of good quality local provision to meet their children's needs.

### **2.19 Early Education and Childcare**

Assessing the childcare market and ensuring a sufficiency of provision is both a complex and a constantly moving challenge. We have a robust profile of the availability of and demand for early education and childcare provision. Particular gaps exist for (new) early education places for two year olds, but we have robust plans to meet targets within identified timescales.

### **2.20 Post-16 Education and Training in Kent**

The Kent 14-24 Employment and Skills Strategy sets out how we commission new provision for 16-24 year olds including expanding provision in vocational opportunities and apprenticeships. Analysis of the current gaps in provision has been set out District by District in the District-level 'Data Packs available on KELS. These analyses inform local commissioning decisions which are being developed in consultation with providers at a local level.

### **2.21 Kent's Forward Plan – by District**

Detailed analysis, at District level, of the future need for Primary and Secondary school places is contained in this Plan. This clearly sets out what provision needs to be commissioned, where, and when. Detailed information on school expansions is contained in the District plans and we will consult on the proposals in line with statutory responsibilities and agreed protocols. We need permanent accommodation as follows: 29.3 forms of entry (FE) in Primary provision across Kent by 2015/16; a further 15.5FE in Primary together with 13FE in secondary provision by 2016/17; 21.4FE in Primary and 7FE in Secondary by 2017-18 and 46.5FE in Primary and 60FE in Secondary by 2018/19 and after. Temporary enlargements (bulge year groups) will also be required. It is recognised that in many cases these needs are dependent upon future planned housing developments, and thus the timing may need to be adjusted. In such cases, officers will implement measures to ensure sufficient provision is in place, in conjunction with the Cabinet Member for Education and Health Reform and Cabinet Member for Corporate and Democratic Services. We will keep this under review.



### **3. The Kent Context: Review of Commissioning**

#### **3.1 Vision for Kent 2011 - 2021: A County of differences**

Kent is a collection of diverse small towns, rural communities and coastal and riverside conurbations. Kent's diversity is clear to see when we look at the difference between the richest and poorest areas in the County. For example, in Tunbridge Wells, only 4% of the population is amongst the poorest 20% nationally, while in Thanet it is 42%. Pockets of significant deprivation are found across Kent.

#### **3.2 A Place of Change**

Over 100,000 new dwellings are currently planned in Kent by 2031, with Canterbury, Dartford and Maidstone Districts anticipating high numbers of new homes. This demand for housing places significant pressure on all services and public infrastructure, and shapes the school organisation challenges that we face in the future.

#### **3.3 A Place of Diversity and Choice**

Approximately 220,000 children and young people aged 5-16 are educated in Kent schools. There are 1161 private and voluntary early years' providers and accredited childminders, one maintained nursery school, 32 infant schools, 32 junior schools, 383 Primary schools, 101 Secondary schools, 24 Special schools and 16 Pupil Referral Units.

3.4 The County has a diversity of provision with 229 community schools, 144 academies, 38 foundation schools including a number of trusts and 175 Voluntary-Aided/Voluntary-Controlled schools belonging to Canterbury and Rochester Church of England Dioceses and the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Southwark, plus Methodist provision. There are 69 non-selective Secondary schools (of which five are single sex) and 32 grammar schools (of which 26 are single-sex).

3.5 There are five general and one Specialist further and higher education colleges in Kent, based on 11 sites across the County.

3.6 More than 5,900 Kent pupils, 2.7% of Kent's school population, have a Statement of SEN and the Local Authority is responsible for commissioning their school place. Currently over 3,300 pupils with Statements of SEN (56%) attend local maintained Special schools.

3.7 Kent has a long history of working with private and voluntary education providers in the pre-school and school sector. The growth in government funded academies and free schools is adding to this, and there are academy chains sponsoring a small number of schools in the County. Similarly, we have strong links with the training providers and employers in the County who provide invaluable training and apprenticeship opportunities for many young people.

3.8 Over 700 Kent pupils attend non-maintained Special schools with the largest numbers of these in schools for autism (ASD) or behavioural, emotional and social needs (BESN) reflecting that Kent's maintained Special school provision has been at capacity.

3.9 There is a wide variety of providers of schools each bringing their own ethos and ideas to the system. This provides parents with choice and helps all schools continue to improve as each learns from the successes and innovations of others.

3.10 We aim to support and work with the all schools in Kent, to ensure all children and young people in Kent get the very best education opportunities and achieve well.

- 3.11 The Kent Commissioning Plan published in September 2013 identified the need, by September 2014, for additional permanent school places to be created – equivalent to 15.3 forms of entry in Primary schools and 3 forms of entry in Secondary schools. The 2013 plan also identified the need to provide 250 temporary places to meet short-term pressures for Reception age pupils. 12.2 forms of entry in Primary schools and 2.85 forms of entry in Secondary schools have all been successfully created for September 2014. In addition to the proposed 250 temporary places, a further 130 temporary places for Reception age pupils have been commissioned in the short term to take account of the reduced provision of permanent places. The school level detail of this expansion in the number of school places is set out, District by District, in the District Analyses in Section 13 of this plan.
- 3.12 The additional school places which have been created were either permanent or temporary dependent on the nature of demand. Temporary school places are created to meet a short term increase in demand for one or more years only, or to meet an immediate need for additional provision which will become permanent when the consultations, approvals and building works have been implemented.
- 3.13 Figure 3.1 below shows the number of permanent additional Year R places created in Kent schools since September 2010. By September 2014 an additional 1,178 permanent Year R places have been created. This is equivalent to 39 additional forms of entry. Some expansions have already been approved for September 2015, which will increase the number of additional Year R places created to 1,793 (equivalent to 60 forms of entry). As other expansions are commissioned and approved for September 2015 and beyond, the number of additional permanent Year R places will continue to increase to meet the demand for places.

**Figure 3.1 Permanent Year Reception Places Added in Kent Primary Schools (cumulative from 2010-11)**

District	2010-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Ashford	80	140	140	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Canterbury	0	-30	-30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Dartford	0	180	200	215	245	245	245	245	245	245
Dover	0	0	0	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Gravesham	0	60	100	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Maidstone	90	131	171	201	201	201	201	201	201	201
Sevenoaks	0	85	85	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
Shepway	0	15	15	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Swale	5	45	115	265	325	325	325	325	325	325
Thanet	0	90	180	240	330	360	360	360	360	360
Tonbridge & Malling	5	35	58	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
Tunbridge Wells	0	134	144	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
<b>Kent</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>2,003</b>

Source: Provision Planning and Operations, KCC, August 2014.

Note: The above table includes only those projects that have completed the statutory process for expansion, or are at an advanced stage of planning. Places in excess of those shown above will need to be commissioned to meet forecast demand.

- 3.14 Figure 3.2 below shows the total number of permanent additional places created in Kent Primary schools. These figures demonstrate that as the additional Year R places roll through the subsequent year groups, year on year, the total number of additional school places is significant. By September 2014 an additional 3,985 Primary school places have been created. This is equivalent to in excess of 130 additional classes (of 30 pupils

per class) since September 2010. For September 2015 and beyond the number of places continues to rise in the expanded schools. By September 2018, the permanent expansions which have already been approved (or are in the process of approval) will have added 11,841 places in total. This is equivalent to almost 400 additional classes, or 28 two-form entry Primary schools.

**Figure 3.2 Permanent Places Added (all year groups) in Kent Primary Schools (cumulative from 2010-11)**

District	2010-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Ashford	230	515	645	955	1,130	1,275	1,355	1,370	1,385	1,400
Canterbury	0	-210	-210	-90	-30	30	90	150	180	210
Dartford	0	480	680	910	1,245	1,380	1,515	1,620	1,635	1,635
Dover	0	0	0	60	90	120	150	180	210	210
Gravesham	0	180	320	480	610	710	810	880	910	910
Maidstone	150	333	562	797	1,002	1,207	1,337	1,407	1,467	1,467
Sevenoaks	0	180	265	410	525	625	715	775	805	805
Shepway	0	30	45	150	195	240	270	285	300	315
Swale	10	105	430	785	1,170	1,465	1,745	1,995	2,155	2,245
Thanet	0	270	600	900	1,290	1,620	1,890	2,100	2,280	2,400
Tonbridge & Malling	15	155	232	555	698	811	871	931	991	1,036
Tunbridge Wells	0	252	416	650	824	978	1,093	1,188	1,203	1,218
<b>Kent</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>6,562</b>	<b>8,749</b>	<b>10,461</b>	<b>11,841</b>	<b>12,881</b>	<b>13,521</b>	<b>13,851</b>

Source: Provision Planning and Operations, KCC, August 2014.

Note: The above table includes only those projects that have completed the statutory process for expansion, or are at an advanced stage of planning. Places in excess of those shown above will need to be commissioned to meet forecast demand.

3.15 Figure 3.3 below shows the numbers of additional temporary Year Reception places created in Kent schools. For September 2014 there are 454 additional temporary Year R places compared with the school year 2009-10. This is 104 temporary places fewer when compared with September 2013. The numbers fluctuate from year to year as some temporary places are created to meet short term demand and these are discontinued when forecast demand diminishes, while other temporary expansions have become permanent in subsequent years.

**Figure 3.3 Temporary Year R Places Added in Kent Primary Schools (cumulative from 2010-11)**

District	2010-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Ashford	90	60	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canterbury	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dartford	120	30	45	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dover	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gravesham	90	70	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maidstone	0	10	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sevenoaks	75	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shepway	15	0	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0
Swale	100	160	154	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thanet	150	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonbridge & Malling	38	38	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunbridge Wells	140	100	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Kent</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Provision Planning and Operations, KCC, August 2014.

Note: The above table includes only those projects that have completed the statutory process for expansion, or are at an advanced stage of planning. Places in excess of those shown above will need to be commissioned to meet forecast demand.

3.16 Figure 3.4 below shows the total number of temporary additional places across all Primary school year groups. These figures demonstrate that, as the additional temporary places roll through the year groups and as some temporary arrangements are in place for more than one year, the total number of additional temporary places is significant. By September 2014 an additional 1,434 temporary places (equivalent to 48 extra classes) are in place across all year groups. The total numbers fluctuate from year to year as some temporary expansions are discontinued and others are created.

**Figure 3.4 Temporary Places Added (all year groups) in Kent Primary Schools (cumulative from 2010-11)**

District	2010-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Ashford	90	120	150	60	60	60	60	30	0	0
Canterbury	0	30	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dartford	300	30	75	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dover	0	0	60	30	30	30	30	30	30	0
Gravesham	180	130	120	90	90	90	60	30	0	0
Maidstone	0	10	0	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Sevenoaks	175	80	110	80	80	80	50	0	0	0
Shepway	15	0	30	60	90	90	90	90	90	60
Swale	170	300	334	315	225	225	185	145	75	0
Thanet	270	190	60	30	30	30	30	0	0	0
Tonbridge & Malling	106	54	75	75	75	75	75	75	45	0
Tunbridge Wells	340	380	360	390	390	360	240	120	30	30
<b>Kent</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>120</b>

Source: Provision Planning and Operations, KCC, August 2014.

Note: The above table includes only those projects that have completed the statutory process for expansion, or are at an advanced stage of planning. Places in excess of those shown above will need to be commissioned to meet forecast demand.

## 4. The Role of the Local Authority in Commissioning Education Provision

4.1 In the national policy context the Local Authority is the commissioner of education provision. Providers will come from the private, voluntary, charitable and maintained sectors. The role of the Local Authority is set within a legal framework of statutory duties which are set out below. Within this framework, the Local Authority continues to be the major provider of education by maintaining most Kent schools and it also fulfils the function of “provider of last resort” to ensure new provision is made when no other acceptable new provider comes forward.

### Statutory Duties

4.2 Education in Kent can be divided into three phases, although there is some overlap between these. The three main phases are:

- Early Years, primarily delivered by private, voluntary and independent pre-school providers and accredited childminders, 68 schools with a maintained nursery provision and one maintained nursery school;
- 4-16, “compulsory school age” during which schools are the main providers;
- Post 16, colleges and schools both offer substantial provision, with colleges as the sole provider for young people aged 19-25.

4.3 The Local Authority also has specific duties in relation to provision for pupils who have Special Educational Needs and pupils excluded from school or who are unable to attend school because of ill health.

### Duties to Provide for Under 5s

4.4 Section 6 of the Childcare Act 2006 gives local authorities a duty of securing, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the provision of childcare (whether or not by them) is sufficient to meet the requirements of parents in their area in order to enable them to:

- (a) take up, or remain in work, or
- (b) undertake education or training which could assist them to obtain work.

4.5 Section 7 of the Childcare Act 2006 gives local authorities a related duty to secure free early education provision for pre-school children of a prescribed age (three and four years olds,) from the beginning of the term after their third birthday, and now two year olds from lower income families.

4.6 Section 11 of the Childcare Act 2006 placed a duty on local authorities to undertake a Childcare Sufficiency Assessment. <sup>[1]</sup>

4.7 From September 2013 the Government introduced a duty on local authorities to ensure that the most disadvantaged 2 year olds are be able to access free early education provision.

### Duties to Provide for Ages 4-16

4.8 The law requires Local Authorities to make provision for the education of children from the September following their fourth birthday to the end of the academic year in which their sixteenth birthday falls either at school or otherwise. Most Kent parents choose to send their children to Kent schools. Some parents choose to educate their children independently, either at independent schools or otherwise than at school (ie at home);

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<sup>[1]</sup> The 2014 full report can be found on the KCC website at:

[http://www.kent.gov.uk/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0011/11810/Childcare-sufficiency-assessment-2014.pdf](http://www.kent.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/11810/Childcare-sufficiency-assessment-2014.pdf)

others will send their children to maintained schools outside Kent (as Kent maintained schools admit some children from other areas). Kent will offer a school place to any resident child aged between 4 and 16 years old.

- 4.9 From age 14 to 16 a minority of young people are offered college placements or alternative curriculum provision, usually through school links. Some children are educated in Special schools or non-school forms of Special education provision because of their special educational needs.
- 4.10 The Local Authority has a statutory duty to provide full time education for pupils “not in education by reason of illness, exclusion or otherwise” (Section 19 of the 1996 Education Act) and which is appropriate to individual pupil needs. This duty is discharged through Pupil Referral Units, alternative provision commissioned by Secondary schools and the Health Needs PRU and Education Service.

#### **Duties to Provide for Post 16 Students**

- 4.11 Local authorities have responsibilities to support young people into education or training, which are set out in the following duties:
- to secure sufficient suitable education and training provision for young people aged 16 to 19 (and those aged 20 to 24 with an Education, Health and Care Plan/Learning Difficulty Assessment) in their area;
  - to ensure support is available to all young people from the age of 13 that will encourage, enable or assist them to participate in education or training (tracking young people’s participation successfully is a key element of this duty); and
  - to have processes in place to deliver the ‘September Guarantee’ of an education or training place for all 16 and 17 year olds.
- 4.12 Learning providers are required to notify the Local Authority when a young person leaves learning so that it can fulfil its statutory duties in respect of post 16 education and training.

#### **Duties to Provide for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities**

- 4.13 The Children and Families Act 2014 became law from September 2014. It sets out the statutory special educational needs and disability (SEND) system for children and young people aged 0 to 25 in England. The ‘Code’ is statutory guidance that details the required SEND provision by law which schools and local authorities are expected to follow. This includes the Children and Families Act 2014, the Equality Act 2010 and the Special Educational Needs Disability Regulations 2014.
- 4.14 Section 35 of the Children’s and Families Act 2014 places duties on Local Authorities to ensure:
- reasonable adjustments for disabled children and young people; and
  - auxiliary aids and services to disabled children and young people.
- 4.15 The system under the new Act for those under 16 is similar to that currently in place; namely the process of and reasons for assessments are very similar and families have the same rights of appeal. The main changes from the SEN Code of Practice 2001 are:
- the Code of Practice (2014) covers the 0-25 age range;
  - there is a clearer focus on the views of parents, children and young people and on their role in decision-making;
  - guidance is now provided on the joint planning and commissioning of services to ensure close co-operation between education, health services and social care;



- for children and young people with more complex needs a co-ordinated assessment process and the new 0-25 Education, Health and Care Plans (EHC plan) replace statements and Learning Difficulty Assessments (LDAs);
  - there is new guidance on the support pupils and students should receive in education and training settings; and
  - there is a greater focus on support that enables those with SEN to succeed in their education and make a successful transition to employment and adulthood.
- 4.16 One significant change brought about by the Children and Families Act 2014 is that there is no longer a distinction between maintained schools and independent or non-maintained schools. Parents can now express a preference for any maintained school, academy, free school or non- maintained school.
- 4.17 Kent has a long history of working with non-maintained education providers. Greater diversity in the market is likely to give the most cost effective response to managing fluctuating pressures on SEND capacity.
- 4.18 The Equality Act 2010 places a duty on both schools and the Local Authority to ensure that children and young people with disabilities do not experience discrimination in admission to school, in education and in associated services.

## 5. What We Are Seeking to Achieve

### Delivering Bold Steps for Education

- 5.1 Our vision for Education Learning and Skills and our priorities for improvement are set out in 'Delivering Bold Steps for Education 2014–2017'. Our strategic priorities in Bold Steps are to ensure all pupils meet their full potential by achieving good outcomes, to shape education and skills provision around the needs of the Kent economy and improve services for the most vulnerable young people in Kent.
- 5.2 Commissioning sufficient school places, in the right locations and making changes in school organisation has a significant impact on securing our vision for a high performing education system where every child and young person can go to a good or outstanding school. To ensure all pupils meet their full potential we aim to achieve the following targets and priorities by 2017:
- there will be more good schools, with at least 85% of Primary and Secondary schools judged as good or outstanding. All Special schools will be good or outstanding;
  - we will commission and expand educational provision in early years, schools, 14-19 and for SEND pupils, so that we meet demand with good provision;
  - we will help parents to access a preferred school place for their child by increasing online admission applications to 95%, and increase the number of parents who get their first preference of school to 85% (Secondary) and 87% (Primary). First and second preferences combined will improve to 95%;
  - we will maintain at least 5% to 7% surplus capacity in school places and ensure we deliver additional school places in line with demand and parental preferences, each year as set out in the Education Commissioning Plan;
  - we are aiming to increase the number of children that can be supported within a local school. We will measure the success of this from the reduction in the number of independent and non-maintained Special school placements. Our target is to reduce this to 272; and
  - to develop more cost effective SEN provision.
- 5.3 It is important to balance the need for school places and meeting parental preference with the efficient delivery of high quality education services. This requires a modest surplus of school places in any given locality. Too much surplus capacity is financially wasteful, and can impact negatively on budgets and school standards.
- 5.4 The Local Authority seeks to maintain between 5% and 7% surplus capacity in school places and ensure we keep pace with demand for school places in each District by providing places of good quality that parents want for their children. We will take action to reduce surplus capacity where this exceeds 10%, and will seek to exert a downward pressure on levels of surplus capacity where these are forecast to remain significantly above 5% throughout the forecast period.
- 5.5 It should be noted that overall figures of surplus capacity aggregated at District level can mask localised pressures or a deficit of places in individual year groups. For example, it is possible to have surplus capacity but not enough Reception Year places. The level of surplus capacity across any given locality can therefore only be a guide to the actual availability of spaces, and it may be necessary to increase capacity in one area of a District while simultaneously reducing capacity elsewhere in the District.
- 5.6 It is also important to recognise that the Local Authority does not achieve these ambitions without working in partnership with schools and other partners. The increasingly diverse

environment in which decisions about school sizes and locations are now taken means that the Local Authority has to commission school places in an open and transparent fashion, and work closely with all education providers, to secure the best for Kent's children and young people.

- 5.7 The Local Authority holds similar ambitions for the Early Years and post-16 age groups and for those children and young people with Special Educational Needs (SEN). We will continue to work with Early Years providers to respond positively to the ever changing needs of families to ensure high quality childcare provision is available to give children the best start in life and support families' working commitments. We are committed to delivering the Government's drive to extend free entitlement to two year olds from disadvantaged backgrounds, and are working closely with providers to make this happen. Similarly we are working with schools, colleges, employers and training organisations to ensure appropriate pathways and provision are in place for the young people aged 16-19 in Kent. Our commissioning intentions for SEN, set out in the SEND Strategy for Kent, include encouraging a mixed economy of providers, reducing the demand for school places outside Kent and creating more places in Kent Special schools and in SEN specialist resourced base provision in mainstream schools.

## 6. Principles and Guidelines

6.1 It is important that the Local Authority is open and transparent in its role as the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision in Kent. To help guide us in this role we abide by clear principles, and consider school organisation proposals against our planning guidelines. We stress that planning guidelines are not absolutes, but a starting point for the consideration of proposals.

### 6.2 These are our Over-Arching Principles:

- We will always put the needs of the learners first.
- Every child should have access to a local good or outstanding school, which is appropriate to their needs.
- All education provision in Kent should be rated “good” or better, and be financially efficient and viable.
- We will aim to meet the needs and aspirations of parents and the local community.
- We will promote parental preference.
- We recognise perceptions may differ as to benefits and detrimental impacts of proposals. We aim to ensure our consultation processes capture the voice of all communities. To be supported, proposals must demonstrate overall benefit.
- Organisational changes should promote greater diversity of provision in a locality.
- The needs of Children in Care and those with SEN will be given priority in any commissioning decision.
- We will give priority to organisational changes that create environments better able to meet the needs of vulnerable children, including those who have SEN and disabilities, those from minority ethnic communities and / or are from low income families.
- We will make the most efficient use of resources.
- Any educational provision facing challenges in difficult times will be supported and challenged to recover in an efficient and timely manner, but where sufficient progress is not so achieved we will seek to commission alternative provision or another provider.
- If a provision is considered or found to be inadequate by Ofsted, we will seek to commission alternative provision where we and the local community believe this to be the quickest route to provide high quality provision.
- In areas of high housing growth we will actively seek developer contributions to fund or part fund new and additional provision.
- In areas of high surplus capacity we will take action to reduce such surplus.<sup>1</sup>

### 6.3 Planning Guidelines – Primary:

- The curriculum is generally delivered in key stage specific classes. Therefore, for curriculum viability Primary schools should be able to operate at least 4 classes.
- Where possible, planned Published Admission Numbers (PANs) will be multiples of 30 but where this is not possible, multiples of 15 are used.
- We believe all through Primary schools deliver better continuity of learning as the model for Primary phase education in Kent. When the opportunity arises we will either amalgamate separate infant and junior schools into a single Primary school or federate the schools. However, we will have regard to existing local arrangements

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<sup>1</sup> Actions might include re-classifying accommodation, removing temporary or unsuitable accommodation, leasing spaces to other users, promoting closures or amalgamations. We recognise that, increasingly, providers will be responsible for making such decisions about the use of their buildings, but we believe we all recognise the economic imperatives for such actions.

and seek to avoid leaving existing schools without links on which they have previously depended.

- At present Primary school provision is co-educational, and we anticipate that future arrangements will conform to this pattern.
- Over time we have concluded that 2FE provision (420 places) is preferred in terms of the efficient deployment of resources.

#### **6.4 Planning Guidelines – Secondary:**

- All schools must be able to offer a broad and balanced curriculum and progression pathways for 14-19 year olds either alone or via robust partnership arrangements.
- PANs for Secondary schools will not normally be less than 120 or greater than 360. PANs for Secondary schools will normally be multiples of 30.
- Over time we have concluded that the ideal size for the efficient deployment of resources is between 6FE and 8FE.
- All but one of our Secondary schools admit pupils at age 11. Any new Secondary provision would be expected to follow this model, except where it is proposed to be all-aged (Primary and Secondary).
- Proposals for additional Secondary places need to demonstrate a balance between selective and non-selective school places.
- We will encourage the formation of all-aged schools where this is in the interests of the local community.

#### **6.5 Planning Guidelines - Special Educational Needs:**

- We aim, over time, to build capacity in mainstream schools, by broadening the skills and special arrangements that can be made within this sector to ensure compliance with the relevant duties under SEN and disability legislation.
- For children and young people where mainstream provision is not appropriate, we seek to make appropriate provision through Kent Special schools. For young people aged 16-19 provision may be at school or college and for the young people who are aged 19-25 provision is likely to be college based.
- For young people over 18 we jointly commission with Adult Social Services and the Health Service to ensure continuity between the two services.
- We recognise the need for children and young people to live within their local community where possible and we seek, therefore, to place them in day places unless residential provision is needed for care or health reasons. In such cases agreement to joint placement and support will be sought from the relevant teams within KCC or the Health Service.
- We aim to reduce the need for children to be transported to schools far away from their local communities.

#### **6.6 Planning Guidelines - Expansion of Popular Schools and New Provision**

- We support diversity in the range of education provision available to our children and young people. We recognise that new providers are entering the market, and that parents and communities are able to make free school applications.
- We also recognise that popular schools may wish to expand, or be under pressure from the local community to do so.
- As the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision, we welcome proposals from existing schools and new providers that address the needs identified in this Plan, which include new provision to meet increased demand, and new provision to address concerns about quality.
- In order for us to support any such proposal, they must adhere to the planning principles and guidelines set out above, and meet an identified need.

## 7. Capital Funding

- 7.1 The Local Authority as Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision has a key role in securing funding to provide sufficient education provision in the County, particularly in schools.
- 7.2 The cost of providing additional school places is met from Government basic need grant funding, supported borrowing by KCC and Section 106 developer contribution monies. Over the past decade Kent has benefitted from significant Government grant under the Building Schools for the Future programme (to invest in improving its Secondary school estate) the academies programme and the Priority School Building Programme.
- 7.3 The Government recently reviewed the cost of providing new school buildings and the financial process for allocating funding to local authorities to support the provision of extra school places. The new 'baseline' designs guide local authorities towards standardisation in terms of space and design of new schools. In meeting these guidelines, Kent is committed to securing value for money when providing additional school accommodation which is of a high quality.
- 7.4 Government funding for 'Basic Need' is allocated on a formulaic basis assessed from information provided by local authorities about forecast numbers of pupils and school capacity. Such funding will only provide for predicted growth in numbers arising from changes in the birth rate and from inward net migration.
- 7.5 For new pupil places required because of new housing development it is necessary to look to other funding, specifically developer contribution monies.
- 7.6 In the past developer contribution funding has been secured through the negotiation of S106 agreements. Whilst S106 remains for meeting specific requirements of individual developments, the arrangement is to be supplemented by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). CIL is a local tariff on all development to provide new service capacity to support development.
- 7.7 Account will be taken of existing capacity prior to seeking contributions from either S106 or CIL. Further information on Kent's approach to developer contributions can be found at: <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/community-and-living/Regeneration/Economic%20strategy/DevelopmentandInfrasctruture.pdf>
- 7.8 The Local Authority has produced an Integrated Infrastructure Financing Model (IIFM) which is used to assess the infrastructure needs arising from new housing, particularly over the long term. This first considers the service needs of the indigenous population of a locality over time. It then looks at the proposed timing of new housing and the expected increase in population, to determine what additional service capacity is needed to support the new residents.
- 7.9 Where surplus service capacity above the Local Authority's 5% operating surplus is expected to exist after the needs of the indigenous population are served, this is available to support the need arising from new housing. In cases where services are not expected to be able to cope with the indigenous population's needs the costs of increasing service capacity are identified and costed. These costs are not passed on to developers. Developers are asked only to contribute to needs arising from additional

housing which cannot be accommodated within a surplus service capacity in the area (including the 5% operating surplus).

7.10 It is important to note that the forecasts utilised in this Plan derive from a school pupil forecasting system (explained in Section 8), which utilises and rolls forward live pupil information. IIFM is looking primarily at the long term infrastructure needs arising from new housing, and in the context of Primary education, for example, looking to assess the needs of a population group that has yet to be born. These two methodologies are brought together in this Commissioning Plan in Section 13, where the short and medium term commissioning needs derive from the school forecasting process and the long term needs arising from IIFM.

7.11 The Kent County Council Capital Budget (2014-17) provides £108m for our basic need programme in 2013-15. Projects to be included within this programme undergo rigorous internal appraisal and approval processes prior to commencement. In addition to the £46m basic need funding (2014-17), the County Council secured £31m through its bids for Targeted Basic Need funding (announced by the DfE at the end of March 2013). This is from a national total of £982m that was made available and targeted at those authorities with the greatest pressures for additional pupil places.

7.12 Proposals to establish new provision which are driven by parents, rather than a basic need for new places, may be funded by the Government's free school programme, or through the County Council if funding is available.

### **7.13 Availability of Capital and Planning Permission**

Statutory proposals to alter school provision cannot be published without the necessary capital funding being identified and secured. Planning permission is required where there are proposals to increase the footprint of a building and in certain other circumstances. Where planning permission is required, school organisation proposals may be approved subject to planning consent being obtained.

### **7.14 Existing Premises and Sites**

In drawing up options and proposals around reshaping provision or providing additional places, the Local Authority conducts an option appraisal on existing premises and sites to inform feasibility. The issues to be considered include:

- the condition and suitability of existing premises;
- the ability to expand or alter the premises, including arrangements whilst works are in process;
- the works required to expand or alter the premises and the estimated associated capital costs;
- the size and topography of the site; and
- road access to the site, including transport and safety issues.

### **7.15 Value for Money**

New school design and build decisions are based on the long term sustainability of school rolls. The build method for new accommodation will be that which is the most appropriate to meet either a bulge in school population or a permanent enlargement, and which represents good value for money.

## 8. Forecasting Methodology

- 8.1 To inform the process of forecasting Primary school pupil numbers, KCC receives information from the Kent Primary Care Agency to track the number of births and location of pre-school age children. The pre-school age population is forecast into Primary school rolls according to trend-based intake patterns by ward area. Secondary school forecasts are calculated by projecting forward the Year 6 cohort, also according to trend-based intake patterns. If the size of the Year 6 cohort is forecast to rise, the projected Year 7 cohort size at Secondary schools will also be forecast to rise.
- 8.2 It is recognised that past trends are not always an indication of the future. However, for the Secondary phase, travel to school patterns are firmly established, parental preference is arguably more constant than in the Primary phase and large numbers of pupils are drawn from a wide area. Consequently, forecasts have been found to be accurate.
- 8.3 Pupil forecasts are compared with school capacities to give the projected surplus or deficit of places in each area. It is important to note that where a deficit is identified within the next few years work will already be underway to address the situation.
- 8.4 The forecasting process is trend-based, which means that relative popularity, intake patterns, and inward migration factors from the previous five years are assumed to continue throughout the forecasting period. Migration factors will reflect the trend-based level of house-building in an area over the previous five years, but also the general level of in and out migration, including movements into and out of existing housing. An area that has a large positive migration factor may be due to recent large-scale house-building, and an area with a large negative migration factor may reflect a net out-migration of families. These migration factors are calculated at pre-school level by ward area and also at school level for transition between year groups, as the forecasts are progressed.
- 8.5 Information about expected levels of new housing, through the yearly Housing Information Audits (HIA) and Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategies is the most accurate reflection of short, medium and long term building projects at the local level. Where a large development is expected, compared with little or no previous housing-building in the area, a manual adjustment to the forecasts may be required to reflect the likely growth in pupil numbers more accurately.
- 8.5 Pupil product rates (the expected number of pupils from new house-building) are informed by the MORI New Build Survey 2005. KCC has developed a system that combines these new-build pupil product rates (PPRs) with the stock housing PPR of the local area to model the impact of new housing developments together with changing local demographics over time. This information is shared with District authorities to inform longer term requirements for education infrastructure and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) discussions at an early stage.
- 8.6 Forecasting future demand for school places can never be completely precise given the broad assumptions which have to be made about movements in and out of any given locality, the pace of individual developments, patterns of occupation and not least the parental preference for places at individual schools. This will be a function of geography, school reputation, past and present achievement levels and the availability of alternative provision.



## 8.7 Accuracy of Forecasts

Historic accuracy has been considered by comparing the number of children on school rolls against the forecast numbers. Thus the forecasts produced in 2007, 2008 and 2009, which cover the five years up to 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 have been compared to the rolls for those five years; the 2010 forecasts have been compared to the roll for the four years to 2013-14 etc. In total this provides 25 points of comparison.

**Figure 8.1**  
**Historic Accuracy of Forecasts of Primary School Rolls**

Forecast	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Actual roll	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2007-based	100.0	100.3	100.2	99.9	99.2		
2008-based		100.8	101.3	101.8	102.0	101.5	
2009-based			100.1	100.2	100.5	100.1	99.4
2010-based				100.2	100.2	99.7	98.8
2011-based					100.1	99.8	99.1
2012-based						99.6	99.2
2013-based							98.6

Source: Provision Planning and Operations, KCC, March 2014.

Note: 101 represents a 1% overestimate (in red); 99 represents a 1% underestimate (in blue) of pupil numbers.

- 8.8 Over the last five years the forecasts for the Primary school roll in Kent have been accurate to within one percent on 19 of these 25 points of comparison (Figure 8.1). The forecasts produced in 2008 proved to have over-forecast in four of the five years (2009-10 to 2012-13).
- 8.9 At District level the forecasts have been more variable. The accuracy ranges from Thanet, with only 5 out of 25 comparison points being out by greater than 1%, to Ashford and Gravesham which have 16 out of 25 comparison points out by greater than 1%.

**Figure 8.2**  
**Historic Accuracy of Forecasts of Secondary School Rolls**

Forecast	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Actual roll	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2007-based	-	-	-	-	-		
2008-based		100.3	99.8	100.0	100.4	100.7	
2009-based			99.7	99.6	100.0	100.2	99.6
2010-based				101.0	101.7	102.4	102.3
2011-based					100.6	100.6	100.1
2012-based						100.1	99.3
2013-based							98.9

Source: Provision Planning and Operations, KCC, March 2014.

Note: 101 represents a 1% overestimate (in red); 99 represents a 1% underestimate (in blue) of pupil numbers. Forecasts produced in 2007 excluded Leigh Technology Academy and cannot therefore be compared with actual roll data from 2007-08 onwards, which does include this school.

- 8.10 The Secondary forecasts have been accurate to within 1% on 16 of the 20 points of comparison, with three points of the 2010-based outputs being over forecast (Figure 8.2) and the only comparison point of the 2013-based outputs (with the current school year 2013-14) being under-forecast by 1.1% across the County.
- 8.11 At a District level the forecasts have varied more, with some significantly over-forecast (Sevenoaks), while others have been under-forecast (Dartford and Tonbridge & Malling).

8.12 A full review of the Kent Commissioning Plan for Education 2013-18 (which includes a review of forecasting accuracy by district area) is available to view online at [www.kent.gov.uk](http://www.kent.gov.uk) or by request from Kent County Council's Education Provision Planning Unit.

### 8.13 Quality Assurance of Forecasts

KCC Provision Planning and Operations Unit carry out an annual quality assurance on the forecasting process.

8.14 The pre-school population data forms part of the core dataset for generating forecasts and this is obtained from an external organisation; the Kent Primary Care Agency (KPCA) which is subject to their own QA processes. The data received is checked against previous years and a report on the yearly change in cohort sizes is produced. Any deviations from expectation (for example a decrease in cohort size from one year to another in a known growth area) will be questioned via our Management Information Unit (MIU).

8.15 The forecasting process includes various assumptions, such as the average change in size of pre-school cohort groups from birth to entering school Reception classes, average change in size of school cohort groups from one year to the next, school intake percentages, travel to school patterns and levels of forecast housing growth. Forecasts are compared to actual reported data to gauge the degree of variance across the planning area (for Primary) and District area (for Secondary).

8.16 Where variance levels are unacceptably high, in-depth analysis is carried out, potentially with the result of later-year forecasts being adjusted and assumptions for some or all schools and areas revised for the following forecasting round.

8.17 We continue to seek to improve our forecasting processes. To this end we are currently working with Edge Analytics based at the University of Leeds Innovation Centre to make further improvements in forecasting.

### 8.18 Effect of net migration on accuracy of 2013-based forecasts

**Figure 8.3**  
**Pre-school Population Increases 2009 to 2013**

Year from	Year to	Age change	No. of years	Total increase in cohort size	Total increase (forms of entry)	Yearly increase in cohort size	Yearly increase (forms of entry)
2012	2013	0 to 1	1	+803	+27	+803	+27
2011	2013	0 to 2	2	+1,032	+34	+516	+17
2010	2013	0 to 3	3	+1,529	+51	+510	+17
2009	2013	0 to 4	4	+1,667	+56	+417	+14

Source: Pre-school age children registered at Kent, Medway, Bexley and Greenwich GP surgeries as at 31<sup>st</sup> August 2013, Kent Primary Care Agency, February 2014.

8.19 Last year's 2013-based pupil forecasts underestimated demand for school places by 1.4% (Primary) and 1.1% (Secondary) when compared with January 2014 Schools Census data. Assumptions made about current and future net migration (or *cohort change*) at the pre-school and (to a lesser extent) in-school phases have a large impact on the results of the forecasts and to even be slightly 'adrift' means the inaccuracy is multiplied forwards through the forecast years.

- 8.20 The 2013-based forecasts included a pre-school migration (or *cohort change*) factor of +421 (+14 forms of entry) per age group per year between birth and entering Reception. Figure 8.3 above shows that the latest pre-school migration (or *cohort change*) factor from 0 to 1 is +803 children (+27 forms of entry). The other pre-school cohorts (1 to 2 years, 2 to 3 years and 3 to 4 years) also increased in size by an average of +465 (+16 forms of entry) between 2012 and 2013.
- 8.21 The 2014-based forecasts use a *weighted average* pre-school migration (or *cohort change*) factor of +494 (+16 forms of entry) which is 55% weighted towards the latest transition year – and the previous four years transition data comprise the remaining 45%. Although we believe this to be prudent, there is still a risk that the 2014-based forecasts will be underestimated if the most recent year's migration factors are sustained or increase further.

**Figure 8.4**  
**In-school Pupil Increases October 2011 to January 2014**

Period	Primary (R-6)	Secondary (7-11)
October 2011 to October 2012	+129 per year group (+4 FE)	-39 per year group (-1 FE)
January 2012 to January 2013	+94 per year group (+3 FE)	-72 per year group (-2 FE)
October 2012 to October 2013	+172 per year group (+6 FE)	+46 (+2 FE)
January 2013 to January 2014	+124 per year group (+4 FE)	+7 (-)

Source: Schools Census January 2014, Management Information Unit, KCC.

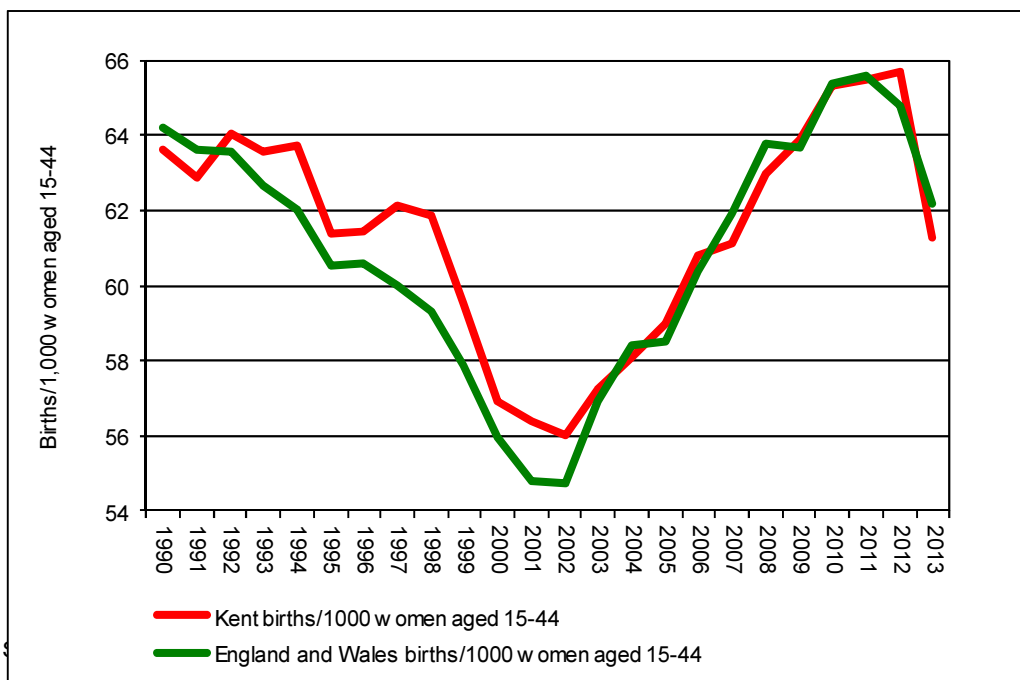
- 8.22 The 2013-based forecasts included an in-school migration (or *cohort change*) factor of +19 (+1 form of entry) per year group per year at the Primary phase and -80 (-3 forms of entry) per year group per year at the Secondary phase. In-school migration (or *cohort change*) has increased significantly, even over the last 30 months. At the Primary phase it is significantly higher than what has previously been used within the forecasting system and at the Secondary phase it is no longer negative. This year's forecasts use an in-school migration (or *cohort change*) factor of + 119 for Primary (+100 more than previously used) and -16 (+64 more than previously used) for Secondary, thus the 2014-based forecasts are significantly higher than the 2013-based forecasts.

## 9. Overview of Kent's Demographic Trends

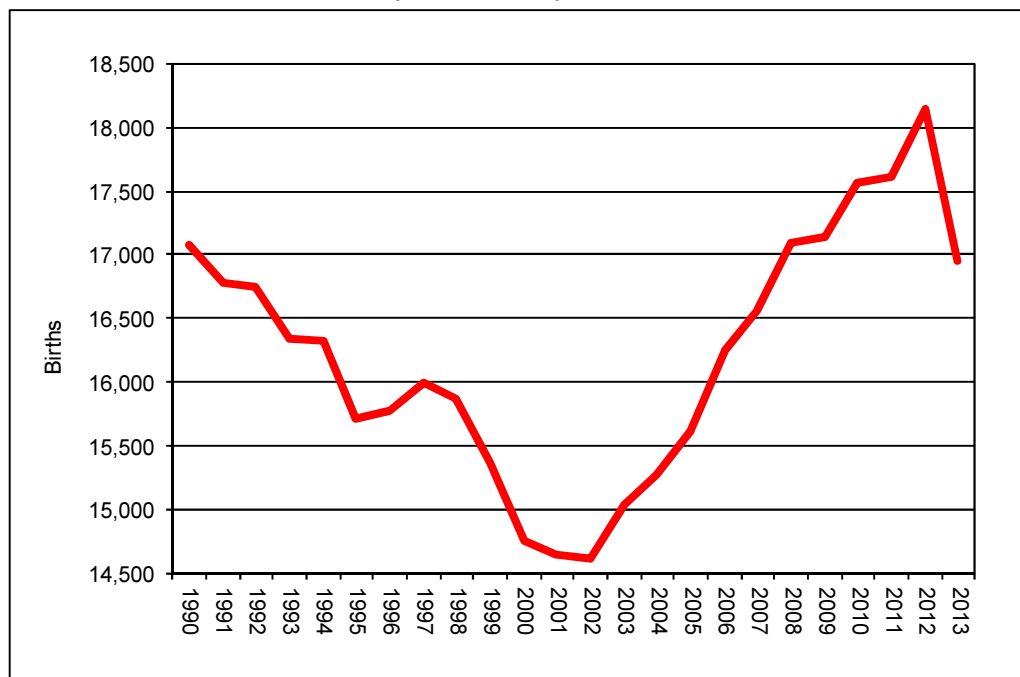
### 9.1 Kent Birth Rates and Long Term Forecasts

Figure 9.1 shows the changing birth rate in England and Wales and in Kent over the past 20 years. Figure 9.2 shows the number of births in Kent. These indicate that the upward trend we have seen in the number of Reception pupils entering our schools may have reversed assuming the number of births continues to fall. The pattern of declining numbers of Year 7 pupils entering our secondary schools has already started to reverse from this school year. District information is contained in Section 13.

**Figure 9.1**  
**Birth rates in England and Wales and Kent (1990-2013)**



**Figure 9.2**  
**Number of Births in Kent (1990-2013)**



Source: Births data is by calendar year from the Office for National Statistics.

- 9.2 Figures 9.3 and 9.4 below provide long term pupil forecasts up to 2031-32. These allow for planned housing developments and expected inward migration to the County. In Kent there is a resident-based take-up of mainstream education of about 90% at the Primary phase and 83% at the Secondary phase. This ranges from 76% Primary take-up and 70% Secondary take-up of mainstream places in Tunbridge Wells to over 95% take-up in some East Kent areas. Those not attending mainstream schools in Kent may be educated at home, or pupils attend independent schools, Special schools or alternative education provision.

**Figure 9.3**  
**Long Term School-Based Forecast of Mainstream Primary Pupils by District Area**

District	Current roll	Standard five-year forecast	Long term strategic forecast (Kent IIFM)		
	2013-14	2018-19	2021-22	2026-27	2031-32
Ashford	10,159	11,479	12,383	11,908	11,238
Canterbury	9,882	10,819	11,326	11,102	10,843
Dartford	8,676	10,914	10,788	11,222	11,649
Dover	8,051	8,921	9,601	9,275	8,672
Gravesham	8,739	10,096	9,718	9,552	9,037
Maidstone	11,530	13,482	13,097	12,681	12,415
Sevenoaks	8,840	9,819	10,007	9,471	8,931
Shepway	7,895	8,678	9,349	8,716	7,913
Swale	11,692	13,256	13,814	13,739	13,243
Thanet	10,539	11,911	12,168	11,562	10,918
Tonbridge and Malling	10,207	11,186	11,149	10,696	10,173
Tunbridge Wells	8,065	8,777	8,750	7,856	7,128
<b>Kent</b>	<b>114,275</b>	<b>129,338</b>	<b>132,148</b>	<b>127,781</b>	<b>122,159</b>

Source: Schools Census January 2014, Management Information Unit, KCC.  
School-based pupil forecasts (2014-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.  
Kent Integrated Infrastructure and Finance Model (IIFM), KCC, August 2014.

**Figure 9.4**  
**Long Term School-Based Forecast of Mainstream Secondary Pupils (Years 7-11) by District Area**

District	Current roll	Standard five-year forecast	Standard ten-year forecast	Long term strategic forecast (Kent IIFM)	
	2013-14	2018-19	2023-24	2026-27	2031-32
Ashford	6,379	6,754	7,776	7,600	7,218
Canterbury	7,513	8,044	8,624	9,236	8,997
Dartford	6,851	7,656	9,038	8,490	8,628
Dover	6,016	6,174	6,822	7,242	6,887
Gravesham	5,915	6,459	7,540	7,059	6,929
Maidstone	9,100	9,744	11,448	10,690	10,295
Sevenoaks	1,938	2,370	2,693	2,244	2,173
Shepway	5,022	4,874	5,308	5,718	5,307
Swale	7,722	8,194	9,537	9,321	9,053
Thanet	7,185	7,377	8,573	8,233	7,877
Tonbridge and Malling	7,698	8,159	9,029	8,469	8,161
Tunbridge Wells	6,883	7,422	8,257	7,757	7,153
<b>Kent</b>	<b>78,222</b>	<b>83,227</b>	<b>94,645</b>	<b>92,058</b>	<b>88,676</b>

9.4 Figure 9.3 indicates that the number of Primary age pupils in Kent schools is expected to rise significantly from 114,275 in 2013-14 to around 132,000 in 2021-22. Beyond this point the pupil population generally begins to decline except in Dartford where the previous rise continues. Across Kent by 2031-32 pupil numbers are forecast to decline back to 2015-16 levels. However, the continued population rise through to 2021-22 suggests a need for some new permanent accommodation mixed with temporary expansion where appropriate.

9.5 Figure 9.4 indicates that the number of Secondary age pupils (Years 7-11) in Kent schools is expected to rise significantly from 78,222 in 2013-14 to over 94,000 in 2023-24 (the end of the standard forecasting period). Beyond this point the longer term strategic forecasts indicate a slight fall in pupil numbers, although this estimate is heavily influenced by projections of new housing development beyond 2026, the principal driver for Kent's long term strategic forecasts.

### 9.6 Housing Developments and Projections

Figure 9.5 below provides an overview of planned housing by District area. It demonstrates a significant increase in planned housing over the period through to 2021, above recent trend levels, particularly in Dartford, Maidstone and East Kent Districts. The planned housing numbers are used as part of the forecasting process but the current volatility in the UK and global economies, and Kent housing market means that the eventual level of house completions may differ significantly from the planned level, and this will alter the need for school places.

**Figure 9.5 Historic and Forecast House Building by District Area (1992 to 2031)**

District	1992-06	1997-01	2002-06	2007-11	2012-16	2017-21	2022-26	2027-31
Ashford	2,339	3,614	3,620	2,912	3,235	3,287	1,750	1,050
Canterbury	1,929	2,805	2,755	3,674	4,246	5,072	3,542	3,426
Dartford	1,619	1,527	3,170	2,085	5,081	5,432	4,165	5,170
Dover	1,495	1,208	1,644	1,421	2,003	4,452	2,392	1,200
Gravesham	831	357	1,596	1,511	1,389	2,084	1,601	242
Maidstone	2,067	2,583	3,261	3,786	3,423	5,968	3,785	3,882
Sevenoaks	1,207	1,143	1,431	1,394	1,132	950	464	0
Shepway	1,923	2,080	2,162	1,577	2,812	3,961	1,973	788
Swale	1,951	2,970	3,351	2,875	1,874	3,993	3,419	1,875
Thanet	1,894	1,649	2,520	3,452	2,468	4,059	3,048	2,804
Tonbridge & Malling	1,967	1,807	3,679	2,957	2,283	2,146	100	0
Tunbridge Wells	1,358	1,410	2,091	1,723	955	1,315	124	0
<b>Kent</b>	<b>20,580</b>	<b>23,153</b>	<b>31,280</b>	<b>29,367</b>	<b>30,901</b>	<b>42,719</b>	<b>26,363</b>	<b>20,437</b>

Source: Completions data through to 2012 is from the Housing Information Audit (HIA). Forecast data is from Kent District Councils (best estimates as at July 2014). This data is based on financial years; for example 2007-11 represents financial years 2007-08 to 2011-12. Housing data from 2022 onwards should be used as a guide only but is clearly incomplete and/or uncertain for others.

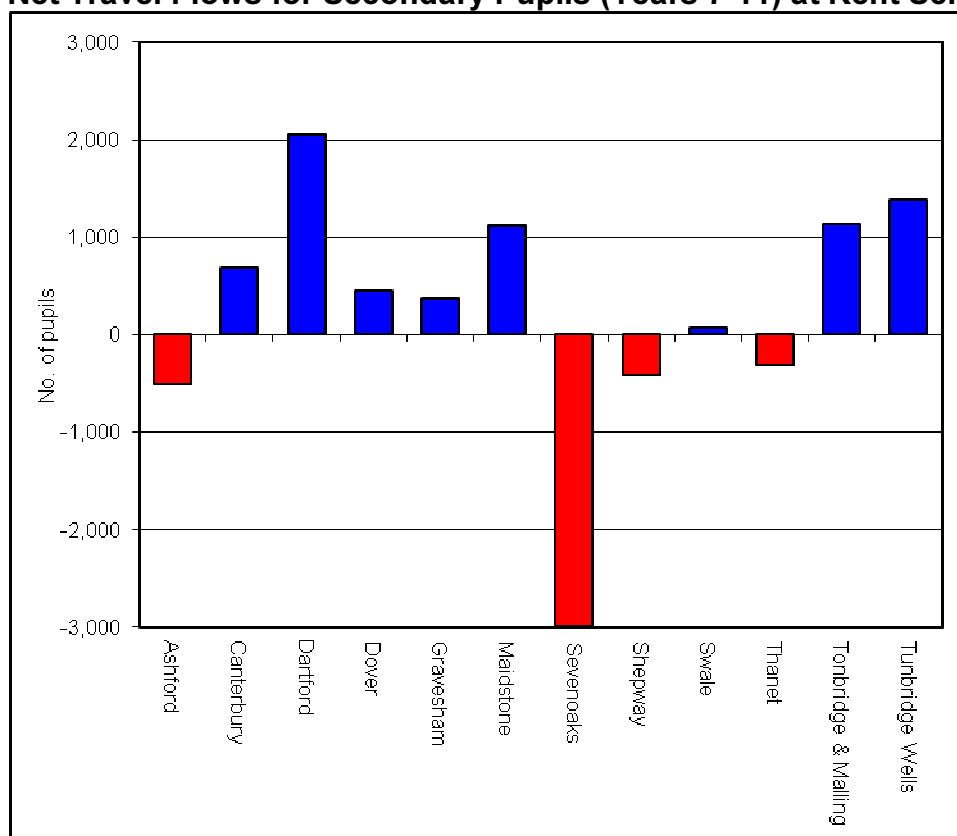
9.7 The number of planned housing completions for the period 2017-21 may be optimistic when compared to the number of housing completions over the past twenty years, although there has been a general upward trend. Many Districts are still consulting on

and finalising their allocated housing numbers from 2022 onwards, hence why these columns are greyed out in Figure 9.5 above.

## 9.8 Travel to School Patterns

Travel to school patterns from one District area to another at the Primary phase are relatively insignificant but the situation is very different at the Secondary phase where there are some significant cross border flows (Figure 9.7), including into and out of the County as well as between Kent District areas.

**Figure 9.7**  
**Net Travel Flows for Secondary Pupils (Years 7-11) at Kent Schools (January 2014)**



Source: Schools Census January 2014, Management Information Unit, KCC.

9.9 The headlines for Secondary travel to school patterns are as follows:

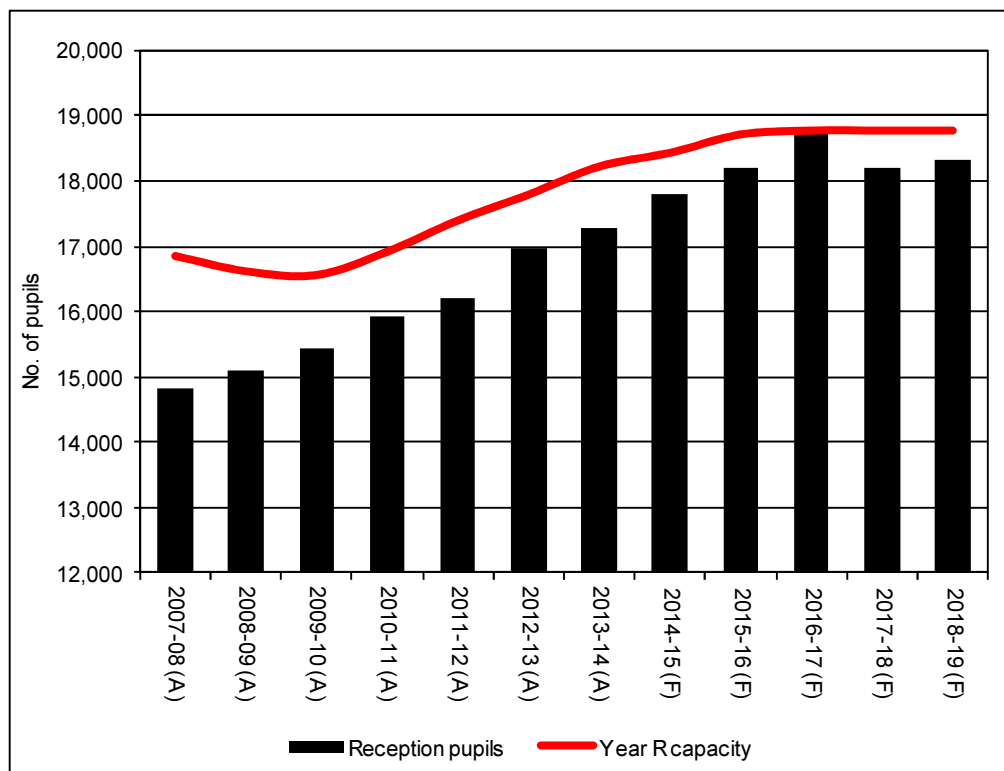
- Pupils often travel significant distances, especially in the West of the County to grammar school and denominational provision.
- Over 3,000 out of County children travel into Kent Secondary schools (predominantly grammar schools). This figure includes approximately: 750 children from Medway, 1,350 children that travel into Dartford from London Boroughs (mainly Bexley Borough), 250 that travel into Tonbridge and 450 into Tunbridge Wells.
- Only around a third of children resident in Sevenoaks District attend mainstream Secondary provision within the District; approximately 1,050 travel to Dartford, 1,300 to Tonbridge and 750 to Tunbridge Wells. Plans are currently being brought forward to expand local provision in order to offer local residents a more comprehensive range of schooling options, without having to travel long distances to neighbouring District areas.

## 9.10 Current and Forecast Pupils in Mainstream Primary Education

Figure 9.8 below shows that the number of Reception pupils in Kent schools has increased from 14,812 in 2007-08 to 17,273 in 2013-14. This is an increase of 16.6%. In

2007-08 Reception year groups at Kent primary schools operated with 12.1% surplus capacity. This has reduced to 5.3% in 2013-14. The number of Reception pupils is forecast to increase to around 18,300 over the next five years, although in 2016-17 there is expected to be a peak of about 18,800 pupils.

**Figure 9.8**  
**Historic and Forecast Reception Pupils in Kent Mainstream Schools**  
**(2007-08 to 2018-19)**



Source: School-based pupil forecasts (2014-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.

9.11 Figure 9.9 presents Reception Year group data at District level. It shows that the growth in pupil numbers is not uniform across the County, nor is the level of surplus capacity. The current surplus capacity for Reception Year groups varies from 1.4% in Thanet to 11.7% in Tunbridge Wells. If no further action is taken (apart from the completion of projects already planned and proposed) by the end of the forecasting period (2018-19) there will be just 2.5% surplus capacity in Reception Year groups across the County. Action will be taken in those Districts where surplus capacity falls below 5% to provide additional places. Solutions will vary from new provision to expansion of existing facilities through permanent or temporary means.



**Figure 9.9**

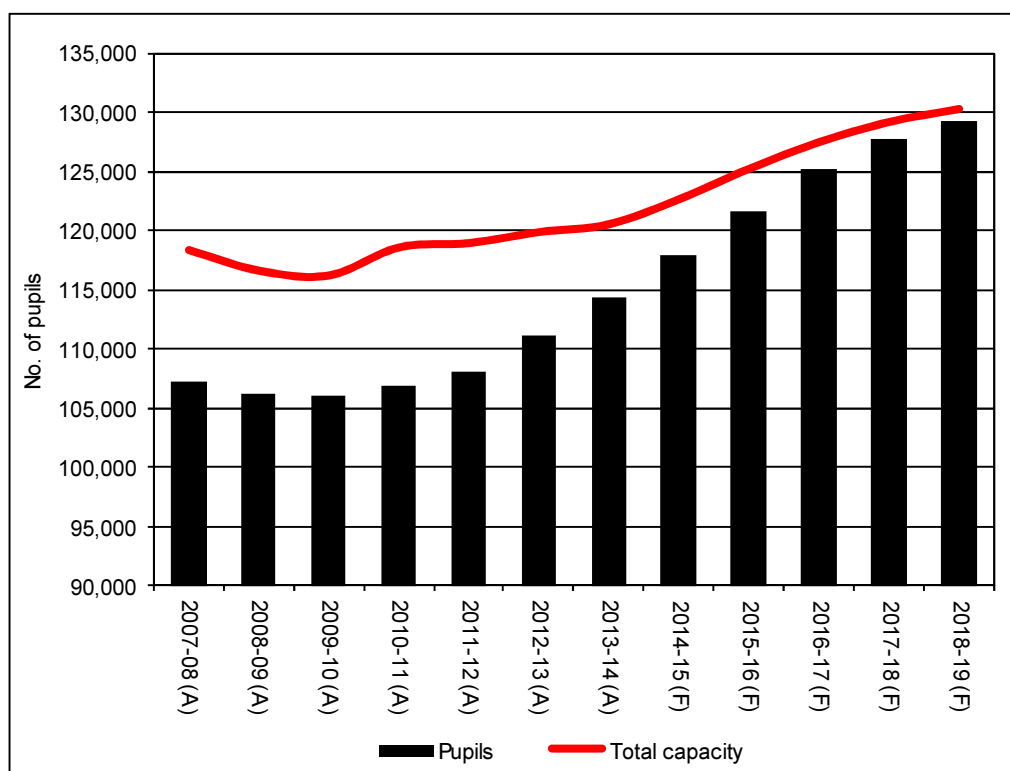
**Current and Forecast Reception Pupils in Kent Mainstream Schools by District Area (2018-19)**

District	Capacity 2013-14	Pupil roll 2013-14	Surplus places 2013-14	Surplus capacity 2013-14 (%)	Capacity 2018-19	Pupil roll 2018-19	Surplus places 2018-19	Surplus capacity 2018-19 (%)
Ashford	1,624	1,587	37	2.3	1,624	1,630	-6	-0.4
Canterbury	1,529	1,450	79	5.2	1,557	1,499	58	3.7
Dartford	1,425	1,356	69	4.8	1,460	1,577	-117	-8.0
Dover	1,265	1,230	35	2.8	1,289	1,266	23	1.8
Gravesham	1,371	1,318	53	3.9	1,371	1,472	-101	-7.4
Maidstone	1,852	1,716	136	7.3	1,914	1,926	-12	-0.6
Sevenoaks	1,431	1,298	133	9.3	1,466	1,382	84	5.7
Shepway	1,225	1,179	46	3.8	1,257	1,218	39	3.1
Swale	1,869	1,755	114	6.1	1,989	1,870	119	6.0
Thanet	1,620	1,598	22	1.4	1,830	1,670	160	8.7
Tonbridge & Malling	1,615	1,545	70	4.3	1,675	1,563	112	6.7
Tunbridge Wells	1,405	1,241	164	11.7	1,350	1,247	103	7.6
<b>Kent</b>	<b>18,231</b>	<b>17,273</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>18,782</b>	<b>18,321</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>2.5</b>

Source: School-based pupil forecasts (2014-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.

- 9.12 Figures 9.10 and 9.11 below show that the number of Primary pupils in Kent schools is forecast to rise from 106,097 in 2009-10 to around 129,000 in 2018-19. This is an expected increase of 22% from 2009-10 and 13% on current roll numbers. Kent Primary schools currently operate with 5.2% surplus capacity but this is forecast to decrease to zero over the coming years. It demonstrates that pressure is building in all Primary year groups, not just the Reception entry year.
- 9.13 Plans for additional capacity will be brought forward over the coming six months to ensure that surplus capacity is maintained at 5% or more in each District.

**Figure 9.10**  
**Historic and Forecast Primary Pupils in Kent Mainstream Schools**  
**(2007-08 to 2018-19)**



Source: School-based pupil forecasts (2014-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.

**Figure 9.11**  
**Current and Forecast Primary Pupils in Kent Mainstream Schools by District Area**  
**(2018-19)**

District	Capacity 2013-14	Pupil roll 2013-14	Surplus places 2013-14	Surplus capacity 2013-14 (%)	Capacity 2018-19	Pupil roll 2018-19	Surplus places 2018-19	Surplus capacity 2018-19 (%)
Ashford	10,523	10,159	364	3.5	11,383	11,479	-96	-0.8
Canterbury	10,549	9,882	667	6.3	10,832	10,819	13	0.1
Dartford	8,913	8,676	237	2.7	10,020	10,914	-894	-8.9
Dover	8,927	8,051	876	9.8	9,018	8,921	97	1.1
Gravesham	8,942	8,739	203	2.3	9,565	10,096	-531	-5.6
Maidstone	12,228	11,530	698	5.7	13,357	13,482	-125	-0.9
Sevenoaks	9,608	8,840	768	8.0	10,233	9,819	414	4.0
Shepway	8,472	7,895	577	6.8	8,853	8,678	175	2.0
Swale	12,056	11,692	364	3.0	13,567	13,256	311	2.3
Thanet	10,805	10,539	266	2.5	12,228	11,911	317	2.6
Tonbridge & Malling	10,855	10,207	648	6.0	11,709	11,186	523	4.5
Tunbridge Wells	8,701	8,065	636	7.3	9,535	8,777	758	7.9
<b>Kent</b>	<b>120,579</b>	<b>114,275</b>	<b>6,304</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>130,300</b>	<b>129,338</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>0.7</b>

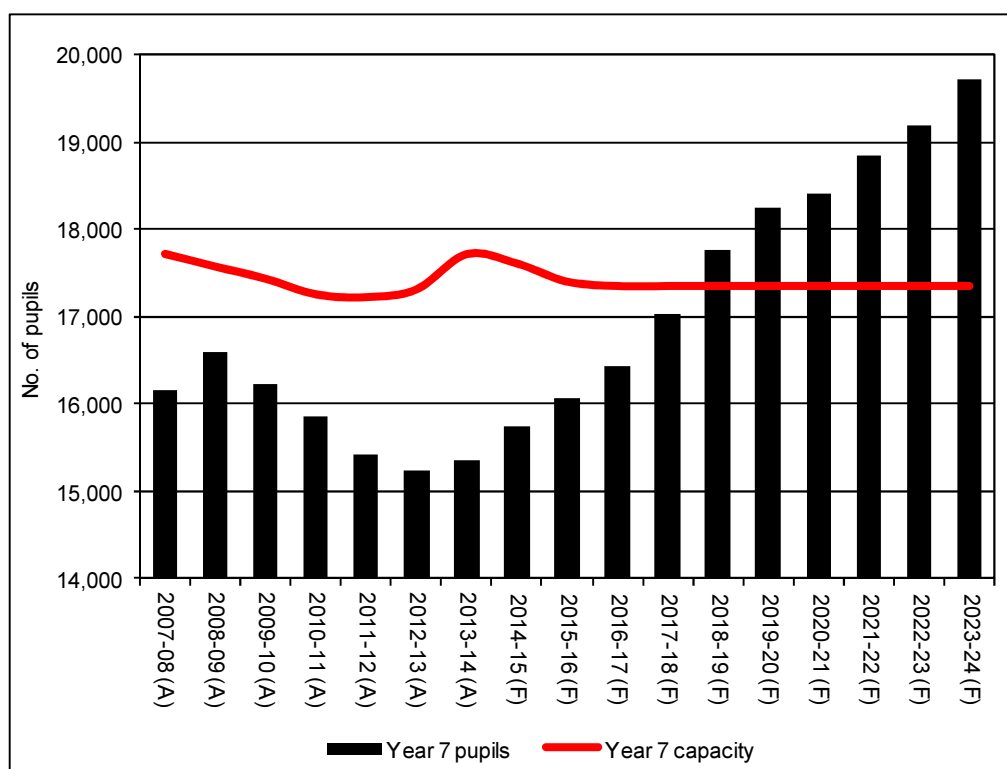
Source: School-based pupil forecasts (2014-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.

9.14 Figure 9.11 above shows that current surplus capacity for primary year groups (Reception - Year 6) varies across the County from 2.3% in Gravesham to 9.8% in Dover.

### 9.15 Current and Forecast Pupil Numbers in Mainstream Secondary Education

Figure 9.12 indicates how the number of Year 7 pupils in Kent schools are forecast to increase in the long-term up to 2023-24, having declined for four consecutive years from 2008-09. Figure 9.13 below provides an overview of this at District level. Figures 9.14 and 9.15 below provide similar information but for pupil numbers in all Year groups 7–11.

**Figure 9.12**  
**Historic and Forecast Year 7 Pupils in Kent Mainstream Schools**  
**(2007-08 to 2023-24)**



Source: School-based pupil forecasts (2014-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.

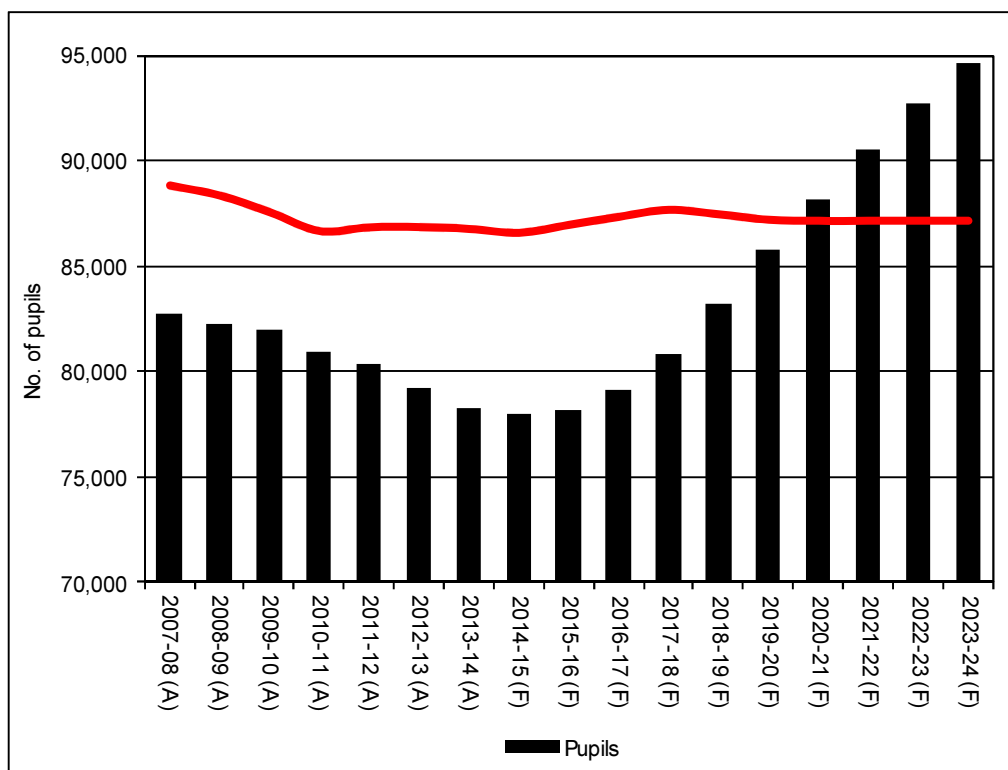
- 9.16 The number of Year 7 pupils in Kent schools has fallen for four consecutive years from 16,605 in 2008-09 to a low point of 15,244 in 2012-13. There has been an increase to 15,363 pupils for 2013-14. Thereafter, Year 7 rolls are forecast to rise to almost 20,000 through the period to 2023-24, an increase of 28% on current roll numbers.
- 9.17 Figure 9.13 below shows that current surplus capacity for Year 7 is 13.2% across Kent, but the figure varies across District areas. By the end of the forecasting period (2023-24) there will be around 14% deficit capacity in Year 7 across the County (based on current capacity data) so plans to commission additional secondary school places will need to be brought forward in the coming years to address this situation.

**Figure 9.13**  
**Current and Forecast Year 7 Pupils in Kent Mainstream Schools by District Area (2023-24)**

District	Capacity 2013-14	Pupil roll 2013-14	Surplus places 2013-14	Surplus capacity 2013-14 (%)	Capacity 2023-24	Pupil roll 2023-24	Surplus places 2023-24	Surplus capacity 2023-24 (%)
Ashford	1,502	1,312	190	12.6	1,512	1,641	-129	-8.5
Canterbury	1,670	1,480	190	11.4	1,501	1,742	-241	-16.1
Dartford	1,475	1,366	109	7.4	1,445	1,941	-496	-34.3
Dover	1,310	1,143	167	12.7	1,310	1,455	-145	-11.0
Gravesham	1,314	1,179	135	10.3	1,284	1,649	-365	-28.4
Maidstone	2,047	1,799	248	12.1	2,047	2,463	-416	-20.3
Sevenoaks	630	423	207	32.9	630	544	86	13.6
Shepway	1,210	944	266	22.0	1,195	1,051	144	12.1
Swale	1,685	1,515	170	10.1	1,685	2,032	-347	-20.6
Thanet	1,562	1,378	184	11.8	1,544	1,801	-257	-16.6
Tonbridge & Malling	1,797	1,534	263	14.6	1,753	1,856	-103	-5.9
Tunbridge Wells	1,505	1,290	215	14.3	1,439	1,551	-112	-7.8
<b>Kent</b>	<b>17,707</b>	<b>15,363</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>17,345</b>	<b>19,725</b>	<b>-2,380</b>	<b>-13.7</b>

Source: School-based pupil forecasts (2014-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.

**Figure 9.14**  
**Historic and Forecast Secondary Pupils (Years 7-11) in Kent Mainstream Schools (2007-08 to 2023-24)**



Source: School-based pupil forecasts (2014-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.

9.18 Figure 9.14 above shows that the number of Year 7-11 pupils in Kent Secondary schools has been declining over the previous six years from 82,736 in 2007-08 to 78,222 in 2013-14 and is expected to continue to fall slightly to just below 78,000 in 2014-15. Thereafter

it is forecast to rise to over 94,000 through the period to 2023-24, an increase of 21% on current roll numbers.

**Figure 9.15**  
**Current and Forecast Secondary Pupils (Years 7-11) in Kent Mainstream Schools**  
**by District Area (2023-24)**

District	Capacity 2013-14	Pupil roll 2013-14	Surplus places 2013-14	Surplus capacity 2013-14 (%)	Capacity 2023-24	Pupil roll 2023-24	Surplus places 2023-24	Surplus capacity 2023-24 (%)
Ashford	6,897	6,379	518	7.5	7,560	7,776	-216	-2.9
Canterbury	8,202	7,513	689	8.4	7,505	8,624	-1,119	-14.9
Dartford	7,165	6,851	314	4.4	7,225	9,038	-1,813	-25.1
Dover	6,730	6,016	714	10.6	6,550	6,822	-272	-4.1
Gravesham	6,480	5,915	565	8.7	6,420	7,540	-1,120	-17.4
Maidstone	10,270	9,100	1,170	11.4	10,235	11,448	-1,213	-11.8
Sevenoaks	2,670	1,938	732	27.4	3,150	2,693	457	14.5
Shepway	6,050	5,022	1,028	17.0	5,975	5,308	667	11.2
Swale	8,278	7,722	556	6.7	8,425	9,537	-1,112	-13.2
Thanet	7,784	7,185	599	7.7	7,720	8,573	-853	-11.1
Tonbridge & Malling	8,402	7,698	704	8.4	8,765	9,029	-264	-3.0
Tunbridge Wells	7,867	6,883	984	12.5	7,645	8,257	-612	-8.0
<b>Kent</b>	<b>86,795</b>	<b>78,222</b>	<b>8,573</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>87,175</b>	<b>94,645</b>	<b>-7,470</b>	<b>-8.6</b>

Source: School-based pupil forecasts (2014-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.

9.19 Figure 9.15 above shows that current surplus capacity for Secondary year groups (Years 7-11) is 9.9% across Kent. This is forecast to decrease over the coming years; such that by the end of the forecasting period if no action is taken there will be an 8.6% deficit of places in Secondary schools across the County. In recent times the immediate pressures have been to accommodate peak years of Primary children entering the education system, as well as unprecedented numbers moving into the County (in other year groups). Over the coming years the general focus will shift away from expansion of Primary places to the funding and commissioning of additional Secondary places.

## 10. Commissioning Special Educational Needs Provision

- 10.1 At the start of 2014 we published a Strategy to improve the outcomes for Kent's children and young people with SEN and those who are disabled (SEND), anticipating the Children and Families Bill being enacted. Within the Strategy we recognised our current SEN capacity had not kept pace with changing needs and that we continue to commit a significant level of resources to transporting children to schools away from their local communities.
- 10.2 Our commissioning intentions are to deliver the SEND Strategy in line with our three key aims:

### Improve children and young people's educational, health and emotional wellbeing outcomes

- Continue to target existing Special school resources to support the development of skills in mainstream schools particularly for pupils with autism (ASD), behavioural, emotional and social needs (BESN) and speech, language and communication needs (SLCN).
- Further increase the range of Specialist resourced provision in our mainstream schools, building on the increase in 2014.

### Develop integrated assessment and joint commissioning to deliver EHC plans

- Work in partnership with our maintained Special schools to increase the number of commissioned Special school places from 3326 to 3576 demonstrating the case for investment, ensuring growth in places is cost efficient
- Further increase the number of places available for ASD, BESN and SLCN by 99.
- Encourage closer links between our Special schools and FE Colleges, utilising existing good practice to ensure continuity of support up to age 25.

### Develop the range of social care, health and education providers and encourage a mixed economy

- Formalise the partnership with providers to deliver a best value approach to low incidence high cost needs. Collaboration offers parents greater choice of good quality local provision, in which they can feel confident.
- Decrease the demand for out of County placements; fewer than 300 children and young people will be in out County provision by 2016.

## 10.3 Special Educational Needs (Education Health and Care Plans, formerly Statements)

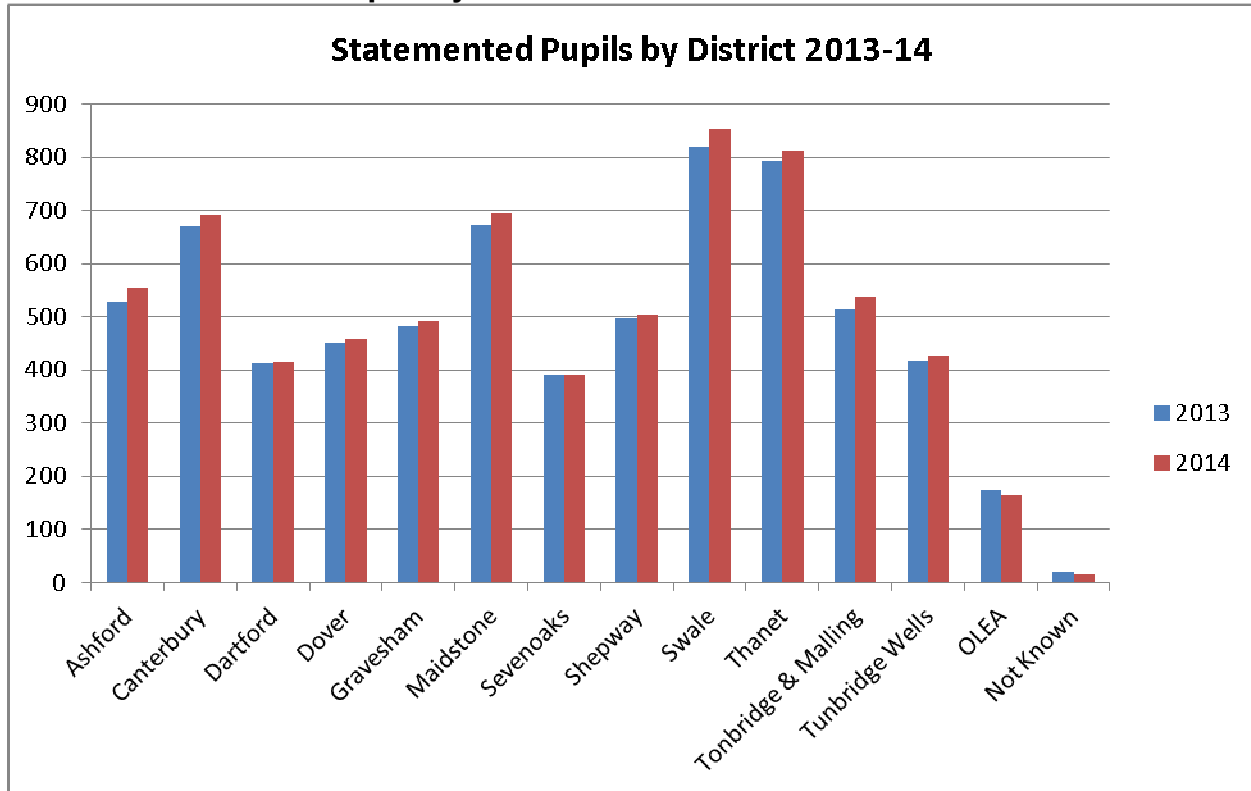
The Children and Families Act 2014 and accompanying Code set out the new arrangements with regard to the SEN process. For children and young people with more complex needs a co-ordinated assessment process and the new 0-25 Education, Health and Care Plan (EHC plan) replace statements and Learning Difficulty Assessments (LDAs). However, the Code states that those who currently have statements when transferred to EHC should not lose these simply because of a change in the system. Learning Disability Assessments under LSA 2000 are to continue until 2015. Authorities have up until 2018 to implement this Act.

- 10.4 Although the number of pupils with a statement of special educational need has increased steadily over the past five years with the most significant rise in 2012-13 (where the total number of statements rose by 2.7%), the proportion of the overall population is relatively stable. This trend has remained consistent for 2013-14 and now

stands at 7013 (including children in care from other local authorities who are accommodated in Kent).

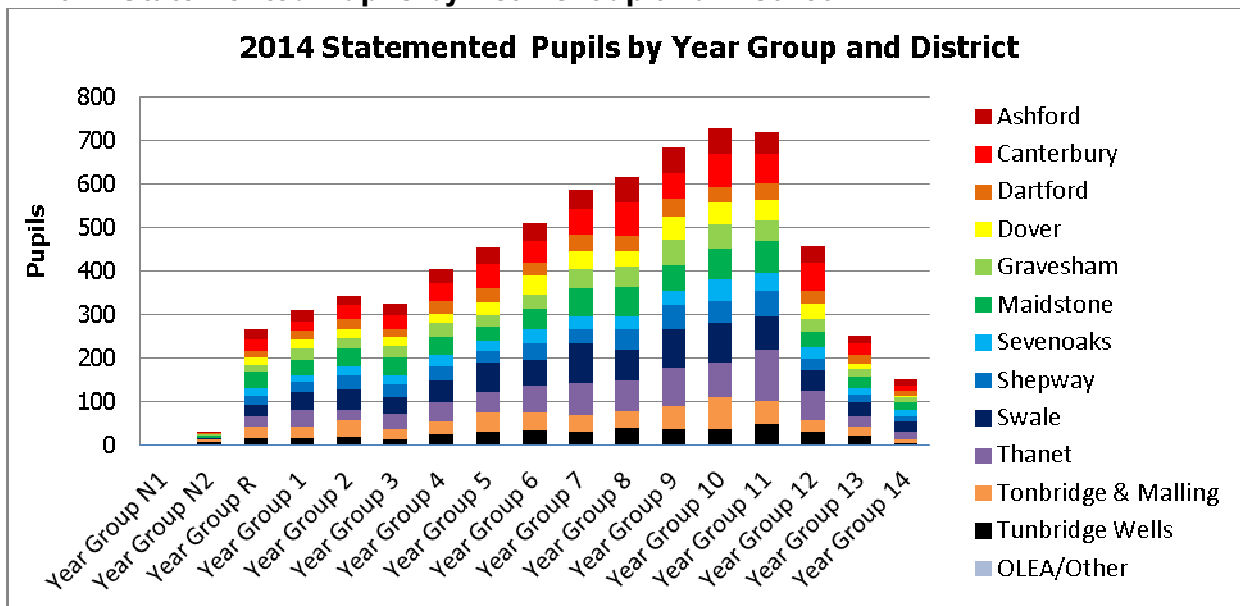
10.5 There is a significant variation in the number of pupils with a statement in each District of Kent. Whilst the population size of a District is a relevant factor in this, it does not account for the total variance. Figure 10.1 below indicates a slight rise across all Districts in Kent, more notable in the East of the County, especially in Swale.

**Figure 10.1**  
**Kent Stated Pupils by District 2013-14**



Source: Impulse FIO Report January 2013/14

**Figure 10.2**  
**2014 Stated Pupils by Year Group and District**



Source: Impulse FIO Report January 2013/14

- 10.6 The data set out in Figures 10.2 and 10.3 shows the number of statemented pupils by year group and District (Spring 2014). Whilst the total number of pupils in each cohort with statements increases steadily (the Year 3 cohort has fewer statemented pupils), there is acceleration in the rate of statementing in Years 6 and 7 and again in Year 9. In Years 11 to 14 the number of statements reduces significantly as pupils move through the academic year groups. However, we have seen an increase in the number of Post-16 students with statements: i.e. there were 147 Year 12 pupils with statements in 2014 compared to the previous year.
- 10.7 In terms of the number of statemented pupils, the East Kent Districts have the most, with Swale topping the league, closely followed by Thanet, then by Canterbury. These Districts have also seen the greatest rise in numbers on last year.
- 10.8 In the South of the County the Ashford District has also seen an increase (+40) in statements across all year groups. Dover and Shepway Districts have seen a slight increase.
- 10.9 The Districts in the West of the County have all seen increases in their statemented population. Reflecting its population size, Maidstone has a greater number of statemented pupils than most Districts.
- 10.10 In the North of the County the Districts have seen smaller increases in the number of statemented pupils.

**Figure 10.3**  
**Spring 2014 Statemented Pupils by Year Group and District**

District	N1	N2	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Y14	District Total All Year Groups
Ashford		1	23	27	21	28	33	37	41	46	59	57	59	50	39	18	16	555
Canterbury			25	21	32	32	39	58	50	57	74	59	76	69	63	24	12	691
Dartford		2	16	20	22	16	30	30	28	39	36	42	35	38	29	22	11	416
Dover			18	20	22	23	21	31	44	42	36	52	52	45	37	13	3	459
Gravesham		3	15	26	22	25	32	25	34	42	47	59	56	49	30	16	12	493
Maidstone	1	4	38	37	42	40	42	34	47	64	67	60	69	71	35	26	18	695
Sevenoaks		1	16	13	21	22	27	24	30	30	31	31	49	43	24	15	13	390
Shepway		1	20	25	31	28	32	25	38	34	46	55	52	58	29	17	14	505
Swale		1	28	40	48	41	48	69	60	90	69	89	90	76	47	32	24	852
Thanet			23	40	24	33	44	47	61	74	72	89	80	119	66	24	17	813
Tonbridge & Malling		6	25	25	36	23	30	43	41	38	39	51	72	51	26	22	9	537
Tunbridge Wells		9	18	17	21	15	26	31	35	31	39	38	38	50	32	22	4	426
OLEA/Other			2	3	4	5	6	8	12	14	11	21	22	26	18	15	14	181
Kent Total	1	28	267	314	346	331	410	462	521	601	626	703	750	745	475	266	167	7013

Source: Impulse FIO Report January 2014

- 10.11 Figure 10.4 below provides a breakdown of pupil need type over the past five years. The number of Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) need type has increased significantly from 2010 – 2014 (by 65%). Similarly the number of Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD) has also increased by 6.8%. We have also seen a sizeable increase in the



number of pupils with medical needs, although numerically this group remains relatively small. In contrast to these growth areas we have seen declines in the numbers of pupils with statements of moderate and severe learning difficulties, specific learning difficulties/dyslexia, visual and hearing impairments and physical difficulty. Pupils with Behavioural, Emotional and Social Needs (BESN) remain high (1227), but numbers are relatively stable. We anticipate these trends continuing. Therefore, we will need to continue to commission provision in these areas, whilst decommissioning provision in areas of decreasing need.

**Figure 10.4**  
**Statemented Pupils Primary Need Type 2010-2014**

SEN Primary Need Type	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	5 yr +/-	%+/-
ASD	1490	1680	1849	2271	2457	967	65
BESN	1240	1194	1203	1239	1227	-13	-1.0
HI	184	178	175	168	158	-26	-14
Medical	75	86	95	103	103	28	37
MLD	861	745	676	542	519	-342	-40
Other	1	5	4	10	5	4	400
PD	457	423	415	404	402	-55	-12
PMLD	153	182	204	251	257	104	68.0
SLD	755	722	693	681	688	-67	-8.9
SLCN	1126	1130	1128	971	1002	-124	-11
SpLD/Dyslexia	174	158	128	115	122	-52	-30
VI	105	102	93	86	73	-32	-30
Kent Total	6621	6605	6663	6841	7013	392	5.9
Year on Year % increase		-0.2	0.9	2.7	2.5	<b>1.5</b>	
Increase since 2009-10%		-0.2	0.9	2.7	2.6	<b>1.5</b>	

- 10.12 Of the total of 7013 statemented pupils over 3000 attend Kent mainstream schools this accounts for 2.8% of Kent's school population for which the Local Authority is responsible for commissioning their school provision.
- 10.13 The Local Authority is commissioning more than 4,000 Specialist places in Kent maintained Special school places and Specialist resourced units. 50% of these are in PSCN Special schools. Less than 800 are for ASD and SLCN. There are 700 are places for BESN, however none of these are currently unit places. Figure 10.5 below shows the breakdown of need by age group. It is evident there is an ongoing requirement to adjust the type of provision available to better meet changing needs.

**Figure 10.5****Statemented Pupil - Primary Need Type by Year Group (Jan 2014)**

SEN Primary Need Type	N1	N2	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Y14	Total
ASD	0	5	108	133	129	111	157	162	198	190	220	247	248	229	148	104	68	2457
BESN	0	1	0	16	18	27	54	80	91	109	134	182	211	211	67	23	3	1227
HI	1	3	8	9	8	11	13	13	9	11	7	12	18	15	5	6	9	158
Medical	0	1	7	7	9	13	10	11	5	6	8	6	3	6	6	2	3	103
MLD	0	0	9	17	14	13	22	23	28	53	50	39	57	92	56	27	19	519
PD	0	4	18	20	37	20	28	25	24	34	23	36	35	28	35	21	14	402
PMLD	0	4	22	17	28	22	15	18	21	20	17	16	13	11	10	10	13	257
SLCN	0	4	52	56	57	71	71	71	83	111	80	97	79	76	66	22	6	1002
SLD	0	5	38	34	41	39	37	46	47	45	63	45	61	48	62	45	32	688
SLD / Dyslexia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	11	21	16	13	16	20	15	3	0	122
VI	0	1	3	5	4	3	3	8	4	1	8	9	8	8	5	3	0	73
Other	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
<b>Kent Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>7013</b>

Source: Impulse FIO Report January 2014

- 10.14 Our focus is on ensuring Primary age children have access to early intervention in mainstream schools wherever possible. This rising number of Reception aged children has enabled us to incorporate specialist provision in the new schools from 2015. We will monitor whether this additional capacity is sufficient in the medium term. In the event that the growth continues at current levels we will establish additional specialist provision at a future date.
- 10.15 For Secondary provision, we will need to closely monitor the impact of specialist SEN Primary provision on individual pupil's needs to identify whether continuity of provision is necessary. For many pupils appropriate early intervention and suitable placement at Primary will mean that at Secondary age, their needs can be met in their local Secondary school. However we are already aware of some pressure at Secondary age within our Special schools and the Secondary forecasts indicate that there will be significant pressure on Secondary school places from 2018/19 onwards. SEN pupils typically represent 2.8% of the wider population, although the percentage in mainstream schools would be approximately 1.3%. We will need to monitor the growth in the Secondary age school population and respond accordingly with new SEN provision where required.
- 10.16 Kent Special Schools**  
There are 7013 children in Kent with a statement, over 3000 pupils (44%) attend 23 Local Authority maintained Special schools and one Special Academy in Kent. 11 schools are designated as District Special Schools for children aged 3-19 with Profound, Severe and Complex Needs (PSCN). Two of these schools are federated. Dover District is served by Whitfield (Aspen I) Primary School and Dover Christchurch Academy (Aspen II) SEN Units. National data suggests that at least 20% of the pupils in District Special schools could attend a local mainstream school.
- 10.17 The current designated number of Special school places is 3326, as set out in Figure 10.6 below. This means 288 places were added during the course of last year. In exceptional circumstances schools can vary their individual designated number by up to 10%. This means the potential capacity is greater (3658 = 3326 + 10%). However, the

number of commission places is determined by the number of children who actually require admission which may not be the same as the designated number. Figure 10.6 shows where we plan to add a further 250 places in Kent's maintained Special schools.

**Figure 10.6**  
**Designated Numbers at Kent Maintained Special Schools - 1 October 2014**

School	Need Type Provision	District	Current Designated Number	Proposed Designated Number	Basic Need
Goldwyn School	BESN	Ashford	115	115	0
Wyvern School, The	PSCN	Ashford	165	165	0
Orchard School, The	B&L	Canterbury	96	96	0
St Nicholas' School	PSCN	Canterbury	144	200	56
Rowhill School	B&L	Dartford	106	106	0
Harbour School	B&L	Dover	96	96	0
Portal House School	BESN	Dover	60	80	20
Ifield School, The	PSCN	Gravesham	190	190	0
Bower Grove School	B&L	Maidstone	183	183	0
Five Acre Wood School	PSCN	Maidstone	210	275	65
Furness School	ASD	Sevenoaks	60	60	0
Milestone School	PSCN	Sevenoaks	203	203	0
Valence School	PD	Sevenoaks	80	80	0
Foxwood School	PSCN	Shepway	122	148	26
Highview School	PSCN	Shepway	160	188	28
Meadowfield School	PSCN	Swale	209	209	0
Foreland School, The	PSCN	Thanet	200	200	0
Laleham Gap School	ASD	Thanet	170	170	0
St Anthony's School	B&L	Thanet	96	112	16
Stone Bay School	ASD	Thanet	66	66	0
Grange Park School	ASD	Tonbridge & Malling	79	100	21
Ridge View School	PSCN	Tonbridge & Malling	180	180	0
Broomhill Bank School	ASD	Tunbridge Wells	136	136	0
Oakley School	PSCN	Tunbridge Wells	206	218	12
<b>Total</b>			<b>3326</b>	<b>3576</b>	<b>250</b>

### 10.18 Satellite Provision

We propose to establish new satellite provision as set out in Figure 10.7 below.

**Figure 10.7**  
**Proposed Satellite Provision linked to Kent maintained Special schools**

School Type	District/Area	Special School Receiving the Provision	Need Type	Number of Places
Primary	West Kent	To be confirmed	PSCN	15
Primary	Thanet	St Anthony's Special School	B&L including ASD	8
Primary	Thanet	St Anthony's Special School	B&L including ASD	8
			<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>

Source: EY EPA

## 10.19 Kent Specialist Resource Base Provision (Units)

Figure 10.8 below sets out the location, designation and capacity of the mainstream schools in the County which are resourced to provide specialist SEN provision for pupils with a statement.

**Figure 10.8  
Maintained Schools Hosting Specialist (Unit) Resources**

School	School Type	Unit Need Type	District	Academic Year 2014-2015 Pre-16 Capacity	Academic Year 2014-2015 Post-16 Capacity	Academic Year 2014-2015 Total Places
Ashford Oaks Community Primary School	PRI	ASD	Ashford	6	0	6
North School, The	SEC	ASD	Ashford	15	2	17
John Wallis C of E Academy	SEC/PRI	SLCN	Ashford	12	0	12
Joy Lane Primary School	PRI	ASD	Canterbury	28	0	28
Reculver CofE Primary School	PRI	VI	Canterbury	5	0	5
Wincheap Foundation Primary School	PRI	SLCN	Canterbury	25	0	25
Archbishops School, The	SEC	VI	Canterbury	19	2	21
Canterbury Academy, The	SEC	SLCN	Canterbury	21	0	21
Simon Langton Grammar School for Boys	SEC	ASD	Canterbury	12	3	15
St Anselms Catholic School	SEC	PD	Canterbury	14	2	16
Fleetdown Primary School	PRI	HI	Dartford	14	0	14
Langafel CofE Primary School	PRI	ASD	Dartford	18	0	18
York Road Junior Academy	PRI	SLCN	Dartford	28	0	28
York Road Junior Academy	PRI	ASD	Dartford	6	0	6
Leigh Technology Academy	SEC	HI	Dartford	4	3	7
Longfield Academy	SEC	ASD	Dartford	36	4	40
Whitfield and Aspen School	PRI	SLD	Dover	55	0	55
Castle Community School	SEC	SpLD	Dover	16	0	16
Dover Christ Church Academy	SEC	SLD	Dover	30	10	40
Tymberwood Academy	PRI	PD	Gravesham	5	0	5
Meopham School	SEC	ASD	Gravesham	16	0	16
Thamesview School	SEC	PD	Gravesham	10	0	10
Molehill Copse Primary Academy	PRI	HI	Maidstone	12	0	12
New Line Learning Academy	SEC	PD & VI	Maidstone	4	0	4
Oasis Academy Hextable	SEC	SLCN	Sevenoaks	20	4	24
Castle Hill Community Primary School	PRI	HI	Shepway	8	0	8
Hythe Bay CofE Primary School	PRI	SLCN	Shepway	19	0	19
Morehall Primary School	PRI	VI	Shepway	5	0	5
Pent Valley Technology College	SEC	PD & VI	Shepway	4	0	4
Minterne Community Junior School	PRI	SLCN	Swale	28	0	28
Oaks Community Infant School, The	PRI	SLCN	Swale	12	0	12
Abbey School	SEC	ASD	Swale	33	0	33
Sittingbourne Community College	SEC	SLCN	Swale	29	0	29
Westlands Academy, The	SEC	PD	Swale	36	4	40
Garlinge Primary School	PRI	PD	Thanet	7	0	7
Charles Dickens School, The	SEC	VI	Thanet	6	0	6
Ellington and Hereson School, The	SEC	SpLD	Thanet	5	0	5
Hartsdown Technology College	SEC	HI	Thanet	3	2	5
Cage Green Primary School	PRI	ASD	Ton & Malling	28	0	28
Slade Primary School	PRI	HI	Ton & Malling	6	0	6
West Malling CEP School	PRI	SLCN	Ton & Malling	17	0	17
Malling School, The	SEC	SLCN	Ton & Malling	90	0	90
Malling School, The	SEC	ASD	Ton & Malling	12	0	12
Bishops Down Primary School	PRI	PD	Tunbridge Wells	6	0	6
St Gregorys Catholic Comprehensive Sch	SEC	HI	Tunbridge Wells	10	1	11
			<b>Totals</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>832</b>

**10.20 Additional Specialist Resource Provision (SRBP)**

Figure 10.9 provides details of the proposed new specialist resource base provision, where the host school has been identified.

**Figure 10.9  
Proposed Specialist Resource Base Provision**

School	School Type	SRBP Type	District	2015	2016	2017
Thistle Hill (new)	PRI	BESN	Swale	4	8	14
East Folkestone (new)	PRI	ASD	Shepway	4	8	12
Valley Invicta Primary School at Leybourne Chase (new)	PRI	BESN	Tonbridge & Malling	4	6	8
Valley Invicta Primary School at Holborough Lakes (new)	PRI	BESN	Tonbridge & Malling	4	6	8
Valley Invicta Primary School at Kings Hill (new)	PRI	ASD	Tonbridge & Malling	6	8	12
Oakfield Community Primary	PRI	ASD	Dartford	*12	12	12
Holmesdale Technology College	SEC	ASD	Tonbridge & Malling	*4	8	12
Nonington CEP School	PRI	BESN	Dover	3	4	6
River Primary School	PRI	SCLN	Dover	4	8	12
<b>Total</b>				<b>45</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>96</b>

\* These places are with effect from 1 September 2014 and will be filled incrementally.

**10.21 Out County (Independent and Non Maintained Placements)**

Figure 10.10 below shows that as at January 2014 there were 718 pupils whose needs could not be met in Kent maintained schools. 169 of these pupils remain the responsibility of their home authority. Approximately 10% attend non-maintained or out of county Special schools with the largest numbers of these in schools for autism (ASD) or behavioural, emotional and social needs (BESN).

10.22 Data also indicates that there is a small number of pupils with SLD and MLD whose needs fall within the range of District PSCN Special schools for whom Kent’s maintained schools do not have sufficient capacity at present.

**Figure 10.10****All Pupils With a Statement of SEN Attending Out of County Schools**

SEN Need Type	No of Pupils January 2014	% of Pupils January 2014	No of Pupils January 2013	% of Pupils January 2013	No of Pupils January 2012	% of Pupils January 2012	No of Pupils January 2011	% of Pupils January 2011
ASD	247	34.4	205	30.5	139	20.7	132	19.6
BESN	266	37.0	243	36.1	246	36.6	262	38.9
HI	37	5.2	37	5.5	38	5.6	35	5.2
Medical	8	1.1	9	1.3	8	1.2	6	0.9
MLD	29	4.0	36	5.3	44	6.5	46	6.8
PD	17	2.4	17	2.5	14	2.1	19	2.8
PMLD	10	1.4	6	0.9	4	0.6	5	0.7
SLCN	64	8.9	68	10.1	57	8.5	52	7.7
SLD	14	1.9	18	2.7	20	3.0	20	3.0
SpLD	19	2.6	22	3.3	27	4.0	29	4.3
VI	7	1.0	12	1.8	12	1.8	9	1.3
Total	718		673		609		615	

**10.23 Austistic Spectrum Disorder Provision**

We recognise that some mainstream schools have developed expertise in supporting children with autism. This is particularly evident in the Secondary sector and we will continue to support them in building this capacity.

10.24 We propose creating at least 275 additional specialist places, of which more than 100 will be in mainstream. Expressions of interest received from mainstream schools build on their existing expertise and re-commissioning of existing provision will enable schools to successfully refocus and extend ASD provision. Figure 10.12 shows the progress made to date. An additional 75 ASD or Speech and Language places are being created over the next few years. Clearly further work is needed to increase this provision further.

10.25 Figure 10.12 below summarises where additional ASD – SLCN provision is being made (2014-15) or is proposed (2015-17).

**Figure 10.12****Additional Places for Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) – Speech, Language & Communication Needs (SLCN)**

District	SEN Need Type	2014-2015 Pre-16 Capacity Places	2014-2015 Post-16 Capacity Places	2015-2016 Planned Pre-16 Extra Places	2016-2017 Planned Pre-16 Extra Places	2014-2017 District Total Planned Pre-16 Places	2014-2017 District Total Planned Post-16 Places
Ashford	ASD	21	2	0	0	21	2
Ashford	SLCN	12	0	0	0	12	0
Canterbury	ASD	40	3	0	0	40	3
Canterbury	SLCN	40	0	0	0	40	0
Dartford	ASD	62	1	4	4	70	1
Dartford	SLCN	22	0	0	0	22	0
Dover	SLCN	4	0	4	4	12	0
Gravesham	ASD	16	0	0	0	16	0
Maidstone	ASD	4	0	8	12	24	0
Sevenoaks	ASD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sevenoaks	SLCN	16	2	0	0	16	2
Shepway	ASD	0	0	0	12	12	0
Shepway	SLCN	19	0	0	0	19	0
Swale	ASD	39	0	2	4	45	0
Swale	SLCN	43	0	0	0	43	0
Thanet	ASD	3	0	6	6	15	0
Tonbridge & Malling	ASD	36	0	4	5	45	0
Tonbridge & Malling	SLCN	107	0	0	0	107	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>484</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>8</b>

Source: EY EPA

**10.26 BESN Provision**

We propose to commission 121 additional BESN Places and we are on the way to securing these. We have established 55 new places at Goldwyn School, although these replace those lost from Furness School following its change of designation to ASD. Across Kent there are three new Primary schools opening in September 2015 which will provide specialist resourced base provision for Primary aged pupils who have greater difficulty learning as a result of behavioural needs:

- Thistle Hill (Swale) 12 -15 pupils
- Leybourne Chase (Tonbridge & Malling) 8 pupils
- Holborough Lakes (Tonbridge & Malling) 8 pupils

10.27 Also, proposals are ready for consultation on creating a SRBP at Nonington CEP School. Unfortunately the plans for an additional SRBP provision in Swale did not come to fruition and it is now necessary to identify an alternative host school.

10.28 BESN remains the second most prevalent need type in Kent mainstream schools. We recognise that we still require additional BESN provision to support those pupils.

10.29 We will keep a close eye on the age profile to see if continuity is required at Secondary.

**10.30 Future Commissioning**

Finberry, Cheeseman’s Green (Ashford)

We are planning a new school to open in Ashford in order to meet the significant increase in population as a result of new housing. Whilst we have outstanding specialist provision at Goldwyn, this is for Secondary age pupils only. We are proposing a Primary SRBP serving Ashford, as part of the new Primary school.

**10.31 Bower Grove School (Maidstone)**

We continue to transport considerable numbers of pupils from Iwade/Sheppey to Bower Grove School in Maidstone. We need to expand the number of places for Secondary age pupils to reduce the travel times of pupils requiring a place. In consideration of the successful satellite provision at St. Augustine’s (now transferred to the management of St. Augustine’s) we propose to create a new satellite provision on an alternative school site.

**10.32 Portal House School (Dover) for pupils with Social, Emotional and Behavioural Needs (SEBN) at Secondary age. We propose to increase the designated number at Portal House by 20 places as part of plans to re-build the school.**

**10.33 We are already looking at how we can address the pressure in Thanet by creating early intervention, Primary resourced base provision and new satellite provision for Primary aged pupils and by increasing the current Secondary capacity of St Anthony’s Special school, particularly to support girls with BESN.**

**10.34 Figure 10.13 below sets out where we propose to increase capacity for pupils with BESN.**

**Figure 10.13**

**Additional Places Planned for Behaviour Emotional and Social Needs**

District	SEN Need Type	2014-2015 Planned Pre-16 Capacity Places	2015-2016 Planned Pre-16 Extra Places	2016-2017 Planned Pre-16 Extra Places	2014-2017 District Total Planned Pre-16 Places
Ashford	BESD	0	0	3	3
Dover	BESD	3	2	3	8
Swale	BESD	4	2	16	22
Tonbridge & Malling	BESD	0	0	14	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>47</b>

Source: EY EPA

**10.35 Profound, Severe and Complex Provision (PSCN)**

For 2013/14 we had emerging pressures in Dover, therefore, we have established a satellite linked to the Aspen I provision at Aylesham Primary School to provide 12 additional places for moderate to severe learning difficulties.

**10.36 We are addressing some of the PSCN place pressure in Maidstone through the development of satellite provision. Five Acre Wood School (Maidstone) is an all age (4-19) day District Special School for children and young people with Profound, Severe and Complex Learning Difficulties, including Autistic Spectrum Disorder. This school is currently at its physical capacity and a capital development is underway to rebuild the school. The proposal is also to create a satellite provision for pupils with moderate to**



severe learning difficulties at East Borough Primary School, which is being considered under statutory process.

- 10.37 The Wyvern School (Great Chart, Ashford) is an all age Day Special School for pupils with Profound, Severe or Complex learning difficulties. On the whole, pupils travelling to the school live within the urban area of Ashford although there is also a concentration of pupils coming from Tenterden and Lydd. The location of Wyvern School, in terms of the external site, offers some flexibility for expansion. We remain alert to planned housing developments and as the forecast population increases will consider the expansion of Wyvern School, particularly whether the school will need to increase by one form of entry; an overall increase in the designated number of 60 to 70 pupils. We are currently analysing early years data as part of our monitoring of pressures for places in this locality.
- 10.38 Foxwood School (Folkestone) is an outstanding day school for pupils aged 2 - 19 with severe or multiple learning difficulties, challenging behaviour or autism. Residency data indicates the school is currently receiving pupils from Dover and Deal. However, the provision of a Satellite at Aspen I at Aylesham Primary School will mean that travelling times for pupils travelling from Dover and Deal will be reduced.
- 10.39 Highview School (federated with Foxwood School) is a mixed day school for children between the ages of 4 and 19 years. The school caters for children who have a range of moderate and complex learning difficulties, including children with language delay and disorder and associated behavioural difficulties. Residency data suggests the school is receiving pupils from Dover, Deal and considerable numbers of pupils from Ashford thereby transporting children who could be absorbed by Wyvern if additional accommodation were available.
- 10.40 Meadowfield School serves the Swale District (Sheppey, Faversham and Sittingbourne) and provides for learners with a range of needs related to profound, severe and complex needs. The residency data suggests that on the whole the school caters for pupils living in Swale with the exception of a few pupils travelling from Herne Bay. We recognise that the need for places within the District is likely to exceed capacity, in part due to the number of referrals for looked after children in Swale.
- 10.41 We know that planned capital development will address some of the current pressure for places as the additional accommodation will enable an increase in commissioned places for Maidstone at Five Acre Wood, at Ridgeview in Tonbridge and at Oakley in Tunbridge Wells.
- 10.42 We are aware that for the most profound level of physical and cognitive difficulty there is no obvious provider within the non-maintained sector for Primary aged pupils. Where placement difficulties occur, these pupils cannot be offered an out-County solution as a day school and therefore would require a boarding school placement.
- 10.43 Physical Disabilities (PD) and Accessible Schools**  
Kent maintains 275 Specialist places for physical disabilities, including sensory disabilities with 30% of these at Valence Special School. Although Valence is located in Sevenoaks District it is an all-age County wide specialist resource and it offers boarding facilities for those who cannot travel easily on a daily basis. Pupils travel to Valence from 11 different local authorities. Concentrations of children are travelling from the Dartford and Gravesend area.

10.44 The most significant increases in pupils with Physical Disabilities are currently seen in Primary schools and this reflects the trend for places. We know from the forecasting for general school population that we must be alert to:

- **Maidstone:** greater than expected Year 7 pupils, some due to migration.
- **Tonbridge and Malling:** migration into the District seen in Kings Hill by families with pre-school children, Year R places to 2018.
- **Canterbury:** families with young children moving into housing previously occupied by older couples.
- **Swale:** migration, particularly from London, accounts for the variance.
- **Thanet:** higher and increasing migration and volatility of the population in and out of the area.

10.45 We remain committed to increase physical access to the built environment for pupils who are disabled, particularly those with mobility difficulties.

10.46 We will continue to ensure that our plans for all new schools meet our statutory responsibility to ensure disability access and increase parental choice.

# 11. Commissioning Early Years Education and Childcare

## 11.1 Overview

- There are a significant number of surplus early education places in all Districts of Kent.
- The duty introduced in September 2013 to ensure that the most disadvantaged 2 year olds are able to access free early education provision represents a challenge for Kent but excellent progress is being made. Based on current experience of the percentage of two year olds eligible for the scheme who actually take up the offer of a place, which is 79%, we have more than sufficient places available for September 2014.
- Over and above the provision and availability of early education for two, three and four year olds, there are gaps in childcare provision (0-4), across ten of Kent's twelve Districts with the greatest requirement for additional provision in Thanet, Swale, Shepway and Canterbury.
- The gaps in provision, for childcare for school-aged children, are greatest in Thanet, Swale, Shepway and Canterbury.
- Work is being undertaken with schools and school partnerships to engage them in local planning for early years and childcare provision and to encourage more schools with maintained nurseries to expand their provision to offer early education places for 2 year olds.
- With effect from April 2014 the Free Early Education Entitlement for three and four year olds has been "stretched", so that where providers are able to accommodate this, it is available during school holidays in addition to the more traditional offer of term time only.

## 11.2 Review

It is recognised both nationally and in Kent that assessing the childcare market and ensuring a sufficiency of provision is both a complex and constantly moving challenge. It should be noted that take up and vacancies, within early years education settings particularly, also present a constantly changing picture. This is not only affected by parental demand but also by the fact that early years provision, being delivered in the main by the private, voluntary and independent sector providers, operates as part of an open market.

11.3 The Children and Families Information Service (CFIS) provide an information and advice service for parents and carers in relation to childcare provision. Since the incorporation of the CFIS into the Contact Centre in April 2011, no complaints have been received about the lack of childcare in Kent. CFIS Advisors advise callers that if, having perused the information provided (from either a list and/or a website search) they still have difficulty in finding the childcare that meets their needs; they can call back and access the CFIS Brokerage Service. Since April 2013, eight brokerage calls have been received and recorded, as a consequence of which suitable childcare has been identified in each case.

11.4 Free early education became a statutory entitlement for eligible two year olds from September 2013. Around 20% of disadvantaged two year olds were eligible for free early education from September 2013. KCC was given a target to secure 3,095 Free for Two places by that date with an increase to 6501 places by September 2014.

11.5 The target to develop 3095 places was achieved by September 2013.

## 11.6 Early Education and Childcare

'Early Education' is the Free Entitlement for all three and four year olds and increasing numbers of two year olds, designed to encourage, facilitate and support their development (though with a key focus on learning) ensuring the best outcomes for all children at the end of Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS). 'Childcare' for children under five is at least four hours a day with a childcare provider (integral to which, for three and four and relevant two year olds is likely to be the Free Entitlement). 'Childcare' for school aged children (universally up to 14 and up to 18 for those with a special educational need and/or disability) refers to provision in breakfast and/or after school and/or holiday provision, a key purpose of which is to support parents to work, study or participate in training.

## 11.7 Early Years Provision

Early Years *childcare* provision for children aged 0–4 years is provided by sessional and full day-care pre-schools, nurseries and childminders. Embedded within this childcare provision will almost always be the Free Early Education Entitlement of 15 hours a week for 38 weeks a year. Levels of provision as of March 2014 (as registered with and informed by OfSTED) are:

- *Full day care provision*: 380 providers which are open for more than 4 hours per day, offering a total of 17,968 childcare/early education places.
- *Sessional provision*: 326 providers which are open less than 4 hours per day, offering a total of 9,511 childcare/early education places.
- *Childminders*: 1,557 childminders (i.e. providers who can care for children of all ages within their own home), with a total of 7,289 childcare places. 350 eligible childminders are currently registered to offer Free for Two (FF2) places.
- *Maintained provision*: Additionally, there are 68 maintained nursery classes and one maintained nursery school, offering a total of 3,787 free early education places for 3 and 4 year old children.

11.8 Early Years childcare and early education across all sectors and types of provision is summarised in Figure 11.1 below.

**Figure 11.1**

Number of early years providers and places by type of provision<sup>2</sup>.

Type of provision	Number of registered providers	Number of registered places <sup>3</sup>
Full day care	380	17968
Sessional care	326	9511
Childminders	1557	7289 <sup>4</sup>
Maintained nursery units	69	3787
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2332</b>	<b>38555</b>

## 11.9 Out of School Childcare Provision

Childcare provision for school aged children (universally up to 14 and up to 18 for those with a special educational need and/or disability) is provided through breakfast clubs, after school clubs and holiday provision, again provided across all sectors. Much of this provision is not required to be registered with OfSTED (due to the lower number of hours and/or weeks it operates) and is therefore a more difficult market to quantify.

<sup>2</sup> Information from OfSTED March 2014.

<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that a parent may only require part-time childcare and, therefore, a 'place' may be occupied by more than one child.

<sup>4</sup> It should be noted that childminders can provide care for children aged 0 to 16.

### **11.10 Supply Side Information**

In order to obtain accurate, up-to-date information on the existing provision of early education and childcare places in Kent, each year an Annual Provider Survey is undertaken. The APS is sent to all registered providers of early education and childcare across the County. Excellent response rates are obtained and the information collected gives a very full picture of the existing provision of places across the County.

### **11.11 Assessing Demand - Childcare Sufficiency Assessment**

Section 11 of the Childcare Act 2006 placed a duty on local authorities to undertake a Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) as a necessary first step towards securing sufficient provision, enabling local authorities to identify gaps and establish plans to meet the needs of parents so that they can fulfil their Section 6 childcare sufficiency duty. The CSA is a measurement of the nature and extent of the need for and supply of childcare. It helps the Authority to identify where there are gaps in the market and, in consultation with partners, plan how to support the market to address them. The CSA in Kent is created through the collection and assessment of supply and demand data.

11.12 It is a requirement of the Childcare Act 2006 that the views of parents are obtained when completing the CSA. It is also a necessary requirement to enable an accurate assessment of the need for new early education and childcare places. This is undertaken in Kent via an Annual Parental Demand Survey (PDS). The PDS is of sufficient size to adequately capture the views of parents universally, including those from ethnic minorities, those of children with special educational needs and/or children who are disabled.

### **11.13 Planning for New Early Education and Childcare Places**

The data gathered from the PDS is linked to the data in the MOSAIC household level market segmentation database. This enables the need for new childcare places in Kent to be predicted with high levels of accuracy. Such need is then analysed in conjunction with the existing stock of places, as shown in the APS, and is accurately mapped using appropriate mapping software in order to predict the demand for new childcare places at low levels of geography.

## **The Free Early Education Entitlement**

### **11.14 Three and Four Year Olds**

The CSA provides an overview of provision of both early education and childcare places in each District across Kent (see Figure 11.2 below)<sup>5</sup>. This suggests that there are a significant number of surplus early education places in each District. It should, however, be noted that whilst this analysis shows the maximum number of places that *could* possibly be available for the purposes of early education, it will not always be the case that this number *is* available. This is because providers in the private, voluntary and independent sectors may choose to use these places for childcare for younger children. This may particularly be the case when demand for early education places is low, for example at the start of the autumn term when many 4 year old children will have taken up places in school Reception classes.

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<sup>5</sup> A copy of the full CSA published on 1 April 2014 can be found here:  
[http://www.kent.gov.uk/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0011/11810/Childcare-sufficiency-assessment-2014.pdf](http://www.kent.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/11810/Childcare-sufficiency-assessment-2014.pdf)

**Figure 11.2**  
**Number of Children Aged 3 and 4 and Number of Early Education Places.** <sup>6</sup>

District	Number of children aged 3 and 4 <sup>7</sup>	Number of early education places
Ashford	3310	4141
Canterbury	3120	4443
Dartford	2900	4336
Dover	2603	3314
Gravesham	2827	3517
Maidstone	3897	5503
Sevenoaks	3046	4005
Shepway	2436	3557
Swale	3740	4686
Thanet	3444	4397
Tonbridge and Malling	3240	4425
Tunbridge Wells	2872	3714
<b>Totals</b>	<b>37435</b>	<b>50038</b>

### 11.15 Two Year Olds

Take up of the Two Year Old Free Entitlement has been highly variable at different points in time and in different districts. However, the aggregate take up of all two year olds ever eligible across the length of the scheme so far has been 79%.

Figure 11.3 below provides information about eligibility for and the supply of places for two year olds:

**Figure 11.3**  
**Eligibility for and the supply of places for two year olds**

District	Eligible Children	Places Currently Available	Planned Places	Total Places to be Available	Surplus/ Shortfall
Ashford	485	399	54	453	32
Canterbury	552	535	17	552	0
Dartford	463	323	73	396	67
Dover	589	575	14	589	0
Gravesham	586	316	42	358	228
Maidstone	570	502	54	556	14
Sevenoaks	278	278	0	278	0
Shepway	564	525	39	564	0
Swale	792	664	128	792	0
Thanet	960	796	160	956	4
Tonbridge & Malling	329	281	0	281	48
Tunbridge Wells	333	297	24	321	12
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6501</b>	<b>5363</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>5872</b>	<b>405</b>

11.16 Whilst our target is 6501 places, based on 79% take up, the actual need is anticipated to be 5136. With 5872 places available and in development, the actual situation is one of a

<sup>6</sup> The number of early education places includes reception classes in Kent maintained schools and Academies.

<sup>7</sup> The number of children aged 3 and 4 as at 31 August 2013 as supplied by the Kent Primary Care Agency from Kent GP registrations data. Please see: <Z:\Global\SHQ\ELS Provision Planning\Population data\Pre-school population\2013\140303 0-4 child population by ward area.xlsx>

surplus of 736. From the Figure 11.3 it is apparent that the District with the most significant challenges is Gravesham. However, Gravesham has had the lowest level of take up of places in the County, typically never exceeding 50%. Whilst this is an issue we need to address, the immediate reality is that the 358 places in Gravesham available and in development is comfortably above the number we expect to need for the immediate future.

11.17 We wish all eligible 2 year olds to take up this childcare offer. Consequently we are running a proactive marketing campaign, including advertising on press and social media, posters and leaflets in Children's Centres and early years providers and a postcard sent to the home of every eligible family, giving families information about their entitlement to encourage and support them to take up the places. We have targets to increase take up incrementally each year from the current 79% to 95% by 2017. The development of *Places for Two Year Olds* is continuing across all sectors (including schools and with childminders) through the following activities:

- Provider Information Briefings
- Presentation and publicity materials including leaflets, banners, desk displays, stands, posters etc, produced in liaison with corporate communications
- Drop-in surgeries
- Regular Free for 2 seminars
- Individual business planning support for group settings
- Capital development plans
- Bi-annual provider vacancy audits

#### **11.18 Capital Funding**

£2.3 million is available to support the development of early education places for 2 year olds across the County to fund minor refurbishments and to assist with the purchase of additional equipment.

#### **11.19 Funding for Two Year Olds**

On 1 April 2014, the hourly rate paid to childcare providers was increased from £4.85 to £4.94 per hour. This is the full amount provided to the Local Authority from the Government. However, this is still proving to be a challenge in some parts of the County where the rate is lower than providers charge on the open market. Also, through collaborative working between providers and the range of support offered, the numbers of providers now offering places for 2 year olds has significantly increased as follows:

- *Group providers:* At the start of January 2012, a total of 288 group providers had registered to Two Year Old places. By December 2012 this had risen to 447, by July 2013 it had increased to 513 with the current total as at February 2014 being 562. This equates to a total of 81% of all early years group providers in the County. In August 2014, 575 settings are registered to offer free places for 2 year olds and this equates to 88% of all early years group providers in the County.
- *Childminders:* At the start of January 2012, a total of 57 eligible childminders had registered. By December 2012 this had risen to 123, by July 2013 this had increased to 236 with the total as at February 2014 being 355. In August 2014, 436 eligible childminders are registered to offer free places for 2 year olds.
- *Maintained Nurseries:* Of the 69 maintained nursery provisions in the County, 3 are currently offering free places for 2 year olds.

## Childcare

### 11.20 Childcare for Children Under Five:

Over and above the provision and availability of Early Education for two, three and four year olds, Figure 11.4 below sets out the childcare gaps that have been identified in the CSA 2014 for children aged 0–4 years by type of provision and District.

**Figure 11.4**

#### **Childcare Gaps for Children Aged 0 to 4 by Type of Provision and District**

<b>Number of additional childcare places required</b>				
<b>District</b>	<b>Full Day Care</b>	<b>Sessional Day Care</b>	<b><sup>8</sup> Child-minders</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ashford	115	50	40	205
Canterbury	159	69	54	282
Dartford	96	43	37	176
Dover	143	67	56	266
Gravesham	123	56	47	226
Maidstone	131	54	45	230
Sevenoaks	74	30	24	128
Shepway	158	73	61	292
Swale	195	91	77	363
Thanet	241	111	95	447
Tonbridge and Malling	79	30	25	134
Tunbridge Wells	87	29	25	141
<b>Kent</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>2890</b>

11.21 The development of early education places for 2 year olds is highly likely to have a positive impact on these figures.

<sup>8</sup> It should be noted that the number of childminder places shown here is a total gap figure for this type of provision, and will include some places that are required for older children.



## Childcare for School Age Children:

11.22 Figure 11.5 below shows the gaps in provision that have been identified in the CSA 2014 for school age children by the type of provision required and District.

**Figure 11.5**  
**Gaps in Provision for School Aged Children by Type of Provision and District**

District	Number of additional childcare places required				
	After School Club	Breakfast Club	<sup>9</sup> Child-minder	Holiday play scheme	Total
Ashford	59	6	40	2	107
Canterbury	89	12	54	7	162
Dartford	49	5	37	2	93
Dover	74	12	56	6	148
Gravesham	61	10	47	6	124
Maidstone	59	7	45	5	116
Sevenoaks	37	2	24	1	64
Shepway	83	12	61	9	165
Swale	107	19	77	16	219
Thanet	127	30	95	24	276
Tonbridge and Malling	35	1	25	0	61
Tunbridge Wells	40	1	25	0	66
<b>Kent</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1601</b>

11.23 A key issue is to constantly ensure KCC is fulfilling its statutory duty in securing sufficient childcare as required. The current analysis of the supply and demand for childcare does not currently take into account any unregistered childcare that may be available in schools, which take the form of after school clubs, breakfast clubs and holiday play schemes, which are a significant contributor to meeting the need for out of school childcare provision. In order to address this issue, a survey of all schools has recently been carried out to ascertain where unregistered provision is operating and contributing to the supply market. This is likely to have a positive impact on the figures for provision for school aged children and help to address any gaps.

<sup>9</sup> It should be noted that the number of childminder places shown here is a total gap figure for this type of provision, and will include some places that are required for younger children.

## 12. Post-16 Education and Training in Kent

12.1 Education and training for young people aged 16 to 19 (and those aged 20 to 24 with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHC Plan) / Learning Difficulty Assessment (LDA)) is commissioned and funded by a range of agencies, and provided by maintained schools, academies, further education colleges and training providers. This section provides a context for commissioners and providers to inform the development of Post-16 provision. Significant current priorities include:

- implementing the raising of the participation age to 18;
- supporting vulnerable learners to participate and achieve good outcomes;
- responding to national changes in the funding regime for post 16 learning;
- responding to new requirements for all learners to meet higher standards at GCSE English and Mathematics; and
- meeting the changing skills needs of the Kent economy.

### 12.2 Raising of the Participation Age

From 1 September 2013, young people were required to continue in education or training until the end of the academic year in which they turn 17. From 1 September 2014, they are required to continue until their 18th birthday. This does not necessarily mean staying in school. Young people are able to choose how they participate in post-16 learning, which could be through:

- full-time education, such as school, college or otherwise;
- an apprenticeship;
- part-time education or training if they are employed, self-employed; or
- volunteering for 20 hours or more a week.

### 12.3 Learning, Employment and Skills Strategy

KCC's *14–24 Learning, Employment and Skills Strategy 2013-16*<sup>10</sup> clearly sets out the County's aims for young people.

The Strategy has four key areas of focus:

- to raise attainment and skill levels;
- to improve vocational education, training and apprenticeships;
- to increase participation and employment; and
- to target support to vulnerable young people to achieve better outcomes.

Through partnership working across Kent's Districts young people will:

- become better qualified and more employable;
- be able to participate and achieve success in education and work based training at least until the age of 18 (and to 24 for those students with an EHC Plan/LDA)

KCC and its partners will:

- ensure more 18 to 24 year olds can access further or higher education or sustained employment that is appropriate to their needs and relevant to the local and national economy;
- put better systems in place for local employers and learning providers to work in partnership to secure higher levels of skills for young people to be active in the key growth sectors relevant to the Kent economy; and

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<sup>10</sup> [http://www.kent.gov.uk/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0014/6206/14-24-learning,-employment-and-skills-strategy.pdf](http://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0014/6206/14-24-learning,-employment-and-skills-strategy.pdf)

- ensure young people participate in high quality learning or training that is relevant to their needs, until the age of 18 (or 24 for those with an EHC Plan/LDA) and achieve good outcomes.

## Kent's Economy and the Demand for Skills

### 12.4 The Employment Sector Make Up of Kent

The current make-up of the Kent economy, and the future growth potential of key sectors, will determine the future skills needs of Kent employers. In common with the rest of the economy, the largest concentrations of employment in Kent are in retail and wholesale trades and public sector related activities. Figure 12.1 below illustrates the employment make-up by sector in Kent.

**Figure 12.1**  
**Sectoral Composition of Employment in Kent**

Sector composition in Kent	EMPLOYMENT			% COMPOSITION		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Primary Industries (Agriculture/Mining/Utilities)	22,100	21,300	20,400	3.8	3.7	3.6
Manufacturing	40,400	39,000	37,800	7.0	6.8	6.7
Construction	35,500	30,300	31,300	6.2	5.3	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	103,600	106,000	106,100	18.0	18.6	18.9
Transportation and storage	29,500	29,100	29,700	5.1	5.1	5.3
Accommodation and food service activities	36,000	41,200	34,500	6.3	7.2	6.2
Information and communications	13,000	13,400	15,100	2.3	2.3	2.7
Financial and insurance activities	16,300	15,800	16,200	2.8	2.8	2.9
Real estate activities	8,000	7,300	8,200	1.4	1.3	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	33,400	33,500	34,000	5.8	5.8	6.1
Administrative and support service activities	41,400	44,900	48,200	7.2	7.5	8.6
Public administration and defence	31,400	27,000	24,400	5.5	4.7	4.4
Education	64,800	61,200	57,200	11.3	10.7	10.2
Human health and social work activities	76,100	80,400	73,800	13.2	14.1	13.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	12,200	12,800	12,300	2.1	2.2	2.2
Other service activities	10,800	11,000	11,500	1.9	1.9	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>574,500</b>	<b>574,000</b>	<b>560,700</b>			

Source: BRES 2008 – 2012 employer survey

- 12.5 The proportions of the workforce engaged in wholesale and retail, public service related, tourism related, transport and distribution and Primary industry (mainly agriculture) sectors in Kent are higher than the national average. Employment in manufacturing, and financial and information services, is relatively lower. However the county-wide picture obscures significant local differences. For example, in 2011 manufacturing accounts for only 6.8% of employment across the County, but accounts for 12.8% of employment in Swale. Similarly, the education sector in Canterbury is significantly larger than the County-wide average.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Source: Unlocking Kent's Potential ([http://www.kent.gov.uk/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0016/13390/Unlocking-kents-potential.pdf](http://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/13390/Unlocking-kents-potential.pdf))

12.6 From the start of the recession in 2008, employment in Kent fell from 573,400 to a low point of 554,600 in 2009. This recovered to 571,100 in 2011 but fell to 560,700 in 2012. Part year data for 2013 suggests the trend is again upwards. Hidden within this is a decline since 2010 of over 10% in construction and of over 20% in public administration and defence.<sup>12</sup> Conversely information and communications and administrative and support services show a strong rise of 16% in the same period.

### 12.7 Future Sectoral Opportunities for Growth

Kent's 14-24 Learning, Employment and Skills Strategy (2013-16) identifies five key sector areas in which the County has substantial opportunities.<sup>13</sup>

- Low carbon and environmental goods and services
- Creative and media industries
- Construction
- Health & Social Care
- Land based industries

12.8 A key element of a sector's growth potential is around its Gross Value Added (GVA) or financial contribution to the economy. Sectors such as manufacturing, construction and life sciences tend to account for a higher proportion of Kent's GVA than they do for employment alone. Average productivity has risen since the recession leading to greater opportunities for these sectors to contribute overtime.

### 12.9 Employment Structure

The occupational structure of Great Britain and its constituent geographical areas is defined by "SOC 2010" classifications. Figure 12.2 below shows the top level occupational structure of Kent, compared with that of the South East Region and Great Britain.

**Figure 12.2**  
**Employment by Occupation April 2013-March 2014**

	Kent (level)	Kent (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2010 major group 1-3	288,700	42.5	48.9	44.5
1 Managers, directors and senior officials	68,100	10.0	11.5	10.2
2 Professional occupations	121,800	17.9	21.5	19.9
3 Associate professional and technical	98,900	14.5	15.6	14.1
Soc 2010 major group 4-5	152,100	22.4	20.3	21.4
4 Administrative and secretarial	71,400	10.5	10.6	10.7
5 Skilled trades occupations	80,700	11.9	9.6	10.5
Soc 2010 major group 6-7	136,200	20.1	16.5	17.1
6 Caring, leisure and other service occupations	79,700	11.7	9.3	9.1
7 Sales and customer service occupations	56,500	8.3	7.2	7.9
Soc 2010 major group 8-9	101,800	15.0	14.3	17.0
8 Process plant and machine operatives	37,500	5.5	4.6	6.2
9 Elementary occupations	64,300	9.5	9.6	10.7
Source: ONS annual population survey				
Notes: level and % are for those aged 16+				
% is a proportion of all persons in employment				

<sup>12</sup> Source: BRES 2008 - 2011

<sup>13</sup> Source: Unlocking Kent's Potential

12.10 The occupational structure of Kent is broadly similar to the national structure, however there are slightly fewer employees in Groups 1-3 (managers, professionals and technical staff), and in Groups 8-9 (process operatives and elementary occupations). A higher proportion of people in Kent than nationally are employed in Groups 4-5 (administrative and skilled trades) and Groups 6-7 (caring, leisure, sales and customer service).

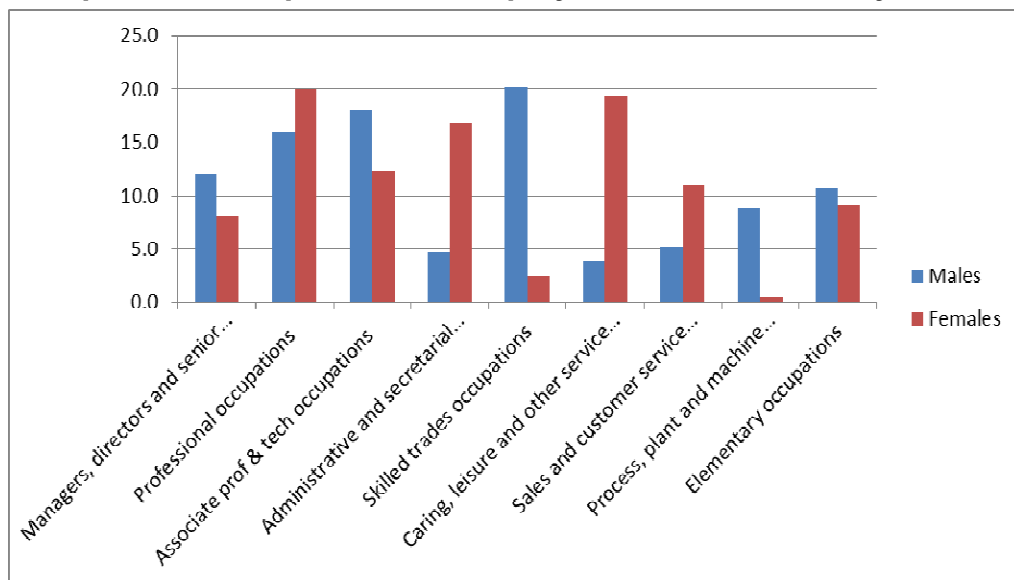
12.11 The occupational structure of Kent has changed over the last eight years. During this period employment has risen for:

- the highest skilled: managers, directors and senior officials;
- those in professional occupations and technical occupations, and
- those employed in caring, leisure and service occupations, and sales occupations.

12.12 Employment has declined for:

- administrative and secretarial occupations; and
- process, plant and machine operatives. (This reflects falling opportunities for lower-skilled employment in manufacturing.)

**Figure 12.3**  
**Occupational Composition of Employment in Kent 2013 by Gender**



Source: ONS

12.13 Figure 12.3 shows that a greater proportion of employed males than females can be found working as managers, directors and senior officials, in associate professional and technical occupational occupations; in skilled trades, as process, plant and machine operators, and in elementary occupations.

12.14 A greater proportion of employed females than males are employed in professional occupations, administrative and secretarial occupations, caring and leisure occupations and sales and customer service.

12.15 Past trends are only a rough guide for future occupational change. However there seems to be rising demand for skilled workers with technical skills, and for staff providing caring services. There is falling demand for some process and routine jobs.

## 12.16 Skills Gaps

Utilising the UK Commission for Employment and Skills Employer survey 2012, we know that approximately 20% of all vacancies in Kent and Medway were reported by employers to be due to a shortage of skills. Employers perceive that a lack of maturity, life experience and motivation is a greater detriment to employability of young people than lack of skills, although this is still an issue, from this survey.

12.17 The main barriers to recruiting young people are:

- a lack of experience (29%),
- a lack of skills (23%)
- a lack of qualifications (15%).
- issues related to the attitude, motivation or personality (18%)
- the need to employ someone older (6%)

However, employers cite the following advantages of recruiting young people:

- an ability to be developed (32%)
- enthusiasm (30%)
- willingness to learn (20%)

12.18 In 2012 approximately 69% of employers in Kent and Medway have provided on or off the job training for some of their staff in the last year, which is higher than the national proportion. This might imply that employers in the County might be compensating for a lack of skills through training existing staff and training new staff.<sup>14</sup>

12.19 The greatest overall skills shortages were reported in skilled trades (replacement demand) and high tech manufacturing, where new applications are requiring new flexibilities in skills. High skills shortages are also reported in the community, social and personal service sector, reflecting rising demand in this area. Skills shortages among existing employees are most common in sales and customer service and elementary occupations.<sup>15</sup>

## Analysis of Kent 16+ Learners 2013

### 12.20 Cohort Size and NEET Numbers

Figure 12.4 below illustrates the learner cohort sizes as at 30 October 2013. To address the challenge of meeting the raising of the participation age some assumptions have been made:

- 1) Young people who are not currently participating after Year 11 are unlikely to return to school but more young people who drop out of sixth forms at the end of Year 12 need a more appropriate curriculum offer.
- 2) If employment with training increases with the raising of the participation age, Further Education colleges are most likely to provide this training, so their percentage share of the cohort will increase.

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<sup>14</sup> Source: UKCES 2012

<sup>15</sup> Source: UKCES 2012

**Figure 12.4**  
**Years 12 & 13 Cohorts as at Jan 2014**

	Year 12		Year 13		Years 12 & 13	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Cohort total</b>	<b>17826</b>		<b>17112</b>		<b>34938</b>	
School Sixth Form	10871	61.0%	8564	50.0%	19435	55.6%
Further Education	5083	28.5%	4637	27.1%	9720	27.8%
Apprenticeships	397	2.2%	673	3.9%	1070	3.1%
Employment with training to NVQ 2 or above	22	0.1%	40	0.2%	62	0.2%
Training	187	1.0%	191	1.1%	378	1.1%
<b>Total participating</b>	<b>16560</b>	<b>92.9%</b>	<b>14105</b>	<b>82.4%</b>	<b>30665</b>	<b>87.8%</b>
Employment without training or insufficient training	205	1.2%	1069	6.2%	1274	3.6%
NEET Group	536	3.0%	952	5.6%	1488	4.3%
Other EDUCATION - not meeting participation	149	0.8%	333	1.9%	482	1.4%
Current situation not known	376	2.1%	653	3.8%	1029	2.9%
<b>Not participating</b>	<b>1266</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>3007</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>4273</b>	<b>12.2%</b>

### 12.22 Vulnerable Learner Cohort

Figure 12.5 below gives a breakdown of those young people aged 16-18 classified as NEET in January 2014. 76.5% were available to the labour market, with 74.1% seeking education, employment or training. Of those not available to the labour market the largest proportion was teenage parents and the second largest proportion was experiencing illness. Those not ready for work or education include young people with learning difficulties and disabilities.

**Figure 12.5**

<b>NEET Groups (16-18) in Kent January 2014</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Working for reward	29	1.3%
Start date agreed	26	1.1%
Seeking education, employment or training	1714	74.1%
<b>Total available to labour market</b>	<b>1769</b>	<b>76.5%</b>
Young carers	6	0.3%
Teenage parents	221	9.6%
Illness	134	5.8%
Not ready for work/education	125	5.4%
Pregnancy	52	2.2%
Unlikely to be economically viable	6	0.3%
<b>Total not available to labour market</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>23.5%</b>
<b>Total NEET</b>	<b>2313</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

12.23 Figure 12.6 below relates to vulnerable groups of young people aged 16 to 24 not in education, employment and training. Of these the largest number were learners with learning difficulties or disabilities (LLDD), of which many had behavioural emotional and social difficulties (470) and moderate learning difficulties (116). The second largest group was parents caring for their own child.

**Figure 12.6**

<b>Priority groups within NEET 16-24</b>	<b>No.</b>
Looked after/in care	214
Caring for own child	598
Refugee/asylum seeker	7
Carer (not own child)	54
Substance abuse	75
Care leaver	92
Supervised by YOT	78
Pregnant	162
Parent (not carer for own child)	268
Learner with Learning Difficulties or Disabilities	1006

12.24 In the context of raising the participation age these vulnerable and priority groups require particular attention and targeted support. There is a need for suitable provision to be developed for young people with LLDD and for those with caring responsibilities.



## **13. Analyses and Forward Plans for each District**

### **13.1 Kent Wide Summary**

Figures 13.1 and 13.2 below provide a summary of the commissioning proposals for Primary and Secondary school places in each District. Greater detail is contained in the District by District Analysis and Forward Plans which follow. For 2015 and 2016 many projects are already in progress. For later years only the area where expansion is required has been noted – specific schools are not identified. Also for later years (particularly for post 2018) the commissioning proposals are dependent on the pace of planned housing development being realised.

**Figure 13.1: Summary of the Commissioning Proposals for Primary Schools**

<b>District</b>	<b>By 2015-16</b>	<b>By 2016-17</b>	<b>By 2017-18</b>	<b>By 2018-19 and After</b>
Canterbury	1FE in Canterbury 1FE in Whitstable 30 Year R places in Herne Bay 30 Year 1 & 2 place in Herne Bay			6FE in Canterbury 2FE in Sturry 4FE in Herne Bay
Swale	1FE in Sittingbourne South 1FE in Iwade 1FE in Sheerness 3FE Halfway and Minster 30 temporary places (years 2 and 3) in Sheerness 30 temporary places (years 4 and 5) in Halfway and Minster	0.5FE in Faversham		2FE in Sittingbourne North 2FE in Queenborough and Rushenden 2FE Faversham
Thanet	Up to 2FE in Ramsgate 1FE in Margate	2FE in Broadstairs 1FE in Birchington	2FE in Broadstairs	
Dartford	1FE in Dartford East 1FE in Dartford West 1FE in Dartford North 1FE in Knockhall	1FE in Joydens Wood/Wilmington 1FE in Ebbsfleet Valley	1FE in Dartford North 1FE in Dartford West 1FE in NW Sub Station 2FE in St James Pit 30 Year R places in Dartford East 10 Year R places in Dartford Rural South	1FE in Dartford north 1FE in Ebbsfleet Valley (Castle Hill) 1FE in Ebbsfleet Valley (Stn Qtr Nth) 1FE in Eastern Quarry (NW Sub Stn) 2FE in Ebbsfleet Valley (Alkerden) 2FE in Ebbsfleet Valley (Village 3) 30 Year R places in Dartford West
Gravesham	30 Year R places in Gravesend East	30 Year R in Gravesend East 1FE in Gravesend North 2FE in Gravesend SW	1FE in Northfleet	
Sevenoaks	1FE in Sevenoaks Rural West 30 Year R places in Sevenoaks 1FE in Swanley/Hextable	30 Year R places in Sevenoaks 10 Year R places in Sevenoaks Rural SE 10 Year R places in Westerham	1FE in Swanley/Hextable 1FE in Sevenoaks Rural SW 2FE in Halstead	
Ashford	1FE in Finberry, Cheeseman's Green 30 Year R places in Ashford South	1FE in Finberry, Cheeseman's Green 30 Year R places in Ashford Central 30 Year R places in Ashford South	1FE in Chilmington Green 30 Year R places in Ashford Central	2FE in Ashford Central 6FE in Chilmington Green 2FE in Willesborough
Dover	1FE in Dover Town 0.3FE in Guston 15 Year R places in Whitfield or Dover Town	0.5FE in Whitfield or Dover Town 60 Year R places in Dover Town		6FE in Whitfield
Shepway	1FE in Folkestone East 30 Year R places in Folkestone West	0.5FE in Sellindge Up to 1FE in Palmarsh 30 Year R places in Folkestone West	30 Year R places in Folkestone West	2FE in Shornccliffe 0.5FE in Romney Marsh

District	By 2015-16	By 2016-17	By 2017-18	By 2018-19 and After
Maidstone	1FE in Maidstone North 1FE in Maidstone Central and South 2FE in Maidstone West	2FE in Shepway and Parkwood 1 FE in Maidstone North 30 Year R (temporary) places in Maidstone Central and South 15 Year R (temporary) places in Maidstone Rural South 1FE in Headcorn	3.1FE across Maidstone	
Tonbridge and Malling	1FE in Kings Hill 1FE in Leybourne 1FE in Snodland 1 FE in Tonbridge North/South/Hildenborough		2FE Primary in the Medway Gap 30 Year R places in Tonbridge North	2FE in Kings Hill
Tunbridge Wells	1FE in Tunbridge Wells Town 30 Year R places in Paddock Wood		1.3FE in Tunbridge Wells South 2FE in Paddock Wood	
Totals	<b>29.3FE permanent</b> <b>195 Year R places</b> <b>90 places Years 1-5</b>	<b>15.5FE permanent</b> <b>275 Year R places</b>	<b>21.4FE permanent</b> <b>130 Year R places</b>	<b>46.5FE permanent</b> <b>30 Year R places</b>

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**Figure 13.2: Summary of the Commissioning Proposals for Secondary Schools**

District	By 2015-16	By 2016-17	By 2017-18	By 2018-19 and After
Canterbury	30 Y7 temporary places.	4FE in Canterbury		6FE across the District.
Swale	30 Y7 temporary places in Sittingbourne	1FE in Sittingbourne	2FE in Sittingbourne	5FE in Sittingbourne
Thanet				8FE in Thanet
Dartford		1FE Dartford Urban	4FE Ebbsfleet Valley	8FE Ebbsfleet Valley
Gravesham			1FE in Gravesham	1FE for 2018 and 2FE for 2020
Sevenoaks		6FE selective provision		
Ashford				4FE in Chilmington Green in 2022/23, with a further 4FE thereafter.
Dover				3FE in Dover (2018/19) 120 Year 7 places (2023/24)
Shepway				
Maidstone				9FE in Maidstone (2018/19–2020/21)
Tonbridge and Malling		1FE Selective		4FE in Tonbridge and Malling (2018/19–2020/21)
Tunbridge Wells				3FE–6FE in Tunbridge Wells (2018/19–2020/21)
Totals	<b>60 Year 7 places</b>	<b>13FE permanent</b>	<b>7FE permanent</b>	<b>60FE permanent</b> <b>120 Year 7 places</b>

## 13.2 MAIDSTONE

### 13.2.1 Overview

- The forecasts for Maidstone indicate a continued growth in demand for Reception year places with a deficit of places forecast for several planning groups. The growth is predominantly from incremental increases in the birth rate.
- Uncertainty around future housing developments makes provision planning in the Maidstone District imprecise for September 2015 and beyond. However, KCC will be flexible according to the pace and scale of developments.
- The short to medium term analysis of the District highlights the need for additional Reception year provision and two new 2FE Primary schools linked to housing developments.
- Secondary school places are expected to be in surplus until 2018/19, when a significant deficit of 68 Year 7 places is projected. The deficit continues to rise sharply to 416 places in 2023/24.

### 13.2.2 Review of 2013-14

The Reception Year accuracy forecasts indicate no significant variance. Overall a surplus of 7.3% of Reception Year places was maintained across the Maidstone District.

13.2.3 The forecast Secondary roll for January 2014 against the actual roll for Year 7 pupils in Maidstone indicate a variance of -0.6%. The forecast Secondary roll for January 2014 against the actual roll for all Secondary age pupils within the Maidstone District show an overall variance of -1.4%. The under-forecasting in Maidstone is predominantly due to a greater than expected number of Year 7 pupils joining the Secondary schools arising from inward migration and reducing numbers of pupils accessing the independent sector.

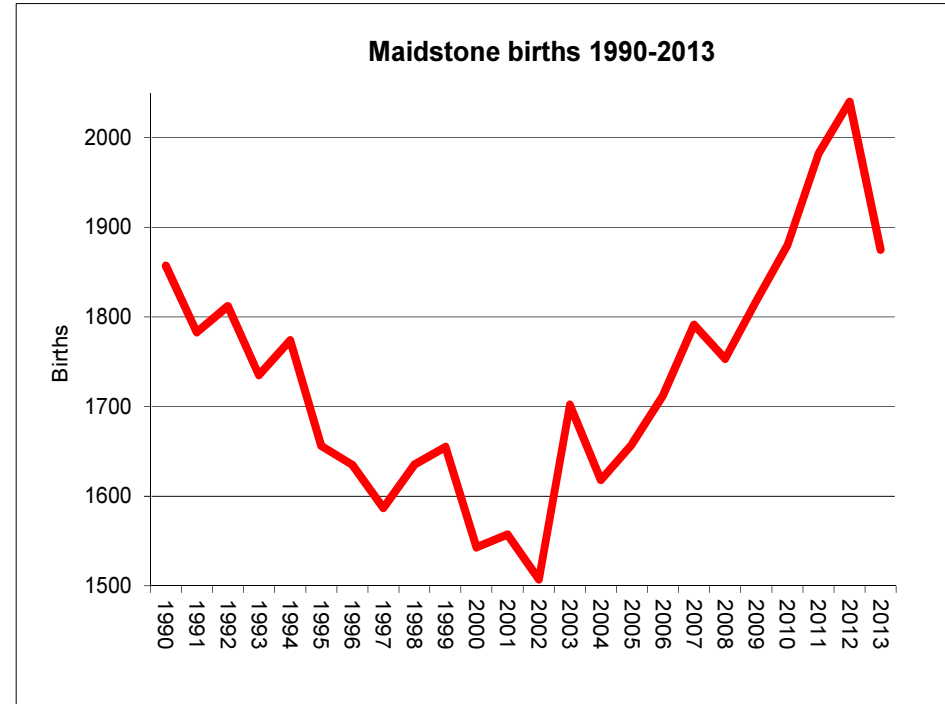
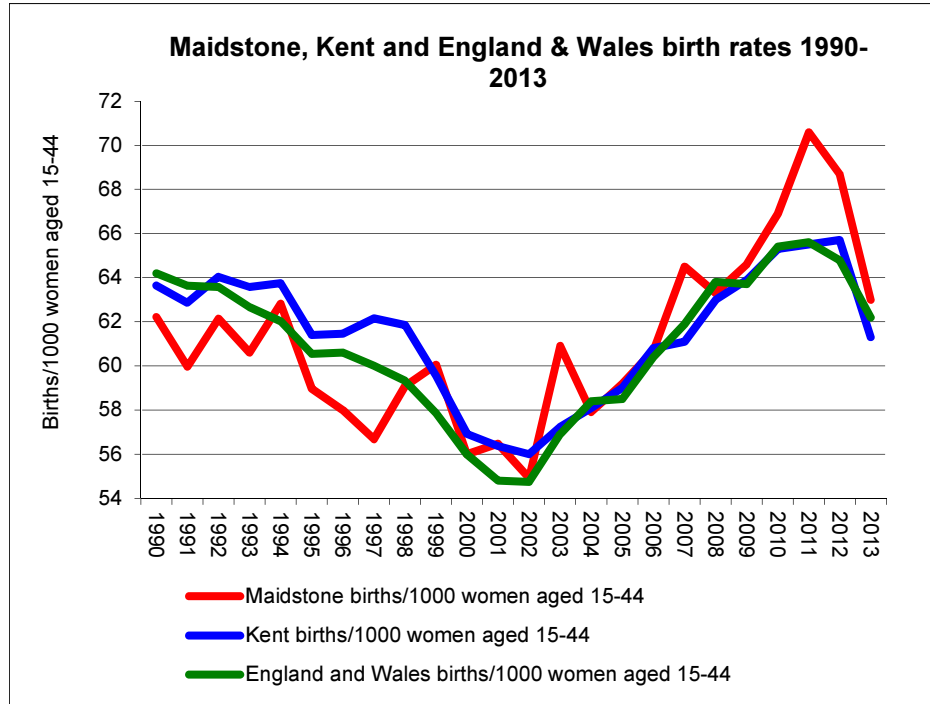
13.2.4 Additional provision was made in Maidstone as set out in the Commissioning Plan. During the 2013/14 academic year, statutory processes were undertaken to amalgamate the following schools within Maidstone from 1 September 2014:

- Madginford Park Infant School and Madginford Park Junior School (Planning group: Maidstone North) amalgamated to become Madginford Primary School.
- Loose Infant School and Loose Junior School (Planning group: Maidstone Central and South) amalgamated to become Loose Primary School.

13.2.5 The Jubilee Primary School opened within the planning group of Maidstone West in September 2014, providing 30 Reception Year places. The additional places are excluded from the forecast figures, as these were produced prior to the free school Funding Agreement being signed.

### 13.2.6 District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures and forecasts:



Maidstone Borough planning groups (primary schools)	Year R capacity 2013-14	Year R roll 2013-14	Year R surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Total capacity 2013-14	Total roll 2013-14	Total surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Year R roll 2014-15 (F)	Year R roll 2015-16 (F)	Year R roll 2016-17 (F)	Year R roll 2017-18 (F)	Year R roll 2018-19 (F)	Total roll 2014-15 (F)	Total roll 2015-16 (F)	Total roll 2016-17 (F)	Total roll 2017-18 (F)	Total roll 2018-19 (F)
Bredhurst	17	19	-11.8	107	119	-11.2	17	19	18	18	18	117	119	122	124	124
Headcorn and Sutton Valence	73	68	6.8	511	457	10.6	75	71	74	82	77	472	482	502	519	531
Leeds and Hollingbourne	50	49	2.0	332	316	4.8	56	49	54	53	52	341	357	371	377	382
Lenham and Harrietsham	73	71	2.7	451	425	5.8	68	53	71	69	66	437	438	441	441	448
Maidstone Central and South	225	222	1.3	1,275	1,214	4.8	234	266	287	257	256	1,325	1,475	1,626	1,753	1,841
Maidstone East	240	241	-0.4	1,581	1,612	-2.0	214	230	217	214	217	1,621	1,640	1,644	1,646	1,658
Maidstone North	210	207	1.4	1,410	1,347	4.5	234	263	267	270	269	1,414	1,484	1,551	1,630	1,698
Maidstone Rural South	132	114	13.6	804	754	6.2	116	135	143	119	126	774	816	864	890	885
Maidstone West	400	358	10.5	2,776	2,658	4.3	394	425	449	426	438	2,713	2,760	2,874	2,960	3,018
Marden and Yalding	90	75	16.7	629	597	5.1	82	90	85	84	83	614	626	622	618	618
Shepway and Park Wood	267	239	10.5	1,827	1,598	12.5	246	270	271	249	257	1,638	1,708	1,778	1,818	1,840
Staplehurst	75	53	29.3	525	433	17.5	62	62	66	66	67	426	423	420	431	439
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>12,228</b>	<b>11,530</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>11,891</b>	<b>12,328</b>	<b>12,815</b>	<b>13,208</b>	<b>13,482</b>
Forecast Year R capacity / total capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,884	1,944	1,914	1,914	1,914	12,481	12,782	13,003	13,220	13,357
Forecast surplus / deficit places	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	12	-89	6	-12	590	454	188	12	-125
Forecast surplus / deficit capacity (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	0.6	-4.7	0.3	-0.6	4.7	3.5	1.4	0.1	-0.9

- 13.2.7 There are currently 45 Primary schools in the Maidstone District and a total of 1852 Reception Year places available in 2013/14. The total rolls are forecast to increase significantly and will continue to do so throughout the forecast period.
- 13.2.8 Forecast data indicates demand continues to exceed capacity in the planning groups of Maidstone North, Maidstone Central and South and Maidstone West. It is anticipated that this demand will be further exacerbated by the commencement of housing developments from September 2015 and beyond. Early indications of projected pupil product forecasts see significant numbers in the planning groups of Maidstone West and Maidstone North.
- 13.2.9 Forecasts for the planning group of Maidstone West fluctuate, peaking in 2016 and then again in 2018. However, it is anticipated that the Jubilee Primary School will admit 60 Reception age pupils from September 2015, thus meeting the demand from indigenous population growth in the planning group.
- 13.2.10 Indigenous growth continues within the planning group of Maidstone North. The forecast data predicts a continued demand for up to 60 Reception Year places throughout the forecast period (2015-2019). In the medium term, projected pupil product outputs arising from potential housing developments suggest further demand for 22 places for September 2017, rising to 35 places in September 2018. We will regularly analyse and review the need for places as housing developments commence.
- 13.2.11 The planning group of Maidstone Central and South also indicates sustained population growth. Whilst the forecasts fluctuate, just over 60 Reception Year places will be required by September 2016 to meet the spike in demand, reducing to 30 places for the remainder of the forecast period. We will meet this demand by commissioning a permanent additional 1FE and a temporary bulge of 30 places for September 2016.
- 13.2.12 The forecast data for the planning group of Maidstone East indicates that whilst a surplus of Reception Year places will be maintained throughout the planning period there will be a small but significant pressure in Key Stage 2 places in 2016 and 2017. We will monitor these pressures and work with existing schools to meet any increased demand.
- 13.2.13 The forecast data for the planning group of Maidstone Rural South indicates a small but significant spike in demand for September 2016 of 11 Reception Year places. However, September 2017 forecasts suggest a return to a surplus capacity of 13 Reception year places within the planning group. We will work with existing local schools to meet the anticipated spike in population.
- 13.2.14 Maidstone Borough Council is continuing to work on its Local Development Framework and future needs will be driven by this. Further data modelling and needs analysis will be undertaken as the core local strategy develops.
- 13.2.15 In the medium term, subject to the pace and commencement of housing linked to the Langley Park development, we will commission a new 2FE primary school within the planning group of Shepway and Parkwood by September 2016. Subject to the development of housing we will also commission up to 2.1FE within the rural service centres across Maidstone.

- 13.2.16 In the longer term, the need for new local provision will be driven predominantly by housing developments. Subject to this analysis, we will commission a new 2FE Primary school (linked to Hermitage Lane developments). We will also commission 1FE within the planning group of Headcorn and Sutton Valence by September 2016, subject to the pace and scale of housing developments.
- 13.2.17 The long term population forecast is for the Primary school numbers to peak in the medium term forecast period (2018-19) at 13,482 before falling back to 12,415 in 2031.



### 13.2.18 District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts:

Maidstone Borough (secondary schools)	2013-14 (A)	2014-15 (F)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)
Year 7 capacity	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047
Year 7 roll	1,799	1,864	1,900	1,922	1,982	2,115	2,177	2,204	2,258	2,386	2,463
Year 7 surplus / deficit places	248	183	147	125	65	-68	-130	-157	-211	-339	-416
Year 7 surplus / deficit capacity (%)	12.1	9.0	7.2	6.1	3.2	-3.3	-6.4	-7.7	-10.3	-16.5	-20.3
Total capacity (Years 7-11)	10,270	10,250	10,225	10,230	10,235	10,235	10,235	10,235	10,235	10,235	10,235
Total roll (Years 7-11)	9,100	9,110	9,189	9,283	9,427	9,744	10,058	10,362	10,697	11,100	11,448
Total surplus / deficit places (Years 7-11)	1,170	1,140	1,036	947	808	491	177	-127	-462	-865	-1,213
Total surplus/deficit capacity (Years 7-11) (%)	11.4	11.1	10.1	9.3	7.9	4.8	1.7	-1.2	-4.5	-8.5	-11.8
Post-16 roll	2,380	2,439	2,467	2,486	2,460	2,430	2,473	2,542	2,580	2,627	2,746
<b>Total roll (including Post-16)</b>	<b>11,480</b>	<b>11,549</b>	<b>11,657</b>	<b>11,770</b>	<b>11,887</b>	<b>12,174</b>	<b>12,530</b>	<b>12,904</b>	<b>13,277</b>	<b>13,728</b>	<b>14,194</b>

13.2.19 Intake numbers into Year 7 in Secondary schools are forecast to rise year on year to 2023/24. Total school numbers mirror this cycle, except with a one year lag. In 2015 the surplus capacity for Year 7 pupils is expected to be 7.2%. However from 2017/18 the surplus capacity in Year 7 will be below the operating guideline of 5% and a substantial deficit of Year 7 places is anticipated from 2018/19. Forecasts indicate that up to 416 additional Year 7 places may be required for the peak in 2022/23.

13.2.20 We propose to commission up to 9 forms of entry for year 7 places across Maidstone, including expansion and the potential for a new secondary school by 2020/21. We will work with the Borough Council to identify a suitable site for the establishment of a new secondary school for Maidstone. Beyond 2021 the pressure on secondary school places is forecast to increase further.

13.2.21 Sixth form rolls are forecast to fluctuate.

### 13.2.22 Maidstone Primary School Commissioning

<b>Planning Group or set of Planning Groups</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2015- 16)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2017- 18)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)</b>
<b>Across Maidstone</b>	Model future needs as the core strategy for Maidstone develops.		Subject to development of the core strategy and housing developments, commission the first 1FE of a new 2FE school.  Subject to the pace and scale of housing developments, commission up to 1.1FE primary provision in rural service centres.	
<b>Headcorn &amp; Sutton Valence</b>		Subject to the commencement of housing, commission 1FE of provision.		
<b>Maidstone North</b>	Commission 1FE of provision.	Commission up to 1FE of provision.		
<b>Maidstone Rural South</b>		Work with existing schools to meet the spike in demand for up to 15 Year R places.		
<b>Maidstone West</b>	The Jubilee Primary (Free) School will provide 2FE of provision.			
<b>Maidstone Central and South</b>	Commission 1 FE of provision.	Commission 30 Year R temporary places to meet the spike in demand.		
<b>Shepway &amp; Parkwood</b>		Subject to the commencement of housing, commission a 2FE school linked to the Langley Park development.		

**13.2.23 Maidstone Secondary School Commissioning**

Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)
			Review requirements for additional capacity from 2018/19 as part of the strategic consideration of selective and all-ability secondary school places in West Kent. Forecasts indicate we will need to commission 6FE – 9FE of secondary provision for years 2018/19 to 2020/21

## **13.3 TUNBRIDGE WELLS**

### **13.3.1 Overview**

- The commissioning of additional Primary school places in 2013/14 and 2014/15 has provided sufficient places to meet the increased demand.
- Future pressure is anticipated from housing developments including Hawkenbury Farm and Paddock Wood, necessitating additional Primary school provision.
- The forecast data indicates a deficit of Reception Year places within the planning group of Pembury for September 2015 and beyond.
- The scope for future Primary school expansion is limited due to the nature and location of available sites.
- Secondary school provision is dependent upon the strategy across the travel to school area of Sevenoaks South, Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells.

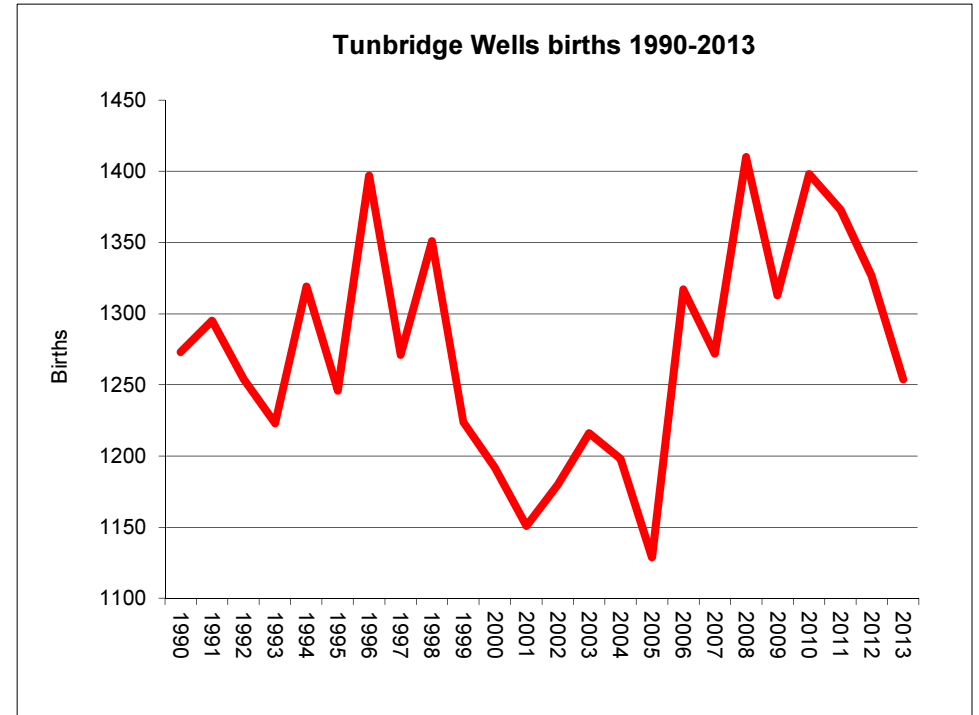
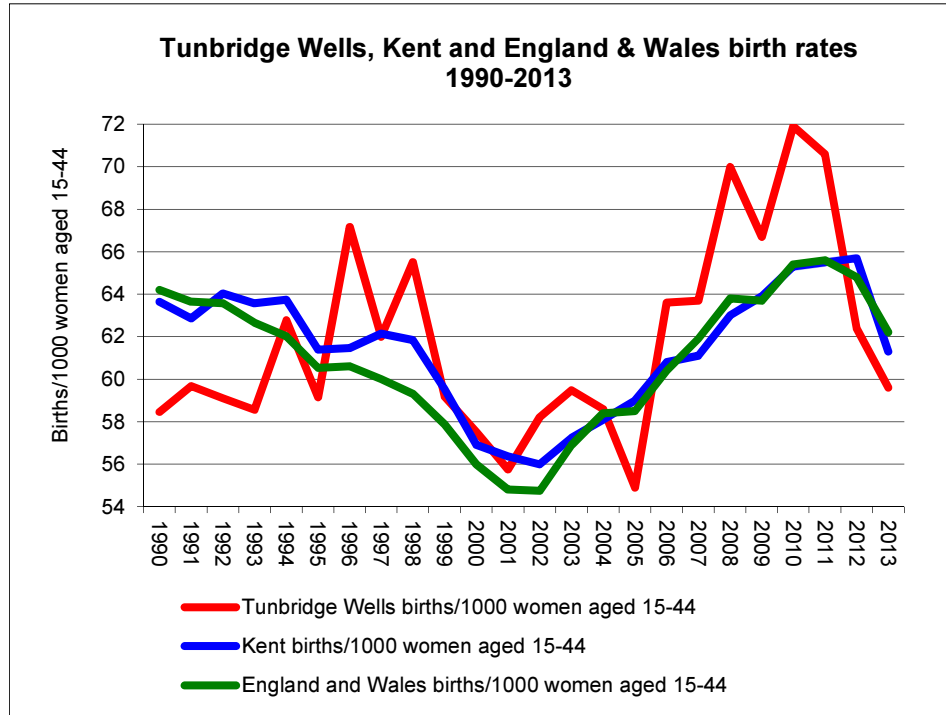
### **13.3.2 Review 2013–14**

The Reception Year accuracy forecasts indicate a slight variance of +0.4% in Tunbridge Wells. Overall, the Tunbridge Wells District maintained an 11.7% surplus of Reception Year places.

- 13.3.3. The forecast Secondary roll for January 2014 against the actual roll for Year 7 pupils in Tunbridge Wells indicates a variance of -5.7%. The forecast Secondary roll for January 2014 against the actual roll for all secondary age pupils within the Tunbridge Wells District show an overall variance of -2.3%. The under-forecasting in Tunbridge Wells is predominantly due to a greater than expected number of Year 7 pupils joining the Secondary schools arising from inward migration and reducing numbers of pupils accessing the independent sector.
- 13.3.4 The Commissioning Plan (2013-18) expressed our intention to commission 30 additional Reception Year places in Tunbridge Wells. The Wells Free School opened in Tunbridge Wells Town in September 2013 offering 24 additional places annually in Reception Year.
- 13.3.5 We have commissioned a new Primary school as part of the Knights Wood development for September 2015. The Skinners' Foundation has been appointed as sponsors for the new academy school, which will be named Skinners' Kent Primary School.

### 13.3.6 District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures and forecasts:



Tunbridge Wells Borough planning groups (primary schools)	Year R capacity 2013-14	Year R roll 2013-14	Year R surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Total capacity 2013-14	Total roll 2013-14	Total surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Year R roll 2014-15 (F)	Year R roll 2015-16 (F)	Year R roll 2016-17 (F)	Year R roll 2017-18 (F)	Year R roll 2018-19 (F)	Total roll 2014-15 (F)	Total roll 2015-16 (F)	Total roll 2016-17 (F)	Total roll 2017-18 (F)	Total roll 2018-19 (F)
Cranbrook	111	88	20.7	750	675	10.0	98	111	108	106	106	671	687	682	683	686
Goudhurst and Lamberhurst	60	59	1.7	370	370	0.0	56	54	54	43	48	378	383	387	377	373
Hawkhurst and Sandhurst	55	55	0.0	385	344	10.6	50	57	44	43	47	344	347	342	338	342
Paddock Wood	180	164	8.9	1,280	1,173	8.4	170	202	155	169	168	1,178	1,210	1,194	1,173	1,180
Pembury	90	85	5.6	510	497	2.5	86	94	87	86	88	526	563	598	623	623
Southborough	210	161	23.3	1,150	1,041	9.5	155	166	166	152	159	1,050	1,072	1,111	1,116	1,109
Tunbridge Wells South	260	234	10.0	1,630	1,526	6.4	244	266	264	249	254	1,592	1,667	1,739	1,773	1,785
Tunbridge Wells Town	309	286	7.4	1,926	1,789	7.1	281	297	277	268	278	1,841	1,909	1,964	1,980	1,979
Tunbridge Wells West	130	109	16.2	700	650	7.1	99	90	95	105	101	676	687	704	720	700
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>8,701</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>8,255</b>	<b>8,525</b>	<b>8,720</b>	<b>8,782</b>	<b>8,777</b>
Forecast Year R capacity / total capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,315	1,380	1,350	1,350	1,350	8,911	9,218	9,436	9,565	9,535
Forecast surplus / deficit places	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	42	99	129	103	656	693	716	783	758
Forecast surplus / deficit capacity (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	3.0	7.3	9.6	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.2	7.9

- 13.3.7 There are currently 32 Primary schools in the Tunbridge Wells District and a total of 1405 places available in Reception Year in 2013/14. The Reception Year intake for Primary schools in Tunbridge Wells is forecast to fluctuate. The forecast data for the District shows that there is sufficient capacity across the District to accommodate the forecast total pupil numbers during this time. However, this masks areas of localised pressure within the District. The planning groups within Tunbridge Wells can be broadly split into two areas of Tunbridge Wells for provision planning purposes: urban and rural.
- 13.3.8 Tunbridge Wells Rural: In the planning group of Paddock Wood the forecast data indicates that there will be a deficit of up to 22 Year R places in September 2015. We will commission 30 Year R places at Paddock Wood Primary School in order to meet this spike in demand. All other rural planning groups are anticipated to remain in surplus across the Plan period.
- 13.3.9 Tunbridge Wells Urban: For September 2015 we have commissioned the first FE of a new 2FE Primary school linked to the housing development at Knights Wood, which will be located within the planning group of Tunbridge Wells Town. The Skinners' Kent Primary School will meet the pupil product arising from the housing development and provide additional places towards indigenous population growth. It will also host a Satellite provision for SEN pupils on the roll of Oakley School.
- 13.3.10 The forecasts for the planning group of Pembury indicate that there will be between 86 and 94 Reception pupils each year. Pembury Primary School has operated at 3FE for the period 2011-14, but reverts to 2FE (60 Reception Year places) from September 2014, meaning a shortfall of up to 34 Reception Year places during the forecast period. However the adjacent planning groups of Southborough and Tunbridge Wells Town are forecast to have a sufficient surplus of places to offset the deficit forecast for Pembury.
- 13.3.11 For the medium term, we are working closely with Tunbridge Wells Borough Council and housing developers to commission additional provision as new housing is built and occupied. These proposals will progress in line with the pace of house building and include St Peter's Church of England Primary School enlarging to up to 2FE and relocating to a new site in Hawkenbury and a new 2FE school at Paddock Wood to meet the demand arising from new housing in the planning group.
- 13.3.12 In the longer term, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council is planning significant development to the East and South East of the town which will require additional provision.

### 13.3.13 District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts:

Tunbridge Wells Borough (secondary schools)	2013-14 (A)	2014-15 (F)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)
Year 7 capacity	1,505	1,485	1,439	1,439	1,439	1,439	1,439	1,439	1,439	1,439	1,439
Year 7 roll	1,290	1,308	1,342	1,320	1,440	1,528	1,545	1,504	1,552	1,620	1,551
Year 7 surplus / deficit places	215	177	97	119	-1	-89	-106	-65	-113	-181	-112
Year 7 surplus / deficit capacity (%)	14.3	11.9	6.8	8.3	-0.1	-6.2	-7.3	-4.5	-7.8	-12.6	-7.8
Total capacity (Years 7-11)	7,867	7,872	7,817	7,757	7,757	7,691	7,645	7,645	7,645	7,645	7,645
Total roll (Years 7-11)	6,883	6,892	6,957	7,061	7,184	7,422	7,659	7,821	8,053	8,234	8,257
Total surplus / deficit places (Years 7-11)	984	980	860	696	573	269	-14	-176	-408	-589	-612
Total surplus / deficit capacity (Years 7-11) (%)	12.5	12.5	11.0	9.0	7.4	3.5	-0.2	-2.3	-5.3	-7.7	-8.0
Post-16 roll	2,073	2,156	2,161	2,078	2,107	2,146	2,149	2,204	2,218	2,299	2,459
<b>Total roll (including Post-16)</b>	<b>8,956</b>	<b>9,048</b>	<b>9,118</b>	<b>9,138</b>	<b>9,291</b>	<b>9,568</b>	<b>9,808</b>	<b>10,025</b>	<b>10,272</b>	<b>10,533</b>	<b>10,715</b>



- 13.3.14 The number of Year 7 places in Tunbridge Wells Secondary schools is 1485 in 2014/15. The commissioning of Secondary places in Tunbridge Wells is influenced by the demand (mainly selective provision) from students resident in Sevenoaks district, crossing into Tunbridge Wells District. This demand exacerbates the local pressure on grammar school places. In 2012 at a meeting of the full Council, KCC took a decision to pursue proposals for expanded grammar school provision in Sevenoaks. The Council's decision was the result of a well-supported petition from parents expressing a clear view that they wanted Kent to establish grammar provision in Sevenoaks. A number of options were considered and the Council believes the best option is for existing grammar schools to expand to manage satellite provisions. KCC is currently pursuing this as a policy.
- 13.3.15 If approved, new provision in Sevenoaks will provide a significant part of the solution for the Secondary capacity issues in Tonbridge town and Tunbridge Wells town.
- 13.3.16 Early indications are that the number of students travelling from Sevenoaks to attend faith schools has reduced due to the establishment of the Trinity Free School in Sevenoaks. We will review the need for selective places in the travel to school area of Sevenoaks South, Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells town and seek to commission additional places where required.
- 13.3.17 This section should be read in conjunction with the Secondary school analysis provided in the Sevenoaks District section. This indicates a need for additional selective provision from 2016/17, prior to the overall deficit of Year 7 places occurring in 2017/18. There will be a need for additional all-ability Secondary provision in Tunbridge Wells by September 2018 in order to maintain the preferred surplus of places.

### 13.3.18 Tunbridge Wells Primary School Commissioning

Planning Group or set of Planning Groups	Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)
<b>Tunbridge Wells Urban</b>				
<b>Tunbridge Wells South</b>			Commission up to 1.3FE of additional capacity through the enlargement and relocation of St Peter's CEPS onto a new site in Hawkenbury (dependent upon Tunbridge Wells Borough Council allocating the Hawkenbury Farm site for development).	
<b>Tunbridge Wells Town</b>	The first FE of a new 2FE primary school linked to the Knights Wood development has been commissioned.			
<b>Tunbridge Wells Rural</b>				
<b>Paddock Wood</b>	Commission 30 Year R temporary places to meet the "spike" in demand.		Commission up to 2FE of primary capacity at Paddock Wood on a site yet to be determined (subject to the development of core local strategy and housing development).	

### 13.3.19 Tunbridge Wells Secondary School Commissioning

Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)
	<p>Commission 6FE of selective Secondary provision in the southern part of the Sevenoaks district. If successful, this should reduce the pressures on selective capacity in Tunbridge Wells town.</p> <p>Review requirements for additional capacity as part of the strategic consideration of selective and all-ability Secondary school places in West Kent.</p>	<p>There is a possibility of increase in Secondary pupils in the Paddock Wood area due to housing development; the High Weald Academy is expected to absorb some of this pressure.</p>	<p>Commission 3FE - 6FE of provision for Tunbridge Wells for years 2018/19 to 2020/21.</p>

## **13.4 TONBRIDGE and MALLING**

### **13.4.1 Overview**

- Demographic pressures will arise from the sustained indigenous population growth and migration factors and the housing developments in central Tonbridge, Kings Hill, Leybourne Chase and Holborough Lakes.
- This demand will be catered for principally by three new Primary schools opening in September 2015. Additional Specialist Resourced Base Provision will also be provided in these new schools for pupils with Autistic Spectrum Disorder and/or Behavioural, Emotional or Social Needs.
- Additional provision of up to 2FE will be required to meet the increased demand for Primary school places in central Tonbridge.
- The forecasts indicate shortfalls in Secondary school provision (Year 7) from 2018/19, increasing to a 100 place deficit in 2022/23. There is a need for 1FE additional selective Secondary provision by 2016/17.

### **13.4.2 Review of 2013-14**

There was no significant variance to the Year R accuracy of forecasts within Tonbridge and Malling. The Tonbridge and Malling District as a whole maintained a surplus of 3.9% Reception Year places, which is under the 5% operating target.

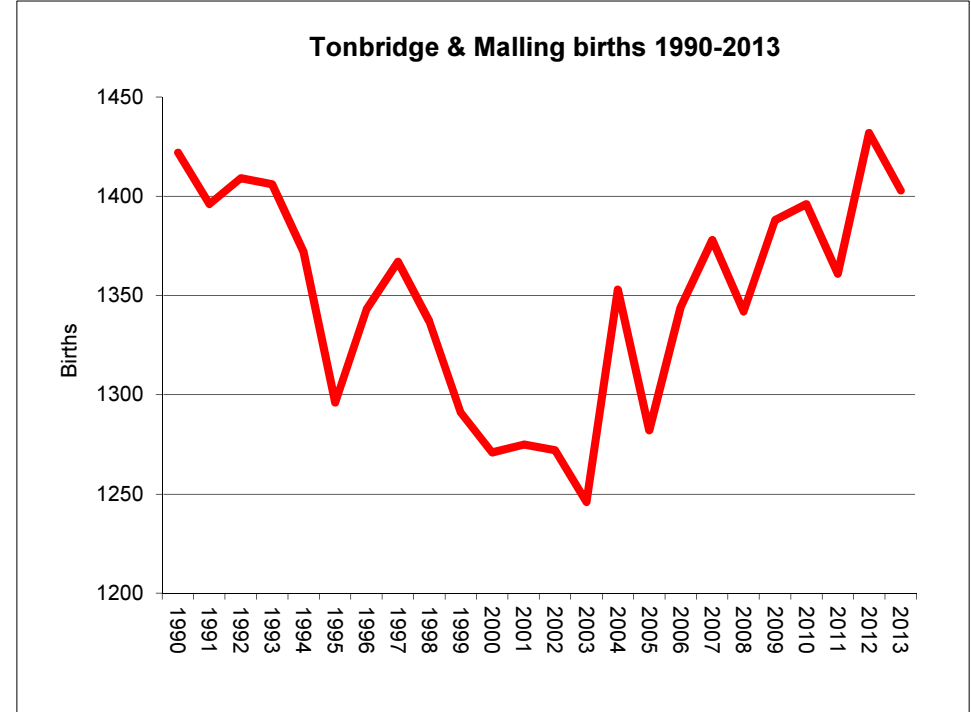
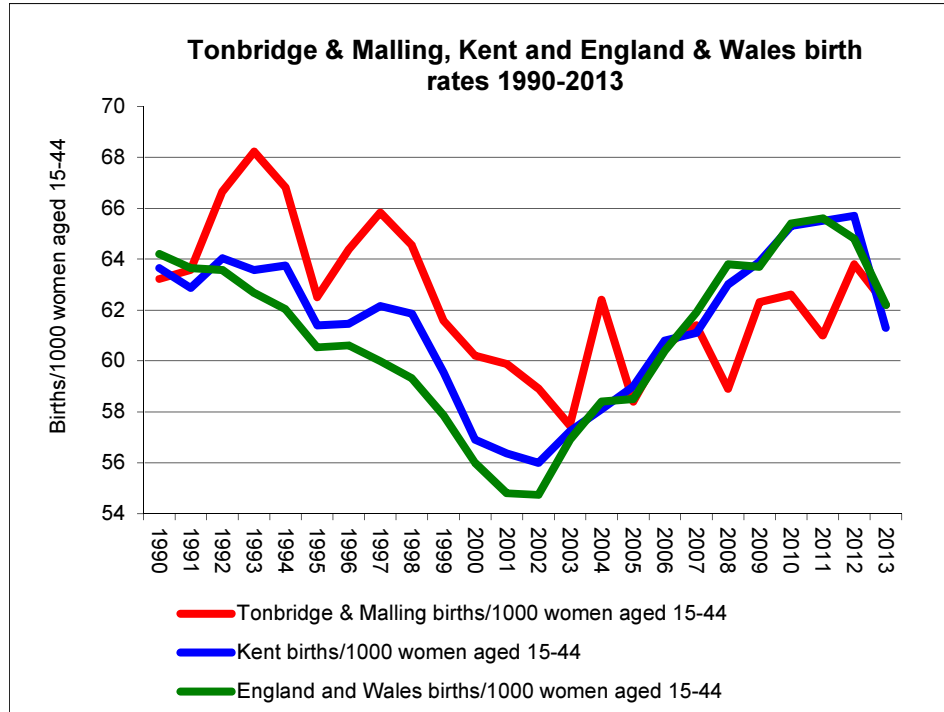
13.4.3 There was a slight variance of -1.3% in terms of forecast Primary roll data for January 2014 against the actual roll data as at January 2014 for all Primary age pupils.

13.4.4 The forecast Secondary roll for January 2014 against the actual roll for Year 7 pupils in Tonbridge and Malling indicated a variance of -1.5%. The forecast Secondary roll for January 2014 against the actual roll for all Secondary age pupils within the Tonbridge and Malling District show an overall variance of -0.6%. The District as a whole maintained over the recommended 5% surplus capacity operating target.

13.4.5 The permanent expansion of Slade Primary School was brought forward to September 2014, providing an additional 15 Reception places for September 2014. Valley Invicta Academies Trust has been appointed sponsors of the three new Primary schools at Holborough Lakes, Leybourne Chase and Kings Hill; all are due to open in September 2015. St Margaret Clitherow Catholic Primary School offered additional temporary 15 Reception Year places for September 2014.

### 13.4.6 District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures forecasts:



Tonbridge & Malling Borough planning groups (primary schools)	Year R capacity 2013-14	Year R roll 2013-14	Year R surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Total capacity 2013-14	Total roll 2013-14	Total surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Year R roll 2014-15 (F)	Year R roll 2015-16 (F)	Year R roll 2016-17 (F)	Year R roll 2017-18 (F)	Year R roll 2018-19 (F)	Total roll 2014-15 (F)	Total roll 2015-16 (F)	Total roll 2016-17 (F)	Total roll 2017-18 (F)	Total roll 2018-19 (F)
Aylesford and Ditton	129	111	14.0	891	752	15.6	119	110	103	116	114	774	783	796	834	830
Borough Green and Wrotham	131	125	4.6	917	840	8.4	116	123	115	107	110	837	850	859	855	857
Hadlow and East Peckham	60	54	10.0	395	361	8.6	52	57	64	49	52	364	365	378	369	371
Hildenborough	60	60	0.0	420	414	1.4	47	54	62	54	54	399	396	399	394	389
Kings Hill and Mereworth	210	206	1.9	1,170	1,187	-1.5	191	190	187	164	165	1,257	1,294	1,334	1,321	1,308
Larkfield and Leybourne	120	118	1.7	856	807	5.7	125	121	121	142	133	836	843	852	880	895
Malling	150	147	2.0	1,008	975	3.3	142	131	146	147	144	1,017	1,023	1,036	1,057	1,053
Medway Gap	68	67	1.5	496	411	17.1	62	67	67	72	76	412	437	471	513	543
Spodland	150	154	-2.7	990	926	6.5	158	167	178	162	164	975	1,025	1,066	1,112	1,143
Stansted and Trottscliffe	30	19	36.7	177	132	25.4	19	18	23	18	19	134	134	142	136	133
Tonbridge North	249	225	9.6	1,735	1,663	4.1	269	263	252	280	268	1,702	1,756	1,771	1,818	1,843
Tonbridge South	135	135	0.0	945	903	4.4	152	150	140	161	153	935	962	991	1,025	1,037
Tunbury	87	89	-2.3	609	602	1.1	72	77	85	77	78	590	582	583	575	566
Wateringbury	36	35	2.8	246	234	4.9	32	30	30	33	31	237	226	222	222	217
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>10,855</b>	<b>10,207</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>10,470</b>	<b>10,675</b>	<b>10,899</b>	<b>11,113</b>	<b>11,186</b>
Forecast Year R capacity / total capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,646	1,675	1,675	1,675	1,675	11,008	11,334	11,513	11,647	11,709
Forecast surplus / deficit places	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	118	104	93	112	538	659	614	534	523
Forecast surplus / deficit capacity (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	7.0	6.2	5.5	6.7	4.9	5.8	5.3	4.6	4.5

- 13.4.7 There are currently 43 Primary schools in the Primary phase in the Tonbridge & Malling District and a total of 1615 Reception Year places available for 2013/14. In terms of total roll, the District has sufficient places to meet demand until 2017/18, but is no longer able to maintain at least the 5% operating guideline. From 2017/18 there will be a deficit of places to meet the forecast total roll in central Tonbridge. There are significant pressure points within the District which are primarily linked to house building and inward migration.
- 13.4.8 Three new Primary schools have been commissioned for September 2015 to serve the expected pupil product arising from housing development predominantly in the planning groups of Kings Hill and Mereworth; Larkfield and Leybourne; and Snodland. Kings Hill Primary School has admitted one additional class of Reception Year pupils in both 2013/14 and 2014/15. This extra capacity will be replaced from September 2015 by provision at the new school in Kings Hill, thereby ensuring sufficient capacity to meet indigenous demand and pupil product from houses with planning permission that are yet to be built. Similarly, forecast data for the planning group of Snodland fluctuates, indicating a deficit of 15 places in September 2015, peaking at 27 in September 2016. The new school located at Holborough Lakes will provide sufficient capacity to meet the forecast demand.
- 13.4.9 The early expansion of Slade Primary School for September 2014 means there are sufficient places in the planning group of Tonbridge South until September 2017 where there is forecast to be a deficit of 11 places. However, small but significant pockets of housing developments around the Tonbridge Town area will create localised pressures. Early indications of projected pupil product forecasts arising from housing see significant numbers from September 2015 which could potentially take total roll forecasts for the planning group in deficit by up to 25 places by September 2017.
- 13.4.10 Furthermore, the historic travel to school patterns arising from pressures within Tonbridge South are now reflected within the planning group of Tonbridge North. The forecast shortfall of Reception Year places in Tonbridge North in 2014/15 has been addressed by St Margaret Clitherow RC Primary School admitting additional pupils. Forecasts fluctuate, with a deficit of 14 Reception Year places in September 2015 peaking in September 2017 with a deficit of 31 Reception Year places. We will commission 1FE of additional places for September 2015 in the planning groups of Tonbridge South, Tonbridge North and Hildenborough. Subject to the pace and scale of housing developments in central Tonbridge, we will commission 30 Reception Year places for September 2017.
- 13.4.11 In the medium term, 1000 homes are planned in the Peter's Village development which is located in the planning group of Medway Gap. Wouldham CE Primary School is the nearest school. Subject to the housing development proceeding, a new 2FE Primary school will be required. Further housing is also anticipated as part of the Phase 3 development at Kings Hill. We will commission an additional 2FE at the new Kings Hill school in line with the pace and scale of additional house building.
- 13.4.12 The long term population forecast shows the Primary school numbers peaking at 11,186 pupils within the medium term forecast period of 2018/19 before reducing to 10,173 in 2031. However, new housing clearly affects where school provision needs to be located.

### 13.4.13 District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts:

Tonbridge & Malling Borough (secondary schools)	2013-14 (A)	2014-15 (F)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)
Year 7 capacity	1,797	1,806	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753
Year 7 roll	1,534	1,594	1,617	1,603	1,675	1,763	1,781	1,790	1,842	1,855	1,856
Year 7 surplus / deficit places	263	212	136	150	78	-10	-28	-37	-89	-102	-103
Year 7 surplus / deficit capacity (%)	14.6	11.7	7.7	8.5	4.4	-0.6	-1.6	-2.1	-5.1	-5.8	-5.9
Total capacity (Years 7-11)	8,402	8,564	8,675	8,786	8,862	8,818	8,765	8,765	8,765	8,765	8,765
Total roll (Years 7-11)	7,698	7,721	7,721	7,783	7,930	8,159	8,345	8,518	8,756	8,935	9,029
Total surplus / deficit places (Years 7-11)	704	843	954	1,003	932	659	420	247	9	-170	-264
Total surplus / deficit capacity (Years 7-11) (%)	8.4	9.8	11.0	11.4	10.5	7.5	4.8	2.8	0.1	-1.9	-3.0
Post-16 roll	1,851	1,918	1,908	1,861	1,844	1,878	1,924	1,968	1,965	2,009	2,110
<b>Total roll (including Post-16)</b>	<b>9,549</b>	<b>9,639</b>	<b>9,629</b>	<b>9,644</b>	<b>9,774</b>	<b>10,037</b>	<b>10,270</b>	<b>10,486</b>	<b>10,721</b>	<b>10,944</b>	<b>11,138</b>

13.4.14 The number of Year 7 places in Secondary schools in Tonbridge & Malling is 1806 in 2014/15. The admissions pattern for Tonbridge & Malling is linked to Maidstone (for Malling) and Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells (for Tonbridge). The commentary on those Districts should be considered alongside this section.

13.4.15 Year 7 numbers are forecast to fluctuate until 2017/18 when numbers are projected to rise rapidly. There is forecast to be a deficit of up to 10 Year 7 places from September 2018, rising to -103 places in 2023.

13.4.16 The forecasts for selective provision indicate that there will be a need for at least an additional form of entry within an existing grammar school by September 2016.

13.4.17 Post 16 numbers are forecast to fluctuate throughout the forecast period.



### 13.4.18 Tonbridge and Malling Primary School Commissioning

Planning Groups or set of Planning Groups	Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)
<b>Kings Hill and Mereworth</b>	The first FE of a new primary school in Kings Hill has been commissioned.			Commission an additional 1-2FE at the new Kings Hill primary school.
<b>Medway Gap</b>			Commission a new 2FE school in the Peter's Village development subject to commencement of housing development.	
<b>Larkfield and Leybourne</b>	A new 1FE school linked to the Leybourne Chase development has been commissioned.			
<b>Snodland</b>	A new 1FE school linked to the Holborough Lakes development has been commissioned.			
<b>Tonbridge North/South/Hildenborough</b>	Commission up to 1 FE additional provision.		Commission 30 Reception Year places, subject to the pace and scale of housing developments.	

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### 13.4.19 Tonbridge and Malling Secondary School Commissioning

Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)
	Commission 1FE selective secondary provision		Commission up to 4FE of provision for Tonbridge in years 2018/19 to 2020/21. Proposals to be linked to those for Maidstone, Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells.

## **13.5 DARTFORD**

### **13.5.1 Overview**

- Demand for school places is prompted by rapidly increasing birth rates and birth numbers in the District between 2011 and 2012 and inward migration from London and other parts of the country.
- The proximity of neighbouring London Boroughs adds complexity to school admissions patterns and is prone to annual fluctuations, particularly at Secondary level, both in relation to cross border admissions, and inter-authority migration.
- Planned housing development in the area is a significant factor in increasing the demand for school places in the medium and long term. This includes Ebbsfleet Garden City, one of the biggest planned housing developments in the country.
- Additional places are required in all year groups in the life of the plan, including in the Secondary phase in the medium term, as the post millennium baby boom reaches Secondary age.

### **13.5.2 Review of 2013 -14**

The actual Reception Year roll at January 2014 was nearly 2FE greater than forecast. In addition, there was significant inward migration of families from London Boroughs, made possible by housing development that releases more family-sized dwellings to the market.

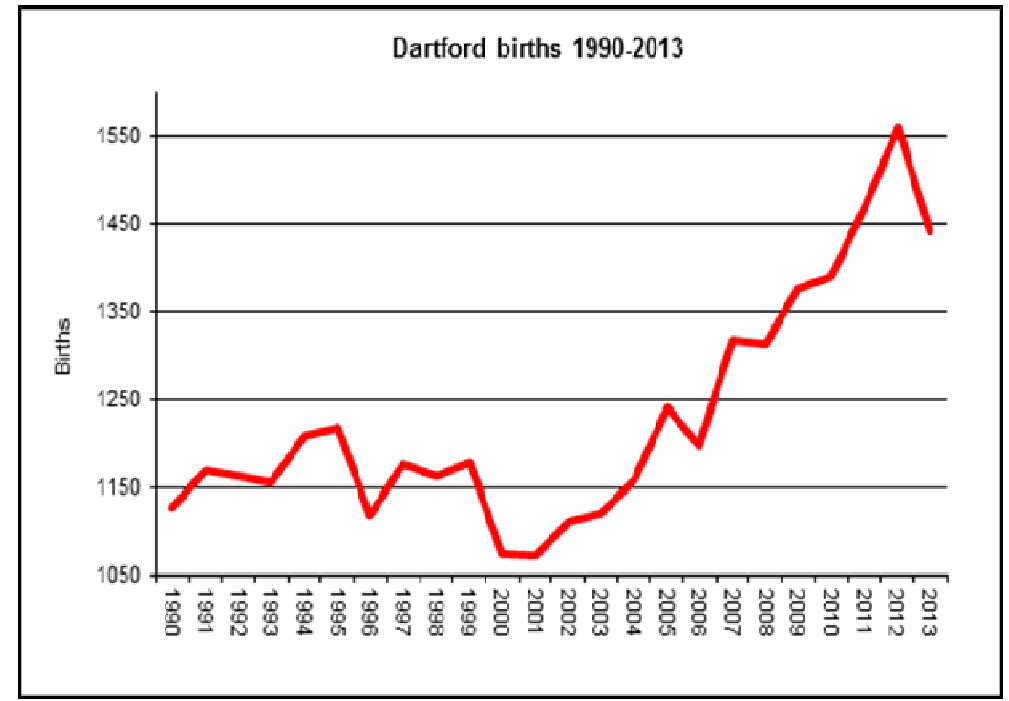
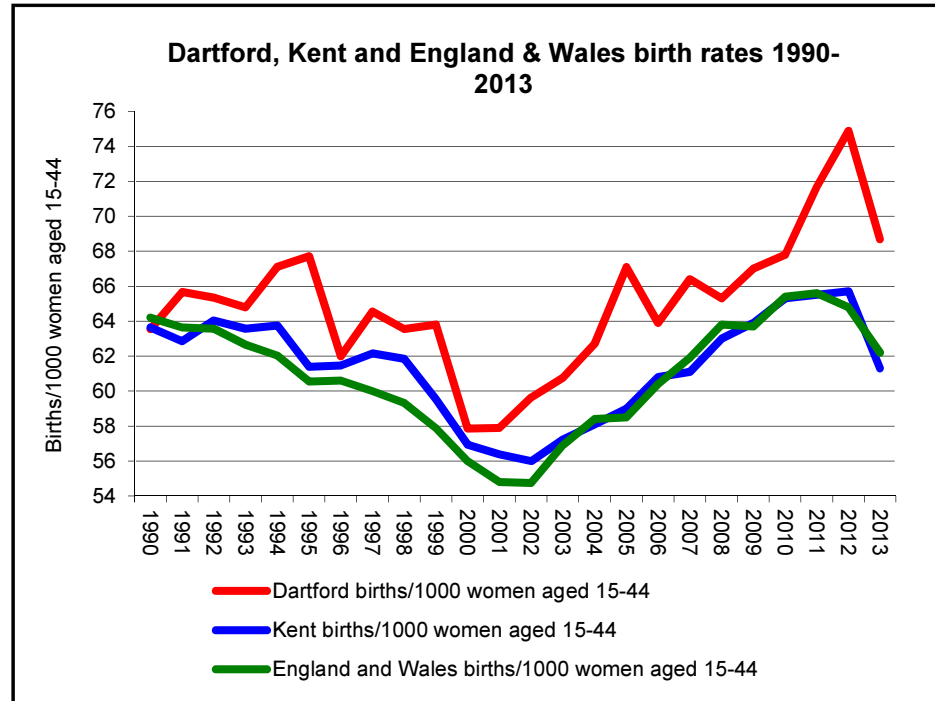
13.5.3 Dartford Secondary Year 7 provision was under forecast by -3.4%. Dartford shares a boundary with the London Borough of Bexley so there is considerable cross border commuting to school. Inward migration was also a significant factor.

13.5.4 The following changes to school capacity were made during the scope of the 2013-2018 Commissioning Plan:

- The consultation on expansion of Knockhall Primary School from 2FE to 3FE for September 2014, was completed, but the permanent expansion was postponed for one year following standards issues in the school.
- Holy Trinity Primary School underwent a temporary expansion from 1.5FE to 2FE. This is ongoing, although the decision on whether to conduct a consultation on permanent expansion is pending.
- Joydens Wood Infant School undertook a temporary expansion from 2.3FE to 3FE (70 to 90 Reception Year places). This is ongoing and will likely lead to permanent expansion.
- Temple Hill Primary School initially reduced its Reception Year intake from 2.5FE to 2FE (75 to 60 Reception Year places). However in light of significant in-year demand, the Year R intake was raised to 90 temporarily pending a consultation on permanent expansion.

### 13.5.5 District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures and forecasts:



Dartford District planning groups (primary schools)	Year R capacity 2013-14	Year R roll 2013-14	Year R surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Total capacity 2013-14	Total roll 2013-14	Total surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Year R roll 2014-15 (F)	Year R roll 2015-16 (F)	Year R roll 2016-17 (F)	Year R roll 2017-18 (F)	Year R roll 2018-19 (F)	Total roll 2014-15 (F)	Total roll 2015-16 (F)	Total roll 2016-17 (F)	Total roll 2017-18 (F)	Total roll 2018-19 (F)
Dartford East	360	357	0.8	2,190	2,157	1.5	364	388	420	393	400	2,309	2,450	2,582	2,671	2,751
Dartford North	165	146	11.5	975	910	6.7	176	177	196	194	191	1,006	1,085	1,167	1,227	1,275
Dartford Rural South	180	150	16.7	1,167	1,061	9.1	173	158	183	173	173	1,119	1,158	1,204	1,244	1,273
Dartford West	350	347	0.9	2,345	2,358	-0.6	394	366	399	386	389	2,475	2,537	2,636	2,696	2,747
Loyden's Wood and Wilmington	160	164	-2.5	1,036	1,043	-0.7	162	175	165	173	166	1,082	1,136	1,173	1,196	1,204
Swanscombe and Greenhithe	210	192	8.6	1,200	1,147	4.4	175	247	249	248	256	1,212	1,366	1,472	1,565	1,665
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8,913</b>	<b>8,676</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>9,204</b>	<b>9,732</b>	<b>10,234</b>	<b>10,598</b>	<b>10,914</b>
Forecast Year R capacity / total capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460	9,187	9,446	9,714	9,870	10,020
Forecast surplus / deficit places	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-51	-152	-107	-117	-17	-286	-520	-728	-894
Forecast surplus / deficit capacity (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-3.5	-10.4	-7.3	-8.0	-0.2	-3.0	-5.4	-7.4	-8.9

- 13.5.6 There are currently 27 schools in the Primary phase in the Dartford District and a total of 1,425 places available in Reception Year in 2013-14. Reception Year cohorts are forecast to increase from 1,356 in 2013-14 to a peak of 1,612 in 2016-17 falling back slightly to 1,577 in 2018-19. To meet this additional demand with no surplus places an additional 60 places (2FE) are needed for 2015-16 and 90 places (3FE) for 2016-17. However if 5% surplus places were to be provided to allow for parental preference 4FE would be required for 2015-16, with an additional 4FE in 2016-17.
- 13.5.7 The total Primary rolls are also forecast to increase significantly, and will continue to do so throughout the forecast period. The total number on roll in Dartford Primary schools was 8,676 in 2013-14. The number on roll is forecast to rise to 10,914 in 2018-19. This means that 2,238 more Primary age children are forecast to be requiring places in Dartford Primary schools by the end of the current planning period. However, expansion proposals already agreed provide half of these places, leaving a further 900 places to be commissioned.
- 13.5.8 Currently the District as a whole does not have sufficient capacity to accommodate the forecast pupil numbers for the next intake of September 2015, although there is a small amount of surplus capacity in Dartford Rural. The available surplus places in Dartford Rural are not appropriately located to meet the rising demand in the urban areas of the Borough. In the short term some schools are likely to be asked to admit pupils over their planned admission number, however significant additional capacity will be required in the medium term.
- 13.5.9 The most significant house building development work is underway in the Ebbsfleet Valley. Three separate areas of house building are impacting on existing provision. The establishment of the Ebbsfleet Garden City will increase the numbers of housing units being built. The Eastern Quarry alone will provide an additional 7,500 new dwellings in the Swanscombe and Greenhithe planning area. This will require the Local Authority to commission four 2FE Primary schools to manage the demand for places as house occupancy progresses over the medium and long term. Two of these schools are likely to be needed for September 2016 and September 2017.
- 13.5.10 Outside Ebbsfleet Garden City demand continues to grow and there is continuing local pressure in all the urban planning areas (Dartford East, Dartford North, Dartford West, Joyden's Wood and Wilmington), necessitating commissioning nearly 3FE.
- 13.5.11 Indigenous growth and smaller scale new housing developments in Dartford North and Dartford East planning areas will require additional Primary provision. As the Northern Gateway (GSK site) progresses 1FE of Primary provision will need to be commissioned for 2017 and another 1FE for 2019. The timing for this provision is dependent on the pace of the housing development.
- 13.5.12 Demand in the Swanscombe and Greenhithe planning area is forecast to increase steadily for the duration of the forecast period. A 1FE enlargement at Knockhall Primary School has been agreed for the September 2015 intake. Longer term, there is a new development planned for the quarry at St James Lane. This development will require a new 2FE Primary school, which is expected in September 2018, but is dependent on the pace of the housing development.
- 13.5.13 In the Dartford West planning area, demand will rise but less rapidly. Previously commissioned enlargements of Oakfield Primary and Maypole Primary schools will

accommodate the increasing demand in the medium term. 30-45 additional Reception Year places will be commissioned in 2017 to accommodate the excess demand.

- 13.5.14 The demand from Joyden's Wood and Wilmington planning area and is forecast to increase slightly. 1FE will need to be commissioned in this planning area.
- 13.5.15 The long term forecasts see the Primary age pupil numbers increasing to 11,200 by 2026. This would require over 3,000 additional Primary places (14.6FE) in comparison with those available in 2013/14, if a 5% surplus were to be maintained.

### 13.5.16 District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures:

Dartford Borough (secondary schools)	2013-14 (A)	2014-15 (F)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)
Year 7 capacity	1,475	1,475	1,445	1,445	1,445	1,445	1,445	1,445	1,445	1,445	1,445
Year 7 roll	1,366	1,471	1,484	1,540	1,590	1,613	1,710	1,745	1,833	1,851	1,941
Year 7 surplus / deficit places	109	4	-39	-95	-145	-168	-265	-300	-388	-406	-496
Year 7 surplus / deficit capacity (%)	7.4	0.2	-2.7	-6.5	-10.0	-11.6	-18.3	-20.7	-26.9	-28.1	-34.3
Total capacity (Years 7-11)	7,165	7,235	7,275	7,315	7,285	7,255	7,225	7,225	7,225	7,225	7,225
Total roll (Years 7-11)	6,851	6,953	7,031	7,216	7,408	7,656	7,894	8,155	8,449	8,710	9,038
Total surplus / deficit places (Years 7-11)	314	282	244	99	-123	-401	-669	-930	-1,224	-1,485	-1,813
Total surplus / deficit capacity (Years 7-11) (%)	4.4	3.9	3.4	1.3	-1.7	-5.5	-9.3	-12.9	-16.9	-20.6	-25.1
Post-16 roll	1,955	1,999	1,992	1,942	1,925	1,987	2,054	2,105	2,151	2,220	2,267
<b>Total roll (including Post-16)</b>	<b>8,806</b>	<b>8,951</b>	<b>9,023</b>	<b>9,158</b>	<b>9,333</b>	<b>9,643</b>	<b>9,948</b>	<b>10,260</b>	<b>10,599</b>	<b>10,930</b>	<b>11,305</b>

13.5.17 The number of Year 7 places on offer in Dartford is 1475. There were 1,366 Year 7s on roll in 2013-14. This is forecast to increase to 1,941 in 2023-24. There is forecast to be a deficit of Year 7 places from 2015-16. The total number of Secondary places in Years 7-11 was 7,165 and there were 6,851 pupils on roll in 2013-14. The total number of Year 7-11 pupils on roll is forecast to increase to 9,038 in 2023-24.

13.5.18 An additional form of entry will be required in the urban area of Dartford in 2015. After 2016, the rate of increase rises faster, necessitating 2FE additional capacity being commissioned by September 2017. In the medium to long term, the Local Authority will commission a new 8FE Secondary school on the Ebbsfleet Valley (Eastern Quarry) development. In the still longer term (post 2018), the Local Authority will need to consider commissioning 3-4 FE additional secondary provision, over and above the 8FE being commissioned on the Ebbsfleet Valley development.

### 13.5.19 Dartford Primary School Commissioning

Planning Group or Set of Planning Groups	Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (by 2018 and beyond)
Dartford East	Commission up to 1FE of additional provision.		Commission an additional 30 Reception places.	
Dartford North	Commission an additional 1FE.	The pace of house building might require the Northern Gateway proposals (right) to be brought forward by a year	Expected housing development on the Glaxo / Northern Gateway site will require 1FE of provision to be commissioned.	Commission 1FE of provision to support Glaxo/Northern Gateway site for 2019.
Dartford Rural South			Commission 10 Year R places.	
Dartford West	Commission up to 1FE additional provision.		Commission up to 1FE of additional provision.	Commission 30 Year R places.
Joyden's Wood and Wilmington		Commission an additional 1FE.		
Swanscombe and Greenhithe	We have commissioned an enlargement of 1FE at Knockhall CEPS.	Dependent on the pace of planned housing development we will commission 1FE in Ebbsfleet Valley (Castle Hill)	Dependent on the pace of planned housing development we will commission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1FE in North West Sub Station</li> <li>• 2FE in the St James Pit development</li> </ul>	Dependent on the pace of planned housing development we will commission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1FE in Ebbsfleet Valley (Station Qtr North)</li> <li>• 1FE in Ebbsfleet Valley (Castle Hill expansion)</li> <li>• 1FE in Eastern Quarry (North West Sub Station expansion)</li> <li>• 2FE in Ebbsfleet Valley (Alkerden)</li> <li>• 2FE in Ebbsfleet Valley (Village 3)</li> </ul>



### 13.5.20 Dartford Secondary School Commissioning

<b>Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and after)</b>
	1FE required in Dartford Urban	Commission first 4FE of new 8FE school on the Ebbsfleet Valley development.	Dependent on the pace of planned housing developments commission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• further 4FE at Ebbsfleet Valley</li><li>• up to 4FE of further provision</li></ul>

## **13.6 GRAVESHAM**

### **13.6.1 Overview**

- Forecasts for Gravesham show sharply rising birth rate and birth numbers from 2002 to 2012. The larger cohorts of children born in Gravesham coupled with inward migration from London and other local authority areas will result in increased demand for places in all year groups.
- Housing development proposals will further increase demand in the medium to long term.
- There is pressure on Secondary school places in the medium term.

### **13.6.2 Review of 2013/14**

The forecast number of Reception Year pupils for Gravesham was lower than the actual roll in January 2014, by about 1FE. This reflects volatility in relation to both international migration and internal UK migration, particularly from London.

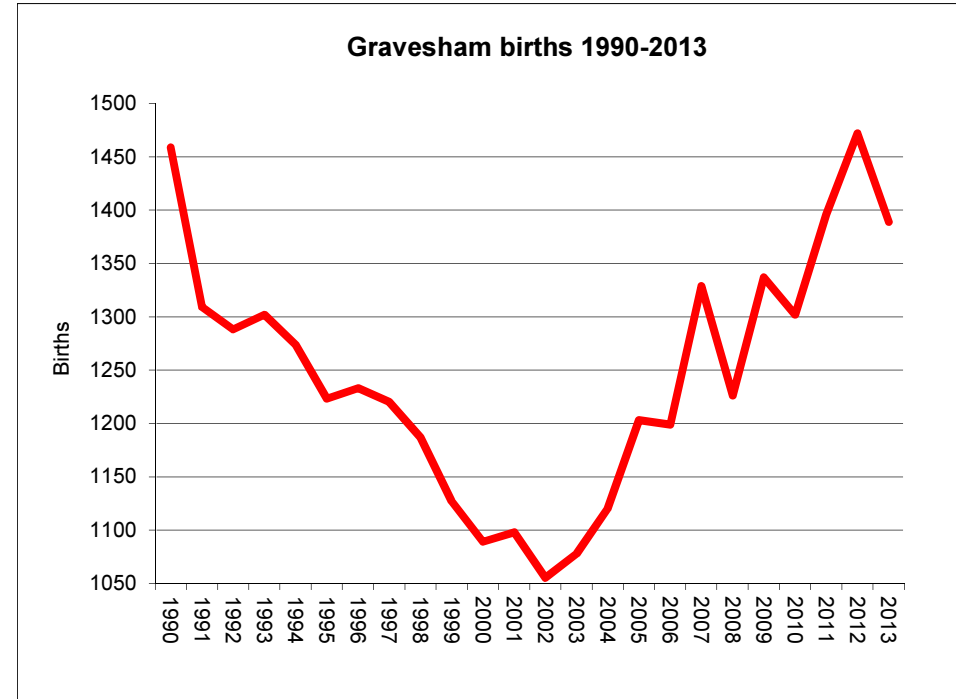
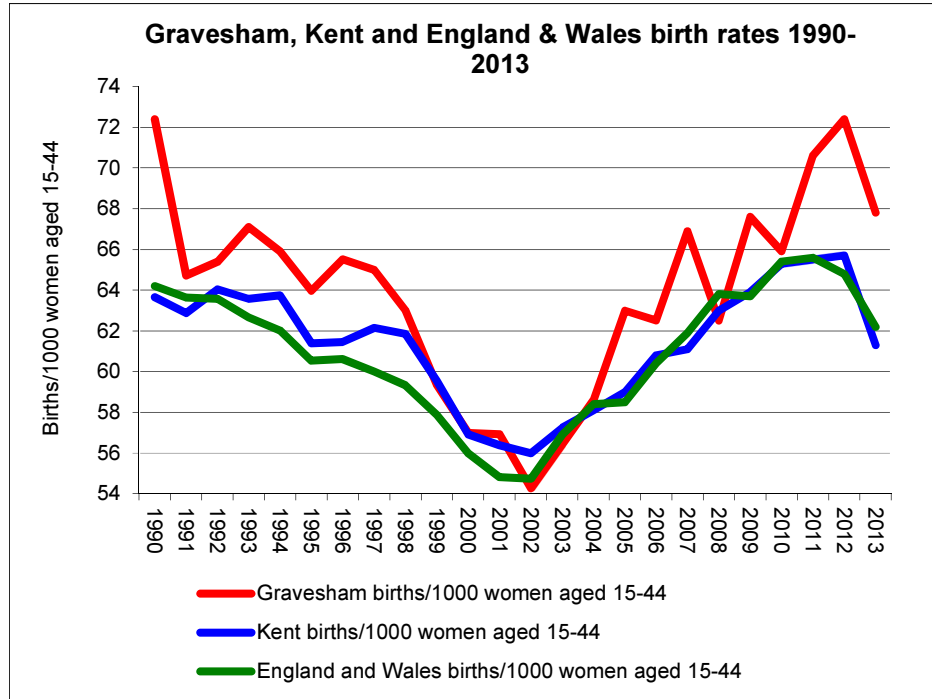
13.6.3 Gravesham Year 7 numbers were under forecast by about 1FE. Inward migration from the European Union and internal migration facilitated by small scale housing development across the Borough (under 10 units) are significant factors.

13.6.4 The following changes to school capacity were made during the scope of the 2013-2018 plan:

- In Gravesend North planning area Chantry Community Academy (Primary) enlarged from 1FE to 2FE for September 2014.
- Kings Farm Primary School in Gravesham East planning area expanded from 1.7 FE to 2FE for September 2014.
- Lawn Primary School expanded permanently by 10 places per Year group to become a 1FE school for September 2014.
- St Joseph's Catholic Primary School admitted an additional temporary Reception class for September 2014.

### 13.6.5 District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures and forecasts:



## School roll forecasts

Gravesham Borough planning groups (primary schools)	Year R capacity 2013-14	Year R roll 2013-14	Year R surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Total capacity 2013-14	Total roll 2013-14	Total surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Year R roll 2014-15 (F)	Year R roll 2015-16 (F)	Year R roll 2016-17 (F)	Year R roll 2017-18 (F)	Year R roll 2018-19 (F)	Total roll 2014-15 (F)	Total roll 2015-16 (F)	Total roll 2016-17 (F)	Total roll 2017-18 (F)	Total roll 2018-19 (F)
Cobham and Shorne	60	60	0.0	420	427	-1.7	68	57	66	68	66	438	435	443	449	456
Gravesend East	210	191	9.0	1,425	1,412	0.9	209	191	223	210	211	1,432	1,434	1,461	1,464	1,464
Gravesend North	270	266	1.5	1,710	1,707	0.2	269	270	296	285	294	1,762	1,801	1,866	1,925	1,996
Gravesend South East	172	153	11.0	1,102	1,037	5.9	176	172	192	189	184	1,130	1,201	1,269	1,299	1,317
Gravesend South West	180	173	3.9	1,260	1,236	1.9	187	201	200	202	200	1,263	1,288	1,311	1,334	1,354
Higham	30	30	0.0	210	208	1.0	30	29	30	29	29	209	208	208	209	208
Stead Rise	45	44	2.2	315	259	17.8	47	43	49	50	48	262	270	285	295	301
Meopham and Vigo	120	119	0.8	840	812	3.3	109	102	132	121	121	818	821	843	856	862
Northfleet	284	282	0.7	1,660	1,641	1.1	276	323	316	325	320	1,727	1,853	1,953	2,061	2,138
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8,942</b>	<b>8,739</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>9,040</b>	<b>9,311</b>	<b>9,638</b>	<b>9,892</b>	<b>10,096</b>
Forecast Year R capacity / total capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,371	1,371	1,371	1,371	1,371	9,096	9,250	9,404	9,513	9,565
Forecast surplus / deficit places	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-16	-134	-108	-101	56	-61	-234	-379	-531
Forecast surplus / deficit capacity (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.2	-9.7	-7.9	-7.4	0.6	-0.7	-2.5	-4.0	-5.6

- 13.6.6 There are currently 27 schools in the Primary phase in the Gravesham District and there were a total of 1,371 places available in Reception Year in 2013-15. Reception Year cohorts are forecast to increase from 1,318 in 2013-14 to a peak of 1,505 in 2016-17 falling back slightly to 1,472 in 2018-19. To meet this additional demand with no surplus places an additional 30 Reception class places (1FE) are needed for 2015-16 and a further 4FE for 2016-17. However if 5% surplus places were to be provided to allow for parental preference 5FE would be required for 2015-16, with an additional 4FE in 2016-17.
- 13.6.7 Total roll forecasts will also increase throughout the forecast period.
- 13.6.8 Demand in Northfleet planning area remains high, and is slightly exceeding current capacity. Forecasts indicate that this trend will continue. There are plans to expand and relocate Rosherville CE Primary School, although these are dependent on negotiation. The development of land on the Northfleet Embankment (West) will enable Lawn Primary School to expand in the medium term from 1FE to 2FE.
- 13.6.9 Demand in Gravesend South West is being driven by house building in the Springhead Park development. Over two hundred dwellings have been built and occupied, but as yet, no additional school provision has been commissioned because funding triggers have not been reached. 2FE of provision will be needed by 2016.
- 13.6.10 In Gravesend North Reception Year numbers are forecast to rise by about 1FE. There are several options under consideration to commission the required places.
- 13.6.11 Gravesend East forecasts indicate that there is enough capacity until September 2015, where there will be a spike in demand for two years. This will require commissioning an additional 30 Reception places for two years to cater for the bulge. Longer term, it is anticipated that Gravesham Borough Council will plan additional housing in this planning area.
- 13.6.12 The forecasts for Gravesend South East, Istead Rise, Meopham and Vigo and Cobham and Shorne planning areas, indicate that there will be enough places locally to accommodate the projected numbers. It should be noted that these planning areas are not sufficiently close to the urban areas of Gravesham for surplus places to offset the shortage in Gravesend.
- 13.6.13 The long term pupil forecast sees the Primary age population increasing to 10,100 by 2018/19, following which these reduce to 9037 in 2031/32. This would require 1660 additional places (8FE) to those available assuming in 2013/14. However this is dependent upon housing development progressing as planned.
- 13.6.14 In addition to the long term pupil forecasts, Gravesham Borough Council is proposing new sites for housing development, and any additional demand on Primary provision would need to be addressed in the longer term. The Local Authority is working with Gravesham Borough Council to ensure that we have early notification of new developments, and an input into where new provision would need to be commissioned. Some of the housing is likely to be in East Gravesend and if so, additional provision may need to be commissioned in the longer term.

### 13.6.15 District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the schools the population figures and forecasts:

Gravesham Borough (secondary schools)	2013-14 (A)	2014-15 (F)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)
Year 7 capacity	1,314	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284
Year 7 roll	1,179	1,172	1,228	1,299	1,360	1,416	1,422	1,441	1,504	1,540	1,649
Year 7 surplus / deficit places	135	112	56	-15	-76	-132	-138	-157	-220	-256	-365
Year 7 surplus / deficit capacity (%)	10.3	8.7	4.3	-1.2	-5.9	-10.3	-10.8	-12.2	-17.1	-19.9	-28.4
Total capacity (Years 7-11)	6,480	6,480	6,480	6,480	6,450	6,420	6,420	6,420	6,420	6,420	6,420
Total roll (Years 7-11)	5,915	5,844	5,868	6,001	6,222	6,459	6,709	6,922	7,127	7,307	7,540
Total surplus / deficit places (Years 7-11)	565	636	612	479	228	-39	-289	-502	-707	-887	-1,120
Total surplus / deficit capacity (Years 7-11) (%)	8.7	9.8	9.4	7.4	3.5	-0.6	-4.5	-7.8	-11.0	-13.8	-17.4
Post-16 roll	1,402	1,444	1,394	1,372	1,339	1,324	1,328	1,358	1,416	1,488	1,551
<b>Total roll (including Post-16)</b>	<b>7,317</b>	<b>7,288</b>	<b>7,262</b>	<b>7,373</b>	<b>7,561</b>	<b>7,783</b>	<b>8,037</b>	<b>8,280</b>	<b>8,543</b>	<b>8,795</b>	<b>9,091</b>

13.6.16 The number of Year 7 places available in Gravesham is 1,284 from 2014/15. Forecast Year 7 intake numbers show a gradual but steady increase over the next 10 years. There is sufficient Year 7 capacity in Gravesham to manage this increase for two more years, after which 1FE of additional provision will be needed for September 2017, an additional 1FE for September 2018 and an additional 2FE for September 2020

13.6.17 This steady increase in demand may be accelerated if Gravesham Borough Council approves new sites for housing development.

### 13.6.18 Gravesham Primary School Commissioning

<b>Planning Group or Set of Planning Groups</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2018 and beyond)</b>
Gravesend East	Commission 30 Reception places.	Commission 30 Reception places.		Commission extra provision dependent on housing development.
Gravesend North		Commission 1FE of provision.		
Gravesend South East			Commission extra provision dependent on housing development.	
Gravesend South West		Commission 2FE of provision.		
Istead Rise		We may need to commission additional provision dependent on housing development.		
Northfleet			Commission an additional 1FE of provision.	

### Gravesham Secondary Commissioning

<b>Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and after)</b>
		Commission 1FE of additional capacity.	Commission 1FE of additional capacity for September 2018 and a further 2FE of additional capacity for September 2020.

## **13.7 SEVENOAKS**

### **13.7.1 Overview**

- The implementation of the Commissioning Plan in 2013/14 to consolidate the expansions of existing Primary schools has successfully created sufficient places to meet demand across the District. However, pockets of high demand remain.
- Sevenoaks Town centre and some of the outlying villages are experiencing challenging demand.
- The demand for Secondary school places across the District masks a shortage of selective school places in Sevenoaks South from where a significant number of young people travel out of the district to Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells.

### **13.7.2 Review of 2013/14**

The long term Primary pupil forecasts suggest pupil numbers in Sevenoaks will increase to 10,000 in 2021 before falling to 8900 in 2031. Nevertheless, demand is isolated in pockets, most notably Sevenoaks town centre.

13.7.3 The forecast number of Reception Year pupils was lower than the 2014 actual rolls. There is no single identifiable reason, although inward migration appears to be the major causal factor; driven largely by the good and outstanding Primary schools in Sevenoaks. The establishment of additional Secondary places at the Trinity Free School and the proposals for a selective satellite provision are also likely causes for more families moving into the area.

13.7.4 Sevenoaks Secondary school Year 7 pupil numbers were under forecast by 19.8%, but this figure is skewed by the opening of Trinity Free School. About 74% of the children in the southern half of the District travel to schools in Tonbridge and Malling and Tunbridge Wells Districts. In the North, a significant number travel to the Wilmington Grammar Schools in Dartford District.

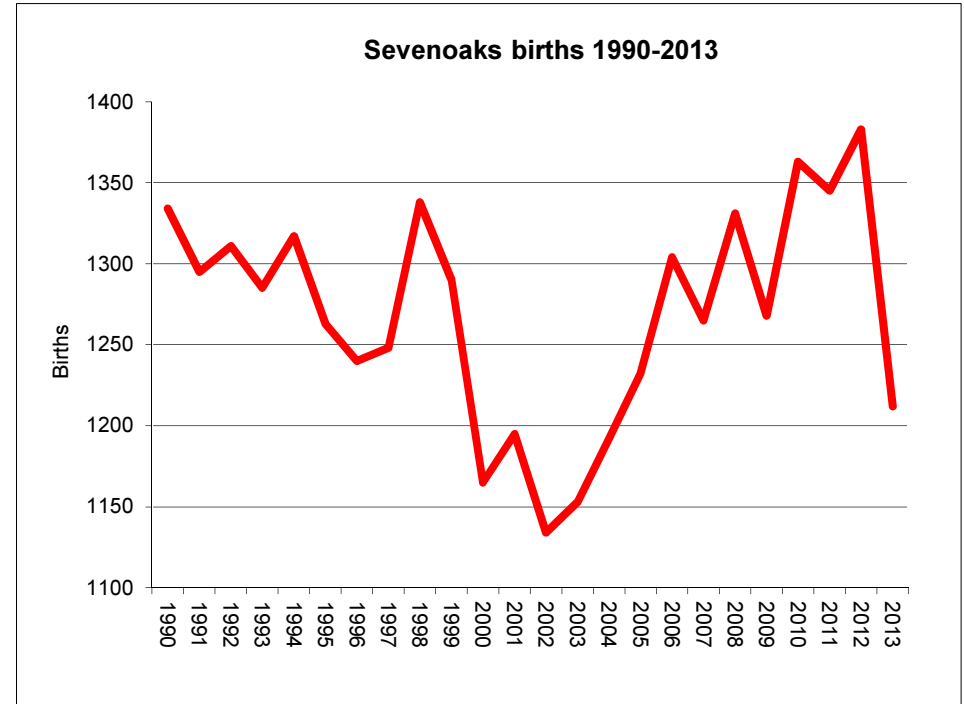
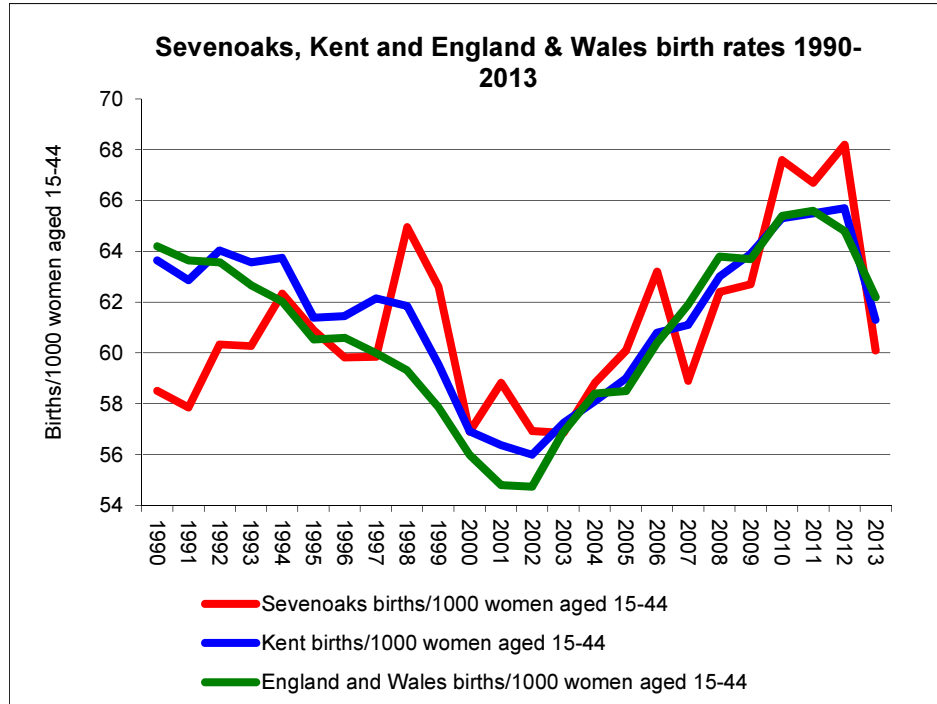
13.7.5 The following changes to school capacity were made during 2013/14:

- Chiddingstone Academy permanently enlarged to 1FE
- The Sevenoaks Trinity Free School was established, providing 120 Year 7 places (4FE) from September 2013. Planned total capacity is 600.



### 13.7.6 District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures and forecasts:



## School roll forecasts

Sevenoaks District planning groups (primary schools)	Year R capacity 2013-14	Year R roll 2013-14	Year R surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Total capacity 2013-14	Total roll 2013-14	Total surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Year R roll 2014-15 (F)	Year R roll 2015-16 (F)	Year R roll 2016-17 (F)	Year R roll 2017-18 (F)	Year R roll 2018-19 (F)	Total roll 2014-15 (F)	Total roll 2015-16 (F)	Total roll 2016-17 (F)	Total roll 2017-18 (F)	Total roll 2018-19 (F)
Eynsford and Horton Kirby	90	90	0.0	630	620	1.6	94	91	96	101	97	618	622	621	628	634
Halstead and Knockholt	55	39	29.1	340	264	22.4	39	34	29	23	26	273	275	268	254	235
Otford and Shoreham	75	64	14.7	483	448	7.2	77	74	72	60	65	476	490	494	481	477
Sevenoaks	360	345	4.2	2,208	2,190	0.8	382	369	367	344	352	2,297	2,377	2,473	2,523	2,551
Sevenoaks Rural East	70	63	10.0	540	458	15.2	77	62	80	66	70	478	478	483	480	480
Sevenoaks Rural South East	80	78	2.5	560	555	0.9	74	81	76	72	74	547	547	538	528	522
Sevenoaks Rural South West	91	80	12.1	637	557	12.6	96	103	98	106	102	595	630	657	695	713
Sevenoaks Rural West	55	49	10.9	390	346	11.3	66	61	62	58	59	372	378	393	390	390
Swanley and Hextable	275	276	-0.4	1,895	1,803	4.9	278	294	280	286	284	1,847	1,886	1,936	1,981	1,996
West Kingsdown, Hartley & New Ash Green	210	161	23.3	1,465	1,187	19.0	196	187	198	173	181	1,236	1,264	1,318	1,319	1,350
Westerham	70	53	24.3	460	412	10.4	71	75	72	77	73	426	441	459	464	472
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9,608</b>	<b>8,840</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>9,165</b>	<b>9,389</b>	<b>9,639</b>	<b>9,743</b>	<b>9,819</b>
Forecast Year R capacity / total capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,468	1,466	1,466	1,466	1,466	9,788	9,943	10,108	10,203	10,233
Forecast surplus / deficit places	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	34	37	99	84	623	554	469	460	414
Forecast surplus / deficit capacity (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	2.3	2.5	6.8	5.7	6.4	5.6	4.6	4.5	4.0

- 13.7.7 There are currently 42 schools in the Primary phase in the Sevenoaks District and a total of 1,431 places available in Reception Year in 2013-14. Reception Year numbers are forecast to increase from 1,298 in 2013-14 to 1,451 in 2014-15. Thereafter Reception Year numbers are forecast to decline slightly each year, reaching 1,382 in 2018-19. However, this decline is not reflected in total roll numbers which show an increase overall from 8,840 in 2013-14 to 9,819 in 2018-19.
- 13.7.8 Across the District, Sevenoaks appears to have sufficient capacity to accommodate the forecast increases although the geographical north/south split means that provision may not be local. Where there may be capacity, it is likely to be too distant from the demand to be effectively utilised. This creates pockets of demand.
- 13.7.9 The additional places commissioned for September 2014 have accommodated much of the demand in the Sevenoaks planning area, which includes Sevenoaks Town centre. Forecasts indicate that demand will continue to out-strip supply in the planning area until September 2017. Also in the Sevenoaks planning area, the Ryedale development in Dunton Green is now well underway and this is creating additional demand in the Dunton Green/Riverhead area over and above the forecast numbers. Dialogue with the relevant schools will take place to accommodate the extra demand and we will likely seek to commission 30 Reception places for September 2015 and a further 30 for 2016.
- 13.7.10 Forecasts for Sevenoaks Rural South West indicate demand exceeds capacity throughout the forecast period. In addition the demand in these forecasts will be augmented by several small housing developments, particularly in the Edenbridge area. We will increase capacity in Sevenoaks Rural SW planning area by 1FE to meet the demand as it arises.
- 13.7.11 The forecast for Sevenoaks Rural West planning area indicate that the Reception class demand is above capacity throughout the forecast period. Local temporary solutions will be considered and implemented, as necessary.
- 13.7.12 The Swanley and Hextable planning area has experienced a long period where there has been sufficient capacity. Forecasts indicate that for September 2015, demand will start to exceed capacity. We will commission 1FE of additional provision for September 2015.
- 13.7.13 The Westerham planning area appears to have Reception class demand slightly exceeding supply. If the demand materialises, we will commission 10 additional places.
- 13.7.14 Small to Medium scale housing development near Leigh will result in the need to commission 10 additional places in Sevenoaks Rural South East planning area.
- 13.7.15 The planning areas of Eynsford and Horton Kirby, Otford and Shoreham, Sevenoaks Rural East, West Kingsdown, Hartley and New Ash Green will have sufficient capacity for the forecast demand and no action is needed.
- 13.7.16 The Fort Halstead site has been the subject of applications for housing development and is situated in the Halstead and Knockholt planning area. The number of dwellings has not been decided yet, but is understood to be in excess of 600. This development is likely to be in the long, rather than medium term. When the development receives planning permission, the need for new school places will be reviewed.

### 13.7.17 District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts:

Sevenoaks District (secondary schools)	2013-14 (A)	2014-15 (F)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)
Year 7 capacity	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630
Year 7 roll	423	440	484	456	481	524	529	522	558	555	544
Year 7 surplus / deficit places	207	190	146	174	149	106	102	108	72	75	86
Year 7 surplus / deficit capacity (%)	32.9	30.1	23.2	27.6	23.7	16.8	16.1	17.1	11.4	11.8	13.6
Total capacity (Years 7-11)	2,670	2,790	2,910	3,030	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150
Total roll (Years 7-11)	1,938	1,989	2,072	2,159	2,268	2,370	2,458	2,497	2,598	2,673	2,693
Total surplus / deficit places (Years 7-11)	732	801	838	871	882	780	692	653	552	477	457
Total surplus / deficit capacity (Years 7-11) (%)	27.4	28.7	28.8	28.7	28.0	24.8	22.0	20.7	17.5	15.1	14.5
Post-16 roll	242	258	252	247	248	248	249	263	267	273	288
<b>Total roll (including Post-16)</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>2,947</b>	<b>2,982</b>

- 13.7.18 The pattern of Secondary provision and parental preference in Sevenoaks has some distinct features. There are effectively two travel to school areas in the district: one north of the M26 centred on Swanley, and one to the south centred on Sevenoaks Town. There is relatively little travel to school between the two areas. Families in the southern area look to schools in the neighbouring districts of Tonbridge and Malling and Tunbridge Wells in addition to provision in Sevenoaks, particularly in relation to grammar provision. While there is surplus capacity in the north, very few students in the south travel to schools in that area.
- 13.7.19 The number of Year 7 places on offer in Sevenoaks District is 630. Forecasts indicate an increase in Year 7 intakes for the next seven years. The increase is exacerbated by corresponding increases in the forecasts for Year 7 students in Tunbridge Wells and Tonbridge, where 1,150 Sevenoaks students travel to receive their education. As demand increases in these areas, provision will need to be increased either in those areas or in Sevenoaks to accommodate the needs of Sevenoaks resident students.
- 13.7.20 A high proportion of Sevenoaks children pass the Kent grammar school test, however there is no grammar provision in Sevenoaks. This means these children take up places at grammar schools in neighbouring districts. The table below illustrates where pupils from Sevenoaks South attend school.

**Location and Type of Schools Attended by Mainstream Secondary (Years 7-11) Pupils Resident in the Sevenoaks South Area (2013-14)**

Schools attended by area	Girls		Boys		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Non-selective schools in Sevenoaks District	362	28.3	293	22.7	655	25.5
Selective schools in Tonbridge or Tunbridge Wells	605	47.3	556	43.0	1,161	45.2
Non-selective schools in Tonbridge or Tunbridge Wells	277	21.7	368	28.5	645	25.1
Selective outside of Sevenoaks, Tonbridge or Tunbridge Wells	7	0.5	34	2.6	41	1.6
Non-selective outside of Sevenoaks, Tonbridge or Tunbridge Wells	27	2.1	42	3.2	69	2.7
<b>Sevenoaks South resident secondary pupils (Years 7-11)</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Schools Census January 2014, Management Information Unit, KCC

N.B. Schools counted as *outside* of the Sevenoaks, Tonbridge or Tunbridge Wells area for the purposes of this travel to school analysis include the following: Cranbrook School, The Malling School, Hadlow Free School, Mascalls School, Wrotham School.

- 13.7.21 The table shows that across the Sevenoaks South area (which includes Sevenoaks Town as well as the villages to the north and the rest of the District area to the south) only 25% of pupils attend a secondary school within the District and almost half attend selective schools in Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells towns; the number is slightly higher for girls than boys. A greater number attend non-selective schools located outside of Sevenoaks Districts than located within it.
- 13.7.22 In 2012 at a meeting of the full Council, Kent County Council took a decision to pursue proposals for expanded grammar provision in Sevenoaks. The Council's decision was the result of a very well supported petition from parents expressing a clear view that they wanted Kent to establish grammar provision in Sevenoaks. A number of options have been considered and the County Council believes the best option is for existing grammar schools to expand to manage satellite provision located in Sevenoaks. KCC is currently pursuing this as a policy.

13.7.23 When considering the need for additional local provision for the Sevenoaks South area in the future, it's important to take into account the wider West Kent travel to school area which includes Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells urban areas in addition to Sevenoaks South. The following table shows the size of the current Primary cohorts (those attending mainstream Primary schools) resident in the three West Kent areas.

**Mainstream primary pupils resident in the West Kent area by year group (2013-14)**

Primary year group (2013-14)	Year 7 entry	Sevenoaks South	Tonbridge Urban	Tunbridge Wells Urban	Total West Kent
Year R	2020-21	761	454	945	2,160
Year 1	2019-20	776	417	871	2,064
Year 2	2018-19	754	427	899	2,080
Year 3	2017-18	708	425	791	1,924
Year 4	2016-17	649	421	704	1,774
Year 5	2015-16	668	404	713	1,785
Year 6	2014-15	598	451	716	1,765
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,914</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>5,639</b>	<b>13,552</b>
<b>% Girls</b>		<b>49.3</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>49.3</b>
<b>% Boys</b>		<b>50.7</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>50.7</b>
<b>% transfer to Year 7*</b>		<b>93.7</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>103.3</b>

Source: Schools Census January 2014, Management Information Unit, KCC

\* Latest transfer rate (mainstream primary to secondary education) from school year 2012-13 to 2013-14. A percentage figure of > 100 may indicate a shift from independent provision at the primary phase to mainstream provision at the secondary phase (a likely shift from independent primary schools to grammar schools).

13.7.24 From this residence-based analysis, it is clear that the demand for secondary education is rising over the next seven years. Across the West Kent area as a whole, the number of pupils requiring a Year 7 place is expected to rise by over 400, and selective schools are already at capacity, which will translate to the need to commission a further 160+ selective school places – three forms of entry for boys and three forms of entry for girls. If approved, new grammar provision in Sevenoaks will provide a significant part of the solution for the Secondary capacity issues in Tonbridge Town and Tunbridge Wells town, as well as meeting the aspirations of Sevenoaks parents. It would also provide an opportunity to improve school choice, and reduce the reliance on rail transport to schools in other towns and Districts.

13.7.25 Non-selective provision in Sevenoaks has recently increased by the establishment of Trinity Free School.

13.7.26 Longer term Secondary forecasts suggest pupil numbers will fluctuate, but the trend is rising.

### 13.7.28 Sevenoaks Primary School Commissioning

Planning Group or Set of Planning Groups	Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (by 2018 and beyond)
Halstead and Knockholt			Dependent on the pace of housing development at Fort Halstead, the local authority will commission up to 2FE of primary capacity	
Sevenoaks	Commission an additional 30 Reception places.	Commission an additional 30 Reception places.		
Sevenoaks Rural South East	(See 2016-17)	Commission an additional 10 places by 2016, possibly for 2015 if funding aligns.		
Sevenoaks Rural South West			Commission up to 1FE.	
Sevenoaks Rural West	Commission an additional 1FE.			
Swanley and Hextable	Commission an additional 1FE.		Commission 1FE if the pace of housing development matches expectation.	
Westerham		Commission an additional 10 Year R places		

### Sevenoaks Secondary Commissioning

Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and after)
	Commission 6FE of selective provision in the southern part of the district.		

## **13.8 ASHFORD**

### **13.8.1 Overview**

- Demand for school places in Ashford is, in the main, caused by inward migration connected to house-building and the birth rate which is higher than both the Kent and National birth rates.
- The District's birth rate continues to be above the Kent and National levels, although in 2013 dropped significantly. The impact of 20 years of rising births will continue to provide pressure for places.
- Ashford's Core Strategy (2008) states the target of 20,000 new homes to be built in the Borough between 2001 and 2021. By 2013, 8,000 new homes were completed. The current housing trajectory for completions suggests between a further 7,000 and 10,000 new dwellings being completed by 2021.
- Even with expansions at four schools in recent years together with the opening of Repton Manor Primary School in 2012, and Goat Lees Primary School in 2013 demand is continuing to increase beyond available capacity.

### **13.8.2 Review of 2013-14**

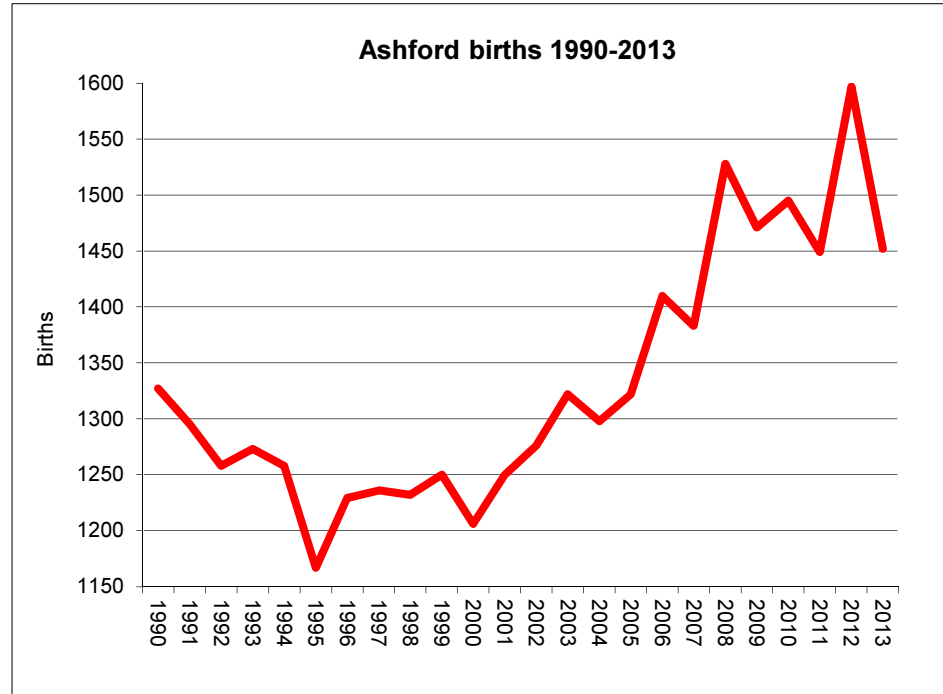
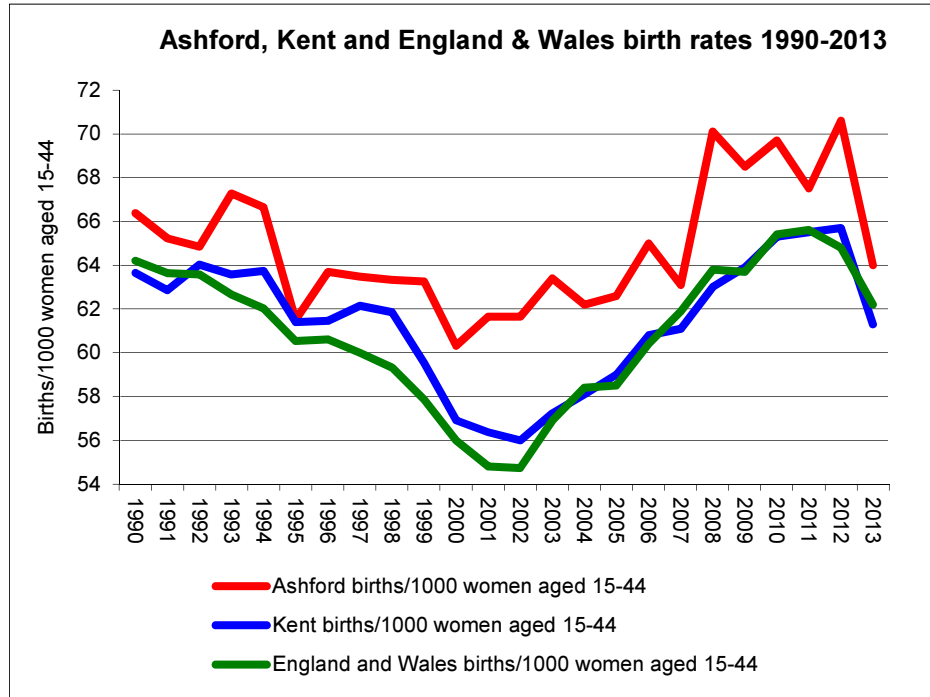
The 2013-18 Commissioning Plan stated that the expansion of Furley Park Primary School was being commissioned for September 2014. This was delivered with a cohort of up to 90 pupils joining the school in September 2014.

In the medium term (by 2016-17) the Plan identified the need to commission a new school for the Cheeseman's Green development, now known as Finberry. The statutory process to identify a promoter for the school has been started. We anticipate that the Secretary of State will determine who will sponsor the school by the end of November 2014. The school will open off-site in a temporary location in September 2015, and move to its permanent, purpose built premises in September 2016.



### 13.8.4. District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures and forecasts:



Ashford Borough planning groups (primary schools)	Year R capacity 2013-14	Year R roll 2013-14	Year R surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Total capacity 2013-14	Total roll 2013-14	Total surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Year R roll 2014-15 (F)	Year R roll 2015-16 (F)	Year R roll 2016-17 (F)	Year R roll 2017-18 (F)	Year R roll 2018-19 (F)	Total roll 2014-15 (F)	Total roll 2015-16 (F)	Total roll 2016-17 (F)	Total roll 2017-18 (F)	Total roll 2018-19 (F)
Ashford Central	210	213	-1.4	1,260	1,278	-1.4	207	220	238	224	221	1,364	1,424	1,508	1,560	1,579
Ashford North	210	212	-1.0	1,380	1,321	4.3	211	211	224	203	205	1,356	1,372	1,397	1,412	1,431
Ashford Rural East	80	74	7.5	500	489	2.2	67	73	76	76	76	502	508	513	524	524
Ashford Rural West	100	78	22.0	685	633	7.6	73	76	92	75	79	618	607	617	599	581
Ashford South	390	397	-1.8	2,460	2,382	3.2	394	384	412	426	408	2,479	2,572	2,687	2,791	2,842
Ashford South East	180	180	0.0	1,100	1,100	0.0	165	171	198	200	195	1,133	1,162	1,192	1,232	1,277
Blidenden	20	19	5.0	140	125	10.7	25	21	24	18	21	133	132	139	137	138
Charing and Challock	50	51	-2.0	325	311	4.3	44	42	45	47	46	325	333	344	352	355
Gilham	15	16	-6.7	105	103	1.9	18	16	14	17	16	109	113	113	116	120
Hamstreet and Woodchurch	65	59	9.2	455	445	2.2	68	57	58	57	58	452	449	439	435	430
Tenterden	124	108	12.9	868	753	13.2	108	119	109	92	100	756	775	773	769	777
Willesborough	180	180	0.0	1,245	1,219	2.1	193	204	208	212	205	1,250	1,287	1,328	1,390	1,424
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>10,523</b>	<b>10,159</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>10,476</b>	<b>10,733</b>	<b>11,051</b>	<b>11,318</b>	<b>11,479</b>
Forecast Year R capacity / total capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,594	1,624	1,624	1,624	1,624	10,711	10,944	11,132	11,290	11,383
Forecast surplus / deficit places	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	28	-75	-24	-6	235	211	81	-28	-96
Forecast surplus / deficit capacity (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.7	-4.6	-1.5	-0.4	2.2	1.9	0.7	-0.2	-0.8

- 13.8.5. There are currently 42 Primary schools in the Ashford District and a total of 1624 places available in Reception Year in 2013-14. These places reduce to 1594 for 2014-15 when Great Chart Primary School reverts to its normal admissions pattern of a 2FE school. However, the planned opening of the new academy at Finberry will increase the number of available places to 1624 from 2015/16. The uplift in migration into the District, and in particular Ashford Town, during the past 12-18 months is expected to continue. Consequently, the forecast numbers are higher than previously envisaged, and will require more school places to be created than anticipated in 2013-14.
- 13.8.6 The pressures in Ashford are most acute in Reception Year as larger cohorts enter the school system. The District's birth rate continues to be above the Kent and National levels, although in 2013 dropped significantly. However, high levels of pre-school migration are expanding the cohort sizes. Cohorts of similar sizes to 2013/14 are expected for the next two years, after which these are expected to increase further, initially with a "spike" in demand in 2016/17 when over 100 additional children need places (an 8% increase). In subsequent years, demand remains 40-60 pupils higher than current intake numbers.
- 13.8.7 These District wide figures mask the fact that places will remain vacant in the rural areas of the District, particularly Tenterden and Rural West, while demand is expected to exceed current capacity in Ashford Town throughout the forecast period. Shortfalls of Reception Year places are forecast in all areas of the Town. The forecasts suggest a 30 place deficit of Year R places in the Town in 2014/15, rising to a 140 place deficit in 2016/17.
- 13.8.8 Two schools in the Town have confirmed that they will each be able to temporarily accommodate up to 30 Reception pupils for 2014/15 if the anticipated pressures materialise. We have made the previous temporary expansion at Furley Park Primary Academy permanent, taking the school to 3FE from September 2014. We are also currently seeking a sponsor for a proposed new school at Finberry (Cheeseman's Green), which will open in 2015. Given the scale of the anticipated pressures in 2016/17, and the fact that a school for Finberry will open in 2015 with Key Stage 1 places, it is intended to avoid opening temporary classes in 2014/15 unless this becomes necessary.
- 13.8.9 House-building in the area is set to continue, with 7,000 to 10,000 new houses anticipated by 2021. The provision of new schools is being factored into the planning for the Borough, with up to six schools and sites being requested or secured via developer contributions, including a new Secondary school. As these schools are built to serve these new communities, the timings are linked to those of the housing developments. As mentioned above we anticipate new school provision in Cheeseman's Green opening in September 2015, and 1FE of new provision being commissioned for Chilmington Green for 2017.
- 13.8.10 Migration is resulting in all year groups in our Primary schools increasing in size. However, this situation is being managed through the opening of new schools with places across the year groups.
- 13.8.11 The long term forecast suggests the Primary school age population will increase from the current 10,159 to 12,383 in 2021 before dropping thereafter. This would require 2324 additional places (11FE) to those available in 2013/14 if a 5% surplus is to be maintained. A little under one third of these places have already been commissioned.

### 13.8.12 District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts:

Ashford Borough (secondary schools)	2013-14 (A)	2014-15 (F)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)
Year 7 capacity	1,502	1,522	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512
Year 7 roll	1,312	1,331	1,328	1,360	1,329	1,409	1,513	1,544	1,527	1,552	1,641
Year 7 surplus / deficit places	190	191	184	152	183	103	-1	-32	-15	-40	-129
Year 7 surplus / deficit capacity (%)	12.6	12.6	12.2	10.1	12.1	6.8	-0.1	-2.1	-1.0	-2.7	-8.5
Total capacity (Years 7-11)	6,897	7,083	7,244	7,405	7,560	7,570	7,560	7,560	7,560	7,560	7,560
Total roll (Years 7-11)	6,379	6,428	6,476	6,572	6,657	6,754	6,937	7,153	7,321	7,544	7,776
Total surplus / deficit places (Years 7-11)	518	655	768	833	903	816	623	407	239	16	-216
Total surplus / deficit capacity (Years 7-11) (%)	7.5	9.2	10.6	11.3	11.9	10.8	8.2	5.4	3.2	0.2	-2.9
Post-16 roll	1,736	1,796	1,804	1,755	1,710	1,727	1,772	1,782	1,797	1,794	1,835
<b>Total roll (including Post-16)</b>	<b>8,115</b>	<b>8,225</b>	<b>8,280</b>	<b>8,327</b>	<b>8,367</b>	<b>8,481</b>	<b>8,709</b>	<b>8,935</b>	<b>9,118</b>	<b>9,338</b>	<b>9,611</b>

- 13.8.1 The Wye Free School opened in 2013 with a Year 7 intake. It will, over the coming years, provide 90 places per year group in Years 7 to 11, plus a sixth form of 150 places.
- 13.8.2 The number of Year 7 Secondary school places in Ashford (including Wye School) is 1502 with a planned increase to 1512 by 2015/16. Currently, 12.6% of Year 7 places are vacant in Ashford, with 7.5% of all Secondary school places vacant. The Year 7 cohort fluctuates over the coming years but increases sharply in 2018/19 and continues to rise in future years. It is forecast that there will be a shortfall of Year 7 places from 2019-20. It is probable that the housing development at Chilmington Green will start in early 2015 and, if this is the case, we will commission a new Secondary school after 2018 to open in 2022 or 2023 (subject to house building). The shortfall through to 2022/23 will need to be managed with the support of existing schools and temporary enlargements.
- 13.8.3 Homewood and The North School schools have more sixth form pupils than capacity to accommodate them. Sixth form numbers across Ashford are forecast to fluctuate between 1700 and 1800.

### 13.8.16 Ashford Primary School Commissioning

Planning Group or set of Planning Groups	Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)
<b>Ashford Central</b>		Commission 30 Year R places	Commission 30 Year R places	Commission a new 2FE school.
<b>Ashford South East</b>	Open new academy (initially off-site) for Finberry (Cheeseman's Green). Open with Years R, 1 and 2 (1FE).	Relocate Finberry Academy to its permanent building and expand by 1FE.		
<b>Ashford South</b>	Commission 30 Year R places.	Commission 30 Year R places.	Subject to commencement of Chilmington Green's housing development commission the first 1FE of a new 2FE school.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand the new Chilmington Green Academy by 1FE.</li> <li>Commission two further 2FE and one further 1FE schools on Chilmington Green.</li> </ul>
<b>Willesborough</b>				Commission a new 2FE school.

### Ashford Secondary School Commissioning

Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)
			Subject to commencement of the Chilmington Green development, commission the first 4FE of a new 8FE school to open by 2022/23.

## **13.9 SHEPWAY**

### **13.9.1 Overview**

- The pressure on school places in Shepway is centred on Folkestone Town. A shortfall of places in East Folkestone has led to children needing to travel across the Town in order to access education. This situation is reflected in the demand for more places in Folkestone West.
- The increase in the birth rate has mirrored the National and Kent rates. Even with the recent reduction in birth rate in Shepway the impact of 10-12 years of growth will still be felt.
- Housing development is largely centred on Folkestone and Hythe. Residual development in Hawkinge and significant sites in Sellindge and New Romney will need to be catered for.

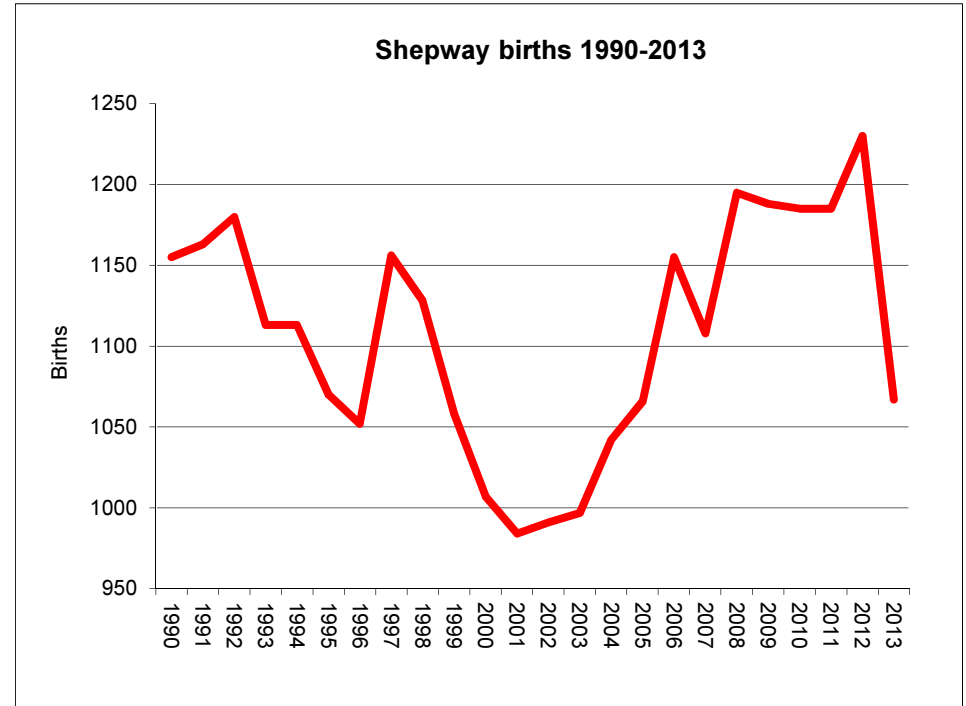
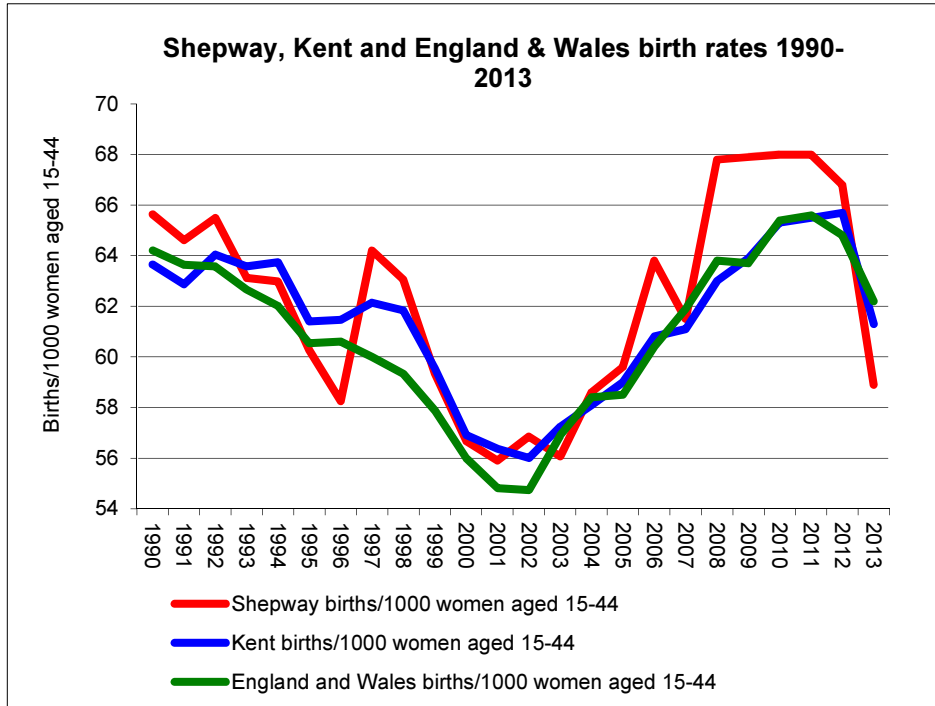
### **13.9.2 Review of 2013/14**

We had proposed commissioning 30 temporary Reception Year places at a school in East Folkestone but no school was able to accommodate this. We have commissioned a new 1FE Primary school in East Folkestone. The proposer is Lilac Sky Academy Trust. The academy will open in September 2015 (subject to receiving statutory consents). In West Folkestone, Cheriton Primary School admitted an additional Reception class for September 2014.

13.9.3 At secondary level, Pent Valley School de-commissioned 2FE of capacity from September 2014.

### 13.9.4 District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures forecasts.



Shepway District planning groups (primary schools)	Year R capacity 2013-14	Year R roll 2013-14	Year R surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Total capacity 2013-14	Total roll 2013-14	Total surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Year R roll 2014-15 (F)	Year R roll 2015-16 (F)	Year R roll 2016-17 (F)	Year R roll 2017-18 (F)	Year R roll 2018-19 (F)	Total roll 2014-15 (F)	Total roll 2015-16 (F)	Total roll 2016-17 (F)	Total roll 2017-18 (F)	Total roll 2018-19 (F)
Brenzett and Brookland	35	29	17.1	245	198	19.2	29	30	26	34	31	195	192	192	197	197
Dymchurch	30	25	16.7	210	174	17.1	21	24	21	28	25	175	177	174	177	177
Folkestone East	343	342	0.3	2,403	2,253	6.2	356	359	373	387	387	2,343	2,454	2,548	2,592	2,613
Folkestone West	248	236	4.8	1,730	1,601	7.5	267	284	270	269	274	1,670	1,775	1,845	1,879	1,904
Hawkinge	135	134	0.7	872	828	5.0	107	142	131	102	116	824	855	892	875	868
Hythe	150	151	-0.7	1,030	1,040	-1.0	145	148	139	130	134	1,067	1,088	1,100	1,089	1,084
Sympne and Sellindge	45	45	0.0	317	325	-2.5	42	46	47	43	49	319	319	325	341	357
Romney Marsh	146	123	15.8	1,024	867	15.3	123	128	115	129	124	876	878	884	887	877
Shepway Rural North	93	94	-1.1	641	609	5.0	84	88	85	75	78	614	627	622	613	601
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8,472</b>	<b>7,895</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>1,208</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>8,082</b>	<b>8,366</b>	<b>8,582</b>	<b>8,649</b>	<b>8,678</b>
Forecast Year R capacity / total capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,266	1,287	1,287	1,257	1,257	8,533	8,679	8,762	8,815	8,853
Forecast surplus / deficit places	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	38	79	61	39	451	313	180	166	175
Forecast surplus / deficit capacity (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	3.0	6.1	4.8	3.1	5.3	3.6	2.1	1.9	2.0



- 13.9.5 There are currently 35 Primary schools in the Shepway District and a total of 1225 places available in Reception Year in 2013-14. Reception Year forecasts indicate surplus places across the District will generally fluctuate between 3.0% and 7.4% up to 2018/19. However, surplus places in the rural areas, particularly on Romney Marsh, means District figures mask pressure points in the District's urban areas.
- 13.9.6 Folkestone Town will continue to need more places during the next few years. The Reception Year forecasts indicate that the shortfall of Reception class places will increase from 32 in 2014/15 to 70 in 2018/19. For September 2014, 30 additional places have been commissioned at Cheriton Primary School to ensure all pupils can be placed. This school can admit bulge year groups in 2015 and 2016. We have also commissioned a new 1FE school for Folkestone East which will open in September 2015. We are in discussion with the developer at Shorncliffe Garrison about opening a new school from September 2018.
- 13.9.7 Between these three initiatives the predicted shortfall in places can be met, except in 2017, where a temporary bulge Reception class will be required.
- 13.9.8 The total school roll in the Hythe schools has been increasing, a consequence of not just large Year Reception cohorts entering the schools, but also admission of older pupils. Palmarsh Primary School has restructured to enable it to admit further pupils prior to its formal expansion which will be necessary to meet the demand arising from new housing in Nickolls Quarry.
- 13.9.9 Proposals for approximately 250 homes in Sellindge will require additional capacity of 0.5FE to be created in the village school. Assuming a 2015 start for development, the additional permanent capacity will be needed by 2016/17.
- 13.9.10 Surplus capacity across all year groups is set to reduce from its current level of 5.3% to -2.0% by 2018/19, as larger cohorts continue entering Reception Year compared to those leaving Year 6, particularly in Folkestone West and Hythe. This forecast deficit will be addressed by the actions being taken to accommodate larger Reception Year cohorts, and the opening and expansion of schools.
- 13.9.11 The long term forecast is for the Primary school numbers in Shepway to increase to 9349 in 2021 before falling thereafter reaching current levels in 2031. At the peak, this will require an additional 1,308 places (6.2FE) compared to those available in 2013/14, if a 5% surplus is to be maintained. Some of this pressure is related to new housing. The Local Development Framework has identified land for 7500 houses and these will require local provision in the form of new or expanded schools (1FE at Palmarsh, 2.5FE in Folkestone, 1FE in the rural hubs). One quarter of these places have already been commissioned.

### 13.9.12 District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts:

Shepway District (secondary schools)	2013-14 (A)	2014-15 (F)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)
Year 7 capacity	1,210	1,195	1,195	1,195	1,195	1,195	1,195	1,195	1,195	1,195	1,195
Year 7 roll	944	946	956	952	1,027	1,022	1,075	1,065	1,050	1,097	1,051
Year 7 surplus / deficit places	266	249	239	243	168	173	120	130	145	98	144
Year 7 surplus / deficit capacity (%)	22.0	20.8	20.0	20.3	14.0	14.4	10.0	10.9	12.1	8.2	12.1
Total capacity (Years 7-11)	6,050	6,035	6,020	6,005	5,990	5,975	5,975	5,975	5,975	5,975	5,975
Total roll (Years 7-11)	5,022	4,896	4,802	4,715	4,796	4,874	5,004	5,112	5,209	5,280	5,308
Total surplus / deficit places (Years 7-11)	1,028	1,139	1,218	1,290	1,194	1,101	971	863	766	695	667
Total surplus / deficit capacity (Years 7-11) (%)	17.0	18.9	20.2	21.5	19.9	18.4	16.3	14.4	12.8	11.6	11.2
Post-16 roll	1,346	1,385	1,317	1,288	1,243	1,182	1,166	1,176	1,179	1,228	1,255
<b>Total roll (including Post-16)</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>6,281</b>	<b>6,119</b>	<b>6,002</b>	<b>6,038</b>	<b>6,056</b>	<b>6,170</b>	<b>6,288</b>	<b>6,389</b>	<b>6,508</b>	<b>6,563</b>

13.9.13 The number of Year 7 Secondary school places in Shepway is 1210 with a planned decrease to 1195 from 2014/15. Currently, 22% of Year 7 places are vacant in Shepway, with 17% of all Secondary school places vacant. The Year 7 cohort has reached its low point. It is expected to remain constant until 2016/17 after which there is an initial increase of 75 pupils (2.5FE), a further step increase (48 pupils/1.5FE) in 2019/20, peaking in 2022/23 at 1097 (153/5FE above 2013/14 roll numbers).

13.9.14 The rising Year 7 roll and reduced capacity brings the surplus capacity down to 10% by 2019. The increased number of pupils can be accommodated within existing provision.

13.9.15 Total Secondary school numbers continue to fall until 2016–17, when 21.5% of places will be vacant. As rolls rise in the subsequent years surplus capacity will reduce to 10.9% by 2023.

### 13.9.16 Shepway Primary School Commissioning

Planning Group or set of Planning Groups	Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)
<b>Folkestone East</b>	The new 1FE Martello Grove Academy will open in September 2015.			
<b>Hythe</b>		Enlarge Palmarsh Primary School by up to 1FE subject to commencement of Nickolls Quarry development.		
<b>Folkestone West</b>	Commission 30 Year R places at Cheriton PS.	Commission 30 Year R places at Cheriton PS.	Commission 30 Year R places (school to be identified).	Commission a new school in Shorncliffe Garrison (initially 1FE, expanding to 2FE as demand grows).
<b>Sellindge</b>		Subject to planned housing development commencing, expand Sellindge PS from 0.5FE to 1FE		
<b>Romney Marsh</b>				Subject to housing development, expand St Nicholas and Greatstone Schools to 2FE each (42 and 56 places respectively.)

### Shepway Secondary School Commissioning

Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)

## **13.10 DOVER**

### **13.10.1 Overview**

- The pressure points in Dover District are for Primary school places in Dover Town, Whitfield and St Margaret's at Cliffe wards.
- The District's birth rate mirrors the Kent and National levels. Even with the recent drop in the birth rate, the impact of 10-12 years of rising births will continue to provide pressure for places.
- The District Council has indicated that up to 8,000 new homes may be built in the District by 2021. Sites in and around Dover, Deal, Sandwich and Aylesham will impact on the need for school places.
- 1,050 new homes are planned for Whitfield by 2021 with a further 5,040 in the following two decades. Ultimately these new homes will generate the need for at least three new 2FE Primary schools to serve the Whitfield community.

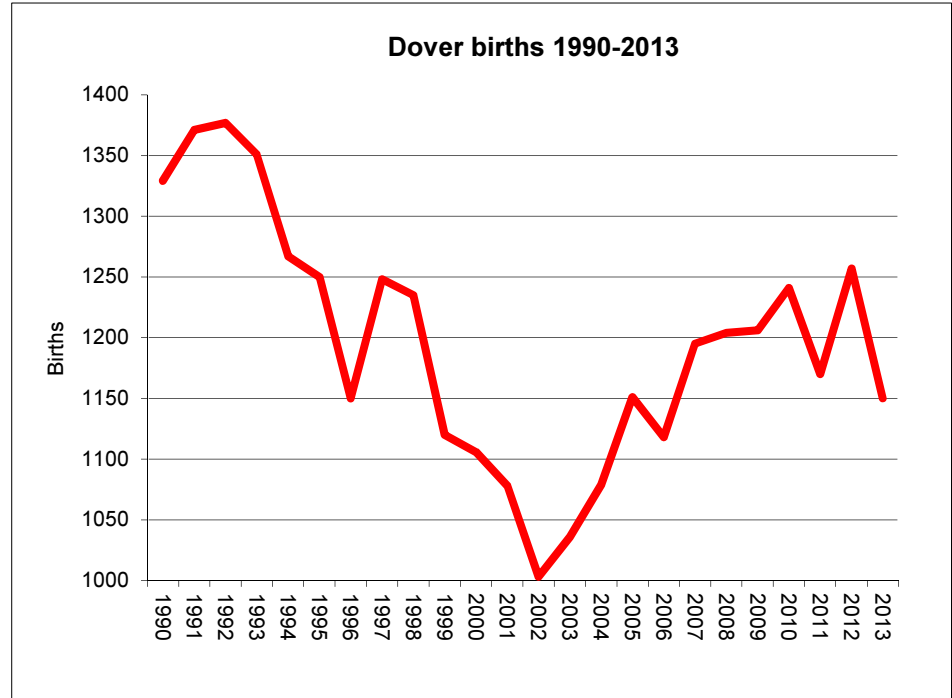
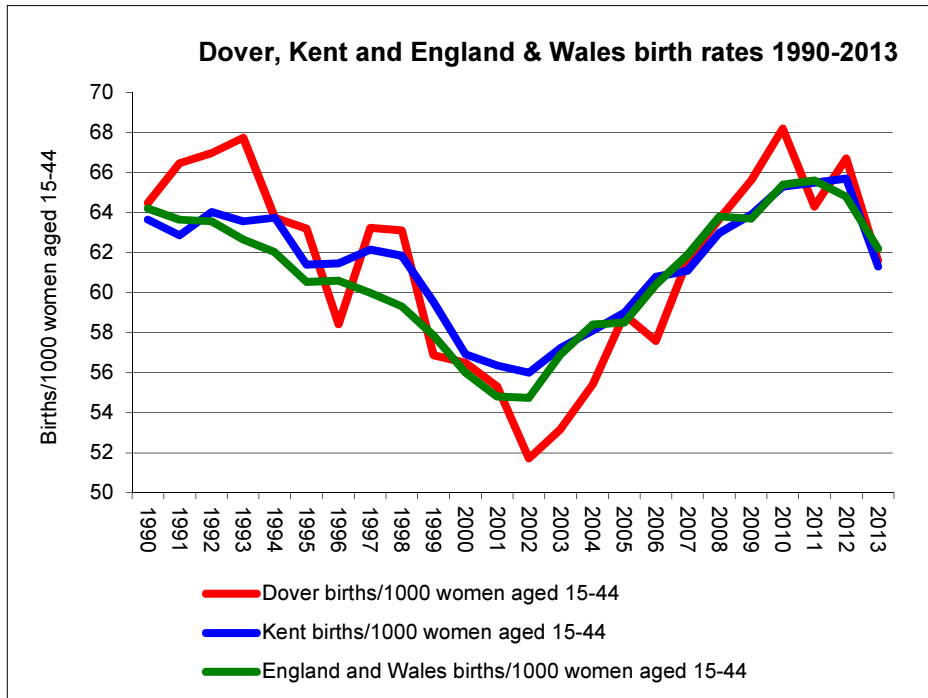
### **13.10.2 Review of 2013-14**

For September 2014 we had proposed to commission 30 Reception places in Dover, 15 Reception places in Whitfield and ensure all pupils in the St Margarets-at-Cliffe area had a local school place.

13.10.3 We commissioned 60 Reception places in Dover (30 at White Cliffs Primary College for the Arts, and 30 at St Martin's Primary School). Guston CE Primary School admitted above its PAN of 22, taking 30 pupils, to ensure all children in the St Margarets-at-Cliffe locality were placed. No places were commissioned in Whitfield, although feasibility work has been commissioned to look at possible future expansion of a school in or near Whitfield. White Cliffs Primary College for the Arts is expanding to 2FE from September 2015.

### 13.10.4 District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures and forecasts:



Dover District planning groups (primary schools)	Year R capacity 2013-14	Year R roll 2013-14	Year R surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Total capacity 2013-14	Total roll 2013-14	Total surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Year R roll 2014-15 (F)	Year R roll 2015-16 (F)	Year R roll 2016-17 (F)	Year R roll 2017-18 (F)	Year R roll 2018-19 (F)	Total roll 2014-15 (F)	Total roll 2015-16 (F)	Total roll 2016-17 (F)	Total roll 2017-18 (F)	Total roll 2018-19 (F)
Ash and Wingham	90	94	-4.4	628	603	4.0	72	75	85	82	80	595	592	592	588	595
Aylesham	87	45	48.3	609	344	43.5	51	54	69	56	61	346	361	389	407	410
Capel-le-Ferne	30	29	3.3	210	201	4.3	33	30	29	34	32	207	207	214	221	223
Deal	335	327	2.4	2,365	2,159	8.7	319	315	336	332	328	2,209	2,242	2,278	2,326	2,285
Dover	425	422	0.7	3,025	2,790	7.8	449	462	506	444	458	2,896	3,014	3,155	3,189	3,239
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	50	43	14.0	350	277	20.9	43	40	43	34	39	280	275	282	284	283
Sandwich and Eastry	96	96	0.0	688	624	9.3	74	84	83	90	89	615	626	625	642	648
St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe	62	74	-19.4	428	420	1.9	81	79	79	79	79	442	452	471	500	514
Whitfield	90	100	-11.1	624	633	-1.4	105	101	107	94	100	666	683	696	700	724
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>8,927</b>	<b>8,051</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>8,257</b>	<b>8,452</b>	<b>8,702</b>	<b>8,856</b>	<b>8,921</b>
Forecast Year R capacity / total capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,327	1,289	1,289	1,289	1,289	8,985	9,005	9,019	9,031	9,018
Forecast surplus / deficit places	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	49	-49	46	23	728	553	317	175	97
Forecast surplus / deficit capacity (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	3.8	-3.8	3.6	1.8	8.1	6.1	3.5	1.9	1.1

- 13.10.5 There are currently 41 Primary schools in the Dover District and a total of 1265 places available in Reception Year in 2013-14.
- 13.10.6 The birth rate in Dover mirrors the Kent and National picture closely, with all three reducing in 2013. If this trend continues the number of births in the District will decline, indicating demand for Reception class places may peak in 2016/17.
- 13.10.7 Major new housing is projected for Dover in the period up to 2021 with up to 8,000 new houses predicted over that period. Development is planned in Dover Town, Deal, Aylesham, Sandwich and Whitfield.
- 13.10.8 Reception Year forecasts in Dover District fluctuate between a deficit of -3.8% in 2016/17, and a surplus of 7.5% in 2014/15. This suggests that some temporary enlargements will be needed, particularly in 2016/17, to manage demand. However, District figures mask pressure points and areas of significant surplus. There are pressures in Dover Town, Whitfield and St Margaret at Cliffe (linked to new housing), whereas in Aylesham, where the planned new house building has not so far impacted on demand for Primary school places, there are high levels of surplus capacity.
- 13.10.9 St Martin's Primary School and White Cliffs Primary College for the Arts will each be providing a bulge class for 30 additional Year R places in September 2014.
- 13.10.10 White Cliffs Primary College for the Arts will expand from September 2015, thereby providing an additional 30 Reception class places annually. We are also looking at possible future expansion of a school in or near Whitfield by at least 0.5FE. A temporary bulge of 60 Reception class places will be needed for 2016/17.
- 13.10.11 Whitfield is expected to have 6,000 homes built over the next 30 years. The development is expected to provide education provision for its residents. New school provision will need to be commissioned early in the life of the new housing development. At least two further 2FE schools will be needed in the longer term.
- 13.10.12 In St Margarets at Cliffe, forecasts indicate a need for up to 20 additional Reception Year places. Guston CE Primary School could increase its PAN from 22 to 30 so as to regularise the current intake pattern. The schools in this ward attract pupils from both Deal and Dover, therefore the local schools will be able to ensure that all local children are placed within existing accommodation.
- 13.10.13 The long term District forecast sees the Primary school age population increasing to about 9607 by 2021. This would require 1121 additional places (5.4FE) to those available in 2013/14 if a 5% surplus is to be maintained. A significant amount of this provision will be required to support the Whitfield development.

### 13.10.14 District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts:

Dover District (secondary schools)	2013-14 (A)	2014-15 (F)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)
Year 7 capacity	1,310	1,330	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310
Year 7 roll	1,143	1,163	1,179	1,245	1,260	1,355	1,294	1,376	1,350	1,374	1,455
Year 7 surplus / deficit places	167	167	131	65	50	-45	16	-66	-40	-64	-145
Year 7 surplus / deficit capacity (%)	12.7	12.6	10.0	4.9	3.8	-3.4	1.2	-5.0	-3.0	-4.9	-11.0
Total capacity (Years 7-11)	6,730	6,675	6,595	6,570	6,570	6,570	6,550	6,550	6,550	6,550	6,550
Total roll (Years 7-11)	6,016	5,889	5,839	5,904	5,962	6,174	6,305	6,503	6,607	6,722	6,822
Total surplus / deficit places (Years 7-11)	714	786	756	666	608	396	245	47	-57	-172	-272
Total surplus / deficit capacity (Years 7-11) (%)	10.6	11.8	11.5	10.1	9.3	6.0	3.7	0.7	-0.9	-2.6	-4.1
Post-16 roll	1,365	1,348	1,291	1,243	1,227	1,213	1,200	1,206	1,249	1,278	1,337
<b>Total roll (including Post-16)</b>	<b>7,381</b>	<b>7,237</b>	<b>7,131</b>	<b>7,147</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>7,387</b>	<b>7,505</b>	<b>7,709</b>	<b>7,856</b>	<b>7,999</b>	<b>8,159</b>

13.10.15 The number of Year 7 Secondary school places in Dover is 1310. Currently, 12.7% of Year 7 places are vacant in Dover District, with 10.6% of all Secondary school places vacant. The Year 7 cohort is forecast to rise steadily over the coming years, from its current actual number of 1143 to 1455 in 2023/24. Historically, Dover District has experienced net migration into its Secondary schools (for example from Thanet into Sandwich). As rolls rise, we would anticipate this migration reducing. The forecasts suggest we will need to commission an additional 2FE to 3FE of places from 2018/19, with 3-4 bulge Year 7 classes also being required in 2023/24 to manage a spike in demand.



### 13.10.16 Dover Primary School Commissioning

Planning Group or set of Planning Groups	Commissioning Position (by 2015 -16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (2018-19 and beyond)
Dover Town	White Cliffs Primary College for the Arts will expand by 1FE.	Commission 60 Year R places.		
Whitfield / or Dover Town	Commission 15 Year R places.	Commission at least 0.5FE of permanent capacity.		Commission the first of three new 2FE schools.
St Margarets at Cliffe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commission places at Guston CEPS (0.3FE).</li> <li>Work with local schools to ensure all local pupils are placed.</li> </ul>			

### Dover Secondary School Commissioning

Commissioning Position (by 2015 -16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (2018-19 and beyond)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commission an additional 2FE-3FE of capacity in the District from 2018/19.</li> <li>Subject to housing development, commission 90-120 temporary Year 7 places in 2023/24.</li> </ul>

## **13.11 CANTERBURY**

### **13.11.1 Overview**

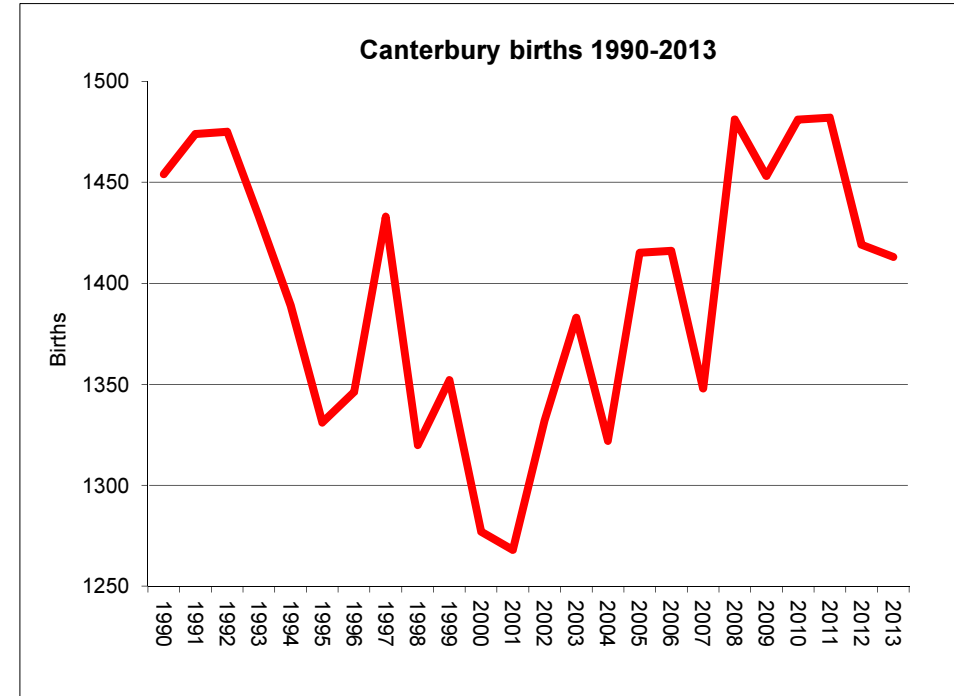
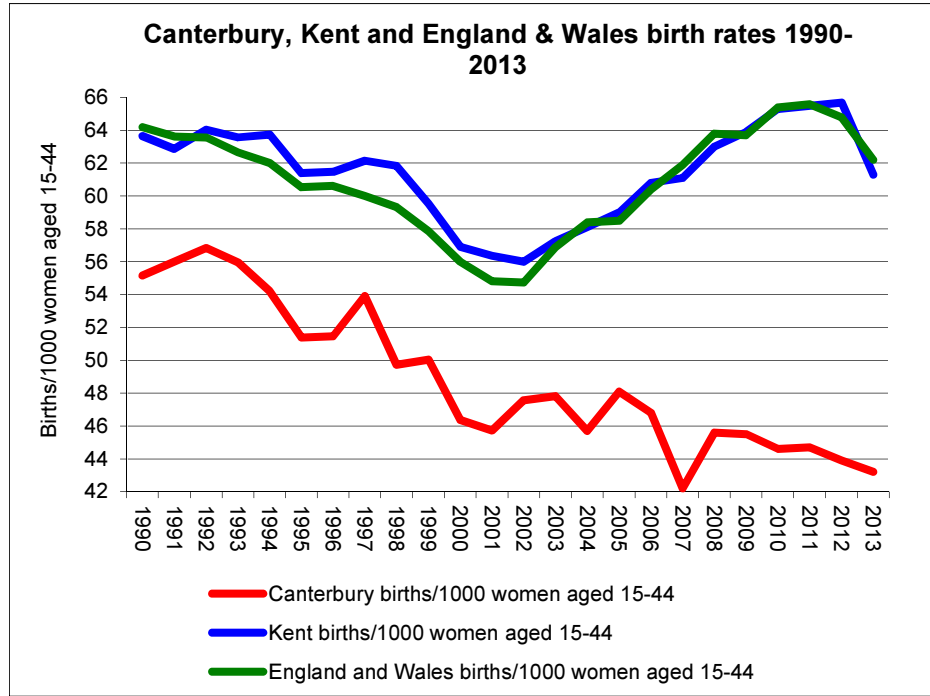
- The Canterbury birth rate differs to Kent and the National picture as it is lower overall, and the number of births has dropped during the last year.
- The impact of a number of years of rising births will still be felt in the Primary phase over the next few years whilst also beginning to impact on Secondary numbers.
- There are specific localities within the Canterbury District where there is pressure due to inward migration and population movements between towns.
- Significant new housing is proposed in the Canterbury Local Plan and in the longer term up to 12FE of new primary provision and expansion of existing schools will be required.
- From September 2016, some reduced capacity will need to be replaced in existing Canterbury Secondary schools and in the longer term from 2020 onwards, dependent on the commencement and pace of proposed housing developments, additional Secondary capacity may need to be established.
- An additional 56 Special School places for children with profound, severe and complex needs have been commissioned at St Nicholas School.

### **13.11.2 Review of 2013–14**

The 2013-18 Commissioning Plan identified the need for an additional 1FE capacity in Canterbury City and this was commissioned at The Canterbury Primary School to meet the localised demand and will operate from September 2015. The temporary expansion at Joy Lane Primary School for Year R entry in September 2013 and September 2014 will become a permanent 1FE expansion from September 2015.

### 13.11.3 District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures and forecasts:



Canterbury District planning groups (primary schools)	Year R capacity 2013-14	Year R roll 2013-14	Year R surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Total capacity 2013-14	Total roll 2013-14	Total surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Year R roll 2014-15 (F)	Year R roll 2015-16 (F)	Year R roll 2016-17 (F)	Year R roll 2017-18 (F)	Year R roll 2018-19 (F)	Total roll 2014-15 (F)	Total roll 2015-16 (F)	Total roll 2016-17 (F)	Total roll 2017-18 (F)	Total roll 2018-19 (F)
Barham and Bridge	110	94	14.5	736	691	6.1	91	96	96	97	100	697	701	705	708	695
Canterbury	435	409	6.0	3,098	2,807	9.4	404	443	442	442	450	2,898	3,010	3,087	3,203	3,208
Chartham and Petham	61	55	9.8	429	409	4.7	55	64	63	63	63	407	412	410	414	417
Herne	90	90	0.0	630	621	1.4	86	107	96	85	87	624	649	667	661	660
Herne Bay	345	337	2.3	2,435	2,269	6.8	335	353	344	323	335	2,292	2,358	2,421	2,435	2,477
Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux	32	30	6.3	212	198	6.6	38	37	34	35	35	207	219	226	239	239
Sturry and Marshside	96	84	12.5	657	601	8.5	90	89	90	101	96	625	649	663	695	702
Whitstable	360	351	2.5	2,352	2,286	2.8	332	327	350	332	334	2,323	2,359	2,395	2,403	2,421
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>10,549</b>	<b>9,882</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>10,359</b>	<b>10,574</b>	<b>10,758</b>	<b>10,819</b>
Forecast Year R capacity / total capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,527	1,557	1,557	1,557	1,557	10,589	10,653	10,712	10,771	10,832
Forecast surplus / deficit places	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	42	42	78	58	515	294	138	13	13
Forecast surplus / deficit capacity (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	2.7	2.7	5.0	3.7	4.9	2.8	1.3	0.1	0.1

- 13.11.4 There are currently 35 Primary schools in the Canterbury District and a total of 1529 places available in Reception Year in 2013-14, increasing to 1557 in September 2015, including the permanent expansions at The Canterbury Primary School, and Joy Lane Primary School (following two years of temporary expansion). A population shift over the last year from Whitstable to Herne and Herne Bay, combined with an increased rate of inward migration into these localities has resulted in pressure on places for Years R, 1 and 2. Temporary additional capacity will be established to meet this demand.
- 13.11.5 The number of Reception Year pupils is expected to peak in 2015/16 at 1515 places with an expected surplus of 2.7%. The number of surplus places across the whole Primary age range will reduce to 0.1% by 2017. Pressure on places in rural areas will be managed through discussions with schools to ascertain pressure points and explore ways of ensuring that all local children are placed.
- 13.11.6 New housing development included in Canterbury City Council's Draft Local Plan indicates that there will be up to 15,600 new dwellings during the period to 2031, with a build rate of 780 dwellings per annum across the District, and large developments planned in Canterbury, Herne Bay and the Sturry/Hersden locality. Careful planning will be needed because of the uncertainty of when and where development will commence.
- 13.11.7 It is expected that new Primary school provision and expansion of existing schools will be required from 2017/18 to meet the demand from new housing, with the timing and location of additional school places dependent on the pace of the new housing developments.

### 13.11.8 District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts:

Canterbury District (secondary schools)	2013-14 (A)	2014-15 (F)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)
Year 7 capacity	1,670	1,588	1,551	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501
Year 7 roll	1,480	1,547	1,516	1,634	1,658	1,637	1,690	1,703	1,683	1,755	1,742
Year 7 surplus / deficit places	190	41	35	-133	-157	-136	-189	-202	-182	-254	-241
Year 7 surplus / deficit capacity (%)	11.4	2.6	2.2	-8.9	-10.5	-9.1	-12.6	-13.5	-12.1	-16.9	-16.1
Total capacity (Years 7-11)	8,202	7,557	7,625	7,643	7,661	7,642	7,555	7,505	7,505	7,505	7,505
Total roll (Years 7-11)	7,513	7,545	7,539	7,684	7,887	8,044	8,187	8,374	8,423	8,519	8,624
Total surplus / deficit places (Years 7-11)	689	12	86	-41	-226	-402	-632	-869	-918	-1,014	-1,119
Total surplus / deficit capacity (Years 7-11) (%)	8.4	0.2	1.1	-0.5	-2.9	-5.3	-8.4	-11.6	-12.2	-13.5	-14.9
Post-16 roll	2,069	2,055	2,020	1,985	1,953	1,957	2,005	2,030	2,094	2,167	2,194
<b>Total roll (including Post-16)</b>	<b>9,582</b>	<b>9,601</b>	<b>9,558</b>	<b>9,669</b>	<b>9,839</b>	<b>10,001</b>	<b>10,192</b>	<b>10,404</b>	<b>10,517</b>	<b>10,687</b>	<b>10,818</b>

13.11.9 The number of Year 7 places in Canterbury was 1670 in 2013 and following the closure of Chaucer Technology School, the number of Year 7 places reduces to 1501 from 2016. Currently up to 3FE of additional capacity is being provided on a temporary basis through other schools' ability to be flexible with the number of offers of places they are able to provide. This may not be able to continue into 2016. Any reduction in capacity may result in the redistribution of pupils across adjoining districts, changing the level of inward migration into the Canterbury District and travel to school patterns, resulting in less need for as much additional capacity. Secondary schools have the ability to operate flexibly and therefore any additional capacity will be commissioned in existing schools. Discussions have taken place with the Secondary schools in the district regarding temporary and permanent solutions. Depending on progress rates of new housing, Secondary provision will need to be expanded from September 2020 onwards. Additional Secondary provision will also be required for Herne Bay and the expansion of The Spires Academy in Sturry and Community College Whitstable will also be required.

### 13.11.10 Canterbury Primary School Commissioning

Planning Group or set of Planning Groups	Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)
<b>Canterbury</b>	1FE has been commissioned at The Canterbury PS.		Commission temporary capacity to deal with pressure across year groups prior to establishing the new provision in the longer term.	Commission up to 6FE new provision, dependent on the rate of housing development set out in Canterbury City Council's strategic plan.
<b>Sturry and Marshside</b>				Commission up to 2FE new provision, dependent on the rate of housing development set out in Canterbury City Council's strategic plan.
<b>Herne Bay/Herne</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commission 30 additional Reception Year places on a temporary basis for 2015/16.</li> <li>• Commission a total of 30 additional places for Years 1 and 2 on a temporary basis for 2014/15.</li> </ul>	Numbers will be kept under review during the short to medium term to see whether additional temporary capacity is required across other year groups until new schools are established in the longer term.		Commission up to 4FE new provision, dependent on the rate of housing development set out in Canterbury City Council's strategic plan.
<b>Whitstable</b>	1FE has been commissioned at Joy Lane Primary School.			Commission expansion of existing schools dependent on the rate of housing development set out in Canterbury City Council's strategic plan.

### 13.11.11 Canterbury Secondary School Commissioning

<b>Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)</b>
30 additional Year 7 places will be commissioned at The Spires Academy to ensure sufficient places are available for both 2014 and 2015 entry.	Commission up to 4FE in existing secondary schools, on either a temporary or permanent basis depending on whether the current additional capacity provided in Canterbury Secondary schools continues.		As new housing developments proceed, commission at least 6FE of new provision across the District. This will be through re-establishing provision on the Chaucer site, additional provision for Herne Bay and expansion of The Spires Academy in Sturry and Community College Whitstable.



## **13.12 SWALE**

### **13.12.1 Overview**

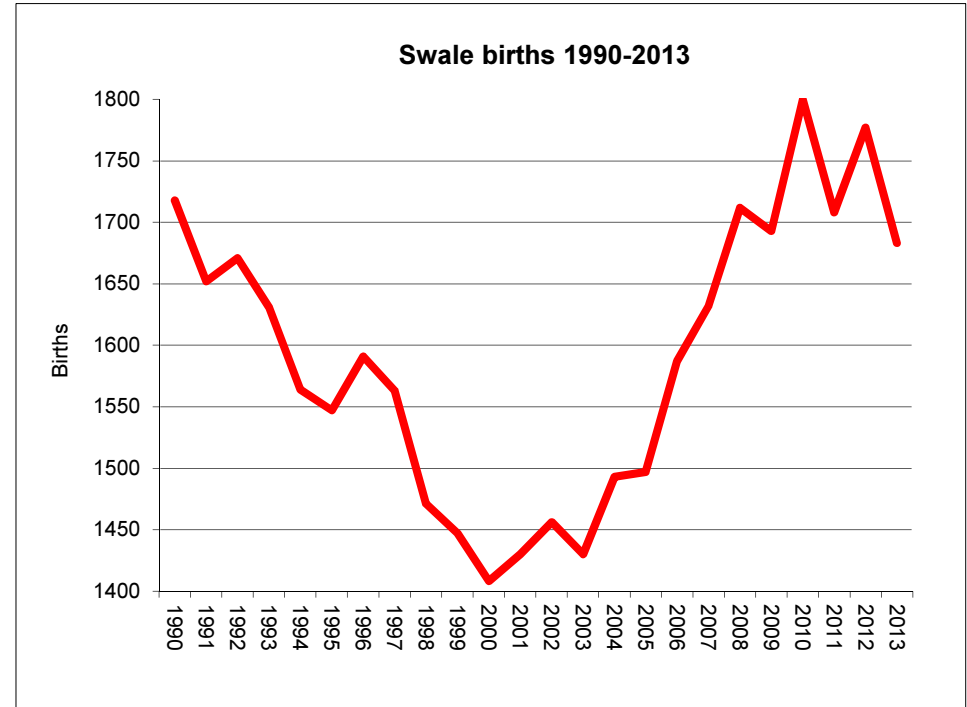
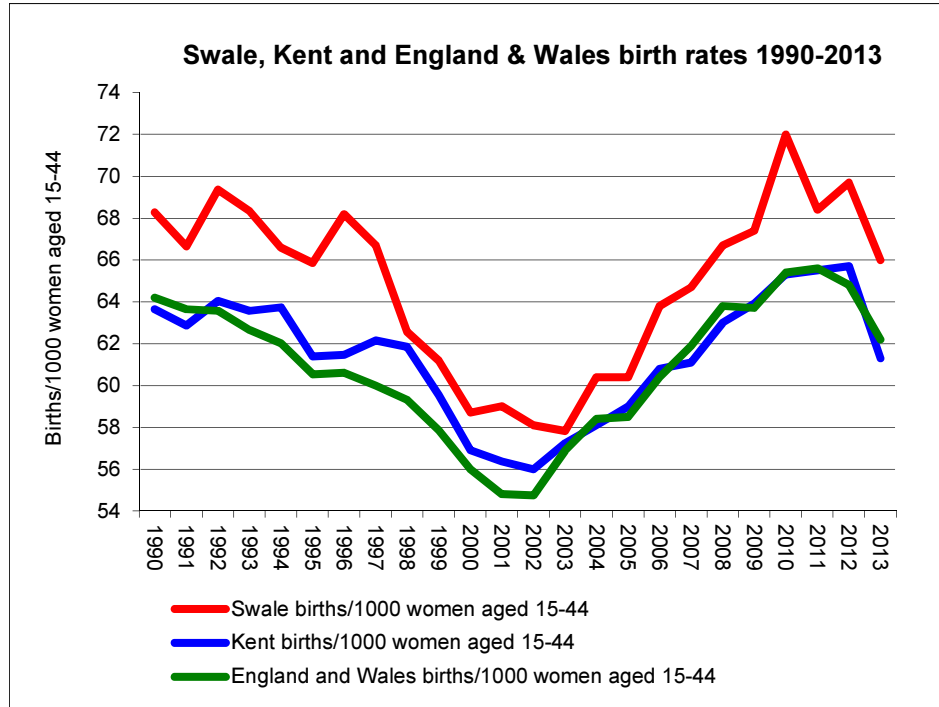
- Swale has an above average birth rate, although this is beginning to fall in line with National and Kent rates.
- The impact of a decade of rising numbers will be felt in the Primary phase over the next few years, whilst also beginning to impact on Secondary school numbers.
- Consideration of Swale as a whole masks significant local pressures in Sittingbourne and The Isle of Sheppey.
- Inward migration, in particular on the Isle of Sheppey and in Sittingbourne, continues to create significant pressure in the Primary phase.
- Pressures on the Isle of Sheppey are across all Year groups rather than just Reception Year as a result of this inward migration.
- Pressure on secondary places in Sittingbourne schools is growing.

### **13.12.2 Review 2013–14**

The 2013-18 Commissioning Plan indicated a need to add a significant number of Primary school places to manage the predicted increase in numbers of children. 120 temporary Reception Year places were commissioned on the Isle of Sheppey and 19 in Sittingbourne for entry in September 2014. 40 permanent Reception Year places were commissioned in Sittingbourne for entry in September 2014.

### 13.12.3 District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures and forecasts:



Swale Borough planning groups (primary schools)	Year R capacity 2013-14	Year R roll 2013-14	Year R surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Total capacity 2013-14	Total roll 2013-14	Total surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Year R roll 2014-15 (F)	Year R roll 2015-16 (F)	Year R roll 2016-17 (F)	Year R roll 2017-18 (F)	Year R roll 2018-19 (F)	Total roll 2014-15 (F)	Total roll 2015-16 (F)	Total roll 2016-17 (F)	Total roll 2017-18 (F)	Total roll 2018-19 (F)
Eastchurch and Warden Bay	90	76	15.6	450	417	7.3	65	65	77	77	76	435	447	464	485	500
Faversham	235	215	8.5	1,515	1,397	7.8	229	220	233	221	230	1,440	1,496	1,550	1,578	1,586
Faversham Rural East	60	50	16.7	420	411	2.1	60	57	54	52	53	422	422	422	415	391
Faversham Rural South	71	71	0.0	495	506	-2.2	73	76	76	65	70	510	520	529	522	524
Halfway and Minster	240	210	12.5	1,380	1,337	3.1	252	231	251	255	250	1,437	1,521	1,608	1,699	1,752
Ilade	60	60	0.0	420	421	-0.2	68	61	77	65	66	433	438	457	464	472
Queenborough and Rushenden	60	60	0.0	360	375	-4.2	68	63	71	64	67	390	407	430	440	465
Sheerness	180	175	2.8	1,260	1,217	3.4	203	203	194	213	206	1,257	1,305	1,330	1,366	1,396
Sittingbourne East	225	218	3.1	1,395	1,297	7.0	232	223	229	200	213	1,378	1,433	1,472	1,478	1,499
Sittingbourne North	210	203	3.3	1,470	1,421	3.3	229	196	233	225	221	1,469	1,476	1,510	1,535	1,553
Sittingbourne South	293	286	2.4	1,901	1,970	-3.6	309	282	313	279	289	2,031	2,046	2,101	2,115	2,139
Swale Rural West	95	88	7.4	665	605	9.0	84	73	87	82	81	630	624	623	624	627
Teynham	50	43	14.0	325	318	2.2	40	46	45	51	48	326	338	342	345	352
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>12,056</b>	<b>11,692</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>12,159</b>	<b>12,472</b>	<b>12,839</b>	<b>13,067</b>	<b>13,256</b>
Forecast Year R capacity / total capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,933	1,959	1,989	1,989	1,989	12,391	12,722	13,022	13,322	13,567
Forecast surplus / deficit places	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	164	50	140	119	232	250	183	255	311
Forecast surplus / deficit capacity (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	8.4	2.5	7.0	6.0	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.3

- 13.12.4 There are 49 Primary schools in the Swale District, providing 1869 Year R places in 2013/14. A deficit of 98 Year R places had been predicted for 2014/15 and 139 temporary Year R places were commissioned to meet the demand that came forward. Year R rolls are forecast to peak at 1939 pupils in 2016/17 with an expected surplus of 2.5%.
- 13.12.5 New housing development included in the Swale Borough Council Draft Local Plan indicates that there will be up to 10,800 new dwellings across Swale during the period to 2031 with a build rate of 540 per annum.
- 13.12.6 Sittingbourne is a growth area and rolls are forecast to increase over the next five years.
- 13.12.7 By September 2015 we will expand both Iwade Primary School (which is situated in an area of housing development) and Tunstall CE Primary School by 1FE each. Tunstall CE Primary School will relocate to a new site.
- 13.12.8 In the longer term, from 2018/19 and beyond, new housing development is proposed for the Grovehurst Farm/Kemsley area and a site is included for a new 2FE Primary school.
- 13.12.9 On the Isle of Sheppey, school rolls are forecast to increase over the next five years across the Island. Urgent action has been taken to provide additional places for the expected deficit of up to 4FE for September 2014. Discussions with Sheppey Primary schools led to the commissioning of 120 temporary Year R places.
- 30 places at Eastchurch CE Primary School
  - 30 places at Queenborough Primary School and Nursery
  - 30 places at Rose Street School
  - 30 places at Halfway Houses Primary School
- 13.12.10 Permanent accommodation has been provided at Queenborough Primary School and Nursery allowing the school to operate as a 2FE school across all year groups. Permanent accommodation has been provided at Eastchurch CE Primary School for two temporary bulge years (13/14 and 14/15). This will allow the school to operate flexibly over the coming years as numbers fluctuate.
- 13.12.11 The continued migration of families onto the Island means that there is continued pressure on other year groups. As a result we need to commission an additional 15 temporary Year 2 places and an additional temporary 45 places across Years 3 to 5 for 2015.
- 13.12.12 A 1FE expansion is planned at Halfway Houses Primary School to make permanent the temporary expansion of 2013/14 and 2014/15. This will start on the current site in existing accommodation. The school will relocate to a new 3FE building on the former Danley Middle School site, which is expected to be operational by September 2017. A new 2FE school will be built at Thistle Hill with a phased opening from September 2015. This will provide the places needed when Minster in Sheppey Primary School reverts to admitting 60 Reception age pupils, instead of the 90 it has accommodated in the last few years, and meet the forecast shortfall of places in the area. The temporary expansion at Rose Street School is planned to become permanent from September 2015 adding an additional 1FE. It is planned to commission a 1FE permanent expansion of West Minster Primary School from September 2016. In the longer term,

from 2018/19 and beyond, a new school will be required for the Rushenden development.

13.12.13 The permanent expansion of Ospringe CE Primary School, Faversham from 1FE to 1.5FE was unable to proceed due to local highways capacity. This means that the 15 additional Reception Year places will no longer be available from September 2015. It is therefore planned to commission an additional 1FE at Bysing Wood Primary School over the medium to longer term. There are a number of housing developments proposed for Faversham and if they all go ahead, we will commission new school provision on The Abbey School site and change the age range of the school to provide for pupils aged 4-19.

### 13.12.14 District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures forecasts:

Swale Borough (secondary schools)	2013-14 (A)	2014-15 (F)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)
Year 7 capacity	1,660	1,685	1,685	1,685	1,685	1,685	1,685	1,685	1,685	1,685	1,685
Year 7 roll	1,515	1,536	1,578	1,656	1,705	1,770	1,831	1,847	1,996	1,882	2,032
Year 7 surplus / deficit places	145	149	107	29	-20	-85	-146	-162	-311	-197	-347
Year 7 surplus / deficit capacity (%)	8.7	8.8	6.3	1.7	-1.2	-5.0	-8.7	-9.6	-18.5	-11.7	-20.6
Total capacity (Years 7-11)	8,278	8,324	8,369	8,397	8,425	8,425	8,425	8,425	8,425	8,425	8,425
Total roll (Years 7-11)	7,722	7,654	7,666	7,731	7,939	8,194	8,489	8,758	9,098	9,275	9,537
Total surplus / deficit places (Years 7-11)	556	670	703	666	486	231	-64	-333	-673	-850	-1,112
Total surplus / deficit capacity (Years 7-11) (%)	6.7	8.1	8.4	7.9	5.8	2.7	-0.8	-3.9	-8.0	-10.1	-13.2
Post-16 roll	1,968	2,012	1,960	1,949	1,885	1,853	1,877	1,915	1,992	2,063	2,131
<b>Total roll (including Post-16)</b>	<b>9,690</b>	<b>9,665</b>	<b>9,626</b>	<b>9,680</b>	<b>9,825</b>	<b>10,047</b>	<b>10,366</b>	<b>10,673</b>	<b>11,090</b>	<b>11,338</b>	<b>11,668</b>

13.12.15 There are currently 1685 places in Year 7 in Secondary schools in Swale (2014/15). This exceeds the demand for school places in the District until 2017 when a deficit of 20 places (-1.2%) is expected. Surplus capacity in Faversham and the Isle of Sheppey masks the pressure on places in Sittingbourne. This pressure will become acute in Sittingbourne from 2015, resulting in a need for Year 7 places. Discussions with the Secondary schools in Sittingbourne on providing additional places have taken place and an additional 30 temporary Year 7 places will be commissioned at Sittingbourne Academy for entry in September 2015. Discussions with the Secondary schools will continue and we will commission an additional 3FE of permanent capacity to meet the expected continued deficit in Sittingbourne from 2016 onwards. In the longer term, 2018/19 and beyond, new housing development is planned for the Grovehurst Farm/Kemsley area and includes a site for a new Secondary school.

## Swale Primary School Commissioning

Planning Group or set of Planning Groups	Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)
<b>Sittingbourne East</b>			Numbers will be kept under review if pressure builds	
<b>Sittingbourne South</b>	We have commissioned an additional 1FE at Tunstall CEPS			
<b>Sittingbourne North</b>				Commission 2FE of new provision to meet the demand for places, especially in the Grovehurst Farm/Kemsley locality.
<b>Iwade</b>	We have commissioned an additional 1FE at Iwade Community PS			
<b>Sheerness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have commissioned an additional 1FE at Rose Street School</li> <li>Commission 30 temporary places across years 2 and 3.</li> </ul>	We will commission an additional 1FE at West Minster Primary School	Numbers will be kept under review if pressure continues	Numbers will be kept under review if pressure continues
<b>Queenborough &amp; Rushenden</b>				Commission a new 1FE school for the proposed Rushenden development. The infrastructure will allow expansion to 2FE as the housing progresses.
<b>Halfway &amp; Minster</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent expansion of Halfway Houses PS (2FE to 3FE) has been</li> </ul>			No change unless further housing at Thistle Hill comes forward.

<b>Planning Group or set of Planning Groups</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)</b>
	commissioned. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new 2FE entry school at Thistle Hill has been commissioned.</li> <li>• Commission 30 temporary places across years 4 and 5.</li> </ul>			
<b>Eastchurch &amp; Warden Bay</b>		Numbers will be kept under review if pressure continues.		
<b>Faversham</b>	Permanent expansion of Ospringe CEPS will not proceed as expected.	We will commission an additional 1FE at Bysing Wood PS		Dependent on the amount of housing development in Faversham commission up to 2FE of primary school provision on The Abbey School site.

### **Swale Secondary School Commissioning**

<b>Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)</b>	<b>Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)</b>
Commission 30 temporary places at Sittingbourne Academy	Commission 1FE of permanent provision at Sittingbourne Academy.	Commission an additional 2FE of provision.	Increasing numbers and proposed new housing development will require up to 5FE new provision in the Kemsley locality of Sittingbourne.



## **13.13 THANET**

### **13.13.1 Overview**

- Thanet has an above average birth rate, although this is beginning to fall in line with National and Kent rates.
- The impact of a decade of rising numbers will continue to be felt in the Primary phase over the next few years.
- Maintaining sufficiency of provision is complicated by the volatility of pupil mobility.
- Thanet also has high levels of inward migration which has increased further over the last 12 months. This has resulted in immediate and significant pressure across all year groups in the Primary phase.
- The capacity for existing schools to expand is limited due to site constraints, the number of schools that have already expanded and the availability of sites to establish new schools in Thanet, particularly in the Margate locality. We are therefore planning to commission Primary provision on a Secondary school site in Broadstairs.
- Existing pressure on the transport infrastructure also has an impact on school expansions.
- An additional 16 Special School places will be commissioned at St Anthony's School.

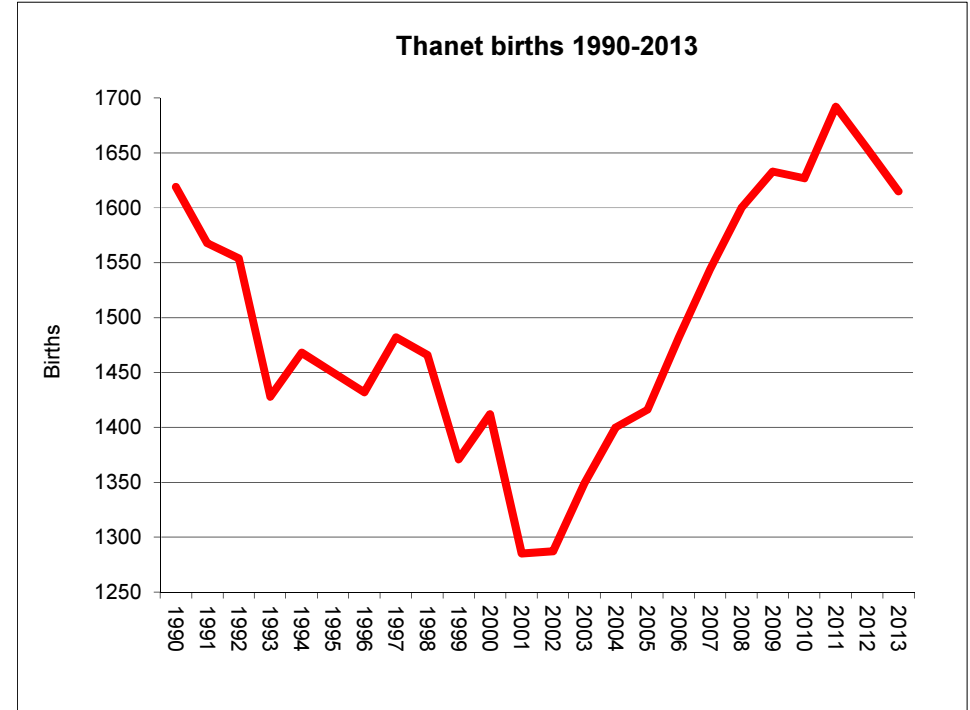
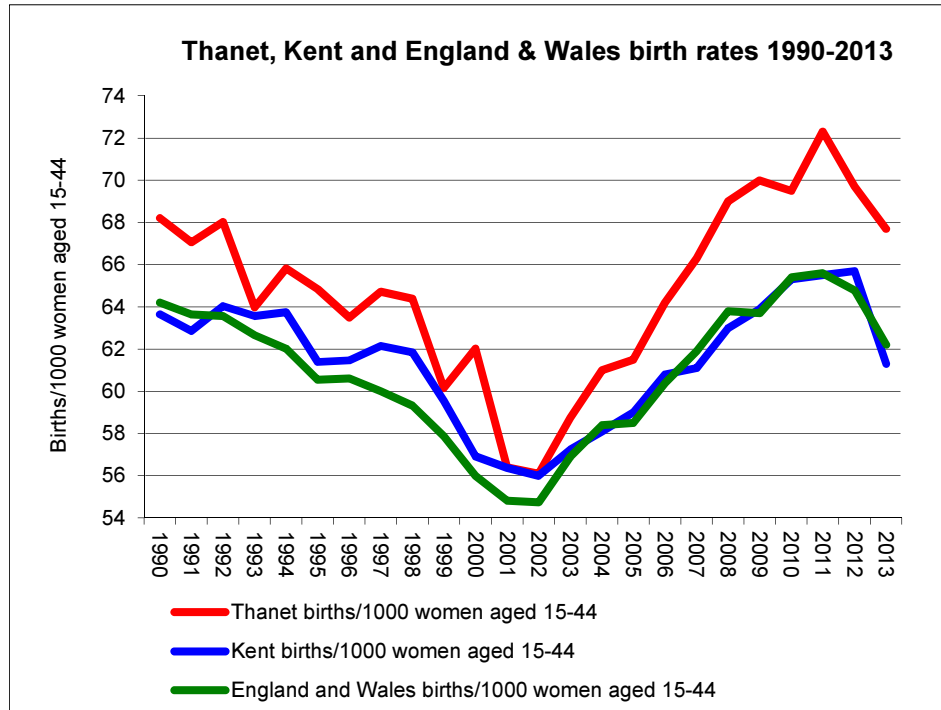
### **13.13.2 Review 2013–14**

An additional permanent 1FE was established as planned at Newington Community Primary School and Nursery in Ramsgate from September 2013. The temporary 1FE expansion of Bromstone Primary School will operate from September 2014, but permanent expansion will be dependent on securing planning permission and mitigating objections raised about the highways capacity.

13.13.3 Additional Special School places have been commissioned at Laleham Gap School (18 places) and The Foreland School (40 places). It is planned that both schools will relocate to new sites.

### 13.13.4 District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures and forecasts:



Thanet District planning groups (primary schools)	Year R capacity 2013-14	Year R roll 2013-14	Year R surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Total capacity 2013-14	Total roll 2013-14	Total surplus / deficit capacity (%) 2013-14	Year R roll 2014-15 (F)	Year R roll 2015-16 (F)	Year R roll 2016-17 (F)	Year R roll 2017-18 (F)	Year R roll 2018-19 (F)	Total roll 2014-15 (F)	Total roll 2015-16 (F)	Total roll 2016-17 (F)	Total roll 2017-18 (F)	Total roll 2018-19 (F)
Birchington and Thanet Rural	165	167	-1.2	1,145	1,123	1.9	163	161	193	163	172	1,141	1,139	1,165	1,183	1,190
Broadstairs	300	300	0.0	2,136	2,113	1.1	300	285	313	295	297	2,192	2,218	2,277	2,279	2,310
Garlinge and Westgate-on-Sea	180	179	0.6	1,146	1,150	-0.3	191	170	212	183	193	1,208	1,244	1,317	1,355	1,371
Margate	465	453	2.6	3,018	2,964	1.8	470	527	507	495	498	3,061	3,208	3,339	3,421	3,492
Ramsgate	510	499	2.2	3,360	3,189	5.1	503	513	501	522	509	3,318	3,416	3,482	3,548	3,549
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>10,805</b>	<b>10,539</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>10,920</b>	<b>11,225</b>	<b>11,581</b>	<b>11,785</b>	<b>11,911</b>
Forecast Year R capacity/total capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,650	1,710	1,800	1,830	1,830	11,004	11,276	11,668	11,956	12,228
Forecast surplus / deficit places	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	55	73	172	160	84	51	87	171	317
Forecast surplus / deficit capacity (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	3.2	4.1	9.4	8.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.6

- 13.13.5 There are 30 Primary schools in the Thanet District, providing 1620 Year R places in 2013/14. This includes the temporary and proposed permanent expansion of Garlinge Primary School and Nursery, Newington Community Primary School and Nursery, and Bromstone Primary School, providing an additional 90 places.
- 13.13.6 A 1FE expansion has been commissioned at Cliftonville Primary Academy from September 2015. A 1FE expansion will be commissioned at Birchington CE Primary School from September 2016. It is proposed that St George's CE Foundation (Secondary) School will change its age range to include Years R to 6 and a 2FE Primary provision established on the school site from September 2016.
- 13.13.7 To date, it has not been possible to locate and secure a suitable site for a new Primary school in Margate. It is therefore planned that the proposed Primary provision at St George's CE Foundation School will provide places to help meet the need identified in Margate.
- 13.13.8 A Free School proposal has been approved by the DfE for a new Primary school in Ramsgate which is expected to open in September 2015 as a 1FE provision with the intention of growing to accommodate 2FE in the medium term. This new provision will reduce the current trend of some children travelling out of Ramsgate for their education because of insufficient places locally.
- 13.13.9 Forecasts indicate that 1727 Reception Year places will be required for entry in September 2016. If the planned expansions at Birchington, St George's and the new school at Ramsgate all proceed, this will provide 5.6% surplus provision. However, the effect of inward migration places pressure on all year groups and there has been a need to provide an additional 15 temporary Year 1 places in particular for the 2014/15 academic year in order to meet the pressure in Margate and the villages. A small surplus of 1.3% is forecast across all year groups in September 2016. Where additional accommodation is available through expansion projects, we will negotiate with schools the opening of classes to ensure sufficient places are available locally across all year groups.
- 13.13.10 Should the planned permanent expansion of Bromstone Primary School not go ahead, the 5.6% Year R surplus in September 2016 will reduce to 4.1% and the total roll surplus of 1.3% will reduce to 0.8%.
- 13.13.11 New housing in the Westwood Cross area is already underway and a new 2FE school will be commissioned in the medium to longer term to meet demand from the new housing. During the period up to 2031, new housing units are expected to total 12,515 across Thanet.

### 13.13.12 District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts:

Thanet District (secondary schools)	2013-14 (A)	2014-15 (F)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)
Year 7 capacity	1,562	1,554	1,544	1,544	1,544	1,544	1,544	1,544	1,544	1,544	1,544
Year 7 roll	1,378	1,371	1,447	1,452	1,534	1,607	1,691	1,681	1,703	1,730	1,801
Year 7 surplus / deficit places	184	183	97	92	10	-63	-147	-137	-159	-186	-257
Year 7 surplus / deficit capacity (%)	11.8	11.8	6.3	6.0	0.7	-4.1	-9.5	-8.9	-10.3	-12.1	-16.6
Total capacity (Years 7-11)	7,784	7,748	7,748	7,748	7,748	7,730	7,720	7,720	7,720	7,720	7,720
Total roll (Years 7-11)	7,185	7,028	6,997	6,986	7,148	7,377	7,697	7,932	8,183	8,380	8,573
Total surplus / deficit places (Years 7-11)	599	720	751	762	600	353	23	-212	-463	-660	-853
Total surplus / deficit capacity (Years 7-11) (%)	7.7	9.3	9.7	9.8	7.7	4.6	0.3	-2.7	-6.0	-8.5	-11.1
Post-16 roll	1,535	1,607	1,541	1,498	1,448	1,413	1,399	1,431	1,470	1,518	1,588
<b>Total roll (including Post-16)</b>	<b>8,720</b>	<b>8,635</b>	<b>8,538</b>	<b>8,483</b>	<b>8,596</b>	<b>8,790</b>	<b>9,096</b>	<b>9,363</b>	<b>9,653</b>	<b>9,898</b>	<b>10,162</b>

13.13.13 Thanet has a capacity of 1562 places in Year 7 and a projected need for 1607 places by 2018 resulting in a deficit of 63 places. Additional Year 7 places will be commissioned in existing schools from September 2018. Numbers continue to increase and we will commission up to 8FE new Secondary provision during the period 2019 to 2024 by expansion of existing schools and potentially a new Secondary school in the longer term.

### 13.13.14 Thanet Primary School Commissioning

Planning Group or set of Planning Groups	Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2017-18)	Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)
<b>Ramsgate</b>	A new Free School has been approved to open in September 2015 initially providing 1FE capacity. It will expand to 2FE in the medium term.			No change unless proposed housing development comes on stream earlier than is currently planned.
<b>Broadstairs</b>		Commission a new 2FE provision on the site of St George's CE Foundation (Secondary) School	Commission a new 2FE school for the proposed new developments at the Westwood Cross and East Kent Opportunities sites in the medium to longer term.	
<b>Margate</b>	We have commissioned 1FE at Cliftonville PS.	New primary provision commissioned at St George's will help provide additional places for Margate.	Numbers will be kept under review and the search to identify and secure a site for a new primary school will continue.	
<b>Birchington &amp; Thanet Villages</b>		Commission 1FE at Birchington CEPS.		No change unless proposed housing development comes on stream earlier than currently proposed.

### 13.13.15 Thanet Secondary School Commissioning

Commissioning Position (by 2014-15)	Commissioning Position (by 2015-16)	Commissioning Position (by 2016-17)	Commissioning Position (by 2018-19 and After)
			Commission up to 8FE through a combination of expansion of current Secondary schools and potentially a new Secondary school in the longer term.

**By:** Cabinet Member for Education and Health Reform, Mr Roger Gough and Corporate Director for Education and Young People

**To:** Cabinet – 13 October 2014

**Subject:** Review and Implementation of KCC Policy on Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions (including Mental Health Needs)

**Classification:** Unrestricted

**Future Pathway of Paper:** Cabinet Member decision

**Electoral Division:** All

**Summary:** This report updates members on the implementation of the Review of Pupil Referral Units for pupils with Health Needs and sets out the new draft KCC Policy on Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions (including Mental Health Needs)

**Recommendation:** Cabinet is asked to approve the proposed KCC Policy on Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions (including Mental Health Needs).

## 1. Background

- 1.1 A consultation on the future delivery options for the provision of the Education Health Needs Service was reported to the Education Cabinet Committee on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2014, following the review of the Health Needs Pupil Referral Units. This report sets out the details of the new structure and delivery models and the new KCC Policy on Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions (including Mental Health Needs).
- 1.2 On 24 September 2014, the Education and Young People’s Cabinet Committee received a report on the outcomes of the consultation and resolved to endorse the new Policy on Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions (including Mental Health Needs).
- 1.2 The proposed new Health Needs Service will meet the needs of pupils with chronic illness, or long-term or other serious medical conditions (including those with mental health needs) who form potentially vulnerable groups of pupils at risk of underachieving.

## 2. The delivery model for Health Needs Provision in Kent

- 2.1 The new service is based on the clear expectation that all schools and existing Alternative Curriculum Pupil Referral Units will identify and support

pupils with chronic or long-term medical needs. The new service will provide additional support.

## 2.2 This new service will provide:

- an education service to schools for young people with physical medical needs
- and education outreach support for young people with mental health needs located in six resourced bases, with up to 120 places annually.
- together with Oakfields Education Unit and residential placements for the most complex needs.

An outline structure of this delivery model is given in Chart 1 in this report.

## 2.3 The new Health Needs Service will be managed by the Director of Early Help and Preventative Services.

### 3. Medical Needs Service

3.1 A dedicated service will support schools in meeting the educational needs of pupils with physical medical conditions, through a Head of School and County Outreach Team. This service is for learners with medical conditions, excluding mental health problems (which requires a differentiated support system). The team will coordinate support to the home school from specialist health support (including school nurses), Home Tuition, a Virtual Learning Environment, KIASS (Kent Integrated Adolescent Support Service) KIFSS (Kent Integrated Family Support Service) and other family support. For these pupils the home school remains accountable for educational provision and will have access to this integrated additional educational support to meet these pupils' needs.

3.2 Based on current referral cases, approximately 20% of the cohort that is referred to the current Health Needs Pupil Referral Units have medical needs of a long term physical nature. A number of these cases are short term medical conditions such as broken limbs, recovery from accident or glandular fever. The new service differentiates Kent's education support for these pupils, from those with mental health needs, where the complexity of need requires a different delivery model including resourced provision and fully planned reintegration processes for pupils.

### 4. Mental Health Needs Pupil Referral Unit, which includes: 1 Specialist Unit, 6 Resourced Bases and Outreach Support

4.1 It is proposed that pupils with mental health needs will be supported by one county Pupil Referral Unit to provide co-ordinated and distinct services for those pupils with mental health needs. Useful guidance on the main types of mental health needs is set out in *Mental health and behaviour in schools: Departmental advice for school staff* (DfE, June 2014). The PRU will build on the existing framework of effective partnership working between the specialist Oakfields Education Unit, Specialist Children Services and clinical

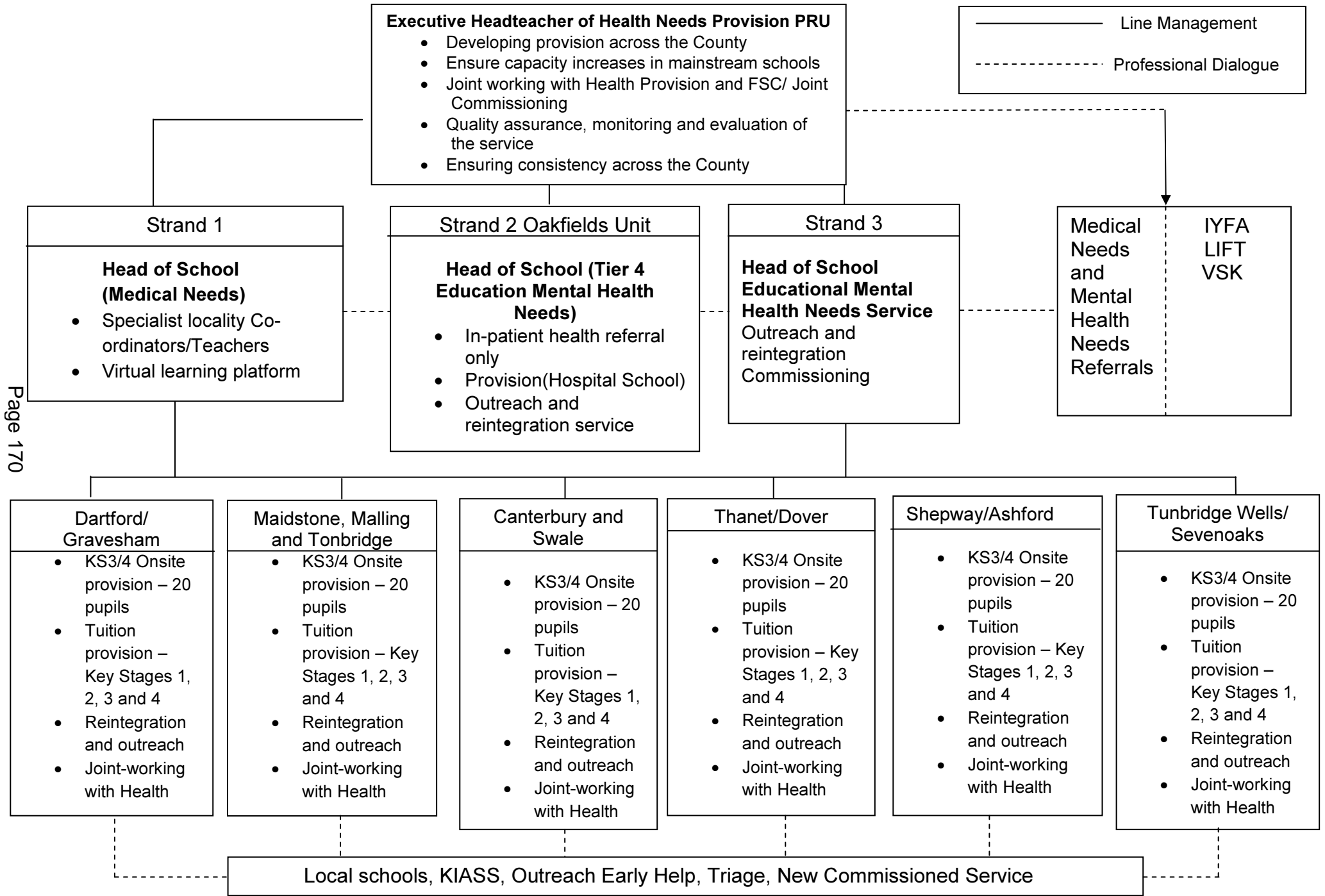


professionals to deliver Tier 4 CAMHS educational provision. Links with the Health Services will be strengthened and joint integrated delivery models to support pupils with mental health conditions will be established in six new locality bases across the county. This will ensure parity of provision and access across Kent.

- 4.2 The PRU, including the six bases, will be managed by two Heads of School for Mental Health Educational Services. There will be one Head of School for the Oakfields Education Unit and one for Mental Health Outreach (who will line manage six locality managers). Referrals to the more specialist tier 4 Oakfields Education Unit are through health professionals only. The locality managers will be based in the six resourced centres providing Educational Outreach targeted and specialist support. The home school will request support, through a revised process, using Individual Health Care Plans. (See KCC Policy on Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions (including Mental Health Needs pp.6).
- 4.3 Accountability for pupil progress and outcomes will rest with the pupil's home school. This service will maintain close liaison with the home school and will manage multi-agency support to ensure effective reintegration for the pupil when their health outcomes have improved.
- 4.4 The mental health needs provision for Kent will offer up to 120 places in any academic year. The length of stay will vary according to need and is intended to offer short-term support and possible placement. Learners with long-term mental health conditions should have their educational needs addressed through a SEND assessment and possible specialist placement.
- 4.5 A distinctive element of this proposal is the development of an effective reintegration programme for pupils with mental health needs together with education outreach support. This will be a prime responsibility for the locality managers working in the 6 outreach centres and managed by the Head of School.

# Proposed Outline Structure: Health Needs Service

Chart 1



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## **5. The Structure of the Service**

- 5.1** There are currently three Health Needs PRUs. The service will be restructured into one PRU to ensure equity of provision across the county. A new post of Executive Headteacher of Health Needs Provision has been agreed. The person in this new role will be responsible for developing the new service across the county; increasing the capacity of schools to provide educational support for learners with health needs; developing robust joint partnerships; working with Early Help, Health, and with Social Care to coordinate support; quality assuring, monitoring and evaluating the impact of the service. Recruitment to this post will take place in the autumn 2014.
- 5.2** Following this appointment, consultation with existing staff employed in the three Health Needs PRUs will take place. The implementation date for the new structure will be 1<sup>st</sup> September 2015.

## **6. KCC Policy on Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions (including Mental Health Needs) - Attached as Appendix 1**

- 6.1** The Health Needs Project Board was established over a year ago, as part of the review, with representatives from the Health Service, KCC officers, Health Needs PRU Managers and Chairs of the Management Committees, and representatives from mainstream and Special schools.
- 6.2** This group has overseen the development of the new delivery models for health needs and the production of the new policy document "Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions (including Mental Health Needs)". This new policy is attached as Appendix 1.
- 6.3** The policy is intended to offer clear guidance to schools on their roles and responsibilities in supporting learners with health needs. The policy also sets out the role of the Local Authority and Health Authorities.
- 6.4** Schools will be required to have Individual Health Care Plans (IHCPs) for all learners with health needs. Additional support from the Health Needs Education Service will be accessed through these Plans.
- 6.5** Meetings will take place with all schools during the autumn term 2014, to explain how the new service will operate from 1<sup>st</sup> September 2015.

## **7. Resources**

- 7.1** Financial:  
A new formula funded budget for the single PRU will be developed in consultation with schools to provide a more equitable distribution of the current funding allocation.

## 7.2 Accommodation:

- 1) The accommodation arrangements have been agreed for five of the locality bases for Health Needs Provision:
  - Thanet/Dover – Hartsdown Academy (pending final decisions)
  - Shepway/Ashford – Pent Valley Technology College
  - Canterbury/Swale – Parkside Primary School (pending final decisions)
  - Tunbridge Wells/Sevenoaks – Hawkwell Centre
  - Maidstone, Tonbridge and Malling – Leybourne (current West Kent PRU provision)
  - The site for Dartford and Gravesham is yet to be agreed.
- 2) Oakfields Education Unit provision will continue to operate in Staplehurst alongside the Woodlands Residential Unit.

7.3 A new staffing structure for the County Health Needs PRU has been costed and is expected to be in the region of 1.9 million pounds. This is within existing budget allocations.

## **8. Recommendation**

8.1 Cabinet is asked to approve the proposed KCC Policy on Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions (including Mental Health Needs).

## **9. Background Documents**

Department for Education, (June 2014). *Mental health and behaviour in schools: Departmental advice for school staff*. London: HMSO [online] Available at: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/317288/Mental\\_health\\_and\\_behaviour\\_in\\_schools.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/317288/Mental_health_and_behaviour_in_schools.pdf)

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DRAFT FOR APPROVAL



September 2014

## KCC Policy on Supporting Children and Young People with Medical Conditions including Mental Health Needs

### 1. Introduction

**1.1** This policy aims to meet the needs of Kent schools in a difficult and complex area. The intention of this policy is to clarify the responsibilities of schools, the LA and other health and social care professionals in supporting pupils with physical and mental health needs. Furthermore this policy attempts to describe newly developed systems of support available in Kent which are aimed at meeting the needs of these learners.

**1.2** Following the review of the three Health Needs Pupil Referral Units and consultation on the proposed new Education Health Needs Service, a new delivery model and service structure has been agreed. The new service will meet the educational needs of pupils with chronic illness, or long-term or other serious medical conditions, including those with mental health diagnoses, who form potentially vulnerable groups of pupils at risk of underachieving. A summary is given at Section 7.

The new service will provide a new education support service to schools for young people with medical needs and up to 120 placements and education outreach for young people with mental health needs located in six new specialist resourced bases and the Oakfield Education Unit.

The new service is based on the clear expectation that all schools and Alternative Curriculum Pupil Referral Units will identify and support pupils with chronic or long-term health needs.

### **1.3 How schools can promote their pupils' mental health**

*The culture and structures within a school can promote their pupils' mental health through:*

- **a committed senior management team** that sets a positive and supportive culture within the school; that values all pupils; allows them to feel a sense of belonging; and makes it possible to talk about problems in a non-stigmatising way;

- **an ethos of setting high expectations of attainment for all pupils with consistently applied support.** This includes clear policies on behaviour and bullying that set out the responsibilities of everyone in the school and the range of acceptable and unacceptable behaviour for children. These should be available and understood clearly by all, and consistently applied by staff;
- **an effective strategic role for the qualified teacher who acts as the special educational needs co-ordinator (SENCO),** ensuring all adults working in the school understand their responsibilities to children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), including pupils whose persistent mental health difficulties mean they need special educational provision. Specifically, the SENCO will ensure colleagues understand how the school identifies and meets pupils' needs, will provide advice and support to colleagues as needed and will liaise with external SEND professionals as necessary;
- **working with parents and carers as well as with the pupils themselves,** ensuring their opinions and wishes are taken into account and that they are kept fully informed so they can participate in decisions taken about them;
- **continuous professional development for staff** that makes it clear that promoting good mental health and emotional resilience is the responsibility of all members of school staff and the community, informs them about the early signs of mental health problems, what is and isn't a cause for concern, and what to do if they think they have spotted a developing problem;
- **clear systems and processes to help staff who identify children and young people with possible mental health problems;** providing routes to escalate issues with clear referral and accountability systems. Schools should work closely with other professionals to have a range support services that can be put in place depending on the identified needs (both within and beyond the school). These should be set out clearly in the school's published SEND and medical needs policies; and,
- **working with others to provide interventions for pupils with mental health problems that use a graduated approach to inform a clear cycle of support:** an assessment to establish a clear analysis of the pupil's needs; a plan to set out how the pupil will be supported; action to provide that support; and regular reviews to assess the effectiveness of the provision which lead to improvements for the learner.

*Schools with these characteristics mitigate the risk of mental health problems in their pupils by supporting them to become more resilient and preventing problems arising or escalating to a more serious level. In addition, schools should also have in place arrangements which reflect the importance of safeguarding and protecting the welfare of all pupils as set out in the latest safeguarding guidance.<sup>1</sup>*

**1.4** Each school should have a policy which articulates how the school will work with pupils with these needs, including the administration of medication. Schools are advised also to work to the guidance of the new KCC policy, and within its procedures for accessing additional support and resources. Where pupils have long and persistent absences from school due to long-term chronic or health needs (including mental health) schools must work with health professionals and other organisations to help continue to support pupils' education, personal development and well-being, and facilitate their early return to school.



## **2. Medical Needs Service**

**2.1** A dedicated service will support schools in meeting the educational needs of pupils with physical medical conditions, through a County Outreach Team. This service is for learners with medical conditions, excluding mental health problems, which need a differentiated support system. The team will coordinate support to the home school from specialist health support (including school nurses), Home Tuition, a Virtual Learning Environment, KIASS (Kent Integrated Adolescent Support Service), KIFSS (Kent Integrated Family Support Service) and other family support. For these pupils the home school remains accountable for educational provision and will have access to this integrated additional educational support to meet these pupils' needs.

Based on current referral cases, approximately 20% of the learners referred to the Health Needs PRUs have medical needs. A number of these are short term medical conditions such as broken limbs, recovery from accident or glandular fever.

The new service differentiates Kent's education support for these pupils, from those with mental health needs, where the complexity of need requires a different delivery model including resourced provision and fully planned reintegration processes for pupils as their health improves.

**2.2** The delivery structure for medical needs will be through a Head of School (Medical Needs Outreach) and specialist teachers who will support the home school in delivering education appropriate to the needs of the individual learner. This service will work closely with Early Help and Preventative Services and other family support services.

## **3. Mental Health Needs Pupil Referral Unit which includes: 1 Specialist unit, 6 Resourced Bases and Outreach**

**3.1** Pupils with mental health needs will be supported by one county Pupil Referral Unit to provide co-ordinated and distinct services for those pupils with mental health needs. Useful guidance on the main types of mental health needs is set out in Annex C of *Mental health and behaviour in schools: Departmental advice for school staff* (June 2014).

The PRU will build on the existing framework of effective partnership working between Oakfields Education Unit, Specialist Children Services and clinical professionals to deliver Tier 3 and 4 CAMHS educational provision. Links with the Health Services will be strengthened and joint integrated delivery models to support pupils with mental health conditions will be established in six new locality bases across the county. An outline of this structure is set out in Appendix 2.

**3.2** The PRU, including the six specialist resourced bases, will be managed by two Heads of School for Mental Health Educational Services. There will be one Head of School for the specialist tier 4 Oakfields Education Unit and one for Mental Health Outreach (who will line manage 6 locality managers).

Admissions to Oakfields Education Unit are restricted to in-patients of the Kent and Medway Adolescent Unit (KMAU) co-located at Woodland House, Staplehurst and

managed by the South London and Maudsley (SLaM) NHS Trust. In patient referrals are made via Health CAMHS Tier 3 and 4. Referrals to the new Day Service are made by CAMHS Tier 3 and 4 consultants. Schools cannot refer pupils to Oakfields Education Unit and Day Service Provision.

To access support for any other pupils, the home school will request support, through a revised process, using Individual Health Care Plans (see section 7). Accountability for pupil progress and outcomes will rest with the home school. The service will maintain close liaison with the home school and will manage multi-agency support to ensure effective reintegration of a pupil as their health improves.

**3.3** The Individual Health Care Plan could include: the outcome of discussions at the LIFT (Local Inclusion Forum Team) meeting; a CAMHS diagnosis or a Primary Mental Health Specialist recommendation following assessment; or assessment and intervention from an educational psychologist.

## **Statutory Responsibilities for Schools and Local Authorities**

**4.1** In September 2014 a new duty is laid upon governing bodies to make arrangements to support pupils with health conditions at school (DfE guidance, April 2014). Kent County Council has reviewed the existing provision for pupils with health needs, who are unable to attend school. The Council's policy is intended to ensure that children with serious health conditions in terms of both physical and mental health, are properly supported so that they can achieve their academic potential.

**4.2** Ofsted guidance (January 2014) indicated that 'inspection teams will evaluate the achievements and experiences of this group of vulnerable pupils. Schools will, therefore, need to ensure that teaching, the curriculum and the use of resources are appropriately adjusted to meet these pupils' needs. The school should consider the professional development of staff so that there is sufficient knowledge and expertise to manage health needs. There should be a member of staff responsible for pupils with health needs and school governors and leaders should know which young people have chronic medical or mental health needs, and monitor the provision for them and the outcomes achieved.

**4.3** The Health and Social Care Act 2012 established Health and Wellbeing Boards as a forum for local councillors, the NHS and local communities (including schools, when invited) to work together to identify the local priorities for children and young people. All health services used by children and young people are within the scope of the Health and Wellbeing Board, including specialist CAMHS. The locality managers will be responsible for developing close links with Health and Well Being Boards and local CAMHS provision.

### **4.4 Schools' responsibilities are to:**

- ensure that policies are developed to support pupils with health conditions;
- regularly review these policies, and make them readily accessible to parents and school staff;

- appoint a named member of staff responsible for implementation of these policies;
- consider the professional development of staff so that there is sufficient knowledge and expertise to manage the health needs of pupils;
- ensure that teaching, the curriculum and the use of resources are appropriately adjusted to meet the needs of these pupils;
- establish clear systems and processes to help staff who identify learners with mental health problems;
- set out the transport arrangements for these pupils, including what should be done in emergency situations;
- work with other providers, organisations and services to support the wellbeing and education of pupils with health needs and their reintegration back into school after any period of absence;
- ensure that Individual Health Care Plans are drawn up and reviewed, in the context of assessing and managing risks to the child's education, health and wellbeing to minimise disruption;
- include, in relevant policies, the details of how complaints might be made about the schools' support for pupils with health needs;
- plan for successful reintegration of the pupils with health needs;
- monitor those learners who are not in full-time education.

(As set out in DfE, (June 2014) *Mental health and behaviour in schools: Departmental advice for school staff*. London: HMSO. Details of Individual Health Care Planning are contained within DfE Guidance February 2014).

#### **4.5 Kent County Council's responsibilities are to:**

- provide a health needs support service, and specialist PRU provision for pupils who cannot attend school because of mental health problems;
- promote cooperation between relevant partners such as Schools, Health and Wellbeing Boards, Clinical Commissioning groups, the NHS Commissioning Board and the Voluntary Sector;
- work with schools to support pupils with health conditions to attend full-time education;
- commission school nurses for maintained schools and academies;
- ensure there are appropriate arrangements in place for pupils unable to attend a school because of their health needs;
- review the use of LA resources used to support young pupils with health needs;
- advocate the promotion of the health and wellbeing of all pupils in Schools and FE Colleges
- monitor health needs provision and ensure appropriate action is being taken to ensure pupils can return to full time education as early as possible.

#### **4.6 Supporting pupils with health conditions to attend full time education**

Poor health can undermine educational attainment. Surveys suggest that disproportionately large numbers of pupils with conduct and emotional disorders fall behind in their overall educational attainment, miss school or are excluded. There

will always be young people with health conditions who cannot attend mainstream school regularly, or for periods of time. It is important that these young people are recognised early and that the Lead Staff Member for health needs at the school is alerted to the fact that they are not attending regularly. If support from the school is not proving to be effective, then a referral should be made to the allocated Education Welfare Officer via Early Help and Preventative Services. Finding the right early help for the pupil is a multi-agency responsibility and will require flexibility around provision and careful monitoring. There should be regular reviews and poor attendance could be a trigger for an Individual Health Care Plan for the learner.

#### **4.7 Part-time Timetables for Learners with Health Needs**

There is no statutory basis upon which to establish a reduced timetable. However, in some circumstances, schools may need to implement a reduced timetable in order to support a pupil who cannot attend school full-time because of their health condition.

Schools should ensure that the application of a reduced timetable is time-limited (usually no more than 8 weeks or less) and that re-integration to full-time education is facilitated as early as possible and is appropriate to the pupil's personal needs, abilities and circumstances.

Please see KCC guidance for schools on reduced timetables, including information on the obligation to record attendance appropriately on a central record and for this provision to be reviewed regularly.

### **5. Participation in Education and Training Up to Age 19**

All learners are entitled to remain in education and training up to age 19 and the home school or college will remain accountable for learners on roll. Additional support might be required for post-16 learners with complex or serious health needs. Where required, an Individual Health Care Plan should be completed with the support of appropriate health, and other professionals to ensure progression into higher levels of learning or employment. Admissions to post-16 provision should not disadvantage this group of learners.

### **6. Individual Health Care Plans**

**6.1** Schools should ensure that the school's policy covers the role of Individual Health Care Plans, and who is responsible for their development in supporting pupils at school with medical conditions. Individual Health Care Plans can help to ensure that schools effectively support pupils with health conditions. They provide clarity about what needs to be done, when and by whom. A flow chart for identifying and agreeing the support a learner needs and developing an individual healthcare plan is provided in Appendix 1 of this policy document.

**6.2** Individual Health Care Plans (and their review) may be initiated, in consultation with the parent, by a member of school staff or a healthcare professional involved in providing care to the learner. Plans should be drawn up in partnership with the school, parents, and a relevant healthcare professional (i.e. a school nurse, or

specialist or children's community nurse) who can best advise on the particular needs of the learner. Learners should also be involved whenever appropriate.

**6.3** Where a learner is returning to school following a period of hospital education or alternative provision, schools should work with the local authority's services to ensure that the Individual Health Care Plan identifies the support the learner will need to reintegrate effectively back into school.

**6.4** When deciding what information should be recorded on Individual Health Care Plans, the governing body should consider the following:

- the health condition, its triggers, signs, symptoms and treatments;
- the learner's resulting needs, including medication (dose, side-effects and storage) and other treatments, time, facilities, equipment, testing, access to food and drink where this is used to manage their condition, dietary requirements and environmental issues e.g. crowded corridors, travel time between lessons;
- specific support for the learner's educational, social and emotional needs – for example, how absences will be managed, requirements for extra time to complete exams, use of rest periods or additional support in catching up with lessons, counselling sessions;
- the level of support needed, (some children will be able to take responsibility for their own health needs), including emergencies. If a child is self-managing their medication, this should be clearly stated with appropriate arrangements for monitoring it;
- who will provide this support, their training needs, expectations of their role and confirmation of proficiency to provide support for the pupil's medical condition from a healthcare professional; and cover arrangements for when they are unavailable;
- who in the school needs to be aware of the child's condition and the support required;
- arrangements for written permission from parents and the Headteacher for medication to be administered by a member of staff, or self-administered by the pupil during school hours;
- separate arrangements or procedures required for school trips or other school activities outside of the normal school timetable that will ensure the pupil can participate safely, e.g. risk assessments;
- where confidentiality issues are raised by the parent and child, there should be clarity about the designated individuals to be entrusted with information about the child's condition; and
- what to do in an emergency, including whom to contact, and contingency arrangements. Some children may have an emergency Health Care Plan prepared by their lead clinician that could be used to inform the development of their Individual Health Care Plan.

### **6.5 Guidance for Schools to identify appropriate support**

This section of the policy is intended to help schools to identify appropriate support for young people with health needs and should be read in conjunction with *Mental health and behaviour in schools: Departmental advice for school staff* (DfE, June 2014).

Schools should consider the strategies used to support pupils with medical or mental health needs as part of the school's 'reasonable adjustment' and there is a need to demonstrate the specific support identified for the pupil's educational, social and emotional needs within the Individual Health Care Plan (IHCP).

Schools would usually ensure the following:

- **Education Support**

- Individual Health Care Plans and/or Early Help Assessment (Kent Family Support Framework KFSF, formerly the CAF)
- Teaching Assistant support, arrangements made for catch-up sessions
- time-limited modified timetables: later start, earlier finish, reduced curriculum offer, reduced number of days, after school sessions, time out placement, alternative on-site provision (i.e. Inclusion area)
- on-line/virtual learning
- teaching home visits

- **Pastoral Support**

- break and lunch time sanctuary
- named mentor
- peer mentoring, nurture groups, social skills groups
- school based counselling

- **Family Support**

- meetings with parents and sometimes the extended family
- a family liaison Worker/Key Worker
- family work, parents groups

- **Counselling**

School-based counselling is one of the most prevalent forms of psychological therapy for young people in the UK. Most secondary schools offer some form of counselling service. These services generally provide one-to-one supportive therapy, with pupils referred through their pastoral care teachers, and attending for three to six sessions.

Non-directive supportive therapy is recommended by NICE for mild depression and there is emerging evidence to suggest that school-based humanistic counselling is effective at reducing psychological distress and helping pupils achieve their goals.

Both the pupils who use it and school staff believe school-based counselling to be an effective means of improving students' mental health and emotional wellbeing. They also believe it enhances pupils' capacity to study and learn.

A variety of resources and services are available to assist schools in establishing or developing counselling services, including from the British Association of Counselling and Psychotherapists (BACP) and various national and local voluntary organisations. BACP also have a Register of

Counsellors and Psychotherapists which is accredited by the Department of Health. In addition, in March 2014 the Department of Health and BACP launched Counselling MindEd, a free programme of e-learning modules, to support the training and supervision of counselling work with children and young people.

- **Specialist support, advice, training in school**
  - Health Needs Education Service
  - Educational Psychology (core or traded services)
  - Specialist Teaching and Learning Service
  - School Nursing Service
  - Specialist Teams from Hospitals
  
- **Specialist Outreach Support**
  - Health Needs Education Service through the six locality managers
  - Specialist Teaching and Learning Service
  - Special Schools outreach support
  - CAMHS
  
- **Consultation with other agencies (for advice, and to support access to other services)**
  - LIFT for STLS and Educational Psychology Service
  - Early Help Assessment
  - KIAS and KIFSS District Locality Managers
  - In Year Fair Access (IYFA)
  - Specialist Children's Services
  - Short-term/respite placements supported by the Home School at a locality hub
  - Commissioned-therapeutic work with learners delivered by an appropriate specialist, within or beyond the school, including:
    - Educational Psychologists
    - School Nurses
    - Young Healthy Minds
    - Locality based Primary Mental Health Workers (new posts commissioned by KCC and CCGs)
  - GP's and/or Paediatricians
  - Referral of serious cases to CAMHS Tiers 3 and 4
  - Early psychosis team 14+ services

## **7. Summary of the Provision for Learners with Health Needs**

### **7.1 Medical Needs**

- A dedicated education service to support schools to ensure learners with medical needs receive an appropriate education programme up to age 19.
- For learners with medical health needs the service will comprise a County Outreach Team. The team will coordinate specialist support to the home

school from health professionals (including school nurses), Home Tuition, Virtual learning Environment, KIASS, KIFSS and other family support. For these learners the home school remains accountable for education provision and has access to this integrated additional support to meet learners' needs.

- Access to additional support will be through the Individual Health Care Plan process.

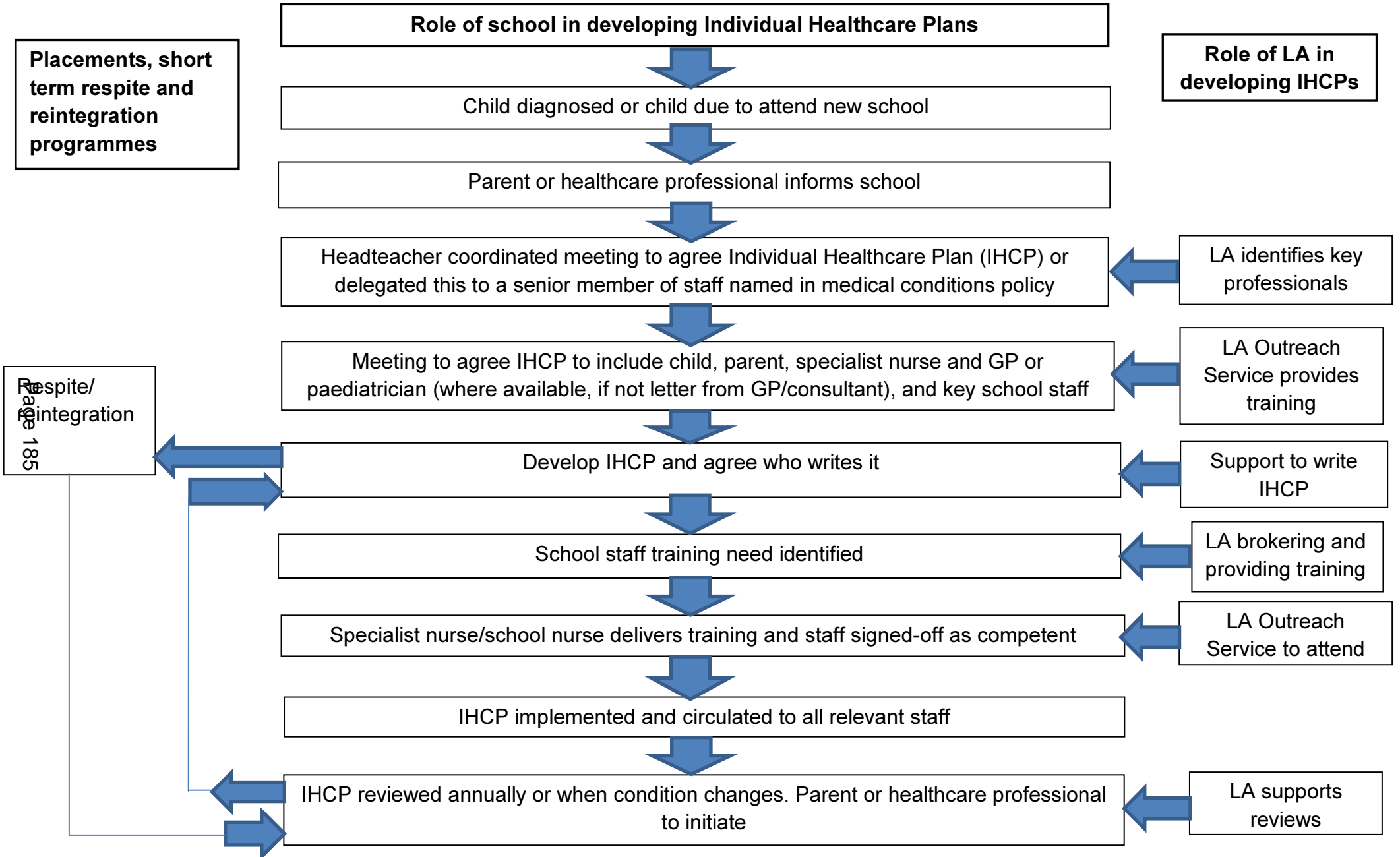
## 7.2 Mental Health Needs

- One county Pupil Referral Unit to provide a coordinated and distinct service for those learners with Mental Health Needs, through Oakfields Education Unit and 6 bases. Oakfields Education Unit is a specialist unit for more complex mental health needs which can only be accessed by Tier 3 and 4 Health Care Professionals
- Multiagency support will be delivered through the 6 locality specialist resourced bases.
- Accountability for pupil progress and outcomes will rest with the home school.
- Close liaison will be maintained with the home school to ensure effective pupil reintegration as their health improves.
- Access to specialist support from the mental health education service will be through the Individual Healthcare Planning process and triage arrangements.
- Schools may request appropriate support from the LA to maintain the pupil in the home school, or to access off-site provision and interventions. The Individual Health Care Plan will form the basis of this request (see Appendix 1).
- The LA support for pupils with mental health needs may include access to education staff, specialist educational services, a virtual learning environment, specialist mental health nurses, Early Help services and other family support and specialist EWOs, training for school staff in meeting the needs of these pupils and Educational Psychology services.
- CPD and workforce development for schools.



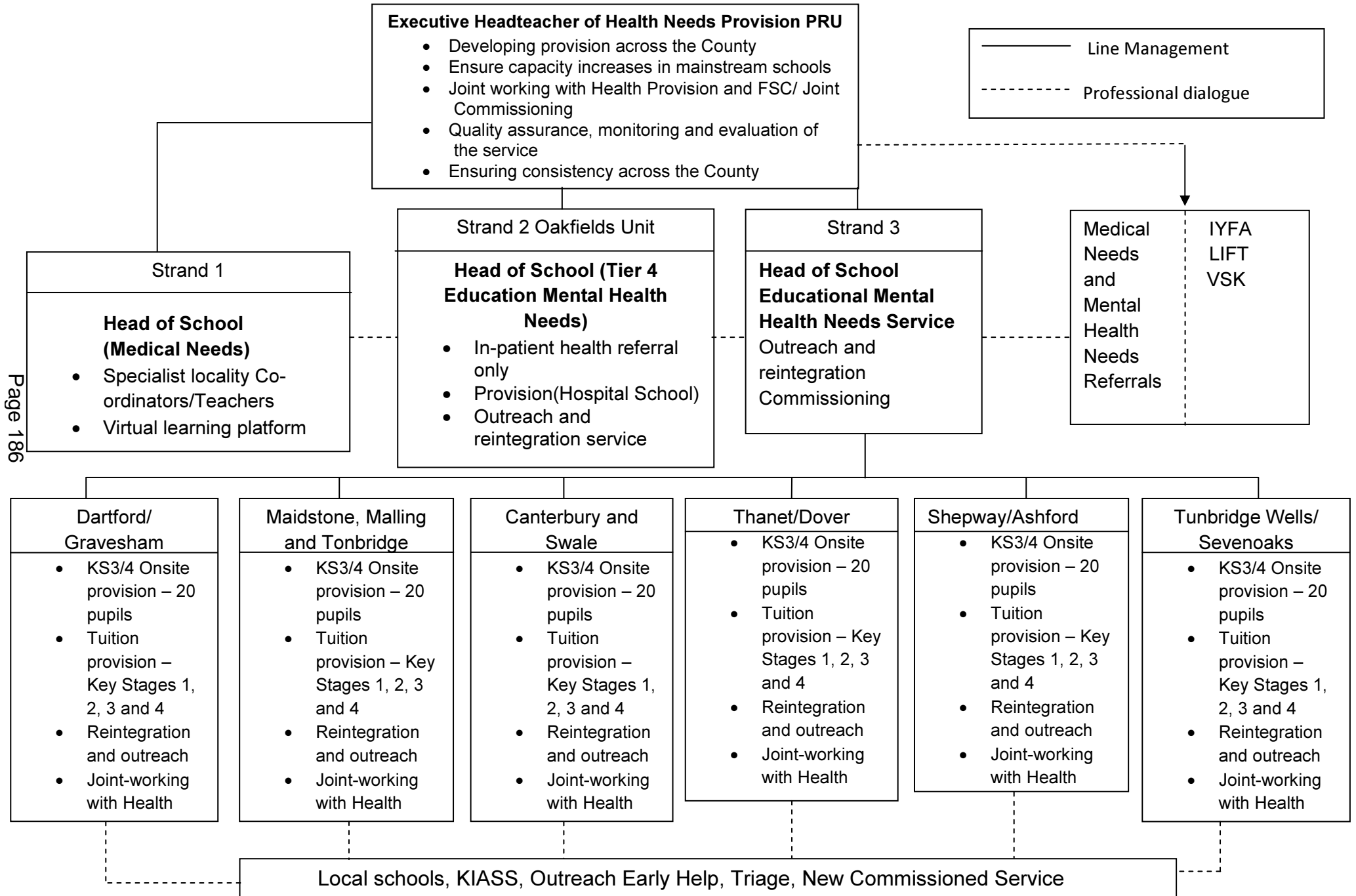
# KCC Healthcare Plan Systems

# Appendix 1



# Outline Structure: Health Needs Provision

# Appendix 2



## Case Studies and Services

### HeadStart Kent

HeadStart Kent is a new initiative focused on supporting young people to build their resilience so that they are better able to cope with difficult emotional circumstances in their lives. The programme seeks to establish a consistent strengths-based approach across schools, community and family engagement, enabling young people and families to access services online and in the community in a timely and responsive way. The programme works with schools to develop pupils' emotional resilience and wellbeing as a whole school approach providing targeted family interventions through behaviour programmes and resilience mentors, using evidence based interventions. These include, for example, well known programmes such as the Penn State Resilience, Rochester Resilience and Restorative approaches.

The HeadStart programme will also establish a quality mark for resilience education, a resilience curriculum and workforce development programme for schools and community staff to manage tier 2 mental health needs.

The programme will address issues relating to:

- Anxiety/phobias
- Family functioning
- Behavioural difficulties as a result of emotional needs
- Low self-esteem
- Pressures relating to growing up
- Poor self-image
- Relationship/ social interaction issues
- Loss/ attachment/ bereavement issues

New models will be trialed in Dartford, Gravesham, Canterbury, Ashford and Thanet over 2014/15: then scaled across Kent for implementation during the 2016/17 academic year.

### **Young Healthy Minds**

Young Healthy Minds is a Tier 2, targeted emotional health and wellbeing service.

This is a service to support the emotional wellbeing of children and young people aged 4 – 18 years.

The service engages children and young people who are experiencing or are at risk of experiencing low level emotional difficulties. Young Healthy Minds is a confidential service, delivered through 1:1 counselling and therapeutic support or group therapeutic support.

The service provides time limited support that aims to improve their emotional wellbeing and enables them to receive appropriate ongoing support from universal settings. The service provides advice, information and support to families and staff in schools.

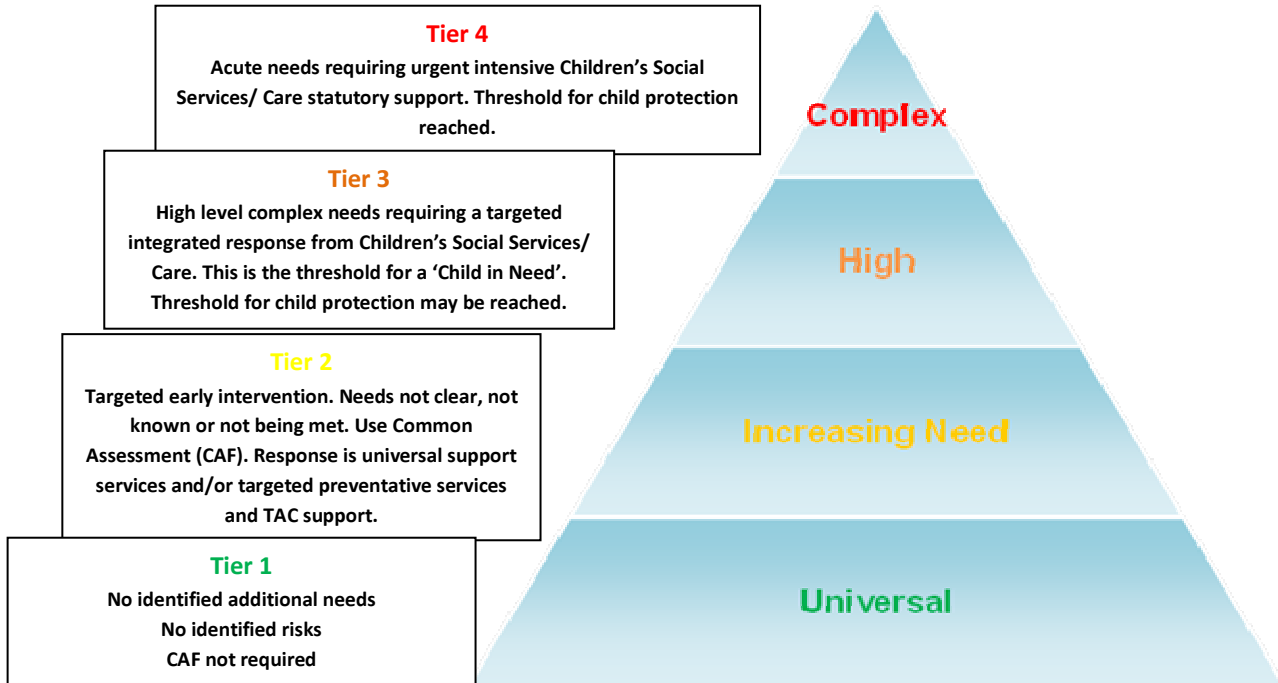
Young Healthy Minds is for children and young people presenting issues which may include, but are not limited to: anxiety phobias; low mood; behavioral difficulties as a result of emotional needs; low self-esteem; poor self-image; relationship and social interaction issues; loss, attachment and bereavement issues.

Key triggers for these issues may include, but are not limited to: bullying; death or critical illness in the family; domestic abuse (direct or witnessed); family break-up and dysfunction; sibling conflict; poor home environment; parenting capacity; learning difficulties; additional needs; and transitions.

Access to the service is through the Early Help Assessment process.

**For general enquiries about Young Healthy Minds, please phone on 01233 614753 or e-mail: [admin@kcfm.co.uk](mailto:admin@kcfm.co.uk)**

## Tiers of Support for Young Healthy Minds



## **Specialist Community and Inpatient Mental Health services (Tier 3 and 4)**

### **Tier 3 Community Children and Young People's Service**

This is provided in Kent by Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust in multi-disciplinary teams to deliver a targeted and specialist service for children and young people with more severe, complex and persistent disorders up to their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday.

CAMHS team members include child and adolescent psychiatrists, social workers, clinical psychologists, community psychiatric nurses and child psychotherapists.

Staff provide assessments, advice and treatment to children, young people and their families on both a short and longer term basis. There is a specialist crisis intervention team and specialist teams that provide targeted support for Children in Care, those with a learning disability and to the Youth Offending Service. Any professional can refer into the service and staff will provide telephone advice if there is uncertainty about the appropriateness of a referral.

### **Tier 4 Inpatient Services**

This is provided in Kent by South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and is for children and young people with the most complex mental health problems up to their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday. There is an inpatient unit at Staplehurst for young people requiring a hospital admission that is staffed by a multi-disciplinary team led by psychiatrists. In addition there is an outreach team and teams providing very specialist outpatient treatment that includes forensic assessments, eating disorders and neuro-psychiatry. These services can be accessed through community mental health services and health commissioners.

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DRAFT



## **Glossary of Terms**

AC – Alternative Curriculum

AP – Alternative Provision/Provider

CAMHS – Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service

CAF (Early Help Assessment) – Common Assessment Framework

CiC – Children in Care (formerly LAC)

CiN – Children in Need

CME – Children Missing Education ie not on the roll of any school

EBS/D/EBD/SEBD – Emotional, Behavioural and Social Difficulties

EHE – Elective Home Education (young people withdrawn from a school roll in order to be taught at home)

EP – Educational Psychologist

FE – Further Education

FSM – Free School Meal (often used as a proxy indicator of deprivation in an area or school)

FTE – Fixed Term Exclusion

IHCP – Individual Health Care Plan

IYFA – In Year Fair Access (Protocol) – Agreement between schools and local authorities to ensure that all young people have a school place.

KIASS – Kent Integrated Adolescent Support Service

KIFSS – Kent Integrated Family Support Service

VSK – Kent Virtual School (supports the education of Children in Care)

LIFT – Local Inclusion Forum Team

Managed Move/Transfer – process of moving a pupil between schools mid year.

MC – Management Committee (PRU)

NEET – Not in Education, Employment or Training

PEX – Permanent Exclusion

PP – Pupil Premium – central government additional payment designed to support children and young people from low income households.

PRU – Pupil Referral Unit

QA – Quality Assurance

RAP – Raising the Age of Participation

SEND – Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

SLA – Service Level Agreement

YOT – Youth Offending Team

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From: John Simmonds, Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance & Procurement  
Andy Wood, Corporate Director of Finance & Procurement  
Corporate Directors

To: CABINET - 13 October 2014

Subject:

- (1) **REVENUE AND CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING FOR 2014-15 - JULY**
- (2) **KEY ACTIVITY MONITORING FOR 2014-15 - JULY**

Classification: **Unrestricted**

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## 1. SUMMARY

1.1 This report provides the budget monitoring position for July 2014-15 for both revenue and capital budgets, including an update on key activity data. This report is presented in the new Directorate structure.

1.2 The format of this report is:

- An executive summary which provides a high level financial summary and highlights only the most significant issues
- Appendix 1 provides a summary of the proposed management action
- Appendix 2 provides a summary of the proposed capital programme cash limit changes
- There are seven annexes to this executive summary report, as detailed below:
  - **Annex 1**      **Education & Young People's Services**
  - **Annex 2**      **Social Care, Health & Wellbeing** - Specialist Children's Services
  - **Annex 3**      **Social Care, Health & Wellbeing** - Adults
  - **Annex 4**      **Social Care, Health & Wellbeing** - Public Health
  - **Annex 5**      **Growth, Environment & Transport**
  - **Annex 6**      **Strategic & Corporate Services**
  - **Annex 7**      **Financing Items**

## 2. RECOMMENDATIONS

**Cabinet** is asked to:

- i) **Note** the report, including the latest monitoring position on both the revenue and capital budgets.
- ii) **Agree** the changes to the capital programme as detailed in the actions column in table 2 of the annex reports and summarised in Appendix 2.

## 3. SUMMARISED REVENUE MONITORING POSITION

- 3.1 The net projected variance against the combined directorate revenue budgets is an overspend of £4.580m, before management action, but management action is expected to reduce this to an underspend of £0.895m. However, there is some minor re-phasing of budgets which we will need to roll forward to 2015-16 to fulfil our legal obligations, detailed in section 3.6, therefore this changes the position to an underspend of £0.764m as shown in the headline table below. There is also some significant underspending within the forecast, detailed in section 3.7, which we would ideally like to roll forward in order to continue with these initiatives in 2015-16. However, this will only be possible if the authority as whole is sufficiently underspending by year end. If we allow for this, then this changes the position to an **underlying overspend of £2.233m**. Directorates have been tasked with coming up with management action to balance this position as, with the budget savings already required over the medium term, we must avoid going into 2015-16 in an overspending position. Details of the current proposed management actions are provided in Appendix 1 but further work is required to identify actions to eliminate this forecast £2.233m underlying pressure if we want to be able to provide these roll forwards. We also need to take into consideration that delivery of the £5.475m of management action already built into this forecast is by no means certain. The annexes to this report provide the detail of the overall forecast position which is summarised in Table 1 below.

3.2 This report does not attempt to explain movements month on month, but explains why we have a forecast variance. However, we will report the headline movement, which for this month is a £6.269m reduction in the forecast position (excluding schools), as shown in table 1. This is mainly due to: **E&YP** - underspending/re-phasing against the Kent Youth Employment programme; further underspending on the Kent 16+ Travel Card following reduced usage in the summer term; underspending on early years collaboration projects and a reduction in Early Years & Childcare staffing and associated costs; and an improvement in the position for Attendance & Behaviour Service, Youth & Youth Offending Service. **SCH&W (SCS)** - a reduction in the forecast shortfall in grant funding for the Asylum Service and a general reduction in the fostering, leaving care and preventative services activity budgets due to a reduction in Looked after Children numbers and additional contributions from health for direct payments. **SCH&W (Adults)** - further underspending on the Kent Support and Assistance Service (Social Fund) based on inclusion of the rolled forward underspend from 2013-14 and anticipated demand for the rest of the financial year. **GE&T** - further waste contract savings; reduction in the pressure related to increased waste tonnage due to cheaper methods of disposal (i.e. increased recycling and waste diverted to landfill from Allington waste to energy plant); additional income from trade waste; further savings on Concessionary Fares due to reduced journeys being travelled and higher than anticipated savings from part night switch off of street lights; **FI** - reduced anticipated cost of Carbon Reduction and External Audit Fee.

3.3 **HEADLINE POSITION (EXCL SCHOOLS) (£'000)**

	Cash Limit	Variance Before Mgmt Action	Management Action - already in place	Net Variance after Mgmt Action	Last Report	Movement
<b>Directorate Totals</b>	+952,116	+4,580	-5,475	-895	+5,374	-6,269
Adjustments: - Legally committed roll forward/ re-phasing (see section 3.6 for detail)		+131	-	+131	+12	+119
<b>Underlying position (including legally committed roll forward requirements only)</b>	<b>+952,116</b>	<b>+4,711</b>	<b>-5,475</b>	<b>-764</b>	+5,386	-6,150
- Roll forward/ re-phasing required to continue/ complete existing initiatives (see section 3.7 for detail)		+2,997	-	+2,997	-	+2,997
<b>Underlying position (including ALL roll forward requirements)</b>	<b>+952,116</b>	<b>+7,708</b>	<b>-5,475</b>	<b>+2,233</b>	+5,386	-3,153

3.4 **Table 1** Directorate position - net revenue position **before and after** management action together with comparison to the last report

Annex	Directorate	Budget	Net Variance (before mgmt action)	Management Action already in place	Net Variance (after mgmt action)	Last Report	Movement
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1	Education & Young People's Services	84,077.1	+207	-500	-293	+790	-1,083
2	Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Specialist Children's Services	127,455.6	+4,728	-1,925	+2,803	+3,070	-267
	Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Asylum	280.0	+1,778	-	+1,778	+2,304	-526
	Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Special Operations	-	+724	-	+724	+609	+115
	<i>Sub Total SCH&amp;W - Specialist Children's Services</i>	<i>127,735.6</i>	<i>+7,230</i>	<i>-1,925</i>	<i>+5,305</i>	<i>+5,983</i>	<i>-678</i>
3	Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Adults	344,906.4	+318	-2,665	-2,347	+187	-2,534
4	Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Public Health	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
5	Growth, Environment & Transport	179,960.0	-3,113	-	-3,113	-1,439	-1,674
6	Strategic & Corporate Services	82,676.1	+385	-385	-	-	-
7	Financing Items	132,761.0	-447	-	-447	-147	-300
	<b>TOTAL (excl Schools)</b>	<b>952,116.2</b>	<b>+4,580</b>	<b>-5,475</b>	<b>-895</b>	<b>+5,374</b>	<b>-6,269</b>
1	<i>Schools (E&amp;YP Directorate)</i>	-	+2,621	-	+2,621	+3,015	-394
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>952,116.2</b>	<b>+7,201</b>	<b>-5,475</b>	<b>+1,726</b>	<b>+8,389</b>	<b>-6,663</b>

3.5 The **Revenue** Budget Monitoring headlines are as follows:

- a) There is a small improvement for Specialist Children's Services (exc. Asylum and Special Operations, see below) compared to the position reported last month, with Looked After Children numbers reducing this month, but significant financial pressures are still being reported for 2014-15. The net overspend of £4.728m is partially offset by £1.925m of proposed management action, with the remaining pressure of £2.803m attributable in the main to unachievable savings.
- b) The position included in this report for Asylum is a pressure of £1.778m, and this reflects the impact of the May offer from the Home Office now that we no longer receive a Gateway Grant. It should however be noted that referrals are increasing and are at their highest level since 2010 and the number of children we are supporting is at its highest level since January 2012.
- c) The costs associated with Special Operations within Specialist Children's Services have been shown separately to the normal costs of running the service. These operations currently account for a pressure of £0.724m and these costs will be met from reserves if there is insufficient underspending within KCC overall at year end to offset them.

- d) The pressure of £0.318m before management action within Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Adults is made up of a pressure on the Social Care budgets of £3.417m, with the pressure areas being domiciliary care, direct payments and supported accommodation, offset by a combined underspend on the Commissioned Services budgets of Kent Support & Assistance Service (Social Fund), Supporting People and Drug & Alcohol Services of £3.099m. Further management action of £2.665m is expected to be delivered to offset the pressure on the social care budgets (see Appendix 1 & Annex 3 for further information). This position also assumes a drawdown from the NHS Support for Social Care reserve of £4.375m to fund investment in services to deliver the transformation savings. We are therefore currently forecasting to spend £7.792m (+£3.417m + £4.375m) more than our base budget on adult social care, but this is expected to reduce to £5.127m after delivery of management action, and this must be addressed if we are to deliver an achievable balanced budget for 2015-16.
- e) Within Adult social care, current activity trends are not supporting the level of transformation savings required, as these are likely to be heavily weighted towards the second half of the year, and therefore we are being prudent in the current financial forecasts. However, we are confident that these savings will be delivered and hence this reduction is reflected as management action in table 1 above. As and when delivery of the savings filters through to the activity data, then the management action figure will reduce and the savings will be reflected within the relevant A-Z budget lines. However, if there is any slippage in the timing of the delivery of these savings, then this will cause a problem late in the year, probably at a point when it is too late to implement alternative offsetting management action.
- f) As a result of the domiciliary care contract re-let there has been a shift of clients from domiciliary care to direct payments, as some clients have chosen to remain with their old service providers. These direct payments are being paid at the new lower domiciliary care re-let rate.
- g) Government funding for the Kent Support & Assistance Service (Social Fund) is not expected to continue beyond this financial year. An option would be to roll forward the underspending on this service, currently forecast at -£2.691m, to provide this service for another year whilst alternative longer term solutions are considered. However, this is dependent on the authority as a whole achieving an underspending position of at least this magnitude to be able to fund the roll forward, and will also be subject to consideration of all competing roll forward priorities against the level of roll forward funding available, if any. However, shortly prior to finalising this report, it was announced that high court action by Islington Council has won a possible reprieve for this government funding. The government has signed a consent order agreeing to reconsider its decision to cut the local welfare provision fund in the light of an ongoing review of local welfare provision, proper consultation with stakeholders and due consideration of equalities implications, all of which it had previously failed to do. It has undertaken to announce its new decision in time for the provisional local government finance settlement, expected in December.

- h) Within Education & Young People's Services, the SEN Home to School Transport budget continues to experience pressure, with a forecast overspend of +£2.150m. This is partially offset by recoupment income received from other local authorities whose pupils attend our special schools (-£0.475m), underspending on the Kent 16+ Travel Card mainly due to reduced usage during the summer term (-£0.211m), and also a continuation from last year of the reduced demand for mainstream home to school transport (-£0.716m). Until student numbers requiring transport for the new academic year are confirmed, these forecasts remain provisional and could change. In addition the Directorate is showing a net pressure in relation to an unachievable savings target within the Early Help & Prevention Services division, for the integration of the Adolescent service. There are a number of unrelated savings in other areas of the directorate that partially offset these pressures, including underspending/re-phasing of the Kent Youth Employment programme, with the directorate as a whole forecasting a net underspend after management action and excluding schools of -£0.293m.
- i) The Growth, Environment and Transport Directorate is forecasting to underspend by £3.113m. The most significant services contributing to this position are Concessionary Fares (-£1.045m) and Subsidised Bus Routes (-£0.583m); Highways budgets (-£0.949m) predominately from savings on streetlight energy and speed awareness courses; Community Services budgets (-£0.649m), mainly due to increased income within the Registration Service and staff vacancy savings which are offsetting a centrally held savings target within the Strategic Management & Directorate Support budget (+£0.350m), and a small net saving on the waste budgets (-£0.201m - see below for further details).
- j) Waste tonnage for the first four months of the year is a cause for concern with a forecast overspend of £1.996m currently reported. This is more than offset by savings predominately from contract changes, giving an overall net waste underspend of £0.201m. The tonnage for April to July was 19,600 tonnes above the affordable level for this period and the current forecast pressure on waste tonnage of £1.996m assumes 32,200 tonnes above the budgeted level of 675,000 tonnes for the full year. This forecast appears low when comparing to year to date tonnage, but it is believed that part of the increase in waste tonnage over the last 7 months is attributable to the unusual weather conditions (storm damage, and mild and moist conditions advancing the growing season), together with the impact of growth in the economy. The current forecast assumes that the increased tonnage as a result of the unusual weather conditions will not continue throughout the remainder of the year, but there is a risk that if the current trend continues, the overspend as a result of higher waste tonnage will increase.
- k) Following the start of the new school academic year, early indications are that take-up for the Young Person's Travel Card will be higher than anticipated, which is likely to be due to the new instalment payment mechanism. Until we have a few months data on journey numbers, we will not know whether the assumed budget savings as a result of the new scheme are deliverable. There is a risk that those who have continued with the scheme will be the heavier users, leading to a higher average cost per pass. An update will be provided in the quarter 2 report, to be presented to Cabinet on 1 December, but robust data on usage trends is unlikely to be available until quarter 3.
- l) The forecast for Public Health remains at an underspend on £0.904m, due to staffing vacancies within the service. In line with government guidelines, this underspend will be transferred to the Public Health reserve, for use in future years.



- m) A shortfall of £1.391m in the dividend from Commercial Services is forecast based on the first quarter's results, new costs of rent payments to KCC and higher than expected costs of closing County Print. This is currently being offset by underspending on Carbon Reduction, External Audit Fee and higher than expected Business Rate compensation grant for the impact of measures introduced by the Government in the 2012 and 2013 Autumn Statements. However, the impact of these measures is likely to materialise as a deficit against the Business Rates collection fund, of which we will receive a share from the District Councils in 2015-16, potentially reducing the funding we have available next year.
- n) Appendix 1 provides some details of the management action. £3.628m of management action that has already been or is certain to be delivered is already reflected in the forecast £4.580m overspending position shown in the headline table on page 3. The remaining £5.475m of proposed management action is by no means certain and an awful lot needs to happen to ensure this is delivered in full.

### 3.6 Details of Committed Roll Forward/Re-phasing requirements

The headline table on page 3 shows that within the current forecast revenue position there is a requirement to roll forward £0.131m to 2015-16, relating to initiatives where we have a legal obligation to provide the funding. This relates to:

▪ Kent Youth Employment programme - to fund existing placements that continue into 2015-16 (see annex 1)	+117 k
▪ re-phasing of Kent Drug & Alcohol Service, reflecting our base budget commitment to the pooled partnership budget (see annex 3)	+14 k
	+131 k

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### 3.7 Details of Roll Forward/Re-phasing required to complete existing initiatives, if the outturn position allows:

In addition to the roll forward requirements that we are legally obliged to provide for, which are detailed above, there is some significant underspending within the forecast which we would ideally like to roll forward in order to continue with these initiatives in 2015-16. However, this will only be possible if the authority as whole is in an underspending position at year end of at least -£3.128m (£2.997m as detailed below + £0.131m per section 3.6 above). We are currently reporting an underspend after management action of -£0.895m, so we have a shortfall of £2.233m, as highlighted in the headline table on page 3, which will need to be addressed before roll forward for these initiatives can be considered. These initiatives are:

▪ Kent Youth Employment programme (see annex 1)	+306 k
▪ Kent Support & Assistance (Social Fund) (see annex 3)	+2,691 k
	+2,997 k

### 3.8 Revenue budget virements/changes to budgets

All changes to cash limits are in accordance with the virement rules contained within the constitution, with the exception of those cash limit adjustments which are considered “technical adjustments” i.e. where there is no change in policy, including:

- Allocation of grants and previously unallocated budgets where further information regarding allocations and spending plans has become available since the budget setting process, including the inclusion of new 100% grants (i.e. grants which fully fund the additional costs) awarded since the budget was set.
- Cash limits for the A-Z service analysis have been adjusted since the previous report to Cabinet to reflect a number of technical adjustments, including the further centralisation of budgets and to reflect where responsibility for providing services has moved between directorates.
- In addition, cash limits have been adjusted this month to reflect the decisions made by Cabinet on 7 July regarding the roll forward of underspending from 2013-14.

## 4. SUMMARISED CAPITAL MONITORING POSITION

4.1 The working budget for the 2014-15 Capital Programme is £382.825m. The forecast outturn against this budget is £398.079m giving a variance of +£15.254m. The annexes to this report provide the detail, which is summarised in table 2 below.

**Table 2** Directorate capital position

Directorate	3 Year Cash Limit £'000	2014-15 Working Budget £'000	2014-15 Variance £'000	Real Variance £'000	Re-phasing Variance £'000	Annex
Education & Young People's Services	227,510	143,687	5,309	13,965	-8,656	1
Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Specialist Children's Services	-	2,028	-	-	-	2
Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Adults	82,918	77,013	1,064	1,064	-	3
Social Care, Health & Wellbeing - Public Health	-	-	-	-	-	4
Growth, Environment & Transport	259,191	130,461	8,753	-1,974	10,727	5
Strategic & Corporate Services	28,806	29,636	128	128	-	6
Financing Items	-	-	-	-	-	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>598,425</b>	<b>382,825</b>	<b>15,254</b>	13,183	2,071	

4.3 The **Capital** Budget Monitoring headlines are as follows:

- a) The majority of schemes are within budget and on time.
- b) +£13.183m of the +£15.254m variance is due to real variances. These are categorised between:
  - i) those which have no identified funding source,
  - ii) those funded from underspends elsewhere in the capital programme, and
  - iii) those receiving additional external funding.

i) **Real variances which have no identified funding source are as follows:**

Basic Need Programme 2013-15 (EYP) +£9.985m, of which £3.901m is expected to be funded from developer contributions and £0.375m can be funded from an underspend on Goat Lees. The remaining £5.709m reflects an ongoing pressure on the programme which will be reviewed during the budget setting process.

Construction Inflation (EYP) +£3.360m. Last month this estimate of construction inflation was reported as part of the Basic Need programme pressure. However this is a pressure which will be spread across the EYP capital programme - particularly on the Basic Need and Special School Review programmes.

Special Schools Review Phase 2 (EYP) +£0.700m. This pressure will also be reviewed during the budget setting process. Across the three year programme the total forecast pressure is £6.060m.

ii) **Real variances funded from elsewhere in the capital programme are as follows:**

St John's/Kingsmead Primary School, Canterbury (EYP) +£0.857m due to additional window and roof works. This is to be funded from the Annual Planned Enhancement Programme, however this could result in a pressure on this programme later in the year, depending on the level of emergency enhancements required over the winter period.

Astor of Hever (St Augustine's Academy) Maidstone (EYP) +£0.500m due to an asbestos claim. This is to be funded from a corresponding underspend on BSF Unit Costs.

HWRC West Kent (GET) -£0.600m. The existing site's lease has been extended therefore no new capital project is needed. The underspend is being held to offset emerging pressures elsewhere in the GET capital programme.

Rural Broadband Demonstration Project (GET) -£0.516m. The rural allocation was based on providing grants to local communities. Market review shows that response is likely to be insufficient to generate good value for money. The funding has been rolled into the Superfast Extension Programme which is due to start in 2016-17.

iii) **Real variances receiving additional external funding are as follows:**

Information Technology Projects (SC,H&WB - Adults) +£0.821m. This relates to predicted expenditure on Telecare equipment to be legitimately capitalised at year end. This will be funded from available grant and developer contributions.

Integrated Transport Schemes (GET) +£0.791m. This reflect additional grant awarded by the DfT to deliver local sustainable transport schemes.

The remaining -£2.715m of real variances are made up of a number of real over and underspends on a number of projects across the capital programme. The annexes to this report provide the detail.

- c) +£2.071m of the +£15.254m variance relates to rephasing on a number of projects. The main projects comprising the rephasing are as follows:
- Special School Review Phase 2 (EYP) -£8.124m. Rephasing is due to delays at the planning stage on a number of complicated projects. Redesign and reconfigurations have also been necessary due to budget pressures.
- Community Learning & Skills Service - Sittingbourne Reprovision (EYP) -£0.482m due to a lack of suitable alternative venues and sites coming forward.
- Regional Growth Fund - Expansion East Kent (GET) +£13.293m. This fund is heavily committed and the rephasing relates to expected distributions of grants and loans during the year.
- TIGER (GET) +£5.478m. The fund is heavily committed and the rephasing relates to expected distributions of grants and loans during the year.
- Sittingbourne Northern Relief Road -£1.825m, East Kent Access Phase 2 -£1.374m and Rushenden Link Road -£0.539m - rephasing due to the retendering of the LCA Part 1 works.
- Lorry Park (GET) -£0.830m - further options are being explored hence anticipated start date has been delayed.
- Thanet Parkway (GET) -£0.602m - rephasing due to delays in the procurement process.
- Swale Transfer Station (GET) -£0.580m - preparatory works only are to be carried out this year with construction to start in 2015-16.
- Westwood Relief Strategy - Poorhole Lane Improvement (GET) -£0.435m - detailed design and procurement have taken longer to complete than anticipated.
- Escalate (GET) -£0.311m - the forecast has been adjusted according to current actual and pipeline cases in the year.
- The remaining -£1.598m rephasing comprises a minor rephasing on a number of projects across the capital programme. The annexes to this report provide the detail.
- d) **Real savings.** Learning Disability Good Day Programme - Community Initiatives (SC,H&WB - Adults) -£0.032m. This amount has been offered up as a saving on prudential borrowing.

#### 4.4 Capital budget virements/changes to cash limits

- Any cash limit changes due to virements are in accordance with the virement rules contained within the constitution and have received the appropriate approval via the Leader, or relevant delegated authority.
- **Cabinet is asked to approve** further changes to the capital programme cash limits resulting from this round of monitoring, which are identified in the actions column in table 2 of the annex reports. For ease of reference these are all summarised in Appendix 2.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The overall forecast overspend position, after taking into account the requirements to roll forward, has reduced by £4.731m from +£12.439m to +£7.708m since the quarter 1 position provided to Cabinet in September. However, management action of £5.475m is proposed, which is expected to reduce this position to +£2.233m, an improvement of £3.153m since the last report. Whilst this improved position is welcome, the delivery of the proposed management action is by no means certain and there remains two risk areas, waste tonnage and Young Person's Travel Pass, where it is possible that the overspend may increase. Therefore, despite an encouraging movement in the right direction this month, we must not be complacent. In summary, the current forecast remains a cause for concern for the following reasons:
- 1) the potential for adverse movements in the Waste & YPTP positions,
  - 2) the risks around full delivery of the £5.475m of management action, and even if achieved:
  - 3) a £2.233m forecast pressure still needs to be resolved, if we are to be in a position to roll forward funds to provide the Kent Support & Assistance Service (KSAS) and the Kent Youth Employment Programme (KYEP) in 2015-16.
- If we do not resolve this residual £2.233m underlying pressure before the year end, then roll forward to provide the KSAS & KYEP in 2015-16 will not be possible. Considering the further substantial budget savings required to balance the 2015-16 budget, it is essential that we do not enter 2015-16 with an underlying pressure.
- 5.2 In addition, there are a number of ongoing emerging issues that will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP and these are highlighted in the annexes to this report and/or in the headlines above.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

**Cabinet** is asked to:

- i) **Note** the report, including the latest monitoring position on both the revenue and capital budgets.
- ii) **Agree** the changes to the capital programme cash limits as detailed in the actions column in table 2 of the annex reports and summarised in Appendix 2.

## 7. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

None

## 8. CONTACT DETAILS

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**2014-15 JULY SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTION**

	Total in July monitoring	Reflected against A-Z Service Lines	Below the line - Shown as management action
	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>E&amp;YP</b>			
Annual capitalisation of pension costs	-500	-500	
Children's Centres	-1,000	-500	-500
Sub Total E&YP	-1,500	-1,000	-500
<b>SCH&amp;W</b>			
<u>SCS</u>			
Legal Charges	-300	-300	
Staffing - Improvement Budget	-150	-150	
Net reduction in cost of fostering (including IFAs to in-house)	-800	-700	-100
Adoption	-600		-600
Leaving Care	-100	-25	-75
Disability Services	-200	-100	-100
Staffing - Agency and Non Social Work	-1,050	0	-1,050
Sub Total - SCS	-3,200	-1,275	-1,925
OPPD - Recruit to staff vacancies in order to accelerate the transformation programme which in turn will deliver savings against the current forecast	-2,600	-867	-1,733
LDMH - Review of all current activities and jointly funded arrangements	-1,100	-168	-932
Sub Total SCH&W (Children's and Adults)	-6,900	-2,310	-4,590
<b>S&amp;CS</b>	-703	-318	-385
<b>KCC TOTAL</b>	<b>-9,103</b>	<b>-3,628</b>	<b>-5,475</b>

**2014-15 JULY SUMMARY OF PROPOSED CAPITAL PROGRAMME CASH LIMIT CHANGES**

Directorate	Project	Cash Limit Change Requested			Funding	Description
		2014-15 £'000	2015-16 £'000	2016-17 £'000		
<b>Cash limit change due to revised external/grant funding availability/previous decisions:</b>						
GET	Broadband	-2,036			Grant	Project scope revised leading to an underspend and repayment of grant.
GET	Ashford Ring Road	-94			Developer Contribution	
S&CS	Swanley Gateway	293 -170 5			Developer Contribution External - Other Capital Receipt	Project costs aligned to reflect available funding.
<b>Cash limit change to cover overspends elsewhere in the capital programme:</b>						
GET	Incubator Development	-41			Prudential	Underspend on project to go back into the Regeneration Fund.
GET	Regeneration Fund	41			Prudential	From underspend on Incubator Development project.
SC,H&WB (Adults)	Learning Disability Good Day Programme - Community Hubs	100			Capital Receipt	Overspend to be funded from Learning Disability Good Day Programme - Community Initiatives
SC,H&WB (Adults)	Learning Disability Good Day Programme - Community Initiatives	-100			Capital Receipt	To fund overspend on Learning Disability Good Day Programme - Community Hubs
SC,H&WB (Adults)	Learning Disability Good Day Programme - Community Initiatives	-5			Capital Receipt	To be vired to Swanley Gateway
<b>Other cash limit changes:</b>						
GET	Public Rights of Way	75			Revenue	Additional works due to severe winter weather. To be funded from grant sitting in revenue reserve.
SC,H&WB (Adults)	Learning Disability Good Day Programme - Community Initiatives	-32			Prudential	Real saving

**EDUCATION AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES DIRECTORATE**  
**JULY 2014-15 MONITORING REPORT**

1. REVENUE

1.1		Cash Limit	Variance Before Mgmt Action	Management Action	Net Variance after Mgmt Action
	<b>Total (excl Schools) (£k)</b>	+84,077	+207	-500	-293
	<b>Schools (£k)</b>	-	+2,621	-	+2,621
	<b>Directorate Total (£k)</b>	<b>+84,077</b>	<b>+2,828</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>+2,328</b>

1.2 **Table 1** below details the revenue position by A-Z budget:

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<b>Education &amp; Young People's Services</b>						
<b>Delegated Budget:</b>						
Schools & Pupil Referral Units Delegated Budgets	711,209.4	-711,209.4	0.0	+2,621	+2,621	Drawdown from school reserves for 36 expected academy converters
<b>TOTAL DELEGATED</b>	<b>711,209.4</b>	<b>-711,209.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>+2,621</b>		
<b>Non Delegated Budget:</b>						
E&YP Strategic Management & directorate support budgets	7,090.6	-9,158.0	-2,067.4	+1,516	+1,922	Savings target relating to Early Help & Preventative Services Division is held here pending agreement on how this will be delivered; some offsetting savings are reflected in the Early Intervention & Prevention A-Z line below.
					-155	Underspend on legal fees
					-179	<i>DSG variance - feasibility studies</i>
					-72	Other minor variances
<b>Children's Services - Children in Need</b>						
- Children's Centres	14,532.6	-1,607.1	12,925.5	-500	-500	Savings from vacancies linked to the service restructure
- Preventative Services	5,442.9	-1,331.0	4,111.9	0		
	19,975.5	-2,938.1	17,037.4	-500		



Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation		Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net	£'000		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000			
<b>Children's Services - Education &amp; Personal</b>							
- 14 - 19 year olds	3,845.8	-941.0	2,904.8	-426	-423	Kent Youth Employment programme placements - £117k of this underspend will need to roll forward to fund our legal obligation to continue with the current placements. If required, the remaining £306k of the underspend could be used to help towards achieving an overall balanced outturn position for the authority as a whole, but this would mean that no further placements can be made.	
					-3	Other minor variances	
- Attendance & Behaviour	3,398.2	-2,620.9	777.3	-195	-223	Increased penalty notice income from pupils being absent from school <i>(includes a DSG variance of -£122k)</i>	This saving reflects the DfE changes to regulations, removing discretion from Headteachers to allow 10 days absence and will be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP
					+183	Kent Integrated Adolescent Support Service (KIASS) Education Welfare staffing pressure <i>(includes a DSG variance of +£135k)</i>	
					-153	DSG variance - underspend on Individual Tuition	
					-2	Other minor variances	
- Early Intervention & Prevention	2,471.8	0.0	2,471.8	-500	-500	Planned underspend to contribute towards the savings target held in Strategic Management & Directorate support above	
- Early Years & Childcare	6,725.2	-4,673.2	2,052.0	-42	+17	Staff vacancies and associated non staff underspend for the Early Years restructured services offset by a one off staffing overspend for the pre restructured service <i>(includes a DSG variance of +£111k)</i>	

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000	Net £'000		
					-101 Underspend on Early Years collaboration projects +42 Other minor variances	
- Early Years Education	60,252.4	-60,252.4	0.0	0		
- Education Psychology Service	2,920.3	-600.0	2,320.3	-172	-155 Traded income from schools for non statutory psychology services  -17 Other minor variances	This saving is expected to be ongoing and will be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP
- Individual Learner Support	8,218.0	-7,350.2	867.8	-374	-155 Portage service non staffing underspend <i>(includes a DSG variance of -£107k)</i>  -162 Former Head of Service and support staffing underspend due to vacancies held pending the restructure and general non staffing underspend <i>(includes a DSG variance of -£108k)</i>  -57 Other minor variances	
- Statemented Pupils	4,309.8	-4,309.8	0.0	+128	+173 <i>DSG variance - Increase in Severe Complex Accessibility Funding (SCAF) agreements for nursery pupils due to increased responsibility for 1 to 1 support</i>  -45 Other minor variances	
- Youth Service	8,138.4	-2,605.8	5,532.6	-95		
- Youth Offending Service	5,463.3	-2,441.9	3,021.4	-130	-172 Underspend on KIASS district budgets due mainly to staff vacancies  +42 Other minor variances	
	105,743.2	-85,795.2	19,948.0	-1,806		
<u>Children's Services - Other Children's</u>						
- Safeguarding	507.5	-150.0	357.5	-14		
<u>Community Services</u>						
- Community Learning & Skills (CLS)	13,544.9	-14,673.6	-1,128.7	0		

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation		Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net			
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
- Supporting Employment	1,056.2	-335.0	721.2	0			
- Troubled Families Programme	4,586.0	-4,228.1	357.9	0			
	19,187.1	-19,236.7	-49.6	0			
<u>Housing Related Support for Vulnerable People (Supporting People)</u>							
- Young People	3,968.9	0.0	3,968.9	-291	-291	Contract variations & efficiencies	
<u>School &amp; High Needs Education Budgets</u>							
- Exclusion Services	3,324.7	-3,324.7	0.0	0			
- High Needs Further Education Colleges - Post 16 year olds	1,951.0	-1,951.0	0.0	0			
- High Needs Independent Sector Providers - Post 16 year olds	3,155.0	-3,155.0	0.0	0			
- High Needs Independent Special School placements	17,686.0	-17,686.0	0.0	+144	+144	<i>DSG variance - Increased costs of independent special school placements</i>	
- PFI Schools Scheme	23,810.0	-23,810.0	0.0	0			
	49,926.7	-49,926.7	0.0	+144			
<u>Schools Services:</u>							
- High Needs Pupils - Recoupment	905.9	-905.9	0.0	-53			
- Other Schools Services	6,794.5	-6,900.7	-106.2	+82	+110	<i>DSG variance - Pressure on mobile moves budget to fulfil basic need</i>	
					-28	Other minor variances	
- Redundancy Costs	1,188.7	-1,188.7	0.0	0			
- School Improvement	8,477.6	-5,340.3	3,137.3	+744	+790	Shortfall against budgeted surplus for training & development	
					+160	Shortfall against budgeted surplus for governor training services	
					-106	Increased surplus for other traded services (Clerking and Improving Together Network)	
					-100	Other minor variances	

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation		Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net			
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
- Schools Staff Services	2,644.0	-2,541.0	103.0	-40			
- Teachers & Education Staff Pension Costs	8,328.0	-2,684.0	5,644.0	-489	-489	Reduced annual capitalisation costs of pensions	
	28,338.7	-19,560.6	8,778.1	+244			
<u>Transport Services</u>							
- Home to College Transport & Kent 16+ Travel Card	3,913.7	-1,988.0	1,925.7	-211	-126	Reduced costs for the 16+ card due to reduced journey usage during the summer term	
					-85	Other minor variances	
- Mainstream HTST	10,542.3	-20.0	10,522.3	-716	-716	Fewer than budgeted numbers of pupils travelling	This saving is expected to be ongoing and will be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP
- SEN HTST	18,972.5	-425.0	18,547.5	+1,768	+2,150	Higher than budgeted numbers of pupils travelling with overall costs influenced by other factors such as distance and type of travel	This pressure is expected to be ongoing and will be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP
					+93	Costs of the new Independent Travel Trainers service to enable some pupils currently in receipt of SEN transport to travel to school using public transport	This pressure is ongoing and a realignment of SEN HTST budget between transport costs & independent travel trainers service will need to be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP
					-475	Recoupment income for transport provided for other local authority pupils with special needs attending Kent schools	This saving is expected to be ongoing and will be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP
	33,428.5	-2,433.0	30,995.5	+841			
<u>Assessment Services</u>							
- Assessment & Support of Children with Special Education Needs	9,731.0	-7,372.2	2,358.8	-166	-143	Staff vacancies <i>(includes a DSG variance of -£96k)</i>	
					-23	Other minor variances	
- Children's Social Care Staffing	6,026.5	-3,276.6	2,749.9	-110	-58	KIASS social work assistant staff vacancies	
					-52	Other minor variances	
	15,757.5	-10,648.8	5,108.7	-276			

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000	Net £'000		
Support to Frontline Services - Human Resources	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
TOTAL NON DELEGATED	283,924.2	-199,847.1	84,077.1	-142		
- <i>Transfer to(+)/from(-) DSG reserve</i>				+349	<i>Transfer to DSG reserve to offset - £92k of DSG variances explained above &amp; a number of other smaller DSG variances</i>	
TOTAL NON DELEGATED after tfr to/from DSG reserve	283,924.2	-199,847.1	84,077.1	+207		
<b>Total E&amp;YPS</b>	<b>995,133.6</b>	<b>-911,056.5</b>	<b>84,077.1</b>	<b>+2,828</b>		
<b>Assumed Mgmt Action</b>				-500	Whilst the forecast at this stage is showing a £0.207m overspend (exc. schools) initial indications show that there is the potential for a further £0.5m saving across Children's Centres so we would expect the position to change to an underspend of £0.293m. Detailed work is currently being undertaken to confirm that this projected saving is not a double count of any part of the £2m saving agreed in the 2014-15 budget.	

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000	Net £'000		
<b>Assumed Mgmt Action continued</b>					£'000	Roll forward of £0.117m is required to fund the continuation of current placements under the Kent Youth Employment Programme, and if possible roll forward of the remaining £0.306m underspend against this programme is required for the scheme to continue into 2015-16. To enable this an underspending position of £0.423m for the directorate will need to be achieved, as well as an underspending position for the overall authority as a whole. The Directorate is therefore now looking at options to cover the remaining £0.130m required to achieve this position, and that will be a priority issue for DMT. Finance staff are currently working to identify possible options for discussion with EYP DMT.
<b>Total E&amp;YPS Forecast <u>after</u> mgmt action</b>	<b>995,133.6</b>	<b>-911,056.5</b>	<b>84,077.1</b>	<b>+2,328</b>		

## 2. KEY ACTIVITY INDICATORS AND BUDGET RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING

### 2.1 Number of schools with deficit budgets compared with the total number of schools:

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	as at 31-3-12	as at 31-3-13	as at 31-3-14	projection
Total number of schools	497	463	449	410
Total value of school reserves	£59,088k	£48,124k	£45,730k	£43,109k
Number of deficit schools	7	8	18	9
Total value of deficits	£833k	£364k	£2,017k	£3,640k

#### Comments:

- The information on deficit schools for 2014-15 has been obtained from the schools 3 year plans completed in spring/early summer 2014 and show 9 schools predicting a deficit at the end of year 1. The Local Authority receives updates from schools through budget monitoring returns from all schools after 6 months, and 9 months as well as an outturn report at year end but these only include information relating to the current year. Schools' Financial Services have been working with these 9 schools to reduce the risk of a deficit in 2014-15 and with the aim of returning the schools to a balanced budget position as soon as possible. This involves agreeing a management action plan with each school.
- KCC has a "no deficit" policy for schools, which means that schools cannot plan for a deficit budget at the start of the year. Unplanned deficits will need to be addressed in the following year's budget plan, and schools that incur unplanned deficits in successive years will be subject to intervention by the Local Authority.
- The total number of schools is based on the assumption that 36 schools (including 2 secondary schools and 34 primary schools) will convert to academies before the 31st March 2015. In addition, 4 schools are amalgamating to form 2 new schools and 1 school is closing.
- The estimated drawdown from schools reserves of £2,621k assumes 36 schools convert to academy status this financial year. The value of school reserves are very difficult to predict at this early stage in the year and further updates will be provided in future monitoring reports once we have collated the first monitoring returns from LA maintained schools.

## 2.2 Number of children receiving assisted SEN and Mainstream transport to schools

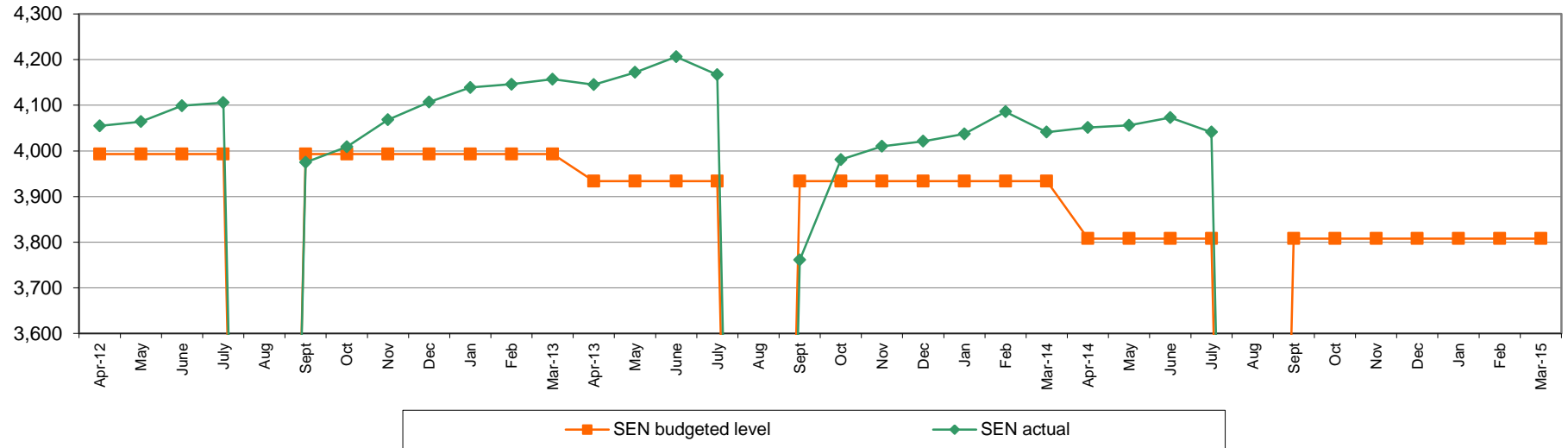
	2012-13				2013-14				2014-15			
	SEN		Mainstream		SEN		Mainstream		SEN		Mainstream	
	Budget level	actual	Budget level	actual	Budget level	actual	Budget level	actual	Budget level	actual	Budget level	actual
Apr	3,993	4,055	17,342	16,757	3,934	4,145	14,667	14,119	3,808	4,051	12,493	11,400
May	3,993	4,064	17,342	16,788	3,934	4,172	14,667	14,119	3,808	4,056	12,493	11,436
Jun	3,993	4,099	17,342	16,741	3,934	4,206	14,667	14,106	3,808	4,073	12,493	11,468
Jul	3,993	4,106	17,342	16,695	3,934	4,167	14,667	14,093	3,808	4,041	12,493	11,307
Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sep	3,993	3,975	17,342	13,698	3,934	3,761	14,667	10,300	3,808	0	12,493	0
Oct	3,993	4,009	17,342	13,844	3,934	3,981	14,667	11,258	3,808	0	12,493	0
Nov	3,993	4,068	17,342	13,925	3,934	4,010	14,667	11,267	3,808	0	12,493	0
Dec	3,993	4,107	17,342	13,960	3,934	4,021	14,667	11,296	3,808	0	12,493	0
Jan	3,993	4,139	17,342	13,985	3,934	4,037	14,667	11,314	3,808	0	12,493	0
Feb	3,993	4,146	17,342	14,029	3,934	4,086	14,667	11,368	3,808	0	12,493	0
Mar	3,993	4,157	17,342	14,051	3,934	4,041	14,667	11,375	3,808	0	12,493	0

## Comments:

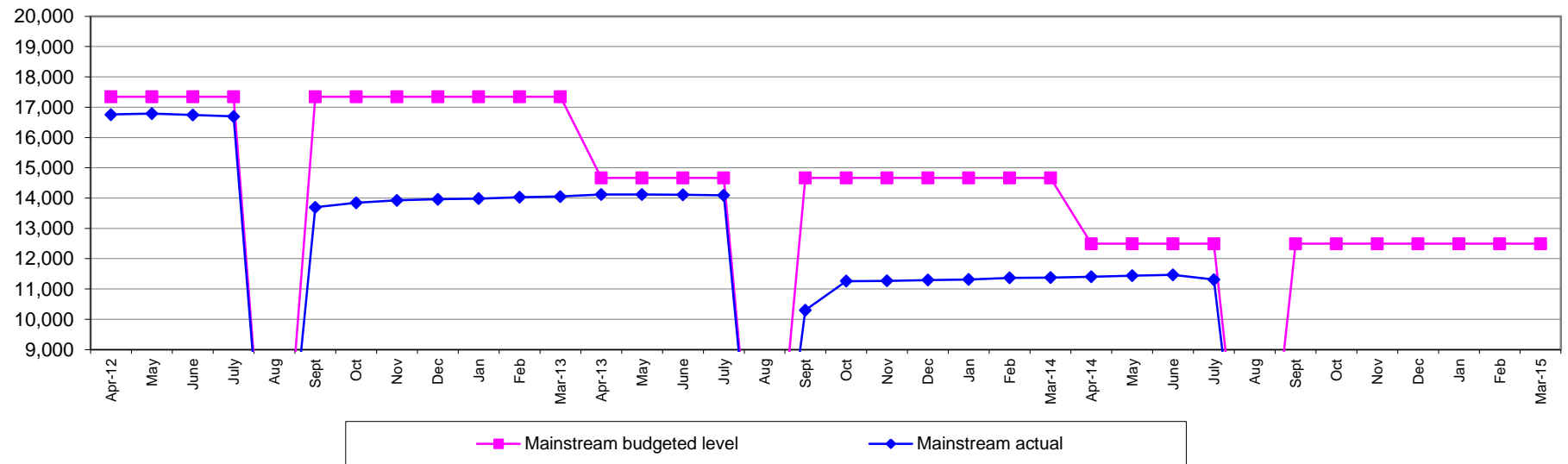
- **SEN HTST** – The number of children travelling is higher than the budgeted level and there are also a number of other factors which contribute to the overall cost of the provision of transport such as distance travelled and type of travel. A pressure of +£2,150k is therefore reported in table 1, which is offset by £475k recoupment income from other Local Authorities for transport of their pupils to Kent schools.
- **Mainstream HTST** – The number of children receiving transport is lower than the budgeted level, therefore an underspend of -£716k is reported in table 1.



Number of children receiving assisted SEN transport to school



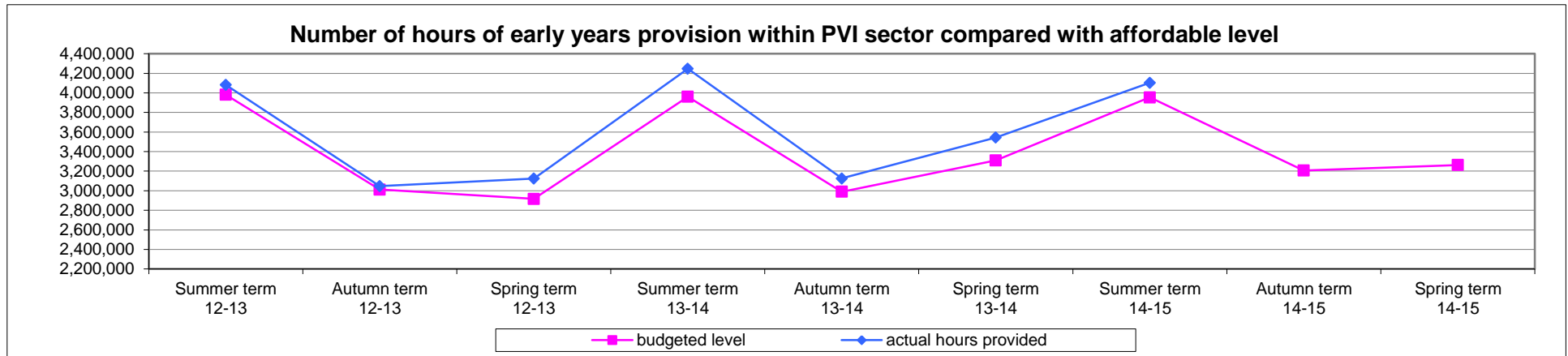
Number of children receiving assisted Mainstream transport to school



2.3 Number of hours of early years provision provided to 3 & 4 year olds within the Private, Voluntary & Independent Sector compared with the affordable level:

	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Budgeted number of hours	Actual hours provided	Budgeted number of hours	Actual hours provided	Budgeted number of hours	Actual hours provided *
Summer term	3,982,605	4,082,870	3,961,155	4,247,461	3,954,337	4,104,448
Autumn term	3,012,602	3,048,035	2,990,107	3,126,084	3,206,764	
Spring term	2,917,560	3,125,343	3,310,417	3,543,567	3,263,208	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,912,767</b>	<b>10,256,248</b>	<b>10,261,679</b>	<b>10,917,112</b>	<b>10,424,309</b>	<b>4,104,448</b>

\* The figures for actual hours provided are constantly reviewed and updated, so will always be subject to change



Comments:

- The budgeted number of hours per term is based on an assumed level of take-up and the assumed number of weeks the providers are open. The variation between the terms is due to two reasons: firstly, the movement of 4 year olds at the start of the Autumn term into reception year in mainstream schools; and secondly, the terms do not have the same number of weeks.
- Although the current activity suggests a pressure, the Dedicated School Grant is expected to be adjusted to reflect January 2014 pupil numbers and this will be reflected in the quarter 2 report, hence a breakeven position is currently forecast in table 1. As this budget is entirely funded from DSG, any surplus or deficit at the year end must be carried forward to the next financial year in accordance with the regulations and cannot be used to offset over or underspending elsewhere within the directorate budget, therefore any pressure or saving will be transferred to the schools unallocated DSG reserve at year end.
- It should be noted that not all parents currently take up their full entitlement and this can change during the year.

### 3. CAPITAL

3.1 The Education and Young People's Services Directorate has a working budget (excluding schools) for 2014-15 of £143,687k. The forecast outturn against the 2014-15 budget is £148,996k giving a variance of +£5,309k, of which £13,965k is a real variance. £4,166k of this overspend is to be funded from expected developer contributions and additional grant funding, £9,769k will be discussed and reviewed as part of the budget setting process, and £30k from a revenue contribution.

3.2 **Table 2** below details the Education and Young People's Services Capital Position by Budget Book line.

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
<b>Rolling Programmes</b>									
Annual Planned Enhancement Programme	24,000	12,073	-607	-857	Real underspend - grant	Underspend to be used to fund additional costs at St Johns/Kingsmead.	Green		
				250	Real overspend - grant	Overspend relates to additional works at Minster Primary.			
Devolved Formula Capital Grants for Pupil Referral Units (PRUs)	329	1,759	0				Green		

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
<b>Individual Projects</b>									
<b>Basic Need</b>									
Basic Need Programme 2013-15	70,037	51,077	9,985	9,985	£3,901k Real - dev cons £375k Real - prudential £5,709k Real - funding to be determined	£3,901k to be funded from expected developer contributions relating to Knights Park. The remaining £6,084k overspend reflects an ongoing pressure against the basic need programme, of which £375k can be funded from the underspend on Goat Lees, and the remaining £5,709k which will be reviewed in detail during the budget setting process.	Amber		
Construction Inflation			3,360	3,360	Real - funding to be determined as part of the budget setting process	Last month this estimate of construction inflation was reported as part of the Basic Need Programme pressure, however this is a pressure which will be spread across the EYP capital programme - particularly on the Basic Need and Special Schools Programmes.	Amber		

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
Basic Need Allocations 2015-16 and 2016-17	27,449	0	0				Amber	Significant pressures are being forecast against the future years Basic Need programme.	
Goat Lees Primary School, Ashford	13	711	-375	-375	Real - prudential	Underspend to be used to fund pressure on the Basic Need programme.	Green		
Repton Park Primary School, Ashford		139					Green		
<b>Modernisation Programme</b> - Improving and upgrading school buildings including removal of temporary classrooms:									
Modernisation Programme - Future Years	4,000	1,969	-250	-250	Real - grant	Underspend to be used to fund additional costs on the Annual Planned Enhancement Programme.	Green		
St Johns / Kingsmead Primary School, Canterbury	1,112	1,349	857	857	Real - grant	Overspend due to additional window and roof works, to be funded from the Annual Planned Enhancement Programme.	Amber		
<b>Special Schools Review</b> - major projects supporting the special schools review:									
Special Schools Review phase 1	0	670					Green		

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
Special Schools Review phase 2	56,220	33,706	-7,424	700	Real - funding to be determined	Latest forecast costs predict an overspend on this programme, which will be reviewed in detail during the budget setting process.	Amber	Across the three year programme, there is a £6,060k forecast overspend which will be reviewed during the budget setting process.	
				-8,124	Rephasing	Rephasing is due to delays at the planning stage on a number of complicated projects. Redesign and reconfiguration has also been necessary due to budget pressures.			
The Wyvern School, Ashford (Buxford Site)		6					Green		
Primary Improvement Programme		0	36	36	Real - prudential	Overspend to be funded from Unit Review.	Amber		
Specialist Schools	185	325					Green		
<b>Academy Projects:</b>									
Astor of Hever (St Augustine's Academy), Maidstone	1,286	1,691	500	500	Real - grant £336k & supported borrowing £164k	Asbestos claim to be funded from underspend on BSF Unit Costs.	Amber		
Dover Christ Church	9,619	7,425					Green		
The Duke of York's Royal Military School	4,922	4,778					Green		

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
Isle of Sheppey Academy	200	0					Green		
The John Wallis C of E Academy	2,146	2,869					Green		
Knowle Academy Sevenoaks	2,767	3,860					Green		
Wilmington Enterprise College	376	230					Green		
Skinner's Academy		0	265	265	Real - grant	Additional works in exchange for a piece of land from the school.	Amber		
Academy Unit Costs		511					Green		
BSF Wave 3 Build Costs		834					Green		
BSF Unit Costs		623	-500	-500	Real - grant -£336k & supported borrowing - £164k	Underspend to be used to fund asbestos claim at Astor of Hever.	Green		
<b>Other Projects:</b>									
Canterbury Family Centre		37					Green		
Community Learning and Skills Service - Sittingbourne Reprovision	482	482	-482	-482	Rephasing	Lack of suitable alternative venues and sites coming forward has led to delays in the reprovision despite best endeavours.	Green		
Community Learning and Skills Service - Sevenoaks Reprovision	1,000	50	-50	-50	Rephasing		Green		

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
Free School Meals Capital Money	2,777	2,777					Green		
Integrated Youth Service - Youth Hub Re-provision	948	981					Green		
Nursery Provision for Two Year Olds	2,368	2,375					Green		
One-off Schools Revenue to Capital		421					Green		
Platt CEPS		85					Green		
Schools Self Funded projects - Quarryfield /Aldington Eco Centre		11					Green		
Sevenoaks Grammar Schools	13,769	5,540					Green		
Tenterden Infant School		25					Green		
Trinity Free School, Sevenoaks		3,794					Amber	Full project cost expected to be £11.3m, to be funded from grant.	
Unit Review	1,505	322	-36	-36	Real - prudential	Funding to be transferred to Primary Improvement Programme.	Green		
Vocational Education Centre Programme		148					Green		



Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
Youth - Modernisation of Assets		34					Green		
Website & Portal Development			30	30	Real - revenue	To be funded through an SLA with schools.	Green		
<b>Total</b>	<b>227,510</b>	<b>143,687</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>5,309</b>					

## 1. Status:

Green – on time and within budget

Amber – either delayed completion date or over budget

Red – both delayed completion and over budget

**SOCIAL CARE, HEALTH & WELLBEING DIRECTORATE**  
**SPECIALIST CHILDREN'S SERVICES**  
**JULY 2014-15 MONITORING REPORT**

**1. REVENUE**

	Cash Limit	Variance Before Mgmt Action	Management Action	Net Variance after Mgmt Action
<b>Total excl Asylum (£k)</b>	+127,456	+4,728	-1,925	+2,803
<b>Asylum (£k)</b>	+280	+1,778	-	+1,778
<b>Special Ops (£k)</b>	-	+724	-	+724
<b>Total (£k)</b>	<b>+127,736</b>	<b>+7,230</b>	<b>-1,925</b>	<b>+5,305</b>

1.2 **Table 1** below details the revenue position by A-Z budget:

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<b>Specialist Children's Services</b>						
Strategic Management & Directorate Support budgets	4,893.5	-175.0	4,718.5	-320	-301 Underspend on commissioning staffing budget -150 Underspend of staffing funded from the Improvement budget +97 Staffing pressure +34 Other minor variances	
<b>Children's Services - Children in Care (Looked After)</b>						
- Fostering	33,380.6	-221.0	33,159.6	+1,644	-338 In House: Forecast -925 weeks below affordable level +279 In House: Forecast unit cost £5.05 above affordable level +1,000 In House: unachievable savings -98 In House: Other minor variances +1,336 Independent Sector (IFA): Forecast 1,479 weeks above affordable level	This pressure will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000	Net £'000		
					-370 Independent Sector (IFA): Forecast unit cost -£42.07 below affordable level -82 Independent Sector (IFA): Other minor variances +124 Financial allowances for permanency arrangements: unachievable saving -313 Reduction in Related Fostering payments and other financial allowances for permanency arrangements +100 Provision for proposed increase in Financial Allowances for Child Arrangement Orders +6 Other minor variances	
- Legal Charges	7,599.9	0.0	7,599.9	-227	+300 Unachievable saving -527 Reduction in legal fees and court charges	This saving will be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP
- Residential Children's Services	15,886.8	-2,862.7	13,024.1	-950	-1,139 Independent Sector residential care: Forecast -363 weeks below affordable level partially due to young people becoming care leavers (see care leavers below) -320 Independent Sector residential care: Forecast unit cost -£127.50 below affordable level +400 Independent Sector residential care: unachievable saving +242 Independent residential care: reduction in income as a result of activity being 363 weeks below affordable level -300 Reduction in secure accommodation placements +119 Additional activity within residential short breaks unit +143 Staffing pressure	This saving will be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
					-95	Additional contributions from health in lieu of Preston Skreens health respite unit, which has now closed. These contributions are to enable KCC to provide the respite care ourselves.
- Virtual School Kent	4,348.7	-2,953.3	1,395.4	-14		
	61,216.0	-6,037.0	55,179.0	+453		
<b>Children's Services - Children in Need</b>						
- Preventative Services	10,650.5	-1,327.6	9,322.9	+134	+217	Increase in direct payments
					+26	Direct payments: unachievable saving
					-136	Additional contributions from health for direct payments
					+233	Pressure on Independent Sector day care budget for disabled children due to an increase in care packages and price increases from a number of providers
					-174	Additional income from health previously received by external provider
					-32	Other minor variances
	10,650.5	-1,327.6	9,322.9	+134		
<b>Children's Services - Other Social Services</b>						
- Adoption	10,788.5	-1,319.1	9,469.4	+987	-258	Reduction in adoption payments due to fewer children. This is mainly due to a high proportion of adoption payments relating to older children, who are no longer eligible for payments once they become 18+.
					+183	Increase in costs of commissioned management service
						This pressure will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
					+601 Increase in the number of guardianship payments, partly due to a reduction in financial allowances for permanency arrangements reported within Fostering above, together with a general increase in the number of guardianship payments	
					+500 Provision for proposed increase in Financial Allowances for Adopters and Special Guardianship Orders	
					-39 Other minor variances	
- Asylum Seekers	11,883.3	-11,603.3	280.0	+1,778	-1,690 Underspend relating to under 18 Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) due to costs less than grant receivable	In relation to the pressures on the over 18's UASC, we are reviewing levels of support to those aged over 21 who are continuing to be supported on the basis of their remaining in further or higher education.
					+530 Pressure relating to under 18 UASC due to ineligibility	
					+669 Pressure relating to over 18's due to ineligibility, of which £510k relates to All Rights Exhausted (ARE) clients	
					+2,269 Pressure relating to over 18's due to costs exceeding grant receivable (see activity section 2.6) below, of which £395k relates to ARE clients.	
- Leaving Care (formerly 16+)	5,303.4	0.0	5,303.4	+526	+543 Additional young people requiring this service in order to provide stability and continuity whilst they continue their education.	This pressure will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
					-17 Other minor variances	
- Safeguarding	4,768.8	-249.8	4,519.0	+8	+106 Staffing pressure	
					-105 Underspend on Kent Safeguarding Children Board (KSCB) base budget	
					+7 Other minor variances	
	32,744.0	-13,172.2	19,571.8	+3,299		

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation		Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net			
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
<u>Assessment Services</u>							
- Children's social care staffing	40,644.2	-1,700.8	38,943.4	+2,940	+1,440	Pressure on staffing budgets partly due to appointment of agency staff	This pressure will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
					+1,500	Unachievable saving	
<b>Total SCH&amp;W (SCS)</b>	<b>150,148.2</b>	<b>-22,412.6</b>	<b>127,735.6</b>	<b>+6,506</b>			
<b>Assumed Mgmt Action</b>				-1,925		The forecast position above is compiled in such a way that it only includes savings that have actually been achieved, and does not assume any to still be achieved. The £2,125k of management action, which affects a number of different service lines, represents the amount of savings the division is committed to achieving before the current financial year end. Once this management action is realised, the saving will transfer above the line against the relevant A to Z service line.	
<b>Total SCH&amp;W (SCS) Forecast after mgmt action</b>	<b>150,148.2</b>	<b>-22,412.6</b>	<b>127,735.6</b>	<b>+4,581</b>			
<b>Memorandum</b> <i>These costs are in addition to the position reported above</i>							
Special Operations				<b>+724</b>	+164	In house fostering: 458 weeks @ £358.63 per week	
					+145	Staffing	
					+40	IFA fostering: 39 weeks @ £1,024.19 per week	
					+230	Residential: 66 weeks @ £3,490.91 per week	
					+30	Interpreter costs	
					+115	Legal costs	

## 2. KEY ACTIVITY INDICATORS AND BUDGET RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING

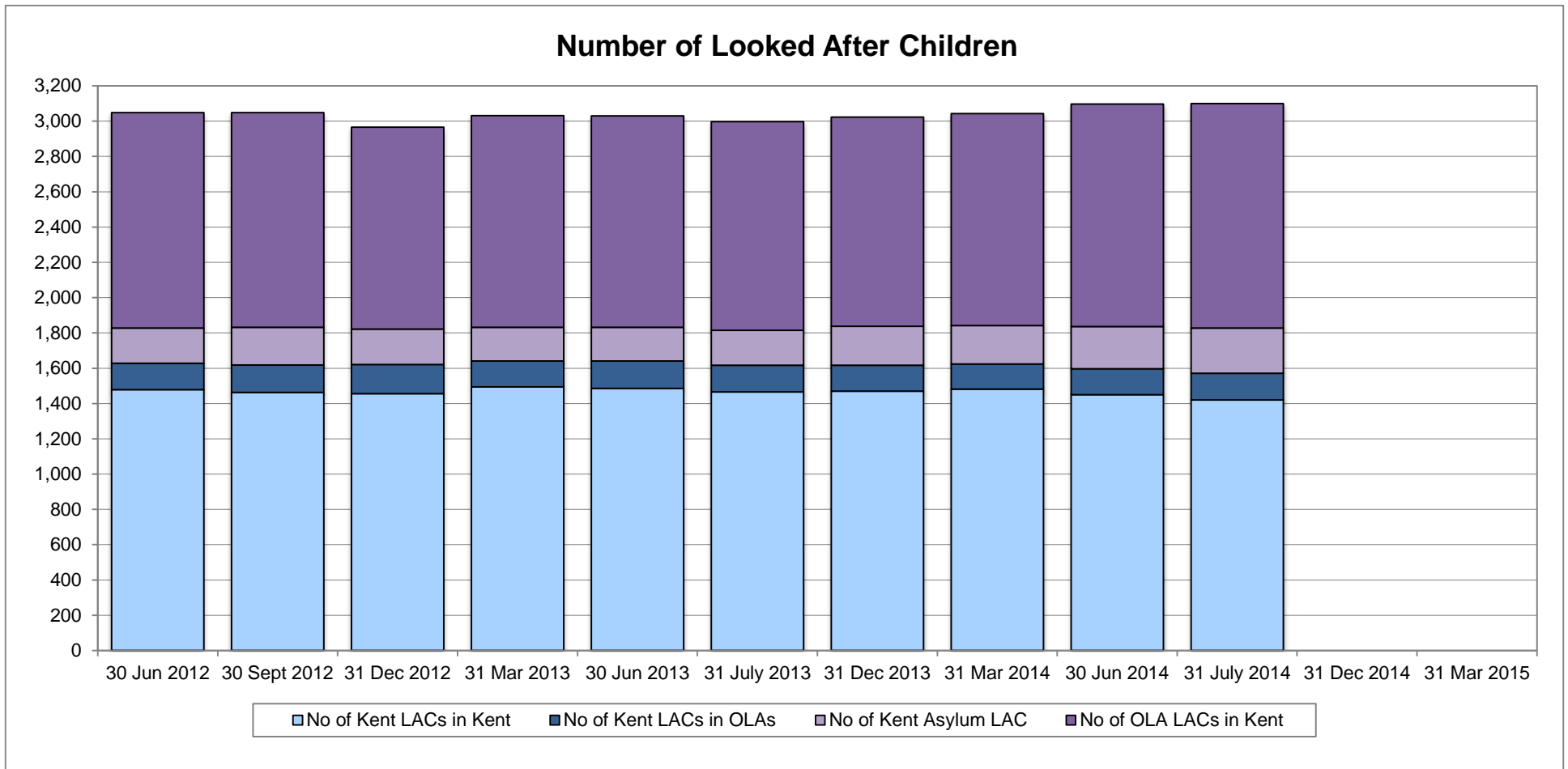
## 2.1 Number of Looked After Children (LAC) :

		No. of Kent LAC placed in Kent	No. of Kent LAC placed in OLAs	TOTAL NO. OF KENT LAC (excluding Asylum)	No of Kent Asylum LAC	TOTAL NUMBER OF LAC IN KENT	No. of OLA LAC placed in Kent	TOTAL NUMBER OF LAC IN KENT
2012-13	30-Jun	1,478	149	<b>1,627</b>	200	<b>1,827</b>	1,221	<b>3,048</b>
	30-Sep	1,463	155	<b>1,618</b>	214	<b>1,832</b>	1,216	<b>3,048</b>
	31-Dec	1,455	165	<b>1,620</b>	202	<b>1,822</b>	1,144	<b>2,966</b>
	31-Mar	1,494	147	<b>1,641</b>	190	<b>1,831</b>	1,200	<b>3,031</b>
2013-14	30-Jun	1,485	155	<b>1,640</b>	192	<b>1,832</b>	1,197	<b>3,029</b>
	30-Sep	1,465	152	<b>1,617</b>	198	<b>1,815</b>	1,182	<b>2,997</b>
	31-Dec	1,470	146	<b>1,616</b>	221	<b>1,837</b>	1,185	<b>3,022</b>
	31-Mar	1,481	143	<b>1,624</b>	218	<b>1,842</b>	1,200	<b>3,042</b>
2014-15	30-Jun	1,450	147	<b>1,597</b>	238	<b>1,835</b>	1,261	<b>3,096</b>
	<b>30-Jul</b>	1,420	150	<b>1,570</b>	257	<b>1,827</b>	1,273	<b>3,100</b>
	31-Dec							
	31-Mar							

## Comments:

- Children Looked After by KCC may on occasion be placed out of the County, which is undertaken using practice protocols that ensure that all long-distance placements are justified and in the interests of the child. All Looked After Children are subject to regular statutory reviews (at least twice a year), which ensures that a regular review of the child's care plan is undertaken.
- The figures represent a snapshot of the number of children designated as looked after at the end of each quarter, it is not the total number of looked after children during the period. Therefore, although the number of Kent looked after children had reduced by 27 since quarter 1, there could have been more (or less) during the period.
- Although there is a reduction in the number of LAC, there is still an overall pressure on the SCS budget. After taking into account management action, this pressure primarily relates to non LAC headings such as staffing, leaving care and adoption.

- The OLA LAC information has a confidence rating of 45% and is completely reliant on Other Local Authorities keeping KCC informed of which children are placed within Kent. The Management Information Unit (MIU) regularly contact these OLAs for up to date information, but replies are not always forthcoming. This confidence rating is based upon the percentage of children in this current cohort where the OLA has satisfactorily responded to recent MIU requests.
- This information on number of Looked After Children is provided by the Management Information Unit within SCH&W directorate.
- **These numbers include Looked After Children as a result of special operations**



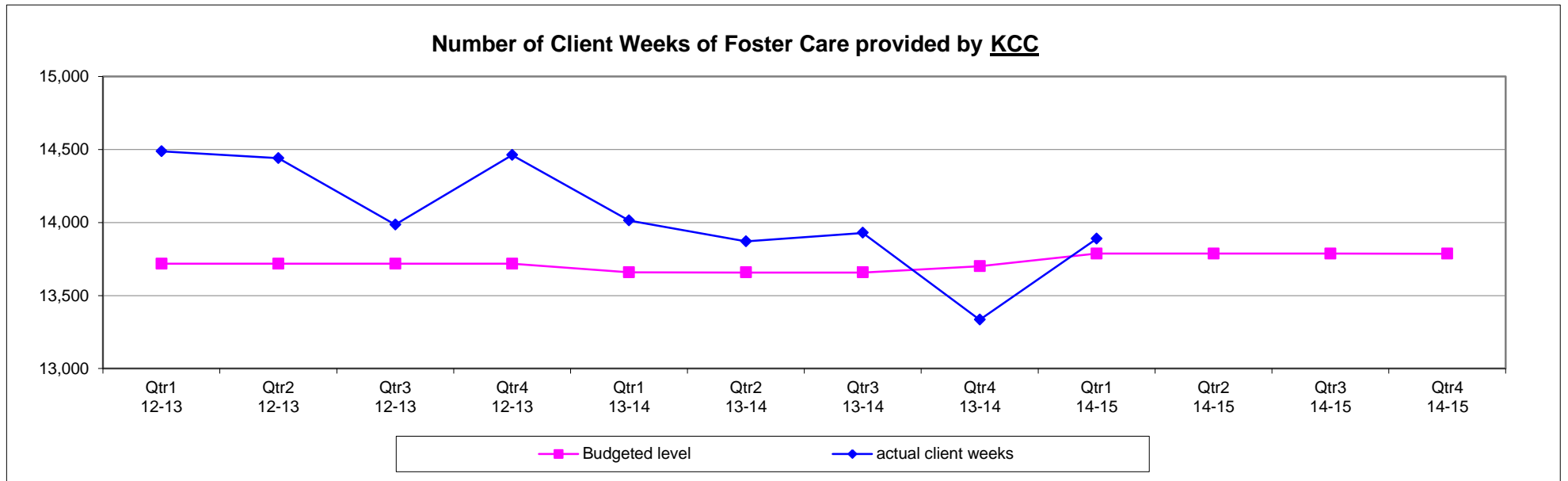


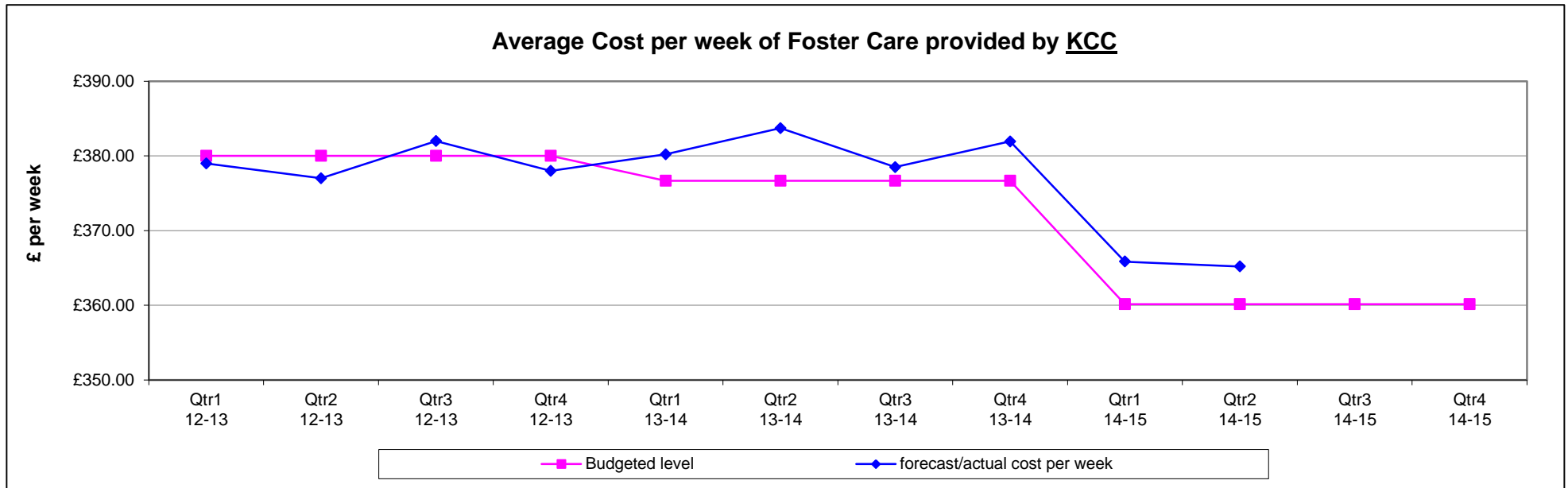
2.2 Number of Client Weeks & Average Cost per Client Week of Foster Care provided by KCC (excluding Asylum):

	2012-13				2013-14				2014-15			
	No of weeks		Average cost per client week		No of weeks		Average cost per client week		No of weeks		Average cost per client week	
	Budget level	actual	Budget level	forecast /actual	Budget level	actual	Budget level	forecast /actual	Budget level	actual	Budget level	forecast
Apr to Jun	13,718	14,487	£380	£379	13,659	14,014	£376.67	£380.22	13,787	13,889	£360.14	£365.85
Jul to Sept	13,718	14,440	£380	£377	13,658	13,871	£376.67	£383.72	13,787	4,629	£360.14	£365.19
Oct to Dec	13,718	13,986	£380	£382	13,658	13,929	£376.67	£378.50	13,787		£360.14	
Jan to Mar	13,718	14,462	£380	£378	13,700	13,334	£376.67	£381.94	13,786		£360.14	
	<b>54,872</b>	<b>57,375</b>	<b>£380</b>	<b>£378</b>	<b>54,675</b>	<b>55,148</b>	<b>£376.67</b>	<b>£381.94</b>	<b>55,147</b>	<b>18,518</b>	<b>£360.14</b>	<b>£365.19</b>

position as at 31 July

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Comments:

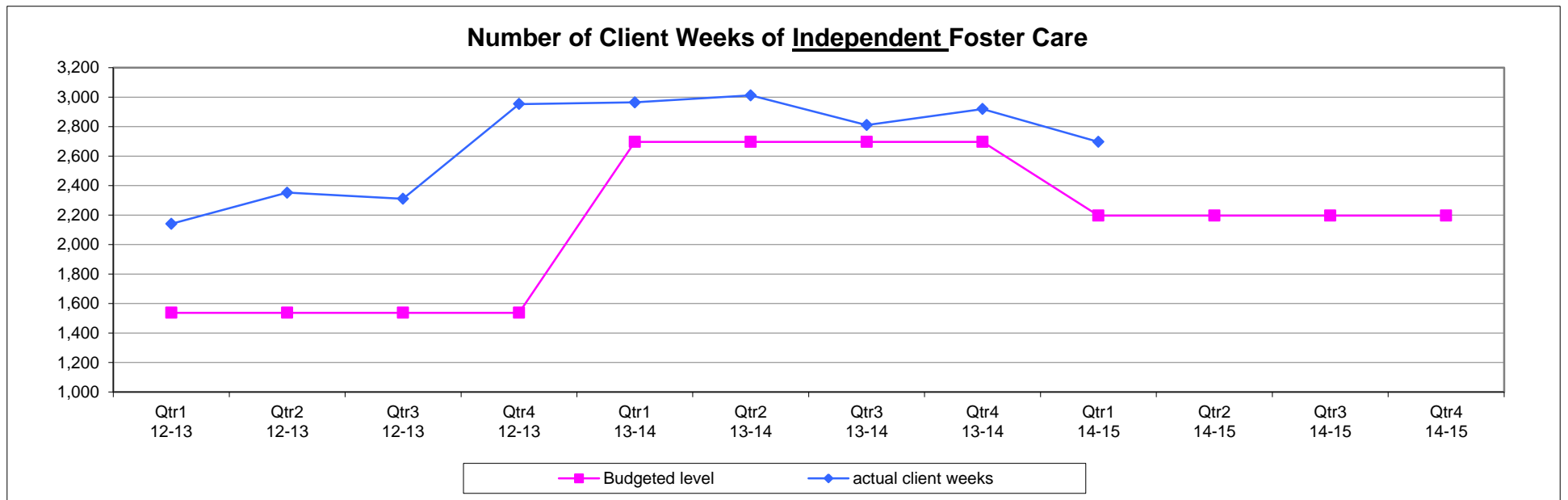
- The actual number of client weeks is based on the numbers of known clients at a particular point in time. This may be subject to change due to the late receipt of paperwork.
- The budgeted level has been calculated by dividing the budget by the affordable weekly cost.
- The 2014-15 budgeted level has changed from what was reported to Cabinet on 7 July in the 2013-14 outturn report, reflecting the realignment of budgets reported to Cabinet on 15 September.
- The forecast number of weeks is 54,222 (excluding asylum), which is 925 weeks below the affordable level. At the forecast unit cost of £365.19 per week, this increase in activity gives an underspend of -£338k, as shown in table 1. The year to date activity would suggest a higher level of activity for the year than currently forecast, this is because the service is expecting a number of placements to transfer to the Leaving Care service before the end of the financial year.
- The forecast unit cost of £365.19 is +£5.05 above the budgeted level and when multiplied by the budgeted number of weeks, gives a pressure of +£279k, as shown in table 1.
- Overall therefore, the combined gross underspend on this service is -£59k (-£338k + £279k).
- **Special Operations forecast activity of 458 weeks at £358.63 per week is excluded from this activity indicator**

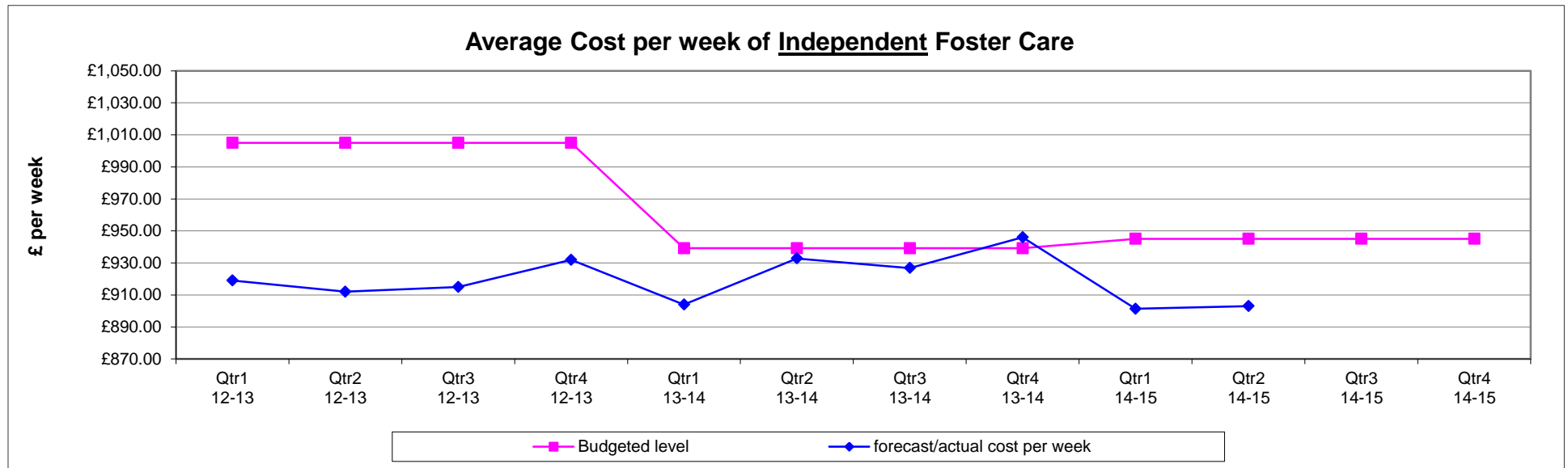
2.3 Number of Client Weeks & Average Cost per Client Week of Independent Foster Care (excluding Asylum):

	2012-13				2013-14				2014-15			
	No of weeks		Average cost per client week		No of weeks		Average cost per client week		No of weeks		Average cost per client week	
	Budget level	actual	Budget level	forecast /actual	Budget level	actual	Budget level	forecast /actual	Budget level	actual	Budget level	forecast
Apr to Jun	1,538	2,141	£1,005	£919	2,697	2,964	£939.19	£904.01	2,197	2,697	£945.07	£901.37
Jul to Sept	1,538	2,352	£1,005	£912	2,697	3,012	£939.19	£932.83	2,197	852	£945.07	£903.00
Oct to Dec	1,538	2,310	£1,005	£915	2,696	2,810	£939.19	£926.83	2,197		£945.07	
Jan to Mar	1,538	2,953	£1,005	£932	2,696	2,919	£939.19	£946.08	2,197		£945.07	
	<b>6,152</b>	<b>9,756</b>	<b>£1,005</b>	<b>£932</b>	<b>10,786</b>	<b>11,705</b>	<b>£939.19</b>	<b>£946.08</b>	<b>8,788</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>£945.07</b>	<b>£903.00</b>

position as at 31 July

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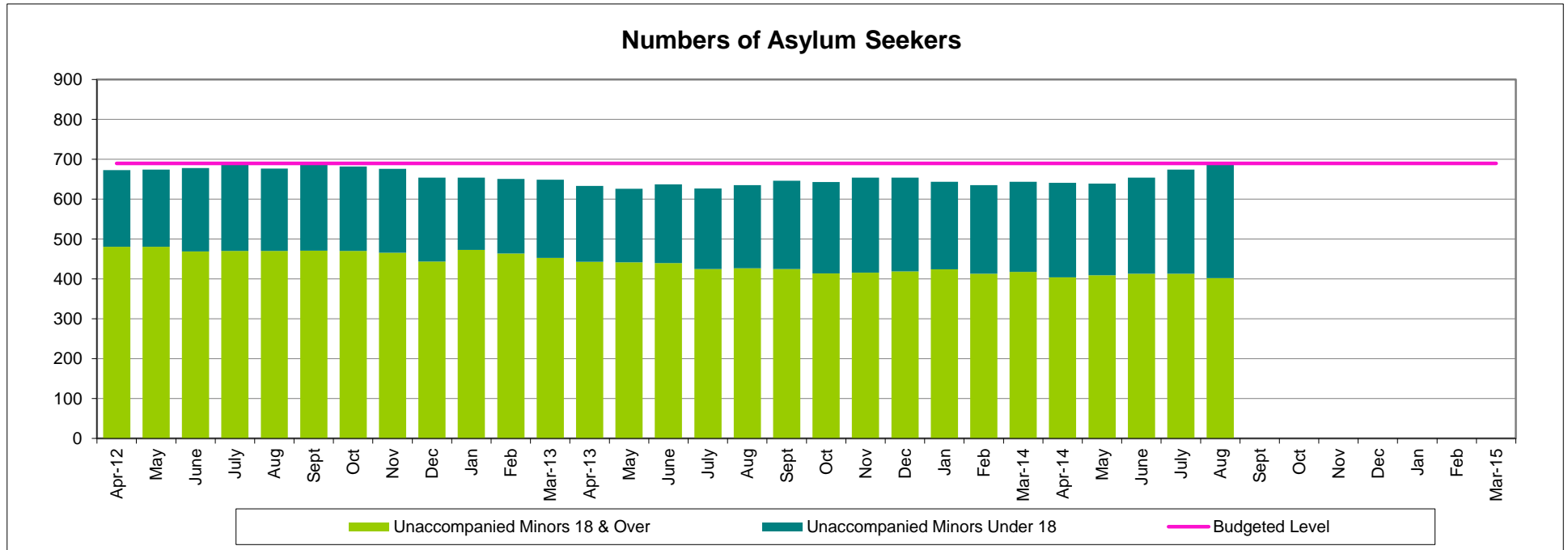
Comments:

- The actual number of client weeks is based on the numbers of known clients at a particular point in time. This may be subject to change due to the late receipt of paperwork.
- The budgeted level has been calculated by dividing the budget by the affordable weekly cost.
- The 2014-15 budgeted level has changed from what was reported to Cabinet on 7 July in the 2013-14 outturn report, reflecting the realignment of budgets reported to Cabinet on 15 September.
- The forecast number of weeks is 10,267 (excluding asylum), which is 1,479 weeks above the affordable level. At the forecast unit cost of £903.00 per week, this increase in activity gives a pressure of £1,336k as shown in table 1. The year to date activity would suggest a higher level of activity for the year than currently forecast, this is because the service is expecting a number of placements to transfer to the Leaving Care service before the end of the financial year.
- The forecast unit cost of £903.00 is £42.07 below the budgeted level and when multiplied by the budgeted number of weeks, gives a saving of £370k as shown in table 1.
- Overall therefore, the combined gross pressure on this service is £966k (£1,336k - £370k)
- The forecast average unit cost of £903.00 includes some mother and baby placements, which are subject to court orders. These placements often cost in excess of £1,500 per week.
- **Special Operations forecast activity of 39 weeks at £1,024.19 per week is excluded from this activity indicator**

2.4 Number of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC):

	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	Under 18	18 & Over	Total	Under 18	18 & Over	Total	Under 18	18 & Over	Total
Apr	192	481	<b>673</b>	190	443	<b>633</b>	237	404	<b>641</b>
May	193	481	<b>674</b>	184	442	<b>626</b>	230	409	<b>639</b>
Jun	209	469	<b>678</b>	197	440	<b>637</b>	241	413	<b>654</b>
Jul	217	470	<b>687</b>	202	425	<b>627</b>	261	413	<b>674</b>
Aug	207	470	<b>677</b>	208	427	<b>635</b>	287	402	<b>689</b>
Sep	215	471	<b>686</b>	221	425	<b>646</b>			
Oct	212	470	<b>682</b>	229	414	<b>643</b>			
Nov	210	466	<b>676</b>	238	416	<b>654</b>			
Dec	210	444	<b>654</b>	235	419	<b>654</b>			
Jan	181	473	<b>654</b>	220	424	<b>644</b>			
Feb	187	464	<b>651</b>	222	413	<b>635</b>			
Mar	196	453	<b>649</b>	226	418	<b>644</b>			

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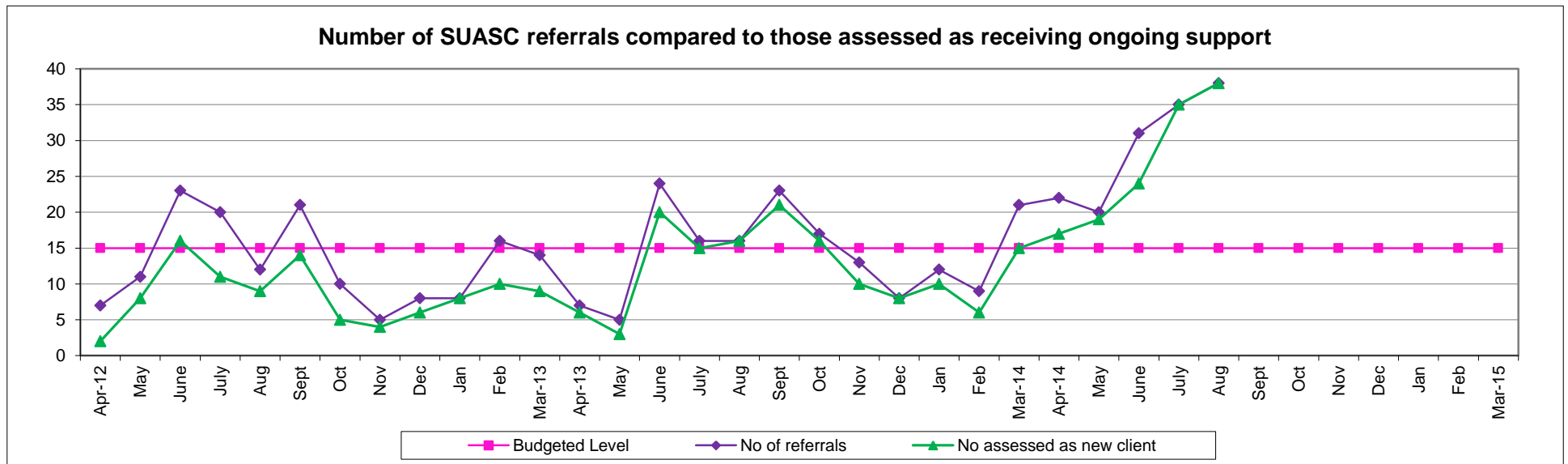
## Comments:

- The overall number of children is increasing, with numbers at the highest level they have been since January 2012. The current number of clients supported is only slightly below the budgeted level of 690.
- The budgeted number of referrals for 2014-15 is 15 per month, with 9 (60%) being assessed as under 18.
- Despite improved partnership working with the UKBA, the numbers of 18 & overs who are All Rights of appeal Exhausted (ARE) have not been removed as quickly as originally planned.
- In general, the age profile suggests the proportion of 18 & overs is decreasing slightly and, in addition, the age profile of the under 18 children is increasing.
- The data recorded above will include some referrals for which the assessments are not yet complete or are being challenged. These clients are initially recorded as having the Date of Birth that they claim, but once their assessment has been completed, or when successfully appealed, their category may change.
- Referrals are increasing, (see section 2.5 below), and as a result the number of UASC is increasing. Currently this increase is within the under 18 category for whom we are fully funded, however as these children grow up, this is likely to lead to an increase in asylum seekers aged 18 and over for whom, under the current grant rules, we are underfunded. This could potentially lead to a funding problem in the future, unless the grant rules change.
- The number of Asylum LAC shown in table 2.1 above is different to the number of under 18 UASC clients shown within this indicator, due to UASC under 18 clients including both Looked After Children and 16 and 17 year old Care Leavers.

2.5 Number of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC):

	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	No of referrals	No. assessed as new client	%	No of referrals	No. assessed as new client	%	No of referrals	No. assessed as new client	%
Apr	7	2	29%	7	6	86%	22	17	77%
May	11	8	73%	5	3	60%	20	19	95%
Jun	23	16	70%	24	20	83%	31	24	77%
Jul	20	11	55%	16	15	94%	35	35	100%
Aug	12	9	75%	16	16	100%	38	38	100%
Sep	21	14	67%	23	21	91%			
Oct	10	5	50%	17	16	94%			
Nov	5	4	80%	13	10	77%			
Dec	8	6	75%	8	8	100%			
Jan	8	8	100%	12	10	83%			
Feb	16	10	63%	9	6	67%			
Mar	14	9	64%	21	15	71%			
	<b>155</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>91%</b>

Please note that recent UASC Referrals are assumed to be new clients until an assessment has been completed, which can take up to 6 weeks. Therefore the number of UASC assessed as new clients shown in the table above may change once the assessment has taken place.



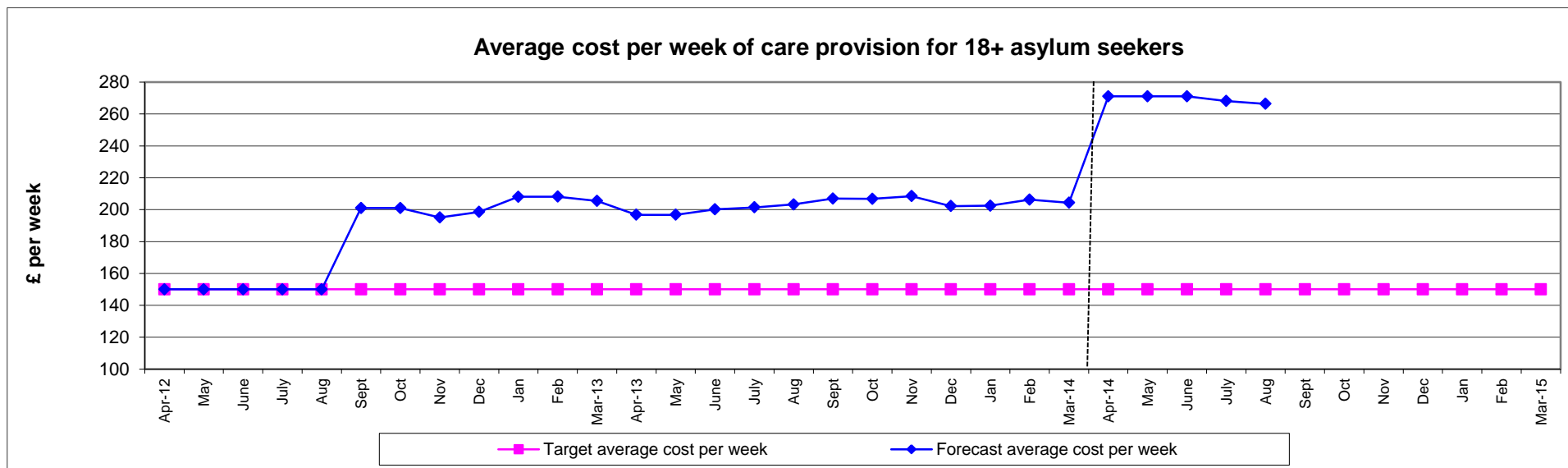
## Comments:

- The average number of referrals per month is 29, which is above the budgeted number of 15 referrals per month.
- The number of referrals has a knock on effect on the number assessed as new clients. The budgeted level is based on the assumption 60% of the referrals will be assessed as a new client. The average number assessed as new clients in 2014-15 is currently 91%.
- The budget assumed 9 new clients per month (60% of 15 referrals) but the average number of new clients per month is 27 i.e. a 200% increase.
- Where a young person has been referred but not assessed as a new client this would be due to them being re-united with their family, assessed as 18+ and returned to UKBA or because they have gone missing before an assessment has been completed.
- The information on numbers of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children is provided by the Management Information unit within SCH&W directorate.



	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Target average weekly cost £	Forecast average weekly cost £p	Target average weekly cost £	Forecast average weekly cost £p	Target average weekly cost £	Forecast average weekly cost £p
Apr	150	150.00	150	196.78	150	271.10
May	150	150.00	150	196.78	150	271.10
Jun	150	150.00	150	200.18	150	271.10
Jul	150	150.00	150	201.40	150	268.15
Aug	150	150.00	150	203.29	150	266.33
Sep	150	200.97	150	206.92	150	
Oct	150	200.97	150	206.74	150	
Nov	150	195.11	150	208.51	150	
Dec	150	198.61	150	202.25	150	
Jan	150	208.09	150	202.49	150	
Feb	150	208.16	150	206.24	150	
Mar	150	205.41	150	204.27	150	

The current forecast average weekly cost for 2014-15 is £266.33, £116.33 above the £150 claimable under the grant rules. This adds £2,269k to the forecast outturn position. The weekly cost has increased significantly since 2013-14. Previously the average weekly cost was based on direct client costs only, as the gateway grant was used for staff and infrastructure costs. We no longer receive a Gateway Grant, so all staff and infrastructure costs have been allocated to age groups. Therefore the increased weekly cost for 2014-15 includes ALL costs associated with 18+. A dotted line has therefore been added to the graph to show that the unit costs pre and post April 2014 are not directly comparable.



## Comments:

- The local authority has agreed that the funding levels for the Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children's Service 18+ grant agreed with the Government rely on us achieving an average cost per week of £150, in order for the service to be fully funded, which is also reliant on the UKBA accelerating the removal process. In 2011-12 UKBA changed their grant rules and now only fund the costs of an individual for up to three months after the All Rights of appeal Exhausted (ARE) process if the LA carries out a Human Rights Assessment before continuing support. The LA has continued to meet the cost of the care leavers in order that it can meet its' statutory obligations to those young people under the Leaving Care Act until the point of removal.
- As part of our partnership working with UKBA, most UASC in Kent are now required to report to UKBA offices on a regular basis, in most cases weekly. The aim is to ensure that UKBA have regular contact and can work with the young people to encourage them to make use of the voluntary methods of return rather than forced removal or deportation. As part of this arrangement any young person who does not report as required may have their Essential Living Allowance discontinued. As yet this has not resulted in an increase in the number of AREs being removed. The number of AREs supported has continued to remain steady, but high and a number of issues remain:
  - For various reasons, some young people have not yet moved to lower cost properties, mainly those placed out of county. These placements are largely due to either medical/mental health needs or educational needs.
  - We are currently experiencing higher than anticipated level of voids, properties not being fully occupied. Following the incident in Folkestone in January 2011, teams are exercising a greater caution when making new placements into existing properties. This is currently being addressed by the Accommodation Team.
- As part of our strive to achieve a net unit cost of £150 or below, we will be insisting on take-up of state benefits for those entitled.

### 3. CAPITAL

3.1 The Social Care, Health and Wellbeing Directorate - Children's Services has a working budget for 2014-15 of £2,028k. The forecast outturn against the 2014-15 budget is £2,028k giving a variance of +£0k.

3.2 **Table 2** below details the Children's Services Capital Position by Budget Book line.

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
<b>Individual Projects</b>									
Transforming Short Breaks	0	431	0	0			Green		
ConTROCC	0	759	0	0			Green		
Early Help Module (EHM)	0	838	0	0			Green		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>					

#### 1. Status:

Green – on time and within budget

Amber – either delayed completion date or over budget

Red – both delayed completion and over budget

**SOCIAL CARE, HEALTH & WELLBEING DIRECTORATE**  
**ADULTS SERVICES**  
**JULY 2014-15 MONITORING REPORT**

**1. REVENUE**

1.1		Cash Limit	Variance Before Mgmt Action	Management Action	Net Variance after Mgmt Action
	<b>Total (£k)</b>	<b>+344,906</b>	<b>+318</b>	<b>-2,665</b>	<b>-2,347</b>

1.2 **Table 1** below details the revenue position by A-Z budget:

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<b>Social Care, Health &amp; Wellbeing - Adult Social Care</b>						
Strategic Management & Directorate Support budgets	6,911.9	-373.5	6,538.4	+154	+111 Legal Charges -106 Operational Support Budgets due to lower than anticipated staffing costs +149 Other minor variances each under £100k	
<u>Support to Frontline Services:</u>						
- Adults Social Care Commissioning & Performance Monitoring	4,050.1	-526.3	3,523.8	+38	+137 Overspend on the Strategic Commissioning staffing budget from current structure -100 Vacancies in the Performance & Information Management Team being held plus associated other staffing related costs +1 Other minor variances	
<u>Adults &amp; Older People:</u>						
- Direct Payments						
- Learning Disability	16,927.6	-30.0	16,897.6	-263	+154 Forecast +554 weeks above affordable level of 61,245 weeks +85 Forecast average unit cost +£1.39 above affordable level of £276.39	Demographic pressures & savings are expected to be ongoing & will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
					+295 One-off direct payments -731 Recovery of unspent funds from clients -66 Other minor variances	
- Mental Health	1,208.3	0.0	1,208.3	-313	-527 Forecast -6,253 weeks below affordable level of 15,479 weeks +97 Forecast average unit cost +£6.28 above affordable level of £78.06 +133 One-off direct payments -16 Minor other variances	Demographic pressures & savings are expected to be ongoing & will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
- Older People	6,767.3	0.0	6,767.3	+2,128	+2,194 Forecast +11,874 weeks above affordable level of 37,421 weeks. A significant part of this variance is due to clients who previously received Domiciliary care transferring to Direct Payments during the Domiciliary contract relet as they wished to remain with their existing service provider, as described in Section 2.1 below. +155 Forecast average unit cost +£4.14 above affordable level of £180.62 +366 One-off direct payments -620 Recovery of unspent funds from clients +33 Other minor variances	Demographic pressures & savings are expected to be ongoing & will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
- Physical Disability	10,238.4	0.0	10,238.4	+1,125	+925 Forecast +4,775 weeks above affordable level of 53,511 weeks +152 Forecast average unit cost +£2.84 above affordable level of £190.96 +680 One-off direct payments -698 Recovery of unspent funds from clients +66 Other minor variances	Demographic pressures & savings are expected to be ongoing & will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
Total Direct Payments	35,141.6	-30.0	35,111.6	+2,677		

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
- Domiciliary Care						
- Learning Disability	1,087.0	0.0	1,087.0	-239	-172 Forecast -13,577 hours below affordable level of 72,190 hours -66 Forecast average unit cost -£0.92 below affordable level of £13.61 -1 Other minor variances	Demographic pressures & savings are expected to be ongoing & will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
- Older People	30,480.1	-2,249.2	28,230.9	+3,139	+2,656 Forecast +184,447 hours above affordable level of 1,582,330 hours +649 Forecast average unit cost +£0.41 above affordable level of £13.99 -191 Lower usage of Kent Enablement at Home Service (KEAH) than anticipated for Older People clients, but this is more than offset by higher usage than anticipated for Physical Disability clients +25 Other minor variances	Demographic pressures & savings are expected to be ongoing & will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
- Physical Disability	4,158.1	0.0	4,158.1	+1,413	+1,307 Forecast +99,298 hours above affordable level of 263,527 hours -111 Forecast average unit cost -£0.42 below affordable level of £13.58 +217 Higher usage of KEAH than anticipated for Physical Disability clients, with the majority of this offset by lower usage than anticipated for Older People clients (see above)	Demographic pressures & savings are expected to be ongoing & will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
Total Domiciliary Care	35,725.2	-2,249.2	33,476.0	+4,313		

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP	
	Gross	Income	Net	Net			
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
- Non Residential Charging							
- Learning Disability	0.0	-3,167.5	-3,167.5	+62	-199	The forecast over-recovery of client contributions towards non-residential care services is linked to the current pressure being forecast on other learning disability community based services (such as Domiciliary, Day Care, Direct Payments & Supported Accommodation) highlighted in this report.	Realignment of budget with other community based service headings will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP along with demographic pressures & savings
					+261	Non-client income - this relates to specific services being provided for specific individuals. This forecast under-recovery reflects the fact that reimbursements for specific non-residential care services are being provided direct to individual service lines, i.e Supported Accommodation. This will be realigned for the Quarter 2 Report.	
- Older People	0.0	-8,999.4	-8,999.4	-230	-230	The forecast over-recovery of client contributions towards non-residential care services is linked to the current pressure being forecast on other older people community based services (such as Domiciliary, Day Care, Direct Payments & Supported Accommodation) highlighted in this report.	Realignment of budget with other community based service headings will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP along with demographic pressures & savings
- Physical Disability / Mental Health	0.0	-1,314.9	-1,314.9	-35			
Total Non Residential Charging Income	0.0	-13,481.8	-13,481.8	-203			

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation		Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net			
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
- Nursing & Residential Care							
- Learning Disability	77,219.8	-6,294.2	70,925.6	+147	-1,942	Forecast -1,658 weeks below affordable level of 67,697 weeks	Demographic pressures & savings are expected to be ongoing & will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
					+148	Leading to a shortfall in client contributions	
					+1,974	Forecast average unit cost +£29.16 above affordable level of £1,142.45	
					-96	Independent Sector: forecast average unit client contribution -£1.41 above affordable level of -£88.12	
					+63	Other minor variances	
- Mental Health	7,628.7	-993.0	6,635.7	+729	+550	Forecast +911 weeks above affordable level of 12,860 weeks	Demographic pressures & savings are expected to be ongoing & will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
					-37	Leading to an increase in client contributions	
					+138	Forecast average unit cost +£10.72 above affordable level of £592.65	
					+43	Independent Sector: forecast average unit client contribution +£3.33 below affordable level of -£43.52	
					+35	Other minor variances	
- Older People - Nursing	47,226.3	-24,529.1	22,697.2	-1,710	-1,757	Forecast -3,637 weeks below affordable level of 78,686 weeks	Demographic pressures & savings are expected to be ongoing & will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
					+726	Leading to a shortfall in client contributions	
					-316	Forecast average unit cost -£4.01 below affordable level of £487.05	
					-423	Independent Sector: forecast average unit client contribution -£5.38 above affordable level of -£194.20	
					+60	Other minor variances	



Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP	
	Gross	Income	Net	Net			
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
- Older People - Residential	79,797.8	-33,009.1	46,788.7	-2,328	-2,138	Forecast -5,208 weeks below affordable level of 147,739 weeks	Demographic pressures & savings are expected to be ongoing & will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
					+1,006	Leading to a shortfall in client contributions	
					+626	Forecast average unit cost +£4.24 above affordable level of £406.35	
					-1,604	Independent Sector: forecast average unit client contribution -£10.86 above affordable level of -£182.29	
					-149	Lower than anticipated utility, security and equipment costs for in-house units	
					-116	Other minor variances for in-house units	
					+47	Other minor variances	
- Physical Disability	11,307.4	-1,558.1	9,749.3	+1,589	+2,111	Forecast +2,533 weeks above affordable level of 13,003 weeks	Demographic pressures & savings are expected to be ongoing & will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
					-262	Leading to an increase in client contributions	
					-471	Forecast average unit cost -£36.23 below affordable level of £869.60	
					+178	Independent Sector: forecast average unit client contribution +£13.69 below affordable level of -£117.23	
					+33	Other minor variances	
Total Nursing & Residential Care	223,180.0	-66,383.5	156,796.5	-1,573			
- Supported Accommodation							
- Learning Disability	36,664.6	-1,849.6	34,815.0	+1,362	+1,117	Forecast +136,164 hours above affordable level of 3,996,038 hours	Demographic pressures & savings are expected to be ongoing & will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
					+799	Forecast average unit cost +£0.20 above affordable level of £8.00	
					-246	In-house services and staffing levels have been reconfigured to reflect reductions in demand	

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP	
	Gross	Income	Net	Net			
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
					-261	This relates to specific services being provided for specific individuals funded by Health or other local authorities and offsets the under-recovery of income on Non-Residential Charging. This forecast under-spend reflects the fact that reimbursements for specific non-residential care services are being provided direct to this A-Z service line instead of the Learning Disability Non-Residential Charging A-Z line. This will be realigned for the Quarter 2 Report.	
					-47	Other minor variances	
- Older People	4,575.4	-4,350.0	225.4	+152	+193	Forecast +16,848 hours above affordable level of 16,054 hours. The large increase in forecast hours compared to the affordable level is in part linked to an increase in Adult Placements recorded within the Older People client category rather than in the under 65 physical disability category, but also due to other changes to bring reporting into line with current guidance.	Demographic pressures & savings are expected to be ongoing & will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
					-41	Forecast average unit cost -£2.57 below affordable level of £14.04	
- Physical Disability / Mental Health	3,727.9	-269.4	3,458.5	+486	+162	Mental Health Forecast +14,062 hours above affordable level of 170,188 hours	Demographic pressures & savings are expected to be ongoing & will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
					+152	Mental Health Forecast average unit cost +£0.89 above affordable level of £10.62	
					+391	Physical Disability Forecast +51,532 hours above affordable level of 232,101 hours	

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
					+58	Physical Disability Forecast average unit cost +£0.25 above affordable level of £7.33
					-210	Anticipated reduction to forecast as a result of mental health activity data validation exercise currently being undertaken
					-67	Other minor variances
Total Supported Accommodation	44,967.9	-6,469.0	38,498.9	+2,000		
- Other Services for Adults & Older People						
- Community Support Services for Mental Health	3,916.1	-851.0	3,065.1	-240	-158	Various contracts have been reviewed, with the services previously provided by these contracts now provided via Supporting Independence Service (SIS), (reported within Supported Accommodation above), or Direct Payments, with a corresponding overall reduction in cost. Plans continue to develop in this area.
					-82	Other minor variances
- Day Care						
- Learning Disability	13,264.5	-177.7	13,086.8	+175	+113	In-house services and staffing levels have been reconfigured to reflect changes in demand
					+62	Other minor variances
- Mental Health	1,566.8	-30.2	1,536.6	-31		
- Older People	2,242.4	-45.0	2,197.4	-429	-416	Current demand for services provided by the independent sector
					-13	Other minor variances
- Physical Disability	937.5	0.0	937.5	-42		
Total Day Care	18,011.2	-252.9	17,758.3	-327		

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation		Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net	£'000		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
- Other Adult Services	12,850.0	-21,600.5	-8,750.5	-2,309	-2,294	<p>The budget assumes large increases in usage of Telecare as part of the Transformation Programme, although to date demand for Telecare and the forecast average unit cost have been lower than anticipated.</p> <p>-721 Capitalisation of Telecare programme of installations (where elements meet the criteria for capital spend). This is partly offset by the variance on drawdown from reserves below</p> <p>-279 Capitalisation of Occupational Therapy equipment programme of installations (where elements meet the criteria for capital spend).</p> <p>+453 Drawdown from reserves for 2014-15 lower than initially anticipated. This is offset by a higher than previously anticipated capitalisation of Telecare programme of installations.</p> <p>+330 Greater demand for Integrated Community Equipment Store (ICES) than anticipated</p> <p>-382 Forecast reduction in the level of bad debt provision required for social care debts</p> <p>+354 This variance is offset in Adult Social Care Staffing (below) and relates to the staff who install equipment with respect to Assistive and Adaptive Technology, rather than assessment staff</p> <p>+130 Higher than budgeted unit cost for hot meals provided to older people</p> <p>+100 Other minor variances each under £100k</p>	This budget will be realigned with Adult Social Care Staffing as part of the 2015-18 MTFP (see contra entry below)

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
- Safeguarding	1,160.5	-282.1	878.4	-14		
- Social Support						
- Carers	13,173.9	-4,318.2	8,855.7	-528	-379 Lower than anticipated spend on supporting carers via external provision (including services provided by voluntary organisations) +373 Leading to lower than anticipated client income -419 In-house closure of Doubleday Lodge unit as part of the Older People Modernisation Programme -103 Other minor variances each under £100k	Demographic pressures & savings are expected to be ongoing & will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
- Information & Early Intervention	4,819.2	-726.8	4,092.4	+346	+330 Expansion of care navigators programme, a service to explore options with older people to enable them to live independently within their community +16 Other minor variances	
- Social Isolation	4,341.4	-1,940.3	2,401.1	-11		
Total Social Support	22,334.5	-6,985.3	15,349.2	-193		

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
- Support & Assistance Service (Social Fund)	5,140.2	-3,418.0	1,722.2	-2,691	-2,689	The budgeted level now includes the roll-forward of funds from 2013-14 of £1,722k. The forecast underspend reflects the estimated full year impact of lower than anticipated demand and lower average unit cost than anticipated. The government funding for this service is expected to cease this year, with no funding identified for 2015-16; one option would be to roll forward this underspend in order to provide this service for another year, whilst alternative longer term solutions are considered. However, this is dependent on the authority as a whole achieving an underspending position of at least this magnitude to be able to fund the roll forward and will be subject to consideration of all competing roll forward priorities. However, recent high court action by Islington Council has won a possible reprieve for this funding with the government due to reconsider its decision, with the outcome expected in time for the provisional local government finance settlement in December.
					-2	Other minor variances
Total Other Services for Adults & Older People	63,412.5	-33,389.8	30,022.7	-5,774		
<u>Housing Related Support for Vulnerable People (Supporting People)</u>						
- Administration	440.0	0.0	440.0	0		
- Adults - Learning Difficulties	3,386.4	0.0	3,386.4	-34		
- Adults - Physical Difficulties	138.5	0.0	138.5	0		
- Adults - Mental Health	2,904.3	0.0	2,904.3	+12		

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
- Older People	4,199.3	0.0	4,199.3	-307	-307	Contract variations and efficiencies leading to lower overall cost without a reduction in service
- Other Adults	7,508.6	0.0	7,508.6	-87		
Total Housing Related Support for Vulnerable People	18,577.1	0.0	18,577.1	-416		
<u>Public Health</u>						
- Drug & Alcohol Services	19,138.4	-17,775.5	1,362.9	-203		Variances primarily due to staffing vacancies and lower associated costs, with cover provided within the team: -211 - Public health funded element (see transfer to reserves below) -14 - KCC funded element, for which roll forward will be required to fund our obligation to the pooled budget arrangement +22 Other minor variances
- <i>Tfr to(+)/from(-) Public Health reserve</i>				+211	+211	<i>transfer to Public Health reserve of underspending against public health grant</i>
- Drug & Alcohol Services base funded variance				+8		
<u>Assessment Services</u>						
- Adult Social Care Staffing	37,875.7	-3,395.4	34,480.3	-906	-354	This variance is offset in Other Adult Services (above) and relates to the staff who install equipment with respect to Assistive and Adaptive Technology, rather than assessment staff  -332 As part of the Transformation Programme, older people and physical disability assessment teams are being restructured. This restructuring has progressed more quickly than anticipated, providing greater savings.

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
					-270	Delays in the recruitment to vacancies within the Mental Health assessment teams and the usage of locum/agency staff. This is partly due to recent staffing reviews along with general difficulties in recruiting to speciality mental health practitioners.
					+50	Other minor variances
<b>Total SCH&amp;W (Adults)</b>	<b>488,980.4</b>	<b>-144,074.0</b>	<b>344,906.4</b>	<b>+318</b>		
<b>Assumed Mgmt Action</b>				-2,665		Early indications are that the performance against the transformation savings is showing an improved position. This coupled with recruitment to the new staffing establishment and more extensive application of the transformation agenda means that the OPPD forecast position is likely to improve during the remainder of quarter 2 and into quarter 3, and the Directorate is confident that £1,733k of management action will be achieved.



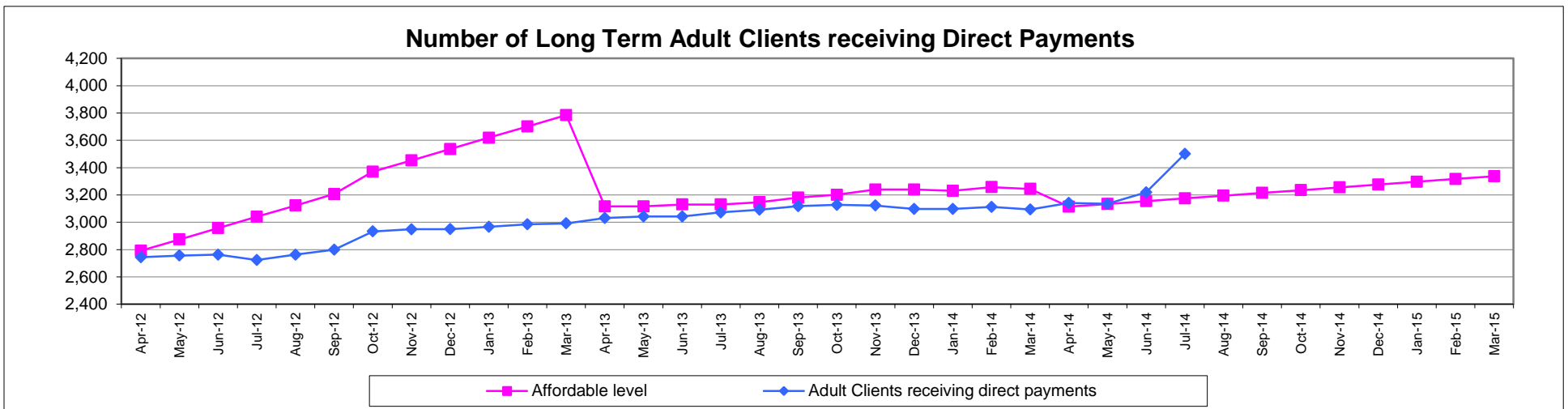
Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
<b>Assumed Mgmt Action continued</b>	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	In relation to LDMH services, management action of up to £932k will continue to be targeted at overspending teams and services in order to reduce the revenue position. All services will be subject to some review and residential and community based activity will be amended as appropriate. Provision of Direct Payments, Supported Living and Shared Lives care packages will be reduced where possible. Negotiation and agreement with other local authorities for their funding of Ordinary Residence clients is expected to result in further revenue reductions within Kent. Additional emerging pressures will also be managed.
<b>Total SCH&amp;W (Adults) Forecast <u>after</u> mgmt action</b>	<b>488,980.4</b>	<b>-144,074.0</b>	<b>344,906.4</b>	<b>-2,347</b>		

2. KEY ACTIVITY INDICATORS AND BUDGET RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING

2.1 Direct Payments - Number of Adult Social Services Clients receiving Direct Payments:

	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	Affordable level for long term clients	Snapshot of long term adults rec'ing direct payments	Number of one-off payments made during the month	Affordable level for long term clients	Snapshot of long term adults rec'ing direct payments	Number of one-off payments made during the month	Affordable level for long term clients	Snapshot of long term adults rec'ing direct payments	Number of one-off payments made during the month
Apr	2,791	2,744	169	3,116	3,032	164	3,114	3,142	206
May	2,874	2,756	147	3,116	3,043	169	3,134	3,135	151
Jun	2,957	2,763	133	3,130	3,042	120	3,155	3,219	167
Jul	3,040	2,724	156	3,130	3,072	173	3,175	3,500	168
Aug	3,123	2,763	167	3,147	3,092	158	3,195		
Sep	3,207	2,799	147	3,181	3,118	134	3,215		
Oct	3,370	2,933	185	3,201	3,127	179	3,235		
Nov	3,453	2,949	119	3,240	3,123	144	3,256		
Dec	3,536	2,950	109	3,240	3,098	159	3,276		
Jan	3,619	2,967	117	3,231	3,097	176	3,297		
Feb	3,702	2,986	127	3,257	3,112	135	3,317		
Mar	3,785	2,992	105	3,244	3,093	121	3,337		
			<b>1,681</b>			<b>1,832</b>			<b>692</b>

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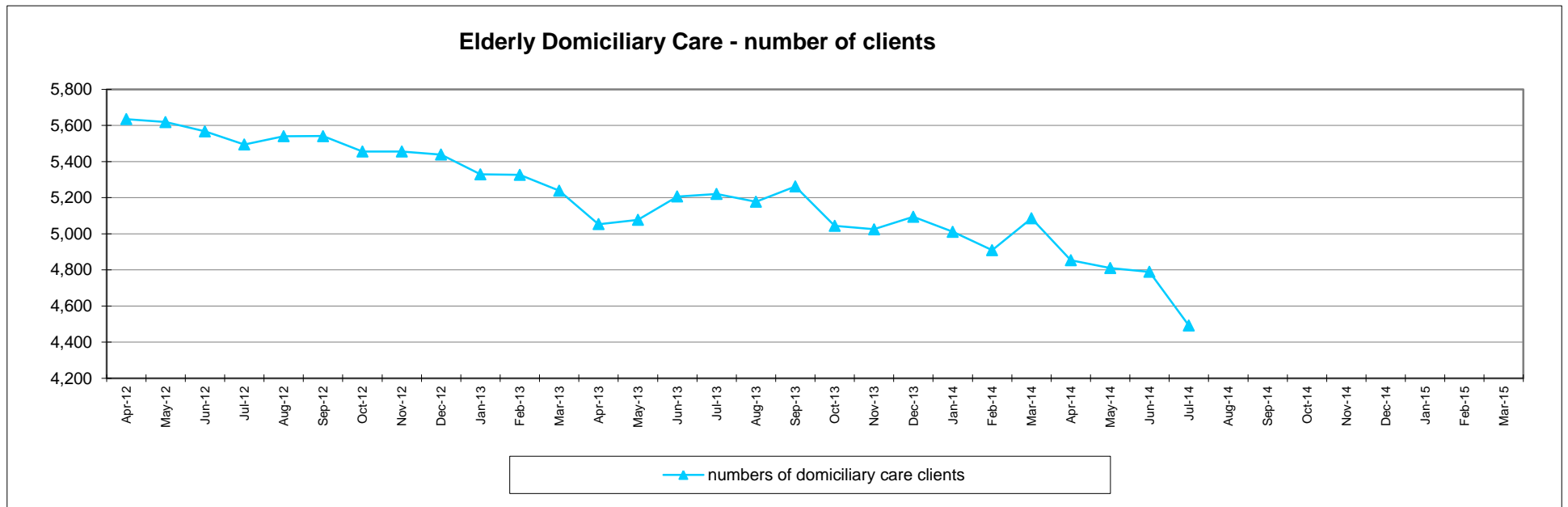


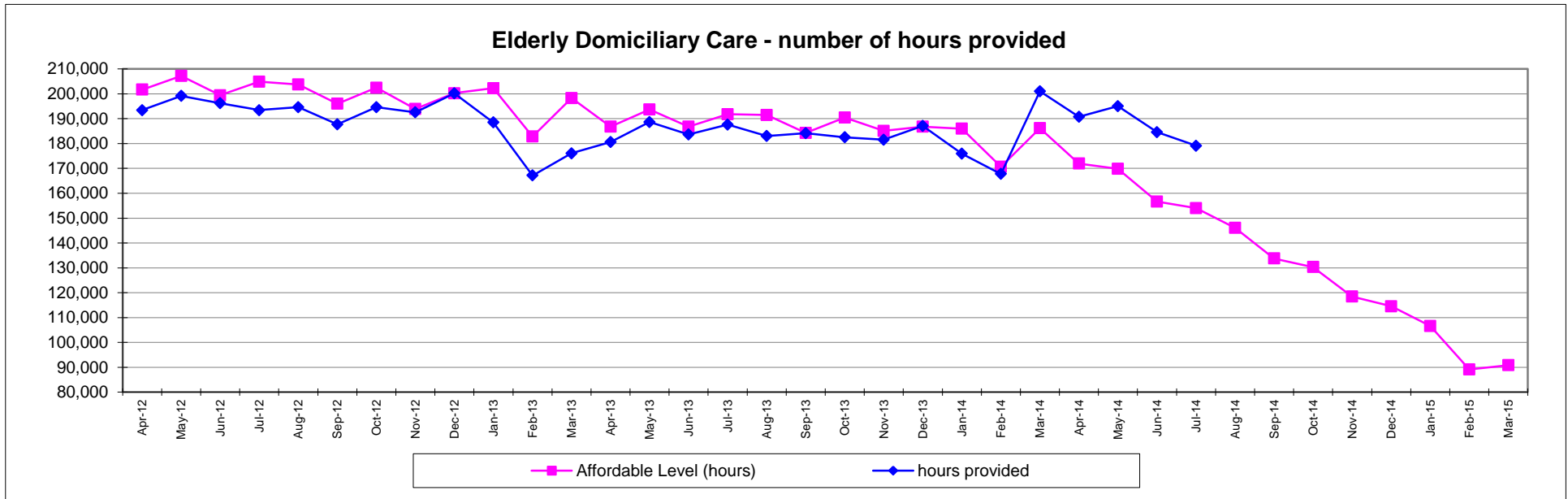
## Comments:

- The presentation of activity being reported for direct payments changed in the 2012-13 Q2 report in order to separately identify long term clients in receipt of direct payments as at the end of the month plus the number of one-off payments made during the month. Please note a long term client in receipt of a regular direct payment may also receive a one-off payment if required. Only the long term clients are presented on the graph above.
- Please note that due to the time taken to record changes in direct payments onto the client database the number of clients and one-off direct payments for any given month may change, therefore the current year to date activity data is refreshed in each report to provide the most up to date information.
- The increase in client numbers between June and July is predominately due to clients who previously received domiciliary care transferring to direct payments during the domiciliary contract relet because they wanted to remain with their existing provider (these direct payments are made at the new lower domiciliary care re-let rate). This process is ongoing, so it is likely that some further clients will transfer from domiciliary care to direct payments.
- A pressure is forecast against the direct payments budget as a result of the significant increase in client numbers receiving long term direct payments and higher than budgeted unit costs. This position is being partially offset by recoveries of unspent funds from clients. The overall effect of these factors across individual client groups is reflected in table 1, which shows a forecast pressure of £2,677k against the overall direct payments budget.

2.2 Elderly domiciliary care – numbers of clients and hours provided in the independent sector

	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	Affordable level (hours)	hours provided	number of clients	Affordable level (hours)	hours provided	number of clients	Affordable level (hours)	hours provided	number of clients
Apr	201,708	193,451	5,635	186,809	180,585	5,053	171,979	190,804	4,853
May	207,244	199,149	5,619	193,717	188,656	5,077	169,813	195,051	4,810
Jun	199,445	196,263	5,567	186,778	183,621	5,206	156,692	184,572	4,789
Jul	204,905	193,446	5,494	191,791	187,621	5,221	154,016	179,105	4,492
Aug	203,736	194,628	5,540	191,521	183,077	5,178	146,118		
Sep	196,050	187,749	5,541	184,242	184,208	5,262	133,761		
Oct	202,490	194,640	5,456	190,446	182,503	5,044	130,322		
Nov	193,910	192,555	5,455	185,082	181,521	5,025	118,474		
Dec	200,249	200,178	5,439	186,796	187,143	5,094	114,525		
Jan	202,258	188,501	5,329	186,006	175,916	5,011	106,627		
Feb	182,820	167,163	5,326	170,695	167,774	4,909	89,174		
Mar	198,277	176,091	5,239	186,184	201,069	5,085	90,829		
	<b>2,393,092</b>	<b>2,283,814</b>		<b>2,240,067</b>	<b>2,203,694</b>		<b>1,582,330</b>	<b>749,532</b>	





Comments:

- Figures exclude services commissioned from the Kent Enablement At Home Service.
- Client numbers have reduced significantly between June & July. This reduction is offset by an increase in clients receiving Direct Payments (see section 2.1 above). This is predominately because following the domiciliary care contract re-let, some clients wanted to remain with their existing service providers, so have chosen to take a Direct Payment instead. The domiciliary care contract re-let process is ongoing, so it is likely that further clients will transfer from domiciliary care to direct payments and therefore domiciliary care client numbers are expected to reduce further over the coming few months as a result of the re-let process, as well as from the impact of the transformation savings.
- Client numbers are based on end of month snapshots, and therefore if a client stopped receiving this service on the 25th July, this would show as a reduction in the client numbers for July (taken at month end) but the number of hours provided would still include the clients care package from 1st to 25th July. The full impact of the reduction in client numbers will therefore not be seen in the number of hours provided until the month after the client leaves the service. Therefore, due to the large reduction in client numbers in July, it is expected that the number of hours provided will drop further in August. In addition, the large scale of the changes due to the domiciliary contract re-let has resulted in slight delays in the recording of cancellation of domiciliary packages on the activity system, meaning the year to date activity is currently overstated and these reductions will impact in future months.
- The current forecast is 1,766,777 hours of care against an affordable level of 1,582,330, a difference of +184,447 hours. Using the forecast unit cost of £14.40, this additional activity increases the forecast by +£2,656k, as shown in Table 1.

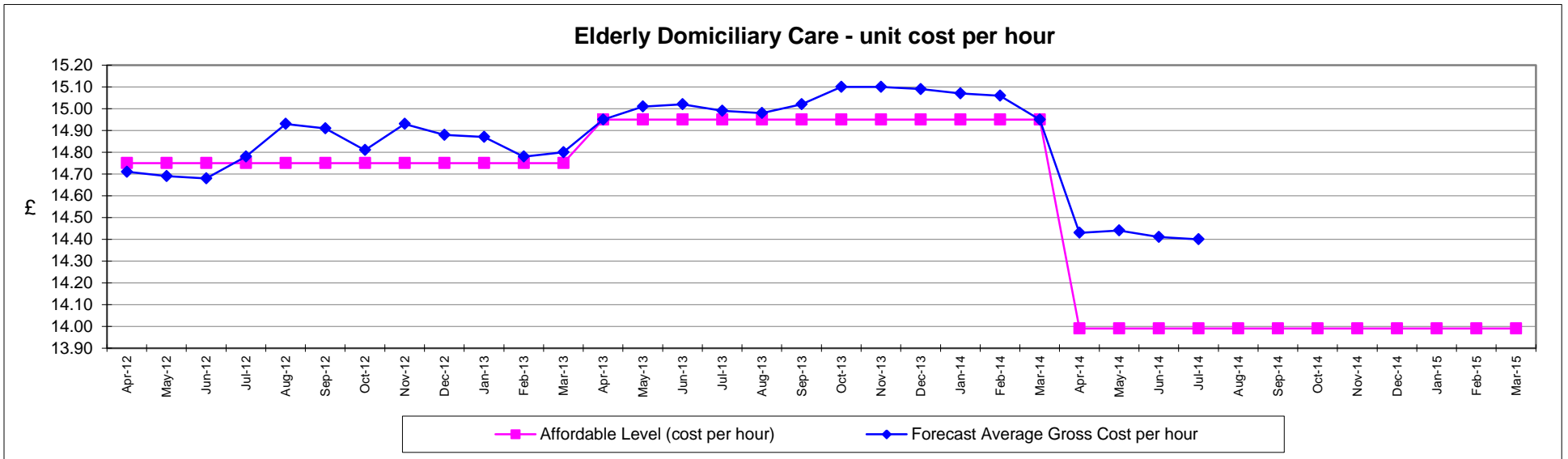
- To the end of July 749,532 hours of care have been delivered against an affordable level of 652,500, a difference of +97,032 hours. The budgeted level assumes a continual reduction in client numbers in line with transformation plans and previous years' trends. Current year to date activity suggests that the forecast should be higher on this service when compared to the budgeted profile, but as explained above, the year to date activity is overstated due to delays in recording cancellations of domiciliary packages on the activity system following the contract re-let process. In addition, this position is reliant on a variety of savings streams within the Transformation Programme, each of which could exhibit fluctuations from the assumptions made within the profile of the affordable level. An example of this is that the transfer of domiciliary clients to a new contract is taking longer than initially planned.
- Domiciliary for all client groups are volatile budgets, with the number of people receiving domiciliary care decreasing over the past few years as a result of the implementation of Self Directed Support (SDS). This is being compounded by a shift in trend towards take up of the enablement service. However, as a result of this, clients who are receiving domiciliary care are likely to have greater needs and require more intensive packages of care than historically provided - the 2010-2011 average hours per client per week was 7.8, whereas the average figure for 2012-13 was 8.0 and 8.3 for 2013-14. For 2014-15, the current actual average hours per client per week is 9.1.

2.3 Average gross cost per hour of older people domiciliary care compared with affordable level:

	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Affordable Level (Cost per Hour) £p	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Hour £p	Affordable Level (Cost per Hour) £p	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Hour £p	Affordable Level (Cost per Hour) £p	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Hour £p
Apr	14.75	14.71	14.95	14.95	13.99	14.43
May	14.75	14.69	14.95	15.01	13.99	14.44
Jun	14.75	14.68	14.95	15.02	13.99	14.41
Jul	14.75	14.78	14.95	14.99	13.99	14.40
Aug	14.75	14.93	14.95	14.98	13.99	
Sep	14.75	14.91	14.95	15.02	13.99	
Oct	14.75	14.81	14.95	15.10	13.99	
Nov	14.75	14.93	14.95	15.10	13.99	
Dec	14.75	14.88	14.95	15.09	13.99	
Jan	14.75	14.87	14.95	15.07	13.99	
Feb	14.75	14.78	14.95	15.06	13.99	
Mar	14.75	14.80	14.95	14.95	13.99	

Comments:

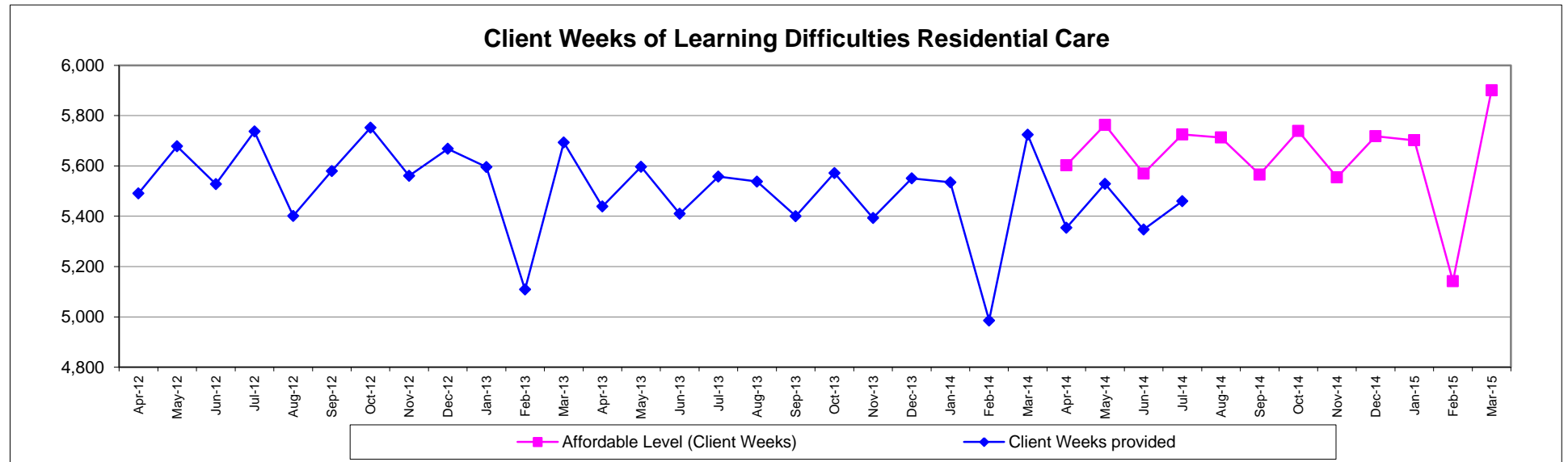
- The unit cost is dependent on the intensity of the packages required, so is subject to variations.
- The forecast unit cost of +£14.40 is higher than the affordable cost of +£13.99 and this difference of +£0.41 adds +£649k to the position when multiplied by the affordable hours, as shown in Table 1.
- The drop in affordable unit cost between March and April 2014 represents anticipated cost reductions from the domiciliary contract relet as part of the Transformation Programme. This transfer of clients commenced in June 2014 and will continue in the coming months.



2.4 Number of client weeks of learning disability residential care provided compared with affordable level:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
	Client Weeks provided	Client Weeks provided	Affordable Level (Client Weeks)	Client Weeks provided
Apr	5,491	5,439	5,603	5,354
May	5,678	5,597	5,763	5,529
Jun	5,528	5,410	5,570	5,347
Jul	5,737	5,558	5,725	5,460
Aug	5,401	5,538	5,713	
Sep	5,580	5,400	5,566	
Oct	5,752	5,572	5,739	
Nov	5,561	5,393	5,555	
Dec	5,668	5,551	5,718	
Jan	5,596	5,535	5,702	
Feb	5,109	4,986	5,142	
Mar	5,693	5,724	5,901	
	<b>66,794</b>	<b>65,703</b>	<b>67,697</b>	<b>21,690</b>

From April 2014 there has been a change in the method of counting client weeks to align with current guidance, bringing together non-preserved rights client weeks with preserved rights client weeks. Also, clients receiving a respite service are now no longer included in this measure and now fall under Support for Carers. The client weeks provided prior to April 2014, shown in the table, have been adjusted to form comparable figures. Due to the fact that prior year affordable levels did not distinguish between respite and non-respite services, the affordable level cannot be converted into a comparable measure for previous years.





## Comments:

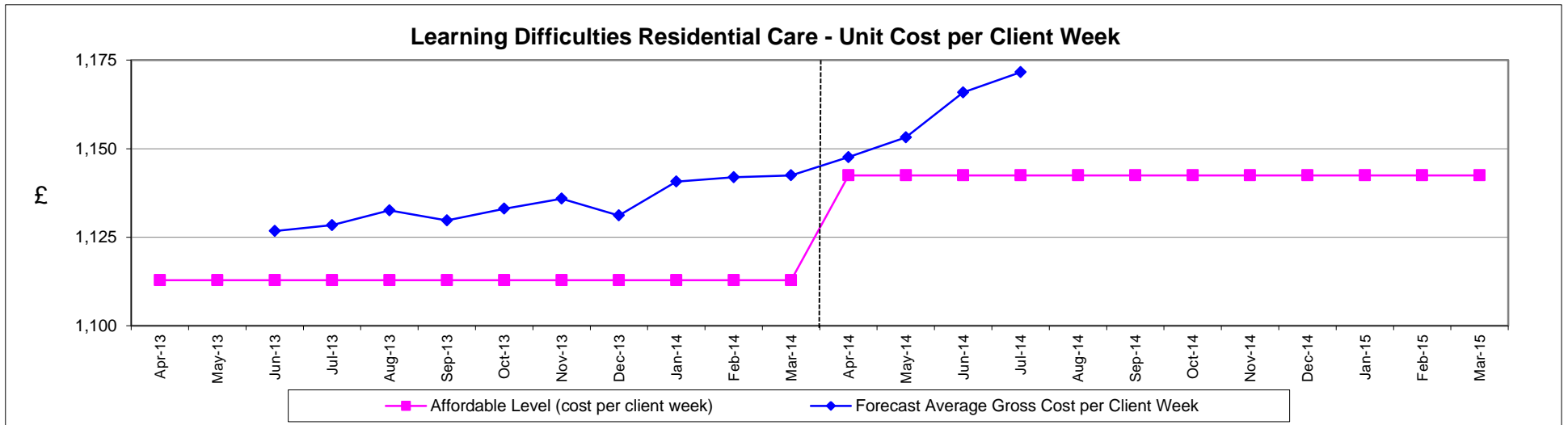
- The above graph reflects the number of client weeks of service provided as this has a greater influence on cost than the actual number of clients. The actual number of clients in LD residential care (including preserved rights clients) at the end of 2012-13 was 1,275, at the end of 2013-14 it was 1,254 and at the end of July 2014 it was 1,244. This includes any ongoing transfers as part of the S256 agreement with Health, transitions, provisions and ordinary residence.
- The current forecast is 66,039 weeks of care against an affordable level of 67,697, a difference of -1,658 weeks. Using the forecast unit cost of £1,171.61, this reduced activity decreases the forecast by -£1,942k, as shown in Table 1.
- The forecast activity for this service is based on known individual clients including provisional and transitional clients. Provisional clients are those whose personal circumstances are changing and therefore require a more intense care package or greater financial help. Transitional clients are children who are transferring to adult social services.
- To the end of July 21,690 weeks of care have been delivered against an affordable level of 22,661, a difference of -971 weeks. The year to date activity suggests a lower level of activity than currently forecast, however, this is mainly due to delays in the recording of non-permanent residential care services on the activity database, meaning the year to date activity is understated. In addition, the forecast assumes that some activity for transitional and provisional clients will, by necessity, need to be backdated due to bespoke contracts that have to be agreed individually with providers.

2.5 Average gross cost per client week of learning disability residential care compared with affordable level

	2012-13	2013-14		2014-15	
	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Client Week £p	Affordable Level (Cost per Week) £p	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Client Week £p	Affordable Level (Cost per Week) £p	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Client Week £p
Apr		1,112.86		1,142.45	1,147.62
May		1,112.86		1,142.45	1,153.21
Jun		1,112.86	1,126.76	1,142.45	1,165.91
Jul		1,112.86	1,128.39	1,142.45	1,171.61
Aug		1,112.86	1,132.54	1,142.45	
Sep		1,112.86	1,129.75	1,142.45	
Oct		1,112.86	1,133.04	1,142.45	
Nov		1,112.86	1,135.86	1,142.45	
Dec		1,112.86	1,131.13	1,142.45	
Jan		1,112.86	1,140.70	1,142.45	
Feb		1,112.86	1,141.90	1,142.45	
Mar		1,112.86	1,142.45	1,142.45	

From April 2014 there has been a change in the method of counting clients to align with current guidance, bringing together non-preserved rights clients with preserved rights clients. Also, clients receiving a respite service are now no longer included in this measure and now fall under Support for Carers. The forecast average gross cost per client prior to April 2014, shown in the table, includes respite in the overall unit cost. A dotted line has been added to the graph to distinguish between the two different counting methodologies, as the data presented is not on a consistent basis and therefore is not directly comparable. It has not been possible to calculate comparable figures for 2012-13 as the data is not available.

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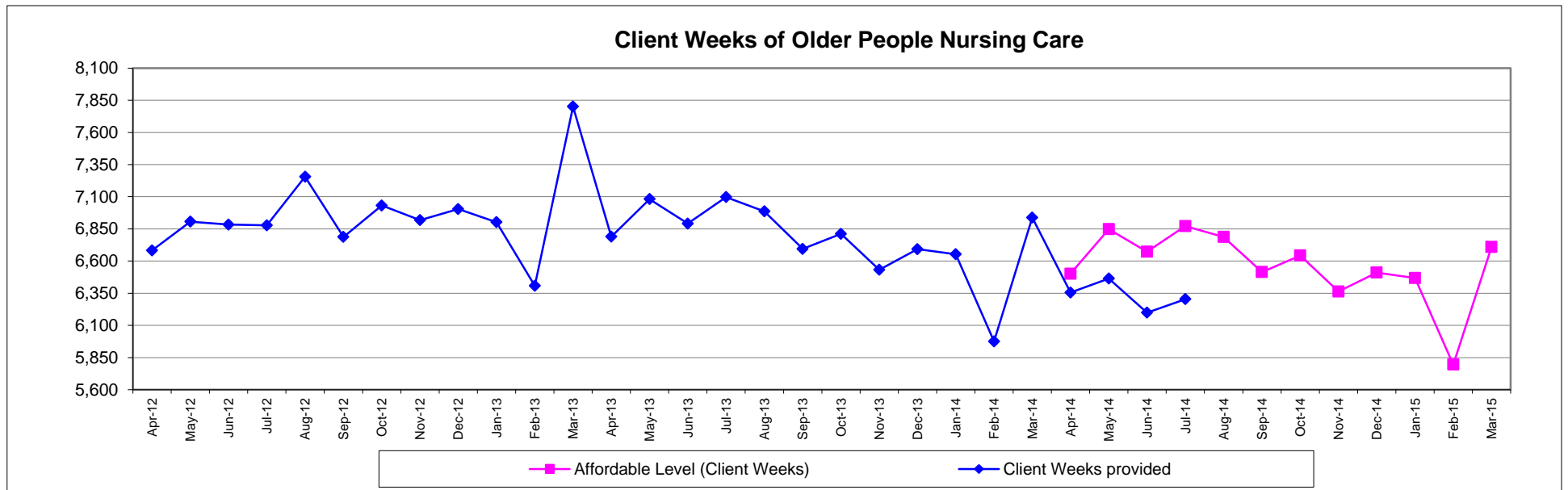
Comments:

- Clients being placed in residential care are those with very complex and individual needs which make it difficult for them to remain in the community, in supported accommodation/supporting living arrangements, or receiving a domiciliary care package. These are therefore placements which attract a very high cost, with the average now being over £1,100 per week. It is expected that clients with less complex needs, and therefore less cost, can transfer from residential into supported living arrangements. This would mean that the average cost per week would increase over time as the remaining clients in residential care would be those with very high cost – some of whom can cost up to £2,000 per week. In addition, no two placements are alike – the needs of people with learning disabilities are unique and consequently, it is common for average unit costs to increase or decrease significantly on the basis of one or two cases.
- The forecast unit cost of +£1,171.61 is higher than the affordable cost of +£1,142.45 and this difference of +£29.16 adds +£1,974k to the position when multiplied by the affordable weeks, as shown in Table 1.

2.6 Number of client weeks of older people nursing care provided compared with affordable level:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
	Client Weeks provided	Client Weeks provided	Affordable Level (Client Weeks)	Client Weeks provided
Apr	6,683	6,789	6,502	6,355
May	6,907	7,081	6,848	6,464
Jun	6,884	6,891	6,673	6,199
Jul	6,877	7,097	6,871	6,304
Aug	7,255	6,986	6,788	
Sep	6,788	6,695	6,515	
Oct	7,032	6,812	6,643	
Nov	6,918	6,532	6,363	
Dec	7,004	6,693	6,510	
Jan	6,903	6,653	6,468	
Feb	6,408	5,975	5,795	
Mar	7,801	6,937	6,710	
	<b>83,460</b>	<b>81,141</b>	<b>78,686</b>	<b>25,322</b>

From April 2014 there has been a change in the method of counting client weeks to align with current guidance, bringing together non-preserved rights client weeks with preserved rights client weeks. Also, clients receiving a respite service are now no longer included in this measure and now fall under Support for Carers. The client weeks provided prior to April 2014, shown in the table, have been adjusted to form comparable figures. Due to the fact that prior year affordable levels did not distinguish between respite and non-respite services, the affordable level cannot be converted into a comparable measure for previous years.



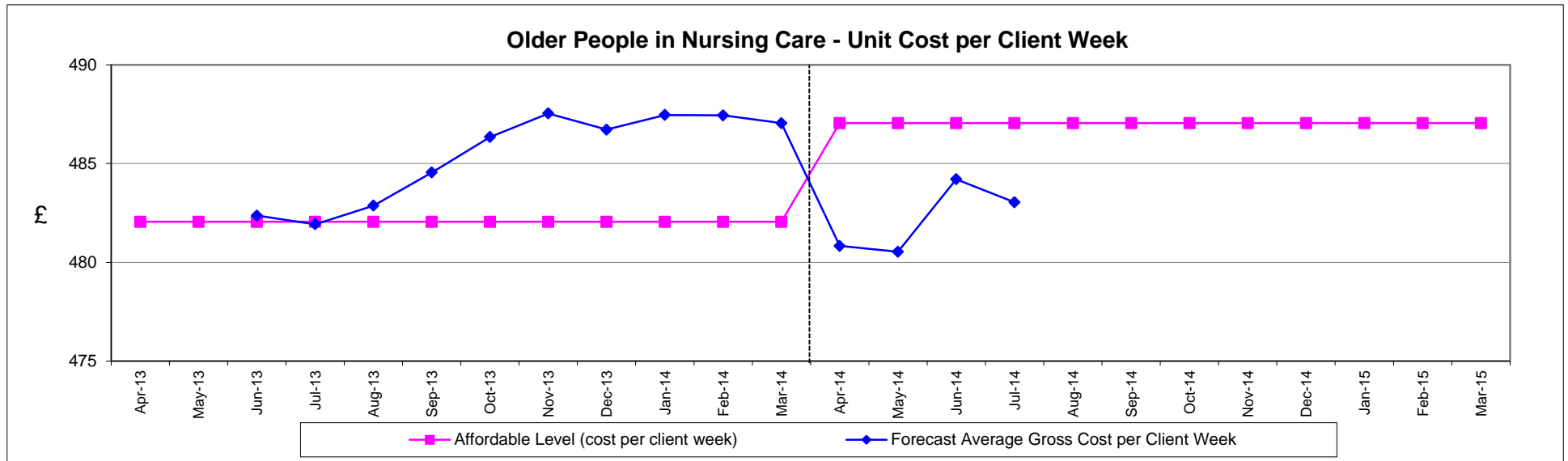
## Comments:

- The graph reflects the number of client weeks of service provided as this has a greater influence on cost than the actual number of clients. The actual number of clients in older people nursing care at the end of 2012-13 was 1,483, at the end of 2013-14 it was 1,423 and at the end of July 2014 it was 1,435.
- The current forecast is 75,049 weeks of care against an affordable level of 78,686, a difference of -3,637 weeks. Using the forecast unit cost of £483.04, this reduced activity decreases the forecast by -£1,757k, as shown in Table 1.
- To the end of July 25,322 weeks of care have been delivered against an affordable level of 26,894, a difference of -1,572 weeks. The year to date activity suggests a lower level of activity than currently forecast. However, this is mostly due to lower levels of short term placements recorded to date, which is likely to be due to late recording of non-permanent residential care services on the activity database, meaning the year to date activity is understated.
- We are now making contributions under the Health and Social Care Village model for health commissioning of short-term beds in order to support step down from acute hospital, to reduce demand for this service.

2.7 Average gross cost per client week of older people nursing care compared with affordable level:

	2012-13	2013-14		2014-15	
	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Client Week £p	Affordable Level (Cost per Week) £p	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Client Week £p	Affordable Level (Cost per Week) £p	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Client Week £p
Apr		482.05		487.05	480.83
May		482.05		487.05	480.53
Jun		482.05	482.37	487.05	484.21
Jul		482.05	481.93	487.05	483.04
Aug		482.05	482.87	487.05	
Sep		482.05	484.55	487.05	
Oct		482.05	486.34	487.05	
Nov		482.05	487.54	487.05	
Dec		482.05	486.72	487.05	
Jan		482.05	487.46	487.05	
Feb		482.05	487.44	487.05	
Mar		482.05	487.05	487.05	

From April 2014 there has been a change in the method of counting clients to align with current guidance, bringing together non-preserved rights clients with preserved rights clients. Also, clients receiving a respite service are now no longer included in this measure and now fall under Support for Carers. The forecast average gross cost per client prior to April 2014, shown in the table, includes respite in the overall unit cost. A dotted line has been added to the graph to distinguish between the two different counting methodologies, as the data presented is not on a consistent basis and therefore is not directly comparable. It has not been possible to calculate comparable figures for 2012-13 as the data is not available.



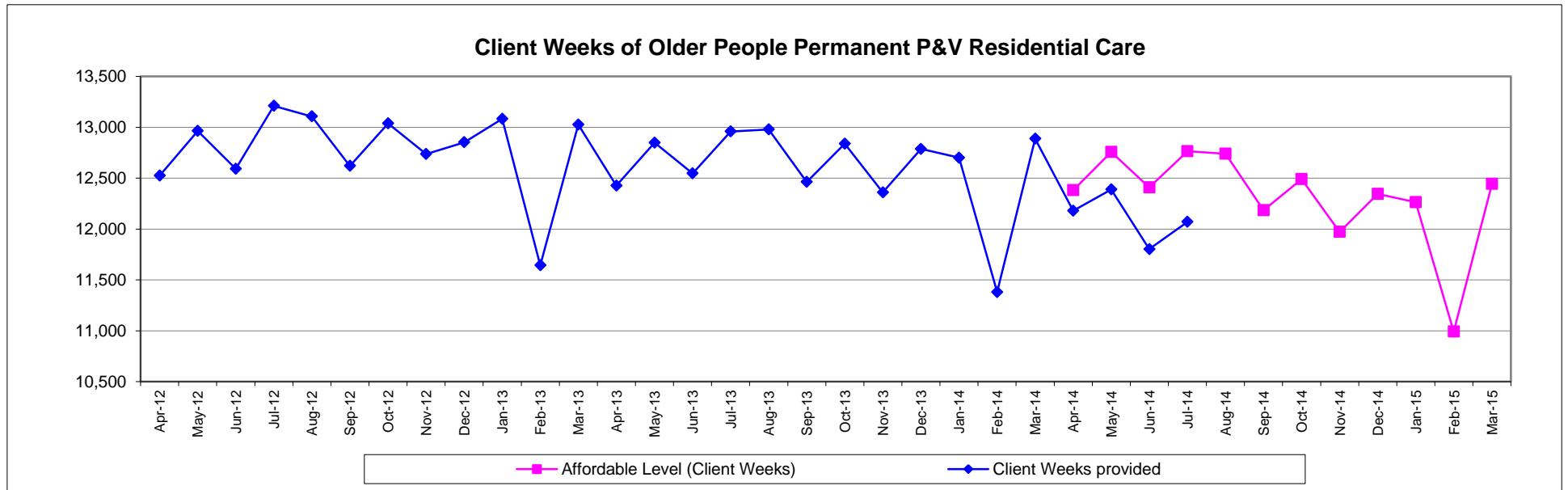
## Comments:

- As with residential care, the unit cost for nursing care will be affected by the increasing proportion of older people with dementia who need more specialist and expensive care, which is why the unit cost can be quite volatile and in recent months this service has seen an increase of older people requiring this more specialist care.
- The forecast unit cost of +£483.04 is lower than the affordable cost of +£487.05 and this difference of -£4.01 reduces the position by -£316k when multiplied by the affordable weeks, as shown in Table 1.
- The increase in the forecast unit cost in June 2014 is a result of a number of changes around savings being included, corrections and data cleansing following major changes to the coding structure with effect from 1 April 2014 in line with current guidance on financial and activity reporting requirements.

2.8 Number of client weeks of older people permanent P&V residential care provided compared with affordable level:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
	Client Weeks provided	Client Weeks provided	Affordable Level (Client Weeks)	Client Weeks provided
Apr	12,525	12,427	12,381	12,179
May	12,963	12,849	12,757	12,388
Jun	12,592	12,547	12,409	11,802
Jul	13,210	12,959	12,764	12,071
Aug	13,107	12,978	12,739	
Sep	12,620	12,463	12,184	
Oct	13,037	12,839	12,490	
Nov	12,737	12,360	11,972	
Dec	12,852	12,787	12,345	
Jan	13,082	12,701	12,264	
Feb	11,644	11,380	10,991	
Mar	13,026	12,887	12,443	
	<b>153,395</b>	<b>151,177</b>	<b>147,739</b>	<b>48,440</b>

From April 2014 there has been a change in the method of counting client weeks to align with current guidance, bringing together non-preserved rights client weeks with preserved rights client weeks. Also, clients receiving a respite service are now no longer included in this measure and now fall under Support for Carers. Due to the fact that prior year affordable levels did not distinguish between respite and non-respite services, the affordable level cannot be converted into a comparable measure for previous years.





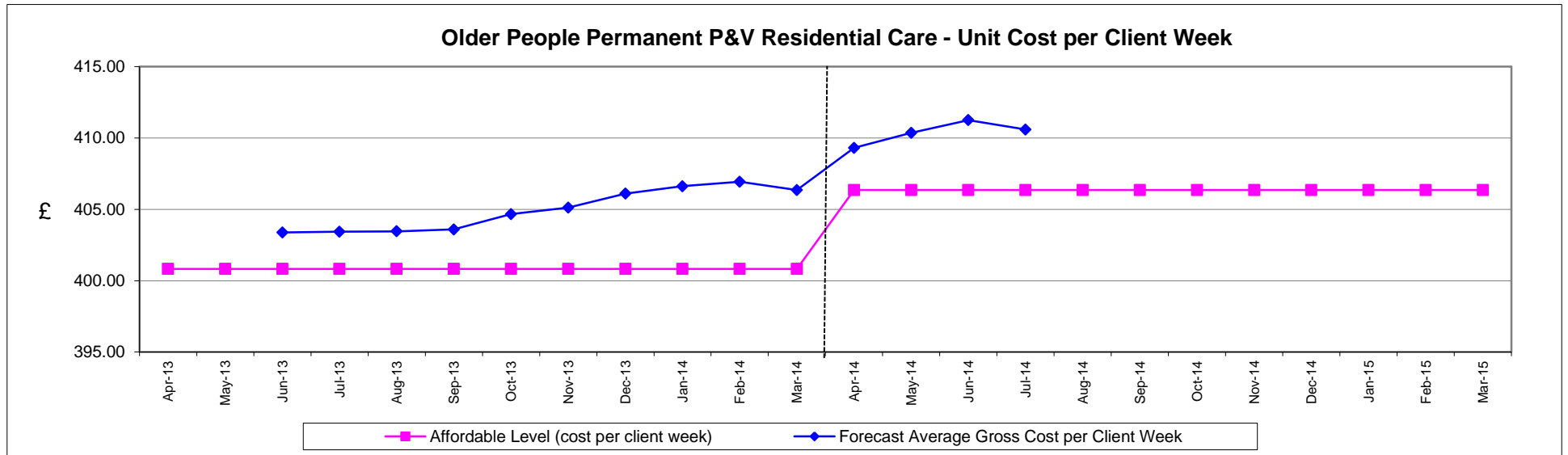
## Comments:

- The above graph reflects the number of client weeks of service provided as this has a greater influence on cost than the actual number of clients. The actual number of clients in older people permanent P&V residential care at the end of 2012-13 was 2,737, at the end of 2013-14 it was 2,704 and at the end of July 2014 it was 2,734. It is evident that there are ongoing pressures relating to clients with dementia who require a greater intensity of care.
- It is difficult to consider this budget line in isolation, as the Older Person's modernisation strategy has meant that fewer people are being placed in our in-house provision, so we would expect that there will be a higher proportion of permanent placements being made in the independent sector which is masking the extent of the overall reducing trend in residential client activity.
- The current forecast is 142,531 weeks of care against an affordable level of 147,739, a difference of -5,208 weeks. Using the forecast unit cost of £410.59, this reduced activity decreases the forecast by -£2,138k, as shown in Table 1.
- To the end of June 48,440 weeks of care have been delivered against an affordable level of 50,311 a difference of -1,871 weeks. The year to date activity suggests a lower level of activity than currently forecast; this is mostly due to lower levels of short term placements recorded to date, which is likely to be due to late recording of non-permanent residential care services on the activity database, meaning the year to date activity is understated. Permanent year to date client weeks suggest a slightly higher level of activity than currently forecast, partly offsetting this. This is because the forecast includes anticipated effects of the transformation programme that should lead to lower levels of residential care activity in forthcoming months than would otherwise be expected. The profile follows a combination of old year patterns and a gradually reducing profile, incorporating expected reductions, although the nature of the transformation programme means that reductions in spend will not necessarily mirror this pattern precisely.
- We are now making contributions to the Health and Social Care Village model for health commissioning of short-term beds in order to support step down from acute hospital, to reduce demand for this service.

2.9 Average gross cost per client week of older people permanent P&V residential care provided compared with affordable level:

	2012-13	2013-14		2014-15	
	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Client Week £p	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Client Week £p	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Client Week £p	Affordable Level (Cost per Week) £p	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Client Week £p
Apr		400.83		406.35	409.31
May		400.83		406.35	410.36
Jun		400.83	403.38	406.35	411.25
Jul		400.83	403.43	406.35	410.59
Aug		400.83	403.46	406.35	
Sep		400.83	403.59	406.35	
Oct		400.83	404.67	406.35	
Nov		400.83	405.12	406.35	
Dec		400.83	406.10	406.35	
Jan		400.83	406.62	406.35	
Feb		400.83	406.94	406.35	
Mar		400.83	406.35	406.35	

From April 2014 there has been a change in the method of counting clients to align with current guidance, bringing together non-preserved rights clients with preserved rights clients. Clients receiving a respite service are now no longer included in this measure and now fall under Support for Carers. The average gross cost per client prior to April 2014, shown in the table, includes respite in the overall unit cost. The overall impact of this change has been to increase the overall number of clients whilst increasing the unit cost. A dotted line has been added to the graph to distinguish between the two different counting methodologies, as the data presented is not on a consistent basis and therefore is not directly comparable. It has not been possible to calculate comparable figures for 2012-13 as the data is not available.

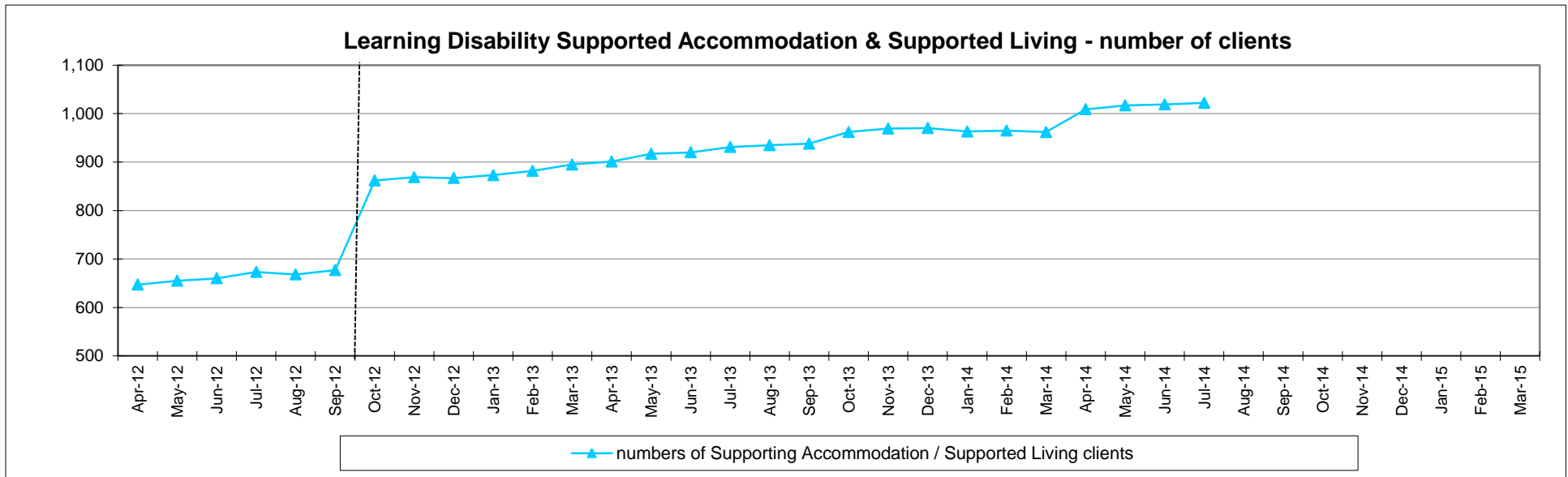


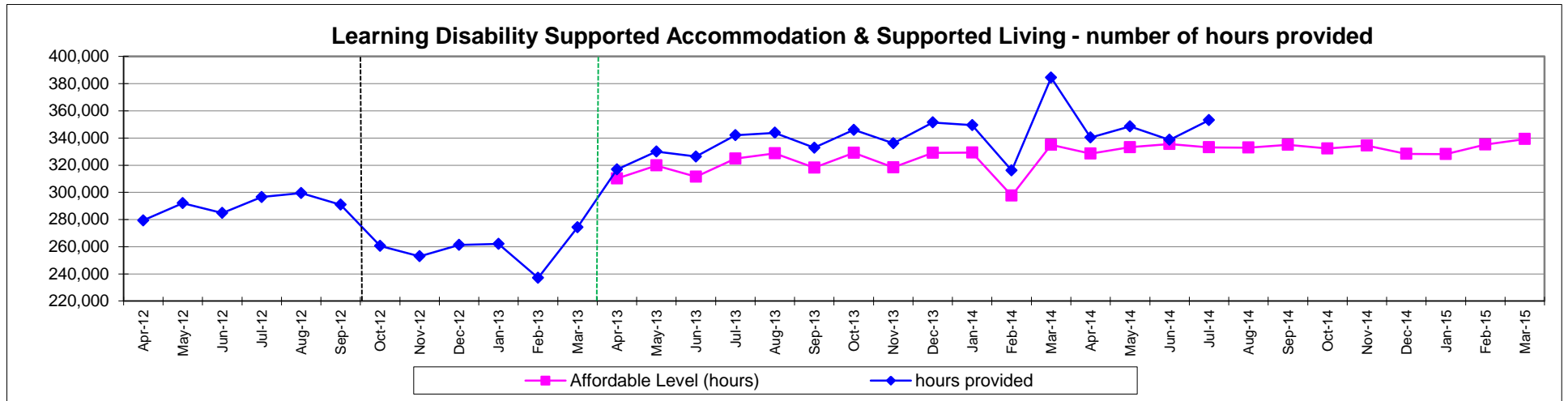
## Comments:

- The forecast unit cost of +£410.59 is higher than the affordable cost of +£406.35 and this difference of +£4.24 adds +£626k to the position when multiplied by the affordable weeks, as shown in Table 1.
- This general increasing trend in average unit cost is likely to be due to the higher proportion of clients with dementia, who are more costly due to the increased intensity of care required, as outlined above. New cases are likely to enter the service at higher unit costs, reflecting the fact that only those with higher needs are directed towards residential care, while those with lower needs are directed towards other forms of support.

2.10 Learning Disability Supported Accommodation/Supported Living – numbers of clients and hours provided in the independent sector

	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	Affordable level (hours)	hours provided	number of clients	Affordable level (hours)	hours provided	number of clients	Affordable level (hours)	hours provided	number of clients
Apr		279,365	647	310,234	316,882	901	328,492	340,402	1,009
May		292,122	655	319,790	330,055	917	333,241	348,564	1,017
Jun		284,835	660	311,563	326,381	920	335,519	338,693	1,019
Jul		296,532	673	324,853	342,117	931	333,140	353,079	1,022
Aug		299,521	668	328,693	343,856	935	332,930		
Sep		290,914	677	318,098	332,862	938	335,006		
Oct		260,574	862	329,037	346,001	962	332,260		
Nov		252,932	869	318,371	336,051	969	334,509		
Dec		261,257	867	329,160	351,431	970	328,357		
Jan		262,070	873	329,252	349,416	963	328,115		
Feb		237,118	882	297,660	316,116	965	335,263		
Mar		274,334	895	334,943	384,428	962	339,206		
		<b>3,291,574</b>		<b>3,851,654</b>	<b>4,075,596</b>		<b>3,996,038</b>	<b>1,380,738</b>	





Comments:

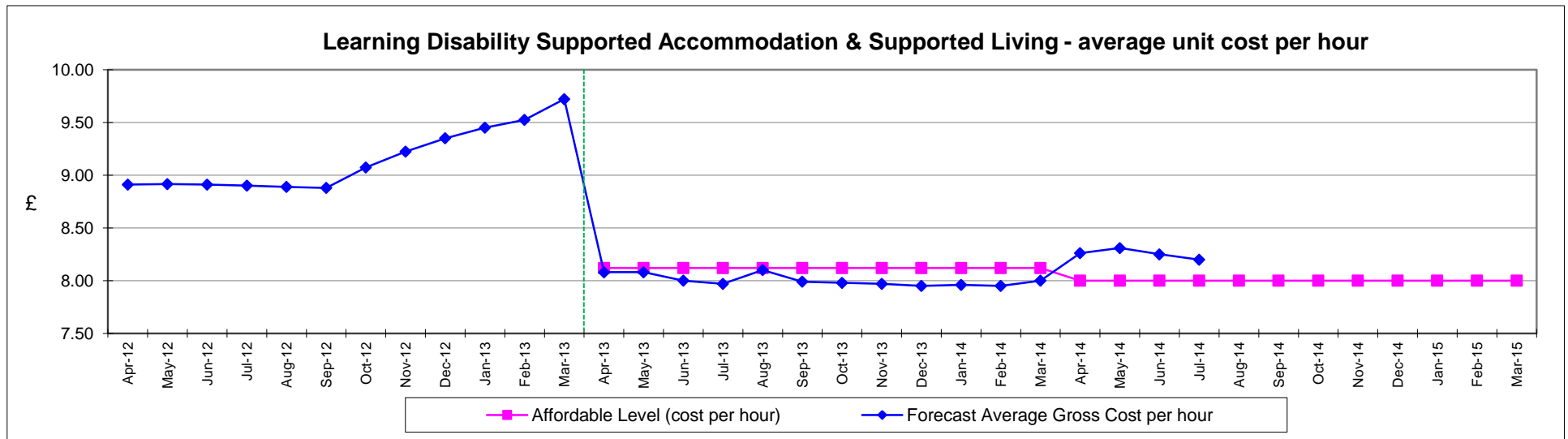
- This indicator changed in 2013-14 to include the Supporting Independence Service contract. This measure now incorporates 3 different supported accommodation/living arrangements; the adult placement scheme, supported accommodation (mainly S256 clients) and Supporting Independence Service. The level of support required by individual clients can vary from a few hours a week to 24 hours a day therefore to better reflect the activity related to this indicator, the service is now recorded in hours rather than weeks. In addition, the details of the number of clients in receipt of these services is given on a monthly basis.
- The Supporting Independence Service Contract was introduced in October 2012-13 and involved the transfer of specific clients previously in receipt of services categorised as domiciliary care, extra care sheltered housing and supported accommodation to this new contract. As part of this transfer, some clients chose to receive a direct payment instead. The result of this transfer was an overall net increase in the total number of clients categorised as receiving a supported accommodation/living support service however the average number of hours provided per client reduced. **A black dotted line is shown on the graphs above to illustrate the introduction of the new Supporting Independence Service, and the consequent transfer of clients, as the data presented either side of the dotted line is not on a consistent basis and is therefore not directly comparable.**
- Services provided are recorded in terms of weeks, sessions or hours before all being converted into hours for this activity indicator. Prior to April 2014, sessions were treated as either 8 hours each for Supported Living contracts or 1 hour for Supporting Independence Service contracts but, for the first time in this report, this estimate has been revised upwards to 9 hours, based on updated information provided by Commissioning. Both the 2014-15 affordable level and the 2013-14 data have been restated on the same basis in order to show a comparable position. **A green dotted line has been added to the graph at April 2013 to indicate that the data either side of the line is not on a comparable basis i.e. 2012-13 data is based on 8 hour sessions for Supported Living contracts and 1 hour sessions for Supporting Independence Service contracts, whereas from April 2013 the data is now based on 9 hour sessions for both of these contracts. This has also impacted on the unit cost reported in 2.11 below.**

- The spike in activity shown for March 2014 is due to backdated hours for transitional and provisional clients being recorded on the activity system but relating to activity undertaken throughout 2013-14 .
- The current forecast is 4,132,202 hours of care against an affordable level of 3,996,038, a difference of +136,164 hours. Using the forecast unit cost of £8.20, this additional activity increases the forecast by +£1,117k, as shown in Table 1.
- To the end of July 1,380,738 hours of care have been delivered against an affordable level of 1,330,392, a difference of +50,346 hours. The forecast number of hours reflects an increase in activity expected in future months which is also reflected in the profile of the budgeted level. The July year to date activity suggests a slightly higher level of activity for the year than currently forecast. Also, a delay in the recording of transitional and provisional clients on the activity database suggests the current forecast is further understated. This is because the forecast assumes reductions in the unit cost throughout the remainder of the year from contract reviews and targeted reviews of the higher cost client packages.

Delays in the recording of transitional and provisional clients on the activity database are intrinsic to this service as a result of the channels through which referrals take place, i.e. ordinary residence cases, where complex negotiations are involved to determine the point at which different local authorities have responsibility for clients, in addition to the number of bespoke contracts that have to be agreed individually with providers.

2.11 Average gross cost per hour of Supported Accommodation/Supported Living service compared with affordable level:

	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Affordable Level (Cost per Hour) £p	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Hour £p	Affordable Level (Cost per Hour) £p	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Hour £p	Affordable Level (Cost per Hour) £p	Forecast Average Gross Cost per Hour £p
Apr		8.91	8.12	8.08	8.00	8.26
May		8.92	8.12	8.08	8.00	8.31
Jun		8.91	8.12	8.00	8.00	8.25
Jul		8.90	8.12	7.97	8.00	8.20
Aug		8.89	8.12	8.10	8.00	
Sep		8.88	8.12	7.99	8.00	
Oct		9.07	8.12	7.98	8.00	
Nov		9.22	8.12	7.97	8.00	
Dec		9.35	8.12	7.95	8.00	
Jan		9.45	8.12	7.96	8.00	
Feb		9.53	8.12	7.95	8.00	
Mar		9.72	8.12	8.00	8.00	



## Comments:

- This measure comprises 3 distinct client groups and each group has a very different unit cost, which are combined to provide an average unit cost for the purposes of this report.
- The costs associated with these placements will vary depending on the complexity of each case and the type of support required in each placement. This varies enormously between a domiciliary type support to life skills and daily living support.
- The forecast unit cost of +£8.20 is higher than the affordable cost of +£8.00 and this difference of +£0.20 adds +£799k to the position when multiplied by the affordable hours, as shown in table 1. Prior to April 2014, sessions were treated as either 8 hours each for Supported Living contracts or 1 hour for Supporting Independence Service contracts but, for the first time in this report, this estimate has been revised upwards to 9 hours, based on updated information provided by Commissioning. Both the 2014-15 affordable level and the 2013-14 data have been restated on the same basis in order to show a comparable position. **A dotted line has been added to the graph at April 2013 to indicate that the data either side of the line is not on a comparable basis** i.e. 2012-13 data is based on 8 hour sessions for Supported Living contracts and 1 hour sessions for Supporting Independence Service contracts, whereas from April 2013 the data is now based on 9 hour sessions for both of these contracts.

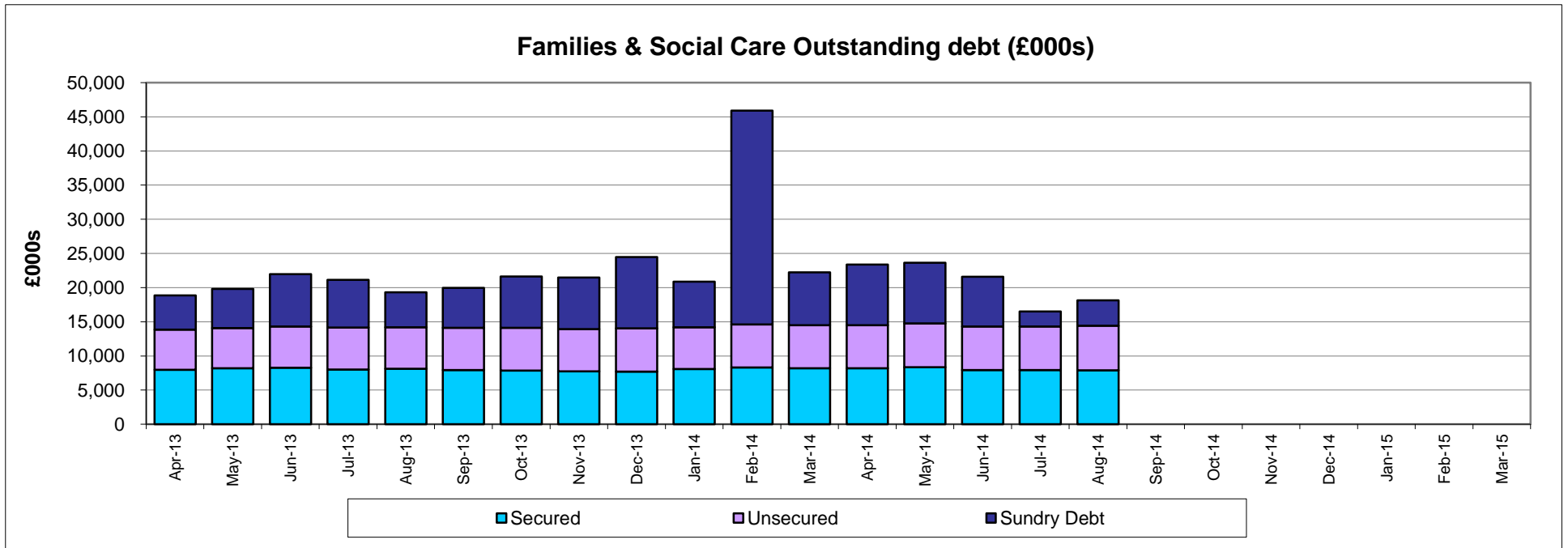


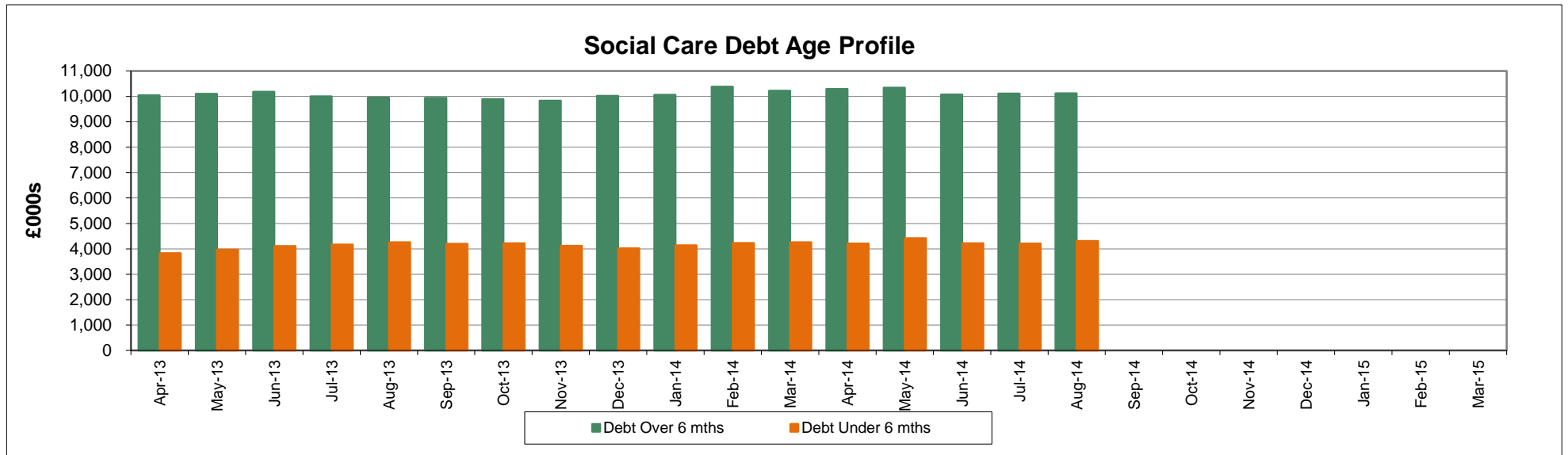
## 2.12 SOCIAL CARE DEBT MONITORING

The outstanding debt as at the end of August was £18.138m compared with June's figure of £21.579m (reported to Cabinet in September) excluding any amounts not yet due for payment (as they are still within the 28 day payment term allowed). Within this figure is £3.707m of sundry debt compared to £7.289m in June. The amount of sundry debt can fluctuate for large invoices to Health. Also within the outstanding debt is £14.431m relating to Social Care (client) debt which is a small increase of £0.141m from the last reported position to Cabinet in September. The following table shows how this breaks down in terms of age and also whether it is secured (i.e. by a legal charge on the client's property) or unsecured, together with how this month compares with previous months. For most months the debt figures refer to when the four weekly invoice billing run interfaces with Oracle (the accounting system) rather than the calendar month, as this provides a more meaningful position for Social Care Client Debt. This therefore means that there are 13 billing invoice runs during the year. The sundry debt figures are based on calendar months.

	Social Care Debt						
	Total Due Debt (Social Care & Sundry Debt) £000s	Sundry Debt £000s	Total Social Care Due Debt £000s	Debt Over 6 months £000s	Debt Under 6 months £000s	Secured £000s	Unsecured £000s
Apr-13	18,859	4,995	13,864	10,037	3,827	7,969	5,895
May-13	19,789	5,713	14,076	10,106	3,970	8,197	5,879
Jun-13	21,956	7,662	14,294	10,183	4,111	8,277	6,017
Jul-13	21,146	6,978	14,168	10,005	4,163	8,015	6,153
Aug-13	19,320	5,116	14,204	9,950	4,254	8,141	6,063
Sep-13	19,950	5,814	14,136	9,943	4,193	7,931	6,205
Oct-13	21,646	7,533	14,113	9,896	4,217	7,867	6,246
Nov-13	21,471	7,524	13,947	9,830	4,117	7,728	6,219
Dec-13	24,480	10,436	14,044	10,026	4,018	7,694	6,350
Jan-14	20,879	6,685	14,194	10,060	4,134	8,103	6,091
Feb-14	45,888	31,278	14,610	10,380	4,230	8,321	6,289
Mar-14	22,238	7,753	14,485	10,226	4,259	8,213	6,272
Apr-14	23,374	8,884	14,490	10,288	4,202	8,220	6,270
May-14	23,654	8,899	14,755	10,342	4,413	8,353	6,402
Jun-14	21,579	7,289	14,290	10,071	4,219	7,944	6,346
Jul-14	16,503	2,187	14,316	10,108	4,208	7,927	6,389
Aug-14	18,138	3,707	14,431	10,122	4,309	7,882	6,549

	Social Care Debt						
	Total Due Debt (Social Care & Sundry Debt) £000s	Sundry Debt £000s	Total Social Care Due Debt £000s	Debt Over 6 months £000s	Debt Under 6 months £000s	Secured £000s	Unsecured £000s
	Sep-14						
Oct-14							
Nov-14							
Dec-14							
Jan-15							
Feb-15							
Mar-15							





With regard to Social Care debt, the tables below show the current breakdown and movement since the last report to Cabinet in July of secured, unsecured and health debt, together with a breakdown of unsecured debt by client group.

<b>Social Care debt by Customer Credit Status</b>	<b>June £000s</b>	<b>August £000s</b>	<b>Movement £000s</b>
Secured	7,944	7,882	-62
Unsecured - Deceased/Terminated Service	1,768	1,842	74
Unsecured - Ongoing	4,580	4,702	122
Caution/Restriction (Unsecured)	0	7	7
Health (Unsecured)	-2	-2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,290</b>	<b>14,431</b>	<b>141</b>

<b>Unsecured debt by Client Group</b>	<b>June £000s</b>	<b>August £000s</b>	<b>Movement £000s</b>
Older People/Physical Disability	5,906	6,138	232
Learning Disability	342	313	-29
Mental Health	100	100	0
Health	-2	-2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,346</b>	<b>6,549</b>	<b>203</b>

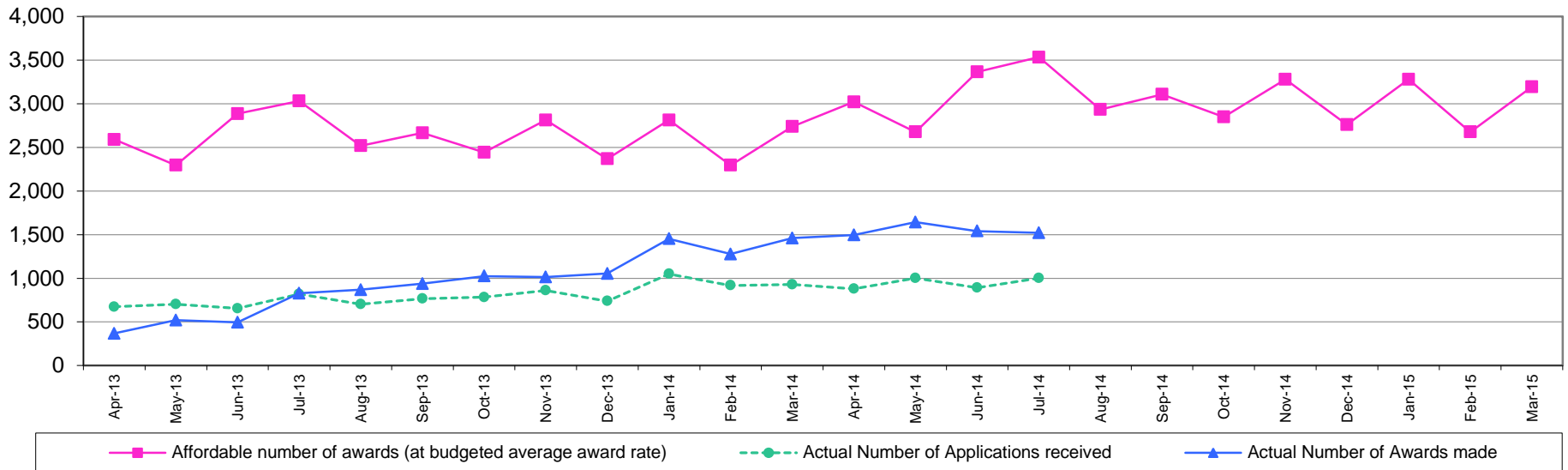
## 2.13 Number and Value of Social Fund awards made

		(a) *	(b)	(c)	(d) *	(e)	(d) / (a)	(e) / (c)
		Affordable number of awards (at budgeted average award rate)	Actual number of applications received	Actual number of awards made	Affordable profile of awards (£)	Value of awards made (£)	Budgeted average award (£)	Actual average award (£)
2013-14	Apr	2,591	673	368	235,800	42,620	91	116
	May	2,296	704	520	208,900	65,907	91	127
	Jun	2,887	655	494	262,700	68,201	91	138
	Jul	3,031	818	828	275,800	114,188	91	138
	Aug	2,518	704	869	229,100	115,811	91	133
	Sep	2,666	766	939	242,600	108,237	91	115
	Oct	2,443	783	1,025	222,300	115,778	91	113
	Nov	2,813	861	1,015	256,000	138,738	91	137
	Dec	2,369	738	1,054	215,600	137,748	91	131
	Jan	2,813	1,050	1,453	256,000	183,774	91	126
	Feb	2,296	918	1,278	208,900	143,813	91	113
	Mar	2,739	930	1,460	249,300	175,416	91	120
			<b>31,462</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>11,303</b>	<b>2,863,000</b>	<b>1,410,231</b>	<b>91</b>
2014-15	Apr	3,021	880	1,496	377,600	145,043	125	97
	May	2,677	1,003	1,644	334,600	160,674	125	98
	Jun	3,366	891	1,541	420,700	151,071	125	98
	Jul	3,534	1,001	1,520	441,700	145,708	125	96
	Aug	2,935			366,900		125	
	Sep	3,108			388,500		125	
	Oct	2,848			356,000		125	
	Nov	3,280			410,000		125	
	Dec	2,762			345,300		125	
	Jan	3,280			410,000		125	
	Feb	2,677			334,600		125	
	Mar	3,194			399,300		125	
			<b>36,682</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>6,201</b>	<b>4,585,200</b>	<b>602,496</b>	<b>125</b>

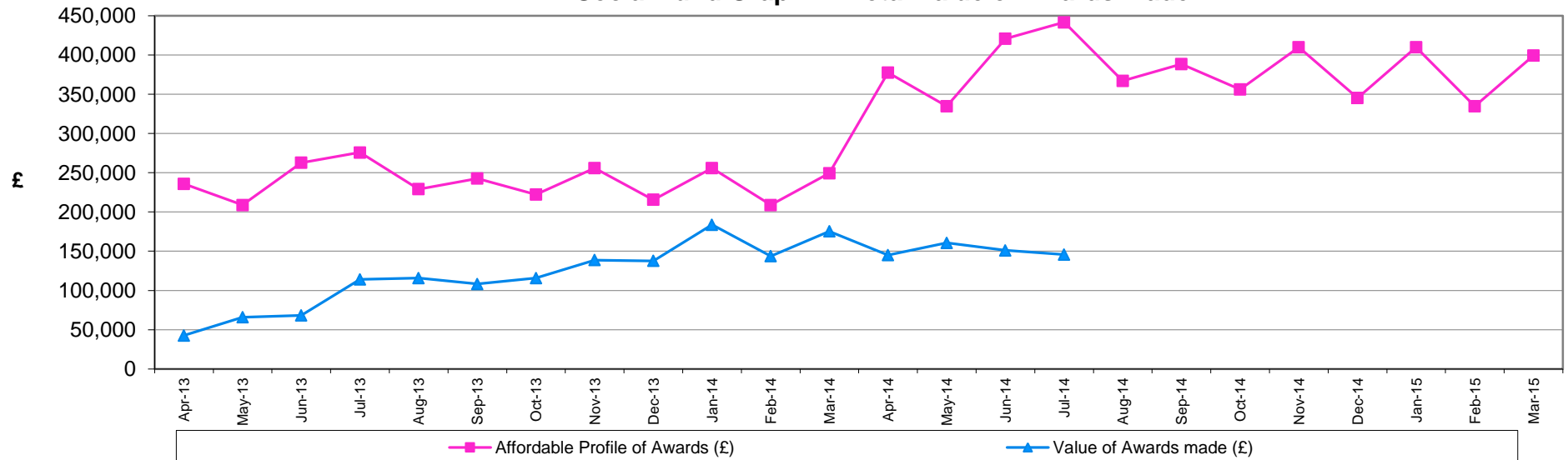
\* Columns (a) and (d) are based on available funding which has been profiled by month and type of award (excluding cash awards) in the same ratio as the previous DWP scheme. As the criteria and awards for this pilot scheme differ to the DWP scheme, this does not represent the anticipated demand for the pilot scheme, but represents the maximum affordable level should sufficient applications be received which meet the criteria. (As the data for 2013-14, the first year of our pilot scheme, includes increasing levels of activity as the service commenced, it will not represent a typical year and therefore has not been used to profile the 2014-15 budget in column d of the table)

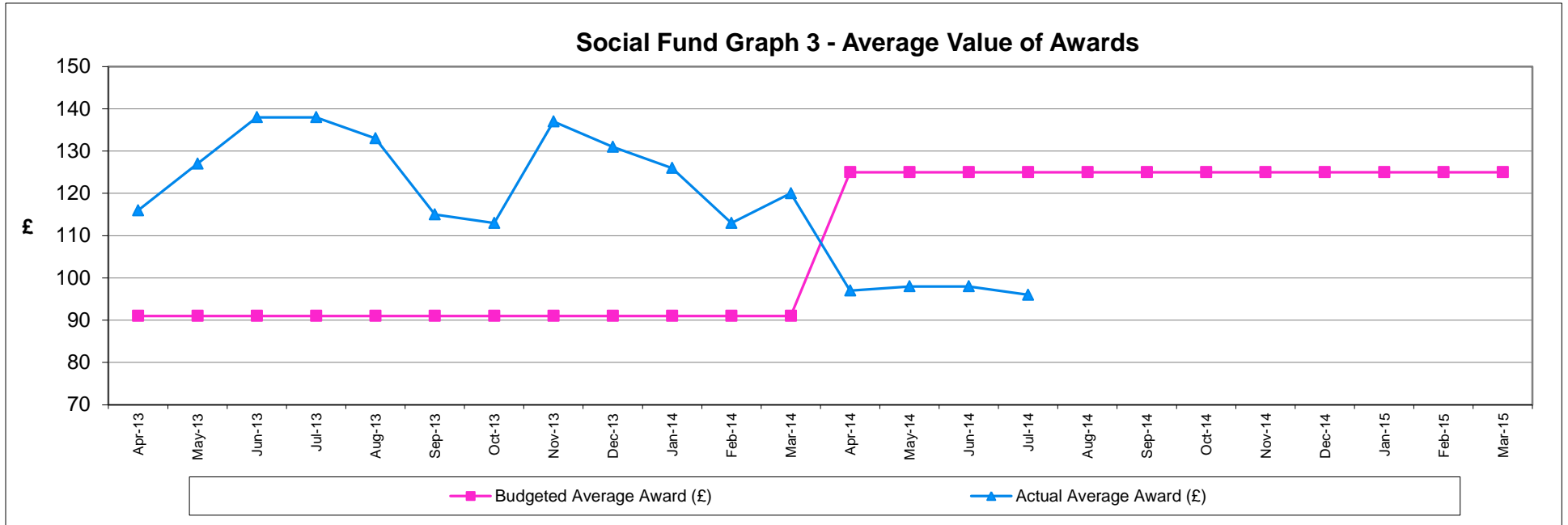
One application may result in more than one award, e.g. an award for food & clothing and an award for utilities, hence the number of awards in column (c) may exceed the number of applications in column (b).

Social Fund Graph 1 - Number of Awards made



Social Fund Graph 2 - Total Value of Awards made





Comments:

- This is a pilot scheme that commenced in Kent on 1 April 2013 and differs from the Social Fund scheme, previously administered by DWP, in that cash awards are only given in very extreme circumstances e.g. where an individual may be at risk. This scheme offers 4 types of award including food & clothing, white goods, energy vouchers and furniture & equipment and more importantly signposts the individual, whether an award is given or not, to the appropriate service so that they can receive ongoing support. This is an emergency fund to help support the most vulnerable in society. The figures provided in the table and represented in the graphs above reflect a combined average of these 4 types of award.
- Applications are immediately prioritised with the intention that high priority applications should receive the award within 24 hours. However, approval of awards for lower priority cases e.g. applications for furniture from low risk households may be slower. Therefore, actual awards made in any month can exceed the number of applications for the month, either due to the processing of low priority cases from previous months, or as a result of individual applications resulting in multiple awards being granted, as referred to above.

- Graph 1** above represents the number of individual awards granted, (there could be multiple awards arising from an individual application), compared to (i) the number of applications received and (ii) the affordable number of awards, as calculated using the budgeted average award rate, which is the maximum number of awards that can be afforded, not the anticipated level of demand. In the early months of 2013-14 the number of applications received was higher than the number of awards made, which predominately reflected that applications for cash awards were being received in line with the old DWP scheme, but this type of award is not generally offered as part of this pilot scheme. Initially there were also a number of inappropriate referrals being made whereby the applicant did not qualify. However, the number of awards made is now higher than the number of applications received illustrating that some applications result in more than one award e.g. an award for food and clothing and an award for energy vouchers. There is an admin cost involved in assessing the applications received, irrespective of whether they result in an award being made. The gross budget for this service, as shown in Table 1 is £5.140m, with £0.555m being the cost of administering the scheme including signposting applicants to alternative appropriate services, and £4.585m available to award where appropriate (column d in the table above).

Because of the uncertainty about both future levels of demand and government funding, the funding for awards in 2013-14 was ring-fenced and rolled forward to 2014-15 to provide some stability to the service. **This roll forward of £1,722.2k was approved by Cabinet in July and has been reflected in the cash limits and the affordable level for this indicator in this report.** *(The table above shows an underspend of £1,452.8k in 2013-14 (column d - column e), which is based on the number of awards approved during the financial year. Although awards are approved for individuals in dire need, these awards are not always taken up for a variety of reasons. During 2013-14 £269.4k of approved awards, mainly for furniture and equipment, were not taken up by clients. Therefore the financial underspend as a consequence of the value of awards actually paid (taken up) in 2013-14 was £1,722.2k).*

- Graph 2** represents the value of awards made against the maximum profiled funding available. The number and value of awards made is significantly lower than the affordable level and reflects the current take up of this scheme being low in comparison to the old DWP scheme (which is what the funding, and affordable level, is based upon). The graph illustrates that the value of awards made is showing a steadily increasing trend since the inception of this pilot scheme and this is expected to continue to increase as the scheme matures and communication increases about what the scheme provides. In addition, it is anticipated that changes to welfare reform may still impact on the value of awards given. However, if applicants are successfully signposted to alternative appropriate services to receive sustained support, and an award is not made, then this will be beneficial to the applicant and would result in an underspend against this scheme, which is still a positive outcome for the pilot.

- **Graph 3** compares the budgeted average award value, based on the anticipated mix and value of awards, to the actual average award. Using DWP data, and excluding cash awards, it was anticipated that the majority of awards for this pilot would be for food & clothing, high volume & low value, and therefore the budgeted average award for 2013-14 was set with this in mind at £91. The affordable average award value was revised for 2014-15 to match the actual average award value for 2013-14 of £125. This increase in the budgeted average award value from £91 to £125 reflects a higher than expected number of awards in 2013-14 for furniture & equipment which have a higher award value.

To the end of July, on average, award values in 2014-15 have been lower with an average of £97 currently reported. In the four months of 2014-15, 38% of the number of awards have been for food & clothing, compared to 49% for 2013-14. Furniture & equipment (incl white goods) accounts for 38% of the number of awards but 56% of the value of awards (in 2013-14 the percentages were 19% and 54% respectively, indicating an increasing number falling into this category, but also a shift to lower value items of furniture and equipment). As a result, the actual average award is lower than budgeted due to the apportionment of the award types being different to what was anticipated.

The awards figures for December 2013-14 include the impact of both energy and food awards being issued for 14 days rather than the normal 7 days to cover the Christmas period. Also, there was a higher number (and value) of cash awards made in December 2013, which included emergency payments to households evacuated because of the flooding.



### 3. CAPITAL

3.1 The Social Care, Health and Wellbeing Directorate - Adult Services has a working budget for 2014-15 of £77,013k. The forecast outturn against the 2014-15 budget is £78,077k giving a variance of +£1,064k.

3.2 **Table 2** below details the Adults Services Capital Position by Budget Book line.

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
<b>Rolling Programmes</b>									
Home Support Fund	6,600	2,200	280	280	Real - grant	Predicted additional expenditure on equipment to be legitimately capitalised at year end.	Green		
<b>Individual Projects</b>									
<b>Kent Strategy for Services for Older People (OP):</b>									
Community Care Centre - Ebbsfleet	0	0	0	0			Green		
Community Care Centre - Thameside Eastern Quarry	0	0	0	0			Green		
OP Strategy - Transformation / Modernisation	6,978	6,089	0	0			Green		

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
<b>Kent Strategy for Services for People with Learning Difficulties/Physical Disabilities:</b>									
Learning Disability Good Day Programme-Community Hubs	2,182	1,480	100	100	Real - capital receipt	Relates to 2 smaller schemes increasing in scope. To be funded from underspend on Community Initiatives.	Green		Increase cash limit by £100k - capital receipt in 14-15
Learning Disability Good Day Programme-Community Initiatives	679	759	-5	-5	Real - capital receipt	To fund spend on Swanley Gateway in S&CS Directorate.	Green		Decrease cash limit by £5k - capital receipt in 14-15
			-100	-100	Real - capital receipt	To fund overspend on the Community Hubs programme.	Green		Decrease cash limit by £100k capital receipt in 14-15
			-32	-32	Real - prudential	Real saving	Green		Decrease cash limit by £32k prudential in 14-15
<b>Active Care / Active Lives Strategy:</b>									
PFI - Excellent Homes for All - Development of new Social Housing for vulnerable people in Kent	63,000	63,000					Green		
<b>Developing Innovative and Modernising Services:</b>									
Information Technology Projects	2,507	2,507	821	821	Real - £721k grant, £100k dev cons	Predicted expenditure on Telecare equipment to be legitimately capitalised at year end.	Green		

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
Lowfield St (formerly Trinity Centre, Dartford)	972	978	0	0			Green		
<b>Total</b>	82,918	77,013	1,064	1,064					

## 1. Status:

Green – on time &amp; within budget;

Amber – either delayed completion date or over budget;

Red – both delayed completion &amp; over budget.

**SOCIAL CARE, HEALTH & WELLBEING DIRECTORATE**  
**PUBLIC HEALTH**  
**JULY 2014-15 MONITORING REPORT**

**1. REVENUE**

1.1		Cash Limit	Variance Before transfer to Public Health Reserve	Transfer to Public Health Reserve	Net Variance after transfer to Public Health Reserve
	<b>Total (£k)</b>	-	<b>-904</b>	<b>+904</b>	-

1.2 **Table 1** below details the revenue position by A-Z budget:

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation		Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net			
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
<b>Social Care, Health &amp; Wellbeing - Public Health</b>							
Strategic Management & Directorate Support Budgets	170.1	-170.1	0.0	-11			
<u>Public Health:</u>							
- Children's Public Health Programmes	5,924.5	-5,924.5	0.0				
- Drug & Alcohol Services	752.2	-752.2	0.0				
- Obesity & Physical Activity	2,794.8	-2,794.8	0.0				
- Public Health - Mental Health Adults	912.1	-912.1	0.0				
- Public Health Staffing, Advice & Monitoring	4,887.4	-4,887.4	0.0	-893	-893	<i>Underspend due to vacancies</i>	
- Sexual Health Services	11,996.7	-11,996.7	0.0				
- Targeting Health Inequalities	6,116.1	-6,116.1	0.0				
- Tobacco Control & Stop Smoking Services	4,013.4	-4,013.4	0.0				
	37,567.3	-37,567.3	0.0	-904			
- <i>trf to(+)/from(-) Public Health reserve</i>				<b>+904</b>	<b>+904</b>	<i>Transfer of underspend on staffing to reserve</i>	
<b>Total SCH&amp;W (Public Health)</b>	<b>37,567.3</b>	<b>-37,567.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>			

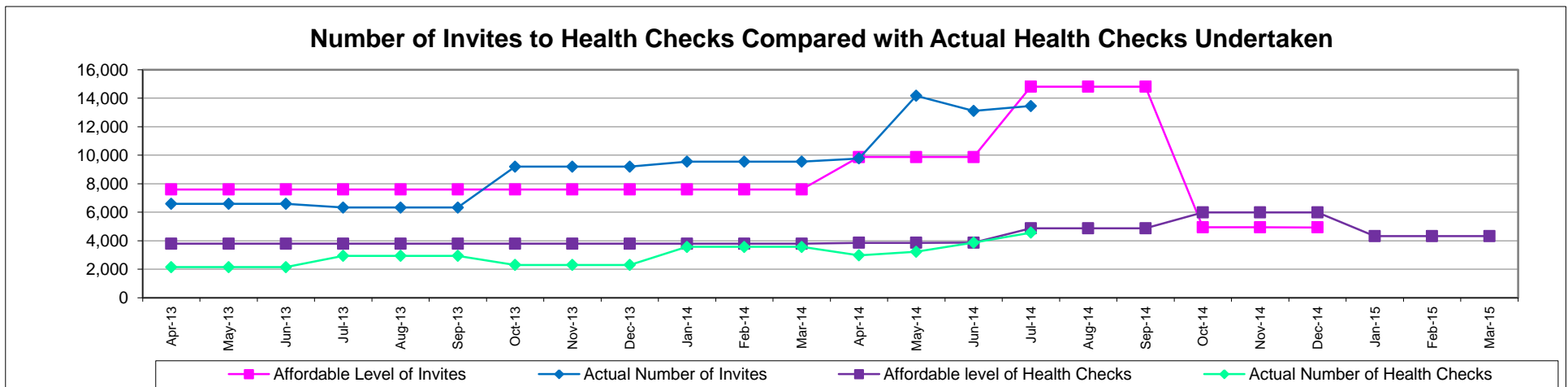
2. KEY ACTIVITY INDICATORS AND BUDGET RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING

2.1 Number of Health Check invites compared to number of Health Checks undertaken

	2013-14				2014-15			
	Invites		Checks		Invites		Checks	
	Budget level	actual	Budget level	actual	Budget level	actual	Budget level	actual
Apr					9,877	9,776	3,860	2,984
May	22,810	19,761	11,405	6,455	9,877	14,169	3,860	3,225
Jun					9,878	13,108	3,862	3,865
Jul					14,816	13,457	4,874	4,572
Aug	22,810	18,996	11,405	8,836	14,816		4,875	
Sep					14,816		4,876	
Oct					4,939		5,987	
Nov	22,810	27,608	11,405	6,924	4,939		5,988	
Dec					4,938		5,989	
Jan					0		4,324	
Feb	22,811	28,639	11,406	10,709	0		4,325	
Mar					0		4,325	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91,241</b>	<b>95,004</b>	<b>45,621</b>	<b>32,924</b>	<b>88,896</b>	<b>50,510</b>	<b>57,145</b>	<b>14,646</b>

Comments:

- As can be seen from the difference in total budgeted activity for invites and checks, not all people invited for a health check attend a check and there is often a delay between the invite and the health check taking place.
- The invites planned activity is weighted towards the early part of the year to give time for the follow-up process to maximise the number of people attending a health check.
- The total planned number of invites is based on eligible population.



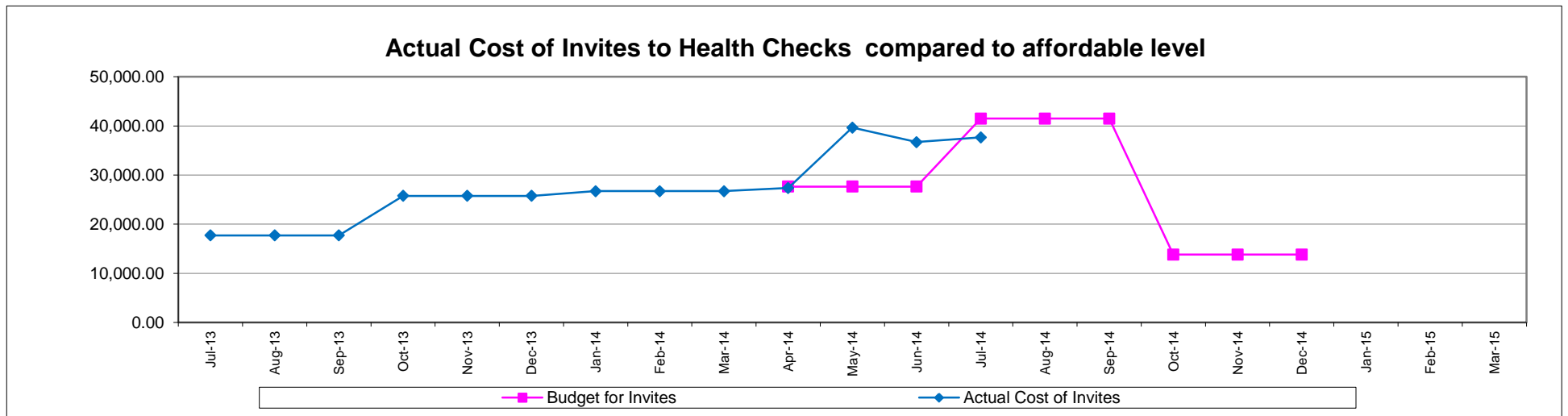
2.2 Cost of Health Check invites and Health Checks undertaken compared to budget

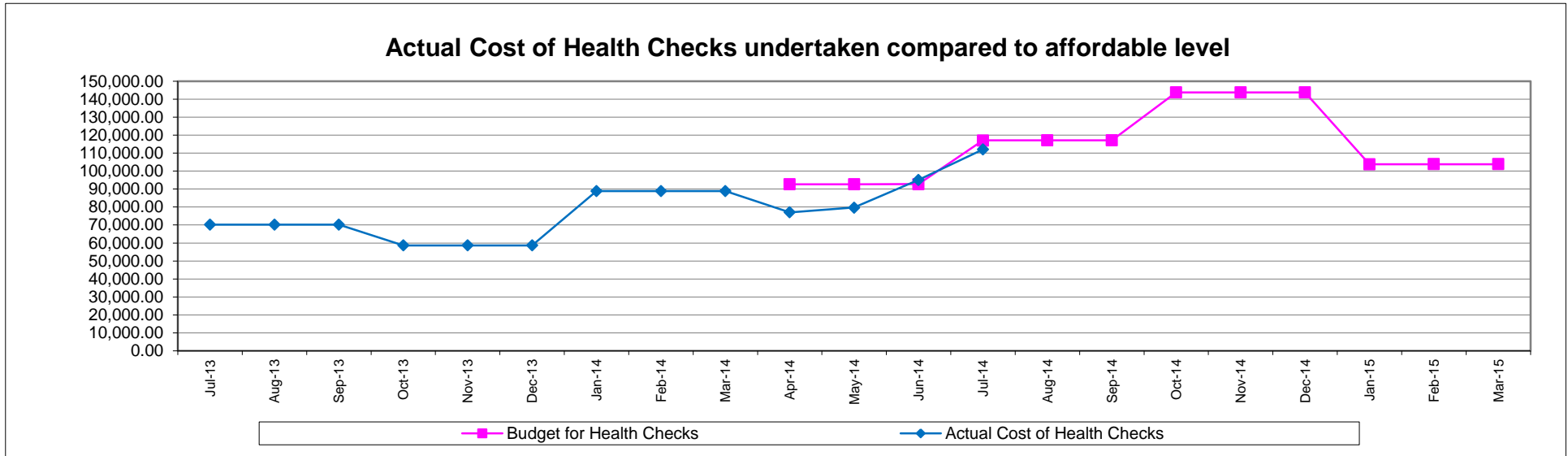
	2013-14 *		2014-15 #			
	Invites	Checks	Invites		Checks	
	actual cost (£)	actual cost (£)	Budget (£)	actual cost (£)	Budget (£)	actual cost (£)
Apr			27,656	27,373	92,700	77,081
May	0	0	27,656	39,673	92,700	79,696
Jun			27,658	36,702	92,748	95,130
Jul			41,485	37,680	117,052	112,119
Aug	53,189	210,746	41,485		117,076	
Sep			41,485		117,100	
Oct			13,829		143,781	
Nov	77,302	175,920	13,829		143,805	
Dec			13,826		143,829	
Jan			0		103,843	
Feb	80,189	266,524	0		103,869	
Mar			0		103,869	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>210,680</b>	<b>653,190</b>	<b>248,909</b>	<b>141,428</b>	<b>1,372,372</b>	<b>364,026</b>

\* In 2013-14 the service was initially commissioned on a block contract basis. From the second quarter this was amended to a performance basis, with specific activity budgets set for the year, with payments being related to the level of activity provided.

# Overall the health check activity for the first four months of 2014-15 is below budget. We are now expecting the same profile of spend experienced in 2013-14 to continue into 2014-15 with higher than budgeted activity in the second half of the year, with the overall forecast for the full year currently on budget.

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**Comments:**

- The NHS Health Checks programme is monitored closely with a focus on performance and contract management. The targets for 2014-15 are more stretching, providers are expected to deliver significantly more checks during the year. The target for invites is weighted towards the first part of the year to give time for the follow-up process to maximise the number of health checks that are delivered in year.
- The budget for Health Checks is made up of a fixed cost element £465,756 and a performance element £1,621,281. The performance element is shown in the activity data above, with a budget of £248,909 for invites and £1,372,372 for health checks (totalling £1,621,281).
- The budgeted activity level for invites is based on the eligible population. The budgeted activity level for health checks is higher in 2014-15 as the provider is expected to make up for the underperformance in the previous year.

**GROWTH, ENVIRONMENT & TRANSPORT DIRECTORATE**  
**JULY 2014-15 MONITORING REPORT**

**1. REVENUE**

1.1		Cash Limit	Variance Before Mgmt Action	Management Action	Net Variance after Mgmt Action
	<b>Directorate Total (£k)</b>	<b>+179,960</b>	<b>-3,113</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-3,113</b>

1.2 **Table 1** below details the revenue position by A-Z budget:

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<b>Growth, Environment &amp; Transport</b>						
Strategic Management & Directorate Support budgets	4,776.6	-93.6	4,683.0	+350	+407 Savings held centrally but being more than achieved through underspends within other budget headings (primarily in Community Wardens, Sports Development, and Development Planning within Highways Management).	This pressure is expected to be on-going and realignment of budgets will be required in the 2015-18 MTFP
					-57 Other minor variances	
<u>Children's Services - Education &amp; Personal</u>						
- 14 - 19 year olds	111.9	-59.3	52.6	0		
<u>Community Services:</u>						
- Arts Development (incl. grant to Turner Contemporary)	2,365.1	-230.0	2,135.1	-25		
- Community Safety	443.3	-61.2	382.1	+1		
- Community Wardens	2,689.8	0.0	2,689.8	-179	-256 Staffing vacancies (to offset saving held centrally within Strategic Management & Directorate Support budgets).	This saving is expected to be on-going and realignment of budgets will be required in the 2015-18 MTFP
					+77 Other minor variances	
- Gypsies & Travellers	666.1	-430.0	236.1	-1		



Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
- Libraries, Registration & Archives	18,526.2	-5,256.7	13,269.5	-318	-180 Increased Registration Service income primarily from ceremonies and nationality checking service  -120 Staffing vacancies -58 Increased Libraries & Archives income primarily from audio visual hire, fines and sale of old stock +40 Other minor variances	This additional income is expected to be on-going and will need to be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP
- Sports Development	3,008.9	-2,208.7	800.2	-127	-127 Staffing vacancies (to offset saving held centrally within Strategic Management & Directorate Support budgets).	This saving is on-going and realignment of budgets between these A to Z lines will need to be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP
	27,699.4	-8,186.6	19,512.8	-649		
<u>Environment:</u>						
- Country Parks	1,532.9	-1,023.7	509.2	-17		
- Countryside Access (incl. Public Rights of Way)	2,646.9	-885.1	1,761.8	+4		
- Environment Management	4,752.7	-2,414.6	2,338.1	-53		
	8,932.5	-4,323.4	4,609.1	-66		
<u>Highways:</u>						
- Highways Maintenance						
- Adverse Weather	3,214.9	0.0	3,214.9	+12		
- Bridges & Other Structures	2,242.3	-221.9	2,020.4	-1		
- General maintenance & emergency response	12,397.0	-475.8	11,921.2	+5		
- Highway drainage	2,962.4	0.0	2,962.4	+50		
- Streetlight maintenance	3,831.5	-154.0	3,677.5	-60		
	24,648.1	-851.7	23,796.4	+6		

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
- Highways Management:						
- Development Planning	2,117.5	-2,135.2	-17.7	-155	-124 Staffing vacancies (to offset saving held centrally within Strategic Management & Directorate Support budgets).  -31 Other minor variances	This saving is on-going and realignment of budgets between these A to Z lines will need to be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP
- Highways Improvements	1,596.7	-33.3	1,563.4	-62		
- Road Safety	3,059.8	-2,146.4	913.4	-311	-458 Lower than budgeted average cost per attendee for Speed Awareness courses -82 Reduced costs of Speed Awareness courses due to lower than budgeted number of attendees +223 Reduced income for Speed Awareness courses due to fewer attendees +6 Other minor variances	This net saving is expected to be on-going and will need to be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP
- Streetlight energy	5,689.5	0.0	5,689.5	-320	-264 Greater than budgeted savings achieved from part night switch-off energy saving initiative -56 Lower than budgeted impact of electricity price increase	This saving is expected to be on-going and will need to be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP
- Traffic management	5,304.7	-3,363.2	1,941.5	-142	Small variances on gross (-£44k) and income (-£98k) budgets	
- Tree maintenance, grass cutting & weed control	3,361.5	0.0	3,361.5	+35	+120 Additional weed treatment. The budget only provides for one treatment but two treatments are required this year due to the mild and moist winter and spring leading to favourable growing conditions  -85 Other minor variances	
	21,129.7	-7,678.1	13,451.6	-955		
<u>Planning &amp; Transport Strategy:</u>						
- Planning & Transport Policy	1,121.7	-60.0	1,061.7	-2		
- Planning Applications	1,094.4	-600.0	494.4	0		
	2,216.1	-660.0	1,556.1	-2		

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation		Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net			
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
<u>Regeneration &amp; Economic</u>							
- Regeneration & Economic Development Services	5,709.3	-1,777.8	3,931.5	+55			
<u>Regulatory Services</u>							
- Coroners	3,737.2	-1,105.5	2,631.7	-36			
- Emergency Planning	740.5	-169.0	571.5	-55			
- Trading Standards (incl. Kent Scientific Services)	3,839.5	-972.3	2,867.2	-3			
	8,317.2	-2,246.8	6,070.4	-94			
<u>Schools Services</u>							
- Other Schools Services	416.4	0.0	416.4	-3			
<u>Transport Services:</u>							
- Concessionary Fares	17,006.0	-27.0	16,979.0	-1,045	-806	Reduced bus operator costs due to reduced number of journeys being taken	Part of this saving is expected to be on-going and will need to be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP
					-376	The budget to fund the bulk renewal of the bus passes, which happens every five years, is £376k; this was last done in 2012-13 meaning that aside from passes for new applicants this budget will remain fully underspent this year.	
					+150	It has been agreed that it is now more appropriate to set up a smoothing reserve with a fixed annual contribution, which is then fully drawn down every five years to fund the bulk renewal of passes. The annual contribution to reserves required is £75k and the renewal takes place in four years time. For this year only a £150k transfer to reserves is required, representing a two year contribution for 2013-14 and 2014-15.	An annual net saving of £301k will be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP (£376k less £75k annual contribution to reserves)
					-13	Other minor variances	

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
- Freedom Pass / Young Person's Travel Pass	13,301.5	-4,596.0	8,705.5	0		
						<p>The budget for this scheme was reduced considerably in 2014-15, due in part to an increased fee payable to acquire the pass, as well as an assumed reduction in cost as there would be a number of people who no longer thought the pass to be cost effective for their needs, and therefore usage was expected to reduce accordingly. The pass can also now be purchased in two instalments, with the new criteria impacting from September, and hence there are a number of variables that could impact on this budget.</p> <p>The current position is that approximately 22,900 passes have been issued with further applications being received on a daily basis; it appears therefore that the overall take-up will not reduce as much as originally modelled between September and February, due to the revised instalment payment mechanism. At this stage it is difficult to quantify what impact these variables may have as the first instalment of passes have only recently been acquired with no data yet on number of journeys travelled. As an indicator, the activity reported for the April to June period shows a reduction in the passes issued against budget but a higher number of journeys travelled.</p>
- Subsidised Bus Routes	10,490.8	-2,582.7	7,908.1	-583	-583	Additional savings from negotiation of lower than budgeted prices and greater contract efficiencies
						This saving is expected to be ongoing and will need to be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation		Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net			
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
- Transport Operations	1,271.4	-214.5	1,056.9	+76			
- Transport Planning	562.8	-228.0	334.8	-2			
	42,632.5	-7,648.2	34,984.3	-1,554			
<u>Waste Management</u>							
- Waste Commissioning & Contract Management	1,353.9	0.0	1,353.9	-6			
- Recycling & Diversion from Landfill:							
- Household Waste Recycling Centres	7,897.2	-1,982.0	5,915.2	-456	-403	Underspend due to contract changes at household waste recycling centres	
					-153	The amounts to be paid in recycling bonuses to contractors are expected to be lower than budget primarily as a result of a change of contractor at two sites, where under the terms of the new contract no bonuses are payable.	
					+100	Other minor variances	
- Partnership & development	500.7	-168.0	332.7	+41			
- Payments to Waste Collection Authorities (DCs)	6,241.0	-102.0	6,139.0	0			
- Recycling Contracts & Composting	8,111.0	-992.0	7,119.0	-567	+607	Forecast increase of +21,600 tonnes of hardcore, wood, garden and food waste, and other materials; the higher volume of waste has generated a small amount of additional income which is also included within this variance.	
					-1,038	Savings resulting from the new Materials Recycling Facilities contract	The full year effect of saving from new waste contracts will need to be reflected in the 2015-18 MTFP
					-102	Actual price of in-vessel composting is lower than budgeted	
					-34	Other minor variances	
	22,749.9	-3,244.0	19,505.9	-982			

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
- Waste Disposal:						
- Closed Landfill Sites & Abandoned Vehicles	568.0	-30.0	538.0	+145	+154 Insufficient creditor provision set up for Southern Water charges in 2013-14, plus an increase in the metered water charges at North Farm -9 Other minor variances	Approx £90k of this pressure is expected to be ongoing and will need to be addressed in the 2015-18 MTFP
- Disposal Contracts	31,131.0	-156.0	30,975.0	+784	+774 Additional +5,400 tonnes of residual waste to be sent to the Allington Waste to Energy plant +157 Forecast increased tonnage of residual waste to be sent to landfill (+5,200 tonnes) following re-direction of waste due to down time at the Allington Waste to Energy Plant -246 Income from Trade Waste at North Farm and Dunbrik +99 Other minor variances	
- Haulage & Transfer Stations	9,947.0	-75.0	9,872.0	-555	-623 Underspend due to contract changes at transfer stations +45 Additional haulage fees due to higher volume of waste +23 Other minor variances	
- Landfill Tax	4,651.0	0.0	4,651.0	+413	+413 Forecast increase in the volume of waste sent to landfill due to an overall increase in residual waste and unplanned maintenance at the Allington Waste to Energy plant (+5,200 tonnes)	
	46,297.0	-261.0	46,036.0	+787		
<b>Total GE&amp;T</b>	<b>216,990.5</b>	<b>-37,030.5</b>	<b>179,960.0</b>	<b>-3,113</b>		

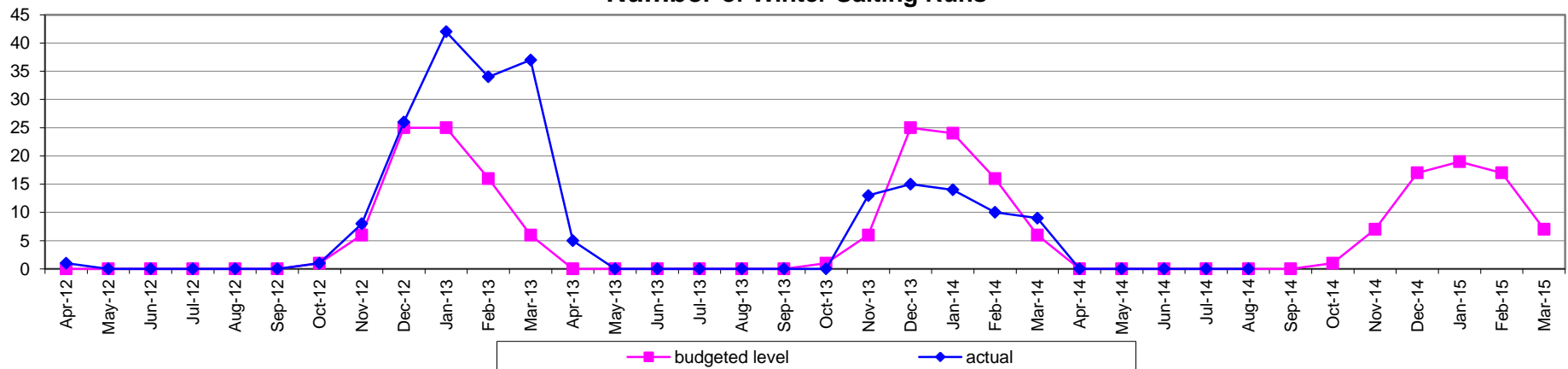
2. KEY ACTIVITY INDICATORS AND BUDGET RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING

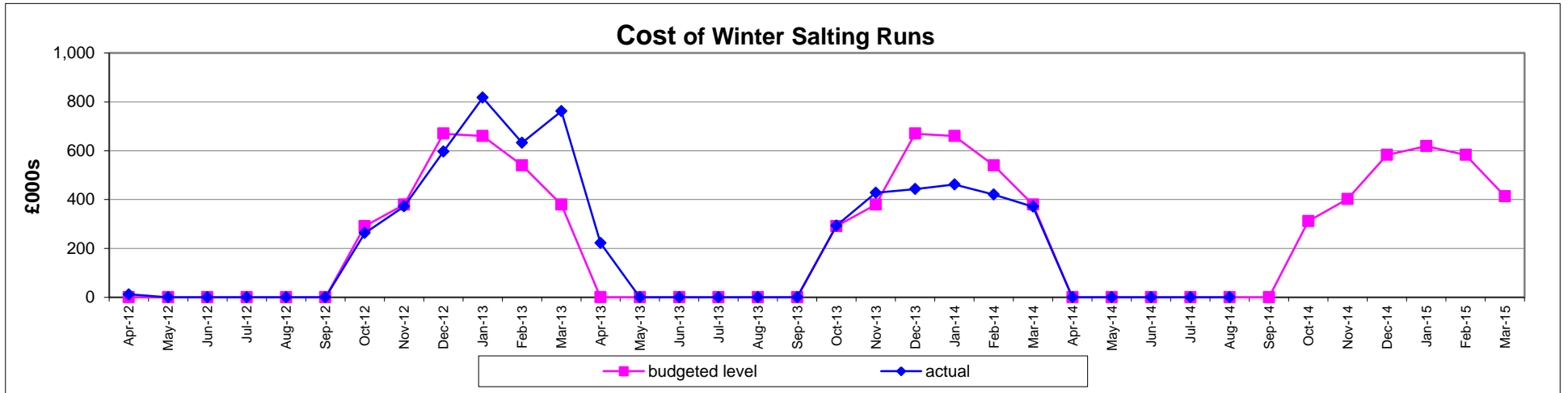
2.1 Number and Cost of winter salting runs

	2012-13				2013-14				2014-15			
	No. of salting runs		Cost of salting runs		No. of salting runs		Cost of salting runs		No. of salting runs		Cost of salting runs	
	Budgeted level	Actual	Budgeted level £'000	Actual £'000	Budgeted level	Actual	Budgeted level £'000	Actual £'000	Budgeted level	Actual	Budgeted level £'000	Actual £'000
Apr	-	1	-	12	-	5	-	222	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oct	1	1	291	263	1	-	291	293	1	-	311	-
Nov	6	8	379	372	6	13	379	428	7	-	402	-
Dec	25	26	670	596	25	15	670	443	17	-	583	-
Jan	25	42	660	817	24	14	660	462	19	-	619	-
Feb	16	34	540	632	16	10	540	421	17	-	583	-
Mar	6	37	379	762	6	9	379	371	7	-	414	-
	<b>79</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>3,454</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,911</b>	<b>-</b>

The budgeted number of salting runs assumes county wide coverage but in some cases, the actual number includes salting runs for which only part county coverage was required.

Number of Winter Salting Runs





Comments:

- As a result of the prolonged hard winter which extended into April 2013, unbudgeted salting runs were required at the start of last financial year resulting in additional expenditure of £222k. However the actual number of salting runs was below budgeted levels due to the mild winter of 2013-14. Overall there was a net underspend of -£176k on the adverse weather budget in 2013-14 which was due to an underspend of -£280k on winter salting runs (as shown in the table above), an overspend of £146k due to insufficient provision being made for 2012-13 salting costs and an underspend of £42k of other costs associated with adverse weather, not directly attributed to salting runs. The 2014-15 budgeted level of runs is lower than either of the last two years as the contract has changed with a greater proportion of the total cost per run now being fixed, resulting in fewer overall runs being affordable.
- The actual number of salting runs in 2012-13 was above the budgeted levels, however, the budgeted cost of salting runs was calculated using the worst case scenario in terms of the rate of spread of salt. As the actual spread of salt was at a lower rate than assumed, this resulted in the costs of salting runs not being as high as the number of salting runs may suggest. Overall there was a net overspend of £1.669m on the adverse weather budget in 2012-13, which was due to an overspend of £0.535m on winter salting runs (as shown in the table above) and an overspend of £1.134m of other costs associated with adverse weather, not directly attributed to salting runs, such as costs of snow clearance, maintenance costs of farmers' ploughs, salt bins & weather stations.

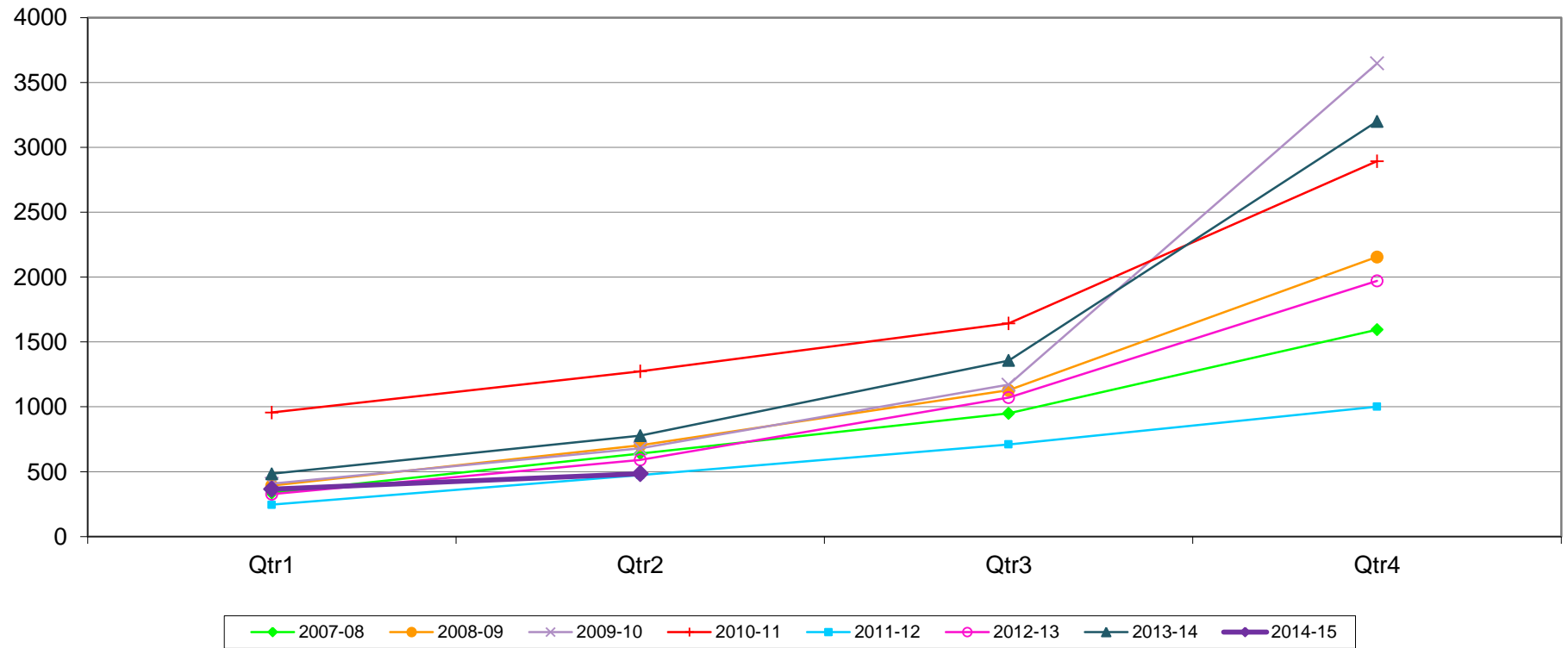


2.2 Number of insurance claims arising related to Highways

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	Cumulative no. of claims	Cumulative no. of claims	Cumulative no. of claims	Cumulative no. of claims	Cumulative no. of claims	Cumulative no. of claims	Cumulative no. of claims	Cumulative no. of claims
Apr to Jun	337	393	408	956	245	327	484	365
Jul to Sep	640	704	680	1,273	473	590	778	485
Oct to Dec	950	1,128	1,170	1,643	710	1,071	1,357	
Jan to Mar	1,595	2,155	3,647	2,893	1,001	1,970	3,200	

position as at 31 August 2014

Cumulative Number of insurance claims relating to Highways



## Comments:

- Numbers of claims will continually change as new claims are received relating to incidents occurring in previous quarters. Claimants have three years to pursue an injury claim and six years for damage claims. The data previously reported has been updated to reflect claims logged with Insurance as at 31 August 2014.
- Claims were high in each of the years 2008-09 to 2010-11 largely due to the particularly adverse weather conditions and the consequent damage to the highway along with some possible effect from the economic downturn. These claim numbers may increase further as more claims are received for incidents which occurred during the period of the bad weather.
- Claims were lower in 2011-12 which could have been due to many factors including: an improved state of the highway following the find and fix programmes of repair, an increased rejection rate on claims, and a mild winter. However, claim numbers increased again in 2012-13, which was likely to be due to the prolonged hard winter and the consequent damage to the highway, but claim numbers did not increase to the levels experienced during 2008-09 to 2010-11, probably due to the continuation of the find and fix programmes of repair. Claim numbers were again high in 2013-14, probably due to the particularly adverse wet weather conditions and the consequent damage to the highway. However, additional funding has been made available to address this.
- Claim numbers for 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 have increased since the 2013-14 outturn report presented to Cabinet on 7 July 2014 as new claims have been received relating to incidents occurring during these two years, as explained above.
- The Insurance section continues to work closely with Highways to try to reduce the number of claims and currently the Authority is managing to achieve a rejection rate on claims received over the past 12 months where it is considered that we do not have any liability, of just over 92%.

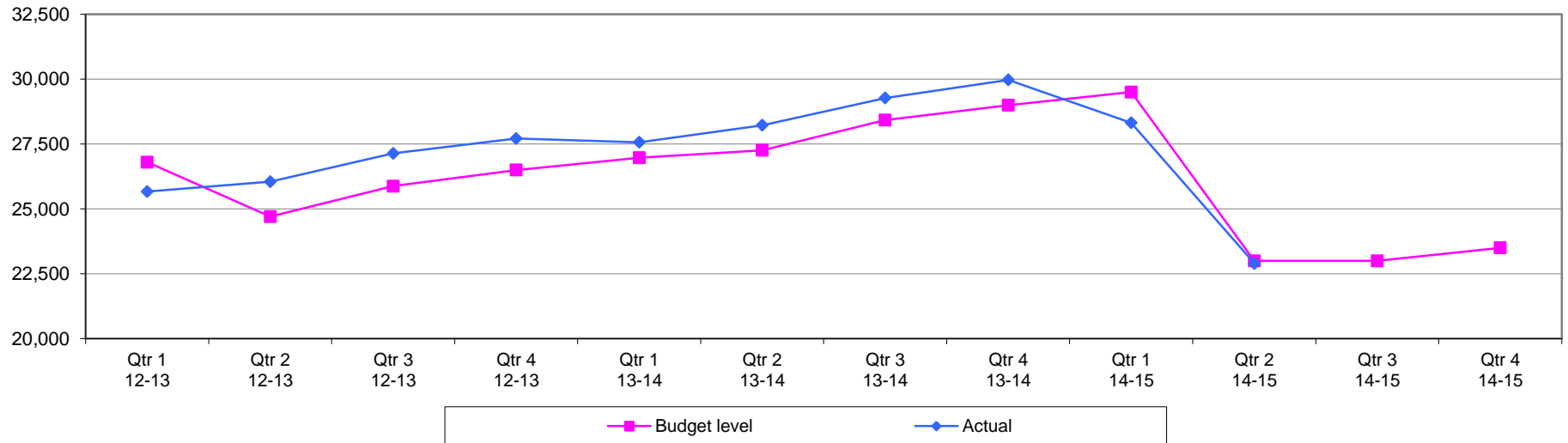
2.3 Young Persons Travel Pass (formerly Freedom Pass)

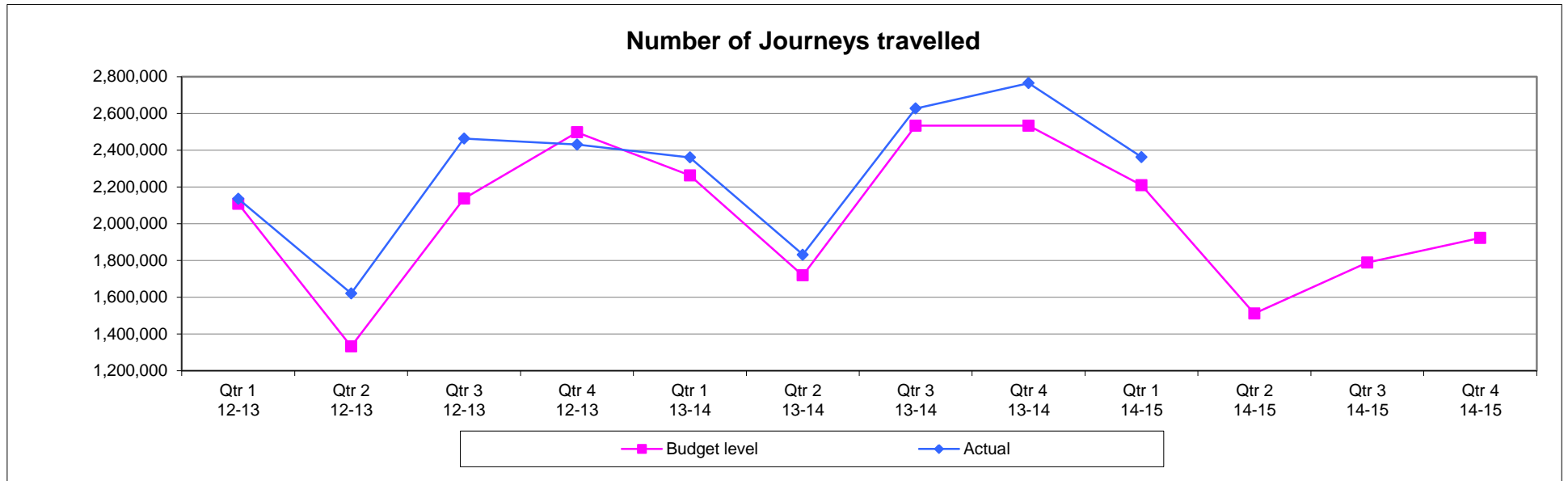
	2012-13				2013-14				2014-15			
	Passes		Journeys travelled		Passes		Journeys travelled		Passes		Journeys travelled	
	Budget level	Actual	Budget level (000's)	Actual (000's)	Budget level	Actual	Budget level (000's)	Actual (000's)	Budget level	Actual	Budget level (000's)	Actual (000's)
Qtr 1	26,800	25,668	2,108	2,136	26,970	27,571	2,263	2,361	29,500	28,322	2,210	2,363
Qtr 2	24,703	26,051	1,333	1,621	27,260	28,227	1,719	1,832	23,000	22,900	1,512	
Qtr 3	25,877	27,141	2,137	2,464	28,420	29,272	2,534	2,627	23,000		1,789	
Qtr 4	26,500	27,711	2,498	2,431	29,000	29,972	2,534	2,765	23,500		1,922	
			<b>8,076</b>	<b>8,652</b>			<b>9,050</b>	<b>9,585</b>			<b>7,433</b>	<b>2,363</b>

The data for this activity indicator is only provided on a quarterly basis from our external provider MCL Transport Services.

position as at 11 September

Number of Freedom Passes/Young Persons Travel Passes in issue





**Comments:**

- Applications have steadily increased since quarter one of 2012-13, due in part to changes in education transport policy, and the continued popularity of the scheme, resulting in a pressure on this budget in 2012-13, hence Cabinet, at the 15 July 2013 meeting, agreed to allocate £800k of rolled forward 2012-13 underspending to support this budget in 2013-14.
- The figures for actual journeys travelled are regularly reviewed and updated as further information is received from the bus companies, so may be subject to change.
- The above figures do not include journeys travelled relating to free home to school transport as these costs are met from the Education & Young People Directorate budget and not from the Young Persons Travel Pass budget.
- The reduction in the budgeted number of journeys for 2014-15 is as a result of changes to the scheme, agreed by County Council in February 2014, to restrict travel to between the hours of 6am and 7pm, Monday to Friday, between 1 September and 31 July; meaning the pass is no longer valid during the school summer holidays or at weekends. As a result of these changes it was anticipated that the number of passes in issue will reduce and this is reflected in the 2014-15 budgeted number of passes shown in the table above.
- The above figures show that the current number of passes in issue in Quarter 1 is below the budgeted number, however there is a higher than budgeted number of journeys being travelled. Although 22,900 new passes have been issued as at 11 September 2014 for the new academic year, with further applications being received on a daily basis it remains difficult to quantify the impact of the changes to the scheme until we have information on journey numbers travelled, so a balanced position is currently forecast. Robust data on trends of journeys travelled will not be available until quarter 3.

2.4 Waste Tonnage

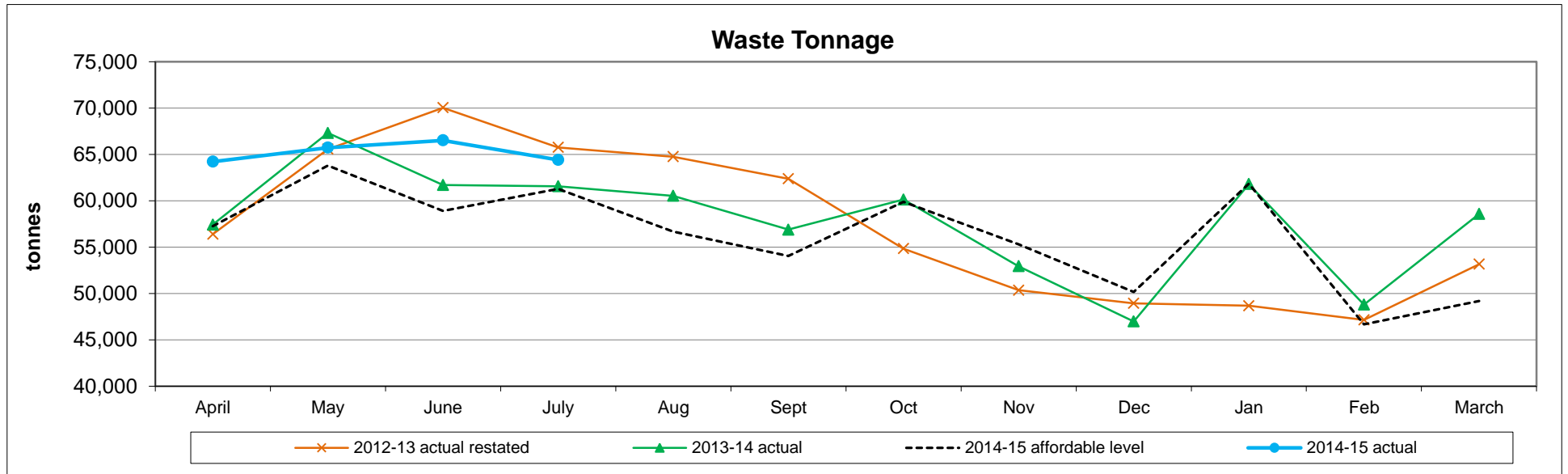
	# 2012-13 restated	2013-14 restated	2014-15	
	Waste Tonnage	Waste Tonnage	Affordable Level ^	* Waste Tonnage
Apr	56,390	57,423	57,246	64,111
May	65,562	67,314	63,802	65,736
Jun	70,033	61,701	58,899	66,521
Jul	65,764	61,563	61,282	64,416
Aug	64,760	60,519	56,684	
Sep	62,377	56,884	54,032	
Oct	54,837	60,127	59,881	
Nov	50,344	52,934	55,294	
Dec	48,925	46,979	50,167	
Jan	48,668	61,791	61,844	
Feb	47,135	48,801	46,682	
Mar	53,150	58,583	49,187	
	<b>687,945</b>	<b>694,619</b>	<b>675,000</b>	<b>260,784</b>

^ Historically contracts with service providers have been on the basis of a four/four/five week cycle of accounting periods (with weeks ending on a Sunday), rather than on calendar months, and reported waste tonnages have reflected this. From April 2013, due to changes in managing waste contracts, all service providers have transferred on to a calendar month basis .

# The 2012-13 actual waste tonnage data has been restated on a calendar month basis to ease comparison with 2013-14.

\* Note: waste tonnages are subject to slight variations between reports as figures are refined and confirmed with Districts.

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## Comments:

- From 2013-14 Waste tonnage data is based on waste outputs from transfer stations rather than waste inputs to our facilities. This is necessary due to the changes in how waste is being presented to KCC by the waste collection authorities, where several material streams are now being collected by one refuse collection vehicle utilising split body compaction. These vehicles are only weighed in once at our facilities, where they tip all of the various waste streams into the separate bays, and then the vehicle is weighed out when empty. The separate waste streams are stored separately at our transfer stations, where these materials are bulked up for onward transfer to various processing plants/facilities. The bulked loads are weighed out, providing data for haulage fees and then are weighed in at the relevant processing plant, providing data for processing fees. All the data presented in the table above has been restated on this output basis in order to enable comparison.
- These waste tonnage figures include residual waste processed either through Allington Waste to Energy plant or landfill, recycled waste and composting.
- The overall volume of waste managed in 2013-14 was 694,619 tonnes, which was 20,381 tonnes below the affordable level and equated to a saving of £2.155m. However this saving on waste volumes was offset by other pressures within the service, giving an overall saving against the waste management budget of £0.778m.
- The actual tonnage in 2013-14 of 694,619 tonnes was far higher than the forecast figure of 676,900 tonnes based on actuals to January and reported to Cabinet in April. This unexpected increase in volume in the final quarter of 2013-14 has continued into 2014-15, with cumulative tonnage activity for the first four months of the year approximately 19,600 tonnes more than the affordable level for the same period; the 2014-15 affordable level is based on the actual activity of the first three quarters of 2013-14. This increase in waste tonnage is reflected in the current financial forecast in table 1 of this annex.
- Based on the actual waste tonnage for April to July, and forecasts for August to March, the overall volume of waste to be managed this financial year is expected to be approximately 707,200 tonnes, which is 32,200 tonnes above the affordable level and equates to a pressure of £1.996m. However this pressure on waste volumes is more than offset by other savings within the service, as detailed in table 1, giving an overall underspend against the waste management budget of -£0.201m. The service believes that the increase in waste tonnage experienced over the last seven months can be explained by two separate issues. Firstly, climatic: the extraordinarily mild and moist winter and spring has led to a very favourable and advanced growing season, leading to high levels of organic waste. In addition, large volumes of broken fence panels etc were evident in the early part of the year as a result of repairs to winter storm damage. Secondly, the growth in the UK economy has led to increased waste arising across the UK, but particularly in the south east, where economic activity is greatest, in particular in house purchases and renovations.
- The figures in Table 1 of section 1.4 are based on actual activity for April to July, with estimates for the remaining months. Overall waste volumes are currently 5.2% higher for the first four months when compared with the same period for last year, but the increase in tonnage as a result of the climatic issues is not expected to continue throughout the year, hence the current forecast of 707,200 tonnes is only 1.8% higher than actual tonnage for 2013-14.

### 3. CAPITAL

3.1 The Growth, Environment and Transport Directorate has a working budget for 2014-15 of £130,461k. The forecast outturn against the 2014-15 budget is £139,214k giving a variance of +£8,753k.

3.2 **Table 2** below details the GET Capital Position by Budget Book line.

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
<b>Rolling Programmes</b>									
Country Parks Access and Development	180	77	0	0			Green		
Library Modernisation Programme	1,095	782	0	0			Green		
Management and Modernisation of Assets - Vehicles	430	141	0	0			Green		
Public Rights of Way	2,505	1,023	75	75	Real - revenue		Green		Increase 14-15 cash limit by £75k revenue
Public Sports Facilities Improvement - Capital Grant	300	100	0	0			Green		
Village Halls and Community Centres - Capital Grants	725	325	0	0			Green		

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
Highway Major Enhancement / Other Capital Enhancement / Bridge Assessment and Strengthening	83,582	39,724	0	0			Green		
Integrated Transport Schemes under £1 million	11,346	4,999	722	722	Real - grant +£791k, Rephasing -£69k	Real variance due to additional grant awarded by the DfT to deliver local sustainable transport schemes. A small amount of the developer funded schemes are now being rephased due to design issues.	Green		
Member Highway Fund		1,117	0	0					
Land compensation and Part 1 claims arising from completed projects	1,213	261	86	86	Real - dev cont	Additional claims received on the last day of claim period. Settlement of these claims will be funded from developer contributions.	Green		
Major Schemes - Preliminary Design Fees	450	680	0	0			Green		
<b>Individual Projects</b>									
Dartford Library Plus	434	434	0	0			Green		
Kent History & Library Centre	0	104	0	0			Green		



Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
New Community Facilities at Edenbridge	0	43	0	0			Green		
Southborough Hub	250	125	0	0			Green		
Tunbridge Wells Library	0	10	0	0			Green		
Broadband	21,850	14,991	-3,373	-3,373	Real - grant -£2,036k Rephasing - +£4,213k grant, -£5,550k prudential	Real variance: Claim from Defra has decreased due to several postcodes included in the project being removed as they were included in the main BDUK part of the project. There has been a scaling back of project management costs as a result of the in-life contract management controls in place. Rephasing: in the main due to using available grant funding before KCC borrowing.	Green		Decrease cash limit by £2,036k grant
Cyclopark	0	35	0				Green		
Empty Property Initiative	7,500	2,972	10	10	Real - revenue		Green		
Eurokent Road (East Kent)	69	71	0	0			Green		

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
Folkestone Heritage Quarter	300	402	310	310	Real - external other	Successful HLF funding claim (total of £1.3m) for regeneration of heritage quarter and harbour area in Folkestone.	Green		
Incubator Development	0	442	-41	-41	Real - prudential	Underspend to go back into Regeneration Fund.	Green		Decrease cash limit by £41k prudential
LIVE Margate	2,656	5,076	0				Green		
Marsh Million	200	333	0				Green		
No Use Empty - Rented Affordable Homes	250	563	0				Green		
Old Town Hall, Gravesend	58	15	0				Green		
Payers Park	0	500	0				Green		
Regeneration Fund Projects	2,006	2,861	41	41	Real - prudential	Funded from underspend on the Incubator Development project.	Green		Increase cash limit by £41k prudential
Regional Growth Fund - Expansion East Kent	21,000	9,867	13,293	13,293	Rephasing	The fund is heavily committed, and hence currently a significant amount of the spend will be defrayed (according to current actual and pipeline cases) in current year.	Green		

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
Regional Growth Fund - Journey Time Improvement (JTI)	4,556	330	0				Green		
Rural Broadband Demonstration Project	1,315	675	-516	-516	Real - £516k: £100k prudential and £416k prudential/revenue	The rural allocation was based on providing grants to local communities. On review of the market, the response is likely to be insufficient to generate good value for money for KCC. The funding has been rolled into the Superfast Extension Programme to enable more rural areas to be covered. This scheme is due to start in 2016-17.	Green		
Swale Parklands	0	48	-25	-25	Real - prudential	Underspend to fund Tram Road/Tontine Street.	Green		
Tram Road/Tontine Street Road Works	0	13	25	25	Real - prudential	To be funded from Swale Parklands.	Green		
TIGER	16,000	4,796	5,478	5,478	Rephasing	The fund is heavily committed, and hence currently a significant amount of the spend will be defrayed (according to current actual and pipeline cases) in current year.	Green		

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
Escalate	5,400	5,500	-311	-311	Rephasing	The forecast has been adjusted according to current actual and pipeline cases in current year.	Green		
Energy and Water Efficiency Investment Fund - External	431	235	0	0			Green		
Energy Reduction and Water Efficiency Investment - KCC	292	172	0	0			Green		
Sandwich Sea Defences	1,875	1,515	0	0			Green		
Coldharbour Gypsy site		41	0	0			Green		
<b>Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) and Transfer Stations (TSs):</b>									
Mid Kent Joint Waste Project									
HWRC - Tonbridge and Malling	300		0	0			Green		
HWRC-West Kent	600	600	-600	-600	Real - prudential	Existing site's lease is now extended therefore no new project is needed. Underspend to be held to offset emerging pressures elsewhere in the GET capital programme.	Green		

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
TS/HWRC - Ashford	50	50	0	0			Green		
TS/HWRC - Swale	3,380	1,880	-580	-580	Rephasing	Preparatory works to be carried out in this financial year with construction due to start in 15-16.	Green		
<b>Kent Highway Services</b>									
Weather Damage - Major Patching	0	1,516	0	0			Green		
Carriageway Collapse-Emergency works	0	1,119	0	0			Green		
A228 Colts Hill Strategic Link - Major Road Scheme	0	0	0	0					
Ashford Ring Road		94	-94	-94	Real- dev cont	The outstanding remedial works are now expected to be delivered by the integrated transport section. Funding will be transferred to Integrated Transport Programme when the work has been scheduled in.	Green		Decrease cash limit by £94k developer contribution
East Kent Access Phase 2 - Major Road Scheme	3,447	2,011	-1,374	-1,374	Rephasing	Review of delivery programme due to re tendering of LCA part 1 works.	Green		
Growth without Gridlock initiatives	350	0	0	0					

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
Kent Thameside Strategic Transport Programme	11,526	1,479	-142	-142	Rephasing	Work suspended on the scheme until decision to move forward made by KCC and GBC. Therefore reduced statutory order preparation cost in 14-15.	Green		
Lorry Park	14,620	1,080	-830	-830	Rephasing	Further options are being explored hence the start date has been delayed.	Green		
North Farm Longfield Road, Tunbridge Wells	4,275	6,054	0	0			Green		
Rushenden Link (Sheppey) - major road scheme	749	694	-539	-539	Rephasing	Review of delivery programme due to re tendering of LCA part 1 works.	Green		
Sandwich Highways Depot	3,000	0	0	0			Green		
Sittingbourne Northern Relief Road - major road scheme	2,722	2,395	-1,825	-1,825	Rephasing	Review of delivery programme due to re tendering of LCA part 1 works.	Green		
Street Lighting Column - Replacement Scheme	2,500	1,804	0	0			Green		
Street Lighting Timing - Invest to Save	1,817	1,512	0	0			Green		

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
South East Maidstone Strategic Link - Major Road Scheme	0	0	0	0					
Thanet Park Way	2,600	1,642	-602	-602	Rephasing	The rephasing is due to delays in the procurement process. The delay has an impact on the initial delivery time scale.	Green		
Westwood Relief Strategy - Poorhole Lane Improvement	1,727	4,386	-435	-435	Rephasing	Scheme is expected to be completed in May 2015. Two months worth of works are now being rephased.	Green		
<b>Ashford's Future Schemes</b>									
A28 Chart Road, Ashford	16,600	0	0	0			Green		
Drovers Roundabout junction	192	242	0	0			Green		
Orchard Way Railway bridge, Ashford	0	0	0	0					
Victoria Way	468	505	0	0			Green		
<b>Total</b>	<b>259,191</b>	<b>130,461</b>	<b>8,753</b>	<b>8,753</b>					

1. Status:

Green – on time and within budget

Amber – either delayed completion date or over budget

Red – both delayed completion and over budget

**STRATEGIC & CORPORATE SERVICES DIRECTORATE**  
**JULY 2014-15 MONITORING REPORT**

**1. REVENUE**

1.1		Cash Limit	Variance Before Mgmt Action	Management Action	Net Variance after Mgmt Action
	<b>Total (£k)</b>	<b>+82,676</b>	<b>+385</b>	<b>-385</b>	<b>-</b>

1.2 **Table 1** below details the revenue position by A-Z budget:

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000	Net £'000		
<b>Strategic &amp; Corporate Services</b>						
Strategic Management & Directorate Support Budgets	3,585.7	-5,089.3	-1,503.6	-56		
<b>Community Services</b>						
- Contact Centre & Citizens Advice Help Line	3,569.4	-1,524.1	2,045.3	+503	+165 In the current year there has been an increase in the number and duration of calls to the Contact Centre, resulting in a need to increase staffing levels to maintain performance.  +327 The service transferred to S&CS with a previous year saving of -£573k and a further -£213k saving for 2014-15 in the base budget. Delivery was focussed on reducing staffing levels but has not been entirely possible because of the unanticipated effect on performance/ outputs, as described above.  +11 Other minor variances	Management action has been taken to improve performance and efficiencies and thus keep additional staff to a minimum.  Management action underway to address the savings targets by reviewing the way these can be delivered. Future strategy is focussed on moving customer contact to a web based solution which will yield further efficiencies.
- Gateways & Customer Relationship	2,940.6	-113.3	2,827.3	-63		
- Local Healthwatch & NHS Complaints Advocacy	1,281.5	-706.0	575.5	+1		
	7,791.5	-2,343.4	5,448.1	+441		



Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<u>Local Democracy</u>						
- Community Engagement	415.3	0.0	415.3	+267	+301	The service transferred to S&CS with an existing saving of £327k based on an anticipated service review which should have happened in the previous financial year. A review is currently being undertaken which will be subject to a Member decision on scoping the future nature of the service.
					-34	Other minor variances
- County Council Elections	570.0	0.0	570.0	0		
- Local Member Grants	2,120.5	0.0	2,120.5	+9		
- Partnership arrangements with District Councils	2,463.2	0.0	2,463.2	-43		
	5,569.0	0.0	5,569.0	+233		
<u>Support to Frontline Services</u>						
- Business Strategy	3,365.5	-82.0	3,283.5	-92		
- Business Strategy (Facing the Challenge & Corporate Portfolio Office)	504.2	0.0	504.2	0		These projects are largely funded from reserves and the forecast includes drawdowns from reserves of: £1,347k for Facing the Challenge and £621k for Corporate Portfolio Office
- Communications & Consultation	2,805.4	-131.0	2,674.4	-189	-261	Staff vacancies
					+72	Other minor variances
- Democratic & Members	3,835.1	-128.7	3,706.4	-7		
- Finance & Procurement	19,664.9	-7,761.9	11,903.0	-47	+342	Delay in reduction in Support Services and related activities pending the outcome of Facing the Challenge review
					-245	Staffing vacancies

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
					-138 Reduction in specialist fees within Financial Management -6 Other minor variances	
- Human Resources	15,879.1	-6,535.8	9,343.3	-411	-117 Staffing vacancies -207 Underspend against training budget following finalisation of workforce development plans -87 Other minor variances	The reduction in the training budget is anticipated to be ongoing and will be reviewed as part of the MTFP process
- Information, Communications & Technology	34,912.0	-17,336.2	17,575.8	-8		
- Legal Services & Information Governance	10,068.3	-12,407.9	-2,339.6	+221	-807 Staff vacancies +1,144 Reduction in income resulting from market conditions and difficulties in recruiting staff with specialist knowledge -116 Other minor variances	
- Property & Infrastructure Support	32,977.0	-6,465.4	26,511.6	+300	+300 Property Group budget for 2014-15 has a £300k savings target which depends on service changes and reviews taking place in other parts of the Authority in order to enable the overall property portfolio to reduce. The service reviews are outside the control of Property Group.	Action to address through working with service directorates to identify opportunities.
	124,011.5	-50,848.9	73,162.6	-233		
<b>Total S&amp;CS</b>	<b>140,957.7</b>	<b>-58,281.6</b>	<b>82,676.1</b>	<b>+385</b>		

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation	Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<b>Assumed Management Action</b>				-385		The Directorate is working to deliver a break even position by the end of the financial year. This includes all divisions being tasked with delivering in year savings and efficiencies in non-critical areas of expenditure to reduce the overall pressure on the Directorate as a whole. Recognising the support and enabling role which the directorate has, some savings and management action are dependent on other parts of the organisation e.g. Property Group who are working with services to suggest possible asset rationalisations.
<b>Total S&amp;CS Forecast <u>after</u> mgmt action</b>	<b>140,957.7</b>	<b>-58,281.6</b>	<b>82,676.1</b>	<b>0</b>		

### 3. CAPITAL

3.1 The working budget for 2014-15 is £29,636k. The forecast outturn against the 2014-15 budget is £29,764k giving a variance of +£128k.

3.2 **Table 2** below details the S&CS Directorate Capital Position by Budget Book line.

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
<b>Rolling Programmes</b>									
Corporate Property Strategic Capital	5,300	2,650	0				Green		
Disposal Costs	750	250	0				Green		
Modernisation of Assets	5,626	6,793	0				Green		
<b>Individual Projects</b>									
Connecting with Kent	282	651	0				Green		
Customer Journey Programme (Facing the Challenge)	990	709	0				Green		
Enterprise Resource Programme	0	209	0				Green		
Gateways (Programme Rollout)	296	296	0				Green		
HR System Development	160	160	0				Green		
Innovative Schemes Fund	2,000	926	0				Green		
New Ways of Working	12,400	14,238	0				Green		
Property Asset Management System	0	90	0				Green		

Budget Book Heading	Three year cash limit per budget book 14-15 (£000)	2014-15 Working Budget (£000)	2014-15 Variance (£000)	Variance Break-down (£000)	Rephasing / Real Variance and Funding Stream	Explanation of In-Year Variance >£100k	Project Status <sup>1</sup>	Explanation of Project Status	Actions
Replacement and Enhancement of Core Website (Facing the Challenge)	412	560	0				Green		
Swanley Gateway (Programme Rollout)	490	950	128	128	Real: -170 other external, +293 dev cont, +5 capital receipt	Costs and funding aligned to reflect confirmed developer contributions presented in the recent final business case.	Amber		Increase cash limit by £128k: +£293k dev cont, -£170k other external and +£5k cap rec
Sustaining Kent - Maintaining the Infrastructure	0	1,054	0				Green		
Winter Gardens Rendezvous site	100	100	0				Green		
<b>S&amp;CS Directorate Total</b>	<b>28,806</b>	<b>29,636</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>128</b>					

1. Status:

Green – on time and within budget

Amber – either delayed completion date or over budget

Red – both delayed completion and over budget

**FINANCING ITEMS**  
**JULY 2014-15 MONITORING REPORT**

**1. REVENUE**

1.1		Cash Limit	Variance Before Mgmt Action	Management Action	Net Variance after Mgmt Action
	<b>Total (£k)</b>	<b>+132,761</b>	<b>-447</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-447</b>

1.2 **Table 1** below details the revenue position by A-Z budget:

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation		Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net			
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
<b>Financing Items</b>							
Audit Fees	314.0	0.0	314.0	-100	-100	Forecast based on anticipated fees as notified by our external auditors	
Carbon Reduction Commitment Levy	1,000.0	0.0	1,000.0	-200	-200	Anticipated underspend based on current purchase of allowances for estimated carbon emissions	
Commercial Services (net contribution)	0.0	-7,691.0	-7,691.0	+1,391	+1,391	Shortfall in dividend from Commercial Services based on first quarter's results, new costs of rent payments to KCC and higher than expected costs of closing County Print	
Contribution to IT Asset Maintenance Reserve	2,352.0	0.0	2,352.0	0			
Contribution to/from Reserves	10,020.2	0.0	10,020.2	+224	+224	Transfer to Insurance reserve of surplus on Insurance Fund (see below)	
Insurance Fund	4,679.0	0.0	4,679.0	-224	-224	Forecast surplus on Insurance Fund following negotiations concerning long term exposure/Period of Time claims during RSA insurance policy years 1996-2001, which has achieved a significant reduction in liabilities	
Modernisation of the Council	3,500.0	0.0	3,500.0	0			

Budget Book Heading	Cash Limit			Variance	Explanation		Management Action/ Impact on MTFP
	Gross	Income	Net	Net			
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
Net Debt Charges (incl Investment Income)	128,042.5	-8,514.0	119,528.5	+400	+400	Impact of continued low interest rates on our cash balances and investments	
Other	939.0	-36.0	903.0	0			
Unallocated	2,155.3	0.0	2,155.3	-1,938	-1,905	Additional Business Rate compensation grant, above the budgeted level, for reimbursement of impact of measures introduced in the 2012 and 2013 Autumn Statements	
					-33	Business Rates flood relief grant	
<b>Total Financing Items</b>	<b>149,002.0</b>	<b>-16,241.0</b>	<b>132,761.0</b>	<b>-447</b>			
<b>Assumed Management Action</b>							
<b>Total Fin Items Forecast <u>after</u> mgmt action</b>	<b>149,002.0</b>	<b>-16,241.0</b>	<b>132,761.0</b>	<b>-447</b>			

2. KEY ACTIVITY INDICATORS AND BUDGET RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING

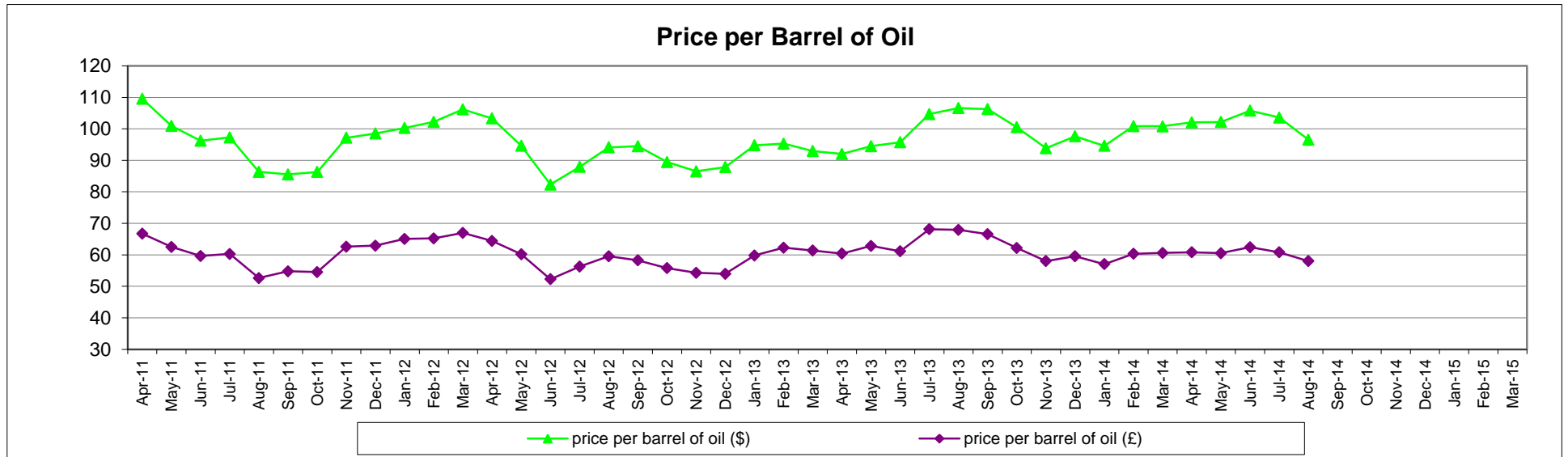
2.1 Price per Barrel of Oil - average monthly price in dollars:

	Price per Barrel of Oil		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	\$	\$	\$
Apr	103.32	92.02	102.07
May	94.65	94.51	102.18
Jun	82.30	95.77	105.79
Jul	87.90	104.67	103.59
Aug	94.13	106.57	96.54
Sep	94.51	106.29	
Oct	89.49	100.54	
Nov	86.53	93.86	
Dec	87.86	97.63	
Jan	94.76	94.62	
Feb	95.31	100.82	
Mar	92.94	100.80	

Comments:

- The figures quoted are the West Texas Intermediate Spot Price in dollars per barrel, monthly average price.
- The dollar price has been converted to a sterling price using exchange rates obtained from the HMRC UK trade info website.
- Fluctuations in oil prices affect many other costs such as heating, travel, and therefore transportation costs of all food, goods and services, and this will have an impact on all services provided by the Council.

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**From:** Mike Hill, Cabinet Member for Communities  
Paul Crick, Director of Environment, Planning & Enforcement

**To:** Cabinet 13 October 2014

**Subject:** Christmas / New Year 2013-14 Storms & Floods – Progress Report

**Classification:** Unrestricted

**Future Pathway of Paper:** Growth, Economic Development & Communities Cabinet Committee – 2<sup>nd</sup> December  
Environment & Transport Cabinet Committee – 5<sup>th</sup> December  
Kent Flood Risk Management Committee – 17<sup>th</sup> November

**Summary:** This report provides Cabinet with an update on progress being made to deliver the 17 recommendations in the Christmas / New Year 2013-14 Storms & Floods – Lessons Learnt report that was endorsed by Cabinet on 7<sup>th</sup> July 2014. It also provides an update on new developments relating to the implementation of sustainable drainage.

**Recommendations:** Cabinet is asked to note the progress being made against the 17 lessons learnt recommendations and the update on sustainable drainage.

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Following the severe weather experienced over Christmas and New Year 2013-14, and based on a wide range of public consultations and internal and external debriefs, a comprehensive lessons learnt report was presented to, and approved, by Cabinet on 7<sup>th</sup> July 2014.
- 1.2 The report included 17 recommendations, and this report provides Cabinet with an update on progress made to date against these recommendations.
- 1.3 It also provides an update on recent developments relating to the implementation of sustainable urban drainage policy and practice.

## 2. Progress Report

- 2.1 Significant progress has been made by KCC and our multi-agency partners in implementing all of the recommendations in the 'lessons learnt' report. A detailed summary against each of these is provided at **Annex 1**. Key highlights can be summarised as follows:
- 2.2 Management action: A series of internal and partnership debriefs have been carried out and management structures established to deliver the recommendations identified in these reports. Within KCC, a cross-directorate Corporate Resilience Steering Group has been established, with Director-level representation. Similarly, the Kent Resilience Forum (KRF) has established a multi-agency Pan-Kent Flood Group, chaired by the Environment Agency. Terms of reference for both groups

have been agreed, action plans drawn-up and internal and external governance / reporting lines established to ensure appropriate member and senior officer oversight. Additionally, the multi-agency Strategic Recovery Coordination Group, chaired by the Director of Environment, Planning and Enforcement, was reconvened on 23<sup>rd</sup> September, to review lessons learnt, current progress and preparations for winter 2014-15. Furthermore, the KRF will use its annual seminar at the East Malling Conference Centre on 14<sup>th</sup> November to provide a further health check on partners' preparations.

- 2.3 Plans: Comprehensive reviews of existing single and multi-agency emergency plans have been undertaken, including generic plans and those specific for dealing with flooding and severe weather. The KCC Major Emergency and Flood Response Plans have been reviewed and re-published and the suite of multi-agency flood plans will be re-published in the coming months. Additional new plans have also been drawn-up as a result of lessons learnt e.g. KCC Highways, Transportation & Waste have developed new Severe Weather plans and a flood plan has been developed for Little Venice Caravan Park, which flooded several times over Christmas / New Year.
- 2.4 Training & exercising: Since January 2014, 76 multi-agency training sessions and exercises have been / will be run in Kent, to familiarise many hundreds of staff from across the KRF partnership in a variety of emergency response roles (from senior officers to front-line staff) and scenarios. Internally within KCC a fundamental review of key emergency response roles has been undertaken and training needs identified. The cross-directorate Corporate Resilience Steering Group will assist in the identification of staff to be trained and a series of training & exercising sessions (supported by e-learning and briefings) will be held. An initial emergency planning awareness training pilot ran in September, with 37 managers participating from across KCC. Additionally, all Community Wardens are now trained as Incident Liaison Officers, with 12 vans and 2 4x4 vehicles equipped with emergency response equipment for deployment to affected communities in the event of an emergency.
- 2.5 Community engagement: A long-standing programme of multi-agency work to develop community-level emergency plans and flood plans has continued apace, with many local plans now in place or under development in key communities at risk of flooding. This approach has been complemented by a range of other activities to encourage greater awareness and preparedness for flooding and other emergencies, including a series of 'flood fairs' held across the county and the establishment of Multi-Agency Flood Alleviation Technical Working Groups to understand and tackle complex flood risk issues. 42 volunteers from Yalding, East Peckham, Tonbridge & Hildenborough have also been trained and equipped and further sessions are planned for other parts of the county. Additionally, 15,000 copies of a newly-published booklet '*What should I do in an emergency?*' have been distributed through a variety channels and access points. A wider awareness campaign will be undertaken in the coming months, linked to the national 'Get Ready for Winter' campaign.
- 2.6 Financial investment & flood risk management: £8.6m central government grant received by KCC in tranche 1 of the 'Severe Weather Recovery Scheme' – see **Annex 1** for a breakdown of intended spend by Highways & Transportation. A further £499k has also been received in tranche 2 of the scheme and £982.7k under the Bellwin Scheme. Both these amounts will be used to replenish the 'Emergency Conditions' reserve, which is currently at zero. KCC is also working with the EA, to identify strategic schemes in Kent that require partnership funding. River Medway and Beult Flood Defence Schemes are being taken through to feasibility stage, with

KCC investment of £255,000. Other partnership contributions are currently being sought.

### 3. Sustainable Drainage update

- 3.1 The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 contains provisions for an approval and adoption regime for drainage in new developments. This regime would make the KCC an approving body with a duty to approve the technical details of new drainage in accordance with a set of National Standards, and adopt any approved drainage that serves more than one property. The National Standards promote sustainable drainage. Defra have been working on measures to deliver this part of the act and KCC had been expecting to become the approving body in the next 6-12 months.
- 3.2 Defra has found it difficult to deliver this provision to the satisfaction of all stakeholders. As a consequence they are considering an alternative approach and are currently consulting on revising planning guidance to promote sustainable urban drainage in new developments with no proposals to alter the regime for maintenance. KCC is responding to this consultation. Our primary concerns are that this option may not provide sufficient incentive to increase the uptake of sustainable urban drainage and it does not provide a reliable means to ensure long-term maintenance. We will keep Cabinet informed of developments in this area.

### 4. Recommendations

**Recommendations:** Cabinet is asked to note the progress being made against the 17 lessons learnt recommendations and the update on sustainable drainage.

### 5. Background Documents

*Christmas / New Year 2013-14 Storms & Floods - Final Report (7<sup>th</sup> July 2014)*

Report: <https://democracy.kent.gov.uk/documents/s47250/Item%20-%20-%20Flooding.pdf>

Appendix: <https://democracy.kent.gov.uk/documents/s47251/Item%20-%20-%20Appendix.pdf>

### 6. Contact Details

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**Annex 1. Severe Weather Recovery Scheme Tranche 1 – Breakdown of planned spend by Highways & Transportation**

<b>Budget</b>	<b>Details</b>
£2.5m	Emergency response to repair damage to the highway infrastructure (Inc. drainage, trees, street lighting and carriage / footway damage);
£2.5m	Major patching to repair carriageways;
£0.6m	Minor repairs, such as pothole and verges;
£3.0m	Drainage capital repair and enhancements for 120 improvement schemes
<b>£8.6m</b>	<b><i>Total planned spend</i></b>

## Annex 2. Strategic Flood Defence Schemes Requiring Partnership Contributions

Scheme	Description	Properties Protected	Businesses Protected	Scheme Total, £ks	Total Contributions required, £ks
Medway Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS)	This scheme includes two parts: Medway River – this will raise the Leigh Barrier to increase the capacity of the storage area and enable flows on the Medway River to be reduced beyond their current level. Beult River – a storage area on the Beult River to reduce flows to Yalding and Collier Street. Yalding will need both parts of this to be protected.	1,957	400	35,160	17,480
East Peckham	Providing a scheme that defends the village and business park at East Peckham from flooding from three watercourses, Medway River, Bourne River and the Coult Stream.	240	70	1,200	700
Canterbury FAS	Providing a flood storage area on the Stour River upstream of Canterbury to impound water and defend Canterbury City centre.	1,364	310	7,622	
South Ashford FAS	A scheme to protect homes in the southern part of Ashford. Part of the scheme will be to develop the preferred option to delivering this.	282	35	2,200	1,700
Nailbourne & Little Stour	There are several small villages along its route which are hotspots for flooding, the projects proposed include a number of localised measures such as raising embankments, improving conveyance and providing demountable flood defences	229	15	6,100	4,575
Five Oak Green FAS	They are 2 options possible, a storage reservoir upstream but the only suitable location is in ancient woodland with protected dormice, or a diversion channel involving extensive culverting under the railway. Both options are estimated to be of similar cost.	266	3	1,500	900
Hythe Ranges	Raising and reinforcement of existing coastal embankment within the Hythe Ranges MoD base. Improvements to the concrete apron around Dymchurch redoubt and construction of a new flood wall or shingle beach (preferred option to be determined during the next phase) at Fishermen's Beach at Hythe.	670	39	26,300	133
Lydd Ranges	Raising and reinforcement of secondary embankment known as the 'Green Wall'. Shingle recharge of the beach along the frontage (approximately 600,000m <sup>3</sup> ) and installation of sheet piling adjacent to Dungeness Power Station.	3,994	35	25,500	133
Rother Tidal Walls East	Raising and reinforcement of the tidal embankments on the eastern bank of the tidal River Rother through Rye. Creation of at least 19ha of intertidal habitat.	208	5	6,400	30
Romney Sands	Recharge of shingle beach between Littlestone and the Sand Dunes at Greatstone to provide consistent crest level along the frontage.	25	10	1,300	75
<b>Totals</b>		<b>9,235</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>113,282</b>	<b>25,726</b>



## Christmas & New Year 2013-14 Storms & Floods – Lessons Learnt Progress Report

Current Progress	Next Steps	RAG Status
<b>Recommendation 1: Undertake a fundamental review and update of key KCC and partnership plans to ensure that they are fit for purpose for even the most complex and protracted of incidents</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KCC Corporate Resilience Steering Group established to oversee implementation of Cabinet recommendations.</li> <li>• Kent Resilience Forum (KRF) Pan-Kent Flooding Group established to oversee implementation of multi-agency recommendations.</li> <li>• KCC Flood Response and Major Emergency Plans and Emergency Contacts Directory have been reviewed, updated &amp; re-issued to key contacts</li> <li>• KCC Highways, Transportation &amp; Waste have developed new Severe Weather plans, informed by experiences and lessons learned from winter 2013-14 and previous cold winter weather.</li> <li>• Kent Resilience Team (KRT) is working the Pan-Kent Flood Group to review &amp; update of the KRF Pan-Kent Strategic Emergency Framework, Pan-Kent Flood Plan and 13 x Medway / District / Borough level plans.</li> <li>• Ongoing programme of work to develop community-level flood plans (see Recommendation 4).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suite of multi-agency plans to be finalised and circulated to key partners.</li> <li>• Further review and simplify plans to align to key roles and training</li> <li>• Series of KCC and multi-agency awareness-raising &amp; briefing sessions, training and exercises to be run over the coming month e.g. KCC training and exercise sessions scheduled for November.</li> </ul>	<b>AMBER</b>
<b>Recommendation 2: Provide Cabinet with an options paper for enhancing KCC's resilience, including training a cadre of 'emergency</b>		

reservists'. Once approved, implement a programme to train, equip & support relevant personnel in readiness for Winter 2014		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A review of professional and generic roles across KCC in relation to emergency response has been carried out and training needs identified</li> <li>• Introduction to Resilience and Emergencies training was carried out in early September with 37 managers enrolled. This will be further developed as e-learning and integrated into KCC Learning and Development to increase reach across the organisation.</li> <li>• Recommendations for 'reservists' will be taken to the Corporate Resilience Steering Group in October</li> <li>• Targeted training courses for specific roles and responsibilities have been identified and are in development</li> <li>• Initial meeting with HR to establish more effective out-of-hours processes and integration into job roles as appropriate.</li> <li>• Since January 2014, 76 multi-agency training sessions and exercises have been / will be run in Kent, to familiarise many hundreds of staff from across the KRF partnership in a variety of emergency response roles and scenarios.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of officers for targeted training in November (to be led by the Steering Group)</li> <li>• Paper to CMT to establish potential for on-call system for Corporate Directors in event of a major emergency and provide short, targeted training as appropriate</li> <li>• Continue work with HR to establish requirements.</li> <li>• Run training for key emergency response roles and reservists in November</li> <li>• KCC staff to be identified and enrolled to attend multi-agency training in the coming months.</li> </ul>	<b>AMBER</b>
<b>Recommendation 3: Develop a consistent countywide policy &amp; plans for maintaining &amp; providing sandbags and other practical support to individuals &amp; communities at risk of flooding.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KCC, Medway and Districts / Boroughs working together to review each agency's current stocks of sandbags (or equivalent products), policies and plans for deployments.</li> <li>• Work also underway to review / enhance arrangements for provision of other practical support e.g. key accounts with hotels / B&amp;Bs,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• and gap analysis of policy and resources across KCC and partner organisations to be undertaken in Sept. Additional stocks / arrangements to be put in place by individual agencies to address any gaps in readiness for winter. Discussions to be held with KCC and partners to work towards a joined-up a countywide policy.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: right;">Review</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Work</p>
		<b>AMBER</b>



<p>provision of dehumidifiers, pumps, access to contractors for gas / electric / water safety checks etc.</p>	<p>with Association of British Insurers, KCC Kent Support &amp; Assistance Service, Finance, Legal &amp; Insurance to develop a robust policy for provision of support to individuals / communities affected by flooding or other emergencies.</p>	
<p><b>Recommendation 4: Implement a strategy to encourage greater flood awareness &amp; individual / community resilience, including improving sign-up for the EA's Floodline Warnings Direct (FWD) Service and training local volunteers as Flood Wardens.</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KRF Resilient Communities is currently developing a strategy to bring together work around key themes, to focus the wide range of work being undertaken by individual agencies and in partnerships.</li> <li>• This will include the Community Emergency Planning programme run by KCC in association with Kent Association of Local Councils. Currently 10% of Parish / Town Councils have a plan. Strategy to be developed to significantly enhance take-up countywide, with a particular focus on communities at risk of flooding. Further training sessions are scheduled for October / November.</li> <li>• Pilot session of Flood Warden training facilitated by KFRS, EA, KCC, Maidstone and Tonbridge &amp; Malling Borough Councils on 12<sup>th</sup> July. 42 volunteers from Yalding, East Peckham, Tonbridge &amp; Hildenborough, trained and equipped as Flood Wardens on 12<sup>th</sup> July. Further pilot scheduled for delivery in east of the county in October / November.</li> <li>• Work also underway to provide caravan, camping, gypsy &amp; traveller sites with guidance and templates to develop their own emergency / flood plans. Flood plan Little Venice Caravan Park has now been completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with KRF Pan-Kent Flood Group and KRF Public Warning &amp; Informing Group to develop and implement a countywide strategy.</li> <li>• Scope opportunities to apply for funding to take forward severe weather community resilience projects e.g. Interreg VA 2-Seas programme.</li> </ul>	<p><b>AMBER</b></p>
<p><b>Recommendation 5: Undertake a fundamental review &amp; update of the Floodline Warnings Direct (FWD) Service for communities with high / complex flood risk.</b></p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following consultations with communities and partners during the summer, the EA has refined its flood warning areas for the Rivers Medway, Bourne, Beult and Teise catchments.</li> <li>• These will allow the EA to provide more targeted and locally-specific warnings to particular at risk communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New flood warning systems to go live in late October / early November.</li> <li>• Final update of single- and multi-agency plans to reflect new arrangements, supported by awareness-raising, briefings and training sessions</li> </ul>	<b>AMBER</b>
<b>Recommendation 6: Develop enhanced arrangements for warning &amp; informing the public in flooding / severe weather scenarios, including contingency arrangements in the event of power outages and greater usage of social media.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KRF Public Warning &amp; Informing meeting on 30<sup>th</sup> September to scope development of a media &amp; communications strategy to implement in advance of, during and after flooding / severe weather events.</li> <li>• 15,000 copies of newly-published KRF booklet 'What should I do in an emergency?' have been distributed through a variety channels and access points. e.g. all Parish / Town Councils, Gateways and is being made available electronically via partner websites and <a href="http://www.kentprepared.org.uk">www.kentprepared.org.uk</a>. A wider awareness campaign will be undertaken as part of the above strategy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with the KRF Pan-Kent Flood Group to develop and implement the strategy, linking-in with outputs from other linked recommendations and initiatives e.g. national 'Get Ready for Winter' campaign which commences on 20<sup>th</sup> October.</li> <li>• Explore provision of loudhailers, universal mobile chargers and deployment of on-scene communications in the event of power outages.</li> </ul>	<b>AMBER</b>
<b>Recommendation 7: Develop arrangements to provide critical 'on scene' liaison &amp; support to affected communities e.g. via multi-agency 'Bronze' / Operational teams.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KRF Pan-Kent Flood Group currently undertaking review and gap analysis of key on-scene liaison / support roles (e.g. Incident Liaison Officers, door-knocking, evacuation &amp; shelter, provision of information, welfare checks and sandbagging) and supporting training, guidance and resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancements to multi-agency on-scene response capability to be developed and rolled-out over coming months.</li> <li>• Need to continue promotion of KCC staff to attend Local Authority-specific (next event 9th October) and multi-agency training (next event 27th November) sessions, as well as providing additional training / awareness sessions on specific roles.</li> </ul>	<b>AMBER</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Community Wardens now trained as Incident Liaison Officers, with 12 x vans and 2 x 4x4s equipped with emergency response equipment.</li> <li>• KRT is currently working with the Kent Voluntary Sector Emergencies Group to put in place new or enhanced MOUs to formalise support provided by voluntary sector partners.</li> <li>• See also Flood Warden and Community Emergency Plan training under Recommendation 4.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional training sessions for new / existing KCC staff to be rolled-out in coming months.</li> <li>• Formalise MOUs with voluntary sector partners ready for winter.</li> </ul>	
<b>Recommendation 8: Work with DCLG and the Flood Recovery Minister for Kent to bring pressure to bear on utilities companies to improve their arrangements for engaging &amp; supporting partners &amp; customers.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood Recovery Minister (Greg Clark MP) met with UK Power Networks (14th June) to address concerns raised by Kent partners.</li> <li>• DCLG and Flood Recovery Minister actively engaged as part of the multi-agency recovery management structures chaired by KCC, as were UK Power Networks.</li> <li>• Although these have now been formally stood-down, linkages with both DCLG and the Flood Recovery Minister are being maintained and will be kept regularly apprised of progress and any blockages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response and lessons learned report received to be picked-up through KRF Pan-Kent Flood Group.</li> <li>• Various utilities companies have been invited to join the group and progress will be monitored closely.</li> </ul>	<b>GREEN</b>
<b>Recommendation 9: Streamline &amp; enhance existing multi-agency information management protocols &amp; systems for sharing critical data in the planning for &amp; management of emergencies.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work underway led by KRT to explore a number of enhancements to multi-agency communications and information management, including automated alerting systems, web-based logging, extranet and GIS systems.</li> <li>• EA is reviewing availability / provision of flood mapping at multi-agency control centres and on-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work to be progressed over the coming months, linking into the KRF Pan-Kent Flood Group.</li> </ul>	<b>AMBER</b>

<p>scene response locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KCC, Medway and Districts / Boroughs working together to enhance protocols for Local Authority coordination, feeding into the multi-agency response.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Recommendation 10: Formalise the recovery management structures developed during Operation Sunrise 4 and adopt these as good practice.</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KCC-led Strategic Recovery Coordinating Group met 23<sup>rd</sup> September to review lessons learned, current status and preparedness going into winter 2014-15.</li> <li>• Recovery management structures, processes, good practice &amp; lessons learned to be incorporated into single- and multi-agency plans, supported by appropriate awareness / training sessions.</li> <li>• 15-20 staff from KCC and multi-agency partners attending locally-delivered Emergency Planning College 'Recovering from Emergencies' course 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> October.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KRT currently leading a review of the multi-agency Pan-Kent Emergency Recovery Framework and associated plans.</li> </ul>	<p><b>AMBER</b></p>
<p><b>Recommendation 11: Develop protocols to support emergency responders in deciding when to escalate / de-escalate to / from the 'emergency response' &amp; 'recovery' phases.</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans, guidance and training have been reviewed and updated in line with new national doctrine (the 'Joint Decision Model') to foster more effective multi-agency working.</li> <li>• &gt;30 multi-agency training sessions to support this initiative have been run in Kent over last 12 months, training hundreds of staff from senior officers down to front line staff.</li> <li>• Role of the KRT to provide professional advice and support to multi-agency partners, from first alerting, through to the emergency response and recovery phase is currently being scoped</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further multi-agency training opportunities, briefings and awareness raising sessions planned over the coming months.</li> <li>• Role of KRT in emergencies to be agreed and embedded ready for winter 2014-15.</li> </ul>	<p><b>AMBER</b></p>

with multi-agency partners.		
<b>Recommendation 12: Influence Central Government to secure additional financial support in recognition of the severe burden that these incidents have placed on KCC.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• £8.6m central government grant received from the 'Severe Weather Recovery Scheme' in Tranche 1 to help repair damaged highways infrastructure. Further £499,000 received in Tranche 2.</li> <li>• £982.7k received under the Bellwin Scheme will be used to replenish the 'Emergency Conditions' reserve, which is currently at zero.</li> <li>• KCC Sustainability &amp; Climate Change team published its final report detailing multi-agency expenditure captured in the Severe Weather Impact Monitoring System (SWIMS) for winter 2013-14 (<a href="http://www.kent.gov.uk/swims">www.kent.gov.uk/swims</a>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DCLG will shortly to be launching a public information website will provide a breakdown by Local Authority area of data, including expenditure, relating to the winter storms and floods.</li> </ul>	<b>GREEN</b>
<b>Recommendation 13: EA / Southern Water to respond to queries / concerns regarding the perceived lack of / effectiveness of their rivers &amp; flood management systems / assets</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andrew Pearce (EA) attended KCC Cabinet meeting on 7<sup>th</sup> July and assured members that assets, such as critical locks, were maintained to the highest operational standards and to support this, this year an additional £1million of funding for revenue and maintenance activities had been secured and enhanced programmes would be in place before the winter.</li> <li>• Southern Water invited to attend future meeting of Kent Flood Risk Management Committee to provide similar update and for members to raise queries / concerns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andrew Pearce invited to KCC Cabinet meeting on 13<sup>th</sup> October to provide a further progress update.</li> <li>• Southern Water attending Kent Flood Risk Management Committee meeting on 17<sup>th</sup> November.</li> </ul>	<b>AMBER</b>
<b>Recommendation 14: Explore all possible opportunities with partners and beneficiaries to contribute to the priority flood defence schemes required in Kent, including influencing the EA, Defra &amp; HM Treasury to secure funding to deliver the schemes that do not currently receive sufficient FDGiA funding even with substantial partnership contributions.</b>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with the EA, strategic schemes in Kent have been identified that require partnership funding</li> <li>• Medway and Beult River Flood Defence Scheme being taken through to feasibility stage with KCC investment of £255,000.</li> <li>• Other partnership contributions currently being sought through Tonbridge &amp; Malling and Maidstone Borough Councils.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agree KCC long term approach to partnership contributions for other priority flood defence schemes.</li> </ul>	<b>AMBER</b>
<b>Recommendation 15: Ensure the consequences of flood risk are fully considered before promoting development in flood risk areas by consulting all organisations with a role in flood risk management and emergency management.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial meeting held between KCC Resilience &amp; Emergencies Unit, KRT, KCC Flood Risk Manager and KCC Planning Applications team where a strategy was agreed to address interface between resilience and planning systems - strategy to be developed and agreed</li> <li>• A draft digest of flood risk and wider resilience chapters within National Planning Policy Framework and National Planning Policy Guidance.</li> <li>• Online toolkit for planners developed with KCC Public Health and Sustainability &amp; Climate Change team.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft guidance document in preparation, expanding upon relevant flooding and wider resilience chapters of the National Planning Policy Framework / National Planning Policy Guidance with standing advice and practical examples.</li> <li>• Host toolkit and guidance documents on relevant websites and access points and engage planners, developers and the general public to promote awareness and usage.</li> </ul>	<b>AMBER</b>
<b>Recommendation 16: Implement a strategy to encourage greater awareness &amp; take-up of individual &amp; community flood protection measures e.g. property level protection, sandbags.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Series of community consultations and Flood Fairs held in Spring 2014 in the communities affected by flooding.</li> <li>• Working with communities where we are undertaking surface water management plans (SWMPs) to help them understand the risks identified and opportunities for them to help</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of European funding bid to further develop community resilience programmes (to be submitted end 2014) to help deliver the strategy.</li> </ul>	<b>AMBER</b>

themselves.		
<b>Recommendation 17: Support awareness &amp; implementation of key initiatives to support communities with high / complex flood risk, particularly e.g. Surface Water Management Plans (SWMPs), Multi-Agency Flood Alleviation Technical Working Groups</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Series of Multi-Agency Flood Alleviation Technical Working Groups established across Kent, working with key stakeholders to understand and tackle complex flood risk issues.</li> <li>• Developing Flood Risk to Communities (working title) documents which give an overview of flood risk on a district basis and signpost to other documents.</li> <li>• Developing SWMPs across Kent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further develop and embed these initiatives as part of our long-term flood risk management strategy.</li> </ul>	<b>AMBER</b>

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